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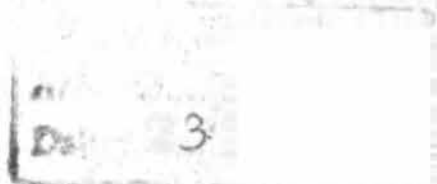
Wednesday, May 2, 1984
Vaisakha 12, 1906 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)



(Vol. XLVIII contains Nos. 41 to 52)



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 2, 1984|Vatsakha 12,
1906 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sheo Sharan Verma—absent;

Shri Virda Ram Phulwariya—absent.
Shri A.C. Das.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) :
Sir, something should be done about absentee members. They should be blacklisted.

MR. SPEAKER : Your suggestion is commendable.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Absentee landlordism should be abolished.

MR. SPEAKER : Why this discrimination ?

Implementation of Special Component Plan

*886. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in many States, the funds allocated for Special Component Plan is mixed up with the Integrated Rural Development Programme, and there is no possibility of the implementation of this programme separately; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up a separate agency to implement the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA):(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme is a Central Sector Programme for removal of poverty in

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rural areas. According to guidelines at least 30% beneficiaries under the programme should belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Some States are using part of the Special Central Assistance made available by the Ministry of Home Affairs to raise the subsidy to Scheduled Castes to 50%. Except in this limited sense, no funds available under Special Component Plans are being mixed with the funds of I.R.D.

On the contrary, part of the outlay under I.R.D. used for assisting Scheduled Caste families is being reflected as forming part of the Special Component Plan of a State/Union Territory.

(b) There is no such proposal before the Government.

SHRI A.C. DAS : Sir, we are all aware that this special Component Plan is the Prime Minister's special programme for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

While the Central Ministries/Departments of State Governments are quantifying funds for Scheduled Caste. Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan programme with a view to emphasizing the concept of pooled resources, what are the reasons for merging the quantum of Special Central Assistance released by the Ministry of Home Affairs with other Programmes like IRD, Antyodaya and such other Programmes ? Is it not true that by such merger of programmes, the concept of the Scheduled Caste Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan Programmes is diluted ?

What steps the Ministry of Home Affairs have taken to revise the programme in accordance with the concept envisaged in Tribal Sub-plan as well as Scheduled Caste Component Plan ?

Is it not true that the efforts of the State Governments should be increased by earmarking more funds from their own resources and supplementary assistance should be provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the shape of Special Central assistance ?

In practice, the State Governments are not providing adequate quantum from their State Plan resources in some core sectors and on the other hand, more funds are being utilised from the Special Central Assistance under Scheduled Caste Component Plan and Tribal Sub-plan.

What steps are being taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the matter and do the Government propose to investigate my complaint with regard to mixing up the Special Component Plan with the Integrated Development Programme ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : The Special Central Assistance is not tied to any specific Scheme but it is an entity and can be used for any income-generating programme for the Scheduled Castes. In some States like MP, Bihar, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Orissa, the Special Central Assistance is being used for increasing the Integrated Rural Development subsidy from 33% to 50% in respect of Scheduled Castes in order to boost the income-generating capacity. As a result of the what the hon. Member has said, a Special Component Plan has been prepared in the Seventh Five Year Plan for spreading this Scheme for the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes. A Special Scheme of Special Central Assistance has also been under implementation to encourage the State Government to earmark larger outlays for their Special Component Plan. The Central Government is keeping a close watch over the implementation of these Plans.

SHRI A.C. DAS : We learnt that Rs. 600 crores have been allotted during this Plan period and it is not implemented at the State-level in letter and spirit. It is my observation as the Chairman of the Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I have visited many States and I found out that nobody knows what is the Special Component Plan. It is because it is mixed up with other programmes.

As present, the State Government implements all the Programmes in the State only through the Block Agency. The State Government is also implementing the Special Component Plan through Block Agency. Therefore, it is not possible for the Block Agency to implement the special Component Plan in letter and spirit.

May I know whether it is possible for the Central Government to create a separate executive agency in the States for implementation of the Special Component Plan effectively as is done in the case of the Tribal sub-plan ?

If it is not possible for the Central Government to do it at present, the Central Government should think of doing it at least in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : We have already discussed in detail all these matters on 23rd of last month when the tripartite meeting comprising of state representatives, and of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Agencies and the Organisations which are dealing with the development of Scheduled Castes was held. It was decided that this question should be looked into at the time of the finalisation of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : May I know from the hon. Minister what are the main basis on which you decide to give this assistance to Scheduled Castes under Special Component Plan ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : The other day I replied to a similar question in this House. I would like to inform the hon. Members that the main thrust during the Sixth plan has been to raise the economic level of the Scheduled Caste families through a specific family benefiting programme so as to bring them above the poverty line eventually. For assistance under this programme, the norms adopted under the Integrated Rural Development Programme have been adopted. Assistance has been extended to families whose income level is Rs. 3,500/- or less per annum as for Integrated Rural Development Programme now.

Multinational Companies To Manufacture Colour T. V. Sets

*887. **SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL† :**
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any multinational companies have applied for the licence for manufacture of colour television sets in the country;

(b) if so, particulars thereof and the action taken by Government;

(c) whether Indian companies have objected to issue of licences for manufacture of colour television sets by multinational companies; and

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

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (d) M/s Peico Electronics & Electricals Limited had applied for an industrial licence in March, 1983. This application was rejected by Government in August, 1983 as the party holds foreign equity which is not permissible as per the Industrial and Licensing Policy for colour Television Receiver Sets. A representation against this decision was made by the company, but it was again conveyed to them that it was not possible for Government to consider their application for an industrial licence as they held foreign equity.

Subsequently, another application for industrial licence and clearance under the MRTP Act, was made by the party in February, 1984. In response to a notice in the Press issued by M/s Peico in connection with their second application (in accordance with the procedure required to be followed by MRTP Companies); the Indian T. V. Manufacturers' Association (ITMA) had represented to the Department of Company Affairs on March 31, 1984 against approving the application of M/s Peico. This second industrial licence application has been considered by the Licensing-cum-MRTP Committee and has been rejected on account of foreign equity holding by the company.

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : From the reply of the hon. Minister you can see that the big houses are trying to enter the colour T. V. manufacturing industry. It is necessary to see that, due to the entering of big houses in this industry, the present small units do not suffer. In view of this, may I know whether Govt. is of the opinion that big houses should not enter this field and whether Government would consider taking such a decision that this field be reserved only for small units ?

DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : The Government has categorically answered that the colour T. V. black and white T. V. and electronic watches are not for foreign equity companies. So, I do not see why the hon. Member should get worried about the large houses coming into colour T. V.

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Today we are at the primary stage in T. V. facilities whereas Government have targeted to cover 70 per cent of the country by T. V. facility in the coming two years. So, there is a possibility of large and increased demand for T. V. sets in the coming years. So, the big houses are trying to enter this field. It is necessary to see that people get quality T. V. at reasonable prices. In view of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what will be the demand of T. V. sets in the coming five years, what is the planning to meet the future demand and whether Government is considering manufacture of T. V. sets or its important parts in the public sector and if so, the details thereof.

DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : I have informed this august House several times that the policy of the Government is that the colour T. V. as well as black and white T. V. should reach the common masses. We do not want that T. V. should be the exclusive monopoly of the urban rich. With that background only we have decided to introduce 113 low power T. V. transmitters and about 26 ten-kilowatt high power transmitters throughout the length and breadth of this country, and we expect these 139 transmitters to be operational before the end of this year. Knowing that fact, we are taking adequate measures to see that the T. V. receivers, both black and white and colour T. V., reach the common man. With that background, our Industries Minister, Shri Tiwari, has taken a meeting recently with the T. V. industrialists and worked out a programme. We have constituted a working Group under the chairmanship of Secretary of the Electronics Department and they have met yesterday to review every week the progress of the manufacturers in the country.

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : My categorical question was : whether the Government is considering to manufacture in the public sector. That I want to know.

DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : I am very happy to tell this august House which I informed several times, that the first companies to come into the colour TV sets are the public sector companies. I am happy to inform you that the Uptron at Lucknow factory has started manufacturing and I had the proud privilege to inaugurate that factory and they have assured me that they will be manufacturing at least 1 lakh TV sets this year-apart from the ECIL at Hyderabad.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : No health, no education and colour T. V. socialism.

DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : I want to tell my Marxist friend that our beneficial programmes are not meant only for entertainment. We want to introduce education and family planning.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Including propapanda.

DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : That you do in Russia.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : That is West Bengal Socialism.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Due to the laudable efforts of the I & B Ministry there is going to be a very wide expansion of TV coverage in the country and TV is going to play a very important role in the socio-economic upliftment programmes.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : And also in the coming in elections. Development of a new culture.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : ...and also in the educational programmes and in the attempt to create an awareness of the community to the underprivileged and to the crying need to alter their conditions for the better. It is, therefore, imperative that we continuously strive to supply and improve the quality of CTV sets available to the consumers and more importantly, we make such improved sets available to the consumers especially the rural consumers at much lower prices. Therefore, we must strike a balance between safeguarding the interests of wholly indigenous Indian companies assembling CTV sets and at the same time ensuring that the end consumers

mainly the rural consumers are not exploited by such units. I would suggest a compromise, a balance. We can consider allowing companies having a maximum foreign equity holding of 39% to enter CTV production but only in the joint sector. This would ensure a large government stake in such a venture and at the same time since the promoting company can hold only a maximum of 49% in such a joint sector undertaking, this would further dilute the foreign equity holding to 19 or 20% at the most. These companies can also be asked to reserve a certain ratio of their production for export and these exports can be facilitated through the world-wide sales network of the foreign equity-holder. This would earn the country a lot of foreign exchange. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister whether such a proposal can be considered by the Government and if the Government is prepared to consider the proposal, would you come to a decision in the near future ?

DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : The Government have formulated their black and white TV Policy in 1971. We thought that it is better to avoid foreign equity companies. As a result of it, after 14 years we found now totally indigenous technology to the tune of 22 organised sectors and 63 small scale sectors producing black and white TV sets in the country. Similarly for colour TV we have given licences to the tune of 86 organised companies and 365 small scale units amounting to 11.2 million sets. As a matter of fact, 12 organised sectors and 26 small scale sectors have also got import licences for raw material to the tune of nearly 3 lakh sets. So with this background we are confident with regard to colour TV sets also. As I told you, Uptron and ECIL have already developed and perfected the indigenous technology. So we do not want foreign exchange outgo in the shape of dividend.

Knowing fully well that the country is now going to be covered to the tune of 70 per cent, we have organised a monitoring group so that these indigenous companies are able to cope up with the demand.

So, what I can only say is that it is no assurance, but, the Monitoring Group can certainly look into this.

Directives to Withdraw Price Rise of Tyres

*888. **SHRI SUNIL MAITRA** : Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had issued a directive to Tyre Manufacturers on 25 February, 1984, to withdraw the January, 84 price increase effected by them;

(b) if so, how many manufacturers have complied with the directive;

(c) which are the manufacturers who have not complied with Government's directive; and

(d) whether Government propose to take steps to make the manufacturers of tyres strictly comply with Government's directive not to effect arbitrary and frequent price hike ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d) There is no statutory control on prices of tyres. However, Government closely monitors the prices and also maintains constant dialogue with manufacturers as well as users/user organisations so as to ensure that prices of tyres are not revised arbitrarily. It was in this context that the tyre companies were advised on February 25, 1984, not to give effect to the increase in prices announced by them in January, 1984. By and large, tyre companies have expressed their inability to hold on to pre-revised prices due to increase in cost of production of tyres as well as withdrawal of Excise Duty relief on tyres granted by Government in October, 1983.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Sir, in October 1983, Government announced excise relief to the extent of 6.6% to the tyre industry. When Government announced this relief to the tyre industry, I presume, that the Government taken into consideration all the factors of production and then it was convinced that to the extent of 6.6%, relief in the excise duty could be extended to the tyre industry.

Is it a fact that when this decision was announced, Government made it a point to tell the tyre industry that this excise relief would be extended to the end-consumers ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Yes, Sir, Government did reduce the excise duty on tyres and tubes by 6.5% by notification dated 1st October, 1983 and the Industry Ministry, in consultation with the Minis-

try of Finance, did ask the tyre manufacturers to pass on this relief to the consumers and this was done and the price reduction was effected. It was only in January, 1984 that they increased the prices again because of the so-called increase in the prices of raw materials and other factors.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : In October, 1983 excise relief to the extent of 6.6% was granted and on the 11th January, 1984, Modistone increased the price by 9.5%. So, 6.6% relief which they got was brought down to 6.5%; in the next two months that is in sixty days, they increased the prices by 9.5%. According to the statement of All India Tyre Dealers Federation, the industries' profits, after tax, as percentage of networth, have gone up from 4% in 1981-82 to 21.8%—an increase of 44.5%. In view of the enormous profit being minted by the tyre industry, does the Government feel itself so imbecile to enforce its instructions on the tyre industry to give relief to the consumers ? In respect of the tyre industry's raising the price, what steps have government taken to see to it that the tyre industry is not allowed to flout the Government's decision in such a manner ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Sir, Government has been able to maintain a sort of voluntary price ceiling on the tyre manufacturers all these years. For the last or more years, nothing was done and no price increase was made. Again we have had a constant dialogue with the tyre manufacturers so that they can restrain the price and, as I said, even before, they were also asked to roll back the price and they did roll back the price.

I think the hon. Member is aware of it. When we had discussed this matter earlier in the House on the 28th May, 1983, the manufacturers agreed to roll back the price to the pre-revision price level. Therefore, we have been interfering and, without exercising any control, we have been effective in making them roll back the prices.

It is only now that they have come out with raised prices saying that the prices of raw materials like nylon tyre cord, natural rubber, etc., have gone up. Natural Rubber constitutes 30 per cent, carbonyl block 12 per cent and rubber Chemicals 12 per cent of raw material costs. I am not pleading on their behalf but only mentioning their case. Therefore, they have said that they are unable to

restrain prices to earlier levels. We are again looking into the matter and I am asking the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to go again into the matter and have a quick review. If the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices says that a revision is not called for then they have to roll back the prices and we will also then see what measures may be required to roll back the prices.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, the point is that the government is making all efforts but the very powerful lobby of tyre manufacturers are playing with the consumers. Excise relief was given in 1983 but now they have unilaterally raised the prices and even the direction of the Government of India has not been respected. Because of his cost structure the consumers are being fleeced. The consumers are not in a position to meet the situation. Sir, the tyre manufacturing companies should not dictate terms to the Government. So I would like to know whether Government of India is going to appoint an inquiry commission so that they may adopt a pragmatic approach in this regard and price hike should not be unilateral without consulting the Government of India. I want, powerful action should be taken by the Government of India to see that the consumer prices are rationalised in the interests of the consumers rather than the manufacturers of tyres.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Sir, in all humility I may say that I have already declared our intention to request the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to go into the manufacturers' case as well as the tyre dealers case and give a quick report on the costing and pricing parts. As far as other complaints are concerned I am told that a complaint about malpractices has been filed with the MRTP and the Commission will appropriately look into those complaints of mal-practices. As far as non-MRTP complaints are concerned I am appointing a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Satya Pal, retired Director General of Technical Development to go into the question of productivity, quality control, technological up gradation and also into other complaints made by the tyre dealers.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not the practice that before exemption under the customs law and excise law is granted by the Ministry of Finance the recommendation is

made by the administrative Ministry. May I know whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Industry recommended to the Finance Ministry for the grant of excise concession in the month of October, 1983, keeping in view the total cost of the industry and the need for such relief, and Secondly, whether this is also not a fact that in the Budget presented on 29th February, 1984, the Finance Minister withdrew these concessions from the tyre industry because they did not comply with the directions of the government and whether it is not a fact that later on in the month of April, these concessions have been again extended by the Ministry. If so was it done on your recommendation or *submoto* by the Finance Ministry ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Of course it is a tradition and a practice and I think it is well known to the former Minister of State for Finance that administrative Ministries are consulted in these matters. We do appropriately give a package of proposals for consideration on several matters; it is not just one. These are discussed in detail. It is the prerogative of the Finance Ministry, more appropriately of the Finance Minister to formulate proposals in the final form.

As far as this particular matter is concerned the Finance Minister withdrew the excise concession referred to in the February Budget but so far as I am aware, there has been no subsequent revision. The reduced concession has been withdrawn and that withdrawal stands. It is the contention of the tyre manufacturers that since reduced concession has been withdrawn therefore, they should not be asked for a price reduction.

Investigation for Lime Stone in Madhya Pradesh

*891. **KUMARI PUSPA DEVI SINGH :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether investigations had been carried out for lime stone in Madhya Pradesh in 1983-84;

(b) if so, the name of the places in M.P. where lime stone has been discovered;

(c) the area-wise details of the lime stone deposits in M.P.; and

(d) the steps taken for the proper exploitation of lime stone discovered in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d) : Investigations have been carried out for limestone during 1983-84, in various parts of Madhya Pradesh. According to the information received from the Department of Geology and Mining, Government of Madhya Pradesh, limestone was located in State during 1983-84, in the following areas :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| i) Sonadih and Chandi | Raipur District |
| ii) Saraitola area | Balaghat District |
| iii) Sarangarh | Raipur District |
| iv) Kukshi and Manawar Tehsil | Dhar District |
| v) Narkui Nala | Sidhi District |
| vi) Kutana area | Panna District |
| vii) Beheri Band area | Jabalpur District |

Since the investigations are still in progress, details of the deposits are not available at this stage. However, reserves of 55 million tonnes of cement grade limestone have been estimated in Chandi area of Raipur and 38 million tonnes in Saraitola area of Balaghat districts during the field season 1982-83.

The Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, also carried out limestone investigation in 1983-84, at Badanpur, Satna district on behalf of Steel Authority of India Limited. A reserve of 8.88 million tonnes of limestone of Blast Furnance/Steel Melting Shop grade has been established there.

The Cement Corporation of India carried out investigations around Naygon villages in Mandsaur district of Madhya Pradesh.

Based on the limestone deposits established so far, 11 cement plants have been set up in Madhya Pradesh with a total capacity of 75.35 lakh tonnes per year. 21 schemes have been approved upto the end of 1982 for setting up large, medium and mini cement plants in the State with a total capacity of 62.27 lakhs tonnes per year. A large number of limestone kilns are also working in Madhya Pradesh. Several applications for grant of mineral concession for the manufac-

ture of portland cement are under consideration of the State Government. The Cement Corporation of India has also submitted a proposal for setting up a 1.2 million tonnes clinker unit at Tokapal in Bastar District.

Several new major cement plants are also under consideration in the State.

KUMARI PUSHAPA DEVI SINGH : I am glad that investigations have been carried out for limestone in various parts of Madhya Pradesh. I would like to know from the Minister by which year the investigations are expected to be completed and I want to know the details of the steps taken to expedite the investigation works.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN : We hope that investigations in seven places which I have mentioned in my reply will be completed in two to three years.

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : How many applications are pending before the Government of India to set up large, medium and mini-cement plants in Madhya Pradesh. By which time are these pending applications expected to be cleared ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : The information available with me is about letter of intent and industrial licences have been issued for setting up additional cement capacity in Madhya Pradesh. This concerns about 12 districts. If you want I will read out the names of the concerns which have been given letter of intent.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You may lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN : Very well According to the information here, the Mini Cement Plant applications are pending with the State Governments while Medium and also Large Cement Plant applications are being handled by the Ministry of Industry. Regarding other details such information is not available with me at present. But if the Member would like to know, the information could be supplied.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : The Minister of Industry two days back told the House that abundant limestone deposits are there in the country, and within the 7th Five

Year Plan he is going to raise the installed capacity of cement production in the country to a sky-high position for achieving self-sufficiency.

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines ensure that the deposits of limestone in the 'No-Industry Districts' of Madhya Pradesh, that is, Raigarh and Sarangar, will be exploited for necessary cement production ?

The total quantum of deposit of stromatolite limestone in both these districts has been explored in detail.

May I know whether detailed geological prospecting has been made in these two districts and what is the outcome of the detailed survey ? What is the result of the regional probing exploration done in these two districts so that Government of India can take a firm stand to locate industries in these two 'no industry' districts ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, in Raigarh, 26.73 million tonnes of limestone has been proved, a probable estimate of about 37.16 million tonnes and 59.33 million tonnes under positive category.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Sir, several surveys have been made in regard to the finding out the lime deposits and all the surveys have been for grade which is being used for large, medium and mini-cement plants. Recently, the Khadi and Village Industries Corporation has developed a new compound made of low grade lime and that cement is also used for many other purposes including low cost constructions. I want to know whether these surveys reveal lower grade of lime which can be used for the above purposes and whether such surveys have been done in the districts of Vidisa and Guna which are backward areas.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : About Vidisa no information on low grade limestone is available with me.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : He had asked about the use of low grade lime.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : The question was about the use of lime in the cement plants. Cement plants are dealt with the Ministry of Industry. As far as our Ministry is concerned, no investigation for low grade limestone has been carried out in the District of Vidisa.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : I have asked about the lower grade lime which can be used for the construction purpose.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I would again repeat that no investigation has been carried out in Vidisa District either of high-grade or of low grade limestone.

Commercial Production of Photo Voltaic Devices

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

(a) whether know-how for the commercial production of Photo voltaic devices have been developed in our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many companies are manufacturing these systems in the country ?

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

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Several Industrial units, laboratories of CSIR, Defence and Atomic Energy and educational institutions such as I.I.Ts are engaged in improvements of photo-voltaics including preperation of basic silicon material.

Central Electronics Limited (CEL), a public sector undertaking under the Department of Science & Technology, has been engaged in R & D, technology development and manufacturing of solar photovoltaic cells, modules and systems. Using Imported high purity silicon material, CEL has already supplied solar cells, modules and systems for various applications in remote, unmanned and unelectrified areas and off shore well head platforms. A pilot plant with a capacity of 600 KW per year has been established. This is being enhanced to 3 MW per year in the coming years.

Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has also initiated the production of solar cells, modules and systems for various terrestrial applications. Both Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and Bharat Electronics Limited

have made space qualified solar cells for applications in our space programmes.

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मन्त्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है उससे स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि पिछले दो तीन वर्षों में हमारी सरकार ने ऊर्जा के वैकल्पिक साधनों के विकास के लिए जो कार्य किए हैं, निश्चित रूप से उस के लिये हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री बधाई की पात्र हैं। जहाँ पहले ऊर्जा के वैकल्पिक साधनों के विकास के लिए एक करोड़ भी खर्च नहीं होता था, हमारी सरकार इस साल 37-38 करोड़ रु. खर्च कर रही है। अतः वे निश्चित रूप से बधाई की पात्र हैं। मैं सेन्ट्रल एलेक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड के इंजीनियर्स और सेल के इंजीनियरों को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने ऊर्जा के वैकल्पिक साधन सौर ऊर्जा के विकास के सम्बन्ध में सराहनीय कार्य किया है। मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ जहाँ तक सौर ऊर्जा के विद्युतीय प्रयोग का सवाल है, फोटो वालटेइक सेल्स से, तो उसका उत्पादन करने की टेक्नालाजी हासिल कर ली है पर उसको कैसे कम लागत में बनाया जा सकता है, कामशियल प्रोडक्शन के विकास के लिए, हमारी सरकार किस तरीके से आगे कार्यवाही करने का प्रावधान रखती है?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ जिस तरह से हम जापान से या अन्य देशों से, जहाँ पर सोलर टेक्नालाजी विकसित हो चुकी है, एडवांस्ड टेक्नालाजी हासिल कर रहे हैं, क्या इस विषय में भी फोटो वालटेइक डिवाइस का आगे विकास करने के लिए टेक्नालाजी हासिल करने को हमारी सरकार ने कोई पहल की है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पहले यह बता दिया जाए कि फोटो वालटेइक डिवाइस क्या है, क्योंकि हम उन अज्ञानी सदस्यों में से हैं जो न सवाल समझ पा रहे हैं और न जवाब समझ पायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी, मेरी भी बड़ी हासत है।

वाजपेयी जी मैं आपका साथ दे रहा हूँ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: As you were nodding your head, we thought, you have followed it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उन्हीं की बात पर हाँ कर रहा हूँ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जवाब नहीं आ रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब लाजवाब है।

श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फोटो वालटेइक डिवाइस वह सिस्टम है, जिसमें सूरज के प्रकाश का उपयोग किया जाता है। सूरज का प्रकाश एक ऐसा साधन है, जो हजारों सालों तक जीवित रहेगा। फोटो वालटेइक सिस्टम में सूरज की किरणों से ताप नहीं विद्युत बनाई जाती है। इसमें कुछ ऐसी सिलिकॉन प्लेट्स लगाई जाती हैं, जिन पर सूरज की किरणें पड़ने से वह विद्युत ऊर्जा में रूपान्तरित हो जाती है। फिर उस विद्युत ऊर्जा का उपयोग किया जाता है। इतना वालटाइक सिस्टम के बारे में बताने के बाद सम्मानीय सभासद की मात्मात के लिए यह बताना चाहूंगा कि इस में सबसे अहम चीज कीमत कम करने की ही है। कीमत को कम करने का प्रयास शासन की ओर से हो रहा है। बड़े पैमाने पर इस डिवाइस को बनाकर इसकी कीमत को हम कम कर सकते हैं या इस के लिए बेसिक मैटिरियल यहां बनाकर उसकी कीमत को कम किया जा सकता है। ये सब चीजें यहां पर बन रही हैं, मगर कम कीमत करने के लिए पांच मेगावाट की एक दूसरी फैक्ट्री बनाना चाह रहे हैं, जहाँ पर बड़े पैमाने पर इसको बनाया जाएगा। नेशनल सिलिकान फैसिलिटी हम देश में इस्टैबलिश करने जा रहे हैं। सिलिकान प्लेट लगाने के बाद हम उस का उपयोग करेंगे। दूसरा सवाल माननीय सदस्य का नयी टेक्नालाजी को लेने का है। हम देश में उस टेक्नालाजी को बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और अगर हमें वह कहीं से मिलती है, तो उसे लेने में हमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।

श्री प्रताप भानू शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से अनुसंधान और विकास परिषद टेक्नालोजी को डेवलप कर रही हैं, इसके काम-शियल प्रोडक्शन के लिए एन० आर० डी० सी० संस्था द्वारा प्राप्त रिपोर्ट की ओर माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ। यह रिपोर्ट जुलाई, 1983 की है, इसके पृष्ठ 73 पर "अर्थ-आंगर", जो कि जमीन में छेद करने के लिए बनाया जाता है, के बारे में लिखा है कि उसकी लागत प्रति यूनिट 3 रु. है। मेरे विचार में यह कीमत कभी 15 साल पहले रही होगी, लेकिन आज के जमाने में किसी भी हालत में उसकी कीमत 100 रु. से कम नहीं होगी। इसका वजन भी ढाई या तीन किलो होता है। इसी प्रकार पृष्ठ-115 पर लिखा है -

"Solar still is a device developed by the Institute to obtain good quality water by the use of solar energy. The device is very much useful for the petrol pump and the laboratory situated at remote places."

एक 10×10 का मकान बनाकर और उसके ऊपर "रिफ्लेक्टर मिरर" रख कर सौर ऊर्जा के तापीय प्रयोग सेड्वेपोरेट करके डिस्टिल वाटर प्राप्त करते हैं। उसकी लागत भी आज के जमाने में किसी भी हालत में 5 हजार रु० प्रति यूनिट से कम नहीं आती है, लेकिन इसमें लिखा है 350 रुपए। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि जो टेक्नालोजी हमारे विभिन्न रिसर्च इन्स्टीचूट डेवलप कर रहे हैं, उनको आधुनिक और आज के वर्तमान दामों के हिसाब से बनाया जाए, जिससे जो भी इन्डस्ट्रियल इन्टरप्रिन्योस लेना चाहे, उसको सही जानकारो हो तथा सही इस्तेमाल हों। इसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी क्या कर रहे हैं या सरकार का क्या करने का इरादा है ?

श्री शिवराज बी. पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बात सम्माननीय सभासद द्वारा बताई गई उसमें कोई दो मत नहीं है। लेकिन जिसकी चर्चा वह कर रहे हैं, वह फोटो वालटेइक से

अलग है। सूरज की किरणों का उपयोग हम तापीय ऊर्जा बनाने के लिए कर सकते हैं और विद्युत बनाने के लिए भी कर सकते हैं।

जो चर्चा उन्होंने की है वह ताप के सम्बन्ध में है, थर्मल एनर्जी के सम्बन्ध में है, इलेक्ट्रिकल एनर्जी के सम्बन्ध में नहीं है।

एन०आर०डी०सी० ने अपनी किताब में जो लिखा है, उस की जांच पड़ताल कर के ही बतला सकता हूँ। लेकिन जैसा वह उल्लेख कर रहे थे, वह फोटो-वोल्टेक कैटेगरी में नहीं आता है, दूसरी कैटेगरी में आता है।

वह चाहते थे कि कीमतें कम हों, यह सही बात है। हमारा प्रयास है कि कीमतें कम करें और इस के लिए बड़ी मात्रा में इस का उत्पादन बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं, इस में जो वस्तुएं उपयोग में आती हैं उन को बनाने के लिए यहां पर इण्डस्ट्री बना कर, उस में जो कैमिकल्ज लगते हैं उन को बना कर, सारी चीजों का उपयोग कर के इन की कीमतें कम कर के लोगों के पास पहुंचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : If mass production energy is possible from the solar source, it will be a very major breakthrough and for a country like India, it will be a kind of revolution in the field of energy. I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether a proper study has been made and whether any country has succeeded in getting energy from the solar source on a mass scale; if so, what is the relative cost? Next, what are the possibilities in India? Whether it has been studied keeping in view the Indian conditions and whether it is possible to have mass production of energy from this source, and if so, what will be the relative cost and what are the plans of Government and what are they thinking to do in this respect?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : It is a very good question and I would like to go into more details.

As far as this technology is concerned, it is not developed throughout the world. Major attempts have been made only in two countries in this field—one is United States of America and the other is Japan. Of course

there are other countries, which are also doing some technological development in this field. But, solar energy is very important in India or in those parts of the world, where sunlight is available in abundance. As the developed world and other countries are having other sources of energy, their attention is not attracted to this kind of energy. So, attempts have to be made in those parts of the world, where sunlight is available in abundance, to develop appropriate technology. India is one of such countries and we are paying attention to develop this kind of technology.

Of course today, cost-wise, solar energy cannot compare well with other energies. But, as I have explained just a few minutes before, our attempt is to reduce the cost. How do we do this? We can achieve this by developing an appropriate technology which will help us in reducing the costs; by developing proper material which can be produced at a low cost; by developing other appliances which can also help us to reduce the costs and by combining all these factors, we would like to see to it that the cost of technology, cost of appliances, etc. are reduced further.

Now, we would like to move in this direction in such a manner as not to depend on other countries, but to depend on ourselves, not to emulate what is being done in other countries, but to give this technology to other parts of the world, if possible.

Moreover, this technology has to be used in such parts of our country where the electrical source cannot be taken. In hilly areas, in valleys, in the ocean where electric wires cannot be easily taken, other means of energy have to be provided and in such cases, cost cannot be considered an important factor. In such areas, this technology may be used. We are keeping all these factors in view and we are trying to develop this technology.

DR. KARAN SINGH : It is a matter of satisfaction that some attention is being given to solar energy, because apart from the fact that sunlight is widely available, it is a type of energy resources, which is totally pollution-free, unlike thermal energy. I would like, just to ask the hon. Minister whether, when he is developing these special areas for solar technology, special attention is being given, e.g., to a place like Ladakh where the precipitation is only 3" a year. There is sun-

light throughout the year, and because of the rarefied air, the sunlight is also very strong. It would seem to me to be an ideal place for the development of solar energy on a large scale.

There would be other areas, may be, of that nature : may be, the Jaisalmer desert areas and so on. Are these specialrid areas, particularly the high altitude areas like Ladakh being given special attention the development of solar energy ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We have already sent some devices to the Ladakh area, Barmer and Rajasthan desert areas. There, these devices are being used. As and when we develop appliances, we on make these instruments available in those areas on an increasing scale.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The photo voltaic devices... Hon. Minister ; Are you attentive to me ? I am addressing a question to you, if you don't mind. Can I catch your ear ?

I would like to know this from the hon. Minister : In these photo voltaic devices which are going to be produced on a commercial scale, the photo energy will be converted into electrical energy ; and, therefore, the utilisation of energy will depend upon the extent of voltage that is developed in these devices. Can I know from the hon. Minister—in this type of devices which are going to be produced on a commercial scale, what is the extent of voltage that is developed by converting photo energy into electrical energy ? And in case the voltage is already known, to what purposes would it be used ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : If it is too technical a question, I would like to get the information and give it. But for the information of the hon. Member who is a professor in Physics, I would like to say that the photo voltaic energy can be used for heating the house, for refrigeration purposes, for bringing out water from the tube-wells and for running small mills also.

I am very happy to inform that our scientists have developed a vechiles, a rickshaw which can be run with the photo voltaic energy. They have put a panel on the top of it ; and that top turns the photo voltaic energy in to mechanical energy, which is used for running the rickshaw also.

As far as the creation of voltage is concerned, I will inform the hon. Member later on.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The voltage may be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I will lay it on the Table of the House, and on the lap of the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't electrocut him.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : I would like the hon. Minister to inform this House whether the technology at the CEL has been updated. In 1982, the commercial production started for the photo voltaic silicon cells which are formed into arrays, and then the modules. At that stage, production was 50 kw per year, and it was to be increased in 1984-85 to 1 MW. The technology developed at the CEL was a technology which was nascent. But to-day in U.S.A. and Japan, the amorphous technology for converting these cells and generating power is far more productive ; and the energy output is higher. Will the hon. Minister inform the House and me whether this amorphous technology which Japanese Government and some private Companies of the U.S.A. had agreed to transfer and work together in RD is being negotiated for by CEL ?

Secondly, there was the NASPED programme in October, 1980, by which there were going to be a lot of demonstrative units set up in India, including Ladakh. As far as my information goes, not only solar energy but wind energy would be far more cost effective in Ladakh owing to the constant high wind velocity. But that is upto the Ministry concerned.

Finally I would like the Minister to inform the House that after 1982 December how many photo voltaic demonstration devices have been set up in the country from January, 1983 to March, 1984.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Our approach is to use non-conventional sources of energy, photo voltaic energy, wind energy, bio-gas energy and to meet the demand for electricity and power in our country. It is a fact that the technology with regard to the photo voltaic is developing in some coun-

tries ; in some parts of the world, mono-crystal technology is used, poly-crystal technology is used. In Japan, they are trying to develop amorphous technology and the ribbon technology also. I am told that the amorphous technology and the ribbon technology has not reached the final stage ; it is still in the process of development. Our attempt, as I have already said, is to develop the crystal technology, amorphous technology and the ribbon technology in our country ; and if, it is available from outside the world, we will not hesitate to get it ; it depends upon its availability ; if it is not available, then we will not wait for the technology to come from outside ; we will ourselves develop it. As far as production of the appliances and sending them to Ladakh and other areas are concerned, I will pass on the figures to the hon. member.

Supply of Sulphuric Acid to Coastal Chemicals Private Limited by Hindustan Zink Limited

*895. **SHRI K.A. SWAMI :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Zink Ltd. Visakhapatnam has been supplying its by-product (Sulphuric acid) to Coastal Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. through direct pipelines for manufacturing Alum ;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of such supply ;

(c) the stipulated amounts of such supply ;

(d) whether the Coastal Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. has been diverting the byproduct to Pragati Fertilizers Limited and others in violation of the agreement ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Hindustan Zink Ltd., a public sector company under the administrative control of the Department of Mines, has entered into a 10 years contract in August, 1974 for supplying sulphuric acid to M/s. Coastal

Chemicals Private Limited, Visakhapatnam, through a pipeline from the Vizag Zinc Smelter of the Company. As per the terms and conditions of the contract, 10,000 M.T. of sulphuric acid are to be supplied annually based on the standard pricing formula of the Fertilizer Association of India. However, actual supply depends on the availability of sulphuric acid with the Hindustan zinc Ltd.

2. The Government have no information about the diversion of the sulphuric acid to M/s. Pragati Fertilisers Ltd., Vizag and others in violation of the agreement between the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. and M/s. Coastal Chemicals Private Limited. It may, however, be noted that M/s. Coastal Chemicals Private Limited and M/s. Pragati Fertilizers Limited belong to the same group. Further, M/s. Pragati Fertilizers Limited are directly purchasing sulphuric acid from the Hindustan Zinc Limited against yearly contract and at present Hindustan Zinc Limited are not having any long-term contract with this Company for the supply of sulphuric acid.

SHRI K.A. SWAMI : What are the conditions of supplying this and year-wise how much quantity they have taken through the pipeline? Have they got a licence to draw a direct pipeline through this to the Zinc factory, to the other Alum Factory, and the allied fertiliser factory?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : The quantity of sulphuric acid supplied to Coastal Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. is like this. In 1982-83 HZL supplied 8745 metric tonnes; 1982-83. HZL supplied 8508 metric tonnes; in 1983-84, HZL supplied 4828 metric tonnes plus 1128 metric tonnes under open tender for another Alum Plant at, Nidadave. Regarding conditions of supplying it to them, it may be stated that sulphuric acid is a by product and initially the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. was experiencing difficulties in disposing of this byproduct. So, the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. entered into a contract with Coastal Chemicals Ltd; and under this contract, HZL have to supply 10,000 metric tonnes to Coastal Chemical Pvt. Ltd. Under the contract, the Coastal Pvt. Ltd. are not allowed to transfer sulphuric acid which is supplied by Hindustan Zinc Ltd. to any other company without the written consent of HZL. If the hon. Member has any specific com-

plaint or any information about such diversion or transfer of the sulphuric acid, if he brings it to our notice, we will certainly go into the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग लगाने के लिए लाइसेंस जारी करने के लिए समन्वय

*884. श्री शिव चरण वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में विकास के लिए नये उद्योग लगाने हेतु लाइसेंस देने के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार तथा रेल और परिवहन मंत्रालयों के बीच किस प्रकार समन्वय रखा जाता है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : उद्योगों के लिए लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी आवेदन औद्योगिक स्वीकृति सचिवालय में प्राप्त होते हैं। इन आवेदनों की प्रतियां अलग-अलग स्वीकृति समिति द्वारा इन पर विचार किए जाने से पूर्व सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों और राज्य सरकारों में परिचालित की जाती हैं। इन समितियों द्वारा लाइसेंस स्वीकृत करने के लिए की गई सिफारिशों पर केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा बाद में विचार किया जाता है।

राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्र सरकार के निर्णय के विरुद्ध अभ्यावेदन प्रस्तुत करने की स्वतंत्रता है और वे ऐसे मामलों के सम्बन्ध में सम्पूर्ण लाइसेंस समिति द्वारा पुनः विचार किए जाने के लिए कह सकती हैं, जिनमें राज्य सरकारों को प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त है।

सम्पूर्ण लाइसेंस समिति सहित स्वीकृति समितियां औद्योगिक लाइसेंस स्वीकृत करने सम्बन्धी मामले में केन्द्र सरकार के विचारों का समन्वय करती है और उनका संकलन करती है।

लाइसेंस स्वीकृत करने में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा इलेक्ट्रानिक्स पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना

*885. श्री बिरदाराम फुलवारिया : क्या प्रधान मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दशनि वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी कम्पनियों ने वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान इलेक्ट्रानिक्स पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु लाइसेंसों के लिए आवेदन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन कम्पनियों और उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं; जिनके लिए लाइसेंस जारी कर दिए गए हैं; और

(ग) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां ये उद्योग स्थापित किए जाएंगे और इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए किसी भी विदेशी कम्पनी ने लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदन नहीं किया है। तथापि, विदेशी साम्यापूँजी (इक्विटी) सहभागिता वाली जिन पार्टियों को वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान पत्र जारी किए गए हैं, उनके ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण दो में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण-एक

उन विदेशी साम्यापूँजी (इक्विटी) सहभागिता वाली कम्पनियों की सूची जिन्होंने 1 अप्रैल, 1984 के दौरान औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदन दिया

क्रम सं०	कम्पनियों के नाम
1	2
1.	मेसर्स अम्फेट्रानिक्स लि० पुणे ।
2.	मेसर्स बीरोसिल ग्लास बक्स, नई दिल्ली
3.	मेसर्स इलप्रो इन्टरनेशनल लि०, पुणे
4.	मेसर्स ओ. ई./एन. इंडिया लि०, कोचिन
5.	मेसर्स यूनिवर्सल इलेक्ट्रिक लि०, कलकत्ता
6.	मेसर्स आई. सी. आई. एम. लि०, पुणे
7.	मेसर्स ओ./ई./एन. माइक्रो सिस्टम्स लि०, कोचिन
8.	मेसर्स गैस्ट कीन विलियम लि०, कलकत्ता
9.	मेसर्स ग्रामोफोन कं० आफ इण्डिया, कलकत्ता
10.	मेसर्स लासेन एण्ड हरबो लि०, बम्बई
11.	मेसर्स मशीनरी मैन्यूफैक्चर्स कारपोरेशन, कलकत्ता

1

2

12. मेसर्स टेक्नोलैबोरेट्रीज, कलकत्ता
13. मेसर्स अडवाणी ओरालिकोन लि०, पुणे
14. श्री सी० पी० कृष्णामूर्ति, सिकन्द्राबाद
15. मेसर्स डेल्टा हेमलीन लि०, नई दिल्ली
16. मेसर्स जनरल इलेक्ट्रिक कम्पनी लि०, कलकत्ता
17. मेसर्स जे० के० इलेक्ट्रानिक्स, कानपुर
18. मेसर्स सदन पेट्रोकेमिकल इण्डस्ट्रीयल कारपोरेशन, मद्रास
19. मेसर्स पीको इलेक्ट्रानिक्स एण्ड इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि०, बम्बई
20. श्री ए०एल० प्रसाद, हैदराबाद
21. मेसर्स गुजरात इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स, अहमदाबाद
22. मेसर्स क्रॉम्प्टन ग्रीडज लि०, बम्बई
23. मेसर्स जेनसन एण्ड निकलसन (इण्डिया) लि०, कलकत्ता
24. मेसर्स मफी इंडिया लि०, बम्बई
25. मेसर्स मोरिस इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लि०, पूना
26. मेसर्स नेल्को, बम्बई
27. मेसर्स रेरोला बर्न लि०, हावड़ा
28. मेसर्स स्टोसी स्त्रीन्स इण्डिया लि०, बम्बई
29. मेसर्स सेमटेल इण्डिया लि०, गाजियाबाद
30. मेसर्स वेस्टन इलेक्ट्रानिक्स कम्पोनेंट्स प्रा० लि०, नई दिल्ली
31. मेसर्स मैकमिलन इण्डिया लि०, मद्रास

विवरण-दो

विदेशी साम्यापूजी सहभागिता वाली कम्पनियों की सूची जिन्हें 1.4.1983 से 31.3.1984 के दौरान आशय-पत्र जारी किए

क्रम सं०	पार्टी का नाम	वस्तु का नाम	विदेशी साम्यापूजी	स्थान	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	मेसर्स बोरोसिल ग्लास वर्क्स, नई दिल्ली।	रयाम तथा श्वेत दुरदर्शन पिकचर ट्यूबें	39.54%	महाराष्ट्र के अश्रेणी 'ग' या 'ख' क्षेत्र में	आ०प०: 184 (84) दिनांक 9.3.84
2.	मेसर्स एल्ट्रो इन्टरनेशनल लि०, पुना।	ओरिएण्टेड सिरेमिक चुम्बकें	40%	हवेली जिला पुणे	आ०प०: 180 (84) दिनांक 9.3.84
3.	मेसर्स ओ.ई./एन. इण्डिया लि०, कोचीन	समेट विभवमापी (पोटेन्शियोमीटर)	45%	कोचीन	आ०प०: 126 (83) दिनांक 21.2.83
4.	मेसर्स यूनियवर्सल इलेक्ट्रिकस लि०, कलकत्ता	इकहरी तथा इतरफा मुद्रित परिपथ बोर्ड	29%	फरीदाबाद	आ०प०: 931 (83) दिनांक 27.12.83
5.	मेसर्स आई०सी०आई०एम०लि० पुणे	लघु कम्प्यूटर/सूक्ष्म संसाधित्र पर आधारित प्रणालियां	40%	पुणे	आ०प०: 10:7 (83) दिनांक 31.12.83
6.	मेसर्स ग्रामोफोन कं० आफ इण्डिया, कलकत्ता	श्रव्य चुम्बकीय टेपें	40%	24, परगना पश्चिम बंगाल	आ०प०: 848(83) दिनांक 29.12.83

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	मेसर्स लार्सेन एण्ड टूबरो लि. बम्बई	विचेस्टर डिस्क प्रणोद (ड्राइव)	10%	मंसूर कनाटक	आ.पं.: 804(83) दिनांक 1-12-83
8.	मेसर्स पीको इलेक्ट्रानिक्स एंड इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लि., बम्बई	कम्प्यूटर उपासक-उपकरण	39.7%	बंगलौर	आ.पं.: 221(84) दिनांक 23.3.84
9.	मेसर्स मोरिस इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लि. पूना	1. हाई फेराइट 2. साफ्ट फेराइट	40%	तहसील होसुरी जिला पूना	आ.पं. 715(83) दिनांक 1-11-83
10.	मेसर्स स्टोर्सी स्क्रीन्स इण्डिया लि., बम्बई	सुदृढित परिपथ बोर्ड	40%	गांधी नगर	आ.पं.: 639(83) दिनांक 27.9.83
11.	मेसर्स सेमटेल इण्डिया लि., गाजियाबाद	श्याम तथा श्वेत पिक्चर ट्यूबें	10%	अलवर	आ.पं.: 873(83) दिनांक 20-12-83
12.	मेसर्स वेस्टन इलेक्ट्रानिक्स कम्पोनेंट्स (प्रा.) लि. नई दिल्ली	बोडियो चुम्बकीय टेप	10.75%	रियाड़ी	आ.पं.: 1000(83) दिनांक 31-12-83

Sale of goods in Delhi with Fake Markings

*889. SHRI ERA MOHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the action being taken to bring to book the businessmen and traders of Delhi who cheat the public by marking on the goods 'Made in U.S.A.', 'Made in Germany', 'Made in Japan' besides misusing the names of established Indian companies ;

(b) whether this kind of mass deception has been tackled by the Delhi Police on a war footing since these goods are sold on public places and pavements besides in air conditioned shops in DDA markets ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) Using false trade mark is a non-cognizable offence under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958. The proprietor of a trade mark has to file a complaint in a court of law and the court can order the search of premises and the seizure of fake goods under section 93 Cr. P. C. In execution of the warrants issued by the Courts under Section 93 Cr. P. C., the Delhi Police conducted raids on 8 premises in 1981, 11 premises in 1982, 43 premises in 1983 and 5 premises so far in 1984.

करौल बाग में डकैती के मामले में सम्पादक को नोटिस दिया जाना ।

*890. श्री बापूसाहिब परलेकर :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या करौल बाग क्षेत्र में हुई डकैती के संबंध में दिल्ली पुलिस की ओर से पंजाब केसरी के सम्पादक को नोटिस दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त संपादक को नोटिस दिए जाने के बाद सरकार द्वारा उसके विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई की गई ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और ऐसा करने के कारण क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री पी० गोंकड सुब्रह्मण्य) : (क) और (ख) 26 नवंबर, 1983 को करौल बाग में जेवरात की एक दुकान में डकैती डाली गई थी और अपराधी बचकर भाग गए थे । हिन्दी दैनिक, पंजाब केसरी के 16 और 17 दिसंबर, 1983 के अंक में एक समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था कि दिल्ली पुलिस ने 4 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार करके और लूटी गई संपत्ति को बरामद करके डकैती के मामले को सुलझा लिया है और यह सूचना रोक की गई थी क्योंकि अभियुक्त दिल्ली सशस्त्र पुलिस के सेवारत कार्मिक थे । चूंकि यह सूचना पुलिस अधिकारियों को ज्ञात तथ्यों पर आधारित नहीं थी इसलिए इस मामले की जांच पड़ताल में पुलिस की सहायता करने और अन्तर्ग्रस्त पुलिस कार्मिकों के नाम बताने के लिए संपादक की ई०प्र०नं० की धारा 160 के अधीन आवश्यकता थी ।

(ग) और (घ) दिल्ली पुलिस ने समाचार पत्र की रिपोर्ट का खंडन किया और यह खंडन समाचार पत्र के 18 दिसम्बर, 1983 के अंक में प्रकाशित हुआ समाचार पत्र के 10 जनवरी 1984 के अंक में 16 और 17 दिसंबर, 1983 के अंकों में प्रकाशित समाचार के लिए एक समायाचना भी प्रकाशित हुई । इस बीच 2 जनवरी 1984 को एक अभियुक्त व्यक्ति पकड़ा गया और इसलिए समाचार पत्र के संपादक के संबंध में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई ।

Norms Followed for Classification of Criminals in Jails

*892. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the norms/rules and regulations/procedure/conventions followed regarding allotment of class in the jails in respect of the rapists, smugglers, dangerous criminals, dacoits, political prisoners, etc. undertrials ;

(b) whether all graduates irrespective of the crimes for which they are charged are given B class in jails : and

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

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

(a) "Prisons" being a State subject, various States have their own rules for the classification of different types of prisoners as laid down in their respective jail manuals.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Generally, education is one of the criteria for the classification of prisoners.

Production and Export of Salt

*893. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the total production of salt in 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) the total need of salt in the country ;

(c) the quantity of export of salt, if any, during the period from 1980-81 to 1982-83 ;

(d) whether Government have any proposal to set up salt industries in the sea belt of Contai, West Bengal ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The total production of salt in the country during the years 1980-81 to 1983-84 was as follows :

1980-81	—	84.09 lakh tonnes
1981-82	—	83.41 lakh tonnes
1982-83	—	78.23 lakh tonnes
1983-84	—	61.62 lakh tonnes

(upto Feb, 1984)

(b) About 73 lakh tonnes for the year 1984.

(c) The quantities of salt exported the years 1980-81 to 1982-83 were :—

1980-81	—	1,05,232 tonnes
1981-82	—	2,36,843 tonnes
1982-83	—	3,27,328 tonnes

(d) and (e) Government had asked M/s. Hindustan Salts Ltd., Jaipur in 1978 to set up a large saltwork at Contai Sea Board in Midnapore District and land for the purpose was to be provided by the Government of West Bengal. Further action could not be taken in the matter as a writ petition was filed by M/s. Kalindi Dera United Salt Co-operative Society Limited and others in Calcutta High Court praying that the State Government may be directed not to settle the land in favour of any person other than the petitioners. The Court passed interim orders in February, 1979 to maintain status-quo and after hearing the petition on 7.3.1979 extended the interim order till the disposal of the Writ Petition. The Writ Petition is still pending in the High Court.

Merger of the Refractory units, Burn Standard with Bharat Refractories Ltd.

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

(a) whether the Expert Committee of Public Enterprises recommended for the merger of the Refractory Units, Burn Standard & Company with the Bharat Refractories Limited ;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the said recommendations ;

(c) if so, the reasons as to why there is delay in implementing the said recommendations ; and

(d) if not accepted, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The Expert Committee on Public Enterprises (ECOPE) had recommended formation of a separate subsidiary company comprising refractory units of Burn Standard Co. Ltd., or their merger with Bharat Refractories, a public sector Enterprise under the Department of Steel.

(b) to (d) Inter-Ministerial consultations have been held from time to time and various alternatives have been studied with a view to taking a decision on these recommendations. The question of transfer of these refractory units and to which enterprise as

well as measures that must be taken to improve their performance are under study of a special team, constituted for this purpose by the Department of Steel.

Demand and Production of White Printing Paper

*898. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of production of white printing paper during the years of the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether the production falls short of the demand ; and

(c) to what extent production of white printing paper has been affected by the closure of Ballabgharh paper mills in Raniganj, West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) The production of writing and printing paper during the period 1980-85 is estimated to be about 30 lakh tonnes. According to the Planning Commission's estimates for the Sixth Plan, the production may be almost equal to demand.

(c) The production of writing and printing paper has been affected to the extent of about 15,000 to 20,000 tonnes per annum by the closure of Bengal Paper Mills, Raniganj, West Bengal.

स्थानीय स्तर पर योजना तैयार करना

*899. प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग ने राज्यों को यह सलाह दी है कि आगे से योजनाओं को मूल रूप से स्थानीय स्तर पर तैयार किया जाए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने अब तक इस संबंध में कार्यवाही की है और इस मामले में की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख) 1 जून, 1982 में, योजना

आयोग ने सभी सरकारों की एक पत्र लिखा था जिसमें योजना के विकेन्द्रीकरण और निर्णय करने की प्रक्रिया के रूप में जिला योजना के महत्व और संभाव्यताओं तथा स्थानीय स्तर की आवश्यकताओं पर आधारित वास्तविक कार्यक्रम तैयार करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया था। महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, उत्तर प्रदेश और कर्नाटक जैसे राज्यों में जिला योजना के संबंध में प्रयोग चल रहे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश और आंध्र प्रदेश ने भी 1984-85 से इस प्रकार के प्रयत्न आरंभ किए हैं। अधिकांश राज्यों ने पहले ही अनेक जिला स्तरीय निकाय स्थापित किए हैं जिन्हें जिला योजना बोर्ड/समितियां, जिला योजना तथा विकास परिषदें, जिला विकासबोर्ड/समितियां/परिषदें आदि कहा जाता है। फिर भी अनेक राज्यों में जिला स्तर पर योजना को कार्यरूप दिया जाना है।

Modernisation of Refractory and Ceramic Units, Raniganj Group

*900. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government decided to modernise Refractory and Ceramic Units of Raniganj Group in West Bengal in the recent past;

(b) if so, by what time the said proposal is going to take shape; and

(c) the reasons for delay in the matter ?
THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) A scheme for modernisation of Lalkoti Silica Works and Durgapur Refractories Plant of Raniganj Group belonging to Burn Standard Co. Ltd., was approved in October, 1982.

(b) and (c) According to Company's estimates the modernisation scheme for Lalkoti Works is expected to be completed by October, 1984, while the modernisation of Durgapur Refractories Plant is not considered possible by them. The implementation has been delayed owing to the longer delivery period of some critical equipments.

Separate State/Union Territory for Tribals

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

(a) whether Government have received any representation from any tribal organisation to carve out a separate State or a separate Union Territory for Tribals; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Representations have been received from time to time on behalf of tribal population and other backward communities in some States for carving out separate State or Union Territories comprising the areas inhabited by them. Such demands proceed on the assumption that their developmental needs are not receiving adequate attention from the State Governments concerned.

The Government are of the view that removal of intra-state regional disparities in economic development is essentially a matter to be tackled through the mechanism of planning and that creation of a separate State or Union territory is no answer to the problem.

Indigenous Know-How for Colour T. V.

*903. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA
SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether CSIR had developed indigenous know-how for colour T. V. which could have been commercialised, if so, the reasons for non-commercialisation thereof;

(b) whether import of colour T. V. was allowed;

(c) how much time was spent on developing indigenous know how for colour T.V. and how much money was spent on the same; and

(d) the policy to be followed in future in this respect in the interest of development of economy ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) CSIR has developed indigenous know-how for colour T. V. This know-how is in the process of commercialisation in a demonstration plant at M/s. Central Electronics Ltd. (CEL).

(b) Normal commercial import of Colour Television (CTV) has not been allowed. However, a special gift scheme for CTV was introduced during ASIAD 1982 to meet the demand of CTV sets. CTV. import is also allowed under the personal baggage scheme.

(c) CEERI of the CSIR has spent about Rs. 20 lakhs on the development of Colour TV spread over approximately 3½ years.

(d) As per the Industrial and Licensing Policy for colour Television sets, foreign collaboration is not permitted except on consideration of special merit on a case by case basis.

टाटा इंजीनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कंपनी लिमिटेड द्वारा वाणिज्यिक वाहनों के मूल्य में वृद्धि

*904. श्री भोम सिंह :

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टाटा इंजीनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कंपनी लिमिटेड ने अपने द्वारा बनाये जाने वाले वाणिज्यिक वाहनों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की घोषणा की है;

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

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) से (ग) टाटा इंजीनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कंपनी लिमिटेड ने 5 अप्रैल, 1984 से ट्रक चैसिस का मूल्य बढ़ाकर 1,45,900 रुपए कर दिया है जो 10 अप्रैल, 1981 को 1,33,437 रुपए था। इस मूल्य वृद्धि में टायरों, बॅटरियों आदि की कीमत में वृद्धि शामिल है।

निर्माताओं के साथ नियमितरूप से बातचीत करके पिछले तीन वर्षों से मोटरगाड़ियों के मूल्यों को स्थिर रखना संभव हुआ है। टाटा इंजीनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कंपनी लिमिटेड ने

बताया है कि उत्पादकता मादि में सुधार होने के बावजूद निवेश की लागत में वृद्धि होने के कारण गाड़ियों के मूल्यों में कुछ वृद्धि करना अब जरूरी हो गया है। मोटरगाड़ियों के मूल्यों को स्थिर रखने के लिए सरकार का प्रयास जारी रहेगा।

Expenditure incurred by Social Welfare Board, BHEL.

9416. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) total expenditure incurred by the Social Welfare Board constituted by BHEL in each of the last three years; and

(b) whether for a single evening's cultural function at Delhi called 'Kala Milan' BHEL spends lakhs of rupees every year; and

(c) if so, expenditure incurred on each of such functions held in the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The Social Welfare Board of BHEL was constituted in October 1982. The expenditure incurred by the Board in 1982-83 was Rs. 5,600/-. No expenditure was incurred in 1983-84.

(b) and (c) Information from various units of BHEL is being collected.

Setting up a Statutory Traffic Advisory Committee in Delhi

9417. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the chaotic city transport as revealed by fatal road accidents in the Capital;

(b) whether it is a fact that the traffic police have created chaos by creating bottlenecks all over the city's earlier plans as in case of Connaught Place;

(c) whether Government are aware that traffic police are blindly adding to city's problems by creating unnatural brick and mortar and now pipes structures and road dividers without caring for resident needs; and

(d) whether Government will set up a statutory Traffic Advisory Committee for each Police District and the Central one for Delhi with effective and meaningful representation from Delhi citizens and ensure that these meet once a month ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The number of fatal road accidents in Delhi in the year 1983 was 1091 as against 1171 in 1982.

(b) It is not correct to say that the traffic police have created bottlenecks. Traffic circulation plan for Connaught place was designed by the Central Road Research Institute in 1972. The same has been implemented and is working satisfactorily.

(c) The road dividers are provided to ensure smooth flow of traffic and road safety.

(d) The Traffic Transportation Committee headed by the Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration is already in position and meets from time to time. The local bodies, Public Works Department, Delhi Development Authority, Town and Country Planning, Contonment Board, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, Central Road Research Institute, Delhi Transport Corporation, Telephones Railways, Police and members of the general public are represented on the Committee.

दिल्ली पुलिस के सुरक्षा विभाग की मोटर गाड़ियों की मरम्मत

9418: श्री छद्गुर राम : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में उन वर्कशापों की संख्या कितनी है जहां दिल्ली पुलिस के सुरक्षा विभाग की मोटर गाड़ियों की मरम्मत की जाती है;

(ख) उन वर्कशापों का ब्योरा क्या है जिनके बिल फरवरी, 1984 तक अदायगी के लिए संबित पड़े थे और ये बिल किस महीने और कितनी धनराशि के हैं; और

(ग) उनकी अदायगी अब अब न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (जी पी० गोकट सुबबय्या) : (क) मोटर गाड़ियों की मरम्मत लगभग 65 विभिन्न वर्कशापों में की जाती है।

(ख) ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिए गये हैं।

(ग) प्रक्रिया संबंधी औपचारिकताओं के कारण कभी-कभी विलम्ब हो जाता है। बिलों के जल्दी निपटान किए जाने की सम्भावना

है।

विवरण

लम्बित बिलों की सूची

फर्म का नाम	लम्बित बिलों की संख्या	बिलों की संख्या माह-वार	घनराशि रु० पैसे	
1	2	3	4	
मनमोहन सर्विस स्टेशन कनाट प्लेस नई दिल्ली	16	जनवरी-84 फरवरी-84	9 7	240.00
कृष्णा आटो इंडस्ट्रीज कश्मीरी गेट, दिल्ली	4	जनवरी-84 फरवरी-84	3 1	730.00
आटो होम कश्मीरी गेट दिल्ली	26	जनवरी-84 फरवरी-84	12 14	1568.80
रघु आटो एक्सेसरीज कोटला मुबारकपुर दिल्ली	19	जनवरी-84 फरवरी-84	9 10	3397.25
प्रेमनाथ मोटर्स दिल्ली	2	फरवरी-84	2	37.50
भुटानी आटो टायर ट्रेडर्स कश्मीरी गेट दिल्ली	1	फरवरी-84	1	12.00
एबीसी आटो बिजनेस सेन्टर दिल्ली	9	जनवरी-84 फरवरी-84	4 5	539.65
स्वरूप मोटर्स, करोलबाग, दिल्ली	5	जनवरी-84 फरवरी-84	3 2	1822.00
एबरेस्ट मोटर्स कश्मीरी गेट, दिल्ली	18	जनवरी-84 फरवरी-84	9 9	1026.05
हेमला आटो वर्क्स, कश्मीरी गेट, दिल्ली	2	फरवरी-84	2	55.00
पुष्प मोटर्स कश्मीरी गेट दिल्ली	1	फरवरी-84	1	22.00
सफदरजंग सर्विस स्टेशन नई दिल्ली	2	फरवरी-84	2	105.00
केवल आटो इलेक्ट्रिक कोटला मुबारकपुर, नई दिल्ली	6	जनवरी-84 फरवरी-84	3 3	934.00

1	2	3	4	5
बसोक भाटो लाइन्स कश्मीरी गेट दिल्ली	14	जनवरी-84 फरवरी-84	8 6	3539.01
कंपीटल गेराज मीर ददं रोड नई दिल्ली	4	फरवरी-84	4	1307.25
पंजाब टायर सेन्टर दिल्ली	1	फरवरी-84	1	225.00
भाटिया बन्धु कृष्णा नगर दिल्ली	1	फरवरी-84	1	25.00
बर्मा इलेक्ट्रिकल करोल बाग	1	फरवरी-84	1	25.00
गंभीर भाटो ट्रेडर्स कश्मीरी गेट दिल्ली	1	फरवरी-84	1	137.50
जोड़ रुपए				15,748.11

Registration of Cases of Dowry Victims by Delhi Police.

9419. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news report entitled 'Awaiting Justice' by A. Mitra in Delhi Recorder (February, 1984—P. 36) concerning cases of 7 dowry victims in Delhi; and

(b) whether Supreme Court had asked the police to furnish within 4 weeks reasons as to why these cases were not registered; and

(c) if so, whether the relevant information/explanation has been provided by the police authorities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A counter-affidavit has been filed in the Supreme Court of India on the 9th February, 1984, by the Commissioner of Police, Delhi.

Promotion of Key Punch Operators in EDP Cell of Delhi Police

9420. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether console operators and programmers in the EDP Cell of Delhi Police have been promoted to the rank of Inspectors and Assistant Commissioners respectively;

(b) whether Key Punch Operators working in the same Cell for a long time have not been given any such promotion so far; and

(c) if so, remedial steps proposed to be taken by Government to promote Key Punch Operators whose promotion in the said Cell is at stagnation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH) : (a) One EDP Programme Assistant/Console Operator has been promoted as Assistant Commissioner of Police (Programmer). Consequent upon his promotion, the post of EDP programme Assistant/Console Operator has been filled up by direct recruitment.

(b) Four Key Punching/Verifying Operators who are working in the EDP Cell are not eligible for promotion as Programmer or

Programme Assistant/Console Operator, in accordance with the recruitment rules.

(c) Two posts of Sub-Inspector (Executive) have been converted into Machine Room Programmer. While framing the recruitment rules, for these posts, it will be considered whether the Key Punching and Verifying Operators, could be made eligible for promotion.

Amendments to Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957

9421. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the news item "Ecological change due to mining" published in the Times of India dated 27th March, 1984, has come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, whether the Department of mining has pleaded for amendment of the Mines and minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957; and

(c) if so, the nature of amendment sought and the follow-up action taken in this regard for the proposed amendment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A number of proposals are under consideration to amend various provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, so as to enable the Government to take further preventive and remedial measures to check the adverse impact of mining operations on ecology and environment and also to harmonise the growth of mining operations with the equilibrium in the eco-system. Moreover, with the enactment of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, preservation of forest has been taken care of.

Protection of Tribal Culture

9422. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the news-items captioned "Tribal culture not protected" published in daily Newstime published from Hyderabad, dated 16 February, 1984;

(b) if so, whether rapid industrialization of the tribal belts of India is destroying the tribal culture and tribal way of life;

(c) if so, steps being taken by Government to protect tribal culture being threatened by rapid industrialization; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (d) It is the policy of the Government to preserve the tribal culture and tribal way of life in the context of modernisation including industrialization.

Memorandum Regarding Setting up of Industries in Maharashtra

9423. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to a memorandum submitted by the Vidarbha Vikas Mandal Sangharsha Samiti on 15 Marh, 1984, the pace of development of industries is extremely slow in that region of Maharashtra;

(b) the total number of cases where DGTD registrations of industrial licences including letters of intent were granted for units in the Vidarbha region in the last five years; and

(c) the precise position regarding implementation of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c) During the years 1979 to 1983, a total number of 116 schemes were registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development and 62 letters of intent were granted under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, for setting up of units in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, comprising the districts of Akola, Amravati, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Ghadchoroli, Nagpur, Yeotmal and Wardha.

A letter of intent is granted with an initial validity period of one year and two further extensions of six months each can also be granted by the administrative Ministry concerned on justifiable grounds,

Out of the 62 letters of intent granted during 1979 to 1983, 18 letters of intent have since been converted into industrial licences and 7 letters of intent have been treated as lapsed. The remaining letters of intent would be at various stages of implementation.

Reservations of Posts for SC/ST in BHEL

9424. SHRI K. B. S. MANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons employed during the last 5 years in Group 'D' cadre, (particularly in Clerical Cadre) in regional office BHEL, Madras and BHEL. PPSR Division, Madras giving cadre-wise details there of;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes appointed against these posts cadre-wise during the last 5 years;

(c) the number of posts for which the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are entitled; and

(d) the basic qualification fixed for Group 'N' and Group 'D' posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : (a) The number of persons employed in BHEL/ROD and PPSR Divisions at Madras in Group 'D' cadre (which covers unskilled semi-skilled and equivalent posts) during the last 5 years commencing from 1979; is as under:

ROD	—	23
PPSR	—	3

The clerical cadre is covered under Group 'C'. The number of persons employed in clerical cadre in Group 'C' during the same period is as under :

ROD	—	11
PPSR	—	1

The cadre-wise details are as under:

Group D (Unskilled/Semi-skilled and equivalent posts)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
ROD	14	4	—	5	—
PPSR	3	—	—	—	—

Group C (Clerical Cadre Only)

	1971	1980	1981	1982	1983
ROD	8	3	—	—	—
PPSR	1	—	—	—	—

(b) Group D (Unskilled/Semi skilled and Equivalent posts)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
ROD	3	1	—	1	—
PPSR	—	—	—	—	—

Group C (Clerical Cadre only)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
ROD	1	2	—	—	—
PPSR	—	—	—	—	—

(c) As per reservation orders, in ROD Madras, the number of posts reserved in Group 'D' were 5 against which 5 SC/ST were taken. In clerical cadre, in Group 'C' the number of posts reserved for SC/ST were 3, against which 3 SC/ST were employed.

The recruitment made in PPSR Madras was all against un-reserved posts as per the Roster.

(d) The basic qualification fixed for induction level posts under Group 'C' and Group 'D' in the above cadres are as under:

Group C-(Clerk)

Matric/SSLC	Pass in National
or	Apprenticeship
A degree from a	Certificate in
recognised university	Clerk (general)
with typing speed	trade after
of 30 W. P. M.	training in BHEL.

Group D-Unskilled worker/attendant Gr. II (equivalent Posts)

8th Standard.

Phillips Collaboration for Cigarettes

9425. SHRI R. MUTHUMARAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) Government's policy for import of technical know-how/foreign collaboration in cigarette industry and whether the policy enumerated in Government Press Note No.

9 (19)/80-FC (1) dated 25 May, 1981, permits foreign collaboration/know-how and inputs for cigarettes;

(b) if not, whether the Technical Development Fund Committee has approved Godfrey Phillips application for import of know-how if so, details thereof;

(c) details of the lumpsum payment involved and other expenses to be incurred for the foreign party's experts and technicians;

(d) whether foreign exchange outflow of the nature envisaged is really essential for a non-priority industry which has an experience of over 70 years in this country; and

(e) whether Ministry of Finance have agreed to this proposal, if not, what was their opinion, and could the know-how not been transferred on account of the foreign shareholding in some companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) According to the present policy of the Government, normally no foreign collaboration, financial or technical, is considered necessary in respect of consumer goods. Cigarette is also treated as a consumer goods. The Government of India Press Note dated 25th May 1981 referred to, deals with the delegation of powers to Administrative Ministries for sanctioning foreign collaboration proposals.

(b) and (c) The Technical Development Fund committee has approved the application of M/S Godfrey Phillips India Limited for import of know-how subject *Inter-alia* to the following conditions :—

1. Import of drawings and designs will be completed within 6 months from the date of issue of the approval letter.

2. Modifications and fabrication of the existing plant and machinery will be completed within 18 months from the date of receipt of the drawings and designs.

It is not considered desirable to disclose details of payments involved as these are part of commercial transactions.

(d) The need for allowing import of technical know-how has been considered by the Technical Development Fund Committee before the approval was granted.

(e) The Ministry of Finance is also represented in the Technical Development Fund Committee.

Refund of advances paid for Tata trucks and bus chassis.

9426. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement made by the joint Managing Director of Tata Engineering Locomotive Co. Ltd., manufacturers of Tata Trucks and bus chassis as published in the Financial Express, Bombay dated 31 May, 1981;

(b) whether the said Joint Managing Director had given a categorical and unconditional assurance that Telco would be responsible for advance payment taken by their dealers and that their deposits are fully secured;

(c) whether the said assurances has not been kept up by the Managing Director (Jt.) Telco who is reportedly not refunding the deposits of the customers received two years back; and

(d) if so, whether Government are taking steps to arrange for refund of the advance payments to the depositors?

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

(b) A copy of the letter dated 21st May, 1981 from Joint Managing Director, TELCO to Editor, Financial Express, Bombay is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. Lt 9317/84).

(c) and (d) TELCO has informed that refunds of deposits received by the company are being made expeditiously to the customers on demand.

Sale of Mixed Coke by Bokaro Steel Limited

9427. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) quantity of "mixed coke" sold by the Bokaro Steel Limited in the last three years with year-wise break up in details;

(b) rates of the 'mixed cokes' in different years and the amount realised in the last three years with year-wise and grade-wise break up in details;

(c) particulars of the ten big buyers in each year for the same period;

(d) whether his attention has been drawn to the article in "Jana-Shakti" a Hindi daily from Patna dated 5 February, 1984 under the caption "Bokaro Steel Plant Mein Mix Coke Kee Bikree Mein Ghotala Kee Ghotala"; and

(e) if so, facts in details and reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The quantity of mixed coke sold by Bokaro Steel Plant during the last three years is given below with year-wise break-up :—

Year	Rail	Road	(tonnes) Total
1981—82	62,738	1,41,630	2,04,368
1982—83	67,275	1,32,618	1,99,893
1983—84	44,266	53,487	97,753

(b) The rates at which mixed coke was sold during the last three years by Rail as well as by Road are given below :—

By Rail

(Mixed Coke 0—25 MM)

Year	Rate in Rs. per tonne exclusive of excise duty and sales tax FOR Bokaro Steel Plant
1981—82	350/- from April '81 to 1-9-81 390/- from 2-9-81 to 30-11-81 325/- from 3-12-81 to 31-3-82
1982—83	325/- from 1-4-82 to 31-3-83
1983—84	325/- from 1-4-83 to 10-9-83 262/- from 11-9-83 to 31-3-84

By Road

(Mixed Coke 0—40 MM)

S. No.	Location of Material	Price in Rs./ tonne exclusive of duties and taxes ex works by road.	Validity period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>1981—82</i>			
1.	Dump near line No. 69 A	No sale 281.81	From April—June '81 July 1981—March '82
2.	Line No. 101	No sale 461.10 No sale	April 1981 May '81—Sept. '81 Oct. '81—March '82
3.	Fuel Storage shed of Sintering Plant	388.64 No sale 390.00	April '81—May '81 June 1981 July '81—March '82

1982—83

1.	Dump Near Line No. 69 A	281.81	April '82—26-5-1982
		313.01	27-5-82 to July 1982
		282.00	July '82—March '83
		281.81	Jan. '83—March '83
2.	Line No. 101	No sale	From April—Dec. 1982
		282.82	January—March 1983
3.	Fuel Storage of Sintering Plant	390.00	April 1982
		No Sale	May—October 1982
		396.45	Nov. '81—March 1983
4.	Road No. 29	No sale	April '82—Sept. 82
		288.00	Oct. '82—March '83

1983—84

1.	Dump Near Line No. 69 A	281.81	April—November 1983
		205.45	Sept. '83—Jan. '84
		286.05	8-1-84 to 31-1-84 (No. sale from Feb. '84 till date)
2.	Line No. 101	282.82	April—July 1983. (No sale from Aug. '83 on-wards)
3.	Fuel storage shed of Sintering Plant	396.45	April—Sept. 1983
		71.45	Sept. '83 to 22-10-83 (No sale after 22-10-1983)
4.	Line No. 100 B	No sale	April—May 1983
		290.00	June—October 1983 (No sale after October 1983)

Note : So far selling prices of mixed coke (0—40 MM) by road are concerned, the material was sold from different locations mostly against tenders. In some cases when the selling prices were internally fixed by BSL, these were related to the rates obtained against tenders. In view of this,

selling prices are given above location-wise (and not grade-wise). Even though size specification in all the mixed coke contracts by road finalised during the relevant period was approximately nominal size 0-40 mm, the quality varied from location to location.

The amount realised in the last three years with year-wise break up is given below location-wise :—

Sl. No.	Location of Material	Amount realised (Rs. in lacs)		
		1981—82	1982—83	1983—84
1.	Fuel Storage shed of Sintering Plant	89.42	49.44	39.89
2.	Line No. 101	8.41	15.55	9.89
3.	Line No. 100—B	—	—	18.83
4.	Line No. 69 A (Main Dump)	329.33	308.20	81.66
5.	Road No. 29	—	18.71	—
6.	By Rail	198.26	207.29	135.35
Total		625.42	599.19	285.62

figures are given below :

(c) The names of ten big buyers (based on Sales value) in each year for the same period are given below :

(1)	(2)	(3)	(Rs. in lacs)	
			(4)	(5)
1981—82				
1.	M/s. Black Diamond Coke Suppliers, Old Court, NW Office, GT Road, Durgapur.	38,834.05	109.44	By Road
2.	M/s. Gujarat Small Industries Corpn. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	25,538.00	82.22	By Rail
3.	M/s. Jaymac (I) Pvt. Ltd., M-50 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.	18,058.45	70.43	By Road
4.	M/s. Jamuna Singh & Sons Main Road, Phurso, Distt. Giridih, Bihar.	17,894.41	53.70	By Road
5.	M/s. Swastic Enterprises, Barua Add, Dhanbad.	14,598.48	41.70	By Road
6.	M/s. Rourkela Pigments & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., 9 Parsee Church Street Calcutta.	13,306.32	37.50	By Road
7.	M/s. Paramount Enter- prises, Katras Road Dhanbad	9,999.90	26.18	By Road

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
8.	M/s. Unifero International Ltd., Liberty Building, Sir Vital Das Thackeray Marg, Bombay.	7,418.00	24.13	By Rail
9.	M/s. Paramount Coal Traders, P.O. Saraidhela Dhanbad	6,473.98	18.14	By Road
10.	M/s. Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Ltd., Lohadri Bhavan, Yeswant Nagar, Bellary Distt. Karnataka.	6,392.00	20.25	By Rail

1982—83

1.	M/s. Gujarat Small Industries Corporation Limited.	25,257.00	32.08	By Rail
2.	M/s. CP Singh & Co., Barua Add., GT Road, PO Kalyanpur, Dhanbad	24,976.33	71.12	By Road
3.	M/s. Jamuna Singh & Sons	23,928.90	67.79	By Road
4.	M/s. Paramount Coal Traders	23,554.21	67.08	By Road
5.	M/s. Bihar Enterprises	19,208.32	54.63	By Road
6.	M/s. Rourkela Pigments & Chemicals	11,953.68	33.73	By Road
7.	M/s. Iron & Coke Handling Co., 134 Co-operative Colony, Bokaro Steel City.	11,166.33	44.27	By Road
8.	M/s. Kailash Coal & Coke Co., Muradabad, UP.	3,656.00	11.88	By Rail
9.	M/s. Swastic Enterprises	5,195.50	15.57	By Road
10.	M/s. Navjiwan Traders Lal Bazar, Jharia—82	3,646.61	10.59	By Road

1983—84

1.	M/s. Steel Products Ltd., 134 Cooperative Colony, Bokaro Steel City.	25,383.43	59.36	By Road
2.	M/s. Rourkela pigments & Chemicals (P) Ltd.,	11,410.42	32.19	By Road
3.	M/s. Iron & Coke Handling Company.	10,201.08	39.88	By Road
4.	M/s. Swastic Enterprises	6,492.00	18.83	By Road
5.	M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd. Mithapur.	6,237.00	20.27	By Rail

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6.	M/s. Rajkot Engg. Association Rajkot.	4,587.00	14.91	By Rail
7.	M/s. Jayshree Traders, Rajkot	3,747.00	9.82	By Rail
8.	M/s. Gujrat Small Industries Corporation Ltd.,	3,123.00	10.15	By Rail
9.	M/s. Kailash Coal & Coke Co.	1,883.00	6.12	By Rail
10.	M/s. Bharat Coal Co. Dhanipur	1,040.00	5.98	By Rail.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Industry in each Parliamentary Constituency

9428. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the States are industrially backward including Bihar;

(b) whether Government have any plan to establish at least one Central Government industry in each of the Parliamentary constituency; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Districts/Areas which are industrially backward are contained in the press Note No. 4/1/81 BAD-Vol. III dated 27.4.1983 read with Press Note No. 4/1/81 BAD-Vol. III dated 7th September, 1983 (copies available in Parliament Library)

(b) and (c) The Central Investments are primarily in large industrial projects of a basis character. The location of such projects, has therefore, to be decided on broad techno-economic considerations. It has been the policy of the Government that subject to techno-economic considerations comparatively backward regions are given performance in the location of Central projects.

संसद सदस्यों के निजी सचिवों के लिए
“रेडपास”

9429. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद सदस्य अपने निजी सचिवों के लिए “रेड पास” प्राप्त कर सकते हैं जिससे कि वे किसी भी मंत्रालय या कार्यालय में जा सकें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये “रेड पास” किस प्रकार प्राप्त किए जा सकते हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी हां श्रीमान् ।

(ख) सांसदों के निजी सचिवों सहित गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों को खुले पास (रेडपास) जारी करने की प्रक्रिया में यह आवश्यक है कि प्रायोजक प्राधिकारी इस बात से संतुष्ट होना चाहिए कि गैर सरकारी व्यक्ति केवल सरकारी कार्य के लिए जायेगा और जिस व्यक्ति के संबंध में फोटो पास प्रायोजित किया गया है उससे सुरक्षा संबंधी खतरा नहीं है। इन पासों के मांग पत्र निर्धारित प्रपत्र में भिन्न-भिन्न भवनों में बैठने वाले चार संयुक्त सचिवों की सिफारिश के बाद गृह मंत्रालय के पास कक्ष में प्रस्तुत करने होते हैं। ये पास जारी किए जाने की तारीख से एक वर्ष तक वैध होते हैं।

विदेशों में बूतावासों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

9430. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री राजभाषा समिति के प्रतिनिधि मंडल की विदेश यात्रा के बारे में 17 दिसम्बर, 1980 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4172 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजभाषा समिति की तीनों उप-समितियों के सदस्य विदेश में विभिन्न भारतीय दूतावासों में राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के विभिन्न उपबंधों के क्रियान्वयन की पुनरीक्षा करने के लिए 1980 में लगभग 22 दिन के दौरे पर गए थे;

(ख) क्या उक्त दौरे के बाद दूतावासों में हिन्दी में काम करने के प्रति जागरूकता पैदा हुई;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(घ) उनमें हिन्दी का उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख) जी हां श्रीमान् ।

(ग) और (घ) 1980 में संसदीय राजभाषा समिति के दौरे के बाद विदेशों में जहाँ भारतीय मूल के लोग अधिक हैं हिन्दी के प्रचार-के विशेष प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। समिति के सदस्यों द्वारा दिए गए सुझावों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सभी भारतीय मिशनों में सूचना पट्ट, नामपट्ट, खबड़ की मोहरें इत्यादि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में तैयार की गई हैं। स्वाधीनता दिवस और गणतंत्र दिवस के अवसरों पर राष्ट्रपति का संदेश भारतीय मिशनों में हिन्दी में भेजे जा रहे हैं तथा भारतीय मिशनों के कुछ अध्यक्ष उन्हें हिन्दी में पढ़ते हैं और औपचारिक रूप से अपने भाषण हिन्दी में देते हैं।

भारतीय मिशनों में हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए छोटे सात मिशनों को छोड़कर सभी मिशनों में एक एक देवनागरी टाइपराइटर उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं। विदेशों में हिन्दी के प्रचार प्रसार के लिए

फिजी, त्रिनिदाद और और मारिशास में तीन हिन्दी अधिकारियों के पदों के अलावा जार्ज टाऊन पारामरिबो तथा लंदन में 3 और हिन्दी अधिकारियों के पद सृजित किए गए हैं।

Import of Aluminium

9431. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some leading primary producers of aluminium are deliberately curtailing production despite availability of power to take undue advantage by creating such shortage as they are getting premium of Rs. 5000/- per tonne;

(b) whether inspite of aluminium being the lifeline of many industrial units actual users/consumers, Government have not imported sufficient quantity in order to fill the gap between the demand and supply and whether any clearance is pending before Government for immediate import; and

(c) whether Government have any plan to encourage primary producers to produce more by allowing them price increase which they genuinely deserve in view of increase in the prices of all inputs so as to put an end to all these problems like less production, acute shortage, under hand dealing, foreign exchange requirement, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. There is no such report against the Primary Producers with the Government.

(b) In order to bridge the gap between demand and Production of aluminium, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, the canalising agency, was authorised to import 30,000 tonnes of aluminium during 1983-84 and 15,000 tonnes during the first quarter of 1984-85. Further imports will be arranged depending upon the level of production and the demand therefore in the country.

(c) The recommendations of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices for revision of controlled prices of aluminium are under active consideration of the Government.

खादी उत्पादन और बिक्री केन्द्र

9432. श्री भोगेन्द्र भ्वा : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के मधुबनी और दरभंगा जिलों में खादी भंडार के कुल कितने उत्पादन केन्द्र और बिक्री केन्द्र हैं;

(ख) क्या मधुबनी खादी भंडार स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन के समय देश में एक महत्वपूर्ण खादी और हस्तशिल्प केन्द्र रहा है जहाँ पर कपड़े के अतिरिक्त साबुन, रंग कागज आदि का उत्पादन होता था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके सभी भवनों में पुनः उत्पादन शुरू करने के मार्ग में क्या बाधाएँ हैं और इन बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर मधुबनी जिले में स्थित जानकी नगर में खादी का उत्पादन सुचारु रूप से हो रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो इसे बढ़ाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) से (घ) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Change Religion By Government Employees

9433. SHRI A. R. MALLU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that if a Government employee changes his religion he is liable to be removed from service;

(b) whether some cases of this nature have come to the notice of Government from various States; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the rules followed in Centre as well as in the States ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Cement Factories in Orissa

9434. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have approached his Ministry for setting up cement factories at Sunki and Malkangiri in Koraput district and the application from the private sector was also received for the same ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by his Ministry for setting up the cement factories by Government of Orissa or private sector;

(d) whether the Letters of Intent for these two factories have not yet been given; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) 4 applications for setting up cement plants at various locations in Distt. Koraput, Orissa were received, namely, (1) from Industrial development Corpn. of Orissa Ltd. (a) State Government Undertaking) for a two million tonne capacity at Jaypore/Koraput/Paliba (2) from Industrial Promotion and Investment Corpn. of Orissa Ltd., (a State Government Undertaking) for a mini cement plant at Sunki and (3) & (4) from two private parties for mini cement plant at Sunki and at Talur. All the applications except the application referred to at (2) above were rejected as investigations for limestone deposits in the area were still being undertaken, rail linkages were not available in the foreseeable future and the proposals for mini cement plant did not conform to the approved guidelines. A letter of intent was granted in favour of Industrial Promotion and investment Corpn. of Orissa Ltd. for setting up a mini cement plant at Sunki. No applications for setting up cement plants in Distt. Koraput are pending with the Government at present.

(c) to (e) Details of Industrial licence (IL)/Letters of Intent (LI)/DGTD Registration (R) granted for expansions/setting up new cement plants in various districts of Orissa are given below ;

S. No.	Name of the unit & Location (Dt.)	Capacity/annum lakh tonnes	IL/LI/R
1.	Indl. Dev. Corpn. of Orissa Ltd. (Sambalpur)	1.65 (expn)	IL
2.	—do— (Sambalpur)	4.35 (expn.)	LI
3.	—do— (Sundergarh)	0.66	LI
4.	INDL. Promotion and Inv. Corpn. of Orissa Ltd. (Koraput)	0.66	LI
5.	—do— (Sundergarh)	0.66	LI
6.	Kalinga Cement Ltd. (Sundergarh)	0.297	R
7.	Shri Hruda Nanda Biswal (Koraput)	0.30	R

Sharp rise in sick units

9435. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a sharp rise in industrial sickness; year after year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of sick units belonging to large houses and the amount sunk in these units of Public Financial Institutions and Banks etc. till the end of December, 1983;

(d) the specific names of units which belong to Birlas, Tatas, Singhania's, Mafatlal, Goenkas and other top 75 big houses; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to halt this rising trend of sickness ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) According to data collected by the Reserve Bank of India, the number of sick industrial units assisted by the banks and outstanding credits to them from December 1979 to June 1982 as are under :

At the end of	No. of sick industrial units	Outstanding amounts (Rs. crores)
December 1979	22,366	1,623
December, 1980	24,550	1,809
December, 1981	26,758	2,026
June, 1982	28,248	2,299

The number of sick industrial units has increased since 1979. At the same time the total number of industrial units has also increased. There is no evidence that industrial sickness has increased in relative terms.

(c) According to the data furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, 60 units registered under the MRTP Act, 1969 with outstanding bank credit of Rs. 593 crores were sick at the end of June, 1982.

(d) In accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers as also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing nationalised bank, it will not be possible to divulge the names of individual constituents of the Banks.

(e) Government have announced policy measures for guidance of Central Ministries, State Governments and Financial Institutions to deal with industrial sickness. Salient features of the guidelines were furnished in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred question No. 4974 on 24th March, 1982.

Introduction of 5-day week in Industries

9436. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Tripartite Committee on productivity has expressed the view that round-the-clock and 5-day week could be introduced at the plant level in industrial units, if there is an agreement on this between workers and the management;

(b) if so, his Ministry's reaction on this issue; and

(c) whether this 24 hours-5-day week at plant level mooted by the above Committee will be given a trial at least in some of the undertakings under the control of his Ministry ?

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

(b) and (c) This Ministry would follow such guidelines as may be prescribed by Government in this regard.

Sanction of Amount for Uniforms to Class IV Employees

9437. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ministry of Home Affairs is empowered to frame rules regarding the sanction of amount for uniforms to the Class IV employees (Messengers) in the Government of India;

(b) if so, how much amount is granted in favour of this category for uniforms shoes etc.;

(c) whether washing allowances are also sanctioned in favour of such categories including Home Guards and other Departments of the Government of India in which uniforms are supplied to higher ranking persons; and

(d) if so, the facilities provided to such categories at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Uniforms are supplied to certain specified categories of Group 'C' and Group 'D', including Messengers, in accordance with the Government orders on the subject. No amount is sanctioned for this purpose to the individual staff, but prescribed items of uniforms are procured by the Government and issued to the eligible employees.

(c) and (d) Washing allowance is admissible to eligible categories of staff who are provided with uniforms.

Home Guards is a voluntary force raised and administered by State Governments under the State Home Guards Acts/Rules. Home Guard volunteers are also granted specified washing allowance whenever called out on duty.

Ban on Entry of Civilians in Security Zone

9438. SHRIDIGAMBER SINGH :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-DAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'When Frenchman was Kashmiri' appearing in the 'Statesman' dated 9 April, 1984;

(b) if so, the outcome of the investigation made as to how the French anthropologist had entered the forbidden security zone in the military strategic areas bordering Pakistan in September, 1982; and

(c) the steps being taken to check the entry of unauthorised civilians in this prohibited area ?

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

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

Scientific Instruments Lying Idle in various Research Organisations

9439. SHRI A. R. MALLU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have collected information regarding the idle worth of scientific instruments lying in various research organisations and universities in the country for want of repairs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many of scientific instruments have gone out of fashion or have been replaced by modern instruments but the old are still lying idle;

(c) whether the Electronic Commission propose to set up a Task Force to repair them or declare them condemned; and

(d) whether the Electronic Commission would also like to find out the remedial measures in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Information regarding the value of scientific

instruments lying idle for want of repairs in some of the scientific institutions has been collected.

(b) The manufacturers discontinue production of some scientific instruments and in some cases spares are not available.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Electronics Commission do not have a proposal to undertake repair of scientific instruments. Most institutions have their own facilities/arrangements for maintenance and repair of their instruments. The ICMR has set up a few regional instrumentation units which undertake, among other functions, the work of maintenance and repair of equipment. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has set up 5 University Service Instrumentation Centres and 2 Regional Instrumentation Centres, the objectives of which include the providing of adequate repair and maintenance services for instruments in the university departments and affiliated colleges and providing training programmes in instrumentation. UGC also gives equipment grants, which enable the universities and affiliated colleges to obtain spares and also to enter into maintenance contracts with suppliers. The units of the Department of Atomic Energy have full capability of maintaining their instruments. The Indian Standards Institution has entered into service

contracts with the suppliers of instruments to its laboratories. The DRDO gets its instruments repaired through local firms and critical spares are imported, wherever necessary. Spares for scientific instruments by Research Units can be imported under Open General Licence (OGL). These measures have helped to improve the utilisation of scientific instruments.

Research and development in Engineering products

9440. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government in regard to research and development in the engineering products in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any foreign help has been sought in this direction if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) A statement showing the proposals received for Government's approval in regard to research and Development involving engineering products is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Sl. Proposal No:	Foreign Assistance (if any)-
1. Analytical studies in Dynamic Characteristics of automobiles.	Nil
2. Design & Evaluation of modern brake systems to meet international safety requirements.	Nil
3. Design and Development of automotive components by using substitute materials such as plastics, aluminium alloy etc. and environmental testing facilities for the same.	Nil
4. Studies on vibration & Characteristics of engine & other systems.	Nil
5. Setting up of Emission Laboratory at ARAI Pune.	UNDP/UNIDO UNDP input US \$ 0.8 million Indian input Rs. 40 lakhs

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 6. | Development of power units and assemblies for optimum performance for light class of vehicles | UNIDO
UNIDO input US \$ 0.149 million
Indian input Rs. 4 lakhs |
| 7. | Setting up of Advanced internal combustion engine laboratory. | Nil |
| 8. | Setting up of safety laboratory in three phases. | Nil |
| 9. | Construct of test track | Nil |
| 10. | Setting up of Central Bearing Technology Institute. | UNDP/UNIDO
UNDP input US \$ 2.4 million
Indian input Rs. 341 lakhs |
| 11. | Strengthening of Facility at Central Metal Forming Institute. | UNDP/UNIDO
UNDP input US \$ 4.374 million
Indian input
Rs. 473.93 lakhs |

Demonstration projects :

- | | | |
|----|--|-----|
| 1. | 100 MVAR shunt compensation system. | Nil |
| 2. | 400 KV series compensation system. | Nil |
| 3. | Sub-station Automation | Nil |
| 4. | Battery Operated Vehicles. | Nil |
| 5. | 100 KW Photo-voltaic Power Plant. | Nil |
| 6. | Co-generation Plant for sugar and other industries. | Nil |
| 7. | Fluidised bed boiler of 30 MW capacity. | Nil |
| 8. | Enhancing coal milling capacity for utilisation of poor grade coals. | Nil |

Assistance to families for rural employment

9441. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) measures Government have taken to solve the problem of unemployment in rural areas through cottage industries ;

(b) the details of the assistance given to each State and the number of families which have been benefitted in each State during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 ; and

(c) the provision made for the year 1984-85 for each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The main thrust of the centrally sponsored District Indus-

tries Centres Programme which now covers the entire country except four metropolitan cities of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi and Lakshadweep Union Territory, is on the development of small, tiny, village and cottage Industries, specially those located in rural areas thus creating larger employment opportunities.

(b) Two statements, one indicating central assistance given to various States/ U. T. Governments under DIC Programme during 1982-83 and 1983-84 and the other indicating the number of small scale units including the artisan based units located in rural areas with the employment generated during 1982-83, are enclosed. The information on the number of families benefitted are not collected under the DIC Programme. The progress for 1983-84 has not yet been made

available to the Central Government by the State Governments.

(c) A sum of Rs. 18.35 crores has been provided in the Central Budget for 383 DICs located in 22 States for the year 1984-85 under DIC programme, being 50 per cent share of the Central Government to be released to various State Governments. In addition, Rs. 61.00 lakhs have been provided for 12 DICs located in Union Territories on 100 per cent basis. The releases will be made to the State/UT Governments on the

basis of number of DICs in each State/UT, existing staff position in the DICs, promotional Schemes to be undertaken and Seed/Margin money required by them. In the States each DIC is entitled to central assistance upto Rs. 3.00 lakh for recurring establishment expenditure, an one-time assistance upto Rs. 3 lakh for non-recurring establishment expenditure and grant for promotional schemes as well as loans for Seed/margin money as per requirement and availability of funds on 50% sharing basis.

STATEMENT

CENTRAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GIVEN UNDER DIC PROGRAMME FOR 1982-83 AND 1983-84.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/U. T.	1982-83	1983-84.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83.25	85.50
2.	Assam	30.60	26.40
3.	Bihar	100.59	57.75
4.	Gujarat	67.18	65.50
5.	Himachal Pradesh	40.04	33.00
6.	Haryana	33.78	40.61
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	69.65	61.18
8.	Karnataka	85.61	63.29
9.	Kerala	48.55	43.93
10.	Madhya Pradesh	134.91	94.34
11.	Maharashtra	92.00	73.00
12.	Manipur	26.48	28.42
13.	Meghalaya	11.25	2.00
14.	Nagaland	25.19	21.00
15.	Orissa	65.00	70.00
16.	Punjab	27.00	19.72
17.	Rajasthan	94.55	71.88
18.	Sikkim	2.25	2.25
19.	Tamil Nadu	66.23	71.50
20.	Tripura	6.75	3.75
21.	Uttar Pradesh	201.65	198.67
22.	West Bengal	46.50	67.66
Total States		1359.01	1200.85

1	2	3	4
<u>U.T.s with Legislature.</u>			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.50	12.25
2.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—
3.	Mizoram	14.00	12.00
4.	Pondichery	8.50	7.00
Total U.T. (with Legislature)		37.00	31.25
<hr/>			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7.05	6.27
2.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.45	2.36
3.	Chandigarh	3.62	1.62
Total U.T. (without legislature)		14.12	10.25
Grand Total		1410.13	1242.35

STATEMENT II

Statement indicating number of SSI and artisan based units established and additional employment generated during 1982-83 in rural areas under DIC Programme

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	No. of SSI & Artisan based units established in Rural areas	Additional employment generated in rural areas (No. of persons)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30206	86081
2.	Assam	2948	10110
3.	Bihar	18223	59969
4.	Gujarat	12167	39916
5.	Haryana	4570	18450
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5589	17295
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	779	6148
8.	Karnataka	5537	22761
9.	Kerala	11731	36299
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15919	43124
11.	Maharashtra	19660	58669
12.	Manipur	620	2356
13.	Meghalaya	159	550
14.	Nagaland	477	2335
15.	Orissa	84760	159193
16.	Punjab	5129	14995
17.	Rajasthan	6428	23229

18. Sikkim	65	208
19. Tamil Nadu	12681	35237
20. Tripura	465	8352
21. Uttar Pradesh	53346	139658
22. West Bengal	4333	14721
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	12	99
24. Arunachal Pradesh	94	637
25. Chandigarh	10	47
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NR	NR
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	NR	NR
28. Mizoram	104	303
29. Pondicherry	113	755
Total :	296125	803497

Note : Rural areas include all villages and towns with population upto 25000 according to 1971 population Census.

Slag Cement Project of Steel Authority of India Ltd. at Rourkela

9442. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any unusual delay in the clearance of the proposed slag cement project of the Steel Authority of India Limited at Rourkela by the public investment Board; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the steps taken by Government to expedite the implementation of the above project at Rourkela ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The proposal to set up a split location blast furnace slag cement plant at Chilhati (MP)-Rourkela (Orissa) under the Steel Authority of India was being processed by the Department of Steel. The project proposals formulated in this regard were considered in inter-ministerial meetings and thereafter has to be revised and updated for obtaining clearance of the Public Investment Board. However, it was decided in October, 1983, that this project would be implemented by the Cement Corporation of India LTD. (CCI). A Revised Feasibility Report for this project prepared by CCI was considered in an inter-

ministerial meeting on 20.3.1984. The Report would be processed further for an investment decision after the issues relating to the price of slag and availability of limestone reserves are finalised.

Setting up of Industries in Asansol-Raniganj

9443. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sample survey recently conducted by the West Bengal Consultancy Organisation Ltd. (Webcom) indicates that the Asansol-Raniganj industrial area offers scope for the establishment of about 10 new units;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up any unit in this area and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the assistance Government propose to give to the West Bengal Government for the establishment of new units in this area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) In September, 1982 West Bengal Consultancy Organisation Ltd. prepared a 10 year perspective plan for industrial development of Asansol-Raniganj

at the instance of Asansol Durgapur Development Authority. The said study suggested setting up of industries for the manufacture of the following 10 items;

- (1) Lithophone
- (2) Lithium Salts
- (3) Sulphuric Acid
- (4) Basic Refractory
- (5) LPG Cylinders
- (6) Coiled Springs
- (7) Precipitated Calcium Carbonate
- (8) LTD
- (9) Grinding Wheels and Coated Abrasives
- (10) Molecular Sieves.

(b) Location decision for setting up any Central Public Sector Undertakings is taken on techno-economic considerations.

(c) Central assistance allocated to the State Government for its Plants is not tied to any project or scheme. It is in the shape of Block Grants and Block Loans.

Discovery of Gold Mines in the Country

9444. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some gold mines have been discovered in the country during last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, statewise;

(c) whether some of them have been started;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the details of the programmes of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) During the last 5 years, special attention has been paid to the survey for gold in various parts of the country. As a result of surveys carried out gold mineralisation has been located in Chigargunta and Mallappakonda areas in Chittor district and Kottapalle block in Anantpur district of Andhra Pradesh. Gold mineralisation has also been found in extension of the Hutti and Gadag Gold fields in Karnataka. Investigation for gold has also been taken up in parts of Bihar, Orissa,

Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and in the Siwalik belt in Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh where gold mineralisation has been reported.

(c) to (e) A gold mine project has been completed recently at Yeppamana in Ramagiri, Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh at an approximate cost of Rs. 577 lakhs, and production from his mine will commence shortly. The Hutti Gold Mines Company is contemplating the extension of the Hutti mines and recently reopened the old gold mines at Mangalur, Gulbarga district to study its economic viability. Investigations for gold are still continuing in various parts of the country.

Release of Vespa PL-170 Scooters

9445. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Vespa PL-170 scooters for which applications were invited have already been released by Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) M/s. Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd. have commenced commercial production and delivery of new design of scooters with effect from 2nd April, 1984.

एक राष्ट्रीय पुलिस बल का गठन

9446. श्री विलास मुरोमवार : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार का विचार सभी राज्यों के सभी पुलिस बलों का विलय करके एक राष्ट्रीय पुलिस बल गठित करने का था ताकि पुलिस कमियों को एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्यों में भी स्थानान्तरित किया जा सके?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : एक राष्ट्रीय पुलिस का गठन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

**Publication Of Brochure On Reservation
For SC And ST in Service**

9447. SHRI BHEEKHABAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Brochure on Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services containing the reservation/Promotion Policies has been out of Print/stock;

(b) whether Government Propose to reprint the Brochure;

(c) whether it is a fact, apart from various Ministries, various Departments, public Undertakings, Corporations and Boards have not got copies thereof; and

(d) if so, the number of copies of Brochure Proposed to be Printed both for the benefit of beneficiaries as well for Institutions/Ministries mentioned above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOTI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a), (b) and (d) The Sixth edition of the Brochure is not yet out of Print/stock. As such, the question of reprinting will not arise at this stage.

(c) "Brochure on Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services" being a priced publication, any department, Public Undertaking, Corporation and Board may obtain their requirements directly from the sales outlets of the Controller of Publication, Government of India.

Research and Development in Big Industrial Houses

9448. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government sent guidelines to the Big Industrial Houses to lay greater emphasis on the Research and Development;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the big Industrial Houses and the Public Sector Industrial Units to undertake adequate Research and Development works in the Sixth Plan; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) While no separate specific guidelines have been sent to Big Industrial Houses, the TECHNOLOGY POLICY STATEMENT OF JANUARY, 1983 lays great emphasis on setting up of In-house R & D. Para 4.11 of the statement is reproduced below :—

4.11 In-house R & D

In-house R & D units in industry provide a Desirable and essential interface between efforts within the national laboratories and the educational sector as well as production in industry. Appropriate incentives will be given to the setting up of R & D units in industry and for industry including those on a cooperative basis. Enterprises will be encouraged to set up R & D Units of a size to permit the accomplishment of major technological tasks.

(b) and (c) No such information is centrally maintained in this Ministry.

Profits earned by Kendriya Bhandar and Super Bazar

9449. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kendriya Bhandar has made profits during the last three years and if so, the details thereof and how it tallies with the profits earned by Super Bazar during the same period;

(b) whether the rates prevailing in Kendriya Bhandar are much cheaper than those prevailing in Super Bazar and if so, the items in which there is rate differentiation together with reasons thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal before Ministry his to ask Delhi Doordarshan to televise the rates prevailing in the Kendriya Bhandar over the Television like that of Super Bazar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) The prices of the variety of items sold through both the Super Bazar and the Kendriya Bhandar are by and large the same. However, with reference to the time of pro-

urement and the time of retailing by the two differences.
cooperative Societies, there can be marginal (c) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the Sales and Profits for the last three years in Respect of
Kendriya Bhandar and Super Bazar

Year	Kendriya Bhandar		Super Bazar	
	(figures in Rs. in lakhs)		(figures in Rs. in lakhs)	
	Sales	Profit (Net)	Sales	Profit (Net)
1980-81	266	1.23 (audited)	1994	4.46 (audited)
1981-82	442	6.21 (audited)	2392	19.19 (audited)
1982-83	617	19.27 (audited)	2901	34.50 (Provisional preaudited)

**Grant-in-aid to Welfare Associations in
New Delhi :**

9450. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Welfare Associations in New Delhi to whom grant-in-aid was granted during 1983-84 ?

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

Central Investment in States

9452. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

- the share of Kerala in the total Central investment in the country;
- whether any guidelines exist as to the level of Central investment in each State;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the State-wise figure of Central investment in terms of crores of rupces for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.V. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d) These figures are not maintained and hence it is not possible to furnish them. In any case, Plan investment by the Centre covers a wide range of both infra-structural and social welfare services as well as investment in public sector projects and units. The former are decided on national requirements, while the latter are decided on techno-economic and other considerations. Since the basis and the criteria for Central investments are different, it is not possible to attempt to furnish these figures.

Vacant seats in J & K Assembly

9453. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether J & K State has 24 vacant seats in a House of 100 in the State Assembly reserved for the people of occupied Kashmir; and

(b) talks held or representation made to the State Government by the Ministry for any followup of action or continuance in the State of affairs in this regard ?

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

(b) Neither any talks have been held between the State Government and the Central Government nor any representation made to the State Government in this regard.

Appointment of Assistant Commissioner of Police

9454. SHRI TRILOK CHAND : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether High Court of Delhi in a Writ petition No. 1213/80 filed by Khan Chand Verma and others quashed the orders of Home Minister, cancelling the notification dated 26.3.80 of appointment of ACPs and directed on 7 April, 1982 to deal with it afresh in accordance with law and observation made in judgment of the High Court and decision thereof was to be taken within four months;

(b) if so, action taken by Government during the last 2 years;

- (c) when Government propose to implement their decision, if taken by now; and
(d) if not the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, Court had not prescribed any time limit for taking a decision in pursuance of its judgment dated 7.4.82. On a subsequent application filed by Shri Khan Chand and others, the hon'ble High Court expressed the hope on 29.7.1982 that the matter would be settled within a period of about 4 months.

(b) to (d) When the case was processed further, it was found that the selections made by the D.P.C. in 1979-80 were not on the basis of separate zones of consideration for substantive and officiating vacancies as required under the rules. It was, therefore, decided in consultation with the UPSC that the earlier selections should be reviewed. A meeting

of the Selection Committee was convened on 13.2.84. The recommendations of the Selection Committee were received from the UPSC on 28.2.84 and the same are under active consideration of the Government.

बैशाली बिहार में उद्योगों की स्थापना

9455. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार के वैशाली जिले में कितने लघु उद्योग स्थापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और उनमें से अब तक कितने उद्योग स्थापित किए गए हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की योजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार के वैशाली जिले में प्रस्तावित तथा वास्तव में स्थापित कामगार एककों सहित लघु उद्योगों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	प्रस्तावित	स्थापित	प्रस्तावित	स्थापित	प्रस्तावित	स्थापित
कामगार एककों सहित लघु उद्योग	1975	1675	1725	1655	1840	2023

समेकित आदिवासी विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सातवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को आवंटन

9456. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को समेकित आदिवासी विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सातवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा 10.56 करोड़ रुपए की राशि आवंटित की गई थी;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने उक्त राशि में से 10.09 करोड़ रु. को कुछ अन्य कार्यों की राशि के लिए उपयोग कर लिया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसा करना नियमों के अनुकूल है; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को इस धनराशि की केन्द्र द्वारा पहले से निर्धारित तारीख अर्थात् 1981 से बकाया के रूप में अपने कर्मचारियों को देने के लिए सहमत करेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (घ) सातवें वित्त आयोग ने मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को प्रतिपूरक भत्ते का भुगतान करने और जनजाति क्षेत्रों में नियोजित कर्मचारियों के रिहायशी मकान बनाने के 13.92 करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं राज्य सरकार ने कर्मचारियों को प्रतिपूरक भत्ते के लिए 3.61 करोड़ रु. देने और जनजाति उपयोजना क्षेत्रों में 4124 रिहायशी मकानों के निर्माण के लिए 10.31 करोड़ रु. देने का निर्णय किया है।

राज्य सरकार ने जनजाति क्षेत्रों में नियोजित कर्मचारियों को स्वीकृत मानदंड के अनुसार प्रति पूरक भत्ता दिया है।

Proposal to Ban Lottery Operations

9457. SHRI B.K. NAIR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) details regarding the lotteries conducted by the State Governments as well as under the auspices of departments under the Central Government ;

(b) the amounts realised on sale of tickets and paid out to the beneficiaries during the past three years ;

(c) whether lakhs of poor families are enticed to investing substantial share of their income in lotteries ; and

(d) whether it is proposed to put a total ban on all lottery operations in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) At present, all states (except Bihar and J & K) and the Union Territory of Delhi are running State Lotteries.

Headquarters, D.G., B.S.F. and the C.R.P.F under the Ministry of Home Affairs the Dte. General, Golden Jublie Celebrations, Air Force (a non-official Society) and the Indian Navy under the Ministry of Defence had recently organised raffles. The P & T Department under the Ministry of Comunciations are operating the Post-Office Savings Bank Prize Incentive Scheme which has been sponsored and financed by the Ministry of Finance.

(b) The State Governments and U.T. Administrations run the lotteries and the receipts of the amounts from the sale of lottery tickets go to them. The amounts to the beneficiaries are also paid by the States/UTs. The data regarding these matters is available as it is not collected on an all India basis. However, the information regarding net-profits earned by the States and the UTs during the three years, namely, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is available and is given in the statement attached. The information relating to the amounts realised on the sale of tickets in the lotteries organised under the auspices of the departments of the Government of India is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Government have no specific information or report in this regard.

(d) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

Name of the State/U.T.	1980-81	Net profits 1981-82	1982-83
1. Andhra Pradesh	32.85 lacs	58.23 lac	38.91 lac.
2. Assam	—	—	16,38,000
3. Bihar	No State Lottery is being run at present.		
4. Gujarat	—	32,21,298	1,07,65,327
5. Haryana	2.80 lac	23.91 lac	103.94 lac
6. Himachal Pradesh	9.90 lac	1.64 lac	45.33 lac
7. Jammu & Kashmir	No State Lottery is being run.		
8. Karnataka	186.00 lac	206.00 lac	238.00 lac
9. Kerala	1,26,41,829	1,47,48,054	1,90,79,230
10. Mahya Pradesh	82.00 lac	96.00 lac	72.82 lac
11. Maharashtra	435.71 lac	587.55 lac	599.77. lac

12. Manipur	41,667	5.00 lac	5,56,667
13. Meghalaya	States Lottery was introduced w.e.f. 31.7.82		15,16,000
14. Nagaland	12 lacs	12 lac.	20 lacs.
15. Orissa	State Lottery had been suspended but has since been revived recently.		
16. Punjab	0.02 lacs (loss)	19.62 lacs	103.96 lacs.
17. Rajasthan	70.56 lacs	115.54 lacs	74.30 lacs.
18. Sikkim	6.30 lacs	8.00 lacs.	74.30 lacs.
19. Tamil Nadu	242 lacs	315 lacs	205 lacs.
20. Tripura	65 lacs (approx.)		
21. Uttar Pradesh	10,00,000	1,61,50,000	30,2,00,680.5
22. West Bengal	192.15 lacs	138.87 lacs	56.65 lacs.
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	No State Lottery is being run.		
24. Arunachal Pradesh	No State Lottery is being run.		
25. Chandigarh	No State Lottery is being run.		
26. Dadra & Nagar Heveli	No State Lottery is being run.		
27. Delhi	91.30 lacs	120.75 lacs.	149.41 lacs.
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	No State Lottery is being run.		
29. Lakshadweep	No State Lottery is being run.		
30. Mizoram	No State Lottery is being run.		
31. Pondicherry	No State Lottery is being run.		

Take over of Sick Units

9458. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased
to state :

(a) the criteria of government to
take over the sick units in the country ;
and

(b) the details of the sick units so far
taken over in accordance with that cri-
teria ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PAT-
TABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Management
of an industrial undertaking can be taken
over by the Government, if the requirements
of Sections 18A, 18AA or 18FA of the
Industries (Development and Regulation)
Act, 1951 are satisfied.

(b) A Statement containing the List of
industrial undertakings presently being mana-
ged by the Government nominees under the
provisions of the Industries (Development
and Regulation) Act, 1951 is attached.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the undertaking
1.	M/s. India Machinery Co. Ltd. Dasnagar Howrah- 5.
2.	M/s. Shri Janki Sugar Mills & Co., Doiwala, (U.P).
3.	M/s. Krishana Silicate & Glass Works Ltd. Calcutta.
4.	M/s. Associated Industries (Assam) Ltd., (Chemical Unit) Assam.
5.	M/s. India Belting & Cotton Mills Limited, Serampore (WB).
6.	M/s. Motor & Machinery Mfrs. Ltd Calcutta (WB).
7.	M/s. Gluconate Limited, Calcutta-14 (WB).
8.	M/s. Engel India Machine & Tools Ltd., Calcutta-53 (WB)
9.	M/s. Plyboard Industries Ltd., Pampore, Srinagar (J & K)
10.	M/s. Britannia Engineering Co, (Titagarh Unit) Calcutta (WB).
11.	M/s. Bengal Potteries Limited, Calcutta (W.B.).
12.	M/s. Cauvery Spinning Wvg. Mills, Pudukkottai (TN.)
13.	M/s. Priyalaxmi Mills Ltd., Baroda (Gujarat).
14.	M/s. Shri Subhalaxmi Mills Ltd., Cambay (Gujarat).
15.	M/s. Indore Textiles Ltd., Ujjain (MP).
16.	M/s. Somasundaran Super Spg. Mills, Muthanendal (TN).
17.	M/s. Sri Rama Sugars & Industries Ltd., Bobilli (AP).
18.	M/s. Kottayam Textiles Limited, Ettunmanoor (Kerala).
19.	M/s. Prabhuram Mills Limited, Chengennur (Kerala).
20.	M/s. Malabar Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., Calicut (Kerala).
21.	M/s. Alok Udyog Vanaspati & Plywood Ltd., Calcutta (WB).
22.	M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur.
23.	M/s. Sri Durga Cotton Spinning & Wvg. Mills Ltd. Calcutta (WB).
24.	M/s. Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta (W.B)
25.	M/s. Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd., Calcutta (W.B)
26.	M/s. Dr. Paul Lohmann (India) Limited, Calcutta (W.B).
27.	M/s. Sri Rama Sugar & Industries Ltd., (Seethanagaram Unit) (A.P).
28.	M/s. Brentford Electric (India) Limited, Calcutta (W.B.)
29.	M/s. Lily Biscuits Private Limited, Calcutta (WB).
30.	M/s. Lily Barley Mills Limited, Calcutta (W.B).
31.	M/s. Mahadev Textiles Mills, Hubli (Karnataka).
32.	M/s. Appollo Zipper Co. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta (W.B.)
33.	M/s. Indian Health Institute & Laboratory Ltd., Calcutta (W.B).
34.	M/s. National Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.. Calcutta (W.B).
35.	M/s. Sree Sarasvati Press Limited., Calcutta (W.B).
36.	Ms/. Shivraj Fine Art Litho Works, Nagpur.
37.	M/s. Motipur Sugar Factory Limited, Motipur (Bihar)
38.	M/s. Mohini Mills Limited, Belgharia, (W.B.)
39.	M/s Kanti Cotton Mills, Surendernagar (Gujarat).

आंकड़े एकत्र करने के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा गठित स्थायी समिति

9459. श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने हस्तशिल्प सहित विकेन्द्रीकृत क्षेत्रों में आंकड़े एकत्र करने के लिए एक स्थायी समिति बनाई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और उसके परिणाम क्या निकले हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) :

(क) जी, नहीं। विकेन्द्रीकृत क्षेत्रों से संबंधित आंकड़े एकत्र करने के लिए कोई स्थायी समिति नहीं है। तथापि, इस प्रयोजन के लिए विद्यमान व्यवस्था की पुनरीक्षा करने के लिए और उसमें सुधार के उपाय सुझाने के लिए एक स्थायी समिति है।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

Import of All Steel Items by Steel Authority of India Limited.

9460. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have suggested to make Steel Authority of India Limited the sole importer of all steel items ; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Clerks Grade Examination Held in 1982

9461. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of candidates who had appeared in the Clerks Grade Examination held in 1982 and whose names were not included in the first list of successful candidates published in the month of

March, 1983, were subsequently recommended for appointment in various offices ; and

(b) if so, the number of such candidates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) A reserve list is maintained by the Staff Selection Commission to meet the additional demands that might be received subsequently from the user offices. 2,686 candidates from the reserve list, pertaining to the Clerks Grade Examination 1982, were nominated against group 'X' posts (All Ministries and its attached offices) and group 'Z' posts (Delhi Admn., M.C.D. and DESU). The information regarding group 'Y' posts (Subordinate offices of the Central Govt.) is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बोर्ड परीक्षा शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति

9462. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों को उनके स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों के शिक्षण शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति करती है परन्तु उन्हें हाई स्कूल इन्टर के बोर्ड शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति नहीं करती है :

(ख) क्या सरकार के पास उपर्युक्त परीक्षा शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति करने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव है जो कर्मचारी अपने बच्चों के बोर्ड फायों के साथ जमा करते हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकट सुब्बय्या) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) जी नहीं। विद्यमान योजना केवल शिक्षण शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति तक ही सीमित है, इसलिए परीक्षा शुल्क सहित किसी अन्य शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

इलाहाबाद में स्व-नियोजन योजना

9463. श्री बी० डी० सिंह : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिला उद्योग केन्द्र, इलाहाबाद द्वारा स्व-नियोजन योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितने शिक्षित बेरोजगार लोगों को आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है; और

(ख) कितने नवयुवकों को आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है और कितनी धनराशि की आर्थिक सहायता दी गयी है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) और (ख) 31.3.1984 तक जिला उद्योग केन्द्र, इलाहाबाद द्वारा 1381 शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों की सहायता की गई थी। उन्हें स्वरोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत 315.30 लाख रुपए की राशि के बैंक ऋण मंजूर किए गए थे।

Proposal to Set up National Oceanography Information System

9464. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Ocean Development have a proposal to set up a national oceanography information system ;

(b) if so, the purpose of setting up such system and its function in details ;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in 1984-85 in this regard ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Department of Ocean Development has put up a proposal for up grading the existing National Oceanographic Data Centre at the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa in the Seventh Five Year Plan Period.

(b) The Centre will be a repository of Oceanographic Data pertaining to the Indian Ocean.

(c) and (d) Since the project is for the Seventh Plan period, only the general planning of this Centre is proposed to be undertaken during 1984-85.

"Establishment of Institutes of Environment in States"

9465. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Institutes of Environment are going to be established in all the States ;

(b) if so, funds allotted for the purpose and progress made so far in this regard ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Priority Treatment to Women Entrepreneurs

9466. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any guidelines to States and Union Territories Administrations to provide special priority treatment to women entrepreneurs in the field of allotment of industrial site, advancement of loans at lower rate of interest and other encouragements in giving licence and permits ; and

(b) whether Government have taken steps to induce and encourage the women to join entrepreneurship ventures and to stabilise the efforts of women, who are already in the field ; details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No such guidelines have been issued. However, all facilities and incentives available to small scale entrepreneurs are equally applicable to women entrepreneurs also.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government implements through Small Industries Service Institutes and other agencies entrepreneurial deve-

lopment programmes (including some exclusively for women) to encourage prospective entrepreneurs to set up self-employment ventures as well as consultancy services and training courses to stabilise and upgrade the technical and managerial efforts of those who are already in the field.

Production of Gold

9467. DR. KRUPA SINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

- (a) quantity of gold produced by Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., in 1983;
- (b) what was the projected target; and
- (c) steps being taken to accelerate production of gold from mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) to (c) The Bharat Gold Mines Limited has produced 1244 Kgs. of gold during the calendar year 1983 as against the target of 1416 Kgs.

The following efforts are being made towards increasing gold production :

- (i) The company has developed a new gold mine at Ramagiri in Andhra Pradesh which is expected to be commissioned shortly.
- (ii) New prospects for gold are being developed at Chigargunta in Andhra Pradesh.
- (iii) By adopting advance techniques in gold metallurgy such as heap leaching, the Company is making efforts to produce gold from tailing dumps which have accumulated for several years.
- (iv) A programme has been sanctioned by the UNDP for securing services of Consultants, training facilities for BGML experts in order to improve their expertise in exploration and mining.

Setting up of Unit of Video Cassettes in Bihar

9468. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the proposals of Government of Bihar for setting up of units for manufacturing video cassettes, cassettes players and cassettes recorders; and

(b) the decision of the Central Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Department of Electronics has not received any proposal from the Government of Bihar for manufacture of video cassettes, cassettes players and cassettes recorders.

(b) Does not arise.

Investment in Electronics Sector to Create More Employment

9469. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MORE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a capital investment of one crore of rupees in Electronics Industry create 300 jobs in contrast to 33 created in chemical or petro-chemical industry for equal investment;

(b) if so, the reasons for not liberalising policies and encouraging more investment in electronics sector to create more jobs and self-reliance to stop smuggling of electronics goods; and

(c) the production target of electronics goods for the year 1984—85 in rupees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Most of electronic equipment industry is assembly oriented and in this sector according to a report in the magazine "Engineering World" of August, 1978, the number of jobs created with Rs. 1 crore of investment should be 312. It would be much less for component and other high-technology and high-volume production which are now using more automated techniques.

(b) The policy is quite liberal and further steps are being taken in that direction.

(c) Production in 1984—85 is expected to be about Rs. 1850 crores.

Select List Panels (A & B) of Assistant Commissioners of Delhi Police

9470. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government with a view to save reversion of a few officiating and ad-hoc Assistant Commissioners of Delhi Police have not implemented the select list panels (A & B) which was recommended by UPSC in 1980 and 1984;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) The panels of officers recommended by the Selection Committee for appointment to Grade, II of DELHI POLICE Service on substantive and officiating basis are under consideration of the Government.

Per Capita Consumption of Cement in different States of North Eastern Region

9471. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state per capita consumption of cement in different States of Northern Eastern region as compared to the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : The All India Average consumption of cement during the year 1982 was 32.45 Kgs. The per capita consumption of cement during the same period in the North-Eastern Region was as under :—

Name of the State in North-Eastern Region	Per capita consumption of cement (in Kgs.)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	34.18
2. Assam	14.58
3. Manipur	39.30
4. Meghalaya	43.17
5. Mizoram	26.10
6. Nagaland	96.18
7. Tripura	12.12

Reduction in price of common paper varieties

9472. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the paper mills in the country have agreed to lower the selling prices of common varieties;

(b) if so, to what extent prices of the common paper varieties will be reduced; and

(c) the concessions that are being provided to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The Joint Committee of the paper industry, a representative association of the paper manufacturers, has announced that the paper mills have agreed to lower the selling prices of common varieties of paper, to the extent of Rs. 425/-per tonne.

(c) A package of financial reliefs and concessions have been announced for the paper industry in the Budget for 1984-85. These may be briefly summarised as under :

- (1) Basic excise duty on writing and printing paper and kraft paper, has been reduced by Rs. 425/-per tonne.
- (2) In respect of paper mills using unconventional raw materials to the extent of 50% or more, the excise duty on writing paper and kraft paper, which was already being levied at a concessional rate has been further reduced. In addition, paper boards, which were hitherto excluded from the purview of the concessional rates for this category of mills, have now been allowed a lower rate of excise duty.
- (3) Small Paper Mills, which also enjoyed concessional rates of excise duty even earlier, have now been given further relief, according to different slabs of clearances. In this case also, lower rates of excise duty have been stipulated for paper boards which were earlier excluded.
- (4) The customs duty on wood pulp imported for the manufacture of paper has been reduced from 43% to 30% ad-valorem.

- (5) The customs duty on wood chips imported for the manufacture of paper has been waived.

Amendment to Article 25 of Constitution

9473. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in pursuance of Home Minister's statement in the House on April 2, 1984, any steps have been taken to examine article 25 of the constitution in consultation with legal experts and representations of Shri Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee and other organisations of Sikhs;

(b) if so, with whom the consultations have been carried on; and

(c) the outcome of this consultation and re-examination of article 25 of the constitution ?

THE MINISTER ON STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) On 25th April, 1984 the Government have invited from the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar any suggestions or proposals that it would like to put forward on this subject.

Expenditure on visit of Delegation to Hanover Fair

9474. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of IN-DUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he led a delegation to the Hanover Fair during this month, if so the composition of the Delegation;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on it in terms of foreign exchange in addition to the purchase of air-tickets etc. in India; and

(c) its achievements ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Union Minister of Industry led a delegation to Hanover in connection with Indian participation in the Hanover Trade Fair 1983. The composition of the delegation included officials of the Govt. of India, Public Sector undertakings and representatives from Asso-

ciations and organisations such as federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Associated Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Association of Indian Engineering Industry, Engineering Export Promotion Council, Federation of Indian Export organisations, and Indo-German Chamber of Commerce.

(b) The Govt. has borne the expenditure on account of deputation of official members of the delegation as per statement attached. The deputation period of various members varied between 2nd-11th April 1984. They were paid cash allowance at the rate of \$ 25.5 per day and Conveyance Allowance at the rate of \$ 18.00 per day. They were also provided hotel accommodation arranged through Indian Embassy, Bonn.

(c) India participated as "partner country" in the Hanover Trade Fair 1984 where over 450 Indian companies both in public and private sector displayed their products and services in an area of about 23,000 sq. m. Through this participation it was possible to project the Indian Engineering capabilities at one single pavillion which is considered the largest Indian participation in any such fair. Various Seminars and Conferences were also organised during the fair to create awareness in the world market about the capabilities of Indian industry and the opportunity was also availed of to expose Indian Government's policies and programmes of technological and industrial development. It is expected that this participation would result in increased export performance of the Indian industry as well as attract for eign investment and technology.

STATEMENT

1. Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, Ministry of Industry
2. Shri D. N. Kapur, Secretary, Department of heavy Industry
3. Shri P. P. Khanna, Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industry
4. Shri S. L. Kapur, Joint Secretary, Department of Industrial Development
5. Shri N. N. Khanna, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce
6. Shri J. Daulat Singh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs
7. Shri K. S. Rao, Joint Secretary, Department of Defence Production

8. Shri R. M. Sethi, Private Secretary to Minister of Industry
9. Shri S. Ghosh, Joint Secretary, Department of Electronics
10. Shri K. Subramanian, Director, Department of Economic Affairs
11. Shri K. S. Mallick, Under Secretary, Department of Heavy Industry

**Infiltration of Extremists From Punjab
And Other States Into Assam**

9475. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether delay in the solution of the foreign national Problem in Assam may lead to Punjab type of agitation there;

(b) whether Government are aware that that a number of extremists from the neighbouring states and Punjab have already infiltrated into Assam and spreading ideas for such extremists policies; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Government have made its stand clear that doors are open for fresh talks on the foreigners issue and that Government are anxious to find a just and satisfactory solution in consultation with State Government and all interests concernsd. If a solution has not been possible so far, it is not for want of effort on the part of Government. Meanwhile Government are making efforts to restore normalcy and create conditions congenial and conducive to a fruitful dialogue. There has been perceptible improvement in law and order situation in Assam since elected Government assumed office in the State.

(b) Government are aware of the attempts of certain elements in Assam to establish links with insurgants in the North East.

(c) Efforts are being made to curb xtremish activities in Assam in co-ordination with other States/U. Ts. in the region.

**देश में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक घड़ियों और कम्प्यूटरों
का उत्पादन**

9476 श्री विरवा-राम फुलवारिया : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) देश में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक घड़ियों और कम्प्यूटरों का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना होता है;

(ख) क्या उनकी मांग की तुलना में उत्पादन बहुत कम होता है ;

(ग) क्या अपर्याप्त उत्पादन के कारण इलेक्ट्रॉनिक घड़ियों और कम्प्यूटरों का आयात करना पड़ता है; और

(घ) यदि हां. तो क्या सरकार के पास इलेक्ट्रॉनिक फैक्ट्री स्थापित करने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है और उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, वर्ष 1983 में कुल उत्पादन नीचे दिए अनुसार हुआ :

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक घड़ियां	— 4.4 करोड़ रु०
कम्प्यूटर	— 78 करोड़ रु०

(ख) और (ग) जहां तक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक घड़ियों का संबंध है इनका उत्पादन वास्तविक मांग से कम हुआ जबकि इनके उत्पादन की क्षमता मौजूद है। इसका कारण यह है कि वास्तविक मांग का काफी अधिक भाग गैर-सरकारी आयात द्वारा पूरा किया जाता है, जिसमें व्यक्तिगत आसबाव के अन्तर्गत किया गया आयात भी शामिल है, क्योंकि इनका अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य कम है।

जहां तक कम्प्यूटरों का संबंध है, यह आशा की जाती है कि कम्प्यूटरों की मांग की तुलना में उत्पादन 35 से 40 प्रतिशत कम है और इस कमी को आयात द्वारा पूरा किया जाता है। कम शक्ति वाले एवं ई.डी.पी. अनुप्रयोगों आंकड़ा

प्रविष्टि प्रणालियों, शब्द संसाधकों, आदि के क्षेत्र में कुल मिलाकर आत्मनिर्भरता हासिल कर ली गई है। किन्तु, प्रक्रिया नियंत्रण तथा ऑन-लाइन एवं संभ्यवहार-उन्मुख अनुप्रयोगों मिडी/मैक्सी कम्प्यूटरों से संबंधित विशिष्ट किस्म के अनुप्रयोगों के क्षेत्र में उत्पादन में अन्तराल विद्यमान है क्योंकि इनका स्थानीय विनिर्माण अपर्याप्त है।

(घ) इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी घड़ियों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए देश में पर्याप्त उत्पादन-क्षमता उपलब्ध है। यह आशा की जाती है कि विदेशों में निमित्त इलेक्ट्रॉनिक घड़ियों का प्रचलन क्रमशः कम होता जाएगा, क्योंकि गैर-सरकारी माध्यम से आयातित घड़ियों के काय-निष्पादन तथा विश्वसनीयता के संबंध में कोई गारंटी नहीं है।

जहां तक कम्प्यूटरों का संबंध है, मिडी/मैक्सी कम्प्यूटरों के विनिर्माण के लिए सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की एक इकाई को बढ़ावा देने की सरकार की योजना है। प्रौद्योगिकी के अन्तरण के लिए एक विश्वव्यापी टेंडर आमंत्रित किया जा चुका है।

Import of Capital Goods

9477. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise break-up approvals for import of capital goods worth Rs. 472.74 crores during the first nine months of the financial year 1983-84; and

(b) the names of industrial units that have contributed to 40 per cent increase in approvals for capital goods imports as compared to the same period in 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Statement I and II showing State-wise distribution of capital goods import approvals accorded by the Capital goods (Main) Committee during April-December, 1983 are attached.

(b) The names of board industrial Groups that have mainly contributed to 40 broad increase in approvals for capital goods

imports as compared to the same period in 1982-83 are given below :—

1. Automobiles
2. Electricals
3. Electronics
4. Engineering
5. Iron Ore & Iron Steel Products
6. Cement, Ceramics/& Refractories
7. Chemicals
8. Paper, Paper Board
9. Cotton Textiles
10. Man made Fibres

STATEMENT I

State-wise distribution of CG approvals by the CG (Main) Committee during April-December, 1983. Unstarred Question No. 9477

State	Value (in Rs. Crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh	61.14
2. Assam	3.66
3. Bihar	28.09
4. Goa	3.76
5. Gujarat	40.73
6. Haryana	18.00
7. Himachal Pradesh	1.68
8. Jammu & Kashmir	0.37
9. Karnataka	26.37
10. Kerala	3.84
11. Madhya Pradesh	31.16
12. Maharashtra	71.32
13. Orissa	27.07
14. Punjab	14.31
15. Rajasthan	47.10
16. Tamilnadu	43.18
17. Uttar Pradesh	39.47
18. West Bengal	8.23
<i>Union Territories</i>	
19. Arunachal Pradesh	0.31
20. Chandigarh	1.76
21. Mizoram	1.03
22. Pondichery	0.16
Total	472.74

STATEMENT II

1. Automobiles	3162.34	5493.41
2. Electricals	2551.50	6666.16
3. Electronics	138.53	349.44
4. Engineering	3707.30	4417.20
5. Iron Ore and Iron & Steel	2948.31	3632.78
6. Non-ferrous metals	1055.83	563.54
7. Cement, Ceramics & Refractories.	2970.60	4155.31
8. Chemicals	3949.44	7226.21
9. Rubber & Rubber Goods	1505.97	111.40
10. Paper, Paper Board	1485.95	1603.12
11. Cotton Textiles	186.04	191.36
12. Other Textiles	3220.99	2461.13
13. Man-made Fibres	1865.79	3877.23
14. Industrial Gases	35.83	—
15. Miscellaneous	4986.24	6555.28
	33770.66	47273.50
Total	33770.66	47273.50

Setting up of Cement Plants in Rajasthan

9478. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Ltd. (a State Government Undertaking) has been granted two industrial licences for setting up of mini cement plants in District Jaipur and in District Banaswara and three letters of intent for setting up mini cement plants in District Sirohi, District Jodhpur and District Pali.

An application from the said Corporation received on 19.10.1983 for registration with DGTD for setting up a mini cement plant in District Ajmer was not approved as it did not conform to the current guidelines for setting up of mini cement plants in the country.

Record Sales of Domestic Products by Setel Authority of India Limited.

9479. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited had made record sales of domestic products, made drastic cuts in imports and also effected heavy reduction in inventory; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the savings made by SAIL on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) During 1983-84 sale of indigenously produced steel has been 5.36 million tonnes against 5.09 million tonnes during 1982-83, canalised imports have been 0.57 million tonnes against 1.32 million tonnes during 1982-83 and the stocks of steel at plants and homesales stockyards have been reduced by 0.74 million tonnes to a level of 0.73 million tonnes. Reduction in canalised imports has resulted in a foreign exchange saving of Rs. 251.6 crores and reduction in stocks of steel has led to reduction in bank overdraft by Rs. 134 crores.

घारचूला कस्बा, पिथौरागढ़ (उ.प्र.) को
निषिद्ध क्षेत्र घोषित करना

9480. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में घारचूला कस्बे (पिथौरागढ़) को निषिद्ध क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां जाने और ठहरने के लिए भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों को भी विशेष अनुमति लेनी पड़ती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या लोग इस व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने की मांग करते रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में मंत्रालय की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री पी० बेंकट सुब्बय्या) : (क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के पिथौरागढ़ जिले का घारचूला अधिसूचित क्षेत्र में आता है जैसा कि आपराधिक कानून (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1961 के उपबंधों के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित किया गया है और उस क्षेत्र में निवास न करने वाले व्यक्तियों को वहां प्रवेश करने और ठहरने के लिए परमिट प्राप्त करना पड़ता है।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार ने सुझाव पर विचार किया था लेकिन सुरक्षा के आधार पर इसको स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका।

“Pollution by Foundry Units in the Country”

9481. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether foundry units in the country have been creating pollution;

(b) if so, the guidelines sent by Government to the foundry units to take remedial measures; and

(c) the details of the remedial measures taken by the foundry units so far ?

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

(b) Guidelines have not been sent to the foundries throughout the country. However, specific recommendations for pollution control have been made for the foundries located in the Agra region.

(c) Process and design modifications to reduce emissions, staggering of operation, selection of charging material, use of pollution control devices as well as switching over to appropriate fuel are among the measures being taken.

Death of a Youth in Bihar.

9482. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :-

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item “Mysterious death of Youth in Bihar” appearing in the Indian Express of 17 April, 1984;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the rules/orders on the treatment of undertrials/convicts who are taken seriously ill in the lock ups/jails ?

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

(b) The youth Shri Naresh Kumar Nayyar, who was apprehended by the police under Section 107/151 Cr. P.C. was admitted in District Jail, Bihar, on 11th April, 1984. It was found that he had a history of diabetes and was therefore shifted to the Central Jail, Bihar, the same evening for treatment at the Central Jail Hospital. As his condition was serious, he was referred to Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain Hospital, where he died on the 16th April, 1984.

A magisterial inquiry has been ordered to establish the cause of death and the same is in progress.

(c) The inmates of the Jails in Delhi who fall ill, are treated at the Central Jail Hospital and those requiring specialised medical treatment are referred to the Hospitals in Delhi.

Legislation to Regulate Recruitment and Conditions of Service

9483. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to enact legislation to regulate the recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public service and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, reasons for not implementing the provisions of Article 309 of the Constitution even after more than 34 years of its enactment and to continue to regulate the recruitment and conditions of service by rules made by the President and executive instructions (not justiceable) issued by his Ministry; and

(d) whether provisions contained in Article 311 of the Constitution are also applicable to the Defence Services (Civilians) and if not, under what Article of the Constitution their services are regulated?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Article 309 of the Constitution not only provides that enactment may be made for regulating recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union, but also that the President may make rules regulating in such matters until provision in that behalf is made by or under an Act. While in some cases enactments have been made, as for example, in the case of All India Services, in other cases it has been considered more appropriate to issue rules and regulations under the powers conferred on the President under proviso to Art. 309 of the Constitution.

(d) Article 310 of the Constitution *inter alia* provides that every person who is a member of a Defence Service or holds any post connected with Defence, holds office during the pleasures of the President. However, the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, which contain provisions based on Art. 311, are also applicable to every civilian Government servant in the Defence Services, subject to the condition that where the appropriate authority for reasons to be recorded in writing is of the opinion that sterner action is called for, it can direct that such a person should be dealt with under any of the Acts

such as the Army Act, the Navy Act or the Air Force Act, to which he is made temporarily subject to.

Creation of Ministerial Staff Posts in Delhi Police.

9484. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study regarding shortage of Ministerial staff in Delhi Police was ordered in 1980 through Staff Inspection Unit of Ministry of Finance;

(b) if so whether the Staff Inspection Unit recommended creation of more Ministerial staff posts;

(c) the total number of Ministerial staff cadre posts created so far and their comparative percentage to the Executive Posts sanctioned in Delhi Police during the last four years;

(d) whether Ministerial staff is also deployed on night patrolling and other similar duties connected with maintenance of law and order; and

(e) if so, the reasons for the disparity between the two cadres with regard to creation of posts?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Ministerial Cadre of Delhi Police has a total sanctioned strength of 1003 staff. During the last four years i.e. January, 1980 to January, 1984, 6609 posts in the executive cadre and 117 in the Ministerial cadre have been created. The percentage of newly created posts in Ministerial cadre to posts created in executive cadre comes to 1.76.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The posts in Ministerial and Executive Cadre are created on the basis of Assessment of requirement. The creation of additional posts in the Ministerial cadre as recommended by the Staff Inspection Unit, will be considered after the economy ban on creation of posts is lifted.

थानाध्यक्ष, डिफेंस कालोनी और पुलिस चौकी इंचार्ज, कोटला मुबारकपुर, नई दिल्ली के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

9485. श्री छांगुराम : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उप पुलिस आयुक्त और अन्य संबंधित अधिकारियों को पिछले तीन महीने के दौरान थानाध्यक्ष, डिफेंस कालोनी और पुलिस चौकी इंचार्ज, कोटला मुबारकपुर, नई दिल्ली के विरुद्ध कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) इनमें से कितनी शिकायतें उनके दुर्व्यवहार और घूस लेने के बारे में हैं तथा अन्य शिकायतों का व्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या 8 फरवरी, 1984 को कोटला मुबारकपुर के दुकानदारों ने चौकी इंचार्ज थानाध्यक्ष के व्यवहार के विरोध में बाजार बन्द रखा था और पुलिस चौकी पर प्रदर्शन किया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी.बेंकट सुब्बय्या) : (क) पिछले तीन महीनों के दौरान थानाध्यक्ष, डिफेंस कालोनी के विरुद्ध दो शिकायतें और पुलिस चौकी इंचार्ज, कोटला मुबारकपुर के विरुद्ध तीन शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ।

(ख) इनमें से चार शिकायतों में भ्रष्टाचार तथा दुर्व्यवहार के आरोप हैं और पांचवीं शिकायत में निष्क्रियता का आरोप है ।

(ग) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(घ) शिकायतों में लगाये गए आरोपों की जांच की जा रही है और संबंधित पुलिस कर्मचारियों का अन्य स्थानों को स्थानांतरण कर दिया गया है ।

**Provision Against Authorities
Violating Reservation
Policy for SCS/STs.**

9486. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to make some provisions against the authorities violating the reservation policy framed by Government in relation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether some cases have come to the notice of Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, Statewise, during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Provisions already exist that deliberate infraction of the orders relating to reservation and concessions in favour of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in any office should be brought to the notice of appropriate authorities for suitable administrative action. The Liaison Officer is also required to conduct annual inspection of the rosters and any irregularities coming to light have to be brought to the notice of Secretary/Additional Secretary/Head of the Department for requisite corrective measure.

(b) No statistical data are maintained in this regard as remedial action is promptly initiated as and when individual case is referred.

(c) State Public Services have been included in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State Governments. As such, Department of Personnel & A.R. has no information in this respect.

**Implementation of Orders for
Reservation of S/C and S/T.**

9487. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) Government's order providing reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Employees of BHEL ROD Office, Madras and BHEL/PSPR, Madras at the time of direct recruitment ;

(b) whether in promotions and in confirmation state orders were not followed from the date of issue ;

(c) if implemented, cadre-wise details ;

(d) if not implemented, the reasons there-
fore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) As per
Government orders the following reservations
are prescribed for Scheduled Castes/Schedul-
ed Tribes in direct recruitment for the BHEL
offices situated at Madras :

	SC	ST
i) Direct recruitment on All India basis by means of open competitive test	15%	7½%
ii) Direct recruitment on All India basis other than at (i) above	16-2/3%	7½%
iii) Direct recruitment to Groups C & D posts normally attracting candidates from a loca- lity or region.	18%	5%

(b) to (d) Information from the units is
being collected.

(b) the amount spent by the various
departments of Gujarat Government in three
years; and

**Amount Allocated to Gujrat Under
Minimum Needs Programme**

9488. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased
to state :

(c) the details of allocation made for the
year 1984-85 for the said Programme ?

(a) the amount allocated to Gujarat under
'Minimum Needs Programme' during the
years 1982-83 and 1983-84;

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING
(SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) A
statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Allocations are being worked out.

STATEMENT

Minimum Needs Programme—Gujarat
Outlay/Expenditure

(Rs. Lakhs)

Name of the Programme	1982-83		1983-84	
	Outlay Expenditure		Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
Rural Electrification	75.00	39.00	90.00	100.00
Rural Roads	500.00	542.00	500.00	550.00
Elementary Education	604.00	604.00	600.00	715.00
Adult Education	50.00	50.00	50.00	52.00
Rural Health	465.00	428.00	606.00	606.00
Rural Water Supply	1205.00	987.00	1600.00	1600.00
Rural Housing	630.00	549.00	720.00	720.00
Environmental Improvement of Slums	60.00	57.00	100.00	100.00
Nutrition	300.00	296.00	350.00	350.00
Total	3889.00	3552.00	4616.00	4793.00

**Labour Contract Tender by Salt-
Commissioner Office, Jaipur.**

9489. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether labour contract tender was floated by the Salt-Commissioner, Jaipur for Government Salt Golahs at Salkia, Howrah in Amrit Bazar Patrika on 31 August, 1983;

(b) whether tender papers for the contract were not available to parties before 3 September, 1983, last date for submission being 15 September, 1983, at Jaipur, reasons for not extending date for submission;

(c) whether the tender has been finalised; if so, who has been awarded the contract;

(d) whether Government were aware that adequate and wide publicity for this tender was not given and date of traffic figures was imaginary and not based on actual quantity of traffic handled during last three years; and

(e) whether Government were aware that the Labour Cooperative Society holding this contract for last 22 years or so was not at all functioning to the benefit of salt handling mazdoors and not even 22 mazdoors have been given permanent status and other benefits ?

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

(b) No, Sir. The tender papers were available with the Assistant Salt Commissioner, Calcutta before 3rd September, 1983.

Since the previous contract was to expire on 6th October, 1983, it was not considered desirable to extend the last date for submission of tenders.

(c) Yes, Sir. M/s. Handling Porters Coop. Labour Contract Society Ltd., Calcutta have been awarded the contract.

(d) No, Sir. Adequate publicity was given for the tender as the notice was published not only in Amrit Bazar Patrika but also in 3 other dailies of Calcutta viz. "Ananda Bazar Patrika", "Vishwamitra Patrika" & "Akhbar Mashriq". Figures

regarding traffic were based on the maximum transactions during the last ten years.

(e) The Society is understood to have 70 to 80 labourers but there is no permanent labour engaged by the Society.

यूनियनों द्वारा भारी इंजीनियरी निगम के मकानों का कार्यालयों के रूप में उपयोग किया जाना

9490. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रांची स्थित भारी इंजीनियरी निगम में अनेक यूनियनों ने अपने कार्यालयों के लिए कम्पनी के बहुत सारे मकानों पर कब्जा कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन यूनियनों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

(ग) क्या कम्पनी के एक मकान पर कब्जा करने के आरोप में हटिया कामगार यूनियन के तीन पदाधिकारियों को पिछले कई महीनों से निलम्बित कर दिया गया है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में निगम द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यूनियनों के विवरण संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) जी हां । मकान खाल करने की दृष्टि से हटिया कामगार यूनियन : तीन पदाधिकारी 12-4-1983 से निलम्बित और भविष्य में कर्मचारियों द्वारा अनधिकृत कब्जे को रोकने के लिए सख्त कदम उठाए गए हैं ।

विवरण

यूनियनों के विवरण, जिन्होंने एच० ई० सी० के मकानों पर अनधिकृत कब्जा कर रखा है।

क्रमांक	यूनियन के नाम	कब्जे किए गए मकानों की सं०	कब्जा करने का महीना और वर्ष
1.	एच ई सी आर्टीशियन एसोसिएशन	2	जनवरी 1971 फरवरी 1979
2.	हटिया कामगार यूनियन	1 *	मार्च 1973
3.	आदिवासी विकास परिषद	1	अप्रैल 1973
4.	छात्र संघर्ष समिति	1	मई 1977
5.	हटिया मजदूर यूनियन	2	मई 1977
6.	कांग्रेस पार्टी	2	मई 1977
7.	हटिया श्रमिक संघ	3	जून 1977 जुलाई 1977 मार्च 1978
8.	भारखण्ड पार्टी	1	जून 1977
9.	हटिया प्रोजेक्ट वर्कर्स यूनियन	3	जून 1977 फरवरी 1978
10.	श्रमिक शिक्षा संघ	1	जुलाई 1977
11.	एच ई सी अप्रैन्टिस एसोसिएशन	1	अगस्त 1977
12.	हटिया कामगार परिषद	1	सितम्बर 1977
13.	डिप्रैस्ड क्लास लीग	1	जुलाई 1980
14.	यूथ कांग्रेस (आई)	1	जनवरी 1981
15.	हटिया मजदूर पंचायत	1	दिसम्बर 1977
16.	निम्नलिखित क्लब :—		
	नेहरू जन कल्याण समिति	1	जनवरी 1976
	अम्बेडकर एम एस एम एल क्लब	1	अक्टूबर 1977
	पीस कमेटी	1	अप्रैल 1978
	राम मनोहर लोहिया क्लब	1	अप्रैल 1979
	रिक्लीएशन क्लब	1	अप्रैल 1980
	संजय क्लब	1	जनवरी 1981
	सहजानन्द सरस्वती क्लब	1	फरवरी 1981
	आई. एस. क्लब	1	जुलाई 1982
	एम. जी. एम. क्लब	1	अगस्त 1982

योग

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* यह हटिया कामगार यूनियन के पदाधिकारियों द्वारा 12-4-81 को क्वार्टर का कब्जा करने के अलावा है

नोट :— उपर्युक्त सूची में 1983 से बाद के मामले शामिल नहीं हैं, जिनमें कुछ मामलों में निलम्बन सहित कार्यवाही के परिणाम स्वरूप अवैध रूप से कब्जा किए गए मकानों को खाली कराया गया है।

शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय

9491. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रति व्यक्ति इंजीनियरी आय में कितने प्रतिशत अन्तर रहा; और

(ख) क्या अब इस अन्तर में वृद्धि हुई है अथवा कमी हुई है?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एत. बी. चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

सरकारी सेवा में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की सेवा-निवृत्ति की आय में ढोल बिया जाना

9492. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने सरकारी सेवा में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की सेवा-निवृत्ति की आय में ढोल दी है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का भी विचार स्वतंत्रता सेनानी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामलों में ऐसी ही ढोल देने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी०बंकरट सुब्बय्या) : (क) और (ख) चूंकि संविधान के अधीन राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों की सेवा-निवृत्ति की आय सहित उनकी सेवा शर्तों का सम्बन्ध पूर्णतया राज्य सरकारों से होता है, इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(घ) चूंकि सेवा शर्त के रूप में सेवा-निवृत्ति की आय केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी कर्मचारियों के लिए एक समान है, इसलिए यह उचित होगा कि स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के लिए सेवा-निवृत्ति की आय अलग से निर्धारित की जाय।

Tribal Families Limited Above Poverty Line During Sixth Five Year Plan.

9493. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) during Sixth Five Year Plan how many tribal families are sought to be lifted above the poverty line :

(b) whether Government have issued any guidelines about pattern of economic assistance to be given to the tribal families ; and

(c) the specific schemes sector-wise and financial assistance being given to the families ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) During Sixth Year Plan it has been targetted to render economic assistance to 23 lakhs tribal families.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Specific schemes in agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forest, cottage and small industries are being implemented and financial assistance is being given as per norms of I.R.D. Programmes.

Foreign Money Received by Voluntary Organisation of Orissa

9494. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Voluntary Organisations of Orissa which received money from foreign countries during the last five years ;

(b) the purpose of such help to these Organisations and the aims and objectives of the money spent by them with achievements made;

(c) whether these Voluntary Organisations are receiving money directly from their foreign agencies or through Government agencies; and

(d) the watch-dog machinery set up by Government to watch the progress of the works and programmes undertaken by these organisations, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) The data relating to the receipt of foreign contribution for the last 5 years from 1979 to 1983 is under the process of computerisation. The information will be available only after the returns of these years have been computerised.

(d) There is no requirement under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 to set up a watch-dog machinery to watch the progress of the works and programme undertaken by the organisations.

Modification in Confidential Report of Government Employees

9495. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is widespread resentment amongst the Government employees with regard to the present system of Confidential Reports;

(b) whether any representations have been received from the Government Employees Unions in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to abolish/modify the system of Confidential Reports especially in the light of the Supreme Court Judgement sometime back ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) The Staff Side of the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery has made some suggestions for making changes in the present system of writing Confidential Reports. Keeping in view these suggestions, Government has undertaken a review of the existing system of writing CRs to bring about improvements therein. The observations made by the Supreme Court will also be borne in mind while undertaking the review.

Details of Paper Mills in the Country

9496. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of paper mills in public sector and in private sector functioning in the country and the annual production ;

(b) the number and details of the paper mills which are under construction in the country with their production capacity and by when they will start functioning ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish more paper mills in the country to meet the increasing demand of newsprint and other papers of the country ;

(d) the details of applications received from different States for establishing paper mills in these States ; and

(e) the action taken by Government to clear these applications ?

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

Fuel Efficiency Tests carried out by Automotive Research Association of India (Pune)

9497. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to Ministry of Finance, Customs notification No 6/84 dated 10 January, 1984, GSR-14 (E), published in Gazette Extraordinary, Part II Sec 3, Sub-section (i) and place on the Table and state :

(a) copies of reports of fuel efficiency tests carried out by Automotive Research Association of India (Pune) Maharashtra ; and

(b) whether the results of such tests would also be upheld in metropolitan city as during conditions in respect of cars, vans and pick-ups ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) It is not proposed to disclose specific details of the fuel efficiency test resulted in order to guard against their possible misuse in publicity, etc.

(b) No, Sir. These results pertain to specific driving conditions only.

Indo-M.A.N. West German Co. Collaboration for Commercial Vehicles

9498. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether M.A.N. West German Co. is willing to enter into a fresh collaboration agreement with an Indian firm for manufacturing commercial vehicles ;

(b) if so, the particulars of the Indian firm ; the proposed capacity for production of commercial vehicles and the type of vehicles to be manufactured ;

(c) the location of the proposed unit ; and

(d) the terms and conditions for collaboration offered by M.A.N. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) M/s. Pure Drinks Ltd., New Delhi had submitted an application in 1980 for an industrial licence for setting up of a unit at Gurgaon, Haryana for manufacture of 12,500 heavy commercial vehicles per annum. Although the proposal envisaged technical collaboration with M/s. M.A.N., West Germany, no specific application for foreign collaboration indicating terms and conditions has been received.

Production and Demand of White Cement

9499. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the annual production and demand of white cement in the country ;

(b) whether white cement is being manufactured in private sector only and the prices are very high ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish white cement manufacturing unit in public sector in the country in near future ; if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether certain non-resident Indians have submitted proposal to Government for establishing white cement plant in India ; if so, the details there of the action taken by Government thereon ; and

(e) the other measures being taken to increase the production of white cement in the country to meet the increasing demand to check the rising trend of the cement prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Production of white cement in the country was of the order of 81,000 tonnes during 1983. Demand for white cement has not yet been assessed.

(b) In addition to two units operating in the private sector, Messrs Travencore Cements in which State Government of Kerala holds 50.13% of the Share capital are engaged in the manufacture of white cement at present. The price of white cement is not monitored by Govt. as it is outside the purview of the Cement Control Order 1967 as amended from time to time.

(c) Messrs Rajasthan State Industrial & Investment Corporation Ltd. Jaipur, a State Government Undertaking, have been granted a letter of intent for setting up a white cement plant at Gotan, Rajasthan with an annual capacity of 66,000 tonnes.

(d) An application from one Shri Gopal K. Kapur stated to be a USA National of Indian origin for setting up a white cement plant in Dehradun District of UP with an annual capacity of 60,000 tonnes has been received. This application is being processed as per the prescribed procedure.

(e) Approvals have been granted for creating additional capacity of about 7 lakh tonnes of white cement with a view to meeting the increased demand.

Setting up of Electronic Complex

9500. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of electronics complexes functioning in India at present and their location ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish more electronic complexes in the country ; if so, the State selected ; and

(c) the criteria adopted to select the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The information is being collected

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Commercial Vehicles

2501. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI RAM PRASAD
AHIRWAR :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of passenger cars and commercial vehicle manufacturers in India

along with their present licensed capacities and installed capacities for commercial vehicles of each type ;

(b) the number of different types of vehicles produced by each of these manufacturers during each of the last five years ;

(c) the retail selling prices of each of these vehicles currently as also in each of the last five years ; and

(d) the production of each of these manufacturers in 1974 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) Two statements I and II are attached.

STATEMENT I

Name of manufacturer	Product	Licensed capacity	Letter of intent
1. M/s Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co. Ltd.	Commercial Vehicles	44640	24360
2. M/s Ashok Leyland Ltd.	Commercial Vehicles	45,000	—
3. M/s Hindustan Motors Limited	Commercial Vehicles	15,000	15,000
4. M/s Premier Automobiles Limited	Commercial Vehicles	15,000	—
	Passenger Cars	18,000	—
5. M/s Standard Motor Products of India Ltd.	Passenger Cars	2,640	—
	Commercial Vehicles	12,500	—
6. Simpson & Co. Ltd.	Commercial Vehicles	12,000	—
7. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	Commercial Vehicles	13,000	—
8. Bajaj Tempo Ltd.	Commercial Vehicles	15,000	15,000
9. DCM Toyota Ltd.	Commercial Vehicles	—	15,000
10. Swaraj Vehicles Ltd.	Commercial Vehicles	—	10,000
11. Eicher Goodearth Ltd.	Commercial Vehicles	—	12,000
12. Allwyn Nissan Motor Co.	Commercial Vehicles	—	10,000
13. Maruti Udyog Limited	Commercial Vehicles & Passenger Cars.	1,40,000	—
14. Hindustan Motors Ltd.	Passenger Cars.	30,000	20,000

STATEMENT II

Name of manufacturers	TELCO		LEYLAND		MATADOR		Mahindra		HM		PAL		SMPI		MUL	
	Truck	Bus	Truck	Bus			LCVS	Car	Car	Car	Car	LCV	Car	Car	Car	
Production in 00																
1979-80	214	77	62	57	74		30	174		174		27				
1980-81	270	92	63	71	90		41	219		93		36				
1981-82	336	126	91	66	99		70	226		197		47				
1982-83	352	89	84	66	95		96	226		207		47				
1983-84	369	96	81	57	121		88	242		211		55			8	
Ex-factory price (excluding excise duty) in '000 Rupees																
1.1.80	105	100	112	113	45		62	33		33		54				
1.1.81	123	121	128	128	52		63	38		41		56				
1.1.82	136	133	137	138	61		67	48		44		61				
1.1.83	136	133	138	138	62		67	48		44		64				
20.4.84	145	143	147	144	69		71	51		49		66			47	
Production in 1974	163	58	34	41	37		2	201		142		9				
(in hundreds)																

*Ex-factory price has been indicated since retail price varies from place to place depending upon local taxes, transportation costs etc.

Indigenous Production of Auto Components

9502. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI RAM PRASAD
AHIRWAR :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the details of the plan for indigenisation of manufacture of auto components so that dependence on imported components for vehicles can be ended in five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : The plan for indigenisation of automotive components involves induction of new technology, creation of additional capacities to meet projected demand and close interaction between the vehicles and component manufacturers. The Government are monitoring progress of indigenisation in accordance with pre-determined phased indigenisation programmes.

Anti-national Activities in Mizoram

9503. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Video Cassette drama in Mizoram' appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 9 April, 1984 ;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to stop such anti-national activities being spread further in this sensitive region ; and

(c) whether any investigation had been made as to how thousands of copies of the tape record have come to be produced ?

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

(b) and (c) The tapes were controversial in nature and had political overtones. On the eve of elections and in the interest of peace in the territory on the occasion, the Mizoram Government did not consider it expedient to take cognizance of the matter.

Non-Payment of Arrears of Increased Wages to the Staff of Indian Iron and Steel Company's Office in Calcutta

9504. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a telegram No. 3784 dated 16 April, 1984 from Indian Iron and Steel Company, Calcutta Office Employees Union, Calcutta complaining of non-payment of arrears of increased wages sanctioned as a result of wage agreement in Steel Industry reached as early as in 1983 ;

(b) the reasons for the delay in payment of arrears to the staff of Indian Iron and Steel Company's Office at Calcutta; and

(c) action taken to expedite the payment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) After the wage agreement, the Indian Iron and Steel Company has made advance payment upto Rs. 1000/- per employee towards arrears to the employees in its various units including Calcutta. The balance of the arrears could not be paid due to financial constraints. It is expected that the same will be paid by the next month.

Institutions Receiving Foreign Contributions

9505. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the following institutions have been receiving foreign contributions under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 during the period 1978 to 1980, Bombay, Urban Industrial League for Development (BUILD), Bombay, Kashatakari Sanghatana, Thana district of Maharashtra, Indian Social Institute, Bangalore ;

(b) if so, the amounts received by these institutions, year-wise ; and

(c) the countries from which the funds have originated and for what purpose the funds were contributed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The Bombay Urban Industrial League for Development (BUILD) Bombay and Indian Social Institute, Bangalore have been receiving foreign contributions under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, The Kashatakari Sanghatana, Thana District has not sent any intimation about receipt of foreign contributions.

(b) and (c) A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NAMES, AMOUNT OF FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION REPORTEDLY RECEIVED, NAME OF DONOR'S COUNTRY, AND THE PURPOSE OF DONATIONS FOR THE YEARS 1978 TO 1980

S. No.	NAME OF THE INSTITUTIONS	AMOUNT OF F.C. RECEIVED (IN Rs.)			DONOR'S COUNTRIES	PURPOSE OF DONATION.
		1978	1979	1980		
1.	Bombay Urban Industrial League for Development (Build) BOMBAY	9,01,493.18	13,83,772.892	11,58,476.72	U.S.A West Germany Switzerland U.K. Singapore Australia, Hong Kong Canada, Japan.	Architect salary, Janta education and training society, General programme, Build Programme, Medical programme, Relief and Rehabilitation, Expenses of Delhi Forum, Study and reflection, Reimbursement of social development action expenses, reimbursement of U.T.C. Student expenses, Theological consultation
2.	Indian Social Institute, BANGALORE.	2,06,350.33	2,00,542.45	1,31,226.78	Canada, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium,	To buy Books and Magazines, Follow up of Training Programme, Granting loans to Villagers, Construction of Bath Room and Toilets, Adult education. To support primarily courses of Group initiative.

अतिरिक्त क्षमता के लिए स्वीकृति

9506. श्री सनत कुमार मंडल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस वर्ष अप्रैल से अतिरिक्त क्षमता सम्बन्धी योजना को एक वर्ष और बढ़ाने की स्वीकृति दे दो है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना को किन-किन बातों के आधार पर बढ़ाया गया है;

(ग) बड़े औद्योगिक घराने के स्वामित्व वाले वे कौन-कौन से एकक हैं जिनको अतिरिक्त क्षमता बढ़ाने की स्वीकृति वर्ष 1983 के दौरान दी गई और इस बारे में पूरा विवरण क्या है; और

(घ) 31 मार्च, 1984 तक पश्चिम बंगाल में कौन-कौन से एकक हैं जिन्होंने इसके प्रारम्भ को लेकर इस योजना का लाभ उठाया है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) और (ख) क्षमता के पुनः पृष्ठांकन की

योजना, जो अप्रैल, 1982 में पहली बार घोषित की गई, अप्रैल, 1983 में एक वर्ष के लिए और बढ़ा दी गई थी। अब इसे तीसरे वर्ष के लिए भी आगे बढ़ा दिया गया है। यह योजना इस तथ्य के कारण आगे बढ़ा दी गई थी कि सरकार को अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे कि वर्ष 1982-83 में सामान्य संचालनकारी स्थिति क्षमता को इष्टतम बनाने की दृष्टि से बेहतर नहीं थी तथा कि कुछ अवस्थापना सम्बन्धी रुकावटें ऐसी थी जो औद्योगिक उपक्रमों द्वारा उत्पादन किए जाने में अड़चन पैदा कर रही थीं। यह भी महसूस किया गया था कि इस प्रकार की योजना के अन्तर्गत पूर्णतया लाभ तब ही उठाया जा सकता है, जब इस योजना को दीर्घकाल तक चलाया जाए।

(ग) प्राप्त जानकारी के आधार पर एक विवरण-एक संलग्न है।

(घ) प्राप्त जानकारी के आधार पर एक विवरण-दो संलग्न है।

विवरण-एक

वर्ष 1983-84 (25.4.1984 तक) के दौरान बड़े औद्योगिक यूँों के स्वात्मवाचीन एककों को अनुमत क्षमता का पुनर्पूँांकन।

क्रम सं०	कम्पनी का नाम तथा क्या कम्पनी एम. आर. टी. पी./ फेरा कम्पनी है	विवरण की वस्तु	विवरण की ओर तिथि	विद्यमान क्षमता	क्षमता का पूँांकन
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	पीको इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स एण्ड इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड (एम.आर.टी.पी.)	ओसीलोसकोप्स	सी.आई.एल. 13(76) दिनांक 12.1.1976	600 सं० (विस्तार के बाद)	915 सं० (विस्तार के बाद)
2.	यूनी-सेनक्यो लि. 5-9-24/81, चापुर बाड़ी, हैदराबाद (फेरा)	स्पोरलेक	बी०.सी०-66(80) दिनांक 18.9.1980	1200 किलोग्राम	2020 किलोग्राम
3.	बजाज आटो लि., (एम.आर.टी.पी.)	1. स्कुटर 2. निपहिया 3. सी. के. डी. पॅक्स एम. एस. एल. के लिए	1. सं. 246(75) दिनांक 15/17.7.75 2. सी.आई.एल.118(74) दिनांक 23.4.74	निर्दिष्ट नहीं की गई 20,000 सं०	— 33,000 सं०
4.	कोसन मैटल प्राइक्ट्स प्रा० लि० (एम.आर.टी.पी.)	1. बाल्व 2. रेगुलेटर (कैवस सूरत एकक)	सी.आई.एल. 202(81) दिनांक 30.7.81	3,60,000 सं० 2,40,000 सं०	7,09,000 सं० 4,49,000 सं०
5.	आर्गनन (इं०) लि० (फेरा)	नन्दजोलोन डिकेनोएट	एल. 22/360/८४- अध्याय III दिनांक 19.6.68	42.5 किग्रा.	63.25 किग्रा.
6.	एमेलगेमिन्स रेपकी लि. (एम.आर.टी.पी.)	क्लच कवर एसेम्बलीज	बी०.ला०सं० एल./7(5)/12/64- एईआई(1) दिनांक	40,720 सं०	56,250 सं०

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	इंडियन टूल सैल्यू लि० (एम.आर.टी.पी.)	टूल बिट्स	बी०ला०सं०2/12-2/ एन-10/58 दिनांक 31.7.58	3,10,000 सं.	4,22,300 सं०
8.	सीमेंस इंडिया लि०, (एम.आर.टी.पी.)	मोटर प्रोटेक्शन डिवाइसेज	आई.एल.सं. एल/5 (I) 185/72-ईईआई दिनांक 3-2-72	1,400 सं०	2,500 सं०
9.	लासैन एंड ट्यूबो लि० (एम.आर.टी.पी.)	पुश बटन	सं. एल/5(1)-143/ ईईआई/67 दिनांक 25.11.67	1,20,000 सं.	1,68,000 सं.
10.	इंडियन एक्सप्लोसिव्हज लि० (एम.आर.टी.पी.)	रेटोनेटर्स	सं. एल/19(10) एन.ए/64-पी.आर.सी दिनांक 17.6.64	500 लाख सं.	670 लाख सं.
11.	महिंद्रा एंड महिंद्रा लि० (एम.आर.टी.पी.)	हल्के वाणिज्यिक वाहन	सं. एल/7(5)/1/65- एईआई. दिनांक 12.4.1965	10,000 सं.	13,000 सं.
12.	इंडिया पिस्टन्स लि०, (एम.आर.टी.पी.)	पिस्टन	एल/4(2)/10/62- ई.आई (एम) दिनांक 13-12-62	15 लाख सं.	19.11 लाख सं.

विवरण-दो

वर्ष 1982-83 और 1983-84 में पश्चिम बंगाल में त्रिन औद्योगिक उपक्रमों को औद्योगिक क्षमता के पुनः पृष्ठांकन की स्वीकृति दी गई उनकी सूची।

(क) एम. आर. टी. पी./फेरा के अन्तर्गत न आने वाली कम्पनियाँ

1. मैसर्स डि वेममैन इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता।
2. मैसर्स बंगाल इलेक्ट्रिक लेम्प्स वर्क्स लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता।
3. मैसर्स कन्टेनर्स एंड क्लोजर्स लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता।
4. मैसर्स रैकट एण्ड कौलमैन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता।
5. मैसर्स शालीमार पेंट्स लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता।
6. मैसर्स सेराइकेला ग्लास वर्क्स (प्रा.) लिमिटेड, हुगली।
7. मैसर्स किंगसले कारपोरेशन (प्रा०) लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता।
8. मैसर्स बैल्स कन्ट्रोल्स लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता।
9. मैसर्स अलबर्ट, डेविड लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता।
10. मैसर्स युनिवर्सल इलेक्ट्रिक्स लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता।
11. मै० डेज मेडिकल स्टोर्स (मैन्यु०) लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता।
12. मै० जेनसंस एण्ड निकातूसंस (इन्डिया) लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता।
13. मै० दि ग्रामोफोन कम्पनी ऑफ इन्डिया लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता।
14. मै० उषा टेलोहास्ट लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता।
15. मै० अलबर्ट डेविड लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता।
16. मै० डेज मेडिकल स्टोर्स, कलकत्ता।
17. मै० बंगाल कैमिकल्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि० कलकत्ता।

(ख) एम. आर. टी. पी./फेरा कम्पनियाँ

1. टी. आई. डायमंड चैन्य लिमिटेड।
2. अलकली एण्ड कैमिकल्स कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लि०।
3. अलकली एण्ड कैमिकल्स कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड।
4. टेक्समेको लिमिटेड
5. हिन्दुस्तान हेवी कैमिकल्स लि०।
6. केसोराम इन्डस्ट्रीज एण्ड काँटन मिल्स लि०, (डिबी केसोराम रेयन)
7. हीलमैन क्लाइमैकम मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लि०।

Financial Assistance Received by Bhugavatula Trust in Andhra Pradesh from Foreign Countries

9507. SHRI K. A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bhugavatula trust in Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh has been receiving financial assistance from foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the names of such countries with year wise break up of such assistance received from 1980 onwards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) A statement showing the reported receipt of foreign contribution by the Trust is enclosed.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION
REPORTEDLY RECEIVED BY BHUGAVATULA TRUST IN ANDHRA
PRADESH DURING THE YEARS 1980 TO 1983.

S. No.	Name of the Country	Years of receipt.			
		1980 Rs.	1981 Rs.	1982 Rs.	1983 Rs.
1.	U.S.A.	12,564.92	1,90,911.22	86,022.88	1,98,134.99
2.	West Germany	3,61,132.85	1,82,394.88	—	23,75,259.38
3.	U.K.	—	3,96,000.00	1,20,457.73	—
4.	Canada	—	22,805.12	7,09,979.88	6,38,672.75
5.	Singapore	—	20,000.00	2,560.00	—
TOTAL		3,73,697.77	8,12,111.22	9,19,020.49	32,12,067.12

**Wrong Inclusion of Vimukat Jaties (Tribes)
in the List of SCs.**

9508. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab and Haryana High Court had held that the VIMUKAT JATIES (TRIBES) of Punjab had been wrongly included in the list of the Scheduled Castes which should have been duly rectified;

(b) whether All India Tapriwas and Vimukat Jaties Federation, Chandigarh have launched for the second time fast till death movement at the Boat Club demanding implementation of Punjab and Haryana High Court's verdict in the matter;

(c) whether Government are considering settlement of their genuine demand without linking it with the general issue of reclassification of SC/ST in view of the fact that the Tapriwas Jaties are STs; and

(d) whether Government are also considering extension of all the benefits and facilities that are normally extended to ST communities to the Tapriwas Jaties till their formal inclusion in the list of STs ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Judge has taken the view that "the Vimukat Jaties to which

the petitioners belong have been wrongly included in the list of Scheduled Castes".

(b) The Ministry of Home Affairs had received a notice from the All India Tapriwas and Vimukat Jaties Federation, Chandigarh for launching the fast-till-death at the Boat Club demanding inclusion of Vimukat Jaties in the list of Scheduled Tribes. But we requested them not to undertake such a step. It is informally understood that the fast undertaken by them has since been discontinued.

(c) Before the above communities are included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Punjab, they will have to be first deleted from the list of Scheduled Castes as per the verdict of Punjab and Haryana High Court. Any amendment in the existing list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341 (2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution. At present there is no list of Scheduled Tribes in relation to Punjab because Article 342 of the Constitution has not yet been made applicable to the State.

The verdict of the Hon'ble High Court as mentioned above is being considered in consultation with the Government of Punjab, Registrar General of India and the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. As the members of the community are also found in the neighbouring States/Union Territories of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi

and Chandigarh, the views of these State Governments/U.T. Administrations have also been sought for. The final view in the matter would be taken after receipt of full comments from all these State Governments/U. T. Administrations and examined in consultation with the Registrar General of India.

(d) The benefits and facilities being enjoyed by the Scheduled Tribes can be extended to Vimukat Jaties only after they are included in the list of Scheduled Tribes according to the procedure discussed in (c) above.

Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences for Manufacture of Small Cars.

9509. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of companies to whom letters of intent to manufacture small cars were issued in 1972 and thereafter and particulars of those among them who manufactured and presented the small car before V.R.D., Ahamadnagar for testing and distance in kilometers for which various cars were put to test;

(b) particulars of those who were refused and its reasons therefor;

(c) whether licences to manufacture small cars have also been issued to such persons who did not manufacture and present any small car before V.R.D., Ahamadnagar for testing and if so, reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there are such organisations also who after getting letters of intent manufactured and presented small car before VRD, Ahamadnagar and got the testing done but they were not issued any licence and if so, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The following parties were issued letters of intent for manufacture of cars from 1972 till date.

(i) Smt. Sulochana Singh

(ii) M/s. Maruti Udyog Limited.

The prototype of the car developed by Smt. Sulochana Singh was put to endurance test at the VRDE, Ahmednagar but it could not complete the specified distance of 30,000 kms.

(b) The applications of the following parties for letters of intent for manufacture of cars have been rejected since 1972 :—

(i) Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation, Chandigarh.

(ii) Smt. Omena Thelakat, New Delhi.

(iii) Shri Pawan Kumar, Calcutta.

While the proposal of PSIDC was rejected on the ground that it was not well conceived, the applications of other two parties were rejected due to capacity constraints.

(c) Maruti Udyog Ltd. was issued an industrial licence for manufacture of cars on the basis of proven technology.

(d) Yes, Sir. Two parties including Smt. Sulochana Singh could not be issued industrial licence as they could not take effective steps in fulfilling the conditions of letters of intent including passing of the prototype test at the VRDE Ahmednagar.

Hiring of Minor Children for Demonstration by Party Leaders in Delhi

9510. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed that a number of minor children are hired by certain parties for their selfish motive to show the presence through demonstration on the streets as well as before the residences of Ministers and other high officials of Government as well as other concerns;

(b) whether Government have noticed that sometimes certain leaders hire them from the villages and bring them in Delhi through trains or buses etc., and leave them without money and they suffer without food and sometimes are found helpless by walking on the streets aimlessly in search of help to go to their home-towns; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider such problem and find out some solution and issue some guidelines in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) No complaint has been received by the Delhi Police or by the Government about hiring of minor children from the villages, for participating in demonstrations in Delhi,

Death Due to Fire in Ganesh Nagar, Delhi

9511. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a woman and her five children were burnt to death in a fire on 30 March, 1984 in Ganesh Nagar, Patparganj, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a case under section 436 IPC 'mischief by fire' has been registered by police;

(d) whether any enquiry had been ordered into the causes of fire;

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

(f) whether culprits have been arrested; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) On the morning of 30th March, 1984, one Shri Devki Nandan, who was sleeping outside, noticed a fire in his Jhuggi behind Ganesh Nagar. His family, comprising his wife and 5 children were sleeping inside the Jhuggi. Shri Devki Nandan raised a hue and cry and his neighbours rushed to the scene with water and extinguished the fire. His wife and five children lost their lives in the fire.

(c) to (g) A case under section 436/440 IPC has been registered and the same is under investigation. Arrests, if any, will be made on the completion of the investigation.

Functioning of Tarapur Atomic Power Plant

9512. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tarapur Atomic Power Plant at present is functioning at its full capacity; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Unit-I is currently operating at a power level of 135 MWe; Unit-II which was under refuelling outage has also resumed operation.

Industry—Wise Sick Units

9513. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the sick units industry-wise with total amount becoming unproductive;

(b) whether the Government have come out with a scheme of giving incentives, concessions to nourish sick units;

(c) if so, the number of units industry-wise which have become operational and their contribution to the National mainstream of the economy; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to keep the unit alive rather than becoming sick ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) According to the Reserve Bank of India the number of large sick industrial units (i.e., those enjoying credit facilities of Rs. one crore or above from the banking system) and their outstanding bank credits as at the end of June, 1982 were as shown in the following table :—

Industry	No. of large sick units	Outstanding bank credits to large sick units (Rs. Crores)
1. Engineering & Electricals	91	345.23
2. Textiles	111	515.55
3. Iron & Steel	39	138.33
4. Chemicals	25	194.13
5. Jute	37	111.35
6. Sugar	45	149.34
7. Rubber	15	100.41
8. Cement	3	12.08
9. Miscellaneous	69	162.53
TOTAL	435	1728.95

(b) and (d) Revival of sick units is examined in the light of the policy guidelines announced in October, 1981. Banks and financial institutions prepare rehabilitation schemes involving concessions where the unit is considered potentially viable. The Government also provides concessions, if required, in such rehabilitation schemes. Mention may also be made of the following main schemes announced by the Government for revival of sick units :—

(1) Grant of tax benefits on merger of non-viable companies with the healthy companies under section 72A of the Income Tax Act.

(2) Margin money scheme for sick Small Scale Industrial units.

(3) Liberalised non-levy quota for sick cement units.

(c) According to the Reserve Bank of India, 1982 sick industrial units with outstanding bank dues of Rs. 132 crores were put under nursing programme by the financing banks as of the end of June, 1982.

उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योगों का विकेन्द्रीकरण

9514. श्री शिवराज वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्र और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा राज्य के प्रमुख शहरों में उद्योगों के केन्द्रित होने को रोकने के उद्देश्य से ऐसे शहरों में उद्योगों को विकेन्द्रीकरण करने और दैनिक यात्रियों का शहर की ओर से ध्यान हटाने के लिए बनाई गई योजना का व्यौरा क्या है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : भारत सरकार की यह नीति है कि 1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार 10 लाख या उससे अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले बड़े महानगरों की मानक शहरी क्षेत्र सीमाओं अथवा 5 लाख या उससे अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले शहरों की नगर पालिका सीमाओं के अन्दर किसी भी नए औद्योगिक उपक्रम की स्थापना अथवा विद्यमान उपक्रमों के विस्तार को हतोत्साहित किया जाए। साथ ही, उद्योगों का विकेन्द्रीकरण करने तथा बड़े नगरों में इनके केन्द्रित होने पर रोक लगाने की दृष्टि से उद्योग रहित जिलों और अन्य औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थापना हेतु प्रस्तावित औद्योगिक उपक्रमों को लाइसेंसी-

करण के मामले में अधिमान दिया जाता है। इन क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक एकक केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता तथा रियायती वित्त के भी हकदार हैं। राज्य सरकारों को भी इन क्षेत्रों में आवश्यक अवस्थापना संबंधी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने की सलाह दी गई है। यह नीति उत्तर प्रदेश के औद्योगिकीकरण में लागू की जा रही है।

Sums to be Spent on the Welfare of SC/ST

9515. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a directive from the Prime Minister to all the departments to quantify their funds for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Special Component plan and Tribal Sub Plan ;

(b) whether there is any Departments, which is not implementing the same ; and

(c) if so, steps Government propose to take against those Departments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) The Prime Minister in her D. O. Letter No. 280-PMO/80 dated 12.3.80 addressed to the concerned Central Ministers has emphasised the need to quantify funds for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under their respective Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan. The Ministry of Home Affairs, being the nodal Ministry for Policy, planning and programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been persuading concerned Central Ministries to quantify funds under Special Component Plan and Tribal sub-Plan. Some of the Departments while considering their subject allocation have expressed difficulties in quantifying funds under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan. Nevertheless these Ministries/Departments are being persuaded to reassess the feasibility of allocating funds under Special component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Family Panjika for People Below Poverty Line

9516. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working Group on Special Programme for Rural Development has suggested to identify all the families in the country which are below the poverty line, as per the present criteria ;

(b) whether they have also proposed to issue the family panjika or pariwar panjika to all these families in the country ;

(c) whether the SC/ST cell of the Planning Commission has already introduced the Family Panjika; and

(d) if so, the progress made in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) According to the guidelines contained in circular No. 18016/3/80-IRD(1) dated 13.1.1981. of the then Ministry of Rural Reconstruction, identification of the beneficiary household is to be done entirely on the basis of its total annual income which should not exceed Rs. 3,500 per annum. Further according to the instructions contained in D. O. No. Q-14022/59/79 —AI(RR) dated 17.5.1980 of the then Ministry of Rural Reconstruction, after a family is selected for assistance, Vikas Patrika is to be issued to the identified household.

(c) The Planning Commission has not issued any such direction.

(d) Does not arise.

Implementation of Reservations in Recruitment/Promotion in Central Government Departments.

9517. **SHRI A.C. DAS :** Will the Minister HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reservations in recruitment/promotions in the Central Government departments are not being implemented and in each Department there is a backlog ; and

(b) whether the Government propose to strengthen and widen the functions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner to inspect each Department for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) (a) All the Ministries/Departments are required to follow and implement the policy of reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes recruitment/promotion so that the percen-

tages prescribed for these communities are reached. The shortfall in representation is not due to non-implementation of reservation orders but to the fact that the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates are not available in required numbers for being appointed against reserved vacancies for them. Some of the other reasons are as follows :

(i) reservation in promotion by seniority subject to fitness has been introduced only in 1972 ;

(ii) reservation in promotion by selection is limited to the lowest rung of Group A and that too was introduced in 1974 ; and

(iii) scientific and technical posts required for conducting research or for organising, guiding and directing research upto the lowest rung of Group A have been brought within the purview of reservation orders only in 1975.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

Exclusion of Delhi from Hindi Zone.

9518. **SHRI ERA MOHAN :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even the Telephone Bills, Electric Bills, Water Bills, Insurance Notices, Bank Statements are all issued in Hindi only since Delhi has been included in Hindi Zone ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to take out Delhi the Capital of India from Hindi Zone where not only people from all States live but also international community lives ; and

(c) if not, how the difficulties of non-Hindi knowing people in Delhi and New Delhi are likely to be resolved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) According to Official Languages Rules, 1976 made under Official Languages Act, 1963, Delhi is in region 'A'. Under rule 3 (1) of Official Languages Rules, there is a provision to send communication to a person in region 'A' in Hindi except in exceptional cases. But no instructions have been issued by the Department of Official Language of the Central Government to issue notices of Insurance etc. in Hindi.

(b) As stated above there is no proposal under consideration for any change.

(c) The number of Hindi knowing people is more in Delhi and New Delhi than non-Hindi knowing people. There is a provision to give Hindi training under Hindi Teaching Scheme to Government employees. Besides this, there is a state of bilingualism in Official Languages Act and Rules and there is option of the use of English so that non-Hindi knowing people may have no difficulty.

**Taking Part in Politics/Private Business
by Spouses of Central Government
Employees**

9519. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted or permission is sought by the Central Government employees regarding allowing the spouses of the Central Government employees to take part in active politics, contest elections to Assembly and Parliament and carry on private business ; and

(b) if so, the rules observed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) There are no rules prohibiting or permitting spouses of Central Government employees to take part in active politics or in contesting election to Assembly & Parliament and for carrying on private business, as the rules framed by government can regulate the conduct of Government employees only and not of their spouses who themselves are not Govt. employees. The rules however provide that it shall be the duty of every Government servant to endeavour to prevent any member of his family from taking part in, subscribing

in aid of, or assisting in any other manner, any movement or activity which is, or tends directly or indirectly to be subversive of the Government as by law established and where a Government servant is unable to prevent a member of his family from engaging in such activities, he should make a report to that effect to the Government. As regards private business, the conduct rules provide that a Central Government employee shall report to Government if his/her spouse is engaged in trade or business or owns or manages an insurance agency or commission agency.

**Licences to M/s Ferro Alloys Corporation
Limited Andhra Pradesh.**

9520. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) when the licences were given to M/s Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited (FACOR) in Sriramnagar, Vizianagaram District, Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) the details of their licenced production capacities ; and

(c) their actual productions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) M/s. Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd. were granted a Licence to set up a unit in Sriramnagar, Vizianagaram District, Andhra Pradesh on 9.9.1955 which was subsequently amended on 1.1.1969.

(b) As per the ammended licence, their capacities are as follows :

- | <i>Items</i> | <i>Total capacity per annum</i> |
|--|---|
| 1. Low carbon Ferro Chrome
Ferro Manganese. | 56,000 tonnes including the capacity already licensed/subject to the condition that the production of high carbon ferrow managanese will be restricted to 45,000 tonnes only, provided that production of ferro manganese in excess of 30,000 tonnes be reserved for export and entirely exported and to the extent there is domestic demand for other ferro alloys, their production will be undertaken. |
| 2. Silico Chrome | |
| 3. High carbon Ferro Manganese. | |
| 4. Silico Manganese. | |
| 5. High Carbon Ferro Chrome | |
| 6. Ferro Silicon. | |

They were also permitted to manufacture Ferro Silicon, Managesium Alloys for a capacity of 500 tonnes per annum within the overall existing capacity vide amendment dated 8th September, 1976.

(c) The actual production of the unit during last 3 years was as follows : -

	(in tonnes)
1981-82	61,625
1982-83	67,447
1983-84	53,244

(Upto Feb. '84)

Suspension of Delhi Security Police Personnel on Return From Leave.

9521. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether several Delhi Security Police personnel have been suspended on return from their leave (casual leave or earned leave) recently;

(b) if so, the number of such suspended police personnel; and

(c) the reasons for their suspension ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAH) : (a) to (c) In the month of December, 1983, 7 Delhi Police personnel of Security Branch were placed under suspension for unauthorised absence from duty.

Proposal to Transfer the Refractory and Ceramic Units of Raniganj Group in West Bengal.

9522. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal of transferring the Refractory and Ceramic Units of Raniganj Group in West Bengal as captive units of Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur;

(b) if so, the action taken on that proposal; and

(c) the time by which Government are going to implement the said proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENRGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) The question of transfer of refractory units of the Burn Standard Company Limited, including the ones situated in Raniganj, and to which enterprise as well as measures that must be taken to improve their performance are under study of a special team constituted for this purpose.

सी आर पी एफ द्वारा बेगुनाह लोगों को मारे जाने की घटनाएं

9523. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल (सी आर पी एफ) देश में बेगुनाह लोगों को मार रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की जानकारी में अब तक ऐसे कितने मामले आए गए हैं; जिनमें यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि सी आर पी एफ ने बेगुनाह व्यक्तियों को मारा है;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मृतकों के आश्रितों को कोई सहायता दी है और इन घटनाओं में शामिल पुलिस कमियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल विधि और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने में राज सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की सहायता करने के लिए मांगे जाने पर उनको उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। किसी राज्य सरकार/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासन ने यह आरोप नहीं लगाया है कि सी आर पी एफ ने बेगुनाह लोगों को मारा है।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Move by States for Reduction of Powers of Centre.

9524, SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States have approached the Central Government for the reduction of the powers of the Centre;

(b) if so, the names of such States which have started such a move and the reasons thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) The Central Government have not received any communication from any State Government seeking reduction in the powers of the Centre. However, in unofficial forums, the Chief Ministers of some State Governments have raised issues seeking review of Centre-State Relations. The Central Government have appointed a Commission under the Chairmanship of Justice Shri R.S. Sarkaria for examining and reviewing the working of the existing arrangements between the Union and States.

Use of Alcoholic Beverages by STs in States.

9525. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any reports from the State Governments about attempts made by them to wean the Scheduled Tribes away from the habit of drinking alcoholic beverages; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) The three basic points in excise policy in tribal areas are :-

(i) Commercial vending of alcoholic beverage should be discontinued in tribal areas.

(ii) Scheduled Tribes may be permitted to brew their traditional alcoholic beverages for consumption at home and on religious and social occasions.

(iii) Attempts may be made to wean the Scheduled Tribes away from the habit of drinking alcoholic beverage and for this purpose official and non-official voluntary organisations may be encouraged to take up work in the tribal areas.

2. The State Governments were commended to follow the Government of India's excise policy in the tribal areas and to adopt the same irrespective of whatever excise policy is adopted in the non-tribal areas.

3. As a measure of weaning the Scheduled Tribes away from the habit of drinking, the State Government's have by and large taken steps to reduce the number of liquor shops in the Tribal areas. States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Nagaland have completely closed down all country liquor shops in the Tribal Areas. States like Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra and West Bengal have considerably reduced the number of shops in the Tribal Areas and shifted existing shops to other areas. Most of the States have stated that they have taken steps by way of propaganda and education to wean the tribals away from the habit of drinking alcoholic beverages. The State Government of Gujarat have set up Sanskar Kendras to educate the tribals to make them aware of the benefits of prohibition and the evils of drinking.

विदेशी जासूसों की गिरफ्तारी

9526. श्री छीतूभाई गामित : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले 2 वर्षों के दौरान देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में कुछ विदेशी जासूस गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी राज्य-वार संख्या क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन जासूसों को मिलने वाली वित्तीय सहायता के बारे में कोई जांच की है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बेंकट सुब्बय्या) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकारों और

संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनो से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 1982 के दौरान और जनवरी से अक्टूबर 1983 तक गिरफ्तार किए गए जासूसों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	गिरफ्तार किए गए विदेशी जासूसों की संख्या
1.	पंजाब	18
2.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	15
3.	राजस्थान	5

शेष सभी राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनो ने "शून्य" सूचना भेजी है।

(ग) और (घ) ऐसे नाजुक मामलों पर विचार-विमर्श करना लोकहित में नहीं है।

**Job Guarantee Scheme to Prevent
(Wastage of Human Capital)**

9527. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the introduction of new training programmes carrying stipend and job guarantee as part of the efforts to prevent wastage of human capital;

(b) if so, when such new training programmes are proposed to be implemented; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Setting up of Re-Rolling Mills

9528. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid emphasis on setting up of new re-rolling mills in the 'no industry districts' in different States;

(b) if so, the number of new re-rolling mills proposed to be set up in the 'no industry districts' of Orissa in 1984-85; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c) There is no proposal at present under the consideration of the Government for setting up fresh re-rolling capacity in the public sector in the State of Orissa during 1984-85. However, the proposals received from the private sector for setting up fresh re-rolling capacity mainly for manufacturing light structurals, telegraphic channels, special profiles etc. may be considered in various States including the State of Orissa based on their relative merits.

Licences for Raw Materials to Weaker Section

9529. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid down criterion for issuing licences for new materials of all kinds for use in production purposes in heavy industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have also made provision to issue the licences for raw materials to weaker sections of the society; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) The policy regarding allocation of imported raw-materials is contained in the Import Policy announced from year to year. As regards indigenous raw-materials, no licences are issued except for allocation of a few raw-materials which are in short supply. In allocating scarce indigenous raw-materials, the availability of raw-materials and requirement/entitlement of each individual unit are taken into account.

**Small Units of High Density Polyethylene
Pipes**

9530. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small scale units in the country, producing H.D.P.E. (High density polythylene) pipes used for irrigation and rural water supply;

(b) the number located in the Southern States, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala;

(c) whether the small scale units in the Southern States producing H.D.P.E. pipes have not been given any contracts during 1983-84, and consequently users of HDPE in the Southern States have had to transport from Northern States at a high Cost;

(d) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(e) the steps being taken to encourage the HDPE small scale units in the Southern States and minimize the difficulties of the users of HDPE pipes there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) There are about 50 small scale units in the country producing HDPE pipes mainly used for irrigation and rural water supply. Out of above around 11 units are located in the Southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala.

(c) and (d) No Rate Contract in 1983-84 could be awarded by DGS&D in favour of units located in Southern States because these units did not fulfil all the criteria fixed for the award of rate contracts. Small scale units in Southern States producing HDPE pipes could, however, obtain contracts from State Government Department/Corporations during 1983-84 and all users of HDPE pipes in the Southern States may not have had to transport them from Northern States.

(e) All facilities and incentives available for other small scale industries are also being given to the entrepreneurs desirous of setting up HDPE pipes units in the Southern States in the Small Scale Sector.

Equity Participation of Gillette in Monetary Terms

9531. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the standard practice of Government while approving foreign collaboration schemes to stipulate clearly (i) percentage of non-resident equity participa-

tion and (ii) quantum of non-resident participation in exact monetary terms out of the total equity holding of the Indian Company;

(b) if so, whether such limits had been stipulated by Government in the case of collaboration between American multinational Gillette and House of Poddars for the manufacture of razor blades;

(c) if no such monetary limits had been prescribed, the reasons for favouring the American Multinational; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to quantify the equity participation by the American multinational in monetary terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) while approving foreign collaboration proposals involving equity participation, it is the practice ordinarily to specify the percentage and quantum of foreign equity. However, there are no hard and fast rules about this. Further, even if both the percentage as well as the quantum of foreign equity are specified in the approval letter, there is normally no objection later on to the quantum of foreign equity in monetary terms being revised, the percentage remaining the same, if there is over run in the project cost necessitating additional investment. In the case of foreign collaboration proposal of House of Poddars Enterprises with the Gillette company, no specific amount of the foreign equity was mentioned. The agreement which has been taken on record by Government, however, provides that Gillette shall subscribe for and joint venture company shall issue and allot to Gillette equity shares amounting to 24 per cent of joint venture company's initial paid up capital.

Proposal to make TSP on the Pattern of component Plan

9532. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to states :

(a) whether tribal sub-plans framed in various States since their inception have not benefitted directly, as componet plans;

(b) whether Government propose revise the realised of objectives of Tribal Sub-plan ;

(c) whether Government propose to make Tribal Sub-Plans on the pattern of component plans; and

(d) whether any working group has been set-up for the formulation of tribal development strategy for the Seventh plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Tribal sub-plans have benefitted directly the tribal people. About thirty lakh tribal families have been assisted during Sixth Plan to enable them to cross the poverty line. The tribal sub-plan also includes schemes for tribal area development.

(b) to (d) A working group has been set up by the planning Commission on tribal development for Seventh Five Year plan. Based on the advice of the working Group and other tribal non-official members invited for discussion on the Seventh Plan strategy as also in the discussion with the Members of Parliament and keeping in view other relevant factors, the Government will consider evolving objectives and strategies for the Seventh Plan period.

आदिवासी परिवारों का उत्थान

9533. श्री भीष्मा भाई : क्या गृह मंत्री 7 मार्च, 1984 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1764 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975 से अब तक आदिवासी परिवारों के उत्थान के लिए आदिवासी उप-योजना के अन्तर्गत बागवानी, कृषि और लघु उद्योग के क्षेत्रों में सरकार द्वारा शुरू किए गए कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से मानव संसाधन विकास के लिए शुरू किए गए ठोस कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा तीन राज्यों से घिरे हुए इस आदिवासी क्षेत्र को पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित न करने के मानदण्ड क्या हैं और क्या सरकार इस क्षेत्र का सम्पूर्ण सर्वेक्षण कराने तथा तत्सम्बन्धी भौगोलिक स्थिति बसाति हुए एक विवरण प्रस्तुत करने को तैयार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम कुमारी सिन्हा) : (क) योजनाओं में कृषि तथा

वन उत्पादन और स्थानीय सामग्री पर आधारीत कुटीर तथा लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना के अतिरिक्त कृषि और बागवानी के सुझार के लिये बीज, पौध, कलमों की आपूर्ति, मक्का, तिलहनों, दालों, आलू सब्जियों की सघन खेती का प्रदर्शन शामिल हैं।

(ख) कृषि, पशुपालन, डेयरी विकास, बानिकी, उद्योग और सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में मानव संसाधनों के विकास के लिये प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षा दी गई थी। आदिवासी उप-योजना में शामिल और औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए जिलों के रूप में वर्गीकृत जिलों के ब्यारे सदस्य द्वारा दिनांक 25 अप्रैल 1984 को पूछे गये लोक सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8842 के उत्तर में दिये गये हैं। चूंकि इस सूची की समय समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है इसलिए इस समय अलग से कोई विशिष्ट सर्वेक्षण करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता।

Issue of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences for Gujarat

9534. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of letters of intent received by the Central Government from Gujarat Government with recommendation for issuing of licences during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 for setting up industries in that State ;

(b) how many of them have been sanctioned during said period and how many have been rejected and the reasons for rejection; and

(c) the number of such letters still pending with Government for clearance, since how long they are pending and the steps being taken to clear them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) State Government of Gujarat has not directly applied for any licence during this period. However, 20 Industrial Licence applications were received under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 from various Gujarat State Government Undertakings for the setting up of industries in the State.

(b) and (c) Of the above 20 applications, 17 proposals were approved and letters of intent issued to the applicant undertakings, while 2 were rejected. Various techno-economic factors, such as, demand and supply, capacity already licensed, export potential, availability of raw materials, locational constraints and viability of the scheme are taken into account while approving or rejecting an industrial licence application. Grounds of rejection vary from case to case and are duly communicated to the applicants as well as to the State Governments concerned.

One application which was received towards the middle of March this year, is presently under consideration. It is, however, the constant endeavour of the Government to dispose of all industrial licence applications as expeditiously as possible.

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी को बराबर का दर्जा देना

9535. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी जाने वाली हिन्दी भारत सरकार की राजभाषा है और अंग्रेजी उनकी सहयोगी भाषा है;

(ख) क्या संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली परीक्षाओं में अंग्रेजी आवश्यक है जबकि हिन्दी को वैकल्पिक भाषा का दर्जा दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसा करना राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबन्धों की अवहेलना करना है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार दोनों भाषाओं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी की परीक्षाओं को या तो आवश्यक अथवा वैकल्पिक बनाने का है जिससे उन दोनों भाषाओं को समान दर्जा दिया जा सके; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी०बेकट मुन्श्या) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (ङ) दिसम्बर, 1967 में संसद के दोनों सदनो ने राजभाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1967 के साथ राजभाषा नीति सम्बन्धी सरकारी संकल्प पारित किया था ।

इस संकल्प के पैरा 4 (क) में यह व्यवस्था है कि उन विशेष सेवाओं अथवा पदों को छोड़कर, जिनके लिए ऐसी किसी सेवा अथवा पद के कर्तव्यों के संतोषजनक निष्पादन के प्रयोजन से स्थिति अनुसार केवल अंग्रेजी अथवा हिन्दी अथवा दोनों का उच्च स्तर का ज्ञान आवश्यक समझा जाए, संघ सेवाओं अथवा पदों पर भर्ती के लिये उम्मीदवारों के चयन के समय हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी में से किसी एक का ज्ञान अनिवार्यतः अपेक्षित होगा । इस नीति के अनुसरण में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन सेवा में भर्ती के लिये उनके द्वारा ली जाने वाली विभिन्न परीक्षाओं में सामान्य अंग्रेजी/अंग्रेजी को अनिवार्य प्रश्न पत्र के रूप में निर्धारित किया है ।

बिहार में खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

9536. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में अभी भी कुछ गैर-सरकारी खानें चल रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है;

(ग) इन खानों को गैर-सरकारी स्वामित्व में रहने देने के कारण क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का इन खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) खनिज विदोहन के खनन पट्टे खान और खनिज (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत मंजूर किये गये हैं, जिनमें खनन उद्योग से प्रायवेट सेक्टर को अलग रखने की परिकल्पना नहीं की जाती है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) खनन उद्योग के कोयला जैसे महत्वपूर्ण सेक्टर पहले से ही सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं। इस तरह के निर्णय पर्याप्त औचित्य होने तथा सभी प्रकार के फलितार्थों के अध्ययन के बाद ही किये जाते हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश के अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्र में कार्यरत सरकारी कर्मचारियों को प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ते का भुगतान

9537. श्री बिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्र में कार्यरत सरकारी कर्मचारियों को समेकित आदिवासी विकास कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ते का भुगतान करने हेतु मध्यप्रदेश सरकार को केन्द्र द्वारा कोई धनराशि दी गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी;

(ग) कर्मचारियों को किस तारीख से इस धनराशि का भुगतान किया जाना था; और

(घ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस दीर्घ के अन्तर्गत कर्मचारियों को कोई भुगतान किया है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम कुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Production of Aluminium by Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.

9538. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd., has improved its production during the current year ; and

(b) if so, the targeted capacity and the total aluminium produced during the year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Bharat Aluminium Company Limited achieved the all time record production of 61,338 tonnes of aluminium metal during 1983-84, exceeding even the revised annual target of 54,450 tonnes.

Production of Zinc Metal and Lead Metal

9539. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) how much zinc metal and lead metal were produced by Hindustan Zinc Limited during the year ;

(b) what was its production target ;

(c) steps being taken to accelerate production ; and

(d) profits made by the Company during the year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The all-time record production of zinc and lead metals by Hindustan Zinc Limited during 1983-84 were 53756 tonnes and 15419 tonnes against the revised targets of 56,000 tonnes and 18,500 tonnes respectively.

(c) In achieving improved capacity utilisation, diesel generating sets installed in the various units of the Company helped to supplement power supply by the State Electricity Boards. An integrated proposal for the development of new mines and setting up of a zinc and lead smelter to produce 70,000 tonnes of zinc and 35,000 tonnes of lead per annum along with captive power plants, all in Rajasthan, are under consideration of the Government for an investment decision.

(d) The estimated net profit during 1983-84 is Rs. 200 lakhs, as against the net loss of Rs. 10.14 crores suffered by the Company during 1982-83.

Production of Blister Copper

9540. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

- how much blister copper was produced by 'Hindustan Copper Ltd'. during the year ;
- what was its target production ; and
- profits made by the company during the year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The all time record total blister copper production by Hindustan Copper Limited during the year 1983-84 with ten months operation of the Smelters excluding about two months shut down was 35372 tonnes.

(b) The target of blister copper production for 1983-84 fixed at 40,000 tonnes was the highest so far.

(c) The net profit made by Hindustan Copper Limited during the year 1983-84 was Rs. 27.69 lakhs (provisional) as against the net loss of Rs. 29.63 crores suffered by the Company during 1982-83.

Drilling and Mining Operation Executed by Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited

9541. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

- how much drilling and mining operation was executed by the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited ;
- what was its target during the year ; and
- profits made by the Corporation during the year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) For the year 1983-84, a revised target of 2,15,000 metres of drilling and 11,500 meters of mining was fixed by the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited. These targets have not only been achieved but exceeded. The

Company's achievements in drilling and mining during the year 1983-84 were the all time record of 2,17,000 metres and 11,700 meters respectively.

(c) The Company is likely to show an estimated net profit of Rs. 40 lakhs during the year 1983-84, as against the net loss of Rs. 3.55 crores incurred during 1982-83.

संसद सदस्यों के प्रति किये जाने वाले व्यवहार की व्यवस्था के बारे में मार्ग निर्देश

9542. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्य अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार के किसी समारोह में आमंत्रित संसद सदस्यों के प्रति किये जाने वाले व्यवहार और शिष्टाचार की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में कोई मार्ग निर्देश जारी किए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब जारी किये गये थे ;

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग) राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय सं० 33/पर्स/79 दिनांक 26 जुलाई, 1979 के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित केन्द्रीय पूर्वता सारिणी से राजकीय समारोहों के लिए सांसदों सहित विभिन्न प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों का पूर्वता क्रम संचालित होता है। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार की सलाह पर पूरक पूर्वता अधिपत्र तैयार किये हैं जिनसे राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा आयोजित राजकीय समारोहों के लिये सांसदों सहित विभिन्न प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों का पूर्वताक्रम संचालित होता है।

Closure of Indian Carbon Limited

9543. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Current dated 7 April, 1984, wherein it has been stated that India n Carbon Limited, one of the Assam's most successful industrial venture is facing closure ;

(b) if so, the reasons for its closure ;

(c) the number of workers which are likely to lose their jobs ; and

(d) action Government have taken to save this industry ?

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

(b) India Carbon Ltd has reported to have stopped production as a result of stoppage of supply of raw petroleum coke by Indian Oil Corporation since October, 1982.

(c) 257 persons are at present employed in the calcinator unit at Gauhati.

(d) Indian Oil Corporation has stopped supply of raw petroleum coke to India Carbon Ltd. due to default in payment for supplies made by the former. Department of Petroleum has, however, advised Indian Oil Corporation to work out a solution for supply of raw petroleum coke to India Carbon Ltd. so that the latter can restart production.

Shortage of Coal and Power for Industries in Northern Region

9544. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :

SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether industrial production in the northern region has been affected due to non-availability of coal and power ;

(b) if so, whether Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry quarterly survey for the period October-December, 1983 has revealed that requirement of coal of responding units during the period was 17,817 tonnes, quantity allotted to units was 8,405 tonnes where the coal supplied was 2364 tonnes ;

(c) if so, whether industrial units engaged in the production of ceramics, chemicals, engineering food products and ; vanaspati faced shortage of coal ;

(d) if so, which suggestions made by PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry in this regard have been examined by Government ; and

(e) measures Government propose to take to improve performance of industries which are generally hit by coal and power shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) While information about industrial production in the northern region is not available, according to C.S.O., the Index of Industrial Production, during April-January, 1984 recorded a growth of 4.8 per cent over the corresponding period last year. The production of coal and power during 1983-84 was higher by 6 per cent and 7.6 per cent respectively over 1982-83. In the Northern Region, the generation of electricity increased by 8.7 per cent during 1983-84 as compared to 1982-83.

The Control Room in the Ministry of Industry which monitors production constraints pertaining to supply of raw material, coal, power, etc., has, however, not received any specific complaints regarding shortages from the Northern Region.

(b) to (d) According to information received from Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry for their survey on shortage of coal, power, etc., relating to the period October-December, 1983, the total requirement of the responding units during the period was 17817 MT, the quantity allotted to these units was 8405 MT but the total coal supplies was 2364 MT. The industrial units engaged in production of Ceramics, Chemicals, Engineering, Food Products and Vanaspati faced shortage of coal.

The Shortage Survey Report for the quarter October-December, 1983, which is circulated to the Managing Committee, Industrial Members, Association Members and Responding Members, does not contain any suggestions.

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

Efforts are being made to further improve the performance of both coal and power sectors.

**Foreign Investment in Electronics
Components**

9545. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MORE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the broad policy of Government towards indigenous electronics component manufacturers in granting licence, technology, etc. ;

(b) whether foreign investment in Electronic components sector will ultimately throw small/medium units of the field soon ; and

(c) if so, steps government propose to take to protect the existence of small component manufacturers in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANZEEVI RAO) : (a) The note on the policy regarding licensing and development of the Electronics Components is given in the statement attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

**NOTE ON DOE POLICY REGARDING
ELECTRONICS COMPONENTS
INDUSTRY**

Plentiful availability of the numerous varieties of electronic components freely and at reasonable prices in India is considered to be the basic pre-requisite for giving a boost to the production of electronic equipments and systems. Hence, Department of Electronics has decided on the approach outlined below for the development of electronic components industry :—

1. Promoting/licensing/establishing components manufacture on a large and viable basis with a broad entrepreneur base would mean production somewhat in excess of purely domestic requirements. However, when the industry is grown on an internationally viable basis, immense export opportunities would be available.
2. Large capacities are required for economic viability on international scale as well as for ensuring product quality. This is technological compulsion due to the advent of automatic machinery.

Accordingly the existing organised sector industries are encouraged to grow freely.

3. Looking to the demand position and the gestation periods, it is unlikely that the existing units would be able to meet the demand without substantial expansion and modernisation. Therefore, fresh capacity creation is considered necessary. The capacity is being promoted only on an internationally viable basis. We take into account the domestic demand as also the export opportunities while examining the costs and technologies in any proposal.
4. Regarding foreign technology, Department of Electronics policy is to freely allow technology import in areas of modern types of components. There are inadequacies in technology with the existing manufacturers and very few approvals have been obtained for Defence quality components.
5. Lower utilisation of capacities observed in some cases now, have been for reasons other than the demand constraints (generally managerial failures).
6. For the above reasons, components are unsuitable for production in the Small Sector and both Department of Electronics and DCSSI have been writing to all Small Scale entrepreneurs for the past four/five years that it would be unwise to invest in components manufacture in the Small Scale Sector and they would do so at their own risk since the Government may not be prepared to give protection.

Performance of Nuclear Power Plants

9546. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) details of the performance of the nuclear power plants in the country in the last four years both in power generation and capacity utilisation ;

(b) whether there is a steady deterioration in both specially in the units using natural uranium ; and

(c) if so, facts in details and the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The performance of nuclear power plants in operation is indicated below :

(i) Gross Generation (in Million Units)

<i>Plant</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1982-83</i>	<i>1983-84</i>
Tarapur Atomic	1140	873	786	1093
Power Station—I				
Tarapur Atomic	633	1090	684	764
Power Station—II				
Rajasthan Atomic	1039	380	—	—
Power Station—I				
Rajasthan Atomic	—	676	551	1190
Power Station—II				
(since 1.4.1981)				
Madras Atomic	—	—	—	202
Power Project—I				

(ii) Capacity Utilization (Percentage)

<i>Plant</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1982-83</i>	<i>1983-84</i>
Tarapur Atomic	61.99	47.48	42.73	59.27
Power Station—I				
Tarapur Atomic	34.42	59.27	37.19	41.45
Power Station—II				
Rajasthan Atomic	53.69	19.74	—	—
Power Station—I				
Rajasthan Atomic	—	35.11	28.62	61.6
Power Station—II				
(since 1.4.1981)				
Madras Atomic	—	—	—	55.0
Power Project—I				

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Indigenous Thorium for Atomic Power Generation

9547. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to the news item in the Patriot dated 13 January, 1984, under the caption "Experts for Thorium based power plants" ;

(b) whether we have achieved the required technical break through to use indigenous thorium as the feed stock for atomic power generation ; and

(c) if so, facts in details ?

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

(b) and (c) The technology for the use of thorium as feed stock for breeding in atomic reactors has been developed.

Applications for Grant of Freedom Fighters Pension from Tripura

9548. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of applications for grant of freedom fighters pension are pending from Tripura ;

(b) if so, the number of pending applications and since when these are pending ;

(c) how many cases have been approved by State Government ; and

(d) the reasons for delay and when the pending cases will be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The details of freedom fighters pension applications received from Tripura are as follows :—

(i) Total applications received upto 31.3.1982 :	— 2351
(ii) Pension sanctioned :	— 676
(iii) Rejected :	— 1242
(iv) Pending :	— 433

(c) and (d) Sanction for Samman Pension is given after the State Government has verified the details of claimed suffering during freedom struggle. The need for expeditious verification of claims has been impressed upon the State Governments.

Investigation to Locate Limestone Deposits

9550. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

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

(a) whether any investigation has been carried out by Government to locate limestone which is being used for manufacture of cement in the country during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the result achieved ; and

(c) the steps being taken to explore it for the manufacture, of cement in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Geological Survey of India took up investigations for cement grade limestone in Gupteshwar—Binsuli areas in Koraput, Orissa; Subansiri district, Arunachal Pradesh ; Anantnag—Baramulla district of Jammu &

Kashmir ; parts of Dehra Dun district of Uttar Pradesh ; and in Tripura. These investigations are continuing. GSI has also taken up a three-year exploration programme in Kurnool Basin in Andhra Pradesh.

The North-Eastern Council has sponsored three limestone investigations in Meghalaya. The Cement Corporation of India has also carried out investigations in Chitorgarh district in Rajasthan and in Bokajan area of Assam.

Four promising bands of limestones have been demarcated in Gupteswar-Binsuli areas. High grade limestone bands have also been delineated in Upper Subansiri district within the dolomitic zone. Investigations in Meghalaya have indicated a reserve of 22 million tonnes of cement grade limestone.

(c) According to information received from North Eastern Council, project reports for a 600 TPD Cement plant and 12,000 TPD Clinker plant in Garo Hills has already been prepared. Another Project report for setting up a mini cement plant is under preparation.

Investigation report on the deposits in Bundi is being finalised and proposals are under consideration for setting up a one million tonne per annum capacity cement plant in Chitorgarh District.

Production of Copper in the Country.

9551. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of copper complex which are functioning in India and the annual production capacity of each project;

(b) the details of the production made in these projects during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(c) whether the production of copper in the country could not meet the demand and the copper is being imported, if so, the quantity of copper imported during the said period;

(d) whether there is any proposal to expand to capacity of the existing complex or to establish more copper complex in the country in near future to increase the production to meet this demand; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) There are two integrated copper metal production units functioning under Hindustan Copper Limited viz., Ghatsila Complex (Bihar) with an installed capacity of 16,500 tonnes per annum of blister copper and Khetri Complex (Rajasthan) with an installed capacity of 31,000 tonnes per annum of blister copper.

(b) Blister copper production at Ghatsila and Khetri Complexes during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 was as follows :

Year	Unit : (MT)	
	Ghatsila	Khetri
1981-82	12270	15170
1982-83	13603	21031
1983-84	12859	22513

(c) As the indigenous production of copper metal is not sufficient to meet the total demand in the country, the balance requirement is met mainly by imports canalised through Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited and to some extent by imports of copper against REP licences as well as imports of copper scrap under open General Licence. The quantity of canalised imports of copper metal by Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 was as follows :

Year	Quantity (in tonnes)
1981-82	43,214
1982-83	51,410
1983-84	52,200

(d) and (e) Proposals have been formulated for expansion of both the copper complexes so that the blister copper production capacity could be raised from the present level of 16,500 tonnes to 20,000 tonnes per annum at Ghatsila and from 31,000 tonnes to 45,000 tonnes per annum at Khetri.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons

9552. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs for rehabilitating tribals displaced

due to Medium and Major projects and the Mining activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to implement the guidelines by his Ministry;

(c) the guidelines issued by his Ministry to the States regarding the rehabilitation of displaced tribals;

(d) whether the cost of rehabilitation is taken into account while calculating benefit cost ratio of a project; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) This Ministry is aware of the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs for rehabilitating tribals displaced on account of establishment of public sector undertakings. The measures suggested in the guidelines include setting up of a Standing Committee in the Ministry to deal with the question of displacement of scheduled tribes from the lands now occupied by them for setting up mining unit or complexes, their rehabilitation, their absorption in the new modern economy, their training etc.

In accordance with the guidelines, a Standing Committee has been set up at the Ministry level to oversee among other things monitoring the progress of implementation of schemes for tribal development in the mining and mineral based complexes.

(c) General guidelines have been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) The Mining projects which have been taken up for implementation after the issue of instructions by the Planning Commission in December, 1980 have included the cost of rehabilitation in the project estimates.

(e) Does not arise.

Effect of Industrial Policy on the Autonomy of Public Enterprises

9553. SHRI AMAR ROY-PRADHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether autonomy of the public enterprises is seriously affected by the existing industrial policy in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government in the matter ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Declaration of Ladakh as Scheduled Area

9554. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the people of Ladakh have demanded that his region may be declared a scheduled area;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard and the date on which it has been taken; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken and the reasons for delay ?

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

(b) and (c) The people of Ladakh are yet to be declared as scheduled tribe under Article 342 of the Constitution. Declaration of scheduled area will follow only after specification of scheduled tribe is finalised.

Pension Benefits to Governors, Lt. Governors, Chief Commissioners of States and Union Territories

9555. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Governors, Lt. Governors and Chief Commissioners of States and Union Territories are entitled to any retirement benefits like pensions etc.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether such benefits would be extended to them;

(d) if so, the likely date by which it would be done; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) The Governors of States and non-offi-

cially appointed as Lt. Governor and Chief Commissioners of Union Territories are not entitled to pension for the service rendered as such. The period of service rendered by officials as Lt. Governor or Chief Commissioner is counted towards the qualifying service for the purpose of retirement benefits in accordance with relevant rules.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal to make any change in the existing position.

District Industries Centre in Rajasthan

9556. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

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

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

(c) the facilities and incentives which are being given; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) There are 26 District Industries Centres for 26 Districts in Rajasthan, all located at District Headquarters.

(b) The main purpose for setting up of District Industries Centres is to help the small, village and cottage industries in obtaining essential services and inputs as far as possible at the District-level. During the years 1978-79 to 1982-83, 34,102 industrial units comprising 21,004 artisan-based units and 13,098 small-scale industries were established in Rajasthan, generating employment opportunities for 1,36,313 persons, as per reports received from the State Government.

(c) The facilities and incentives given for establishment of industries are: economic investigation, guidance to entrepreneurs for selection of product lines, preparation of feasibility reports, registration of units, arrangements for supply of machinery and equipment, if necessary on hire purchase, arrangements for raw materials and credit, imparting training and giving subsidy on tool kits, subsidy for plant and equipment, subsidy for work-sheds to trained artisans

as well as provision of capital subsidy to entrepreneurs in the Districts declared as backward. Recently, DICs have also started assisting educated unemployed youth in setting up self employment ventures under the New Scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth.

(d) Recently, Rajasthan Government has bifurcated the existing Bharatpur district and has created a new district of Dholpur for which the State Government has proposed a new DIC. The proposal is under consideration of the Central Government.

Guidelines of Tribal sub-plan to be Included in Seventh Plan

9557. SHRI BHEEKABHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up any Working Group or task force for preparing the spade work guidelines of Tribal Sub-Plans to be included in the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the particulars of tribal members, if any, appointed thereon?

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

(b) The Planning Commission vide notification No. PC/BC/11-8 (2)/83 dated 4th October, 1983 has constituted a Working Group on the Development of Scheduled Tribes for the Seventh Five Year Plan. The terms of reference for this Working Group is as per statement enclosed.

(c) Following members of tribal communities have been associated with this Working Group:

1. Shri Subodh Hansda, Ex-Member of Parliament, Raghunathpur, P.O. Jhargram.
2. Shri Rabindra Naik, Ex-Minister Tribal Development, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
3. Shri Vasant Rao Uikey, Ex-Minister Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.
4. Shri Birabhadra Singh, Ex-Minister Orissa State, Bhubaneswar.

5. Shri Drigpal Shah, Ex-Member of Parliament, Bastar, Madhya Pradesh.

STATEMENT

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE WORKING GROUP ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR THE SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

1. To review the approach and strategy so far adopted for the development of scheduled tribes and make suggestions therefor for the Seventh Plan period particularly and in a longer perspective generally;
2. To review measures for protection of scheduled tribes and elimination of their exploitation and suggest steps to be taken in future;
3. To review the content and priorities of developmental programmes under implementation in the Tribal sub-Plan and tribal pockets assessing the benefits actually derived by individual families to cross the poverty-line and make appropriate suggestions;
4. To review the infrastructural needs of tribal areas, the extent that they have been met and measures necessary for their fulfilment;
5. To review the programmes for the primitive tribes, assess the impact of the programmes and suggest future strategy of development;
6. To review the funding of Tribal sub-Plan from state Centre and institutional finance and suggest improvements in the mechanism of flow of funds from these sources;
7. To review functioning of ITDPs, the administrative machinery at State, district, block and village levels, and suggest appropriate modes of personnel placement, training, tenure, postings, etc;
8. To scrutinise programmes being implemented in supplementary sector of Backward Classes by the State/UTS and suggest modifications/deletions/additions;
9. To review monitoring and evaluation systems evolved by the State Governments and make suggestions for their further activation;

10. To review the role of voluntary organisations, their involvement in tribal development and suggest viable methodology for their participation;
11. Any other important aspect of tribal development which the Working Group may feel called upon to include.

Indo Soviet Pact for Launching Remote Sensing Satellite

9558. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India entered into a pact with the Soviet Union for launching remote sensing satellite ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS), weighing approx. 950 kg., is to be launched in a polar sun synchronous orbit at an altitude of 904 KM from a Soviet Cosmodrome in 1986. An agreement in this regard was signed between ISRO and Licensintorg (LIT) of USSR on May 21, 1982. The agreement provides, on the basis of an agreed payment by ISRO, for the launch of the satellite on-board a Soviet Rocket carrier as well as the provision in the USSR of certain specific facilities for final checks on IRS prior to its launch. These are particularly laboratory facilities in the areas of final assembly and checks on IRS, fuelling of satellite as well as mating of satellite with the rocket carrier. LIT will also provide the tracking data for the Satellite as well as facilities for reception of its telemetry data for a period of 45 days immediately after the launch.

2. The agreement includes a guarantee of the accuracy of the orbit into which IRS has to be placed. If the Soviet rocket-carrier fails to place IRS in Orbit due to any malfunction of the launcher during or after lift-off, LIT, at ISRO's request, shall provide a repeat at launch for placing the same or the second IRS, as the case may be, into orbit. If, after placing IRS in Orbit, IRS fails to perform the mission, LIT, at ISRO's request, shall consider the possibility of providing a repeat launch for placing second IRS into Orbit. In either case, the exact terms and conditions as well as schedule for the second launch shall be agreed upon by the parties.

3. Under the above Agreement signed in May 1982, a document titled 'Technical Project for Satellite Launch (TPSL)', was also signed in February, 1984. The said TPSL covers the detailed work plan relating to the launch vehicle interface, work at Cosmodrome and post launch services and modifications thereof jointly prepared by LIT and ISRO.

4. The agreed plans envisage joint meetings once in six months between experts to exchange data during the course of execution of the Project.

5. ISRO is to pay Rs. 7.50 crores to LIT under this agreement for the launch services provided.

Suspension of Delhi Police Personnel

9559. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Delhi police personnel who are under suspension as on 31st March, 1984 ;

(b) the main charges on which these police personnel have been placed under suspension ;

(c) the period for which these persons are under suspension ; and

(d) efforts made to decide the cases of police personnel placed under suspension expeditiously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH) : (a) As on 31st March, 1984, 269 Delhi Police personnel were under suspension.

(b) Absence from duty, negligence or dereliction of duty, in subordination corrupt practices and involvement in criminal cases are the main charges for their having been placed under suspension ;

(c) The period ranges from 40 days to 8 years.

(d) The progress made in departmental enquiries is reviewed periodically at the police Headquarters and Districts/unit Headquarters. In respect of personnel involved in criminal cases, regular pariv is made in these cases to expedite decision of the Courts.

Steps for Upgrading of Low Grade Iron Ores

9560. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether steps have been taken for benefactions upgrading of low grade iron ores for the purpose of public undertakings ;
 (b) if so, the details thereof ; and
 (c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Steel Plants under SAIL have captive iron ore mines of their own which meet the major share of the requirement of each steel plant. Wherever necessary on technical considerations, the mines have been provided with beneficiation facilities for upgradation of iron ores in quality. The details are given below :—

Name of the plant 1	Name of the mine 2	Beneficiation facilities provided 3
Bhilai Steel Plant	Dalli	Washing facilities provided for lumps and fines including crushing, screening, jigging and classifying equipments.
Durgapur Steel Plant	(a) Bolani	Washing facilities for iron ore fines is being set up for upgradation in quality.
	(b) Bursua	Washing facilities including crushing, jigging, screening and classifying equipment provided.
Bokaro Steel Plant	(a) Kiriburu	Washing facilities including 4 stage crushing, screening jigging and classifying equipment provided.
	(b) Meghahataburv (under construction)	Washing facilities including crushing, jigging, screening, classifying and cyclones.

In the case of the Indian Iron Steel Company Limited (IISCO) it is proposed to set up a beneficiation plant at the captive mines to wash both lumps and fines ores so that better quality of iron ore is available for the Blast Furnaces. The proposed facility is linked with the proposal to set up a Sinter Plant at Burnpur Works which would utilise waste iron ore fines from Gua Mines.

(c) Does not arise.

Generally Aided Plan Schemes in States

9561. KUMARI PUSPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the different Centrally aided plan schemes under implementation in different States ;

(b) whether Government are aware that such Centrally aided plan schemes are communicated to the State Governments towards the end of the financial years which creates difficulties in the proper implementation of the schemes ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to give advance intimation to the States for full utilisation of funds sanctioned for these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) A statement indicating Centrally sponsored schemes under implementation in the States is enclosed.

(b) and (c) The concerned Central Ministries/Departments issue the sanctions and release funds for implementing the Centrally

sponsored schemes in accordance with certain procedures as laid down by them. By and large, the sanctions are issued and funds released in time for proper implementation of the schemes by the State government.

STATEMENT

Centrally Sponsored Schemes under implementation in the States

Agriculture & Allied Programmes

1. Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund.
2. Assistance for Cadre Fund for re-organised base level Institutions.
3. Assistance to Cooperative Credit Institutions in under-developed states.
4. Assistance to Cooperative Marketing Processing & Storage in under developed States.
5. Cooperative Sugar and Spinning Mills.
6. Debentures of land Development Banks.
7. Programme for Bio-Gas Development.
8. Timely Reporting of area and yield of principal crops.
9. Agency for reporting agro-statistics in Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal.
10. Improvement of Crop statistics.
11. Eradication of pests and diseases.
12. Control of national pests and diseases.
13. Weed Control.
14. Intensive Cotton District projects.
15. Intensive Jute District Project.
16. Intensive Oilseed Development Project.
17. Package Programme for Coconut.
18. Package Programme for Cashewnut.
19. Intensive Pulses District Project.
20. Minor Fishing Ports.
21. Rinderpest eradication.
22. Foot and Mouth Disease Control.
23. New Dairy Schemes in Five States.
24. Development of Acqua culture (FFDA).
25. N.S.C. for participation in States Seed Corporations.
26. Establishment of Agro-Service Centres (Demonstration and popularisation of improved agricultural implements).
27. Reclamation and Management of Alkali Soils,

28. Propagation of Water Harvesting Technology in Dry Farming Areas.
29. Popularisation of Seed-cum-Fertilisers drills and inputs.
30. Plant Protection Schemes for Apple.
31. Systematic control of livestock disease of national importance including creation of disease free zones.
32. Sample Survey on estimation of milk, eggs and wool.
33. Assistance to Selected Gaushalas for production of high quality indigenous/ gross breed.
34. Soil, Water and tree conservation in Himalayan region.
35. Exhibition to promote wild life.
36. Assistance for Development of Selected zoos.
37. Assistance for Development of National parks of National and International importance.
38. National Grid of rural godown.
39. Crop estimation surveys of fruits, vegetables and minor crops.
40. Rainfed farming through watershed Development.
41. Development of selected micro water sheds.
42. Minikit testing programme for fodder.
43. Forest Fire Training Centre in Kerala.
44. Selected Parks and Sanctuaries.
45. Social Forestry.
46. Project Tiger.
47. Development of Prawn Farming/ Hatcheries.
48. Assistance to Small and Marginal farmers.

Department of Civil Supplies

49. (a) Margin money to rural co-operatives for distribution of consumer articles.
- (b) Urban Consumer Cooperative.

Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division)

50. Share of Rural Banks.

Rural Development

51. D.P.A.P. (Drought Prone Area Development Programme)
52. N.R.E.P. (National Rural Employment Programme).

53. I.R.D. (including special Live Stocks Development Programme).
54. Training of youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM).
55. Desert Development.
56. Assistance to Assignees of Surplus Land.
57. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Irrigation, Command Area Development & Flood Control

58. Ground and Surface Water (M.I. organisations in States).
59. Soil and Water Conservation in the catchments of river valley in Himalayan Region.
60. Integrated soil and water conservation in Himalayan Region.
61. Command Area Development.
62. Increasing irrigation through use of solar pumps, windmills, hydrans, Sprinkled/drip irrigation system, man, animal and the operative pumsets etc.

Education

63. Adult Education.
64. Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi Speaking Areas.
65. Experimental Projects of Non-formal Education.

Health and Family Welfare

66. Family Welfare Programme including Village Health Guide and Sub-Centres.
67. Assistance to Post Graduate Deptt. (ISM).
68. Establishment of ISM Pharmacies etc.
69. Malaria Control—Rural.
70. Malaria Control—Urban.
71. *Filaria Control.*
72. Leprosy Control.
73. T.B. Control.
74. Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)
75. Prevention of Blindness.
76. Re-orientation of Medical Education Extension of Health Care to Rural Areas.
77. Training & Employment of Multi-purpose Workes.

Housing, Urban Development & Water Supply

78. Accelerated Rural Water Supply.

79. Integrated Urban Development of Small & Medium Town (under IUDP).

80. National Capital Region.

Labour and Employment

81. Rehabilitation of bonded labour

Power

82. Inter-State Transmission Lines.

Social Welfare and Nutrition

83. Integrated Child Development Services.
84. Services for Children in need of care and protection.
85. Welfare of destitute Women and children
86. Integrated education of the handicapped.
87. Special employment exchange for the handicapped.

Transport

88. Roads of Inter-State importance.
89. Roads of Economic importance.
90. Development of Inland Water Transport.

Village and Small Industries

91. District Industries Centres (DIC).

Welfare of Backward classes

92. Post-matric scholarship.
93. Aid to voluntary organisations.
94. Pre-matric scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupations.
95. Book Banks for Medical and Engineering students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
96. Girls Hostels.
97. Coaching and allied schemes.
98. Research and Training.
99. Machinery for implementation of the protection of Civil Rights Act.
100. Scheduled Caste Development Corporation.

Environment

101. Prevention and control of water pollution (Cess).

SC/ST in BSF/CRPF CISF and Assam Rifles

9562. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVISINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the inadequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force, Central Industrial Security Force and the Assam Rifles;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to provide adequate representation to SC and ST in BSF, CRPF, CISF, and Assam Rifles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) Recruitment and Promotion in these forces is made strictly in accordance with reservation orders for SC/ST. There does remain some gap in filling the posts by SC/ST candidates upto the prescribed percentage. Every possible effort is being made to fill the gap by arranging special recruitment drives in areas where SC/ST candidates are available.

Hostels For Tribal Students

9563. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether tribal populated States like Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh do not have adequate member of hostels for the tribal students;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps for the construction of low cost hostels in the tribal sub-plan areas in those States; and

(c) the details of the measures proposed to be taken in this regard in 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Hostel facilities in tribal areas are generally not adequate.

(b) and (c) The Government of Orissa has reported that they propose to construct 412 low cost hostels in tribal areas during 1984-85. Other States are also taking up larger number of hostels in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas.

Jail Manual of Tibar

9564. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jail Manual of Tihar has been brought out by now; and

(b) if not, when it is likely to be brought out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The Punjab Jail Manual as amended from time to time is applicable to the Jails in the Union Territory of Delhi. The Question of revision of the existing manual on the basis of the recommendations of the All India Committee on Jail Reforms 1980-83 is still under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

“पेटेन्ट्स” के बारे में हिन्दी में जानकारी

9565. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या “पेटेन्ट्स” के बारे में हिन्दी में जानकारी दी जाती है; और

(ख) जनसाधारण को “पेटेन्ट्स” के बारे में हिन्दी में जानकारी देने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं जिससे कि वे उन्हें समझ सकें?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) और (ख) पेटेन्ट नियम, 1972 के अनुसार पेटेन्ट्स अंग्रेजी अथवा हिन्दी में फाइल किए जा सकते हैं। पेटेन्ट अधिनियम, 1970 के अधीन पेटेन्ट आवेदन देने, आविष्कारों की दिशा, कानूनी कार्यवाही आदि सम्बन्धी जानकारी पेटेन्टों डिजाइनों और व्यापार चिन्हों के महानियंत्रक की वार्षिक रिपोर्टों में हिन्दी में प्रकाशित की जाती है। आविष्कारों से प्राप्त हिन्दी प्रस्तावलिपियों के उत्तर हिन्दी में ही दिए जाते हैं।

Deaths In police Custody And Encounter With Police in Union Territories

9566. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of deaths in police custody in Union Territories for the last three years with year-wise break up in details;

(b) deaths showing encounter with police for the same;

(c) whether both type of 'deaths' are on increase; and

(d) if so, steps taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) In the Union Territory of Delhi, there have been the following number of deaths in police custody during the last three years:

1981	1982	1983	1984	(upto 15.4.1984)
1	5	6	1	

There has been one case of death in police encounter in the year 1982 and one such case in the year 1983.

In the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Chandigarh, Pondichery, A & N Islands and Goa, Daman and Diu, no such case has been reported during the last three years.

Information from the Union Territories of Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Lakshadweep is still awaited.

(c) In the Union Territory of Delhi, there has been some increase in deaths in police custody.

(d) Suitable instructions have been issued, from time to time, emphasising that persons in police custody are not subjected to physical violence and that interrogation be done on scientific lines.

Import Of Cheetahs From Iran And China

9567. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in order to restore Cheetah, an extinct breed, Government have made arrangements for import of a few Cheetah's from Iran and China, etc. where the Asian breed of Cheetah is available;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the action taken so far in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) to (c) The proposal is at a very preliminary stage and the matter has been taken up with Iran through the Ministry of External Affairs. No action has been taken to approach China for this purpose.

Increase in Prices of White Printing Paper

2568. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial costs and prices has recommended an increase in the price of white printing paper by about 25 per cent;

(b) if so, the precise recommendations of the Bureau indicating broad details of the cost calculations on which it is based; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have submitted a Report on the price of white printing paper. The Report of the Bureau is under examination. It would not be in public interest to disclose the recommendations made by the Bureau.

Agricultural And Industrial Production Obtained Though Jail Inmates In Delhi And Other Union Territories

9569. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of agricultural and industrial production both in terms of quantity of items and the value thereof obtained as a result of efforts made by jail inmates, in Delhi and in other Union Territories during 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(b) how the revenues yielded thereby compare with the expenditure incurred on maintenance of the various jails, and

(c) what steps have been taken and proposed to be taken to increase the yield to match favourably with the expenditure incurred on the jails, while maintaining suitable conditions for work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The quantity of Industrial and agricultural items produced in 1982-83 and 1983-84 in Tihar Jail and the value thereof is indicated below :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Industrial Items Quantity</i>	<i>Approximate value (in rupees)</i>
1982-83	28 categories of products covering waving, tailoring, carpentry and production of soap and oil.	6,91,037
1983-84	do	6,27,099
1982-83	893 quintals of wheat, potatos, vegetables, fodder, etc.	1,12,048
1983-84	624 quintals of wheat, potatos vegetables. fodder etc.	1,14,660

Information in respect of the Jail in the Andaman and Nicobar Island is as follows :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Industrial Items.</i>	<i>Approximate value (Rs)</i>
1982-83	271—item of furniture	5,230
1983-84	301—items of furniture	5,393

No agricultural products have been cultivated inside the jail except in the jail garden for catering to the jail inmates.

Information from the other union territories is awaited.

(b) and (c) The various word programme in the jail are meant for training and treatment of Prisoners with a view to their rehabilitation after release and these programmes have no connection with the expenditure on the maintenance of the jails.

Memorandum Submitted by Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India

9570. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India submitted a memorandum to the Government in January, 1984; and

(b) if so, details of the memorandum and the reaction of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The Federation of Association of Small Industries of India had submitted a pre-budget memorandum which included suggestions for setting up monitoring cells on finance, allotment of more funds for power generation, concession/exemptions for direct and indirect taxes and simplifications of procedures thereunder etc. These suggestions were taken into

account at the time of framing pre-budget proposals for 1984-85.

Pension Benefits for the Employees of K. V. I. C.

9571. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of Khadi and Village Industries Commission are at present having the pension benefits;

(b) if not, whether steps will be taken to provide them the pension benefits; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) A decision has been taken to extend the pension benefits to employees of the Commission. Details are being finalised.

Rehabilitation Arrangements For Displaced Tribals

9572. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether eviction notices have been served on the tribals living in and around the foothills of Similipal Tiger Projects, Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons for displacing those tribals;

(c) the rehabilitation arrangement made for the persons going to be displaced;

(d) the number of inhabitants going to be affected on implementation of the eviction notices; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) No eviction notices have been issued by any authority so far.

(b) to (c) Does not arise at this stage.

Magnetic Tape Manufacturing Unit In Orissa

9573. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up country's first magnetic tape manufacturing unit in Orissa;

(b) if so, the name of the place in Orissa where such magnetic tape manufacturing unit is proposed to be set up;

(c) the estimated cost of the project; and

(d) the progress made in expediting the implementation of the above proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :

(a) Government of Orissa is proposing to set up magnetic tape plant in Orissa. However, the same is not the first project in the country.

(b) It is proposed to locate the project at Bhubaneswar.

(c) Details of project cost are not available in the IL application. Estimated cost of capital goods is of the order of Rs. 342 lakhs.

(d) Foreign collaboration has been approved with M/s Zonal Limited, U. K. However, FC agreement is yet to be submitted.

Self-employment Scheme through District Industries Centres

9574. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased

to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7157 on 11 April, 1984 regarding self-employment scheme through district industries centre and state :

(a) whether implementation through the District Industries Centres does not necessitate productive industrial endeavour ;

(b) if so, reasons therefor ; and

(c) the ratio of industrial or other directly productive endeavours approved for educated unemployed and other sections in the centrally sponsored programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Self-employment Scheme is meant for creating employment opportunities for Educated Unemployed Youth through industry, service and business routes and not only through the industrial route.

(c) The ratio of directly productive endeavours i.e., industrial ventures to other sections is about 50% under this scheme at present.

Proposals for Setting up of Industries in Kerala

9575. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the proposals sent by the Kerala Government for industries to be set up in the State during the past three years ; and

(b) the number of them sanctioned with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) During the past three years, 63 proposals under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 were received from Kerala State Government Undertakings for setting up of various industries in that State.

(b) Of these above 63 proposals, 41 were approved. The details of applications which are approved are regularly published in the 'Monthly Newsletter' brought out by the Indian Investment Centre. Copies of the publications are available in the Parliament Library.

**Setting up of Industry with the help of
Keralites working in Gulf
Countries**

9576. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have sent any proposal for setting up of industries with the help of Keralites working in gulf-countries ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No such proposal has been received so far from the State Government of Kerala for setting up of industries with the help of Keralites working in gulf-countries.

(b) Does not arise.

**Demand for Opening a Circle of Survey
of India in Bihar**

9577. SHRI BHOGENRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been persistent demands for opening a circle (Directorate) of the "Survey of India" in Bihar ; and

(b) if so, details thereabout and steps being taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Some requests have been received for opening a Circle Office of the Survey of India in the State of Bihar.

The nine Regional Circles of the Survey of India cover the entire country for the purpose of carrying out topographical surveys. The requirements of the State of Bihar are met by the South-Eastern Circle with headquarters at Bhubaneshwar and four Field Units of the Survey of India have their headquarters in Bihar. There is no proposal of the Government of India to open new Regional Circles of the Survey of India in the current plan period.

Revival of Ashoka Paper Mills

9578. SHRI BHOGENRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rameshwar Nagar unit of the Ashoka Paper Limited has begun functioning;

(b) if so, details about the same;

(c) if not, steps which are being taken to immediately revive it and restore pulp plant and captive power generation; and

(d) steps being taken to revive matches factory near Donar in Darbhanga town and other industrial units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The Rameshwar Nagar Unit of Ashoka Paper Mills has not yet resumed operations.

(c) The State Government/financial institutions are working out the modalities of the financing pattern for rehabilitation and the future management structure, with a view to resume the operations of the Company.

(d) Government have not received any request for assistance in this regard.

Grant of Patents

9579. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of patents granted, year-wise from 1980 to 1983;

(b) details of patents granted in years 1963, 1967 and 1983 classified as Chemical, Electrical and Mechanical and others;

(c) details of patents granted in years 1963, 1973 and 1983 classified as Foreign Companies, Indian Companies and sole inventors;

(d) details of the patents in commercial production in numbers for years 1983, 1967 and 1983 classified as Electrical, Mechanical, Chemical and others; and

(e) details of patents in commercial production in numbers for years 1983, 1973 and 1983 as Foreign Companies, Indian Companies and sole inventors ?

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

Organisational Reforms in A.E.C.

9580. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report concerning need for organisation reforms in the all-powerful Atomic Energy Commission to bring in an element of accountability to public bodies and national laws and regulations Planning Commission and Auditor General (Hindustan Times 20-2-84);

(b) whether a ten-member study team appointed in June 1966 had recommended creation of Policy Making Body, (DMB) for AEC, CSIR, DRDO etc. and if so, details of action taken and if not reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government will set up DMB for each and every R&D Organisation and relate these to technical, economic and social objectives with wide representation as suggested;

(d) whether Government will streamline CSIR, ICAR also in the light of high powered Committee Reports and recent damaging Supreme Court judgement on ICAR; and

(e) whether SC Judgement on ICAR has been reviewed by SACC and if so, results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The article on the Department of Atomic Energy published in the Hindustan Times dated 20.2, 1984 has come to the notice of the Central Government.

(b) A 10 member Study Team appointed by the Administrative Reforms Commission in June, 1966 had recommended the constitution of a Policy-Making Body in the case of major scientific departments/organisations. The Atomic Energy Commission is the Policy Making Body for matters relating to atomic energy. The CSIR society, presided over by the Prime Minister and consisting of eminent scientists, technologists, academicians

and industrialists, is the policy making body of CSIR. Each laboratory has a Research Advisory Council. These Councils approve research programmes and monitor their progress. In the Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO), a high level policy-making body called the "Defence Research & Development Council" is already in existence since 1962. This apex body for DRDO provides policy directions and guidance on all matters related to defence R & D and is also vested with certain administrative and financial powers; this body has always been a compact body represented by eminent scientists/technologists in the country.

(c) All R&D organisations have Governing Bodies, Research Committees &/or Scientific Advisory Committees. In certain institutions, Review Committees have reviewed their work and made suggestions.

(d) The Sarkar Committee's recommendations have been implemented in CSIR.

Regarding ICAR, the Supreme Court judgement is in respect of 3-4 individual cases pertaining to the year 1971-74. The working of the ICAR has been reviewed on a number of occasions. Its personnel policies were enquired into by a High Level Inquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Shri PB Gajendragadkar, in 1972. Subsequently, the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha in their 35th Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) (1978-79) had again gone into the working of the ICAR at great length. The various recommendations excepting two, made by these two committees were implemented with certain modifications as approved by the Government of India. These two recommendations related to (i) the conversion of ICAR into a statutory body and (ii) entrusting the recruitment function of the ICAR to the Union Public Service Commission. The personnel policies of the ICAR have been drastically changed and completely restructured to make them more responsive to the needs of the organisation. It will thus be seen that whatever policies existed earlier in ICAR, have been reviewed by the Government from time to time and remedial measures have already been adopted. The revised policies of the ICAR are working affectively and satisfactorily.

(e) In view of the position explained above, it has not been considered necessary to make any reference to SACC in respect of the Supreme Court judgement on ICAR.

"Protection of Environmental Resources"

9581. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHAR MURTHY (SHRI B. V. DESAI) : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are proposing to bring a legislation to ensure protection of environmental resource ;

(b) if so, the time by which the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ; and

(c) the main features of the proposed law ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) to (c) There are already a number of legislations having a direct relevance to environmental protection. Some of the important ones are the Indian Forest Act, The Insecticides Act The Wildlife (Protection) Act, The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, The Water Cess Act, The Forest (Conservation) Act and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act. Some areas requiring new legislation are being identified. Recently, a research project for review of environmental laws has been undertaken to determine the effectiveness of the existing laws.

Ban on Export of Frog Legs

9582. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the guidelines and suggestions given by Department of Environment on export of frog-legs are being followed by the Ministry of Commerce;

(b) whether it is a fact that legs of frogs collected from wild and fields are still being exported, while no progress has been achieved on promotion of "captive-breed specimens for export";

(c) whether the Department of environment has been kept informed of the quantity of frog-legs exported and value earned by the Ministry of Commerce during 1981, 1982 and 1983;

(d) if not, the reasons why this information has not been obtained to verify the ecological destruction to environment and agriculture in the country; and

(e) whether the Department propose to ban totally export of frog-legs less than 80 grams in weight to maintain the environmental ecology in rural areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) and (b) Recommendations for not permitting the export of frog legs derived from frogs caught from the wild have been made to the Ministry of Commerce. However, such exports have been continued. Captive breeding of Fresh Water frogs on a commercial scale has not met with success so far in the country.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Under the Export Policy, export of frog legs of counts more than 80 per Kilogram is not permitted.

Young Girls Belonging to Muslim Community Forced to Marry With Arabs

9583. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Ministry of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the plight of young girls belonging to the Muslim community who are forced to marry or live with Arabs who specially visit the taluka place Miraj in the Sangli District of Maharashtra for this purpose;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any enquiries in the matter from the State Government or through its own sources; and

(c) Government's own assesment of the seriousness of the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) The Government of Maharashtra have intimated that enquiry in these cases is being made by the Police authorities at Sangli. Appropriate action, if any, at Central Government level, will be considered on getting further report from the State Government.

Cancellation of Seniority of Directly Recruited Census Employees, Pune

9584. **SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received in March, 1984 from census Employees Union, Pune regarding cancellation of original seniority of about 70 census employees who were directly recruited by the Census Department, Pune, through the local Employment Exchanges;

(b) whether Government are taking steps to protect the seniority of such census employees; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. A representation has been received about cancellation of seniority of about 70 census employees in employment roster. These persons were, however, recruited directly and not sponsored through the Employment Exchanges.

(b) and (c) As per instructions of the National Employment Service Manual retention of original seniority in the employment roster is permissible if the person concerned has found work in vacancies of less than six months duration and he reports for reregistration within 90 days of the issue of discharge certificate by the employer. Since the concerned census employees had served for more than six months, restoration of original seniority is not permissible.

Financial Assistance from Home Minister's Discretionary Fund

9585. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given in the nature of relief to those making notable contribution in the Political, social, Philanthropic and other fields and who are in need of such assistance during the last five years i. e., 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1982-83, out of Home Minister's discretionary fund;

(b) if so, the amount given during each year and the number of persons to whom it has been given; and

(c) the total amount available for this purpose and the total number of requests made to Government during each year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) under the Rules disbursements out of Home Minister's Discretionary grant are made various categories of persons and for purposes as mentioned below—

- (a) Giving relief to persons who have made contribution in the political, social, philanthropic and other fields and are in need of special assistance;
- (b) Giving relief to the families of the category of persons specified at (a) when such families are in need;
- (c) Giving rewards to persons, both official and non-officials, in recognition of outstanding deeds of valour and public good;
- (d) Giving subventions to deserving institutions which are rendering services to the nation in various fields;
- (e) Giving relief to needy and poor persons in distress, belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and of economically backward classes for to overcome their financial difficulties created by exceptional circumstances beyond their control, and
- (f) Giving gifts to representatives of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

As would appear from above, this grant is not meant only for persons who have made notable contributions in the political, social, philanthropic and other fields. It would thus be difficult to segregate the cases of persons of the category mentioned in the question.

The sanctioned grant, amount disbursed, number of persons benefitted and total number of requests received during the last 5 years are as follows—

Year	Sanctioned Grant Rs.	Amount Disbursed Rs.	No. of persons benefitted	Total number of requests received
1978-79	1,50,000.00	1,03,203.40	126	309
1979-80	1,50,000.00	57,468.40	70	304
1980-81	1,50,000.00	1,46,306.70	149	295
1981-82	1,50,000.00	2,99,496.45	262	297
1912-83	3,00,000.00	1,57,969.75	188	1137

Memorandum by Andaman and Nicobarese
Employees Association to
Home Minister

9586. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the
of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to

whether Andaman and Nicobarese
Welfare Association, Port Blair,
submitted a memorandum to the Home
and Prime Minister in January, 1984,
regarding grievances and ignoring tribal wel-
fare by the A & N Administration; and

(b) if so, details of the said allegations
and actions taken by Government thereon ?

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

(b) The Memorandum is about inade-
quate price offered for arecanut and cocount
and exploitation of Tribals by traders, inade-
quate representation of tribal people in the
cooperatives, unemployment among educated
tribals, inadequate infrastructure development
among educated tribals, inadequate infrastruc-
ture development in the tribal areas; and
setting up of oil mill and coir manufacturing
units, etc. A copy of the Memorandum has
been sent to the Andaman and Nicobar
Administration for taking necessary action on
the issues mentioned therein.

Goondas Raped Woman In Capital

9587. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has
been drawn to the news item appear in the
Nav Bharat Times dated 25th March, 1984
wherein it has been stated that four goondas
attempted to rape a lady on 22nd March, 1984
in Jawaharlal Nehru Camp, Kalkaji,
New Delhi and she was mercilessly beaten
up;

(b) whether Delhi Police has not taken
any action against the goondas in spite of
report lodged by her; and

(c) whether Government propose to
inquire into the matter and take action
against the goondas and police authorities
for dereliction of duty and if not, the reasons
therefore ?

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

(b) and (c) One Prema, daughter of
Shri Ravi Gupta visited the Police Station
Kalkaji, on the 22nd March, 1984, and gave
a statement that she had gone to the Jawa-
har Lal Nehru Camp to see one Subbash
and that some persons of the area had
beaten her and pushed her out of the Camp
and told her not to visit the Camp.

She was got medically examined and
the Medical report did not make out com-
mission of any cognizable offence.

Based on the medical report and en-
quiries conducted on the spot no action by
the police was taken.

बच्चों का अपहरण

9588. श्री ए०आर० मल्लु : क्या गृह मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय के समा-
चार और शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि इन दिनों
कुछ लोगों ने बच्चों का अपहरण करने, उनका
रक्त निकालने और उसके बाद उसे बाजार में
बेचने का काम शुरू कर रखा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस
मामले की ओर कोई ध्यान दिया है और
यदि हाँ तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या
कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकारें और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासन अपराधों से सम्बन्धित कानूनों का प्रवर्तन करने के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं। सरकार के पास इस आशय की कोई विशिष्ट रिपोर्ट अथवा सूचना नहीं है कि इन दिनों कुछ लोगों ने बच्चों का अपहरण करने उनका रक्त निकालने और उसके बाद उसे बाजार में बेचने का काम शुरू कर रखा है। फिर भी यह मामला सभी राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के ध्यान में लाया गया है।

Irregularities in Recruitment And Promotions In ISRO

9589. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Association of scientists and other officers of the Space Application Centre has pointed out towards the irregularities in recruitment and promotions in Indian Space Research Organisations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action so far taken in the matter;

(c) whether the scientists are not being provided the work for the last four years and they are forced to sit idle in SAC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Association of Scientists and other officers of the Space Applications Centre has not pointed out irregularities in recruitment and promotions in the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). They had sent a representation nearly two years ago alleging shortcomings in the promotion policy in the Organisation, work allotment, foreign deputation, housing, C. R. writing, etc. The issues raised by them were discussed by

Chairman, Indian Space Research Organisation, with the representatives of the Association and appropriate steps/action were taken wherever possible. Some of the suggestions made by them covered general questions on promotion policy, screening, etc., which could not be agreed to after careful consideration in view of the basic policies in this regard. Such general issues concerning ISRO Scientists/Engineers are constantly reviewed by the Organisation for possible improvements.

(c) and (d) It is not true that any Scientist is not being provided work or that any one is forced to sit idle in the space Applications Centre or in any other Centre or Unit of Department of Space/Indian Space Research Organisation.

अनुसूचित जनजातियों का शोषण

9590. श्री बिलोप सिंह भूरिया : क्या मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अनुसूचित जनजातियों को तत्काल राहत पहुंचाने और उनका शोषण समाप्त करने के उद्देश्य से देश के विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा अधिनियमित किये कानूनों की पुनरीक्षा की है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार महसूस करती है कि समूचे देश में अनुसूचित जनजातियों को तत्काल राहत पहुंचाने और उनका शोषण समाप्त करने के उद्देश्य से एक केन्द्रीय कानून अधिनियमित किया जाना चाहिए;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में अधिनियमित कानूनों के कार्यान्वयन की निरन्तर पुनरीक्षा करने के लिए एक केन्द्रीय एजेन्सी स्थापित करने का है;

(घ) क्या संबैधानिक दायित्व को पूरा करने के लिए ऐसी कार्यवाही अत्यन्त आवश्यक है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में की जाने वाली कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) अनुसूचित जनजातियों का घोषण मुख्यतः भूमि अन्तरण, शराब की बिक्री, साहूकारी, बानिकी और लघु वन उत्पादन को एकत्र करने और उसके निपटान समेत व्यापार तथा वन श्रम सहित श्रम आदि के क्षेत्रों में होता है। अधिकांश विषय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची- राज्य सूची में आते हैं और इस प्रकार प्राथमिक रूप से इनका सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकारों से है। कानूनों के कार्यान्वयन और उनकी पर्याप्तता पर विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के साथ प्रतिवर्ष होने वाली जनजातीय उपयोजना बैठकों में समय-समय पर विचार विमर्श किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त भिन्न-भिन्न मंत्रालय अपने पर्यवेक्षण और नियंत्रणाधीन क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान देते हैं और विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को दिशा निर्देश जारी करते हैं। संविधान की पांचवीं अनुसूची के अन्तर्गत राज्य पाल द्वारा बनाए गए कानून और उनके कार्यान्वयन की पर्याप्तता की राज्य स्तर पर गठित जनजातीय सलाहकार परिषद की बैठक में निरन्तर समीक्षा की जाती है।

(ख) से (ङ) पूर्वोक्त पैरा (क) में दिए गए उत्तर की दृष्टि से केन्द्रीय सरकार यह आवश्यक नहीं समझती कि कोई केन्द्रीय विधान बनाया जाए अथवा कोई केन्द्रीय एजेंसी स्थापित की जाए।

Suspected Enriched Uranium Seized

9591. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government have been drawn to the news item suspected 'Enriched Uranium Seized' appearing in the Times of India dated 15 April, 1984; and

(b) if so, the facts in details and present position of the case ?

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

(b) No trace of uranium has been found in the seized material.

Confirmation of LDCs/UDCs ASSTTs/STENO/SOs In Ministry Of Home Affairs

9592. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Home Affairs have not filled up the permanent posts in the Grade of LDCs by confirming the eligible LDCs for the last 5-6 years;

(b) if so, how many permanent posts in the Grade of LDCs/UDCs Assistance/Stenographers and Section Officers are lying un-filled for the last six years indicating year-wise position of such permanent posts; and

(c) the reasons of undue delay in making confirmation of the eligible officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) A statement indicating the vacancies available in the different cadres for the last six years is attached. Bulk of the Vacancies in these cadres has arisen during the year 1983-84, as a result of updating the Authorised Permanent Strength of each cadre and consequent to confirmation in higher grades and termination of lien retrospectively. There has not been any undue delay in making confirmation of eligible persons.

Grade	Authorised permanent strength (extant)	No. of posts available for confirmation						1983 Total	Last confirmation done in the year
		1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983		
1. Section Officers	256	—	—	—	1	2	20	23*	1984
2. Steno Gr. 'A'	25	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	1983 (none eligible for confirmation).
3. Steno Gr. 'B'	28	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	1983
4. Assistants	498	—	—	—	—	7	19	26*	1984
5. Steno Gr. 'C'	234	—	—	—	4	2	4	10	1984
6. Steno Gr. 'D'	320	—	—	5	28	5	—	38	1984
7. Upper Division Clerks	381	1	1	18	18	16	86	140	1983
8. Lower Division Clerk	662	—	24	14	35	7	36	116	1984

*Available for confirmation of Promotees.

Most of the vacancies mentioned above from 1978 onwards became available in the year 1983-84 only, consequent to updating the authorised permanent strength and confirmation and termination of lien retrospectively.

राजस्थान में उद्योग लगाना

—9593. श्री बिरदाराम कुलवारिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिरौही (राजस्थान) में औद्योगिक एककों की स्थापना के लिए 1983-84 के दौरान कितनी फर्मों ने अपना पंजीकरण कराया;

(ख) सिरौही जिले में स्थापित किए जाने वाली किस प्रकार के उद्योगों के लिये अधिक सहायता में आवेदन किये गये हैं; और

(ग) इस प्रकार के आवेदन करने वाली फर्मों का ब्योरा क्या है, तथा स्थापित किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित उद्योग किस प्रकार के होंगे और उन औद्योगिक एककों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिये आवेदन किए गये हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) 1983-84 के दौरान तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय ने जिला सिरौही (राजस्थान) में दस औद्योगिक एककों के पंजीकरण के लिये अनुमोदन किया था।

(ख) और (ग) अनुमोदित आवेदनों के सम्बन्धित श्योरे जैसे कि फर्मों के नाम, उद्योगों की प्रकृति, प्रकार और स्थापना स्थल भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र द्वारा निकाले जाने वाले "मन्थली न्यूजलेटर" में प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं। इस प्रकाशन की प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

Refugees From Assam Camping In West Bengal

9594. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of refugees from Assam camping in West Bengal since 1979;

(b) the help, financial or otherwise in this regard rendered by Central Government to West Bengal Government; and

(c) the time by which the refugees from Assam who are still in West Bengal, will be sent back to Assam for rehabilitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) According to the State Government of West Bengal out of 290194 evacuees who crossed over from Assam to West Bengal in the wake of disturbances last year only 4527 evacuees were staying at Camps in Alipurduar as on 9.4.84. In addition 8059 old evacuees who came from Assam in 1979-80 are staying in Alipurduar while 2762 old evacuees who came in 1980 are staying in Coochbehar district.

(b) The Central Government have so far given a financial assistance amounting to Rs. 140.64 lakhs to the Government of West Bengal in this regard.

(c) In Accordance with the agreement arrived at between the Chief Ministers of Assam and West Bengal, the programme for return of these evacuees to Assam is being implemented.

Soil Conservation In Mines Spoil Areas In Orissa

9595. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centrally sponsored schemes are implemented for soil conservation works in mines spoil areas;

(b) whether such schemes are introduced in the mines spoil areas in Orissa;

(c) if so, the names of the mines areas in Orissa where such schemes are implemented; and

(d) the works done in those mines spoil areas so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Not applicable,

12 hrs

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : I have written a letter to you, and I want to draw your attention.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका मेरे पास आ गया है। मैं इसमें क्या कर सकता हूँ ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Will you please at least direct this Government that.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : How can I ?

मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Is there any other method for the Members to know what the Government is doing about the B. P. Mandal Commission report ? I am just drawing your attention. You were kind, you have already allowed discussion three times. Now they are trying to find excuses. Is there any method to know the mind of the Government or not ? Will you please ask the Home Minister to come out with a statement, before this session is over ? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Can he not come with a statement ?

The Home Minister is sitting there. Will you please ask him ? He is not listening at all. Mr. Venkatasubaiiah is not listening at all. Will you please come out with a statement ?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : We have already discussed it three times. This is being raised unnecessarily. (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामत्रिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : आप गवर्नमेंट को छोड़िए, आप तो डिसकशन करवाइये ।

More than fifty Members of Parliament are going to court arrest regarding this Mandal Commission report.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : The Government should not delay it, The Home Minister or the Prime Minister should make a statement. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Last time we discussed Jammu and Kashmir and the threat given by the extremists. After the murder of Mr. Mhatre by the J & K Liberation Front in London, a threat has come to our diplomats there. The London-based J and K Liberation Front have again held out a threat to our diplomats there. We want a debate on this matter.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दे दीजिये, मैं देखूंगा । बात करूंगा ।

(*अवधान*)

PROF K.K. TEWARY : I have given notice of a Calling Attention.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : There are two or three issues we are raising. Let us calmly and coolly try and arrive at some decision. You please give a ruling. One question is regarding the Mandal Commission. That is pending.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बताया है कि परमों बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग थी । और मीटिंग बुला लें और जो भी आप चाहें डिस्मिशन कर लें ।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : The Government should come out with a statement.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी थे उस मीटिंग में । आप मेरी सुनिये । देखिये सतीश जी, मैं तो कुछ कर नहीं सकता । मैंने बताया है कि मीटिंग हुई थी, उसमें आपका सजेसन भी था । अब फिर बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में डिसाइड कर लेना तो डिसकशन करवा देगे । मेरे लिए तो कोई बिक्कत वाली बात नहीं है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You can make an observation that they should come out with a statement.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो आपके सामने है, मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ । आप आ जाइये और देखकर बात कर लेंगे । मीटिंग बुला लेंगे ।

MR. SPEAKER : I will call a meeting again on Monday.

(*अवधान*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इसमें मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ । वे जानें और आप जानें ।

(*अवधान*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा काम मैंने कर दिया, अब आप जानें ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Just now Prof. Tewary has raised a certain issue. I want to point out that on 30th of last

month the hon. Minister for Home Affairs had made a statement on Jammu & Kashmir and said that in 1983 the secessionist activity has increased. Yesterday the Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir has refuted this and he has requested the Prime Minister to pull up the Home Minister and requested him not to make such statements. I had given notice under Speaker's Direction No. 115 for wrong statement by the Minister and demanded correction of the statement. Kindly apply your mind and make a direction.

MR. SPEAKER : I will send it to him.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Allow a discussion on this. (*Interruptions*) They are doing it with a motive. They are not concerned with the extremist activities. They have started attacking the Jammu & Kashmir Government with a political purpose... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot question it now.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Will Prof. Dandavate deny if the extremists operating from London are there or not ?...

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कुछ करते हैं, वह कुछ करते रहते हैं, मैं क्या करूँ ?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum) : I have given an adjournment motion. (*Interruptions*) I want to draw your attention to... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Your adjournment motion has not been allowed.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष जी, केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के महंगाई-भत्ते की तीन किश्तें बाकी हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप 377 दीजिए, जवाब दिलवा दूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने कालिंग अटेंशन दिया हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, आप 377 दे दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I will think about it. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The question he is raising is very important. Because of VIPs 35 passengers have been off-loaded... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : But this is not a question of adjournment motion.

How can you say that ? You can give some other motion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am already very conscious about your delicate health. Do not get yourself agitated. I am very much worried about you. This is not a question of adjournment. This is a question for discussion. You give me something. I will find out.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I will discuss. I have to see it.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Let me draw your kind attention...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझ दे दीजिए। अटेंशन दू भी हो गई है और डाइवर्ट भी हो गई।

(व्यवधान)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : अध्यक्ष जी, मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के बारे में जो डिस्मिशन लिए गए हैं उसके लिए गृह मंत्री जी को स्टेटमेंट देने के लिए कहा जाए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे बस में नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : चन्द्रजीत यादव जी ने जिस मामले को उठाया है, वह बहुत गंभीर है चालीस से अधिक एम पीज वोट-क्लब पर गिरफ्तारी देने जा रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जाने और वे जानें।

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**Annual Report of and Review on Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for 1982-83**

The Minister of Planning (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8264/84.]

Eighty-eighth Report of Law Commission, First Annual Report of Election Commission of India for 1983 Report on General Elections to the Legislative Assemblies of Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala etc. 1979-80.

The Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy of the Eighty-Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of Law Commission on Governmental Privilege in Evidence : Sections 123-124 and 162, Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and Article 74 and 163 of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8265/84]

- (2) A copy of the First Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Election Commission of India, for the year 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8266/84]

- (3) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the General Elections to the Legislative Assemblies of Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu,

Mizoram and Pondicherry, 1979-80 (Volume-II-A and Volume-II-B).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8267/84.]

Statement correcting answer to USQ. No. 3504 of 14.12.1983 re pitiable Condition of Small units of Bokaro Industrial Area, and Review on an Annual Report of Neelanchal Ispat Nigam, Ltd., Bhubneswar etc.

The Minister of state in the Ministry of Energy (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on 14th December, 1983 to Unstarred Question No. 3504 by Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar regarding pitiable condition of small units of Bokaro industrial area, and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8268/84.]

STATEMENT

In answer to parts (a) to (e) of the Unstarred Question No. 3504 of 14th December, 1983, the value of orders placed for the year 1982-83 was given as Rs. 775.00 lakhs, the correct figure is Rs. 755.00 lakhs. This was a typographic error.

The error came to notice only recently while compiling data on all plants and hence the delay in correction.

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Neelanchal Ispat Nigam Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the period from 27th March, 1982 to 31st March, 1983.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Neelanchal Ispat Nigam Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the period from 27th March, 1982 to 31st March, 1983 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8269/84]

Notifications under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :—
 - (i) S.O. 224 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, puddukottai, beyond five years.
 - (ii) S.O. 225 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Somasundram Super Spinning Mills, Muthanandal, beyond five years.
 - (iii) S.O. 226 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Shri Janki Sugar Mills and Company, Doiwala, beyond five years.
 - (iv) S.O. 227 (E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 30th March, 1984 regarding extension period of take over of management of Messrs Plyboard Industries Limited, Pampore, beyond five years.
 - (v) S.O. 271 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Motor and Machinery Manufacturers Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8270/84.]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Nucleus Plants recommended by the Task Force for setting up in Palam and Madhubani districts of Bihar, in pursuance of an assurance given on 4th April, 1984 in reply to Starred Question No. 556.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8271/84.]

Notifications under Delhi Police Act and Thirty-Third Report, etc. of U.P.S.C., for period 1-4-82 to 31-3-83

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978 :—
 - (i) The Delhi Police (Promotion and Confirmation) (Amendment) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. F.5/60/83-H(P) Estt. in Delhi Gazette dated the 7th April, 1984.
 - (ii) Notification No. F.10/6/80-Home (P) Estt. published in Delhi Gazette dated the 19th April, 1984 regarding scale of charges in respect of deputing additional police on payment to private persons and commercial establishments etc.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8272/84.]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under article 323 (1) of the Constitution :—

- (i) Thirty-Third Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period from 1st April, 1982 to 31st March, 1983.
- (ii) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the advice of the Union Public Service Commission in cases referred to in the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8273/84.]

Notification under Customs Act

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) I beg to lay on the Table—a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 297 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to cork wood and cork waste imported by actual users for the manufacture of cork products from basic customs duty in excess of 50 per cent ad valorem, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8274/84.]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mayathevrr, it was decided and it was left to the Foreign Minister. According to his availability and his convenience we will discuss it before the session is over.

श्री राज कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष जी, किसान को गेहूँ की रेगुलरेटिव प्राइस नहीं मिल रही है। गल्ला पड़ा हुआ है कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है। मजबूर हो कर किसान को कम दाम पर बेचने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ रहा है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एक काल अटेन्शन दिलवा दीजिए।

श्री राज कुमार सिंह : मैंने ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव भिजवाया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हा जायेगा।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष जी, लोक लेखा समिति की 191 वीं रिपोर्ट के अनुसार दिल्ली में टेलीफोन के सैकड़ों आदमी ऐसे हैं जिन पर लाखों रुपया बकाया है लेकिन उनका टेलीफोन भी नहीं कटता है, चालू रहता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर बो देख लेंगे।

श्री बी०डी०सिंह (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, यों तो बिजली की आजकल सभी जगह कमी हो रही है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में तो बहुत बुरा हाल है, सप्ताह में 3,4 दिन बिजली ही नहीं आती है जिसकी वजह से किसानों का श्रीशिंग में बड़ी कठिनाई हो रही है...

MR. SPEAKER : It has nothing to do with me. This is a State subject. ...

(Interruptions)

I have already taken up, I will again take it up.

12.12 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure

and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill, 1984, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th April, 1984."

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 30th April, 1984, agreed without any amendment to the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 1984, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th April, 1984."

- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Raja Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha as its sitting held on the 30th April, 1984, agreed without any amendment to the Payment of Gratuity (Second Amendment) Bill, 1984 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th April, 1984."

- (iv) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Raja Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 30th April, 1984, agreed without any amendment to the National Security (Amendment) Bill, 1984, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th April, 1984."

MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES (AMENDMENT) BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill, 1984, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12.14 hrs.

- (i) Seventeenth Eighteenth and Nineteenth Reports.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begu-sarai) : I beg to present the Seventeenth,

Eighteenth and Nineteenth Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

12.15 hrs.

(II) Minutes of Sittings

SARIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : I beg also to present the Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the sittings of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table relating to their Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Report.

12.16 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported increase in cases of smallpox, Kala-Azar, gastroenteritis, Malaria, Viral jaundice and other epidemics in various parts of the country.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : I call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon : —

“Reported increase in the cases of smallpox, kala-azar, gastroenteritis, malaria, viral jaundice and other epidemics in various parts of the country and the measures taken by the Government in the Matter.”

The Minister of Health and Family Welfare (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, diseases like Kala-Azar, gastro-enteritis, malaria, viral jaundice are endemic in different parts of the country and show seasonal fluctuation in their incidence from time to time. Smallpox, however, has been totally eradicated from May, 1975. Since then there has been no confirmed case of smallpox in the Country.

Kala-azar cases have been reported during this year only from Bihar and in much smaller number in comparison to last year.

Gastro-enteritis though endemic throughout the country show increased incidence during rainy season. However, this year during the month of March, there has been an epidemic of dysentery in 16 districts of West Bengal affecting 15542 persons with 808 deaths upto 28th April, 1984. 44 deaths due to gastro-enteritis have also been reported from Tripura.

There has been substantial reduction in the incidence of Malaria. Against 55450 cases during January to March, 1983, the number of cases reported during the corresponding period in 1984 is 47,063. The incidence of PF cases has also shown a corresponding decline. However, in some States and Union Territories, increasing trends have been noticed both for Malaria and P.F. cases.

Higher incidence of viral Hepatitis has been reported from Gujarat. According to the information available upto 29.4.1984, there were 2591 cases with 314 deaths. It appears that the reported incidence is particularly high in urban areas of Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Baroda, Junagarh, Mehsana and Jamnagar.

12.14 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*

The incidence of Monkey Fever in Karnataka is being reported for quite a long time from Shimoga district. Recently cases of Monkey Fever have been reported from Dakshin Kannada and Uttar Kannada also. According to the information received, there were 805 cases upto 29.4.1984 with 139 deaths. There has not been any other reported outbreak or incidence of any disease in epidemic form.

The programmes for the control and containment of these diseases form the part and parcel of the health care activities in the State Sector. Central assistance and guidance is available to certain specific activities related to the control of Kala-azar and Malaria as a normal programme. However, whenever there is any out-break of a disease in epidemic form and there are requests for Central assistance or where there is a danger of such disease spreading to other States, the Union Government renders the required assistance. During the current year, such requests were received from the Government of West Bengal and Gujarat. Accordingly, 10 million Halogen tablets and 5 lakh ORS packets are being supplied to the Government of West Bengal as per their request. Similarly, Government of Gujarat have been assisted in procuring 2200 doses of Hyper-immune Globulin and 200 Vials of Hepatitis-B Vaccine from manufacturers abroad. In addition, W.H.O. has been requested to provide 1500 doses of Hepatitis-B Vaccine to the Government of Gujarat.

The Union Government is reviewing the position from time to time and would take all the measures that are necessary to help the States in meeting such problems.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :

At the outset I would deal with the epidemic of dysentery now taking place in West Bengal. According to today's press reports the number of death of the people is around 970 and it may have reached 1,000 by now. The number of people affected by this epidemic is around 21,000. The accurate figure given by the Statesman put at 21,900.

Sir, so far as the statement of the Hon. Minister is concerned, it is inadequate because the matter has not been approached in a proper perspective. Under the Constitution the infection of disease from one State to the other State comes under the Concurrent List. Therefore, the Government of India is forgetting its responsibility so far as the question of infection of disease from one State to another is concerned.

So far as dysentery is concerned, the tragedy is that for the past one month the West Bengal Government has been claiming that it has been contained, but the Press reports quoting medical experts say that the disease is spreading unabated. In fact, the National Institute of Cholera and Enteric diseases believes that a stage has been reached when the epidemic may be infected in the neighbouring States. The crisis has been generated from this position. The Government of West Bengal does not accept that it has reached such a stage, although every day a number of people have been dying. In the last twentyfour hours, 59 people have died of this disease and nothing has been done. When the matter was initiated in Parliament, only after that the Chief Minister of West Bengal announced an expenditure of Rs. 9 crores for containing the disease. Before that nothing had been done. It has happened because of the total negligence of the state government of which we never saw in the history of free India. We recall those famine days in Bengal when we saw such magnitude of negligence. The very same negligence is now being relected in West Bengal. Of course, at that time the death toll was 15 lakhs. I don't say the death toll is to that extent, but the magnitude of negligence that we see and experience now is of that nature and at that level.

Sir, so far as this disease concerned, it is a very serious disease and it is much more dangerous than Cholera. Prof. Ramalingam Swamy, the Director-General of the ICMR has said that ten to one hundred viable bacille can create this disease. Whereas in respect of cholera it will require one lakh such vibros. You can imagine, and this is not curable. There is no vaccine against this and the only remedy that is advised— I do not know what is advised exactly —is mass health education and pure water plus there should be measures against flies and some other measures that are there. I am sorry to place before you the fact that nothing of this sort of a measure is being taken. I wanted a positive statement from the hon. Minister as to whether any steps have been taken to see that this epidemic is not infected to the neighbouring States. I am after that. And that is the problem and you can imagine that perhaps by tomorrow many more people will be dying. And so far as the number is concerned, that is absolutely not a very accurate figure, but as a matter of fact all the hospitals in West Bengal are filled up. When the patients are coming, they are refusing to give beds.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : No, I am interested because it is confined to West Bengal. *(Interruptions)*. Sir, it is unfortunate that 1000 people have died on account of dysentery.

(Interruptions).

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : But being a senior Member, what is he saying about West Bengal?

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record whatever he is saying.

*(Interruptions).**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry. Do not record whatever he is saying. What is this? This is a Calling Attention, he is making certain points.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I am not yielding to him.

*(Interruptions).**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why are you questioning that? Don't quote this as everything. I am sorry.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please don't do it. We are dealing with the life of the people. So many people have died.

(Interruption).**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record anything. Nothing of what these people say is going on record. It is a Calling Attention. I will not allow. Don't record whatever these Members say. Only what Mr. Mohanty says will go on record.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, I am not yielding. Nothing of what he said should be recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am conducting the House according to the rules. Nobody can go against the rules including the Chair. That is all right. He is not violating the rules.

(Interruptions).**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record anything of what these friends say. You only record Mr. Mohanty. The Minister will reply to that.

(Interruptions).**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not record anything of what he says. This is not going on record. You carry on. I can understand, there is a limit.

(Interruptions).**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You also sit down. This also does not go on record.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. This is not the way.

(Interruptions).**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record anything of what Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty has said. Mr. Chakraborty, I will have to name you.

(Interruptions).**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not record anything.

(Interruptions).**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am warning you. You cannot stall the proceedings of the House.

Do not record anything of what he says.

(Interruptions).**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You carry on. Let us see. Nobody can disturb the Chair. It is for the Minister to reply. Mr. Mohantray, you carry on.

(Interruptions).**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are not to regulate the proceedings. Don't record whatever Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty says. Mr. Mohanty, you sit down. Let him complete his shouting. But don't record anything of what he says.

(Interruptions).**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It does not go on record. You allow him to shout.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not the way. It is not possible to run the House like this. Don't threaten anybody. The House can be run.

(Interruptions).**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record anything of whatever this Member says.

(Interruptions).**

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I have to request the Deputy Leader of the Opposition.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. Let him complete his shouting.

(Interruptions).**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him complete his shouting.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are not here to dictate me.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nobody can dictate to the Chair.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know how to regulate the proceedings in the House. I know the rules. I will conduct the House according to the rules.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Basant) : I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No point of order. There is no subject.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is your point of order and under what rule? What rule has been infringed?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Rule 193.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is your point of order?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Let me formulate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No formulation. Under 193 what has been infringed and under what condition?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I am coming...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Come to that subject matter straight.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : On that Motion specific subject can be allowed to be discussed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : By these Members only.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I put to you whether it is permissible for an hon Member of this House to make use of this forum under that Article to run down a State Government which is in no way concerned with the issue involved.

You give your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have allowed the Calling Attention. The Hon. Speaker has allowed.

He is stating certain things before the Minister. The Minister will reply to those things.

(Interruptions)

Anybody can mention about any State. If any unparliamentary words or derogatory or inflammatory speeches are made, the Chair will take care of it. I have allowed this.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Mohanty, you carry on. It is not un-parliamentary. I have allowed this.

(Interruptions).

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : In West Bengal people are dying...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only the speech of Shri Mohanty will be recorded.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not record whatever he says. Only that point of order has gone on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I would like to specifically know from the hon. Minister what steps are being taken to prevent an infection of epidemics in the State and what steps are being taken to control it?

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do Not record any other speech.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Tewary, nothing is being recorded.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In Calling Attention rules are very clear. Only the Members whose names appear can speak and the Minister will reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have allowed Shri Mohanty. Let him speak.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, let them persuade the Chief Minister of West Bengal to control the disease. The people are dying of disease.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not on record. It is not going on record. It is without my permission. It was not permissible. It is not going on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You don't worry. Whatever he says is not on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, please sit down. You are a responsible leader. I will only request Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty who is the Deputy Leader of the CPM Party not to behave like this. I would only request him not behave like this. I am making a request.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are angry. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not possible. I will not make you a hero. You carry on. I will not serve anybody. I want you to be in good sense. I will not make anybody a hero.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. I make a fervent appeal and I make a humble appeal to Mr. Chakraborty who is a very responsible Member and leader of a very responsible political party which is the ruling party in a State...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I to behave better. I want him to behave better. I request him to kindly cooperate and follow the rules. If he has got any objection, he can always write to the Minister. But in the call-attention motion, he cannot participate because his name is not there. Shri Brajamoohan Mohanty.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he is not going according to the rules. You can bring it to the notice of the Chair as was done by Shri Chitta Basu. He raised a point of order and immediately, I gave my ruling. Therefore, supposing he raised something, on a point of order, you can raise the issue. But it is not like this, as a responsible leader of a political Party. If he does not agree and he wants to point out what rule was infringed by Shri Brajamoohan Mohanty, he can raise a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : And without doing that, if you say and if you challenge the Chair and sometimes if you threaten the Chair that you will stall the proceedings, it is not becoming of a responsible leader of a responsible political Party. I am very sorry. I make a humble appeal.

And whatever you have said has not gone on record. It is because in the Calling Attention only five members can participate. So, I would very humbly request you...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur):
You request other members also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everybody. You have not heard what he said. I am watching. He has not said anything derogatory or inflammatory or unparliamentary in his presentation of speech. How can I interfere ?

You said that nobody should touch West Bengal...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : I have not said that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You said it. You calmly listen to him.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It should be according to rules. He cannot accuse the State Government...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : According to the statement of the hon. Minister, there have been 808 deaths upto 28th April, 1984. Everyone of you are agitated. Is politics bigger than this ? Why has this Calling Attention been allowed ? It is to put an end to this thing. This has been allowed so that we can supply some medicines and help the State Government. That is why it has been allowed. It is not to make political capital out of it. I must make it very clear.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH):
Sir, the Calling Attention is governed under rule 197. It very clearly says :

"A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement..."

After that, it says :

"There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a question."

Now, the hon. Member is asking a question, with your permission. There should not be any obstacle put in the hon. Member's asking a question. I do not find any reason for any hon. Member's opposit putting an obstacle in the hon. Member's

asking a question. The hon. Member is going to put a question. How can there be an interruption or an obstruction in that? How can there be a debate on that? Therefore, let us strictly follow the rules. Nobody can stall the proceedings of the House howsoever big or high he may be. The House has to go according to the rules. According to the rules, he is asking a question. If anybody obstructs the proceedings of the House, I would request the Chair to take stern action.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under what rule ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am equally concerned about the deaths.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are also sorry for the deaths.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We are also sorry.

The Health Minister of West Bengal is not present here. He is accusing the State Government by saying that patients are even denied admission into the hospitals. How can the hon. Minister answer that? He can only answer on behalf of the Central Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would only tell the hon. Member that there is no point of order. I am in the chair; I have been hearing what Mr. Mohanty said. What he said is in the proceedings. What he said was that all hospitals are full in West Bengal. He has never charged the West Bengal Government of inefficiency or anything...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He has charged it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can go through the proceedings. He has not said it.

I think Shri Brajamohan Mohanty has not made any charge against the Government of West Bengal and, therefore Shri Brajamohan Mohanty can continue with his speech. If you have made any such charge, as has been pointed out by Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty, I would request you not to make any allegation against any State Government.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxur) : I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen to me. What is your point ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Since this motion is specifically of West Bengal where an epidemic has spread, this portion also deals with such places where there is no incidence of this disease. While making the statement and putting the question, the Member is referring to the number of beds and other facilities which are available and so on. That cannot be a point of dispute and no Member should become hysterical and try to obstruct the proceedings of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You please look to the Call Attention motion. I do not know whether the Member has made any allegations. Let us avoid making any allegation. Shri Brajamohan Mohanty has not made any allegation I have listened to the proceedings.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I did not challenge the Member when he was saying that West Bengal is deficient. You should not have said that.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : You kindly amend your expression.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have seen the proceedings. Shri Brajamohan Mohanty said that there is no room for patients in the hospitals in West Bengal as all the rooms and beds in hospitals are filled with patients to the full and that all the patients in the hospitals in West Bengal are suffering only from this desentery disease. Shri Brajamohan Mohanty has never said anything about the Government of West Bengal or about the Minister of Health of the Government of West Bengal. I make it very clear from the Chair. If Shri Brajamohan Mohanty made any allegation against the Government of West Bengal, you can always point out and I will go through the record and we will not allow it on the record.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You should have said it earlier.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I said it earlier. You do not know.

The Minister of state in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Does it apply only to West Bengal or to any other State Government ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not only in regard to West Bengal but also in regard to any State if whatever said is not according to the rules, we will remove it, from the proceedings of the House.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : This ruling of yours will apply to all the States consistently. Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty while speaking makes very critical references to all the State Governments.

Therefore, you should follow this policy towards all States. You are duty-bound to follow this practice in respect of all the States.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No allegation of defamatory nature has been made.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I thought you made this special provision for West Bengal only.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If hon. Members put their questions in accordance with the rules, these troubles would not arise and the Chair would not be placed in such an inconvenient position. I would make an appeal to all the Members that they should put their questions in accordance with the rules always.

If the Members want to elicit some information, have 193 discussion. But this is not discussion under Rule 193. The Members should not quote any speech this side. Hereafter, let us see. It is good that this, discussion took place and this point is made clear today.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : When people are dying of dysentery in West Bengal streets, if we indulge in politics in this House, it would be the greatest tragedy in the political life of this country and history and posterity will judge us accordingly.

I had put to the hon. Minister, the question whether the Institute of Cholera and Ent etc. Diseases, Calcutta has reported that this epidemic is spreading so fast that it may spread to other States but this question has not been adequately answered.

I would also request the hon. Minister to exercise his good offices to persuade Shri Jyoti Basu, the Chief Minister of West

Bengal, to cancel his forthcoming courtesy visit to China in view of the threat posed to the lives of all the people of West Bengal by the spread of dysentery. Our actions should be subordinated to the needs of the people, not only of the people of West Bengal but to the people of the country as a whole. This epidemic is going to spread throughout the length and breadth of this whole country if unchecked. What positive steps are being taken to contain the epidemic and to prevent its spreading to the neighbouring States. I also wanted to know. It is reported that it is not curable and no medicine is there to counteract and only such broad measures like health education measures against it and supply of adequate and pure drinking water has to be made. I want to know what specific measures are being taken to contain this disease. Not only that I would also like to know whether the Government of West Bengal is also claiming that it has been contained and that has abated. But as a matter of fact, the reports indicate otherwise Will the Minister impress upon the West Bengal Government that they should not take the matter lightly and take all serious steps to contain the disease ?

You know the experience of the Bengal famine where 15 lakhs people died. Nobody could know. I want that that should not be repeated because of the negligence we find to-day. That is one aspect .. (*Interruptions*) You may play with the lives of the people. I would also invite the attention of the hon. Minister to Gujarat. There the disease is spreading-not this disease. According to press reports it is Hepatitis and that is spreading in the hospital itself. It is reported that the infection starts from the hospital itself. Medicines have been sent but they are of no use. The reports indicate that the junior doctors were infected. It started from the hospitals. It is said that the syringe was not clean and various other aspects are there. I would request that the Minister should take it up and do something so that it does not spread. It is reported that it is due 'to doctors' lack of responsibility that the disease is spreading and 300 people have died out of it.

About jaundice in Gujarat, the report is silent, but I am told 11 doctors suffered and died on account of jaundice. But no answer is there.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I gave the figures of the incidence and deaths as received by our Ministry upto 28th April, 1984. They are : the total number of cases is 15,542 and deaths 808. As per the information available from the West Bengal Government the position to-day is that the total number of cases is 20,780 and the deaths are 911. It does show that there are more cases and more deaths also.

The disease is prevailing in almost all the districts of West Bengal except Darjeeling. And the worst-affected districts are the 24 Parganas, Howrah, Malda, Hooghly, Nadia, Murshidabad, Midnapore, Jalpaiguri and Cooch-Bihar.

The National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases which is an institute of the Indian Council of Medical Research has gone into the matter of investigation of the disease and they have investigated and all the details have been found out and measures have been recommended to the State Government. The report of this team of the institute indicates that the cases were due to Bacillary dysentery. Organisms isolated from the stool and water samples collected during the investigation were found to be *Shigella dysenteriae*. The spread of the disease has been person to person transmission due to poor sanitation facilities, indiscriminate defaecation and improper disposal of faecal excreta of patients. This was further facilitated by acute scarcity of both drinking and domestic water supplies leading to further deterioration of the personal hygiene.

The team which went into the investigation has also suggested certain control measures to the Government of West Bengal and these measures consist of intensive health education campaign, chlorination, of community and domestic water supplies, personal hygiene, washing hands after defaecation and before eating food, proper disposal of human faeces, fly control etc. In affected cases, generalised use of antibiotics is likely to be ineffective and selective use should be made of those antibiotics to which the organism is susceptible. The use of oral dehydration fluid with glucose of salt mixture should be encouraged in those cases associated with dehydration.

The Government of West Bengal has requested the Central Government and as

per the request we have supplied 15.6 lakhs tablets of halozone till 30th April, 1984 and an additional 2 lakhs tablets were despatched yesterday and perhaps they might have reached them. 1.43 lakhs of oral dehydration packets have also been supplied to the West Bengal Government and by 30th April, 1983 an additional 1 lakhs packets have been made available to the West Bengal Government as per their request. The West Bengal Government have said that they are taking action and control measures were suggested by us and the supplies which were requested for by the West Bengal Government have been made available to them and we are very serious about the containment and control of the disease because the hon. Member has raised a doubt that it might spread to other districts. It is just possible because the disease is prevailing in almost all the districts of West Bengal.

Regarding jaundice that is prevailing in Gujarat, it is prevailing in the hospital because it is from there it starts through injections or an injury caused to the body by way of injection, cuts or any other things. We have taken steps to concede to the request made by the Gujarat Government and gammaGlobulin injections have been made available and also regarding the vaccine necessary arrangements made. We have also permitted the Gujarat Government to import vaccine as they have suggested and we hope that the Gujarat government will take necessary steps to see that the disease is contained.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: I had requested the hon. Minister just to avail of the good offices of Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty to persuade Shri Jyoti Basu not to go to China.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : We will do that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh.

राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): माध्यम
में इनके वक्तव्य से ही शुरू करता हूँ। आपने
बताया है कि "मलेरिया के प्रकोप में काफी कमी
हुई है। जनवरी से मार्च, 1983 के बीच मले-
रिया के 55450 रोगियों के मुकाबले 1984 को

इसी अवधि में इस रोग से 47063 व्यक्ति ग्रस्त हुए हैं।

मान्यवर, मेरे पास यह भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित हैलथ संबंधी आंकड़े हैं। इसमें जो आंकड़े दिए गए हैं उनको देखने से मंत्री महोदय स्वयं कन्फ्यूज हो जाएंगे। पता नहीं मंत्री महोदय को फिगर्स कहां से मिलते हैं। इसमें आप देखेंगे कि 1960 में 39115 लोग ग्रस्त हुए। 1970 में 69417 लोग ग्रस्त हुए। 1980 में 28 लाख 96 हजार लोग ग्रस्त हुए और 207 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई। 1981 में 2679795 लोग ग्रस्त हुए और 170 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई और 1982 में 2160447 लोग ग्रस्त हुए और 172 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है।

इसी तरह एक प्रश्न के जवाब में इन्होंने बताया है।

“Statement referred to in parts (a) to (c) in reply to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 448 for 22-12-1983.

× ×

“During the current year up to 31-11-83, 11.57 million malaria cases have been reported against 16.13 million reported during the corresponding period in 1982.”

अगर इन तीनों आंकड़ों को देख लिया जाए तो मंत्री महोदय स्वयं कन्फ्यूज हो जाएंगे। आप ही बताइए कि कौन से आंकड़े सही हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि मंत्री महोदय को अधिकारियों से ही आंकड़े प्राप्त होते हैं। और कोई तरीका है भी नहीं। वे जो रिपोर्ट दे देते हैं, वही मान ली जाती है। दिल्ली के बारे में आप कहेंगे कि मलेरिया का प्रकोप कम है। लेकिन दिल्ली के बारे में भी खासतौर पर यमुना पार क्षेत्र से मलेरिया फैलने की बहुत खबरें आती रहती हैं। इसके अलावा और भी शिकायतें आती रहती हैं। बिहार से शिकायतें आती हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश से आती हैं। एक जगह तो अखबार में यह आया कि अधिकारी कहते हैं कि अगर हम मान लेंगे तो मुश्किल पैदा हो जाएगी। उसका सर्वेक्षण कराना होगा। उसकी रिपोर्ट तैयार करानी

पड़ेगी। और हम मलेरिया उन्मूलन की बात कह चुके हैं। इसलिए इस तरह की रिपोर्ट भेज दी जाती है। इसलिए यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। लाखों लोग मलेरिया से ग्रस्त हैं।

13 hrs.

चेचक के बारे में आपने कहा है कि मई 1975 में इसका पूर्ण उन्मूलन हो चुका है। मैं आपका ध्यान बिलाना चाहता हूँ कि गोरखपुर, देवरिया बस्ती, लखनऊ में करीबन 40 बच्चे चेचक के शिकार हुए हैं और उनकी मृत्यु हुई है। आप यह कह कर छुटकारा पा जाएंगे कि राज्य सरकार ने हमें रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजी है। राज्य सरकार की बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। अभी भीलवाड़ा, जोधपुर में भी प्रकोप है। बिहार के मुख्यमंत्री ने तो स्वीकार किया है कि यहां स्माल पाक्स, छोटी चेचक जिसको खसरा कहते हैं, उसका प्रकोप शुरू हो गया है। आप कहते हैं कि हमने इसका उन्मूलन कर दिया है। कैसे आपने उन्मूलन कर दिया है। चम्पारण से बहुत शिकायतें आ रही हैं। डिसेंट्री की बात हो रही थी। बंगाल में आपने कहा कि 808 लोगों की मृत्यु के बारे में उल्लेख किया है। करीब 15542 लोग इससे पीड़ित हैं। आपने यह भी बताया है कि हैलोजन टैबलेट इसके लिए सप्लाई की गई हैं।

मुझे जो फिगर्स मिले हैं, वह मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। डिसेंट्री से 69,29,475 लोग पीड़ित हुए और 3335 मरे। इसी तरह से कालरा से भी 4679 लोग पीड़ित हुए और 217 मरे। यह फीगर्स मेरे नहीं हैं। आपकी पुस्तिका के फीगर्स हैं। आपकी एनुएल रिपोर्ट में अगर गड़बड़ होती है तो आपको इसे गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए। इसी तरह जान्डिस से 71 लोग अहमदाबाद में और एक इजंन के करीब बिहार में चले गए। रक्त पेचिषा तो बिहार में भी फैलती जा रही है। इसे रोकने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे अपनी ही रिपोर्ट को देख लें। आपने कहा है कि सन् दो हजार इसवी तक सबका स्वास्थ्य ठीक हो जायेगा। वह कैसे होगा ?

आप देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में हर साल डेढ़-दो करोड़ लोग बीमार होते हैं। यदि 62 करोड़ की आबादी हो तो कितने परिवार के सदस्य बीमार हूँगे? इसके लिए आप क्या कारगर उपाय करेंगे? मेरा ख्याल है कि सन् दो हजार तक तो आप जवाब देने लायक भी नहीं होंगे। सरकार बीमारियों की दवाई तो दे सकती है लेकिन बीमारी पैदा न हो, इस के लिए कभी प्रयास नहीं करती। अगर ऐसा प्रयास हो जाए तो आपको दौड़-घूप नहीं करनी पड़ेगी। उसके लिए सफाई और शिक्षा आदि जैसे कई फैक्टर्स हैं कुछ और भी हो सकते हैं। यह चीजें ऐसी हैं, जो सामूहिक बनकर बीमारियों को फँलाती हैं। 1950 में 35 करोड़ की दवाईयों इस देश के अन्दर बनती थी। आज 1500 करोड़ की दवाईयाँ इस देश के अन्दर बन रही हैं। जीवन-मरण, आवश्यक और गैर-जरूरी किस्म की दवाईयाँ बनती हैं। इस वर्ष 1260 करोड़ के करीब की दवाई बनी हैं जिनमें 350 करोड़ की आवश्यक दवाईयाँ हैं। ऐसी दवाईयाँ भी बनाई गई हैं जिनकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, जैसे-विटामिन सी की गोणियाँ बना रहे हैं। जब टीके की जरूरत पड़ती है तो वह नहीं मिलता है। लाइफ सेविंग्स ड्रग्स भी बाजार में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। सरकार को इस नीति को बदलना होगा। जिन दवाओं पर सम्पन्न देशों में प्रतिबन्ध लग गया है, वहाँ खुले-आम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बड़ी कंपनियाँ उन दवाओं को बेच रही हैं।

मान्यवर, आपका जो फेरा फौरेन एक्सचेंज रेगुलेशन एक्ट है, उसके सामने सरकार ने घुटने टेक दिए हैं। छूट के कारण, यहां का काफी पंसा बाहर ले जाया जा रहा है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां कई दवाएं जरूरी मानी गई हैं, लेकिन उन्हें बनाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने नियमों में कंट्रोल किया हुआ है। जबकि गैर जरूरी दवाओं पर रोक नहीं है। इसलिए दवा बनाने वाली बहुत सी कंपनियाँ धीरे धीरे जरूरी दवाओं का उत्पादन कम करती जा रही हैं कभी वे इसके लिए अपनी इकाईयों में मजदूरों की हड़ताल का बहाना करती

हैं, कभी कुछ और कारण बताती हैं। मैंने एक बार पहले भी कहा था, और यहां आपने भी बताया है कि राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल में बच्चों के टीके उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। खसरे के टीके उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, क्योंकि उनका आयात विदेश से किया जाना है। यदि राम मनोहर लोहिया जैसे बड़े अस्पताल में यह जरूरी टीके उपलब्ध नहीं हैं तो मेरे छोटे से गांव के अस्पताल में वह कैसे उपलब्ध होगा। मान्यवर हिन्दुस्तान का यह दुर्भाग्य है कि 16 करोड़ की शहरी आबादी पर लगभग 5500 अस्पताल हैं जबकि 50 करोड़ की ग्रामीण आबादी पर लगभग इतने ही प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर हैं। यदि आप ग्रामीण जनसंख्या को देखेंगे तो शायद उनकी रिपोर्ट भी मंत्री जी के पास न आती हो।

अंतिम प्रश्न मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि वैसे तो हमारे मोहंती साहब बड़े नाराज हो रहे थे, लेकिन सरकार को भी देखना चाहिए कि हमारी दवाएं बनाने वाली फैक्ट्रियों में आज कल टैल्कम पावडर और केश घोलने वाले शैम्पू ज्यादा मात्रा में बनाये जा रहे हैं और उनसे ये कंपनियाँ बहुत मुनाफा अर्जित कर रही हैं। मैं जानता हूँ, आप कह देंगे कि यह ड्रग्स का मामला है और इस मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत नहीं आता। लेकिन यदि देश के लोगों का स्वास्थ्य इसी तरह बिगड़ता गया और आपकी कंपनियाँ इसी तरह उत्पादन करती गईं तो हम शायद 2000 तक उमका कंट्रोल न कर पायें। मैं अंतिम प्रश्न मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे इस प्रकार के उत्पादन को नियंत्रित करके जीवन-मरण की या दूसरी दवाओं के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठायेंगे तथा प्रतिबन्धित दवाओं के उत्पादन को रोकने का प्रयास करेंगे या नहीं।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The Hon. Member, while making his observations on various aspects of the disease, has tried to quote certain figures of the rumours of small pox cases. We have been able to eradicate small pox in this country in 1975. From the globe itself we have been able to erad-

cate it in 1975 itself. This is not the first time that the hon. Member is referring to rumours of small pox cases. Rumours have been carried in this country in the past; all these have been gone into in details. Studies have been made. Investigations have been carried out from all angles. It has been established—and I would like to make it clear to the House—that there has not been even a single case of small pox in this country. If at all any such cases have been referred to the hon. Member, they are only rumours. They do not indicate that there is actually any case of small pox.

The hon. Member also referred to the meeting of officers from West Bengal Government with our people. He wanted to know whether the required tablets of Halogen were supplied.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He said, they wanted 5 crore tablets and you were good enough to supply one crore.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : We have promised them about whatever amount of tablets needed by West Bengal Government. It is for the West Bengal Government to lift them from our Medical Stores Depot.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Rajesh Kumar Singh, through you, the message should go there.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : I will send the message.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can send it through Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The hon. Member also referred to certain aspects of drug manufacture, availability of drugs, certain lapses in this regard and so on. He also said that 'life-saving drugs' should be made available to the people within their power of purchase. I certainly agree with him. I also agree that drugs which are not useful, which are not efficacious, should not find their place in the market. But manufacturing of drugs, as he himself has said, is not with our Ministry. If he wants, he can direct this question to the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers and he will be able to throw some light on this. Now the hon. Member has said that there is no small pox vaccine available in the market and it needs my attention. I will certainly look into that.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the outbreak of this epidemic in various parts of our State is most agonising tragedy because we find that the outbreak of the epidemic could have been prevented. Now, we find a general pattern in various States with respects to the outbreak of the diseases. In the first instance, we find that contaminated water and deplorable sanitary conditions play havoc with the public health. This has to be taken care of and without trying to cast aspersions, I may put a few examples before you. In Calcutta the main cause is the polluted Hooghly River where excessive industrial and municipal wastes are thrown into the river, water filtration plant is located at a point where toxic effluents are discharged into the river. Further, it is very shocking that Water and Sewage pipes run parallel and there are innumerable undetected leakages.

Similarly, we find in Gujarat, wherever this outbreak of disease happens, what you call the 'killer jaundice', the virus responsible for Hepatitis-B can only be carried and transmitted through human excrete which must contaminate drinking water in order that jaundice is caused. Now, this shows the deplorable state of affairs with respect to water supply and sanitation and how the contamination is responsible for all these things. The Indian Institute of Virology, Pune, had warned that water pipes have become porous and water supply contaminated because at many places the leaking gutters have come in contact with the porous drinking water pipes. Therefore, we must emphasis upon this tragic aspect of the entire situation that contaminated water and deplorable sanitation conditions have played havoc with the public health, must therefore emphasise that extensive de-contamination and sanitation drives be launched on high priority basis. Now, without going into the technicalities, we would like to know from the Government as to what type of assistance, as to what type of activity is carried on with respect to this vital aspect concerning public health.

Another point that we find in general pattern with respect to outbreak of epidemics is the general apathy of the authorities responsible for maintenance of public health. In Rajasthan, we are told that the situation had so deteriorated that a writ peti-

tion came up before the Supreme Court, alleging that hundreds and thousands of deaths were taking place in Rajasthan and something must be done. And then the Supreme Court had to give directions to the State Government to take every caution and every step in this matter of great importance.

In Delhi we find that there are a number of cases of malaria. The hon. Minister claims that there is a decrease, but despite the decrease that is claimed and for which we give him the necessary credit, we find that the number of instances is 47063. It is considerable. What is happening with respect to preventive measures? It is a fact that the fogging machines that the New Delhi Municipal Committee or the Municipal Corporation have are inadequate? Is it a fact that most of these machines are out of order? Is it a fact that fogging, if carried out, is done only in selected VIP areas to the neglect of thickly populated colonies? These are the points to which attention has to be given.

There is also a conflict between the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Municipal Corporation. We find that they blame each other. The New Delhi Municipal Committee says that the water supplied by the Corporation is contaminated; the Corporation, on other hand, says that despite the fact good water is supplied, it comes into touch with the tubewell water here and it gets contaminated. This controversy must be sorted out and we should know what the facts are.

In West Bengal, we find that the National Institute of Cholera and other diseases, is reported to have warned the Government there long ago that the drinking water samples taken from several districts had dysentery bacteria, but no preventive measures were taken in this regard. Let the Government enlighten us on this particular point. We understand that such was the apathy of the authorities in West Bengal that the primary health centres and district hospitals and others did not have the requisite medicine etc., when the epidemic really broke out. This is a very deplorable state of affairs and must be taken serious note of.

In Gujarat also we find the apathy on the part of the administration and the authorities responsible for non-availability of

antigens to cure the killer jaundice. Such acute was the non-availability of these antigens that the medicos threatened to stop work. Then only some action, though inadequate, was taken. This Honse must be enlightened on this topic.

I would also like to put a few specific question to the Government and I would request the hon. Minister to give pointed replies to these irrespective of any consideration. Here, it is the question of human lives and thousands have been killed. Is it or is it not a fact that the National Institute of Cholera and other diseases had warned the West Bengal Government of the outbreak of the epidemic?

If so, when was this warning given? Has it come to the knowledge of the Union Government whether adequate steps were taken pursuant to this warning and had our Government given any warning to the Government of West Bengal with respect to the outbreak of epidemic? If so, what action was taken

Sir, I would like to know—when did the first incident take place in West Bengal, of this particular virus? Is it or is it not a conclusion of our Government here that there was apathy on the part of the administration in West Bengal, despite warnings? Let us have all the facts, so that we are able to improve the situation further.

We should also be enlightened on certain other points. Just now, the hon. Minister has said that Central assistance was given to the West Bengal Government. When did the West Bengal Government ask for Central Government assistance? I had also asked—when did the first incident take place? I have also asked whether any warning had been given. Now, to connect all these, I may ask this question. When was the Central Assistance called for by the West Bengal Government and whether was that assistance promptly given or there was any delay?

The Central Government have said that it is for the State Government to lift the tablets. What does that mean? Does it mean that the Central assistance has been provided and the West Bengal Government has delayed in lifting the tablets? Are we to understand that in this matter of great importance, affecting lives of people in West Bengal, the State Government has failed to act? We must be specifically told whether

the State Government has shown any delay or any failure or any apathy in lifting the tablets. I do not further understand what you mean by lifting of tablets. Can't you rush these tablets there? However, these are matters for you to let us know in all detail.

Now, our experts say that the virus has not yet been controlled in West Bengal, whereas West Bengal Government claim that the situation is well under control and it has been contained. What is the actual position?

If I have heard correctly, the hon. Minister has said that there is a danger of this virus now affecting the neighbouring States. This is a very serious matter. Here, certain constitutional responsibility has also come up. I may refer to Item 29 in the Concurrent List with respect to epidemics which may spread outside one State and affect other States also. There is certain responsibility of the Union. Article 73(1) (a) extends the executive power of the Union to the States in these respects. Then, Article 257(1) empowers the Union Government to give specific instructions to the State Government in this particular matter. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister that when the situation has taken such a serious turn, that even when the neighbouring States are threatened, then invoking the powers under these various Articles (which I have not read out due to shortage of time), whether specific instructions have been given to the West Bengal Government?

If so, what are those specific instructions? If those specific instructions are not properly carried out to the satisfaction of all, will the Central Government take up appropriate measures under the Constitution?

If must be said that the epidemics are unfortunately manmade. The role that our Union Government plays, is very limited. In this statement, the hon. Minister gives a very poor picture of the role that the Union Government can play in the entire question of public health. We are told—I quote:

“Central assistance and guidance is available...” and further:

“...However, whenever there is any outbreak of a disease in an epidemic form and there are requests for Central assistance, or where there is a danger of such

disease spreading to other States, the Union Government renders the required assistance.”

So, you bring yourself into the picture only when an epidemic breaks out, and when assistance is sought. Otherwise, you can continue to slumber and snore.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
Where?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Here in Parliament, or in the Department here. I am talking about the Central Government. I ask whether a greater and a more active role will be played by our hon. Minister with respect to public health. (Interruptions) If you feel so disturbed, I will conclude. When we discuss human problems, you are disturbed. It is something fantastic.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The hon. Member has asked whether we have given any specific instructions to the West Bengal Government for containing the disease. I have already replied to this, while replying to another hon. Member's question, viz., what instructions have been given, or what suggestions have been made by the team of the National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, which went into the investigation of this disease.

I have also given figures which have been given to us by the West Bengal Government about the number of cases, and of deaths also. The hon. Member alleges that the Central Government, according to him, comes into the picture only when there is a danger of spread of the disease to any other State, or there is an outburst of the disease in an epidemic form. Let not the hon. Member forget that the health aspect of the country is not limited only to these few diseases, which are communicable ones. Only last year, we have passed the National Health Policy. There was a good deal of debate on various issues. The role of Central Government in the matter of public health in this country has been discussed, and deliberated upon in detail. So, it is not that the Central Government snores and slumbers, in the absence of any epidemic or outbreak of any disease. Health is, of course, a State subject under the Constitution. But still we have been assisting, monitoring and helping in all matters of health—diseases and their control.

We have laid emphasis not only on the curative aspect of the disease but also on the preventive aspect of the disease and the promotive aspect of health. So, it will not be correct to say that we are not at all serious about the health problems of the country.

About lifting of tablets, there is a medical store depot in Calcutta and medicines are delivered from that depot to the State Governments including the West Bengal Government, whenever they need such medicines for curative or preventive purpose.

As regards advance warning about the outbreak of the disease, according to the information available with me, I should say that a team from the National Institute, Calcutta, investigated the outbreak of the disease in West Bengal on 26th and 29th March, 1984. The first case that was reported was on 27th February and it was an adult male. Now, on the study of the various cases which have now been quoted, is the final disease is more prevalent among the children between the age group of 1 and 3; and the deaths also occur among the children. The preventative aspect of it is the care for the personal hygiene and environment sanitary conditions. Personal hygiene cannot be bought and sold; it is a personal effort of any individual that one should take care of it. Of course, when there are leakages in the water pipe and the sewage pipe, perhaps the government has to take necessary action to see that such leakages are stopped and there is no scope of any contamination between the two so that we can take necessary steps to stop such things and prevent further spread of the disease. But mainly the personal hygiene and sanitary conditions are the basic things which can be taught to the people through health education and they are the most important things. Along with these, if we can ensure safe drinking water to the people, perhaps the disease can be contained very effectively.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Unless the connected answers are given, the picture does not come. When the disease really broke out over there, the district hospital and the primary health centre were woefully deficient in these medicines. When did they ask for central assistance because only then we would be able to have a picture of the situation ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not know whether he has got this information.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The West Bengal Government requested us to supply the tablets immediately and we made the supply. There had not been any delay.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : When that aid asked for ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever information he has got he has furnished.

SHRI G.M. BANATAWALLA : There is no reason why he should try to come to the rescue of Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty. He will keep quiet. Let him answer it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever information he has got, he has given it. Shri Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, now we are not here to score a point in the debate. Mr. Banatwalla is trying to score a point in the debate. We are all ashamed of the spread of this disease in this country. It will affect our prestige internationally. When our prestige internationally comes down, the Tourism Department will suffer. To avoid it should be the aim of our Government. I am particular that this should be contained in West Bengal and it should be completely eradicated from every nook and corner of the country, including West Bengal.

(व्यवधान)...

सब मुनो, समझो ओर सीखी ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He makes the shortest speech and puts the shortest question.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Today I am going to make a lengthy speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I can not allow that.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Now, I really pity this Minister. He has to look after the health of 70 crores of people and every year this figure is being added up by another one crore and 60 lakhs of persons and that also with compound interest it is going ahead, and I really pity him, how he looks after them.

In Russia—we were there—in a house only two or three or four persons stay. A fifth man cannot stay. If he stays, the house owner is prosecuted. Here in our country in a small house, we find that twenty persons stay. When more than two people stay together, or when two children sleep, one sleeps on one side and another sleeps on the other side, and the bad smell passes on from one child to another. What I have been saying is, create boy should put his feet in one way and the second boy should put his head on the other side so that the bad smell passed on to each other, and the diseases will not spread.

As the Minister has correctly stated, there should be education, as to how to keep up good health and not only is this the duty of the Government and the Government officers, it is the duty of the political workers also. When we make speeches here, why not devote at least a few minutes for this subject? Whenever I speak on any subject, I speak about this also. In Calcutta this problem of Oxygen is acute.

Oxygen is becoming less and less day by day and even the Police constables in many other countries like Japan and other countries, feel it and polluted oxygen is taken. So one should avoid pollution. Water is in scarcity. Six hundred rivers flow all over the country. Even the drinking water that is supplied is barely enough for drinking purposes for the huge population. Now, I want to know, how to eradicate these evils. We have to provide clean houses to people. If we do not check the increase in population what will happen to this country?

Nobody is thinking about it. I want the Hon. Minister to take action to control population. The other day, I was aghast to see that.....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do you believe in family planning or not?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Yes, I have only two children; my children have got three and one. We are all aware of it. We have got a big house.

I want to tell the Minister that unless and until there is some population control these diseases cannot be controlled. Otherwise, the spread of the diseases cannot be controlled. In Calcutta one crore and 60 lakhs are there; in Bombay city slums are increasing. And the Minister has spoken about the Gujarat Government also.

Earlier, there were not many deaths due to jaundice. But this time the jaundice is killing several people. In Gujarat 300 people have died and we are ashamed of it. This is an all-India problem. This is not particularly confined to West Bengal. Mr. Jyoti Basu is now going to China. As our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, has cut short her visit two countries, similarly, whether Mr. Jyoti Basu is going to do that sort of gesture? This is a simple question which my friend, Mr. Mohanty, had asked. For that half-an-hour shouting was not necessary. Prof. Chakraborty, who is so vocal and so knowledge, can also say something and advise his Chief Minister that this is the feeling in the country and pressure in Parliament that if Jyoti Basu cannot cut short his visit, let him reduce his stay in China. The epidemic does not give advance intimation. And like weather forecasting, the Minister cannot give any information about outbreak of, epidemics. That is why, when the epidemic breaks out, it must be fought out on war footing. We should not go on attacking each other. When the Minister keeps medicine in Calcutta itself, is it not the responsibility of the State Government to immediately draw the medicine from there? For that what was the actual delay? By what time the medicine reached there and by what time delivery was taken by the State Government from there?

SHRI B. SHANKARNANAD : I must thank the hon. Member for his efforts to attract the attention of the House to the problem of population explosion.

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Do you agree with his 'popular' suggestion that the people should sleep with head on one side and legs on the other.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : This the hon. Members can very well understand in terms of health and medical treatment. How we sleep, on which side the head and legs should be there, that is not the concern of the health Ministry.

The hon. Member has asked as Mr. Banatwalla did about the request of the West Bengal Government for supply of tablets. On 20th of April, the Director General of Health Services himself went to Calcutta to enquire about the problem. After having discussions with the State Government officials when he asked whether they had enough stock of tablets, they said that

they would inform their requirements. On 24th April, they requested us to supply Halozone tablets. On 25th of April we sent a communication that the requested medicines may be supplied. I have given in my main speech as to how much quantity we have supplied. 15.6 lakh Halozone tablets were made available on 30th of April and additional 2 lakh tablets were to reach yesterday. 1.43 lakh packets of oral rehydration have been supplied by 30.4.84 and additional one lakh packets were to reach yesterday. This is what we have done. Jaundice is not only the Gujarat problem, but it can be seen in any part of the country. I can be seen in any part of the country but not in a form of outbreak or in an epidemic form. However, these are the diarrhoeal diseases and these can only be controlled if we can provide safe drinking water to the people and if people maintain their personal hygiene and sanitary conditions.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है लेकिन इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न को बिल्कुल सीमित कर के रख दिया गया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि इस सदन में बहुत बार इस प्रश्न पर चर्चा हो चुकी है। जहां तक हेल्थ का मामला है, मैंने इसके बारे में नोटिस दिया था कि सरकार इसके बारे में अधिक से अधिक दिलचस्पी ले। जब मैंने सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था तो सरकार ने यह नारा दिया था कि सन् दो हजार तक हेल्थ फार आल। लेकिन मुझे यह कहने में जरा भी संकोच नहीं है कि अगर ऐसे ही चलता रहा तो हेल्थ फार आल की बजाए डिजोजिज एण्ड डिसएब्लिटी फार आल हो जाएगा।

यह मैं क्यों कह रहा हूं? इसके पीछे तक है। मैंने जो क्वेश्चन यहां पूछे थे और उनके जवाब मैं सरकार ने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं उनसे मुझे ऐसा लगता है। सरकार ने अपने जवाब में बताया था कि इस देश में दो करोड़ लोग टी०बी० से बीमार हैं। 68 करोड़ की जनसंख्या है उसमें दो करोड़ लोग टी०बी० से पीड़ित हैं। मार्च 1984 के प्रश्नोत्तर में यह दिया गया है

और यह भी दिया गया है कि प्रतिवर्ष पांच लाख लोग टी०बी० से मरते हैं। अंधों की संख्या को अगर देखा जाए तो मालूम होगा कि इस देश में एक करोड़ अंधे हैं। 70 करोड़ की जनसंख्या में दो करोड़ टी०बी० से पीड़ित और एक करोड़ अन्धे लोग हैं। हमारे देश में 40 लाख लोग कुष्ठ रोगी हैं जो संख्या दुनिया की एक-चौथाई है। हिन्दुस्तान के कुष्ठ रोगियों में 50 परसेंट कुष्ठ रोगी अकेले तमिलनाडु और आंध्र प्रदेश में हैं। रामगोपाल रेड्डी जी अभी बंटे थे, वे अब चले गए हैं, उन्हें बताना चाहता था कि तमिलनाडु और आंध्रप्रदेश में हिन्दुस्तान के 50 परसेंट कुष्ठ रोगी हैं। क्या एक करोड़ अन्धे और दो करोड़ टी०बी० से पीड़ित लोग सब पश्चिम बंगाल में ही है? देश के दूसरे भागों में भी है। यह कोई मामूली मामला नहीं है। हमारे पास में इंडियन एक्सप्रेस की कटिंग है जिसमें कहा गया है—

“Maximum under-nourished people in India

India has the highest number of under-nourished people in the world-201 million citizens-according to the recent United States' Food and Agriculture Organisation's estimate.”

तात्पर्य यह है कि मेल-न्यूट्रीशियन का तो अलग मामला है, उनके अलावा 6 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जो मेटल और फिजिकल रूप से हेण्डो-केण्ड या विकलांग हैं। 20 करोड़ लोग मेल-न्यूट्रीशियन से पीड़ित हैं। जिस देश में दो करोड़ लोग टी०बी० से पीड़ित हों एक करोड़ लोग अन्धे हों छः करोड़ लोग मेटल और फिजिकल रूप से विकलांग हों और बीस करोड़ मेल-न्यूट्रीशियन से पीड़ित हो, उस देश में आप कैसे दो हजार तक हेल्थ फार आल दे सकेंगे।

इसी सदन में 8 मार्च, 1984 के प्रश्नोत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि इस देश में दो लाख से अधिक बच्चे टिटैनस से पीड़ित हैं।

8 मार्च, 1984 के प्रश्नोत्तर में ही मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि इस देश में 50 लाख लोग मलेरिया से पीड़ित हैं। इस उत्तर में उन्होंने दो साल के आंकड़े दिए हैं—1982 में 19 लाख, 87 हजार, 015 लोग और 1983 में 16 लाख 77 हजार लोग मलेरिया से पीड़ित हुए। जैसा कि मैंने बताया कि 50 लाख से अधिक लोग मलेरिया से पीड़ित हैं, कैंसर के रोगियों का इनके पास आंकड़े नहीं हैं। जानकारी हुई है कि भोला पासवान शास्त्री भी कैंसर से पीड़ित हैं। यह बीमारी फैल रही है।

श्री बगाइतकर जी का भी पता लगा कि वे कैंसर से पीड़ित थे। आज ऐसा कोई परिवार नहीं बचा है जहां यह रोग न हो। आज जब टी बी पर उसके लक्षण बताए जाते हैं तो लोगों को शंका होती है कि कहीं हमें भी यह रोग तो नहीं है। इस तरह से इस बीमारी का प्रकोप हो रहा है। इसके बावजूद अभी तक सरकार इसको नोटिसएबल डिजीज नहीं मान रही है। इसी प्रकार एस टी डी जिसको गुप्त रोग भी कहते हैं, सरकार ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि पिछले चार वर्षों में 25 लाख से अधिक लोगों ने इनके लिए अपना नाम दर्ज कराया है। जबकि लोग इस बीमारी को बताना नहीं चाहते हैं। रिकार्ड में नहीं लाना चाहते हैं। इसी प्रकार कालाजर, मंकी फीवर, ब्रेन फीवर, डेंगू, पेचिस, खसरा, इन सब की शिकारियों आ रही हैं। एक हैपीटाइटिस-बी इन्फेक्शन है जिससे लाखों लोग पीड़ित हैं। हजारों लोग मर रहे हैं। इसलिए सारे आंकड़ों को देखा जाए तो मुश्किल से 5 परसेंट लोग बचेगे जिनके पास बीमारी नहीं है। 95 परसेंट लोग बीमारी से ग्रस्त हैं। अगर ऐसा ही चलता रहा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि 2000 तक हिन्दुस्तान में कोई आदमी ऐसा नहीं बचेगा जो निरोग हो।

मलेरिया के संबंध में अभी मेरे साथी बता रहे थे। मैंने पहले भी यहां पर कहा था कि जो सरकार मच्छर को नहीं मार सकती है वह और क्या काम करा सकती। बाकी जगह की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, दिल्ली में ही इसकी क्या

हालत है। पिछले दो सालों से यहां पर मलेरिया बढ़ रहा है। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण क्या हो रहा है। हरिकेश बहादुर अभी महीने से सफर कर रहे थे।

It taking the name of Harikesh Bahadur unparliamentary ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the records.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : दिल्ली में मलेरिया का क्या कारण हुआ है। आपने सीकड़ों फाइव स्टार होटल्स अपने लोगों को खुलवा दिए। जहां भी आपको खाली जगह मिली सरकारी पैसा लगाया गया। इसमें यह नहीं देखा गया कि कहां इसके सामने नाला आ रहा है या वहां इसका क्या असर होगा। हम राजेन्द्र-प्रसाद रोड पर रहते हैं। शास्त्री भवन के सामने स्थित है। वहां आगे का नाला और पीछे का नाला हमेशा बन्द रहता है। पानी आता रहता है। सी पी डब्ल्यू डी वाले कहते हैं कि एन डी एम सी का काम है और ये कहते हैं कि सी पी डब्ल्यू डी वालों का काम है। कभी भी इससे महामारी फैल सकती है कभी जल्दबाजी में गदा नाला पीने के पानी वाले पाइप से जोड़ देंगे तो महामारी फैल जाएगी। आपकी दिल्ली में यह हो रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, you will speak a few words about the epidemics also.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I am talking about the epidemics. I don't know whether you are following Hindi or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am following. I am saying you concentrate on that.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं मलेरिया के बारे में कह रहा था। भयंकर तरीके से दिल्ली में मच्छर फैल रहा है। दूसरे राज्यों की बात तो आप छोड़ दीजिए।

जब मैं 1977 में यहां आया था तो काला-जर के सम्बन्ध में मामला उठाया था। मैंने कहा था कि हमारे हाजीपुर में दो हजार से अधिक लोग इस बीमारी से मरे हैं। उस समय राध-

नारायण जी स्वास्थ्य मंत्री थे। उन्होंने कहा कि 9 लोग मरे हैं। मैंने चैलेंज किया और कहा कि ठीक से जांच कराइये। पटना के डायरेक्टर की रिपोर्ट आई कि 250 लोग मरे हैं। मैंने फिर चैलेंज किया और कहा कि मैं सही नहीं हुआ तो रिजाइन कर दूंगा अन्यथा आप रिजाइन कर दीजिए। उसके बाद दिल्ली के लोग वहां गए और उन्होंने कहा कि एक हजार से अधिक लोग मरे हैं। फिर मैंने चैलेंज किया। तब जमदग्नी प्रसाद यादव जी जो राज्य मंत्री थे, वह वहां गए। उन्होंने बताया कि दो हजार के करीब लोग मरे हैं। मैंने फिर कहा कि ढाई हजार से अधिक लोग मरे हैं। डब्ल्यू एच ओ के लोग वहां गए और उन्होंने कहा कि ढाई हजार से अधिक लोग मरे हैं। ...

(व्यवधान)

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते (राजापुर) : जैसे-जैसे आप चैलेंज करते रहे, वैसे-वैसे ज्यादा लोग मरते रहे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि सरकार में ऐसी कोई कैपेसिटी है। शंकरानन्द जी के पास जो रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी, बस वही ब्रह्मा की लकीर है। 1978 में युद्ध स्तर पर बिहार में कालाजार को रोकने के लिए काम किया गया। वह रुक तो गया लेकिन उसका फालो-अप एक्शन नहीं हो सका। इसी प्रकार से 1965 से 1970 के बीच में इस देश से मलेरिया खत्म हो चुका था। जो छिड़काव का कार्यक्रम होता है, वह सरकार ने नहीं किया। बिहार में अब फिर कालाजार बढ़ रहा है। सीतामढ़ी जिले में खसरपुर, पोस्ट दातन-पिपरा, थाना-सोन-बरसा गांव की सूची मेरे पास है, जहां पर 70 लोग मरे हैं। हमारा, वैशाली जिला हाजीपुर भयंकर चपेट में है। इसी तरह से मुंगेर, पूर्णिया, पटना, रोहतास, भोजपुर, भागलपुर और नालन्दा जिले भी इसकी चपेट में हैं। दो हजार इसवी आते-आते किसी की हेल्थ सुरक्षित नहीं रहेगी। इसका कारण यह है कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में बजट का पांच परसेंट हेल्थ पर रखा था, अब उसको घटा

कर दो परसेंट पर ले आए हैं। इसकी बढ़ाकर दस परसेंट करना चाहिए था जबकि दो परसेंट कर दिया गया है। मैंने आंकड़े निकालकर देखे हैं। प्रत्येक आदमी पर चार ६० सालाना पड़ता है एक नया पैसा प्रति व्यक्ति पर हेल्थ बजट का जाता है। इसका मतलब है कि इनके हाथ में कोई चानुक् की छड़ी है जिसको घुमाकर दो हजार इसवी तक हेल्थ फार आल कर देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude. It cannot be a general discussion.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASVAN : Sir, I am raising a very important question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do you expect a reply from the Minister for all the issues you are raising ? Calling Attention is specially to call the attention of the Government.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASVAN : Regarding what ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You must only deal with epidemics.

14 hrs.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASVAN : I am concluding in a few minutes, Sir.

जो बजट आपने दिया है, उसका 80 परसेंट शहरी क्षेत्र में जहां बीस परसेंट पापुलेशन है, वहां बीस परसेंट खर्च होता है ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जहां 80 परसेंट पापुलेशन है। सरकार ने कबूल किया है कि गांव में जो खर्चा होता है, वह सिर्फ कागज पर रहता है। This is for rural medical care on paper.

यदि आप अपनी रिपोर्ट को देखें, रूरल मेडिकल केयर के सम्बन्ध में कहा है—

Most of the facilities for the rural health care established during the current year exist on paper only according to the official report received by the Ministry.

यह गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट है और मैंने इसी सदन में यह मामला उठाया था कि आपके यहां कितने डाक्टरों बेरोजगार हैं। साथ में मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि कितने अस्पतालों में डाक्टर नहीं हैं। सरकार ने उसका जवाब देते हुए बताया कि 1982 के अन्त तक 18494 मेडिकल प्रेजु-

एट्स बेरोजगार हैं तथा विभिन्न सरकारी अस्पे-
तालों में 4454 पोस्ट्स डाक्टर की खाली हैं।
एक तरफ तो डाक्टरों में बेरोजगारी है, दूसरी
तरफ उनकी पोस्ट्स खाली पड़ी हैं और तीसरी
तरफ देश में महामारी फैल रही है। जिसके
लिए आपके पास डाक्टरों की कमी है। इस
लिए सबसे पहले मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता
हूँ कि अभी जिस कोर्ट की रिट का हवाला
हमारे लर्नेड साथी बनातवाला ने दिया, क्योंकि
हैलथ की जिम्मेदारी संविधान के अनुसार केन्द्र
और राज्य सरकारों पर आती है, यदि किसी
आदमी को कोई रोग होता है तो जैसे सरकार
फमल बीमा योजना की व्यवस्था लागू करने की
सोच रही रही है, लाइफ इंश्योरेंस बीमा लागू
है, उसी तरह का बीमा हैलथ के लिए भी किया
जाएगा और उसका मुआवजा लोगों को मिलेगा
या नहीं। दूसरा प्रश्न—Health care should be
declared as a fundamental right to every
citizen. क्या होगा या नहीं मैं प्रश्न के रूप में
आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ। तीसरे, 8 जून को
आल इण्डिया जूनियर डाक्टरों एसोसिएशन की
ओर से नेशनल वाइड प्रोटेस्ट होने जा रही है,
उनकी एक माँग यह है कि हैलथ को फण्डामेंटल
राइट घोषित किया जाए। चौथे, जिस तरह
दिल्ली में प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस बन्द है, क्या सरकार
देश के दूसरे स्थानों पर भी उसे बन्द करने जा
रही है या नहीं। प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस की वजह से
हमारे अस्पतालों में जो भी दवाएँ सप्लाई की
जाती हैं उनका शत-प्रतिशत उपयोग डाक्टरों के
घर पर किया जाता है और लोग अस्पताल की
बजाएँ डाक्टरों के घरों में जाकर इलाज कर-
वाना पसन्द करते हैं। पाँचवें, क्या सरकार देश
में नेशनल हैलथ सर्विस इंटरड्यूस करने जा रही
है या नहीं। क्योंकि जब तक हम इसको इन्ट्रो-
ड्यूस नहीं करेंगे, तब तक इस बीमारी का इलाज
सम्भव नहीं है। इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट ने 1983
में एक जजमेंट दिया था जिसमें कहा गया था
कि यू पी में प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस बन्द होनी चाहिए।
उसके बाद नेशनल हैलथ सर्विस योजना लागू
करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का कहना था कि
हम इस विषय पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोच रहे हैं।

क्या अब सरकार उसको पूर्णतया बन्द करने जा
रही है या नहीं? यदि इसके लिए सरकार का
कदना यह हो कि हमें कुछ एक्सटा पैसा देना
पड़ेगा, डाक्टरों को नॉन प्रैक्टिसिंग एलाउन्स
देना होगा तो वह सरकार को देना चाहिए।
जैसे ला एन्ड आर्डर को मेन्टेन करने के लिए
हम पुनिस रखते हैं फौज की आवश्यकता को
देखते हुए फौज रखी जाती है, उसके लिए सर-
कार खर्चा करती है, उसी तरह लोगों को हैलथ
सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के लिए यदि सरकार को
कुछ एक्सटा खर्च करना पड़ता है तो उसको करना
चाहिए। अन्त में मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता
हूँ कि क्या हैलथ को कन्करेंट लिस्ट में शामिल
किया जाएगा या नहीं? इसके साथ मैं कुष्ठ
रोग को भी इसमें शामिल करना चाहता हूँ,
जिसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत
अलग से भी खर्चा उठाने के लिए दिया है। इस
देश में लाखों की संख्या में कुष्ठ रोगी विद्यमान
हैं। वैसे तो हमारे यहाँ लिप्रोसी ऐक्ट 1898
बना हुआ है, लेकिन कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने उसे
अभी तक रिपील नहीं किया है। हमारे राष्ट्र-
पति और प्रधान मंत्री भी जब विभिन्न इन्टर-
नेशनल लिप्रोसी सेमिनारों में जाते हैं तो इसके
बारे में कहते हैं हमारे मंत्री जी भी कहते हैं कि
सरकार ने लिप्रोसी ऐक्ट को खत्म कर दिया है
लेकिन बाकी राज्य सरकारों ने अभी तक उसको
जारी रखा है। उसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है
कि उनको न तो वोट देने का अधिकार प्राप्त
है, न वे नौकरी कर सकते हैं और न उन्हें रोज-
गार पाने का अधिकार है। दिल्ली में सैकड़ों
की संख्या में ऐसे लोग हैं जो भुगर्गी-भ्रोंपड़ी में
रहते हैं। वैसे आपने भिक्षा निवृत्ति ऐक्ट बनाया
हुआ है जिसके तहत उनको कामधंधा करने से
रोक दिया गया है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ सरकार
की ओर से भोजन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की
गई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह क्यूरे-
बल डिजीज है तो उसको फिर भी 1898 के
ऐक्ट में रखना मानवता के प्रति अन्याय है।
इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि जिन चार-पाँच प्वाइंट्स
को मैंने राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण को ध्यान में रखते

हुए उठाया है, सरकार उन पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करे और इन सभी प्रश्नों का उत्तर ठीक से दे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I congratulate you, Mr. Paswan. You very carefully throughout avoided West Bengal.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : It is not the problem of West Bengal only. It is national problem.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : He did not repeat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, I agree with you. He did not want to repeat.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has quoted various figures of people suffering from various diseases in the country. And he has said that almost all the people of this country are suffering from one disease or the other. I do not know whether I can say this is an example or whether there can be any better example to say that even the Members of parliament who are having a little good conditions, reasonably good conditions of living also need medical facilities at their door-steps. Also medicines are required even for people like Members of Parliament who have got reasonably good living conditions. They want medicines. That means, they are also suffering from one disease or other. Or it may be ailment, some sort of sickness—minor ailment or major ailment.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : What about the Minister ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I am also a Member of Parliament.

So, it is no use saying that so many people are suffering from this disease or so many crores of people are suffering from that disease. It is a matter of fact. We are not going to argue against that. The question is, how can we solve the health problem of the people of this country ? And the hon. Member has said that there are enough doctors available but there are primary health centres where there is no doctor. This is also a fact. But regarding the number which he has quoted, I do not agree with the figures he has quoted. It is also a fact that a few primary health centres and sub-centres, ...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : This is your answer. It is not my answer. The figures are given in your answer.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I am saying that I am not denying the fact. (*Interruptions*) The hon. Minister has raised various issues about various diseases. Perhaps, these were all raised when the document on health policy was discussed in the House. The call-attention motion is limited to certain things. Unfortunately, this call-attention motion has been clubbed with so many diseases where no justifiable discussion or satisfactory discussion can take place on any particular point or any particular disease.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : We want a through discussion on various diseases. Please make a request to the chair.
14.07 hrs.

SHRI F.H. MOHSIN *in the chair.*

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I also want that such things should be discussed on the floor of the House so that the attention of the people is drawn to these problems because our main emphasis in the Health policy is "People's participation" and laying more emphasis on preventive and protective health policy. These are fundamentals to which we have placed the National Health Policy and this House was gracious enough to pass the Health policy. Perhaps, as the House knows and the country knows that the New 20-point programme of the Prime Minister—points No. 13, 14 and 15—lays more emphasis on it. Especially, point 14 says that these diseases like leprosy, TB, blindness have to be contained and controlled and therefore various eradication programmes have been undertaken by the Government. That is why, we are now thinking in a new way as to eradicate the diseases which our common men are suffering. For that, special schemes and programmes have been chalked out and the targets have been fixed. I should say that I appreciate the views expressed by the hon. Member that the allocation for Health in the Budget has gone down over the years. Naturally, we have to cut short our programmes and schemes to that extent. In the meantime, the population has doubled. But the allocation for Health in the Budget has gone down. I would request People's Participation and help in solving the health Problems in the country.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : How ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I have replied to that aspect earlier. This can be again debated and discussed. I would request the hon.- Members to help in solving these health Problems by educating the people whom they represent.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सभापति महोदय, मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछे हैं, उनमें से एक का भी जवाब मंत्री जी ने नहीं किया है। वह बड़े होंसियार हैं।

मैंने प्रश्न पूछा था कि क्या सरकार इस मुआवजे के सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रही है? यदि कोई उसके कारण रोगी है, आपने उसको दवाई नहीं दी कोई भेजर नहीं दिया तो क्या सरकार हेल्थ को फंडामेंटल राइट में जोड़ने जा रही है या नहीं? क्या सरकार प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस को बन्द करने जा रही है या नहीं, राज्य सरकारों को लिखा है या नहीं? नेशनल हेल्थ सर्विस इन्टीग्रियुम करने जा रही है या नहीं और हेल्थ को कान्फरेंट लिस्ट में शामिल करने जा रही है या नहीं? किसी एक बात का भी जवाब इन्होंने नहीं दिया।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Though the questions asked by the hon. Member are not quite relevant to the Calling Attention motion, I still say that all deaths cannot be compensated because deaths can occur on account of various reasons This is not the policy of the Government to compensate every death...

SHRI AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : (Samastipur) : Some deaths may be compensated.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : There are some deaths which are compensated; accident deaths are compensated.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Accidents are not diseases.

I am talking about deaths due to diseases.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : These cannot be compensated.

The health schemes can be provided as, for example, the CGHS Scheme. They are compensatory in one sense that we are providing medicines.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : That covers only 5 per cent of the population.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : We are covering the rural population by primary health centres.

Health is a fundamental right. This right is dependent on duties also. This fundamental right cannot be absolute without the duties of the people who are demanding it.

As regards private practice, it has been the considered opinion of all the State and Union Territory Governments. We have passed a resolution about it in the Conference of Health Ministers last year that there should not be any private practice. The State Governments have agreed to this.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : But they are not doing anything.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Health is a State subject. What can he do ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Regarding constitution amendment, the hon. Member has suggested that health should be made a Concurrent subject. It is for the House to take a view. At the moment, the State Governments are responsible for health.

As regards the repeal of the Leprosy Act, we have written to all the Chief Ministers and the authorities of State Governments to repeal the Leprosy Act which is outdated and derogatory to the human dignity itself. We have taken enough steps to convince the State Governments to take necessary action in the matter.

14,15 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Sixty-Second Report

The deputy Minister in the Department of Sports, in the Ministry of Works and Housing and in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

Sir, on behalf of Shri Buta Singh, I beg to move :—

“That this House do agree with the Sixty second Report of the Business Advisory Committee Presented to the House on the 30th April, 1984.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Sixty second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 30th April, 1984.”

The motion was adopted.

14.17 hrs.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT BILL)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Buta Singh will introduce the Bill on behalf of Shri Veerendra Patil.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, sports and works and Housing.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : On behalf of my colleague Shri Veerendra Patil and with your permission, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 be granted.”

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Harikesh Bahadur will speak.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, I oppose the introduction of the Bill on the ground that this bill is not a comprehensive Bill. There should have been a comprehensive Bill because there are lot of problems of retrenched employees in various Departments.

Specially about railways I have mentioned a number of times that thousands of employees have been retrenched and they are not being properly adjusted and it has become a continuous process and Government is not taking any action. In this Bill, they have not brought any provision for the redressal of grievances of those people who have been retrenched as casual labourers in the railways.

Therefore, I feel that this Bill should be withdrawn and a comprehensive Bill should be brought in its place. This is my brief statement on this Bill.

प्रो० अजित कुमार नेहता (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति महोदय इस बिल के इंट्रोडकशन का विरोध करने के दो कारण हैं। पिछले साल जब यह विधेयक लाया गया था, तो उस समय यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि हास्पिटल और एजूकेशन इंस्टीट्यूशन को इससे अलग कर दिया गया है और उनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार को इरादा अलग से बिल लाने का है। इस एक साल के दरमियान ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया गया और मंत्री महोदय उसी बिल में दोबारा संशोधन करने के लिए सदन में आये हैं। अगर मंत्री महोदय इसके स्थान पर एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाते, जिसमें सब बातों को इनक्लूड किया जाना, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। इस तरह पैचवर्क से कब तक काम चलाया जायेगा ?

इस बिल में रिट्रेचमेंट यानी छंटनी की परिभाषा बदल दी गई है। उसमें कहा गया है कि मजदूरों के साथ किये गये कंट्रैक्ट की समाप्ति पर अगर उसका नवीकरण न किया जाये तो उन मजदूरों को छंटनीयस्त नहीं कहा जायेगा, जिसके कारण वे छंटनीयस्त होने के कारण मिलने वाली सब सुविधाओं से वंचित हो जाते हैं। अब तो एम्प्लायर ऐसा करेगा कि वे मजदूरों को कंट्रैक्ट के तहत नियुक्त करेंगे और जिस मजदूर से वे छुटकारा पाना चाहते हैं या जिसको वह लाभ नहीं देना चाहते हैं, उसके कंट्रैक्ट का वे नवीकरण नहीं करेंगे।

इस तरह से यह सारे मजदूर छंटनी की वजह से, जो भी लाभ उनको होने वाला है, उससे वंचित हो जायेंगे। इसी आशय पर मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ क्योंकि इसमें बहुत ज्यादा मजदूरों को जो वर्तमान सुविधा मिल रही है वह छिन जायेगी। इसलिए हमें ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए। इन आशयों पर मैं इस विधेयक के पेश होने का विरोध करता हूँ।

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और सम्झता हूँ मन्नी जी इस पर विचार करेंगे और इसके बारे में सोच करके, अगर सम्भव हो तो स्वयं ही संशोधन पेश करके इस तरह की जो गड़बड़ी पैदा हो रही है, उसका समाधान करेंगे।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : My basic objection to the functioning of the Government vis-a-vis such Bills is this. We have been consistently insisting in this House that, whenever any Bill concerning labour is brought before the House, as far as possible the Central trade union organizations should be consulted. There are certain trade union organizations in which even Members belonging to the ruling party are a so there, and they also have been demanding that there should be a wider consultation with the various Central trade union organizations before any labour Bill is brought before the House. No such consultation has taken place. I would stand corrected if the hon. Minister tells me that such consultation has already taken place.

As far as this Bill is concerned, it deals with two types of amendments. Sometimes the Supreme Court gives certain judgments and there are certain consequential changes to be made in the Act. The second amendment that is sought to be made here follows the Supreme Court judgment in the Excel Wear case. Therefore, as far as that amendment is concerned, one cannot object because really speaking he is only trying to give legislative competence to whatever is the judgment of the Supreme Court. But I am really opposed to the first amendment. The Statement of objects and Reasons says :

"Difficulties have arisen in the interpretation of the expression 'retrenchment'. It is proposed to exclude from the definition of 'retrenchment' as contained in the Act termination of the service of a workman as a result of the non-renewal of the contract of employment on its expiry and of the termination of such contract in accordance with the provisions thereof;"

I do not think that any trade union will be prepared to accept this amendment for the very simple reason that this would make the present Act more retrograde—'retrograde' in the sense that if the management or a particular owner of an enterprise is able to

enter into certain agreement or contract with a particular individual, 'X' or 'Y', then according to this amendment, if the earlier contract is not renewed, in that case the removal of that particular worker will not be deemed as a retrenchment and, therefore, he will be liable to lose all the benefits that have accrued to him, and the owner may be free to have a fresh agreement with someone else. No doubt, that vacancy will be filled up by taking some other person through a separate agreement or a separate contract. But as a result of that, the original worker will stand to lose all the benefits. To that extent, I feel, this amendment would mean a more retrograde step. That is the reason why even at the introduction stage we oppose. One does not oppose any Bill, as you know very well, at the very introduction stage unless one feels very strongly against the Bill.

Therefore, while supporting the second part, as far as the first amendment is concerned, I strongly feel that not only the Unions, the Central Unions, have not been consulted, but it will open up the floodgates for the owners to see that contracts are not renewed and retrenchment takes place but at the same time the workers are made to lose heavily as far as their commitments and benefits are concerned. That is the reason why I oppose this Bill at the introduction stage and I would like that the Minister should reply to this point adequately and try to point out to us why this particular amendment is being brought:

SHRI BUTA SINGH : rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you reply or will the Minister of Labour reply ?

* SHRI BUTA SINGH : Partly I am responsible because it is introduction of a Bill and opposition to introduction falls in my jurisdiction as Minister for Parliamentary affairs. Therefore, to that extent I can meet the points of the hon. Members, opposite. I do not say that the contentions that they have made are not relevant, they may in fact be useful, but my hon. colleague will deal with them when he comes to the clauses or provisions of the Bill because they are matters of detail. So far as comprehensive legislation is concerned, I am sure Mr. Veerendra Patil, while replying to the clause by clause discussion and the general discussion, will meet all points

raised by the hon. Members. At this stage, as you know, Sir, the Bill is opposed only on the ground of legislative competence of this very House. I find that the House is quite competent because the subject is in the Concurrent List and Parliament has all the rights to pass this Bill. Therefore, there is hardly any ground for opposing the Bill at this stage.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you go through the proceedings, you will find that at the introduction stage it is not only the legislative competence that is challenged but on some other basic objections also where if we strongly feel we oppose at the introduction stage. I think, the Chair will uphold my point.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am purely on procedure. Opposition can be taken to introduction of a Bill if it does not fall within the legislative competence of the House or if the provisions of the Bill go against the spirit of the Constitution. I find that in this particular Bill no such breach has been highlighted by the hon. Members opposite. Therefore, I do not find any ground for withdrawing the Bill are for not introducing the Bill.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : जो प्वाइंट्स रोज किए गए हैं, उनका जवाब दें, तभी पता चल सकता है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : उसी के लिए आए है। आप प्वाइंट्स रोज कर लें तो मिनिस्टर साहब आपके प्वाइंट्स का जवाब देंगे।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is, when we go to the merits of the case. At the introduction stage, if some basic objections are raised, they should be replied to. I do not mind if the Labour Minister replies.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The objections that have been raised are not so basic that they will interfere with the Constitutional provisions. That is what I have said. Those objections are legitimate objections on the merits of the Bill, and when the hon. Minister deals with the Bill, I am sure he will meet those points...

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : It is not a comprehensive Bill. Therefore, it should be withdrawn; it should not be introduced.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It is comprehensive so far as the provisions of the Bill are concerned. Nothing can be that comprehensive which can satisfy you for all times to come. Tomorrow there may be a situation where even the most comprehensive piece of legislation today can fall short of their comprehension. I am sure my hon. colleague will explain this that at the given time and in the present circumstances, the best method of meeting some of the outstanding problems of the working class is through this Bill. Therefore, I commend the Bill to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Patil, do you want to add anything ?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) :

I do not know why the hon. Members are opposing this Bill. On the other hand, I was under the impression, the hon. Members particularly from the other side would welcome this proposal or this amending Bill. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Members, particularly hon. Members Prof. Madhu Dandavate, that there are certain clauses in the existing Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act with regard to closure, lay-off and retrenchment. What has happened in certain States, particularly in Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan, is that the provisions relating to lay-off and retrenchment have been struck down by the High Court. So far, the employers are taking advantage of it and they have been resorting to closures, retrenchments and lay-offs. With the result, the workers are suffering.

On many occasions, the trade union leaders have demanded in the Labour Ministers' Conference and they have also said that immediately this should be done, if necessary, by an Ordinance. I told the State Governments that I have got certain formalities to be gone through and so I might take my own time. Why not you do that at your level ? What happened was this. I have got the figures and I can quote the figures of the man-days lost during the year 1983 as compared to the man-days lost during the year 1982 and 1981. The man-days lost during the year 1983 are mostly because of closures and lay-offs-not because of strikes. So, the employers are indiscriminately making use of these judgments which have been passed. These clauses have been struck down by the High Courts and

have suggested that the clauses that have been drafted are very bad. They have also given certain suggestions. And, in the light of the suggestions that the High Courts have given, we have, in consultation with the Law Ministry, got them re-drafted and have brought forward this Bill. In regard to the closure, the existing provision in the Industrial Disputes Act have been struck down by the Supreme Court. (*Intrusions*),

PROF. MADHU DANDAVTE : Excuse me. You are dealing with that particular aspect about which the entire House is totally agreed. We do not differ at all. You leave that out. We are supporting it. Our objection is in regard to the first part...

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The hon. Member, Shri Harikesh Bahadur even went to the extent of saying that I must withdraw this Bill and I should bring forward a comprehensive Bill. I will take my own time for bringing forward a comprehensive Bill. What will happen to the workers in the mean-time ?

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : He is satisfied about the first part.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I am opposing this Bill only on the ground that there should have been a provision for other people who are working in the various other sectors. If you are giving me an assurance on that, I have no objection to the introduction of the Bill.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The only objection by Prof. Dandavate is in regard to the interpretation of the definition 'retrenchment'. As regards the definition of 'retrenchment' what has happened is that several courts have interpreted it in several ways. Therefore, we thought that in order to remove the ambiguity and confusion, it should be defined very clearly. Therefore, this definition has been incorporated in this Bill. When there is a contract, after the expiry of it, automatically, the worker who is working under that contract ceases to be an employee. But, the hon. Member, Prof. Dandavate says that even after that, he should be considered as an employee and if his services are terminated, then, he should be declared as retrenched and compensation should be paid to him. How can we do that because, under the agreement, he is supposed to work for a particular period? After the expiry of the agreement, the rela-

tionship between the employer and the employee ceases to exist. Therefore, we wanted to make it very clear.

Once again I make an appeal to the hon. Members that anynow this Bill is going to come up for consideration. At that time, they will have ample opportunities; and, if there are any doubts lurking in their minds, I will be prepared to clear them.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : *rose.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Mehta, please take your seat. Now, I am on my legs.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
आप भी बैठकर बोलिये ।

सभापति महोदय : अगर मैं बैठ जाऊंगा तो आप खड़े हो जायेंगे । इस लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ ।

Let me read out to you the relevant rule, that is. Rule 72. Let me educate them.

'If a motion for leave to introduce the Bill is opposed.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is not a kindergarten. We know all this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You know it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We know all this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, the legislative competence is not challenged. I cannot, therefore, allow a general discussion on this.

Now I shall put this to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947."

(*The motion was adopted.*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Leave is granted. The Minister may now introduce the Bill.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Even I did not say 'no' to this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are now in agreement with the Minister.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Matters under

14.35 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Need to ban plying of cycle rickshaws on New Delhi roads and to provide bank loans to the cycle rickshaw pullers to purchase auto rickshaw?

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD (Kaliabor) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, unlike other metropolitan cities, New Delhi being the Capital of the largest democracy in the world, enjoys an enviable position.

New Delhi is sparsely populated covering vast expanse of land which could be traversed only by fast moving vehicles. This has resulted in manifold increase in the number of motor vehicles running in all directions on New Delhi roads. Under such a situation plying of cycle-rickshaw beyond the walled city of Delhi frequently poses traffic hazards, often resulting in traffic jams and fatal road accidents. It is, therefore, high time that plying of cycle-rickshaws on New Delhi roads should be totally banned.

Sir, a man pulling a cycle rickshaw, sweating profusely in rags under the scorching sun, presents a pitiable sight. Foreign tourists looking at the emaciated figure of a rickshaw puller from a poor image of our living standard. It is also a great health-hazard.

It is, therefore, high time that plying of cycle rickshaws on New Delhi roads is banned on humanitarian grounds. An important point worth taking note of is that the majority of rickshaw-puller are not the owners of the vehicles but they ply on hire basis. They, should, therefore, be provided with soft loans from the nationalised banks to purchase auto-rickshaws.

It would confer on them the ownership of the vehicles, and introduce fast traffic on New Delhi roads thereby minimising traffic jams. This measure would also increase their income and living standard, which would be a step towards economic uplift of weaker sections of our society, enumerated in the 20-point programme of our Prime Minister.

- (ii) Need to reject the proposal for shifting Regional Reference standard Laboratory from Khandagiri near Bhubaneswar to Gauhati.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Regional Reference

Standard Laboratory set up by the Union Food and Civil Supplies Ministry at Khandagiri near Bhubaneswar has been functioning for the last many years. The purpose of setting up this laboratory is to make adequate research on the food and agriculture development in this region. But it is regrettable that efforts are being initiated by a group of officials for the shifting of this regional laboratory to Gauhati. The news of shifting of this laboratory to Gauhati has created a great discontentment among the people of Orissa. Government of India has remarked a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs for the construction of a permanent building for the above regional reference standard laboratory at Khandagiri. A number of schemes have been formulated to undertake full-fledged research work through this laboratory. When the matter has advanced to such an extent the shifting of this laboratory to a far away place like Gauhati will not at all serve the purpose of the people of Orissa.

In view of the above circumstances, I would like to request the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies to reject the proposal for the shifting of this laboratory to Gauhati in order to protect the interests of the agriculturists in Orissa.

- (iii) Need for directing the Bihar government to restore the earlier 'Old Age Pension Scheme in the State.

SHRI R.P. YADAV (Madhepura) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government of Bihar keeping in view the object poverty of the people and also the rapid increase in the number of the citizens below the poverty line, embarked on an 'old-age pension scheme', in conformity with the Prime Minister's 20-point programme.

In the scheme, it was provided that the poverty-stricken people, who had already attained the age of 60 would be entitled to draw pension at Rs. 30/- per mensem.

Subsequently the 'scheme' was converted into 'social Security Pension scheme' which included within its purview the hapless widows and the indigent.

An order has been issued recently to the effect that the social security pension would not exceed 2% in any Block. This has created an ambiguous and an anomalous situation.

The average number of social security pensioners were 6 to 7 per cent of the population which the new dispensation has brought down to 2 per cent. The poor beneficiaries have agitated to secure the ends of justice. Their plight beggars description.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to intervene and prevail upon the Bihar Government to restore the earlier 'old age pension scheme'.

(iv) Need to extend retirement benefits to the casual labour working on Indian Railways.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnu-pur): Sir, I want to draw the attention of Government to a peculiar problem facing the casual labourers working in the Railways. As per the statement of the Minister during the presentation of the Railway Budget, there are about 2,50,000 casual Labour in the Indian Railways and only 25,000 casual labourers in all zones are being confirmed as per the existing rules. As per the present yardstick it will normally take more than a decade for a casual labourer to be confirmed as regular employee. Therefore, when a casual labourer dies in harness even after serving for more than a decade without being confirmed, he is deprived of retirement benefits like gratuity, pension, etc. His family only gets the P. F. contribution of the employee. On the other hand, a regular employee becomes eligible for retirement benefits if he completes a few years of service. This lacuna or injustice meted out to casual labourers can be removed if supernumerary posts are created so that these posts will lapse as and when these casual labourers vacate these posts. This will benefit a casual labourer to get retirement benefits. I urge upon the Government to consider this suggestion sympathetically and save many casual labourers working in the Railways from being deprived of their legitimate retirement benefits due to the lacuna in the rules.

(v) Need to provide alternative cattle feed because of rice bran and cotton seeds being used for extracting oil.

SHRI A. SENAPATHI GOUNDER (Palani): The cattle wealth of our country is going on depleting year by year. We have been feeding cattle with rice bran and cotton seeds. But, now that we have started extracting oil from rice bran and cotton seeds, these two nutritious feed have become scarce for cattle. Also the stalks of high-breed

varieties of paddy being very short, the quantity of hay stalk available to cattle has also lessened. Thus, for the benefit of man, the cattle feed has been curtailed. Previously there was an Animal Welfare Board and even that has become defunct.

There were vast grazing grounds in dry areas and in every Village. After conversion of many dry areas into wet areas, the grazing grounds have become non-existent. Therefore, wherever dry lands are there, grazing field should be given exemption under the Land Ceiling Acts.

Production of green fodder just like N.B. 21 etc. should be increased and supplied at subsidised rates. The present rate of subsidy given is insufficient. Since we need to make oil from rice bran and cotton seeds, we have to find some alternatives as cattle feed.

I request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to take drastic steps for the care of the cattle which is very precious for our economy which is still predominantly agricultural.

(vi) Irregularities and inefficiency in the Handloom corporation and need for importing the lot of weavers.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर): सभापति महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में लगभग नब्बे प्रतिशत हेण्डलूम की इकाइयां हैं जो हेण्डलूम कारपोरेशन में व्याप्त अनियमितताओं तथा उसकी अक्षमता के कारण बन्द पड़ी हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त कारपोरेशन के अधिकारी पावरलूम की धोतियों को खरीद कर सस्ते कपड़े की दुकानों पर मज देते हैं तथा होने वाले लाभ को स्वयं हथिया लेते हैं। परिणाम यह होता है कि हथकरघा के बुने हुए माल का विक्रय नहीं हो पाता है और हथकरघा इकाइयों को बाध्य हो कर बन्द करना पड़ता है। जिन गरीबों को हथकरघा खरीदने के लिए ऋण दिया गया है, उन्हें भुगतान करने में असमर्थता हो रही है। हथकरघा उद्योग में बिचौलियों का भी अंकुश कठोर होता जा रहा है। वे बुनकरों के घरों में करघा लगवा कर उनसे कपड़ा बुनवाते हैं तथा उन्हें अपर्याप्त मजदूरी देकर स्वयं मालामाल हो रहे हैं लगभग 80 से 90 प्रतिशत तक हथकरघे बिचौलियों

द्वारा चलवाये जा रहे हैं। इस प्रकार बुनकरों का बड़े पैमाने पर शोषण हो रहा है और वे अपनी रोजी-रोटी चलाने में भी कठिनाई का अनुभव कर रहे हैं।

अतः मैं माननीय उद्योग मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस प्रकार हथकरघों तथा पावरलूम इकाइयों में व्याप्त घोर अनियमितताओं एवं शोषण की प्रक्रिया की अविलम्ब जाँच कराई जाय तथा कमियों को दूर करके इकाइयों को वांछित तरीके से चलाने के लिए उपयुक्त वातावरण बनाया जाय, ताकि इनमें लगे हुए बुनकरों का शोषण समाप्त हो तथा वे अपनी रोजी-रोटी अच्छी प्रकार से चला सकें। हथकरघा इकाइयों के लिए कच्चा माल उपलब्ध कराना तथा बने हुए माल की समुचित विक्रय की व्यवस्था कराना, इन इकाइयों को स्वस्थ बनाने के लिए अत्यावश्यक है, क्योंकि इनके साथ लाखों बुनकरों की रोजी-रोटी का प्रश्न सम्बद्ध है।

(vi) Reported investments by banks of J and K State in other States and need to Scrutinise their operational strategy in Jammu and Kashmir.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) :

There is urgent need to organise industrial activity in Jammu & Kashmir as this area remained by and large neglected. The State's share in the national investment in the public sector industries has remained as low as 0.06%. Under these circumstances, investments are required to be mobilised for industrial venture by promising entrepreneurs.

The Banking Sector in J & K has not come forward to help the State's march towards industrial development. The Banks have, as a rule, effected investments outside the J & K State and helped the investment-boom elsewhere.

My contention is that the nationalised Banks in the State have invested 92% of their deposits outside the J & K State.

I request the Finance Minister to look into the matter.

The Reserve Bank of India should be asked to investigate into the matter. In fact,

the entire operational strategy of Banks in the State of J & K requires scrutiny.

(viii) Need to provide the lepers with medical facility accommodation, jobs, etc.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान एक अत्यन्त ही लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली के विभिन्न भुग्गी भोपड़ी में सैकड़ों की संख्या में कुष्ठरोगी नारकीय जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। भारतीय भिक्षावृत्ति निरोध कानून के अन्तर्गत भिक्षाटन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है। भिक्षाटन जो पेट पालने का घंघा था वह भी समाप्त हो गया है और सरकार के द्वारा भी उनके रहने, खाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। फलस्वरूप कई कुष्ठ रोगियों की भूख से मृत्यु भी हो गई है। ये कुष्ठ रोगी दिल्ली के रामनगर, तिलक नगर और पश्चिम दिल्ली के अन्य भागों में दयनीय स्थिति में हैं। इनके इलाज की भी कोई समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है जबकि कुष्ठ रोग एक बिल्कुल ही दयारे-बल रोग है। देश में लाखों की संख्या में कुष्ठ रोगी हैं।

केन्द्र सरकार ने तो लेप्रासी एक्ट निरस्त कर दिया है लेकिन राज्य सरकारों ने तो उसे समाप्त नहीं किया है। लेप्रासी एक्ट फेडरल ला है। सरकार ने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में भी कुष्ठ रोग को जैसे समाप्त करने का प्रावधान किया है वह सिर्फ कागज में है। 20 फरवरी, 1984 को इंटरनेशनल लेप्रासी कान्फ्रेंस दिल्ली में हुई थी जिसमें माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी एवं प्रधानमंत्री जी ने भी भाग लिया था। उसके बावजूद भी उनकी स्थिति ज्यों की ज्यों है।

अतः सरकार से मांग है कि सरकार मानवीय दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हुए कुष्ठ रोगियों के इलाज, खाने एवं रहने की व्यवस्था करे तथा जिन राज्यों में यह एक्ट अभी तक समाप्त नहीं किया गया है, उन राज्यों को भी उसे समाप्त करने के लिए कहा जाए।

289 *Delhi Mopl. Corp (2nd VAISAKHA 12, 1906 (SAKA) Delhi Dev. (Amdt.) 290 Amdt.) Bill, Punjab Mopl. Bill and Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill*

(ix) Need to enhance the financial grant given to Secunderabad Cantt. to provide minimum basic amenities.

* SHRI NANDI YELLIAH (Siddipet) : Secunderabad is one of the major and prominent cantonments in the country. For the past many years, its financial position is becoming more and more critical. Its income is dwindling whereas expenditure is increasing by leaps and bounds. Last year, its income was only Rs. 88,83,265/- whereas the expenditure was Rs. 1,13,74,687/-. Since it is directly administered by the Union Government, the state government's developmental programmes naturally do not extend to this area, with the result that the entire area was kept out of any developmental activities so far. This area has no educational medical and drainage facilities. The roads too are in very bad shape.

Many of the residents in this area belong to scheduled caste and socially and economically weaker sections.

Hence, I request the Hon. Minister for Defence to kindly enhance the present grant upto Rs. 10 crores to this Cantonment for this year onwards so that at least the minimum basic amenities can be provided to the people living there.

14.48 hrs.

DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, PUNJAB MUNICIPAL (NEW DELHI AMENDMENT) BILL, DELHI DEVELOPMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL, AND PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTATION OF UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS) AMENDMENT BILL.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we will take up the next item in the List of Business. I may inform the hon. Members that it has been mentioned in the List of Business that Items Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 19 will be discussed together. Now, Mr. Venkatasubbaiah to move the Bill.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : I beg to move † :

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister may also move the Motion under Rule 388, under item 15 of the List of Business.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I beg to move :

"That this House do suspend the proviso to rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the Motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Punjab Municipal (New Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1983, inasmuch as it is dependent upon the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1983."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : "That this House do suspend the proviso to rule 66 of the Rules of procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Punjab Municipal (New Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1983, inasmuch as it is dependent upon the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1983."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as in force in New Delhi, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman, I am moving these two Bills for consideration.

The problem of encroachments on public land and unauthorised constructions in Delhi has been causing concern. It is a matter of regret that such encroachments have also been a hindrance at times in the implementation of the Master Plan and the Planned development of the territory. The local authorities have been finding it difficult to tackle this problem effectively despite efforts made in this direction. They have pointed out that the existing provisions of the law do not act as sufficient deterrent to check unauthorised construction and at times they

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

291. Delhi Municipal Corp (2nd Amdt.) Bill, Punjab Mcpl. (New Delhi Amdt.) Bill,

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have particularly pointed out that unscrupulous persons are circumventing the provisions of the existing law and continue to make unauthorised constructions under the cover of stay orders obtained from the courts.

Accordingly, the Government has brought forward the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1983, along with the Punjab Municipal (New Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1983, the Delhi Development (Amendment) Bill, 1983 and the public premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 1983, which have been separately introduced in the House, to make legal provisions to deal more effectively with the problems of encroachments on public land and unauthorised constructions in Delhi.

The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1983, Provides among other things for the following changes in the Act, namely :

(i) To give the Commissioner the power to seal unauthorised erection or work or of the premises in which such erection or work is being carried on or has been completed. Such seal can be removed only by the Commissioner for the purpose of demolition of such erection or work or in pursuance of an order made by the Appellate Tribunal or the Administrator of the Union Territory of Delhi in an appeal made under the provisions of the Act;

(ii) To provide for appeals against certain notices issued or orders made under the provisions of the Act to an Appellate Tribunal, and to provide for the constitution of the Appellate Tribunal, or the Tribunals for the purpose of hearing such appeals. Further appeal against the order of the Appellate Tribunal would lie to the Administrator of the Union Territory of Delhi. Orders on such appeals will be final and no Civil Court shall have any jurisdiction;

(iii) To change the penalty of fine now specified for certain offences under the Act to include imprisonment also and to make some of the offences cognizable ;

(iv) To make certain other changes of a consequential and minor nature.

(v) In respect of certain offences, the amendment seeks to enhance the punishment. In order to obviate likelihood of harassment, the power to launch prosecution in such cases

will be exercised by an officer not below the rank of a Deputy Commissioner.

I am sure, the House will appreciate the need for these legislative provisions.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as in force in New Delhi, be taken into consideration”.

While moving the motion for consideration and passing of the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1983, I explained the need for amending the law in order to tackle effectively the problem of encroachments on public land and unauthorised constructions in Delhi.

Accordingly, the Government has brought forward the Punjab Municipal (New Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1983, alongwith the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1983, the Delhi Development (Amendment) Bill, 1983 and the public premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 1983 which have been separately introduced in the House, to make legal provisions to deal more effectively with the problem of encroachments on public land and unauthorised constructions in Delhi.

The Punjab Municipal (New Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1983 mainly provides for the following :

(i) To give the New Delhi Municipal Committee the power to seal the premises under unauthorised construction. Such seal can be removed only by the Committee for the purpose of altering or demolishing such building or in pursuance of an order made by the Appellate Tribunal or the Administrators of the Union Territory of Delhi in an appeal made under the provisions of the Act;

(ii) To provide for appeals in cases relating to encroachments on public lands, unauthorised constructions and similar matters in New Delhi which shall lie to Appellate Tribunals and not to Civil Courts.

(iii) To change the penalty of fine now specified for certain offences under the Act to include imprisonment also and to make some of the offences cognisable.

293 *Delhi Mcpl. Corp (2nd VAISAKHA 12, 1906 (SAKA) Delhi Dev. (Amdt.) 294 Amdt.) Bill, Punjab Mcpl. (New Delhi Amdt.) Bill, Bill and Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill,*

(iv) To make certain other changes of a consequential/minor nature.

(v) In respect of certain offences, the amendment seeks to enhance the punishment. In order to obviate likelihood of harassment the power to launch prosecution in such cases will be exercised only by officers not below the rank of the Secretary of the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

I am sure the House will appreciate the need for these legislative provisions.

I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motions Moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as in force in New Delhi, be taken into consideration"

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : On behalf of Shri Buta Singh, I beg to move :

That this House do suspend the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Delhi Development (Amendment) Bill, 1983, inasmuch as it is dependent upon the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1983.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House do suspend the proviso to rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Delhi Development (Amendment) Bill, 1983, inasmuch as it is dependent upon the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1983."

(The motion was adopted)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : On behalf of Shri Buta Singh, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Development Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

On behalf of Shri Buta Singh, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, be taken into consideration."

While moving these two Bills for consideration, I would like to give you the background of the first Bill, that is the Delhi Development (Amendment) Bill.

Sir, the problem of encroachment of public land and unauthorised construction in Delhi has been causing concern as the Local Authorities have been finding it difficult to tackle the same effectively despite efforts made in this direction. The Delhi Administration and the Local Authorities have pointed out that the existing provisions of the Law are not acting as sufficient deterrent to check unauthorised construction. They have particularly pointed out that unscrupulous persons are circumventing the provisions of the existing law and continue unauthorised construction under the cover of stay orders obtained from the court.

Accordingly, Government has brought forward the Delhi Development (Amendment) Bill 1983, along with the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1983, the Punjab Municipal (New Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1983 and the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 1983 which have been separately introduced in the House to make legal provisions to deal more effectively with the problem of encroachment on public land and unauthorised construction in Delhi.

15 hrs.

The Delhi Development (Amendment) Bill, 1983 mainly provides :

- (i) Unauthorised construction be made cognisable offence, providing for punishment (a) of rigorous imprisonment upto three years for setting up an unauthorised colony without a lay-out plan sanctioned by the competent authority; and (b) simple imprisonment upto six months or fine upto Rs. 5,000/- or both for individual cases of unauthorised construction ;

295 *Delhi Municipal Corp (2nd MAY 2, 1984 Amdt.) Bill, Punjab Mcpl. (New Delhi Amdt.) Bill,*

- (ii) Construction materials and other aids being used in unauthorised construction be seized;
- (iii) The premises under unauthorised construction be sealed, and appeals in cases relating to encroachment on public lands, unauthorised construction and similar matters in Delhi shall lie to Appellate Tribunals and not to Civil Courts.

I am sure the House will appreciate the need for these legislative provisions.

I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

I also beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, be taken into consideration.”

The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 was enacted mainly to provide for speedy and summary eviction of unauthorised occupants from public premises, recovery of rent or damages in respect of public premises and for certain incidental matters.

Of late, cases of unauthorised occupation in public premises (especially in the Union Territory of Delhi) had been on the increase. It has been the experience that the existing provisions of the law are not effective to remove unauthorised occupants from the public premises.

The Government, has therefore, brought forward Delhi Development (Amendment) Bill, 1983, Delhi Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1983, Punjab Municipal (New Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1983, and the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 1983. While the provisions of the first three Amendment Bills extend to the Union Territory of Delhi/New Delhi, the provisions of the last Bill extend to the whole of India.

The following are the salient features of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 1983 :

- (i) Under the existing provisions, the Estate Officer is required to make an order directing the demolition of

Delhi Dev. (Amdt.) Bill and 296 Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill

unauthorised construction within a period of not less than seven days or more than fifteen days to be specified in the order, and no such order shall, be made unless the person concerned has been given a show cause notice. It is proposed to delete the provision regarding the reference to the specific period to be mentioned in the order for demolition, and to provide only for a period of not less than seven days for the showcause notice ;

- (ii) It is proposed to empower the Estate Officer, whereby he can make an order directing the sealing of unauthorised construction ;
- (iii) It is proposed to create a new offence of unlawful occupation of any public premises and to make it punishable with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000/- or with both.

Opportunity has also been availed to increase the penalty by way of fine now provided for occupying the public premises by an evicted person without authority for such occupation ;

- (iv) It is also proposed to make the offences under the Act cognisable. A person can be arrested, however, only on the complaint of, or upon information received from certain specified officers.

I move that both the Bills be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIMAN Motions moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Development Act, 1957, be taken into consideration.”

“That the Bill further to amend the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, be taken into consideration.

Now Sushil Bhattacharyya.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHAYYA (Burdwan) : Sir, we have four Bills before us, namely, Delhi Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, Punjab Municipal (New Delhi Amendment) Bill, Delhi Development (Amendment) Bill, and the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill.

297 *Delhi Mcpl. Corp (2nd VAISAKHA Amdt.) Bill, Punjab Mcpl. (New Delhi Amdt.) Bill,*

Sir, these Bills aim at developing Delhi according to plan, and preventing encroachments and unauthorised constructions on Public or Private land and Public Premises here and there, because interested parties encroach upon private and public premises and construct on them unauthorisedly on the one hand ; and on the other, go to the court and get stay orders against competent authorities which are quasi-legal bodies only, and thus frustrate the aims and objectives of the existing acts, through inordinate delay in settling the disputes. It is said in the Bill that it has become necessary to amend the present Acts to strengthen the law for quick disposal of cases and to stop such encroachments and unauthorised construction and to make such offences as cognizable offences with more stringent punishment for the offenders and at the same time to make such cases out of the jurisdiction of the civil courts and place them before a specially constituted appellate tribunal.

Apparently the proposed amendments are in the right direction specially when encroachments in industrial and commercial centres have become rampant and are often resorted to under political patronage and surely such illegal actions need to be checked. But at the same time some changes in the proposed amendment are needed before the Bills are passed to make them effective and purposeful.

The proposed tribunal is to constitute of one man only. There should be more than one judge not only to ensure justice but to make it convincing to the people in general also.

A time limit, too, should be fixed for the disposal of the cases to make the intended quick disposal of the cases possible. Otherwise, the main purpose of the Bill will be defeated.

Again there is the tricky question of territorial jurisdiction. At present there are multiple authorities for the Union Territory of Delhi which often lead to overlapping and duplication and consequently delay in work and confusion all around. There should be a clear cut demarcation of jurisdiction between the appellate tribunals. At the same time coordination among the bodies like D.M.C., N.D.M.C. and D.D.A., is a pre-condition for the successful implementation

12, 1906 (SAKA) *Delhi Dev. (Amdt.) 298 Bill and Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill,*

of the provisions of the proposed amendment, of the Bills.

It is seen that sometimes water connections have been given to unauthorised houses and house taxes are being collected by the municipal authorities. This should be strictly checked.

The final say in the matter of appeals against the competent authority or the appellate tribunal rests with the administrator. If he is appointed on political consideration, undesirable pressure and manipulation cannot be ruled out. Unless the possibility of putting such pressure on an Administrator is checked, the efficacy of the amendments remains doubtful.

Again there is also a danger in the case of D.D.A. The D.D.A. acquires land from the individuals at a very cheap rate and sells it after reclamation at exorbitantly high price, that is beyond the reach of a common man. This causes resentment among the seller of the land and the intending purchaser of modest means. In fact, developed land goes to the well off sections only much to the resentment of the common man. So, this is also one of the reasons for encroachment.

I quote from the Thirty-sixth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) of the Estimates Committee (1978-79) : —

“The main reasons for encroachments and unauthorised constructions is the influx of a very large number of population from rural areas or other parts of the country in Delhi. It was estimated in 1975 that there was a need for about 90,000 dwelling units per annum in Delhi whereas the total construction has been about, 15,000 houses per annum only. It is because of this pressure on land that encroachments and unauthorised constructions occur.”

This is at page 6 of the report.

Today, after nine years the problem has become more acute and needs a different sort of approach, a different outlook for solving it. For “shelter, like food” as the same Estimates Committee in its 36th report commented, “is a basic and irreplaceable human need. It cannot be controlled or suppressed by issue of orders as was sought to be done

299 *Delhi Municipal Corp (2nd MAY 2, 1984 - Delhi Dev. (Amdt.) Bill and 300 Amdt.) Bill Punjab Mcpl. (New Delhi Amdt.) Bill, Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill,*

in Delhi by DDA. If shelter is not provided at reasonable cost by public authorities to the low income families these families cannot but be driven into the scrupulous hands of the operators in the clandestine and illegal urban land market and are left with no other alternative but to resort to encroachments in public land, unauthorised construction. The Committee feel that encroachments and unauthorised construction cannot be checked only through legal sanctions which no doubt, help to a limited extent. The real solution to this problem lies in launching massive time-bound programmes of land development and to make available the land sites and ready-made houses to the needy families at reasonable price."

Before I conclude, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that from time to time the Government has been forced to regularise some of the unauthorised colonies and to provide civic amenities there. More such colonies were possible should be regularised in the interest of the common man who deserves a sympathetic consideration. And in cases where eviction has become inevitable to stop unplanned and haphazard development, the victims of such eviction should be provided with alternative sites.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, ये जो चार बिल प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं : डेल्ही म्यूनिसिपल कॉर्पोरेशन (सैंकण्ड एमेंडमेंट) बिल, पंजाब म्यूनिसिपल (न्यू डेल्ही एमेंडमेंट) बिल, डेल्ही डेवेलपमेंट (एमेंडमेंट) बिल, पब्लिक प्रिमिसिस (एविकशन आफ अन-एथाराइज्ड आकुपेंट्स) एमेंडमेंट बिल, मैं इनका समर्थन करता हूँ।

इस देश की आवादी बहुत तेजी के साथ बढ़ रही है। दिल्ली की आवादी भी बढ़ रही है और बाहर से हर साल दो लाख लोग यहाँ आ रहे हैं। इन सब लोगों के रहने के लिए कोई न कोई स्थान होना चाहिए।

श्री चिस्त बसु (बारसाट) : उन्हें राजस्थान भेज देना चाहिए।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : अगर उन्हें राजस्थान में भेज देंगे, तो बेचारे ज्यादा दुख पाएंगे। वहाँ रेत ही रेत है। अगर उन्होंने रेत फाँकनी हो, तो वहाँ भेज दीजिए। वहाँ उन्हें गंगा किनारे पर भोजना चाहिए, जहाँ पानी मिल सकता है।

मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि दिल्ली की 70 लाख की आवादी के लिए डी डी ए या अन्य एजेन्सियों के द्वारा जो मकान बनाए गए हैं वह पूरे नहीं होते हैं। यहाँ की डेवेलपमेंट एथारिटी का मुख्य फर्ज तो यह था कि वह 70 लाख की आवादी के लिए प्लान तैयार करती कि किस-किस जगह कौन-कौन सी कोलोनीज बनाई जायेंगी मिडिल इनकम ग्रुप के लिए कहां-2 बनाई जायेंगी और कम आमदनी वालों के लिए कहां कहां बनाई जायेंगी और किस तरीके से उनको बसाया जायेगा। यह व्यवस्था उमकी ओर से होनी चाहिए थी लेकिन डेवेलपमेंट एथारिटी के सुपुर्द तो दूसरी व्यवस्था कर दी गई, मकान बनाने की जगहसे कि सारी व्यवस्था गड़बड़ हो गई। इसकी वजह से मकानात बनाने की जो एक योजना बननी चाहिए थी वह ठप्प हो गई और जितनी तेजी से यह काम भागे बढ़ना चाहिए था वह नहीं बढ़ रहा है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ इस एथारिटी में कोई न कोई परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। इस ओर गृह मंत्री जी और हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर को विशेष तबज्यह देनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ प्लान बनाने के लिए एक अलग एथारिटी होनी चाहिए और एग्जीक्यूशन के लिए अलग एथारिटी होनी चाहिये। यहाँ पर तो दोनों एक ही बन गई हैं जिससे सारा मामला गड़बड़ हो रहा है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यहाँ की व्यवस्था को आप सुधारना चाहते हैं, अन-अथाराइज्ड कालोनीज को रोकना चाहते हैं और आवश्यकतानुसार पब्लिक को मकान उपलब्ध कराना चाहते हैं, चाहे मकान बना करके या कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज को जमीन एलाट करके या किन्हीं अन्य संस्थाओं जैसे ऐल आई सी व दूसरी पाइ-

नॅजियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस की मदद लेकर मकान बनवाने की व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं और साथ ही साथ अन-अथराइज्ड अक्युपेशन को रोकना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिये बहुत बड़े स्केल पर आपको प्लान बनाना होगा। बरना यह हालत दिनोदिन बिगड़ती ही चली जायेगी। इन चार कानूनों के अलावा यदि और कभी कानून यहां पर ले आये तो उससे कोई लाभ नहीं होगा बल्कि इसके लिये तो आपको ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी होगी जिससे कि मकान बनाये जा सकें और लोगों को उपलब्ध हो सकें- यह सरकार का परम कर्तव्य भी है कि वह लोगों के लिये रहने की व्यवस्था करे-चाहे आप उनको मकान बनाकर दीजिये या प्लाट दीजिये जिस पर वे अपने मकान बना सकें।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर बड़े-बड़े लोगों ने जो एंक्विजिमेंट कर रखा है या जिन्होंने रिहायशी मकान बना कर उसको कामशियल में तब्दील कर दिया- उनके खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया जा रहा है। उनके खिलाफ कोई काग्नित्रेवल आफेंस दर्ज नहीं किया जाता। छोटे-छोटे लोगों को आपके इंस्पेक्टर्स तंग कर सकते हैं लेकिन जिन्होंने बड़ी बड़ी जमीनें दबा रखी हैं उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि यहां पर बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों द्वारा जो नाजायज कब्जे कर लिये गये हैं उनके खिलाफ कितने मुकदमे दर्ज करवाये गये हैं, कितने लोगों के मकान तुड़वाये गये हैं और कितने लोगों के ऊपर जुर्माने दिये हैं या सजायें मिली हैं? एक तरफ तो लोग जमीनें हड़प कर एक प्राफिटेबल बिजनेस बनाकर, उनको बेच रहे हैं तो उनके खिलाफ आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है? दूसरे आपने जो जमीन अपने हाथ में ली उस पर कितनी हाउसिंग कालोनीज बनाई या कोऑपरेटिव बेसिस पर प्लाट बना कर दिये जिससे कि गरीब लोगों को रहने के लिये मकान उपलब्ध हो सकें?

जब तक आप बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर इसके लिये व्यवस्था नहीं कर पायेंगे यह समस्या सुलभ

नहीं पायेगी। यह जो आप दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन (सैकंड एमेंडमेंट) बिल लाए हैं और पंजाब नगर पालिका (नई दिल्ली संशोधन) विधेयक लाए हैं यह खास तौर से नई दिल्ली और पुरानी दिल्ली के बीच में जो लोगों ने नाजायज कब्जे कर रखे हैं, उनके संबंध में हैं और मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि ये जो नाजायज कब्जे किये हुए हैं, ये ऐसे लोगों ने किये हैं, जिनकी एप्रोच कोर्ट तक है और वे लोग कोर्ट में जा कर स्ट्रे प्राप्त कर लेते हैं और फिर 10, 10 और 20, 20 साल तक स्ट्रे रहना है और कुछ नहीं होता है। इस बीच में वे अपने मकान बना डालते हैं। अब जरूर आप ने इस में उन को सील करने की व्यवस्था की है मगर मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह कानून उस चीज को खत्म करने के लिए सफीशियेन्ट होगा और आपके अधिकारी इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कर पाएंगे जिससे गैर-कानूनी कब्जे न हों। आप के अधिकारियों की उनके साथ मिलीभगत है और बहुत से आपके अधिकारियों ने बड़ी बड़ी जमीनें लेकर अपने मकान बना लिये हैं और रिहायशी मकानों को कमशियल मकानों में बदल दिया है। इस प्रकार की भी शिकायतें हैं। आप ने उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की है, जिससे यह व्यवस्था सुचारू रूप से चल सके।

आप ने एक ट्रिब्यूनल का प्रावधान किया है मगर वह ट्रिब्यूनल इमीजिएटली ठीक प्रकार से इस चीज को देख सकेगा और जो लोग इन्साफ चाहते हैं, क्या उन को इन्साफ मिल सकेगा। आप ने इस के लिए ऐसे अधिकारी को नियुक्त करने की बात कही है जो सेण्ट्स जज के मुकाबले कर अधिकारी हो या जिस को कम से कम दस वर्ष का कानून का तजुर्बा हो। आप ने ऐसे अधिकारी को नियुक्त करने की बात कही है मगर क्या इस ट्रिब्यूनल के जरिये आम लोगों को इन्साफ मिल सकेगा और बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों ने जो नाजायज कब्जे कर रखे हैं, उनके खिलाफ यह ट्रिब्यूनल ठीक प्रकार से व्यवस्था कर सकेगा। इस बात को देखने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। आप

ऐसे अधिकारी को वहाँ पर लगाइए जो जल्दी से जल्दी फैसला कर सके और सरकारी जमीनों पर जो नाजायज कब्जा लोग करते हैं, उस प्रकार के लोगों को अलग कर सके। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था बहुत आवश्यक है।

आपने इसमें सजा की बात भी रखी है। अधिकारियों के द्वारा एफ०आई०आर दर्ज कराई जाएगी और उस के बेसिस पर कागनीजेन्स लिया जायेगा मगर मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि बहुत का एफ०आई०आर० दर्ज कराई जायेंगे क्योंकि बड़े बड़े लोग जो नाजायज कब्जा करते हैं वे अधिकारियों की मिलीभगत से ही करते हैं और उन की बजह से नाजायज कब्जे जमीनों पर हो जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ आपने कोई कार्यवाही की है, जिन्होंने नाजायज कब्जे करवाए हैं उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही हो सके, ऐसी व्यवस्था आप ने अपनाई है। जिन लोगों को आप ने रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराने के लिए कहा है, ऐसे अधिकारियों के ऊपर भी कोई निगरानी की व्यवस्था आप ने की है क्योंकि इन की मिलीभगत से ही जमीनों पर कब्जे हो जाते हैं और यह आदमी ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। इन सारी व्यवस्थाओं को देखने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। अगर इस चीज को ध्यान में रखा गया, तब तो कुछ फायदा होगा वरना कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन के सम्बन्ध में जो आप ने आबजेक्ट्स एन्ड रीजन्स में रखा है, वह इस तरह से है :

“...growth of unauthorised colonies, encroachment on public streets, unauthorised constructions on public and private lands and conversion of residential constructions into commercial complexes have assumed alarming proportions.”

ऐसा कौन कौन लोगों ने किया है। कम-शियल काम्प्लेन्सेज के बारे में मैं खासतौर से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कौन लोग हैं, जिन्होंने रेजीडेंशियल प्लोट्स को कर्मशियल काम्प्लेन्सेज में बदल दिया है। तथा इस सम्बन्ध में आप के पास पूरी जानकारी है। जिन लोगों ने रेजीडें-

शियल कोलोनीज को कर्मशियल का काम्प्लेन्सेज में तब्दील कर दिया है, उनके खिलाफ आपके पास कोई रिपोर्ट आई है।

वे कौन-कौन लोग हैं जिन्होंने इस प्रकार से लाभ उठाया है और उन लाभ उठाने वालों के खिलाफ आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

हमने दिल्ली में देखा है कि अलग अलग बाजार बने हुए हैं। कोई लोहे का, कोई लकड़ी का और कपड़े चूने का बाजार है। उन बाजारों में सड़कें सामानों से भरी हुई है। ऐसी अव्यवस्था हमें दिल्ली में ही देखने को मिलती है, और कहीं देखने को नहीं मिलती है कि व्यापारी लोग सरकारी सड़कों पर कब्जा कर लें और उनको यूज करते रहें, उन पर आने-जाने वाले लोगों के लिये मनाही हो जाए। इस प्रकार की बात नई दिल्ली में तो नहीं है, पुगनी दिल्ली में इस प्रकार की अव्यवस्था बहुत है। इससे आवागमन के साधन निश्चित तरीके से रुक जाते हैं। इसलिए इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है कि सड़कों पर, छोटी-छोटी गलियों में लोग नाजायज कब्जा न करें और उससे आवागमन के साधन न रुक जायें। इन चीजों को रोकना बहुत आवश्यक है।

इसी तरीके से आपने स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजेक्ट्स एन्ड रीजन्स में दिया है :

Prosecution for such unauthorised construction has also not proved effective because of imposition of meagre fines by courts.”

पहले टाइम का आपने जिक्र किया है कि कानून कोई खास इफेक्टिव नहीं हुआ, इसलिए आपने अब सख्त कानून बनाया है, सजा और फाइन को बढ़ाया है। मगर आज तक के कानून में जो सजा थी, उसके कितने केसिज हैं जिनमें कि सजा दी गई हो ? यह अनअथोराइज्ड एन्क्रोचमेंट छोटे-मोटे लोग नहीं करते हैं। छोटे-मोटे लोगों का सामान तो आप गाड़ियों में भर कर ले जाते हैं लेकिन बड़े बड़े लोग जो अनअथोराइज्ड एन्क्रोचमेंट करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ

आप इस कानून के तहत किस तरह से कार्यवाही करेंगे ? वे लोग आपकी पकड़ में बहुत कम आते हैं और आपके अधिकारी उनसे घबराते हैं । जब आप यह कानून बना रहे हैं तो निश्चित तरीके से इसकी पालना होनी चाहिए और जब कानून की पालना होती है तो उसका निश्चित तरीके से इफेक्ट भी पड़ता है । जो आपने अब प्रावधान किये हैं, वह अच्छा है । अगर इसका सक्ती से पालन किया जायेगा तो इसका बहुत बड़ा लाभ मिलेगा ।

एक बात मैं नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ । आजकल नई दिल्ली में भी एन्कोचमेंट हो रहे हैं । जहाँ पहले होटल नहीं बन सकते थे आज वहाँ होटल बन रहे हैं जिसकी वजह से आज नई दिल्ली में ऐसा प्रदूषण हो रहा है जो पहले नहीं था । जगह-जगह पर अनअथोराइज्ड होटल बन रहे हैं, अनअथो-राइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शन हो रहा है । कितने ही बहु-मंजिले मकान अब बन रहे हैं जिनकी कि पहले इजाजत नहीं थी । तथा आपने इस तरह के बहु-मंजिले मकान बनाने की इजाजत लोगों को दी है, आप के डिपार्टमेंट ने दी है ? आपके डिपार्टमेंट को यह देखना चाहिए कि पहले जिस तरह से नई दिल्ली के वातावरण और वायुमंडल को शुद्ध रखने की व्यवस्था थी, अब वह व्यवस्था भंग की जा रही है । नई दिल्ली के वायुमंडल को दूषित करने वालों को आप किस तरह से रोकने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं, किस तरह से उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ? आज जहाँ चाहे आदमी बैठ जाता है और उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है । पहले ऐसा नहीं था । एक बफा आदमी जब कहीं अपना जमाव कर लेता है तो फिर उसको हटाने में संकट पैदा होता है । इस को आपके अधिकारियों को देखना चाहिए । नई दिल्ली में जो अनअथोराइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शन हो रहे हैं, इल्लीगल एन्कोचमेंट हो रहे हैं, बहु-मंजिले मकान बनाने की लोग कोशिश कर रहे हैं, आपने एक बहु-मंजिले मकान को तुड़वाया भी है, इस तरह की जो लोग कार्यवाही कर

रहे हैं उनके खिलाफ सक्ती से निपटने की बहुत आवश्यकता है ।

डी डी ए के बारे में मैं खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है । इस के लिए आप बड़े मैदान पर अलग अलग विंग कायम कर दीजिए । प्लानिंग विंग, एनीक्यूटिव विंग, इस तरह से अलग-अलग विंग जब तक कायम नहीं करेंगे तब तक डी.डी.ए. की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं हो पाएगी । जिस तरह से आप विकास करना चाहते हैं, उस तरह से नहीं हो पाएगा । एन्कोचमेंट, इल्लीगल कंस्ट्रक्शन, अन-अथोराइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शन को आप रोक नहीं पाएंगे । इसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े पैमाने पर छोटे प्लाटों की एक योजना बनाई जानी चाहिए । ऐसे प्लाट जिनमें एक कमरा, रसोई और गुसलखाना आदि बन सके । अलग अलग क्षेत्रों में इस तरह की योजना बनाई जाए और कोआपरेटिव सोसाय-टीज या निजी तौर पर इनको आर्बिट्रि किया जाना चाहिए । इससे डेवलपमेंट ठीक तरह से हो सकेगा । समस्याएं दूर होंगी और दिल्ली का विकास ठीक प्रकार से हो सकेगा । इसके साथ ही बड़े लोगों को भी दण्ड देने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए ताकि लोगों को इसका पता लग सके । तभी आप अव्यवस्था को रोक पायेंगे । कानूनों का पालन किया जाएगा तभी दिल्ली का सौंदर्य बरकार रह सकेगा । इसकी बराबर कोशिश की जानी चाहिए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन सभी बिलों का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : समापति जी, दिल्ली की आबादी बढ़ने से सबसे बड़ी समस्या मकानों की पैदा हो गई है । जो उद्देश्य मंत्री महोदय ने दिए हैं, पता नहीं वे पूरे होंगे या नहीं होंगे । मैं उन गरीब लोगों की समस्याओं की ओर इशारा करना चाहता हूँ, रेड़ी वाले, सड़को पर काम करने वाले को दूर दराज, देहात से अपने पैर की मूस को खरप करने के

लिए दिल्ली में आते हैं। डी. डी. ए. ने हरियाणा उत्तरप्रदेश तक सारी जमीन पर कब्जा कर लिया है। किसानों से सस्ते दामों पर जमीन को लेकर डाल दिया है। दो लाख लोग हर वर्ष दिल्ली में आ रहे हैं उनके आवास के लिये सरकार के पास कोई योजना है या नहीं है।

एक तरफ तो यह आवास की समस्या है और दूसरी तरफ आप देखिये क्या हो रहा है। मैं उन लोगों का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता और न ही मैं किसी पार्टी विशेष पर आक्षेप लगाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन राजनीतिज्ञ और नौकरशाह लोग मिलकर के लोगों से अवैध कब्जा करवा रहे हैं और उनसे पैसा ले रहे हैं। इस सदन के लोगों का मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, संसद सदस्यों और बड़े बड़े नौकरशाह दिल्ली की जमीनों पर अवैध कब्जे करवा रहे हैं।

15.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

जिस गरीब आदमी ने रेहड़ी चलाकर और अपने तन का कपड़ा काटकर दस-बीस गज जमीन ली है, उस पर यह कानून लागू होगा। जो आपके नौकरशाह या राजनीतिज्ञ आज कालोनियां बना रहे हैं, क्या उन पर भी यह कानून लागू होगा? मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उन अवैध कालोनियों में जाएं और मालूम करें कि जमीन किसने दी है? हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश के स्थानों से लाकर किसने बसाया था? कानून के शिकार वही गरीब आदमी होंगे जो मजदूरी करते हैं। डी० डी० ए० द्वारा किसानों से दस-बीस रुपए गज के हिसाब से जमीन ले ली जाती है और एक-एक दो-दो हजार रुपए गज के हिसाब से बेच दी जाती है। अगर, आप किसानों और मजदूरों को जमीन नहीं देते हैं तो क्या अवैध कब्जों को रोक पायेंगे? जो राजनीतिज्ञ नम्बर दो का पैसा लगाकर कालोनियां बसा रहे हैं, उनकी जांच करायी जाए। वह चाहे किसी भी पार्टी के नेता हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। बिना अफसरों के इशारे और बिना नेताओं को पैसा दिए, यह काम नहीं हो सकता है। आप

यमुनापार चले जाइए। वहां शिविर नहीं पड़े है और न ही कोई सफाई की व्यवस्था है। जब बरसात आती है तो चारों तरफ पानी भर जाता है। पच्चीस रुपए डवलपमेंट चार्ज लेने के बाद भी कोई डवलपमेंट का कार्य आप नहीं कर पाते हैं। पब्लिक प्रेमिसेस एक्विजिशन आफ अन-आथोराइज्ड आक्यूपेट्स अमेंडमेंट बिल-1983 का क्षेत्र पूरे देश में होगा। सीलिंग एक्ट लागू होने के बाद भी ए० डी० एम० की कोर्ट्स में जमीनों के क्षेत्र अन्डर-कसीडरेशन हैं। उसकी परमिशन के बगैर और बिना नक्शा पास कराये, अवैध कब्जा गरीब आदमी का जब चाहे तोड़ सकते हैं। जिन दौलत मंद लोगों को डी० डी० ए० ने सस्ती जमीनें दी थी, उन्होंने वहाँ पर इण्डस्ट्रीज कांप्लेक्स खड़े कर दिए हैं। आपकी नालेज में होते हुए भी आपने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है? अगर कार्यवाही की है तो क्या की है? गरीब लोगों की झोंपड़ियां पचास-पचास साल बसने के बाद भी तोड़ दी जाती हैं। लेकिन, जिन अमीर लोगों की कोठियां बगैर परमिशन और नक्शे के बन गई हैं। उनको नहीं तोड़ पाते। मेरे जिले में सीलिंग एक्ट होने के बाद भी करोड़पतियों की कोठियां बनती जा रही हैं। जबकि वह जमीन सरकार के पास या गरीब आदमी के पास जानी चाहिए थी। आपकी सरकार इन बड़ी-बड़ी कोठियों को बनने से नहीं रोक पाती।

एक तरफ तो हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमाओं पर आपके डी० डी० ए० ने सारी जमीनें किसानों से सस्ते दामों पर खरीद ली हैं और हर साल दिल्ली में दो लाख लोग आ रहे हैं, उन सब को आप कहां से जमीन देंगे। फिर कोई गरीब या मिडिल क्लास का आदमी, छोटे घर की महिला जब किसी दफ्तर में नौकरी करते हैं, किसी होटल इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट में काम करते हैं या किसी मिल में मजदूरी करते हैं तो वे आपकी एक या दो हजार रुपये गज की जमीन कैसे खरीद सकते हैं। मैं फिर इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों को जमीन देने की आपके पास कोई व्यवस्था

नहीं है। फिर हमारे जैसे लोग सरकार से लड़कर के जमीनों पर अवैध कब्जा करेंगे क्योंकि वे इतनी महंगी जमीन नहीं खरीद सकेंगे। फिर अवैध कब्जे होंगे। फिर आप के कानून बड़े लोगों पर लागू नहीं होते, छोटे लोगों पर ही लागू होते हैं, उनको तोड़ने का काम शुरू हो सकता है। क्योंकि जब लोगों को रहने के लिए मकान नहीं मिलेगा, सस्ती जमीन नहीं मिलेगी, आप छोटे लोगों पर अपना कानून लागू करेंगे तो हम लोग आपके खिलाफ यहां बोलेंगे, बाहर जाकर कानून को तोड़ेंगे फिर भले ही आप जेलों में भेजें, हम लोग जेलों में भी जाएंगे। इसीलिए आप कानून को पास करने के बाद एसी व्यवस्था करें कि वह सब के उपर लागू हो, गरीब लोगों पर लागू हो और बड़े लोगों पर लागू न हो, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Sir, though the four Bills which have been introduced and taken for consideration today are essential Bills, I am afraid that unless and until the measures are enforced rigidly corruption is stopped, political and other influences are removed, no amount of legislation will be of any help for the development of any city in a considered way or in a planner manner. Sir, the enactments are there. But the implementation of the laws is difficult as long as we politicians for the sake of vote or for other considerations, prevail upon the officers to see that these unauthorised huts, unauthorised buildings and unauthorised colonies are made to remain.

15.43 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): सर, अन ए प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर। इस हाउस में इस वक़्त न तो कोई बोलने वाला है और न कोई सुनने वाला है। यह पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर का काम है कि उधर से भी कुछ लोग यहां मौजूद रहें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All Members are in Parliament House Annexe attending some valedictory function.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): What for do the Members come to Delhi? Do they come simply to loiter in the capital?

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह: आप मुझे स्पष्ट कर दीजिये कि किस तरह आप कोरम के बिना हाउस को चलायेंगे, जब कोई बोलने वाला नहीं है और न सुनने वाला मौजूद है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member, you are entitled to raise. You see, some of the hon. Members are attending the valedictory function. They are about 70 or 80 Members. I have also to go there.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह: जितने मੈम्बर उधर हैं, कम से कम उतने उधर भी होने चाहिए फिर आज आपने लंच-आवर भी नहीं रखा, मੈम्बर्स भी नहीं हैं, कोरम भी नहीं है, मेरा मतलब है कि आप किस तरह से हाउस को चलायेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are a responsible leader of a political Party. We have got to complete these legislations. We are very much behind the schedule. All those who want to speak can definitely speak It is very easy. Some 70 hon. Members are in Parliament House Annexe.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): अच्छा छोड़ दीजिए।

At least, on other side, there should be equal number,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have noted down your points. They are hearing your points. Mr. Venkatasubbiah, the Minister of State for Home Affairs is sitting here.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Sir, I come to political considerations for vote catching. We do a sin in allowing the unauthorised structure, unauthorised colonies and unauthorised occupations on public land. It takes place because we influence them. On account of many considerations, these unauthorised constructions come up. The laws are there; the regulations are there. But unless and until the laws are enforced rigidly and strictly, it will be impossible for any authority to control unauthorised encroachments and unauthorised constructions.

311 *Delhi Municipal Corp (2nd Amdt. (Bill Punjab Mchl. (New Delhi Amdt.) Bill,* MAY 2, 1984 *Delhi Dev. (Amdt.) Bill and 312 Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill*

Delhi like many other big cities is growing up rapidly. It is true that there is an acute housing problem in Delhi. The Municipal authorities and the Delhi Development Authority are unable to cope up with the demand for houses. Therefore, unauthorised constructions come up and, later on, for various considerations, they are forced to regularise them.

Again, if you go to any bazaar, we find that half the road has been occupied by vendors. Most of the footpaths are occupied by vendors. If the policemen and the Municipal Corporation. People were to go there, money will be given to them and they will go away. The pedestrians find it hard to walk about and further, it is a very difficult for the people to make purchases if the roads and footpaths are covered by vendors.

I am not so well conversant with the situation in Delhi. But I am very well conversant with the situation in Bangalore which is the same as that of Delhi. Bangalore city has developed very fast. In 1961, the population was hardly 9 lakhs; it was in 1971, it was 16 lakhs and now it is 30 lakhs. Within 10 years, the population has doubled. The area of Bangalore city is also four times than what it was 20 years ago. I can tell you that half the number of houses constructed in Bangalore city are unauthorised. You may be surprised to learn that in the course of Saturday and Sunday, more than 100 houses come up in Bangalore city. So also may be situation in Delhi. Later on, out of sympathy and out of other considerations, 121 unauthorised lay-outs have been regularised in Bangalore city corporation area.

The more number of people live in unauthorised places rather than in authorised places. 20 years back, Bangalore city had hardly 1200 slums. Today, we have got 450 slums. Most of them have been occupied unauthorisedly and most of them have been constructed on Government land. Even though we had to incur the dispeasure of those people, I brought to the notice of the Government a slum which has recently come up where thousands of huts have been constructed in the course of two weeks. Though I have brought it to the notice of the Government, they are unable to anything just because they are afraid. I have written strong letters to the Chief Minister that I

will have to offer a satyagraha for not taking action because Bangalore city which was considered to be a beautiful city is now becoming a city of slums, and is now becoming a city of slums and of unauthorised constructions.

So also in Delhi, we find that a number of unauthorised houses are built. There are unauthorised colonies. If they are to be dismantled, all sorts of objections would be raised.

Our politicians are to be blamed for all these unauthorised constructions. The politicians and the corrupt officials are both responsible for the construction of the unauthorised houses. Therefore, politicians should take on oath that "We will not in any way interfere with the dismantling of unauthorised constructions." Politicians must always give support to the dismantling of unauthorised structures. We should take strong action against corrupt officers. Unless all these measures are taken, this Bill serves no useful purpose. Therefore, it is very necessary for the Government and for the law-makers to come to an understanding that they will not interfere with the working and enforcement of law to prevent unauthorised construction.

You have brought here some four enactments to make the law rigid and effective. But unless strong measures are taken to see that those laws are enforced, no useful purpose would be served.

There are many cases pending in the courts about unauthorised constructions. The Courts give stay orders. By that time, the unauthorised construction takes place and the unauthorised structure would be recognised in the course of two years.

Recently you might have seen in newspapers a report that the Ganga Ram building in the heart of the city was sanctioned for six floors. But nine floors were constructed and the building collapsed and nearly 100 people died on account of that. This unauthorised structure was regularised by the corporation authorities.

Therefore, we must see that searches are conducted to find out about the strict enforcement of the law. Otherwise, it will be very difficult for any Authority to see that planned development takes place.

Furthermore, it is very necessary that you regularise the footpath vending. Give them some alternate place or prevent it if possible.

You go to Mandi or any other place like Paharganj. You will find no place for the row will be there and every row will be covered with vendors. How can you make any comfortable purchase when you go there.

Therefore, I am quite sure that unless the officers are strict, such things will go on and nothing can be done about it.

Therefore, I appeal to the Government and to the legislators and to the politicians and to the authorities to see that we do not interfere in the working of the enactment. If not, the development of the city will be affected and haphazard growth will take place and instead of a beautiful city, we will have an ugly city.

Take proper care now. New Delhi has got some rules and regulations and, therefore, it is a beautiful portion of the city. You go to the old city. You will find a vast difference. You will see there the unauthorised constructions and occupations. If you go to the outskirts of the city, you have got unauthorised colonics.

It is in order to tackle all these problems and with a view to develop the city in a beautiful way, you have taken these measures. But it is no good passing the laws unless it is enforced rigidly and in methodical way.

Therefore, Sir, only if some penalty is attached to punish the person who influences and also the person who indulges in corruption, something can be done;

With these few remarks, I close my speech.

श्री बिजय कुमार यादव (नालंदा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एनक्रोचमेंट की वजह से जो दिक्कत पैदा हो रही है, उनको दूर करने के लिए इन बिलों में प्रावधान किए गए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली की ही यह समस्या हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। देश में जितने भी कास्मोपालिटन सिटीज हैं, या राज्यों की राजधानियाँ हैं, या डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर हैं, देहात के लोग आकर

वहाँपर बड़े पैमाने पर बस रहे हैं। चूँकि दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है, इसलिए और जगहों के मुकाबले में यहाँ ज्यादा तादाद में लोग आकर बसने का प्रयास करते हैं।

लोग कई कारणों से शहरों में आते हैं। एक तो गरीब लोग आते हैं रोजगार पाने के लिए, क्योंकि जहाँ वे रहते हैं, वहाँ उनको रोजगार नहीं मिलता। नौकरी और व्यापार के अलावा यहाँ पर लोग अच्छी सुविधाओं-शिक्षा और मेडिकल फैसिलिटीज आदि-के लिए आते हैं। यहाँ पर जो एनक्रोचमेंट्स हो रहे हैं, उनको रोका जाना चाहिए। लेकिन अगर हम एकांगी तरीके से, केवल इसी पक्ष को सामने रखकर अतिक्रमणको रोकना चाहेंगे, तो शायद यह संभव नहीं हो सकेगा। इससे सम्बन्धित जो दूसरे सवाल हैं, उनका समाधान भी निकालना होगा। लोगों को शहरों की ओर आने से रोकने के लिए सब इलाकों का विकास करने और वहाँ पर सब सुविधाये पहुँचाने की जरूरत होगी, जिसमें सरकार सफल नही हो रही है।

61 hrs.

आवास की समस्या बहुत गम्भीर समस्या है और उसको हल करने के लिये सुनियोजित तरीके से पूरे देश के पैमाने पर काम करने की जरूरत है, मगर सरकारी नीतियों में मैं उसका घोर अभाव पाता हूँ। इसी वजह से हर जगह ये सवाल पैदा हो रहे हैं और उसके शिकार आम तौर पर गरीब लोग होते हैं। दिल्ली में भी हमला उन्हीं लोगों पर होता है, जो गरीब हैं और अनएथाराइज्ड तरीके से बसे हैं। दूसरी जगह में भी जब एनक्रोचमेंट के विरुद्ध ड्राइव चलता है, तो उसके शिकार धीरे लोग होते हैं, जो हैल्पलेस, मजबूर और गरीब हैं, जिनकी कोई पैरवी और मदद नहीं है।

इसलिए दिल्ली में जिस तरह से लोगों का आना-जाना शुरू हो रहा है यह सिलसिला चला तो मैं नहीं समझता इस तरह का कानून बनाने से इस समस्या का समाधान सम्भव हो सकेगा। दिल्ली देश की राजधानी होने की वजह से यहाँ

पर जो कई प्रकार की सहूलियतें मिलती हैं उन की वजह से विभिन्न राज्यों के लोग यहां पर आते रहते हैं। मेरा राज्य बिहार जोकि बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है और जहां पर उद्योग पनप नहीं रहे हैं और जहां पर तमाम सहूलियतों का अभाव रहता है, वहां के लोग जब दिल्ली की सहूलियतों की तरफ देखते हैं तो स्वाभाविक है कि हमारे बिहार से भी बड़ी तादाद में लोग यहां पर आए हैं। उसी प्रकार से यू पी तथा अन्य प्रदेशों के लोग भी यहां पर आ रहे हैं। उनको आप कैसे रोकेंगे? वास्तव में जो चीज इसकी चुनियाद में है, जिसकी वजह से दिल्ली की आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है या कुछ आस-पास जगहों पर बढ़ती जा रही है, उन मूलभूत कारणों को पकड़ने की आवश्यकता है तथा एक समय-बद्ध प्रोग्राम बनाकर उनको हल किया जाना चाहिए।

जहां तक इस कानून का सम्बन्ध है, स्वाभाविक है कि हर आदमी चाहेगा कि सरकारी जमीन का अतिक्रमण न हो लेकिन पब्लिक लैंड एक बड़ा वेग शब्द है। कहीं पर सड़क का अतिक्रमण होता हो या सार्वजनिक दृष्टिकोण से किसी महत्वपूर्ण स्थान का अतिक्रमण होता हो तो जाहिर है ऐसी जगहों का अतिक्रमण नहीं होना चाहिए लेकिन अगर कोई परती लैंड है सरकार की और वहां गरीब बस्ते हैं तो जबतक उनके लिए कोई आल्टरनेटिव व्यवस्था न कर दी जाए तबतक उनको वहां से न हटाया जाए। यहां पार्लमेंट में कई बार चर्चायें चली हैं, बहुत सारी अन-अथराइज्ड कालोनीज को रेगुलराइज भी किया गया है लेकिन बहुत कालोनीज को रेगुलराइज नहीं किया गया है। उन कालोनीज को भी रेगुलराइज किया जाना चाहिए। जहां पर सरकार समझती है कि उनको रेगुलराइज नहीं किया जाना चाहिए या जिनको हटाना सरकार उचित समझती हो तो जबतक उनके लिए कोई आल्टरनेटिव व्यवस्था न कर दी जाए तब तक उनको नहीं हटाना चाहिए। इस बिल में आप

पावर ले रहे हैं, ठीक है, पनिसमेंट बढ़ाना चाहिए और कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए लेकिन जो गरीब आदमी अपने परिवार के साथ रह रहा है उसको आप वहां से बिना आल्टरनेटिव अरेन्जमेंट के हटा देंगे तो उससे सरकार की नीतियों का उल्लंघन भी होगा। उसके लिए आवास की व्यवस्था करना सरकार का दायित्व है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार यदि कहीं पर किसी को हटाना आवश्यक भी समझती हो तो उसके लिए पहले दूसरी व्यवस्था कर दी जाए फिर उसको हटाया जाए। दिल्ली में आए दिन अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं और कई माननीय सदस्यों ने उस बात की ओर इशारा भी किया है कि जा एंटी एन्कोचमेंट ड्राइव चलाए जाते हैं उनमें आम तौर पर बड़े लोगों को नहीं हटाया जाता है। इमरजेन्सी के टाइम में भी हमने देखा था कि एंटी एन्कोचमेंट ड्राइव चलाए गए, उनमें गरीब लोगों की झोंपड़ियां जरूर तोड़ी गईं लेकिन सिनेमा के मालिक रोड़ पर सिनेमा बनाये रहे और बड़े-बड़े मकान भी बने रहे या जो इण्डस्ट्रियल इस्टेबलिशमेंट्स हैं उनको टच नहीं किया गया। इमरजेन्सी के टाइम में भी उनको नहीं छुआ गया। उस समय यह रिजेंटमेंट था कि गरीब लोगों पर जुल्म किया जा रहा है और अमीरों को बरखा जा रहा है।

मैं तो समझता हूँ कि इस सिलसिले में इस बात का जरूर प्रयास होना चाहिए कि ऐसे लोग जो कि इम्पोर्टेंट जगहों पर बसे हुये हैं और वे लोग सरकारी अधिकारियों की मिलीभगत से बैठे हुये हैं, ऐसी जगहों पर इसे लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाये और ऐसे लोगों को इन कानूनों के अन्तर्गत न छोड़ा जाये। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी मेरी ओर देख रहे हैं कि क्लायद में ज्यादा समय ले रहा हूँ, मैं इस पर और ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा क्योंकि इस पर बोसने को और कुछ है भी नहीं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

317 *Delhi Mcpl. Corp (2nd VAISAKHA Amdt) Bill, Punjab Mcpl. (New Delhi Amdt.) Bill,* 12, 1906 (*SAKA Delhi Dev. (Amdt.) 318 Bill and Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, the Bill before the House generally highlights the problem of unauthorised occupation and encroachment. But, you would not be doing justice if you do not take a comprehensive view of the problem.

The problem is the growing need for the increasing population in the capital. The House is well aware of the fact that since Delhi is the capital city of our country, it was admitted by the Government that there should be a proper planning for Delhi city itself. Right in the year 1961, Delhi Master Plan was conceived. I want to mention this only because I want to show what has been the genesis of the problem. The Delhi Master Plan of 1961 visualised the acquisition and development of 30,000 acres of land in Delhi and around Delhi. And this target was to be reached within twenty years, that was, by 1981. Only 9,800-about 10,000-acres of land have so far been developed by the Delhi Development Authority as part of the Delhi Master Plan. I do not know what has been the total amount of acquisition of the target of 30,000 acres? When there has been an acquisition, a large amount of land has not been properly developed, there has been no construction programme initiated by the Government or their agency. Naturally, Sir, the land is vacant. The people have got the needs for housing. I think you will appreciate that for a man, a minimal need is to have some shelter. This is an irreducible minimum need of a human being. Therefore, under these circumstances, the encroachments have taken place and unauthorised colonies have sprung up.

I would only give you certain figures from the Report of the Estimates Committee which has been referred to. The Estimates Committee refers that there are more than 611 unauthorised colonies and you would be astonished to find out what has been done to the number of structures so far. However, as per the survey conducted by Government in 1974-75, there were 1,42,030 structures with a break-up of 1,21,168 and 3,258 commercial and about 9,000 residential-cum-commercial structures etc. of these colonies. Therefore I mention this figure only to underscore the fact that most of the people had to resort to unauthorised occupation. This is because they are being driven to the most natural impulse of survival. Therefore, this is linked up

with the question of the housing problem. If you don't take a view of that nature, then the purpose of the Bill is not going to be served.

Some of my hon. friends has mentioned that there had been an estimate made and that estimate was made in 1975. It was mentioned that there was a need of about 90,000 dwelling units per annum in Delhi. That need has now increased because of greater influx of people, a large number of people coming to Delhi every years, after 1975. Therefore, the estimate should be on the higher side. It should be more than the figure mentioned here. But what has been the Government's performance in this regard of fulfilling the need of housing requirement? The total construction of housing units did not exceed 15,000 per annum. But there is a need for 90,000 units per annum. Therefore, only 1/6th of the requirements could only be made. This is the problem and unless you tackle that problem in a very proper way, merely by passing this law cannot solve the problem.

Now, my suggestion is that the DDA is in a state of paralysis and it is not functioning properly. In DDA at various levels, there are rampant corruption. On many occasions, many hon. Members had raised the question of corruption prevailing in the DDA. Anyway, I do not want that the DDA should be abolished. The development work in Delhi can be taken up, can be launched, can be implemented. May I request the Government on this occasion, to prepare a plan through the DDA, a time-bound Plan, to increase the tempo of the construction of dwelling units in and around Delhi? Unless that is done, the problem will not be solved and it will multiply like anything which will lead to a state of being reduced completely.

Now, the question arises as to why more than one lakh dwelling units have been constructed in Delhi in an unauthorised manner. It could not have been done unless prior collusion with those who were in authority had already been entered into. I am quite convinced of this. But I won't say that without the help of many politicians belonging to various parties, this can happen. Many vested interests are involved in sprouting of these unauthorised colonies which they are setting-up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When we go and ask them to vote for us, whether they are in the authorised colonies or unauthorised colonies, we give them assurance so that we can get their votes. Even Mr. Venkata-subbaiah might do it in his constituency.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Even Mr. Chitta Basu will be doing the same thing in his constituency.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Therefore, sir, there have been some kind of collusions with the officials in the DDA, with those who are in authority, not the poor people, and I won't accuse them because these poor people have been organised into a so called association which is being conducted by some influential persons. They are in collusion with the authorities and they have occupied certain lands in the name of associations. This is a very big profit earning business, and I do not say that the Government does not know about it. The Department knows about it, and it was made known to the Estimates Committee by the Deputy Chairman of the D.D.A.; he agreed to it while he was being examined. He said : "The D.D.A. had absolutely a diffused or sometimes nil responsibility assigned to officials." No officials have been given a specific duty or authority or power to see that there is no unauthorised encroachment, and this was admitted by the Deputy Chairman of the D.D.A.

Can it a question be put, as I am putting it to you, that there was a collusion ? The Ministry have also admitted that the possibility of unauthorised constructions coming up with the knowledge and even connivance of the field staff cannot always be ruled out. They know the problem. My accusation is, knowing the problem they are very much happy to sit over the problem. Even this amending Bill is nothing but an attempt to sit over the problem. What do they propose to do ? They propose to have an authority to seal the unauthorised construction. The amendment says that there would be a tribunal or a number of tribunals. How can the power to seal the construction at a particular stage prevent the housing problem ? How can the tribunal prevent the housing problem because this unauthorised construction has genesis in the needs of housing.

Now, their is a provision for setting up of tribunals. As far as I know, there are no

well-defined guidelines in the matter of hearing the cases put before that authority. In the absence of any properly laid down guidelines, can the tribunal or the appellate authority have their own judgement on the basis of predilections or other considerations ? The important thing is to have a well laid down and properly formulated guidelines for the tribunals so that the cases that they would be hearing could be disposed of with an element of uniformity. This is the main problem and I think, the Government will give careful consideration to my suggestions.

Lastly, I would like to mention about the railway lands though that is not related to the present Bill. That has been mentioned many a time in the House. The railway land has been in the occupation of many helpless people, people thrown from across the border, in my constituency. They had to build up their small hutments there. That railway land is not required by the railways. They have got nothing to do with that land. I enquired from the Railway Board if they have any expansion or development programme on that land. They replied in the negative.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The Railway Administration, if my information is correct, have decided to either lease out or sell some of their surplus land. The Railway Minister announced that in the House also.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : If it has been accepted, I am very glad, and I thank the Government for it. If those lands are not required, for development or expansion programme for the railways, why should that land not be leased out or sold at a reasonable consideration ?

If that is done, I will thank the Government for that policy.

My last point is this : as my friend Mr. Yadav mentioned, if this law is implemented in about 611 unauthorised colonies, of whom some might have become authorized or regularized by now, there is every possibility of there being some colonies which require to be demolished. If these colonies are demolished, where will these poor fellows go ? So, the question of rehabilitation comes. So, these Bills should deal not only with meeting the growing demand for housing, but also the need for housing, but also the need for providing alternative accommodation

for those who will be uprooted as a result of Government's actions.

DDA should not be the demolition authority, but an authority with a sense of humanitarianism, with a sense of compassionate reasoning. It should see that people are not rendered roofless, but are provided with roofs.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो दिल्ली नगर विकास संशोधन बिल मंत्री जी लाए हैं, इस पर पहले भी कई बार संशोधन हुआ है। आज, दिल्ली अन्तराष्ट्रीय महत्व की एक महानगरी है। दुनियां की भाग-दौड़ के अनुसार इसकी बनाने का काम सरकार का है। इसके लिए सरकार ने कई एजेंसियां बना रखी हैं। यह कहा गया है कि योजनाबद्ध तरीके से इसका डवलपमेंट होगा। अभी बसु साहब ने भी कहा और मैं भी कहना चाहूंगा कि 22-23 वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी प्लान्ड-वे में दिल्ली को नियमित नहीं किया जा सका है। मैं समझता हूं पांच-सात लाख ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जो गैर-कानूनी ढंग से दिल्ली में बसे हुए हैं और रोजी-रोटी के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। यह बात सही है कि रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान जो कि बुनियादी आवश्यकताएं हैं, सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोग दिल्ली की ओर भाग-दौड़ करके आ रहे हैं। इसलिए, आवासीय व्यवस्था के भयंकर अभाव में वे कानून को तोड़कर अवैध कालोनियों में भोपड़िया डालकर बस रहे हैं। आपने, 147 कालोनियों को नियमित करने का प्रयास किया है। लेकिन, अभी-भी हजारों कालोनियां हैं, जिनको नियमित करना पड़ेगा। पचासों किस्मोमीटर के क्षेत्र में कालोनियां बनती जा रही हैं। ज्यादातर गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीने वाले लोग हैं। एक तरफ तो बड़ी-बड़ी अट्टालिकाएं और भवन बन रहे हैं, वहीं दूसरी तरफ समाजवादी बेल्ट के नागरिक भोपड़ियों में जानवरों की तरह रह रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार रेलवे जमीन पर भी कब्जा किया हुआ है। यहां का प्रशासन

इतना निकम्मा हो गया है कि गरीबी की रेखा से जो नीचे जी रहे हैं, उनको बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत भी आवास की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं करा पाता है।

आपके बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भी लोगों को आवास देने की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन आप वह भी नहीं दे पाये हैं। यदि आपकी कोई प्लानिंग होती तो जिस तरह से दिल्ली बढ़ती जा रही है, जमुना के उस पार और पुरानी दिल्ली में बहुत से गांवों में, जहां मास्टर प्लान के अन्तर्गत जमीन प्राप्त की गई है, पहले 30 हजार एकड़ से भी अधिक भूमि अजित करने की योजना थी, लेकिन अभी तक एक तिहाई जमीन पर भी बिल्डिंग नहीं बन पाई हैं, इसलिए डी डी ए ने अभी उतनी सफलता प्राप्त नहीं की है, जितनी उससे अपेक्षा की गई थी। यदि योजना के अनुसार कालबद्ध तरीके से काम होता तो निश्चय रूप से इस सुरसा की तरह से बढ़ती जा रही आवासीय समस्या को हल किया जा सकता था। लेकिन डी डी ए की जो मंथर गति है, हुडको के जिस तरह से कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं, वह सब कागजों में महज दिखावा है, जिनमें बयानबाजी ज्यादा होती है लेकिन जमीन के ऊपर कहीं कुछ दिखाई नहीं देता। फिर जो भी भवन हमारे डी डी ए के द्वारा बनाये जा रहे हैं, सब घसते जा रहे हैं, बनते बनने कोलैप्स हो रहे हैं। विकासपुरी और कई दूसरी कालोनियों के बारे में अभी हमें पढ़ने को मिला। कहीं पानी की टंकियां बन रही थीं, बनते-बनते कोलैप्स हो जाती है, लेकिन उनको जिन इंजीनियर्स ने बनाया था, उन की प्रमोशन कर दी जाती है, बजाए उनको सजा देने के, जो सब-स्टैंडर्ड माल प्रयोग में लाते हैं, सीमेंट, लोहा, बालू में इतनी गड़बड़ करते हैं, जिसके कारण भवन टूट कर गिर जाते हैं, पता नहीं हम इस देश में किस तरह से काम कर रहे हैं। अंग्रेजों ने आज से 300 साल पहले जो निर्माण किया था, यदि उसको देखा जाए तो उसकी एक इंट भी तक नहीं हिली है,

जब कि हमारी आज की बनी बिल्डिंग एक या दो साल में कोलैप्स होकर गिर जाती हैं। प्रॉजेजो के द्वारा बनाए गए रेलवे स्टेशन आज भी बरकरार हैं, उनकी एक ईंट भी नहीं हिलती। हमारे द्वारा बनी बिल्डिंगों में कहीं बालू झड़ रहा है कहीं कुछ टूट रहा है और कई भवन शुरू तो उद्घाटन के पहले ही कोलैप्स हो जाते हैं। हमारी जिस तरीके से बेईमानी चलती है, यदि उसको पार्टीबाजी कहा जाए, दलगत आधार पर चलती है। यदि शिकायत की जाती है तो कहा जाता है कि अपोजीशन का मॅम्बर बोल रहा है, इसलिए उस इंजीनियर को प्रीमोशन दे दो। यदि हम इसी तरीके से चले तो क्या देश का विकास सम्भव है, ईमानदारी से कोई काम यहां हो सकता है। ऐसेही यदि कोई कानून इस देश में बनाया जाता है, अयुक्त को पावर दी जाती है, अपीलीय अधिकरण बनाया जाता है तो अच्छी बात है लेकिन उनमें सारे काम ईमानदारी से चलेंगे, इसकी क्या गारंटी है। इस तरह के सारे कामों में फिर यही नीति चलेगी कि चूंकि यह सत्ता पक्ष से सम्बन्धित है, इस लिए वह काम ठीक है, भले ही कोई कितना ही इल्लीगल बनाये, गैर-कानूनी ढंग से निर्माण करें, उसको पूरी छूट मिलेगी। यदि सही मायनों में देखा जाए कि इसके साथ हजारों वर्षों का प्रश्न जुड़ा है, दिल्ली को साफ सुथरा रखने का प्रश्न जुड़ा है, दिल्ली को सुन्दर बनाने का प्रश्न जुड़ा है, भले ही किसी पार्टी की सरकार आये, वह पहले इस देश की सरकार होगी, इसलिए सब के साथ इम्पार्शयल निष्पक्ष होकर काम हो, तभी सच्चे तरीके से विकास कर सकते हैं। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो पाता। आज भी अवैध कन्स्ट्रक्शन जारी है, भुगी-भोपड़िया बनती जा रही है, क्योंकि वे आपके वोटर हैं। जब भी वोट का समय आयेगा, वहां पर रात में मुर्गा और शराब के दौर देखने को मिलेंगे और वे स्थान होटलों में बदल जाते हैं। भले ही उसके बाद उनको कुछ न मिले, राशन न मिले, अथवा पानी की व्यवस्था न हो, लेकिन इलैक्शन के

दिनों में सारी सुविधाएं शराब, मुर्गा, सब कुछ पानी की तरह उपलब्ध करवा दी जाती हैं। यदि हम उनको ठीक तरीके से बसाने का काम करें तो हमारा वोट लेने का मकसद पूरा नहीं होगा। मेरा मतलब सत्तारूढ़ दल से है क्योंकि हम सब एक ही पौलिसी पर चलते हैं, चाहे कांग्रेस आई हो या जनता पार्टी हो, जब कि हमें निष्पक्ष होकर काम करना चाहिए। लेकिन होता यह है कि यदि वह हमको वोट देगा तो भारत के किसी भी कोने में कहीं पर अवैध निर्माण क्यों न कर ले, उसको बरकरार रखा जाएगा, क्योंकि हमें उससे काम लेना है।

कहीं इस तरह से कानून लागू होगा ? हरगिज नहीं। आपका सशोधन स्वागत योग्य है, मैं समर्थन करता करता हूँ। लेकिन देश के आदर्श महानगरी के रूप में दिल्ली बनाने के लिये ईमानदारी होनी चाहिये। और यदि कानून लागू करते समय भेदभाव बरता तो अच्छा नहीं होगा। कानून के अन्दर क्या प्रोवीजन होगा यह स्पष्ट नहीं है। फिर से इसके लिये नियम बनायेंगे, और जो चमचागीरी करने वाले अधिकारी हैं वह अगर बनायेंगे नियम तो उनमें निश्चित लूपहोल्स होंगे। इसलिए आपको एक कामप्रीहैसिव बिल लाना चाहिए था।

दिल्ली में प्रतिवर्ष 1 लाख से अधिक छोटे या बड़े, बीकर सैकशन्स के लिये प्लान्ड वे में मकान बनने चाहिये। आप देखें जमुना पार 10, 15 किलोमिटर तक अनओथोरइज्ड मकान बन रहे हैं जहां पानी विजली की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों ऐसी बस्तियां आप बनने देते हैं। डी० डी० ए० या म्युनिसिपल कोरपोरेशन के अधिकारी कहां गए थे जब इस तरह से गलत मकान बनते हैं, बाद में आप उनको फिर तोड़ते हैं। पहले ही क्यों नहीं उनको रोकते जो तोड़ने की नौबत ही न आये ? आखिर विभागीय अधिकारी क्या पशुपालन विभाग की तरह हैं कि चारा मिल रहा है और खा रहे हैं? क्यों नहीं इल्लीगल

कंस्ट्रक्शन होने वाले क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाती ? ऐसा इसमें कोई प्रीवीजन नहीं है। होना यह चाहिये कि जिन अधिकारियों के रहते इल्लीगल कंस्ट्रक्शन होता है उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जाय। इसमें कई कमीयां रह गई हैं, जिन पर विचार करना चाहिये।

डी० डी० ए० के वाइस-चेयरमैन सबसे बड़े करोड़पति हैं। हम चिट्ठी लिखते हैं बात करने के लिये समय मांगते हैं उनका कोई जवाब नहीं आता। उनको हम लोगों से बात करने की फुरसत नहीं है। साधारण जनता का क्या हाल होता होगा आप स्वयं भ्रंदाज लगा सकते हैं। भयंकर गलतियां होती हैं, इंटोस्ट गलत लगाते हैं, जब से प्लैट-अलाट होना है उससे एक साल पहले से इंटोस्ट लगा दिया जाता है। आप बतायें कैसे काम चलेगा ? मिलने का समय नहीं मिलता है। इसलिये ऐसे भ्रष्टचारियों को बाहर करना चाहिये जो हमारी बात भी नहीं सुन सकते जो भी संशोधन यहां होता है उसमें और भ्रष्टाचार करने का अधसर अधिकारियों को मिलता है। ऐसी स्थिति में कैसे आप दिल्ली को साफ सुथरा बनायेंगे ?

वैसे तो रेलवे का मास्टर प्लान बना था। रेलवे में 1981 में मल्लिकार्जुन साहब थे उन्होंने बताया था कि रेलवे में मास्टर प्लान बनाया है, जिस जिस स्टेशन पर बहुत ज्यादा फालतू जमीन है वहां डिपार्टमेंट प्लैट्स बनाकर गरीबों को देंगे लेकिन वह प्लैट्स अभी तक नहीं बन पाये हैं। कानून कागज पर ही रह जाता है, जमीन पर नहीं आता, इसीलिये समस्याएं बढ़ती जाती हैं। सरकार को इसमें स्पष्ट प्रावधान करना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस दिशा में विचार करेंगे।

श्री टी० एस० नेगी (टिहर गढ़वाल) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में ये विधे-
यक लाये गये हैं। वैसे तो दिल्ली बहुत बड़ी
बन रही है, जाने कितने हजारों, लाखों लोग

यहां बसने के लिये आते हैं, इसका कोई अन्दाजा नहीं है।

नई दिल्ली, पुरानी दिल्ली और आउटर दिल्ली में जो कालोनीज बस रही हैं, उनमें अन-अथोराइज्ड ढंग से जमीन पर जिनका कब्जा है, उनके निकालने के लिये सारी साजिस है। अलग-अलग प्रदेशों में जब लैंड रिफार्म्स हुए तब भी बड़े-बड़े लोगो ने बहुत जमीनें अपने पास रख लीं। जमीन की सोलिंग फिक्स की गई थी लेकिन किसी न किसी तरह उन लोगों ने हजारो एकड़ जमीन अपने पास रख ली। दिल्ली में जो पोलीटीशियन्ज हैं, बड़े बड़े अधिकारी हैं, उन्होंने भी कितनी ही जमीन ग्रेव कर रखी है, इसका अन्दाज नहीं है। यहां लोग लखपति और करोड़पति बन गये हैं, उन्होंने कालोनीज बनाने का व्यापार कर रखा है। कुछ लोग अगॅनाइजर बन गये हैं जो किसानों से सस्ते दामों पर जमीन खरीदते हैं और ऊंचे दामों पर लोगों को बेच देते हैं। डी० डी० ए० ने भी किसानों से सस्ते दामों पर जमीन ली है और बहुत ऊंचे दामों पर बेच दी है।

यहां नियम और कानून बनाये जाते हैं, लेकिन उनका पालन नहीं होता है। जितने सर-कारी क्वार्टर्स हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उनमें से हजारों लोगों से सबलैट कर रहे हैं। जितनी नई बिल्डिंगें, एम०आई०जी० और एल०आई० जी० प्लैट्स लोगों को एलाट हुए हैं, उनमें बहुत से 30, 40 60 हजार तक ऊंचे दामों पर बेच देते हैं। कुछ लोगों ने यह धन्धा बना रखा है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्लैट्स एलाट करवा लेते हैं और उसके बाद बेच देते हैं। इस पर सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है।

आउटर दिल्ली में अलग-अलग कालोनीज के नागरिकों को सुविधाएं प्राप्त नहीं हैं। नई दिल्ली के नागरिकों पर सुविधा की दृष्टि से अगर 80 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति खर्च किया जाता है तो आउटर दिल्ली के नागरिकों पर 10 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति भी खर्च नहीं हो रहा है। वहां न

बिजली है और न पानी है। उन लोगों को वहाँ से भी निकाला जा रहा है। जो लोग नौकरी करने और अपनी रोजी-रोटी कमाने के लिये आये हैं, उनको वहाँ से अलग किया जा रहा है, लेकिन जो बड़े-बड़े सरगना हैं जिन्होंने सैकड़ों एकड़ जमीन अपने कब्जे में कर रखी है, उनके उपर सरकार कार्यवाही नहीं करती है। जिन लोगों के लिये कालोनीज की व्यवस्था आप कर रहे हैं, उनके रहने के लिये मकान बनने चाहियें। कालोनीज में मल्टीस्टोरी बिल्डिंगें बनें और उनके रहने के लिये जगह हो। मेरा अनु-रोध है कि जो अन-अधौराइट कालोनीज है, उन सब को रेंगुलराइज किया जाये, उनकी सुख-सुविधाएं बढ़ें।

जो भुग्गी भोपड़ी में रहते हैं, अगर सारे कानून उनके लिये ही बनने हैं तो ठीक है, लेकिन सरकार दावा करती है कि वह लोग उसके बोटर हैं, इसलिये उनकी व्यवस्था कम-से-कम पहले होनी चाहिए। जो लोग यहां अपने खाने के लिये रोजगार घन्या करने आते हैं, उनके रहने के लिये मकान तो चाहियें। मेरा कहना यही है कि इस कानून को पास करने से आप निकालना चाहते हैं, उनकी उनकी उचित व्यवस्था करें।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिमार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, असल में भगड़ा इस बात का है कि दिल्ली दिल वालों को रहे या दलालों की। दिल्ली पर कब्जे के लिए दिल वाले हमेशा दलालों से लड़ते रहे, मगर दलाल लोग हमेशा कामयाब रहे और इस पर काबिज रहे। दिल वालों ने अपनी जिन्दगी दे कर जो जमीन रखी हुई है, दलाली की मांग उसको भी छीनने की साजिश कर रहे हैं। जमीन की कोई कीमत नहीं है। जब जमीन ले ली जाती है, तो उसकी कीमत का कोई अन्दाजा नहीं हो सकता। दीन बन्धु चौधरी छोटूराम ने जमीन के बिकने पर पाबन्दी लगा दी थी, इस लिए सारी जमीन सरमाया दारों के हाथों में जाने से बच गई।

अगर वह एक लाख एकड़ जमीन बिक जाती, तो आज उसकी कीमत बहुत कम होती।

दिल्ली के इर्द-गिर्द सारा जमीन मुनाफा-खोरी के लिए खरीदी जाती है, चाहे वह डी० डी० ए० खरीदे, सरकारी विभाग खरीदे या गैरसरकारी आदमी खरीदे। किसान को अपने खेत में कितना प्यार होता है। इसलिए कम से कम इस शोषण को रोका जाना चाहिए। हजारों लोग एक महल को बनाते हैं, लेकिन महल बन जाने पर वे भुग्गी भोपड़ी में रहते हैं या खानाबदोश बन जाते हैं। दिल्ली के आय-पास बीस, पच्चीस, तीस मील के रकबे में जिन लोगों के पास जमीन थी, आज उनमें से किसी के पास भी जमीन नहीं है। आज जमीन उनके पास है। जिनके पास पहले जमीन नहीं थी और जो शोषण करते हैं। कानून उसके लिए बनता है, जो कमजोर और गरीब है। अगर कोई अपने मकान में रहा है, उसकी खुद की जमीन है, अगर वह अपने चार लड़कों को बसाने के लिए जमीन लेना चाहे, तो नहीं ले सकता।

मैं समझता हूँ कि पचास मील के एरिया में काश्त के काबिल एक इंच भी जमीन नहीं ली जानी चाहिए—किसी भी कीमत पर नहीं ली जानी चाहिए। जापान में टोकियो के पास सरकार ने अमरीकी हवाई अड्डे के लिए पांच एकड़ काश्त वाली जमीन लेनी चाही, तो वहाँ की सारी जमीन एक दाना भी पैदा करती ही उसको जाया नहीं करना चाहिए। यहां ओब-राय वगैरह उद्योगपतियों और मन्त्रीयों के फार्म हैं। उनको एक्वायर करना चाहिए, लेकिन उन को कोई टच नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन गरीब आदमी किसान या दुकानदार की छोटी सी भोपड़ी को उजाड़ दिया जाता है।

सरकार किसान को उनकी जमीन की ठीक कीमत देने के बारे में जो कानून ला रही है, उसके लिए मैं उसको बधाई देता हूँ। मैं सम-झता हूँ कि सरकार और आपोजोशन को मिल कर इस कोशिश को कामयाब बनाना चाहिए।

यह बिल पास हो जाए किसी तरह से तो अच्छा होगा लेकिन एक निश्चित नियम बनाया जाना चाहिए। पुराने जमाने का जो नियम था कि उत्तम आदमी गांव के बीच में रहेगा और जो कोई कनिष्ठ है, शूद्र है, अंती शूद्र है, बैकवर्ड है, पिछड़ा है वह गांव बाहर जायेगा वही नीति दिल्ली में भी चल रही है। दिल्ली के दिल में तो रहते हैं राजा-रानी जो कि दलाली करते हैं और दिल्ली से बाहर उन लोगों को फेंक दिया जाता है जो कि दिल्ली बनाते हैं। बस इतना ही मैं कहूंगा। धन्यवाद।

16.46 hrs.

(SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGREHI
 in the Chair).

रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन चार विधेयको पर यहां बहस चल रही है वह दिल्ली के विकास से सम्बन्धित हैं। मेरे खयाल से सचमुच में जिनका विकास होना चाहिए, गरीब श्रेणी के लोगों का, उनके विकास पर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। दिल्ली में बहुत सारे लोग बाहर से आ रहे हैं। दिल्ली बहुत आकर्षक बनती जा रही है तो स्वभाविक है बाहर से लोग यहां पर आयेंगे—कुछ तो रोजी की तलाश में और कुछ दूसरे कामों से। यदि आप ऐसे लोगों को देहातों में ही रोजी दे सकें और वहीं रहने के योग्य अपने को महसूस कर सकें तो जाहिर है वे दिल्ली नहीं आयेंगे। और यह बात केवल दिल्ली के लिए ही नहीं है, जितनी भी प्रदेशों की राजधानियां हैं सभी में लोग बड़ी संख्या में आ रहे हैं और बसते जा रहे हैं। मुख्य रूप से लोग वहां रोबी की तलाश में ही आते हैं। यहां पर आकर जब उनको रहने के लिए जगह नहीं मिलती है तो जो भी पड़ती जमीन हो चाहे सरकारी या मज-रूआ आम या खास— उस पर रहने लगते हैं। बाढ़ में सरकार उनको वहां से उखाड़ती है। तो इस तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए कि लोग यहां पर आते क्यों हैं? क्या लोग शहरों की चका-चौंध से आकर्षित होकर

आते हैं या मजबूरी में आते हैं? मेरी समझ में तो ऐसे गरीब लोग जिनके पास जमीन नहीं और रोबी-रोटी का साधन नहीं है वे सोचते हैं कि शहर में चलेंगे तो लाभ होगा। तो इस तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। इससे एक तो बेकारी कम होगी और शहरों पर दबाव भी कम होगा। देहातों में रोजगार की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

यह बात भी ठीक ही कही गई कि बड़े-बड़े लोग तो शहर के अन्दर रहेंगे। और गरीब यमुना के पार रहेंगे मैं समझता हूँ नयी दिल्ली और पुरानी दिल्ली— दोनों के साथ एक समान व्यवहार होना चाहिए। दोनों जगह के नागरिकों को एक नजर से देखा जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि यहां पर बड़े-2 लोगों ने अनधिकृत रूप में कितनी जमीनों पर कब्जा कर रखा है गरीबों को तो आप तुरन्त पकड़ लेते हैं लेकिन आपको यह भी पता नहीं होगा कि जो आपके अधिकारी इन कायदे-कानूनों को लागू करेंगे उन्होंने अनधिकृत रूप से जमीनों और मकानों पर कब्जा नहीं बना रखा है। इसलिए इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए ताकि जो रक्षक होते हैं वह भक्षक न बन जायें।

ये बिल दिल्ली से सम्बन्धित है। मैं दूसरे शहरों की बात कहूंगा तो आप कहेंगे कि उसमें इसका सम्बन्ध नहीं है। लेकिन यदि दिल्ली को ही आप स्वर्ग बना दें और विभिन्न प्रदेशों की राजधानियों तथा जिला मुख्यालयों को नरक बनाकर रखें तो आपकी जितनी प्रशंसा होनी चाहिए वह नहीं होगी। आप कहेंगे कि वह तो राज्य सरकारें करेंगी लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि राज्यों की राजधानियों की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाए।

मैं मन्त्री जी को वहां आने के लिए दावत देता हूँ। वे कमी पटना नहीं गये हैं। केवल एक

रात वहाँ बिना मच्छरदानी के रहें, तो अन्दाजा लग जाएगा।

What is Patna.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIH : Pataliputra.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : What is Pataliputra ? You cannot sleep there.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIH : It is the land of Maurya emperors.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वहाँ आप को दुर्घन्ध मिलेगी। सेक्रेटेरियट वाले इलाके में ऐसा नहीं है। श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा, तो मंत्री वहाँ पर रह चुकी हैं, वे जानती होगी कि जो सेक्रेटेरियट का इलाका है, वह ठीक है और साफ सुथरा इलाका है और अधिकारियों के रहने के जो इलाके हैं, वे भी साफ-सुथरे हैं लेकिन बाकी जो इलाके हैं, उन में दुर्गन्ध रहती है और गन्दगी रास्ते में फैली हुई रहती है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि दूसरे शहरों की तरफ भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। आप वहाँ की सरकारों के साथ विचार कर के इस को कीजिए। आप उनको पैसा देते हैं और शहरों में गन्दी बस्तियों के नाम पर करोड़ों रुपया वहाँ की सरकारों को देते हैं। यह आप ठीक करते हैं और मेरा कहना तो यह है कि इसमें वृद्धि होनी चाहिए लेकिन वह पैसा जो देते हैं, वह उसी काम में इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए। ब्लाक ग्रान्ट के नाम पर आप पैसा दे देते हैं और वह दूसरे कामों पर इसको खर्च कर देते हैं। न नालियों की सफाई होती है और न अन्डरग्राउन्ड नाले बनते हैं और इस तरह से समस्या का समाधान नहीं निकल पाता। आप कारपोरेशन को पैसा दिजिए, नगरपालिकाओं को पैसा दीजिए ताकि उस पैसे का इस्तेमाल कर के अपने शहरों के विकास में कुछ सहायक बन सकें। मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि आप एक ही आथेरीटी रखिये। हमारे पटना में तो चार चार आथेरीटीज हैं एक हाऊसिंग बोर्ड है, पी०एच०ई० डी अलग है, कारपोरेशन अलग और पटना इम्पूवमेंट ट्रस्ट, जिसका अब नाम बदल गया है, वह अलग है। इन सब में कोई

कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इन सब में कोआर्डिनेशन होना चाहिए ताकि काम ठीक ढंग से हो सके। दिल्ली में एक जगह काम होता है और एक एजेन्सी काम करती है। कारपोरेशन सफाई का काम देखता है और बाकी डी०डी०ए डेवलपमेंट का काम देखता है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It is a Bihar Government matter.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Yes, this is a Bihar Government matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You confine yourself to Delhi.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I am drawing your attention to such problem that exist in the capital towns and other small towns also. So, you should convene a meeting of such Ministers who are holding these portfolios there and discuss with them how to improve other cities. not only to improve Delhi.

मैं आप के जरिये यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस तरफ भी आप का ध्यान जाए और मैं आप का ध्यान इस तरफ खींच रहा हूँ। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि दिल्ली में भी आप लोगों की समस्याओं की तरफ ध्यान देंगे और खास तौर से जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनकी तरफ ध्यान देंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as this House is aware, we are discussing four items concerning my Ministry and the Ministry of Works and Housing. I do not want to make any unauthorised encroachment on the Works and Housing Ministry. So, I will only confine myself to matters pertaining to my Ministry.

Several Members, particularly Bhattacharyyaji and Mr. Chitta Basu and other people, have raised certain points with regard to the constitution and functioning of the tribunals. As I have earlier stated in my speech, these two Bills are intended to provide deterrent punishment with regard to the

encroachment on public land and unauthorised constructions in Delhi and also in New Delhi. I may say, Sir that these unauthorised constructions and encroachments have come as a result of several factors, exodus from rural areas to the city of Delhi and several other problems that have cropped up consequently. In spite of all these things, compared to other capitals in our country, Delhi remained the city beautiful. This Government has been giving due consideration and also sympathetic considerations to such of those poorer sections of the people who have migrated to Delhi. The House would be happy to know that upto 1977 there have been 607 unauthorised colonies in Delhi. Government have taken a decision to regularise colonies, occupied by these people.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : All the colonies ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Out of 607, 309 Municipal Committee, Delhi and 130 D.D.A.

Rejected-Municipal Committee Delhi, 49 D.D.A. 10.

Still to be considered-Municipal Committee, Delhi-4, D.D.A. 15, total 19.

Out of total 607 unauthorised colonies in the city of Delhi, we have taken action with regard to the statistics which I have placed before you. This clearly shows the Government's intention to help such of those poorer sections of the people who have come and settled in Delhi.

I will confine, as I have said only to the matters raised with regard to constituting the tribunals and also their jurisdiction.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members about Section 347A.

It has been clearly stated :

"That the appellate shall consist of one person to be appointed by the Central Government on such terms and conditions of service as may be prescribed by rules."

The qualification to be a Member of the Tribunal has been clearly stated in this Bill :

"A person shall not be qualified for appointment as Presiding Officer in the

Tribunal unless he is, or has been, a district judge or an additional district judge or have at least on ten years, held a judicial office in India."

Shri Bhattacharyya said that this tribunal should consist of more persons than one. There are several tribunals constituted on the same lines where there is only a single person tribunal functioning in this country. Even after having one person tribunal, Government has taken care. If you go through 347A, Section (4), I quote for the information of the hon. Members—

"The Central Government may, if it so thinks fit, appoint one or more persons having special knowledge of, or experience in, the matters involved in such appeals, to act as assessors to advise the Appellate Tribunal in the proceedings before it, but no advice of the assessors shall be binding on the Appellate Tribunal."

Government is taking sufficient care to this act, that the person the Tribunal must be a person of judicial knowledge and of experience and to assist him if Government feels necessary, assessors will also be appointed.

About the Jurisdiction of the Tribunals concerned, I may inform the hon. House that these Tribunals will have very limited jurisdiction to try cases only under three Acts, namely, Delhi Municipal Corporation Act Delhi Development and Punjab Municipal Act as applicable to New Delhi.

There is also a provision for an appeal to the administrator. It is not only that. The administrator in this case is the Lt. Governor or the officer concerned and his decision will be final. We have done it because people who are encroaching on Government lands and also on the roads are taking recourse to going to courts and obtain stay order and they are circumventing the law and they are going ahead with the construction of these unauthorised things on the roads. That is why, it has created great problems. That is why we have provided in this Bill deterrent punishment and have made ample provision to see that these encroachments are controlled as far as practicable.

17 hrs.

Hon. Members have said what is the use of having deterrent punishment when it is

335 *Delhi Municipal Corp (2nd Amdt.) Bill, Punjab Mcpl. (New Delhi Amdt.) Bill,* MAY 2, 1984 *Delhi Dev. (Amdt.) Bill and 336 Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill*

not possible for you to control these encroachments? That is the question that has been put. Since there are many offences that are being perpetrated in this country, we cannot abolish the Criminal Procedure Code or the Indian Penal Code. As far as possible, we should see that these Acts are implemented. It is not only that. In implementing these orders, we have taken sufficient care to see that no undue harassment is directed against these people. That is why, in respect of certain offences, the amendment seeks to enhance the punishment. In order to obviate the likelihood of harassment, the power to launch prosecution in such cases will be exercised by an officer not below the rank of Deputy Commissioner.

Other matters that have been mentioned by the hon. Members are: with regard to the coordination whether there will be any coordination proper. There is multiplicity of organisations. Will there be any coordination? As far as coordination is concerned, there are statutory organisations each assigned an independent function. There may be overlapping but coordination is effected at Union Territory level by the Chief Secretary or the Lt. Governor. So, sufficient care has been taken to effect proper coordination in implementing the provisions of this Act.

Regarding the other matters which have been raised by hon. Members, I think, they will be met adequately by my colleague in-charge of the Ministry of Works and Housing. So, Sir, with these words, I once again request that the hon. Members will give their approval for these two Bills. I once again say that the Government will have the utmost consideration for those poorer sections of the society in the matter of helping them to settle themselves. In Delhi, I have said that several unauthorised colonies have also been regularised and I hope the Works and Housing Ministry will also look into the several problems that have been raised by the Members on the floor of the House.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is the firm conviction of the Government that there will be no distinction between a poor man and a rich man so far as the unauthorised construction or setting up of any unauthorised colonies is concerned. To deal with this situation, the Government

has been thinking for long to see how best it can be dealt with.

As has already been mentioned, 529 unauthorised colonies have been regularised. Of course there are 59 such colonies that have been rejected by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Delhi Development Authority. Only left over colonies which are under the Process of regularisation are 19 colonies.

The hon. Member, Mr. Chitta B. su, while speaking, referred to the Master Plan which had been evaluated in 1961, and he also mentioned that only 10,000 hectares of land have been acquired and developed while in the Master Plan about 30,000 hectares of land were to be developed. It is not true. About 47,000 hectares of land have been acquired and about 42,000 hectares of land have been developed.

About the agony of the hon. Member in regard to accommodating incoming people to the tune of 20 lakhs people, most of them being poor people, the Government and, particularly, the DDA have taken the responsibility to see that the land is properly developed and, to the best of their ability, to solve the housing problem. The contention of the hon. Member is not correct. The DDA has been really doing a great developmental work. It is not merely the beautification of capital city of Delhi. But in the matter of rehabilitation of people also, they have done a lot of work. Not less than 2,25,000 plots have been given by the DDA. The Rohini Scheme which the DDA has taken up will accommodate about 10 lakhs of people. Under this Scheme, there are various categories, the Janata flats, the LIG flats, the MIG flats and the higher income group also.

No doubt, for any development, it takes time. With this concept of increasing population in Delhi, a system of National Capital Region has been evolved and it is in the process of being evolved. The Authority will be constituted to see how to meet an increasing growth of population on the outer part of Delhi Periphery with the boundaries of Haryana, Rajasthan and U.P. That is the concept.

However, in the Perspective Plan of 20 years, from 1981 to 2001, so many things have been provided for.

337 *Delhi Mch. Corp (2nd VAISAKHA 12, 1906 (SAKA) Delhi Dev. (Amdt.) 338*
Amdt.) Bill, Punjab Mch. Bill and Public Premises (Evc-
New Delhi Amdt.) Bill, tion of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill

So far as the DDA is concerned, there may be certain lacunae here and there. Some hon. Members referred to that. But it does not mean that there is corruption or there is incompetence in the performance of the DDA. It is totally wrong. Particularly, my hon. friend Mr. R.L.P. Verma, alleged that the Vice-Chairman of the DDA is not responding to him and, because he is not responding to him, he should not just make an allegation that he is a corrupt person. He is a responsible senior officer...

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Please find out whether it is correct or not.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : You try to find out whether the allegations are correct or not.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : He is a responsible senior IAS cadre officer. Such allegations will not lead us anywhere to solve the problem. I do agree with the sympathy of the hon. Members to meet the housing requirements of the poor people or any cross-section of society. That is a different matter.

So far as the residential plots are concerned, the DDA has allotted about 1,07,000 plots, and there are about 1,10,000 houses and group housing societies have about 60,000 dwelling units. So much so if the people also cooperate and if things take proper shape, DDA will certainly create laurels in the history of the development of Delhi.

I will just refer to Shri Jagpal Singh who has asked what are we doing with all the land that we have been taking from the farmers. More than two lakh and above plots in resettlement colonies have been provided with all civic amenities and also about two lakh tenements and so on and so forth.

The object of bringing these two Bills, Delhi Development (Amendment) Bill and the Public Premises Eviction Bill is, as has already been said by my senior colleague, that such construction or setting up of unauthorised colonies should be prevented in future.

The existing law is not in a position to deal with it properly. The present amendments bring those offences under 'cognisable offences' and, at the same time, this Bill will also give the power and authority to the authorities to seize unauthorised premises and materials and so on and so forth.

The other Bill, Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised occupants) Amendment Bill is almost identical except there is no constitution of a tribunal and it applies to entire India whereas the Delhi Development Act is Confined to this Union Territory only hon. Members on the other side have also agreed that such unauthorised occupation or construction must be prevented.

So far as the apprehension of hon. Members is concerned, about the implementation of the Act, I assure the House that the Act would be implemented with full spirit and if the Act is not implemented properly because of the implementing authority showing any favouritism or otherwise, Government would take serious note of it and would see that such unauthorised construction will not take place.

I now request that the two Bills may be considered together.

— — —
DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
(SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the motion for consideration of Delhi Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill to the vote of the House.

"What the Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we will take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments to Clauses 2 to 6. The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(Insertion of new sections 347A to 347E)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Amendments are to be moved to Clause 7.

Amendment made :

Page 6, lines 31 and 32—

for "of an authority appealable under this Act" substitute "referred to in subsection (1) of that section". (3)

Page 6, line 34—

339 *Delhi Municipal Corp (2nd Amdt.) Bill, Punjab Mcpl. New Delhi Amdt.) Bill,* MAY 2, 1984 *Delhi Dev. (Amdt.) Bill and 340 Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill*

for "(Second Amendment) Act, 1983" substitute "(Amendment) Act, 1984." (4)
Page 6, line 42—

for "(Second Amendment) Act, 1983" substitute "(Amendment) Act, 1984". (5)
(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(Amendment of Section 456)

Amendment Made

Page 7—

for lines 13 to 19, substitute—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the portion beginning with the words "complying with an provision" and ending with the words "such application is made" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Complying with—

(a) the provisions of sections 317, section 325, section 343, section 344, section 345 or section 347 or any bye-law made thereunder or with any notice or order issued under any such provision, apply to the Appellate Tribunal; and

(b) any other provision or any bye-law made thereunder or with any notice, order or requisition issued under such provision, apply to the court of the district judge of Delhi, and where such application is made". (6)

(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 13 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title and commencement)

Amendment made,

Page 1, line 4—

for "(Second Amendment) Act, 1983" substitute "(Amendment) Act, 1984" (2)

(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

ENACTING FORMULA

Amendment Made

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirty-fourth" substitute "Thirty-fifth." (1)

(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Harikesh Bahadur. Do you want to speak ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Yes, Sir, I will make only a few points. First, the slums must be regularised. Only by talking like this that Government is standing by the poor people and poverty will be removed and all that, you are not going to serve the people. That is why, I am saying that you must do this.

Also the slum dwellers should not be disturbed unless they are provided some house accommodation. This is very essential. Government is just removing them. That is a very bad practice. After 1980, I think, they have realised from past experience and that is why perhaps they did not use the bulldozer. But I would suggest to the Government that, unless you provide house accommodation to those people, you should not disturb them. Let them remain wherever they are. Here the rich people very easily get land for house construction; for 5-star hotel construction, they are able to get land. If the poor people are disturbed, the whole functioning of the Government will be misinterpreted and mis-understood. Therefore

341 *Delhi Mcpl. Born (2nd VAISAKHA 12, 1906 (SAKA) Delhi Dev. (Amdt.) 342*
Amdt.) Bill, Punjab Mcpl. Bill and Public Premises (Evic-
(New Delhi Amdt.) Bill, tion of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill

this is my point : if you are talking of removal of poverty, then try to help the poor people; do not remove the poor people themselves.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has the Minister anything to say ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I have nothing to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : "That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

PUNJAB MUNICIPAL (NEW DELHI AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as in force in New Delhi, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we shall take up consideration of the clauses of the Punjab Municipal (New Delhi Amendment) Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clauses 2 to all 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 12—(Insertion of new sections

225-A, 225B, 225C and 225D)

Amendments made :

Page 6, lines 6 and 7,—

for "of the committee appealable under this Act."

substitute "referred to in sub-section (1) of that section" (3)

Page 6, line 9,—

for "1983" substitute "1984" (4)

Page 6, line 17,—

for "1983" substitute "1984" (5)

(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 13 to 15 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title and Commencement)

Amendments made :

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1983" substitute "1984" (2)

(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

ENACTING FORMULA

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirty-fourth" substitute "Thirty-fifth" (1)

(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting formula, as amendment, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

DELHI DEVELOPMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Development Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(Insertion of new sections 31A, 31B, 31C, 31D and 31E)

Amendments made :

Page 3,—

after line 34, insert—

"(c) an order of the Authority in the course of dealing with any nazul land developed by it under section 22," (3)

Page 3, line 35,—

for "(c)" substitute "(d)" (4)

Page 3, Line 38,—

for "(d)" substitute "(e)" (5)

343 *Delhi Municipal Corp (2nd Amdt.) Bill Punjab Mcpl. (New Delhi Amdt.) Bill,*

Page 3, line 41,—

for "(e)" substitute "(f)" (6)

Page 4, lines 24 and 25, —

for "appealable under this Act" substitute "referred to in sub-section (1) of that section" (7)

Page 4, line 33,—

for "1984" substitute "1984" (8)

Page 4, line 40,—

for "1983" substitute "1984" (9)

(SHRI MALLIKARJUN)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 7 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title and Commencement)

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1983" substitute "1984" (2)

(SHRI MALLIKARJUN)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

ENACTING FORMULA

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirty-fourth" substitute —

"Thirty-fifth" (1)

(SHRI MALLIKARJUN)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

— — —

Delhi Dev. (Amdt.) Bill and 344 Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill

PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTION OF UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS) AMENDMENT BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we go to the next item.

The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up clause by clause consideration. There are no amendments to clause 2 to 10. I shall put them together :

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 10 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title and Commencement)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is Government Amendment No. 2.

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1983" substitute "1984" (2)

(SHRI MALLIKARJUN)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

ENACTING FORMULA

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is an amendment to the Enacting Formula.

Amendment made :

"Page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirty-fourth" substitute "Thirty-fifth" (1)

(SHRI MALLIKARJUN)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : I beg to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."
The motion was adopted.

17.29 hrs.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up the next item, namely, the Bill further to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, as passed by Rajya Sabha. Shri Veerendra Patil.

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Honourable Members are aware that the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, provides for payment of compensation to workmen and their families in case of employment injury (including certain occupational diseases) resulting in disablement or death. The Act at present applies to certain categories of Railway employees and persons drawing wages not exceeding Rs. 1,000/- per month and employed in any of the hazardous employment specified in Schedule II of the Act. Schedule II includes persons employed in factories, mines, plantations, mechanically propelled vehicles, construction work etc. The State Government are empowered to add to the Schedule any class of persons employed in any occupation which they consider hazardous.

With the gradual extension of coverage under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, the area of application of the Workmen's Compensation Act has shrunk to some extent. The coverage under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 is, however, restricted to factories and certain specified categories of establishment and the W.C. Act continue to prevail in the other areas.

4. The Act was last amended in 1976. We have since finalised proposals for comprehensive amendment of the Act, keeping in view the recommendations of the National Commission of Labour, the Law Commission of India, Labour Laws' Review Committee of the Government of Gujarat and the suggestions received from the State Governments and other interests. The drafting of a comprehensive amending Bill is, however, likely to take some time. Meanwhile, I am placing before you for enactment, a few proposals which are of pressing nature.

5. The National Commission on Labour had recommended inter-alia that the wage limit for coverage under the Act should be removed altogether. The Law Commission of India has also made a similar recommendation. It is, therefore, now proposed to do away with the wage limit for coverage under the Act. This is likely to benefit a large number of workers who are at present drawing wages exceeding Rs. 1000/- per month and are not covered under the Act.

6. Section 4 of the Act at present provides for payment of compensation at the rates specified in Schedule IV of the Act. These rates of compensation were last revised in 1976. There is a demand for its upward revision. Further, the amount of compensation is at present determined without reference to the age of the workmen. This is not considered fair to those who happen to get disabled or die at an early age. It is therefore, now proposed to provide for payment of compensation in terms of percentage of monthly wages linked to the age of workman at the time of his disablement or death. The minimum rates of compensation for permanent total disablement would be Rs. 24,000 as against the existing rate of Rs. 10,080/-. Similarly, the minimum rates of compensation for death would be Rs. 20,000/- as against Rs. 7,200/- as at present.

7. The proposed revised ratios of compensation are based on the rates specified in the ILO Convention concerning the Minimum Standards of Social Security, except that the compensation payable in respect of those drawing wages exceeding Rs. 1,000/- per month is proposed to be restricted to the amount payable on the wages of Rs. 1,000/- per month. The proposed ceiling is mainly intended to ensure that amount of compensation payable under

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the Act does not become unduly large, which the employers (particularly the smaller one) may find it difficult to pay. I may add for the information of the Hon'ble Members that, as it is the maximum amount of compensation for permanent disablement will now go up from Rs. 42,000/- to a little over Rs.1 lakh, while the amount of compensation for death will go up from Rs.30,000/- to Rs. 90,000/-. This itself is a substantial increase. Further, the ILO Convention also permits imposition of ceiling of this type. I, therefore, hope that the Hon'ble Members will not object to the proposed ceiling.

8. The Bill also seeks to substitute the existing list of occupational diseases in Schedule III of the Act by a revised list, which has been drawn up keeping in view the revised list of occupational diseases adopted by the ILO in 1980.

9. These are in short the important amendments proposed through this Bill. I hope that the members will welcome the proposed amendment. With these words, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*SHRI AJIT BAG (Serampore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the manner in which this amendment Bill has been brought forth on such an extremely important and serious subject is very much objectionable. In this Bill piecemeal amendments have been effected in a sort of hurried manner. In the present changed circumstances, a comprehensive and self-contained legislation should have been brought before this House. The hon. Minister has himself admitted this. Even then, this incomplete piece of legislation has been brought forth in this hurried fashion. We had hoped that before bringing this type of Bill, the hon. Minister will hold consultations with the various Central Trade Unions and only after accepting that as an indispensable condition this Bill will be finalised. Had he consulted the trade unions, many of the problems would have been solved and the efforts of the Government to pay compensation to the workers properly would have

met with due success. The Minister has assured that he will bring forth a comprehensive Bill in this connection. I hope that he will try to do that at the earliest possible opportunity and before finalisation, he will consult the Central Trade Unions so that the Government's intention to pay compensation to the workers and labourers may be successful and fruitful.

Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill it has been stated that "The Act at present applies to railway servants and persons employed in certain hazardous employments specified in Schedule II of the Act."

But in the Financial Memorandum of the Bill it is stated that "The Workmen's compensation Act, 1923 covers a large number of persons employed by Central Government in Railways and in its various departments such as Posts and Telegraphs, Central Public Works Department, ordinance Factories etc. Now, Sir, a doubt lingers as to the categories of workmen who will be actually covered by the provisions of this Bill. Whether the workers and employees of privately owned industries will come under its purview or not? In Schedule II of this bill certain type of jobs have been defined as 'hazardous employment'. But apart from these, what will happen to those people who die or are disabled while working in other places?

If a worker in some engineering industries or working in some factories loses his leg or arms and becomes completely or partially disabled then how will he be compensated and who will compensate him? These Things also should have been clarified in the Bill. That is why I say that a comprehensive Bill should have been brought. Much delay has already taken place, even then to avoid the need to bring forward further amendments again and again it would have been better to finalise a comprehensive Bill at an early date.

Sir, in Section 4(1) (a) and (b), the amount of compensation that has been provided for in cases of death and total disablement is illogical and unreasonable. It has been stated therein that in cases of death a minimum compensation of Rs. 20,000 shall be paid and in cases of total disablement a minimum of Rs. 24,000 shall be paid.

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

Section (4) (1) reads

(a) Where death results from the injury

an amount equal to forty per cent of the monthly wages of the deceased workmen multiplied by the relevant factor;

or

an amount of twenty thousand rupees, whichever is more;

(b) reads. When permanent disablement results from the injury;

an amount equal to fifty per cent of the monthly wages of the deceased workmen multiplied by the relevant factor;

or

an amount of twenty-four thousand rupees, which is more;

Now I will give an example to show that these rates of compensation are not logical. Suppose there is a railway accident in which one ordinary passenger and another railway employee both lose their lives, They both die in the same accident.

Now the amount of compensation to be paid to passenger killed in a railway accident has at present been raised to Rs. one lakh. Therefore the family of an ordinary passenger killed in a railway accident gets Rs. one lakh whereas the family of a railway employee killed in the same accident gets only Rs. 20,000 or so regulated by what you have called the 'relevant factor' in this provision. This is an unjust discrimination which should be removed and the minimum compensation payable in cases of death or permanent total disablement should be fixed at Rs. one lakh.

After taking into account the 'relevant factor' explanation provided in the Bill, it is estimated that the amount of compensation payable, may go up to Rs. 70,000 or Rs. 80,000 at the most. This will apply to cases where death takes place at an early age. But in the cases of older workers, the amount of compensation is not likely to exceed Rs. 40,000 or 50,000. Therefore, the 'relevant factor' provisions should be amended. So that the amount of compensation may be near about Rs. one lakh at least. While considering these points, the various trade unions who look after the interests of the workers, should be consulted so that the shortcomings in the Bill can be removed or rectified at the initial stage itself.

Sir, in the Government enterprises, when a worker dies or becomes permanently disabled, one member of his family is provided employment in the same organisation. This system should be made applicable to the private establishments and industries also. I hope the hon. Minister will consider this and make necessary provision in this Bill to extend this benefit to the workers in the private industries also.

Sir, in explanation II of Section 4.1(b) it has been stated that the earlier income ceiling of Rs. 1000/- p.m. for being eligible to get compensation is being removed now so as to extend the benefit to the workmen getting more than Rs.1000/- also. This appears a little funny. Because the benefit sought to be extended to workers getting over Rs.1000/- is being withheld partly through the said explanation II which says, "where the monthly wages of a workman exceed one thousand rupees, his monthly wages for purposes of clause (a) and (b) shall be deemed to be rupees one thousand only." That means, while considering payment of compensation in cases of death or disablement and calculating the amount in terms of the 'relevant factors' the pay ceiling remains at Rs. 1000/-. This means that in the present context of sky-high prices when many workers/employees in private or Government industries get a pay of Rs. 1000/- or more, this benefit in compensation is being given with one hand and snatched away by the other through this explanation II of Section 4(1) (b), so as to deprive the beneficiaries. I therefore urge upon the Government to remove this portion from this Bill, so that all workers may get compensation in proportion to their respective wages.

Now, Sir, I will draw your attention to the problems of immigrant labour. Those who come for work from other States leaving behind their families in their native places. When such labourers die in accidents, their families face a lot of hardship in getting payment of compensation. This is because of the fact that the families live at far off places, they are mostly uneducated and they are required to furnish various papers, documents etc. in order to claim the compensation due to them. They cannot furnish the necessary papers due to such handicaps, and as a result, the employers in many cases deprive the families and do not pay the compensation due to them. Therefore, Sir, some such provision should be made in this Bill whereby the onus of paying compensation to the poor, illiterate family members of such immigrant labour living in distant places should lie with the employers also. Moreover, Sir, the method and procedure of paying compensation is also very time consuming and involves lot of delay. Sometimes 4 or 5 years elapse before compensation is paid. The very purpose of the compensation is defeated. In many cases the dependents of such immigrant labour die of starvation before getting any compensation at all. Therefore, I suggest that pending a final settlement of the amount of compensation in such cases, provision should be made in this Bill for payment of an anticipatory amount by the employer immediately after death or disablement, taking into account the period of employment, age, wages etc. of the concerned worker. I hope the Minister will consider this.

One thing about Contractors' labour, Sir, There is practically no law covering contractors' labour. In their cases, the main responsibility should lie on the principal employer whose work is being done by the contractors' labour. These labourers do not execute the work of the contractors. They are doing the work of the owner. The owner of a big factory, under construction evades his responsibility of paying compensation in the event of death or disablement with the excuse that the contractor is responsible for this. This is not fair. A provision to this effect also, holding the principal employer responsible for payment of compensation should have been included in the Bill. Sir, provision is being made for payment of compensation

in cases of accidents. But more attention should be paid to avoid accidents itself. There are many laws regarding safety measures. But generally these safety measures are not observed, by the employers. The safety measures remain on paper only. The employers collude with the Government officers, inspectors etc. and flout the legal provisions relating to safety measures. The poor workers are compelled to work in dangerous conditions for earning their living. As a result they meet with accidents and are killed or disabled. The employers then conspire to evade their own responsibility. Steps should be taken to ensure that the safety measures are properly observed and the employers are not able to evade their responsibility. Whenever caught, the most stringent action must be taken against the guilty employers and they should be forced to pay compensation. Wherever any officer is found in league with the employers in cases of accidents, he should also be given exemplary punishment.

Sir, I will conclude by saying that the biggest impediment in expeditious payment of compensation is the corrupt bureaucracy. Now the children or wife of a poor worker are mostly illiterate. They do not have influential people to help them. The payment of compensation to the bereaved family is often held up or delayed by the corrupt officers unless a sizeable bribe is offered to them. As I have already said, in many cases the family members die of starvation before getting any compensation. I hope the hon. Minister will look to this. He should provide for severe punishment of the corrupt officers who delay payment of compensation to the poor family of dead or disabled workers and ensure that compensation is paid expeditiously. I hope he would also consider my earlier suggestion of providing employment to at least one member from the family of a dead or disabled worker in private establishments, as is done in Government establishments. With that Sir, I conclude.

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD (Kaliabor) : I rise to support the Bill put forward by the Labour Minister. In our country we had two Labour Commissions. One was formed during the British days and the other one, after independence. The Commission which was constituted after independence was presided over by Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar, the former Chief Justice of India and suggested

this welfare legislation in 1969. In fact this amendment should have been brought up long back, but still, better late, than never. So, I welcome the amendment brought up, particularly removing the limits of wage limit by amending Section 2 and secondly increase in temporary disablement benefit by inserting a new Section 4.

Sir, workers of the Railways have been kept out of this Bill. They are also prone to accidents and I request the hon. Minister for Labour to include the workers who are working in the Railways.

Also, some restrictions are there, namely, about the amount payable on wages of Rs. 1,000/- per month. This restriction should be removed from the Bill. Another restriction is about the amount of compensation that is paid for temporary disablement. In the case of temporary disablement only after three days a worker is entitled to get 25 per cent of the compensation. This also, the Minister should consider and see, if necessary by another amendment, the worker be paid more relief. Because I feel that this needs reconsideration. They have been contributing to the development of the country. After all, the workers should feel secured. The workers have been contributing to the development of the country in different projects and different fields. So, unless they feel secure they cannot contribute their mite.

Sir, another Clause, Clause 18 provides a fine up to Rs. 500 for violation of the safety regulations. I strongly feel that this should be replaced by a heavier fine or imprisonment. Due to the negligence of the employers, due to the violation of the rules regulations by the employers accidents take place in different factories. Therefore, unless a heavier fine is imposed, unless a heavier legal punishment is imposed the employers will not take proper care to provide safety measures for the workers.

This Act was passed in 1923, during the British days. Therefore, I strongly feel that some more welfare measures, some more provisions should have been there to give reality to this Act. I feel that the amount of compensation which has been provided a very meagre. In the event of death or permanent disability compensation has now been increased from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 24,000. This is a welcome measure but in

case of private factories or small factories compensation is not given because there is a limit under the Act. The Act itself mentions that there must be at least 20 employees in a factory. In a factory where employment is less than 20 the workers are not entitled to get any relief. In such cases the National Labour Commission has suggested that there should be a central fund and the workers should contribute to that fund and in case of such workers the compensation can be paid from the central fund. But that is not brought in this Bill. Therefore, considering that recommendation of the National Labour Commission I would request the hon. Minister to bring forward some such amendment to give relief to this section of workers.

Actually the National Labour Commission has suggested :

"Safety should become a habit with employers and workers. At present it has assumed the form of a ritual. The employer provides safety devices if he must; the worker uses safety equipment, if at all he does it, to complete a formality. This is particularly so in the case of smaller establishments and unorganised workers."

This fact which was stated long back in 1969 by the National Labour Commission, is serious. This is particularly so in case of small private factories and establishments. Therefore, it is the duty of the concerned Department to see that the workers who work in such factories, get the necessary safety measures so that they can work safely and contribute to the country's development. Therefore, what is necessary and what has been suggested by the National Labour Commission is :

"Effective enforcement is the current need. In the wake of new types of industrial tries coming up and continuing technological change, it may become necessary to write into the law additional safeguards and safety precautions to match new hazards."

Therefore, I would request the Minister to see that a comprehensive Bill is brought forward before the house to give more relief to the workers.

With these words, I again support the Bill.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मान्यवर, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि आज के हालात देखते हुए एक संपूर्ण बिल लाना चाहिए था। अगर संपूर्ण बिल लाया जाता तो बहुत सी बातें सामने नहीं आती। इन कमियों को पूरा करने के लिए पुनः बिल लाने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें 20,000 रुपए कंपेंसेशन के बारे में कहा गया है। आज के जमाने में यदि किसी की मृत्यु हो जाए और उसको 20 हजार रुपए देकर संतुष्ट कर दिया जाए तो यह संभव नहीं है। अभी माननीय सदस्य बता रहे थे, उसी संदर्भ में मैं आगे चर्चा करूंगा कि बहुत सी जगह देखा गया है कि उनकी तरफ से काफी नेग्लिजेंस होती है। तो ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है कि उनके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही की जाए।

कंपेंसेशन के बारे में भी आपने कुछ ढिलाई दे दी है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, you can continue tomorrow.

18 hrs.

HALF-AN HOUR DISCUSSION

Financial assistance to Indian construction companies

श्री चर्न दास शास्त्री (करोल बाग) : आदरणीय सभापति जी, मैं आपका हार्दिक आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि आपने देश के लाखों-करोड़ों लोगों के आसुओं को पूछने के लिए आधे घण्टे की बहस करने का मौका दिया। यह आधे घण्टे की बहस का प्रश्न इसलिए आया कि दुनिया के कोटि-कोटि लोगों ने कल मई दिवस मनाया और प्रजातंत्र का मन्दिर भारत के मजदूरों को अपनी श्रद्धांजलि और श्रद्धा के फूल चढ़ाने के लिए कल बंद रहा। इससे अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि भारत की प्रधान मंत्री, मंत्रीगण और संसद् दुनिया के मजदूरों के प्रति सहानुभूति

रखते हैं। मैं मुबारकबाद देता हूँ दुनिया और भारत के मजदूरों को क्योंकि उनका भारत में एक गरिमापूर्ण स्थान है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत की राष्ट्र-माता इन्दिरा जी ने देश के बंधुआ मजदूरों को मुक्त कर दिया। (श्रद्धांजलि) अग्रेजों ने इमीग्रेशन एक्ट 1922 में इसलिए बनाया कि यहाँ से घरों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को ले जाए ताकि हिन्दुस्तान गुलामी की गंगा में बहता रहे। राष्ट्रपिता बापू ने इस गुलामी की गंगा को हटाने के लिए, भारत की भूमि पर जो लगीटी में रहने वाले लोग हैं, जिनकी हड्डियों के ढाँचे के अंदर भारत का नक्शा नजर आता है। उन लोगों की आवाज बनकर उनको एक नयी शक्ति और नयी प्रेरणा दी थी। इमीग्रेशन एक्ट के तहत भारत से करोड़ों मजदूर ले जाए जाते थे और उनके बच्चों के लिए रोटी-पानी का खर्चा भेज दिया जाता था। अरब कन्टीज में 1962 में जब तेल की दुनिया में रुपया पैदा होने लगा तो उन्होंने विकास की तरफ सोचना शुरू किया। उन्होंने दुनिया की सब कंपनियों और मजदूरों को आमंत्रित किया कि हमारे विकास में योगदान दें क्योंकि उनके पाम घन की कमी नहीं थी। इसलिए, आपको मालूम है कि यहाँ से मैन-पावर सप्लाई करने वाली कंपनियों ने मजदूर भर्जन और कन्ट्रैक्ट लेने शुरू कर दिए। बड़ी गरिमा के साथ मन् 77 तक वह इस तरह से जाते रहे। जब मजदूरों का शोषण होता रहा तो उसको देखकर कुछ बे स्टेट इंटररेस्ट वाली कंपनियां सप्रीम कोर्ट में गईं। वह भारत सरकार के कन्ट्रोल को हटाना चाहती थीं और मजदूरों के हितों पर आघात करना चाहती थी। लेकिन इन मजदूरों को मुक्ति दिलाने के लिए भारत सरकार ने एक इंकलाबी काम किया और 1983 में एक नया कानून बनाया गया। उस नये कानून के लिए मैं मुक्त कंठ से लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब की प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूँ, और भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मजदूरों की गरिमा को बनाए रखने के लिए कदम उठाया। सभापति महोदय, यह प्रश्न बड़ा भावुक प्रश्न है। एक दरफ

हमारे सामने मजदूरों का सम्मान है, देश का सम्मान है और राष्ट्र की गरिमा है तथा दूसरी तरफ मजदूरों का शोषण है। इसमें कई चीजें इन्वाल्ड हैं—सबसे पहले तो लेबर मंत्रालय इन्वाल्ड है, वर्क एण्ड हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री इन्वाल्ड है, विदेश मंत्रालय इन्वाल्ड है और चीये फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री भी इन्वाल्ड है। इसमें चार पांच मंत्रालयों का पूरा चक्रजाल है। इस चक्रजाल से कैसे छुटकारा मिले, यह बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न हमारे सामने है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1983 में 30 दिसम्बर को जब यह एक्ट पास हुआ तो उस समय बाजार में इनके पास लेबर लॉ की किताबें भी मौजूद नहीं थी कि कैसे एप्लीकेशन दी जाए। इन्होंने एप्लीकेशन मांगनी शुरू कर दीं, लेकिन लोगों को मालूम ही नहीं था। फिर समाचार पत्रों में दिन-प्रति दिन विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा मजदूरों के शोषण के समाचार सुनने में आते रहे। आपको मालूम है कि विदेशों में हमारी 17 कम्पनियां ऐसी हैं जो काम करती हैं— इनमें प्रमुख कम्पनियों में से उत्तम सिंह दुग्गल एण्ड कम्पनी है, डी एम कम्पनी है, कान्टीनेंटल कन्स्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी है, भण्डारी विल्डर्स है, दयाल कन्स्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी है, हिन्दुस्तान कन्स्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी है, जे० बी० एस०-शिपेटस है, पुंजसन्स है। इसी तरह इन भारतीय कम्पनियों के साथ कुछ कम्पनियां भारत सरकार की भी हैं— जैसे ई पी आई है, बी एच ई एल है, इटरनेशनल एअरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी आफ इण्डिया है, एन पी सी सी है, रेलवेज है जो विदेशों में काम करती हैं और यहां से मजदूरों को ले जाती हैं। सबसे पहले हमारे सामने बुनियादी प्रश्न यह उत्पन्न होता है कि जब ये कम्पनियां यहां से मजदूरों को 15-15 या 20-20 या 25-25 हजार रूपए लेकर विदेशों में भेजती हैं तो उन कन्ट्रीज में स्थित हमारे एम्प्लायर को उनकी टिकटों की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। लेकिन ये हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों के पैसों से टिकटें खरीद कर बेच देते हैं। इसके जरिए जो फॉरेन एक्सचेंज हिन्दुस्तान में आना चाहिए, क्योंकि जितनी लेबर यहां से आनी है, उनकी

टिकटें फॉरेन एक्सचेंज में खरीदी जानी चाहिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस फॉरेन एक्सचेंज को बैंक करने के लिए सरकार के पास क्या व्यवस्था है जिसके जरिए वह कन्ट्रोल करती है। दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि जब ये कम्पनियां मजदूरों को लेकर विदेश जाती हैं तो उनसे बन्धुआ मजदूरों की तरह काम लिया जाता है और उनको बहुत कम पैसा दिया जाता है। जब चाहें वापस भेज देती हैं। पिछले दिनों इराक से एक हजार लोगों को इसी तरह फटाफट वापस भिजवा दिया गया और उनके पासपोर्ट अपने कन्ट्रोल में कर लिए गए, उनको रोटी नहीं दी जाती। इसके अलावा, सभापति महोदय, यह भी ज्ञात हुआ है कि जो रुपया वे लोग विदेशों में कमाते हैं, उसको वहीं पर छोड़ कर आते हैं, उस पैसे का वे कम्पनियां अपने पास जमा कर लेती हैं तथा यहां आने पर उनको हिन्दुस्तानी रुपये में अदायगी कर दी जाती है। इस तरह से करोड़ों रुपये के फॉरेन एक्सचेंज का घोटाला होता रहता है क्योंकि वे लोग यहां आने पर उनकी हिन्दुस्तान की करेंसी में रुपया देते हैं और विदेशी रुपया सारा वे वहीं छोड़ कर आ जाते हैं। और उसके साथ-साथ यह जो लोग जाते हैं उन्हें कुछ मालूम नहीं होता है, मजदूर आदमी है। वहां पर जब रेडियो, टी०वी० आदि चीजें देखते हैं तो खरीद कर लाते हैं। एक परसेंटेज तय होना चाहिये कि यह जब स्वदेश लौटें तो कितने रुपये का मनोरंजन और अन्य घरेलू वस्तुएं ले कर आये और बाकी रुपया रिजर्व बैंक में जमा होता है कि नहीं यह भी देखा जाय यह एक बुनियादी प्रश्न है।

आपको मालूम है कि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की बजह से, क्योंकि मैन पावर सप्लाय करने वाली कम्पनियों को लाइसेंस 1 अप्रैल से शुरू किये, तो इन बीच के 4, 5 महीनों में जो विदेश से फॉरेन एक्सचेंज आना था मैन पावर के बदले में यह जो घाटा हुआ क्योंकि 4 महीने तक एप्लीकेशन का घपला समझ में नहीं आया, तो 4 महीनों के इस घाटे के लिये किसको आप

जिम्मेदारी ठहराते हैं ? कंट्रोल करना, मजदूरों के हित के लिये सरकार जो कड़े कदम उठाती है, उसके लिये हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है और हम स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन आज कई मुल्कों से हमारा मुकाबला है क्योंकि खाली भारत ही लेबर सप्लाई नहीं करता है, पाकिस्तान, बांग्लादेश, श्रीलंका, थाईलैंड चीन और फिलिपीन भी करता है। पहले भारत से 20, 30 परसेंट लेबर जाता था, जो अब घट कर 10, 15 परसेंट हो गया है। क्यों घटा ? दूसरे मुल्कों का मुकाबला कर पा रहे है कि नहीं यह देखने की चीजें हैं। जब कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री इंजीनियरिंग प्रमोशन काउन्सिल ग्लोबल टेंडर देने के लिये विदेश में कौन कौन सी भारतीय कम्पनियां जा सकती हैं इसके लिये सर्टिफिकेट इश्यू करती हैं, और यदि क्राइसिस नहीं थी, बाहर की कम्पनियों के मजदूर देखे नहीं थे, तो 200 करोड़ रु० देने के लिये कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री ने क्यों फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री को रिक्मन्ड किया ? यहाँ की टीम मजदूरों के दुख को देखने के लिये क्यों गई ? तो उस कंट्रोल को देखने और जांच कराने के लिये भारत सरकार जो कदम उठा रही है उस पर सख्ती से अमल होना चाहिये, और जो 5 कम्पनियां ब्लैक लिस्टेड हैं उनके नाम हमें बताये जाने चाहियें। आप नाम क्यों छिपाते हैं ? आप जानते हैं संसार में प्रजातन्त्र का सबसे बड़ा शस्त्र है हमको सूचना मिलनी चाहिये। यही तो हमारे पास हथियार है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज उन कम्पनियों पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं, यह कम्पनियां कितना रुपया कमाकर लायीं, उनका परफार्मेंस एफीशियेंसी क्या है और मजदूरों के प्रति उनका कंसा व्यवहार रहा इसका कोई सर्वे तो होना चाहिये, और उसका मापदंड भी देखना बहुत जरूरी है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं भारत सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मजदूरों की रक्षा के लिये भारत सरकार एक सेना नायक की तरह खड़ी है भारत की नेता प्रचान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में, इसका स्वागत करते हैं।

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Sir, the hon. Member rightly explained in brief the plight of the emigrants or the workers working outside the country.

Sir, hon. Members are aware that there are two types of employers.

One is foreign employer. Foreign employer either himself directly recruits the immigrants or workers or he will ask the local recruiting agent to recruit on his behalf.

The other type of the worker is the Indian employer. As the hon. Member Shri Dharam Dass Shastri said just now there are several companies both in Private Sector and Public Sector who have taken up a large number of works in other countries particularly in Gulf countries and they are executing the work. For executing the work, whatever work force is necessary, they are having work force from this country. For foreign employer, he has to get the immigration clearance under the Immigration Act by the Protectorate of Immigration. So far as Indian employer is concerned, he has only to take permit and in the Act itself. I do not want to go into details the procedure has been defined clearly. All the formalities have to be gone through before the employer gets the immigration clearance from the appropriate authority.

So far as the Indian employer is concerned, as I said just now he has to approach the Protector General of Immigration. He should get the permission and before getting permission or permit he has to satisfy about the wages, working conditions and all that. After getting the permission he can take the workers from here.

Hon. Member Shri Dharam Dass Shastri was pleased to observe that these companies, while taking these employees for executing works that they have taken up in other countries, they are charging heavily. Under the Act they are not expected to charge anything because they are only taking the permit and with the permit they are taking employees there. So, they are not expected to charge anything. Therefore, if any Indian employer is charging or if he is extracting lot of money, certainly it is an offence and Government will take cognisance of such offence and he will be punished under the Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has Government by not taken any cognisance of the offence ?

Shri Dharam Dass Shastri wanted to know, is Government fully aware of this and has Government taken any action on that ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I am coming to that.

The Indian employer is not expected to charge or extract any money from the immigrants or from the employee. If he charges or extracts the money, it is an offence. He is punishable under the Act.

The question is any Indian employer extracted money from them ? I do not have that information.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Particularly, we want that information.

The purpose of raising this discussion is to have that particular information. That is the most vital information.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Have any such offences been brought to the notice of the Government ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : There is one complaint we have received. That is with regard to Gurdeep Singh Associates. They are the sub-contractor of NBCC in one of the contracts in Iran. Some of the workers complained that they have paid Rs. 5,500 to the company as service charges and also that they were not being paid their wages in time. The company have denied the allegations and the matter has been referred to the police authorities for further investigation. I think, this is the only one complaint that we have received so far.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : अगर डी एस कंस्ट्रक्शन कंपनी के दफ्तर पर छापा मारा जाए, तो पता चलेगा कि 500 मजदूर आज भी वहां बँठे रो रहे हैं, वे भारत का भूमि पर बँठे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is answering.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, I have made it very clear that so far as extraction of money from the employees is concerned, we have received only one complaint. On the complaint, we have already taken action and we have asked the police authorities to investigate. If the hon. Member is in possession of any such information, I would

request the hon. Member to kindly pass on that information. I am prepared to take immediate action on that.

And then, Sir, it is true that there was some dispute between our Indian employees who have gone abroad working under the Indian employers and the Indian employers mostly with regard to non-payment of wages. It is because of acute foreign exchange shortage as a result of which Iraqi clients have not been able to make prompt payments. When they did not make prompt payment to the Indian employers, the Indian contractors who have taken the work were not in a position to pay the wages to the employees in time. This is with regard to Uttam Singh Duggal, Bhandari Builders, Punjab Chemi Plant and M/s. J.P. Associates. So, in order to over-come this difficulty because the foreign employers or foreign clients were not in a position to make prompt payment, there was an agreement reached in 1983. It was reached between the Government of India and the Iraqi Government on deferred payments and it was agreed that Exim Bank of India would advance loans to Indian Construction Companies to meet their minimum requirements. The Exim Bank is paying advance to the Iraqi Government and the Iraqi clients are making payments to the Indian employers. After this arrangement has been entered into, regular payment has been made.

Now, I think it is better, if I go one by one of these Indian employers. After this arrangement, I think, most of these problems with regard to non-payment of wages or delay in the payment of wages have been sorted out. And the Ministry of Labour have been insisting that these loans given by the Exim Bank are first and foremost used by the companies for payment of wages. As a result of that, most companies have been able to clear the arrears of wages of 1983. So, similar arrangement is also being made for the year 1984. So far as the Uttam Singh Duggal employees are concerned, they went on strike in January, 1983 because of non-payment of wages. There were other demands also. When they went on strike, promptly the Iraqi Government intervened in the matter. As the hon. Members are aware, particularly in the Gulf countries strikes are completely banned and nobody is allowed to go on strike. Because they had gone on strike, the Iraqi Government inter

vened and deported approximately 836 workers in February, 1983. So, all these 836 workers because they were on strike, came back. When they came back, when their grievances were brought to the notice of our Ministry and our Ministry took up the matter with the contractor, that is, Uttam Singh Duggal, the following settlement has been arrived at.

The settlement between the workers and Uttam Singh Duggal & Co. is that the Company would honour the contract's stipulation in so far as the Payment of arrears of wages was concerned. Wherever it was brought to the notice of the company that the wages had been reduced with refer to the wages initially contracted for by the company, they were asked to pay according to the contract of the company and refer to the copy of the contract filed with the POE, Delhi and pay according to that contract. The company has agreed to pay according to that.

In cases where the contract provision was specifically for 8 hours work per day, the company would pay for overtime to those who are doing a normal 9 hours work per day. They were working for 9 hours. But the contract stipulated that they would work only for 8 hours. So, wherever they were working for 9 hours, it was agreed that the overtime would be paid to the workers.

The return air-fare would not be deducted on the Pending dues of the workers.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What about the wages ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Whatever wages had been agreed to, they have paid the wages. Because they had gone on strike, the Iraqi Government deported them. When they came back, when their grievances were brought to the notice of the Labour Ministry, the Labour Ministry took up the matter with them.

श्री चर्मदास शास्त्री : वह रुपया जो इन लोगों को मिला वह फारेन एक्सचेंज में मिला या इंडियन करन्सी में मिला ? यहाँ तो वह फारेन एक्सचेंज में जमा किया गया या नहीं ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल : वापिस आने के बाद इन लोगों को पैसा दिया गया है। मुझे अभी जानकारी तो नहीं है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जब

वापिस आने के बाद इंडिया में इन को पैसा दिया गया है तो फारेन एक्सचेंज के रूप में पेमेन्ट नहीं हो सकता, इंडियन रुपी में ही पेमेन्ट हुआ होगा।

Sir, the contention of the hon. Member is that these contractors are making a lot of money and that they are not accounting for money that they are making in foreign exchange. These companies are registered companies. When they are registered companies, when they are Public limited companies, whatever earning is there, whatever transaction is there, every company is required to give the accounts to the Income-tax Department. Therefore, they are also required to give all the accounts to the Income-tax Department. If supposing some companies are suppressing the information, it is for the Ministry concerned to take necessary action. If the hon. Member is in possession of any facts that certain companies are making a lot of money in foreign exchange, that they are not remitting money, that they are not showing the profit and that they are suppressing the information, he can pass on that information to the Ministry concerned and the Ministry concerned will definitely take action against that company.

So far as Uttam Singh Duggal and Co, is concerned, subsequent to the settlement, another representation was received which was not signed by any worker, but raised the dispute relating to exchange rate used by the company for settling the arrear wages and Payment of overtime. Since the workers, contracts specifically mentioned that the workers would work for 8 hours and not for 8 to 10 hours, as mentioned in some of the contracts, subsequently, one Mr. Balkrishan Kachwaha filed a writ Petition in the Supreme Court of India in which both M/s Uttam Singh Duggal and Co. and the Union of India were made respondent. They have raised some-of the major Points in that. The writ petition is still pending. So far as the writ petition that is pending in the Supreme Court is concerned, in the prayer the petitioner has also asked for action to be taken against M/s Uttam Singh Duggal and Co. under the Emigration Act, 1922. This is being examined from the legal point of view.

As regards D. S. Construction Company, we have received some complaints against this Company also. They were working in their

project in Libya. The complaint is with regard to less payment and delayed payment of wages. In view of the serious nature of the complaint, the Ministry temporarily withheld the permission to the Company to deploy additional workers. The company appealed against this action of the Government in a Civil Writ Petition before the High Court of Delhi and the High Court of Delhi has passed orders by Division Bench directing the Company to file an affidavit confirming compliance of the three conditions :—

(i) The company would pay wages to employees at the current exchange rate.

(ii) The company would return passport to all its employees and also arrange to issue identity cards to them.

(iii) The company would settle all the pending claims of its employees including ex-employees.

Once this affidavit was filed to Government, then Government permitted M/s. D. S. Construction Company to deploy additional workers in their project in Libya. Since that time, no fresh claims have been received against this Construction Company.

There is one complaint from Shri Satyam against M/s. Som Datt Builders. Some hon. Members have also written to me about this complaint. The complaint is that Shri Satyam who worked for two years with M/s. Som Datt Builders in Iran as a Graduate Engineer has complained that some arrears of salary as well as payment of gratuity, overtime and food allowance were due to him. The three hon. Members had also written to me on complaints of Shri Satyam. The Ministry of Labour took up the matter with M/s. Som Datt Builders who agreed to make payment of arrears of wages but pointed out that Shri Satyam being a Graduate Engineer was not entitled to overtime and gratuity. Subsequently, it was revealed that Shri Satyam had been given an appointment letter as well as an employment contract on somewhat different terms of employment. M/s. Som Datt Builders have now agreed to abide by the terms and conditions either of the appointment letter or the employment contract as desired by Shri Satyam. This is with regard to the complaint of Shri Satyam against Som Datt Builders.

Then there are complaints against M/s. N.S. Choudhary and Co. M/s. N.S. Choudhary

& Co. were appointed subcontractors of M/s. NPCC, a Government of India Enterprise, in their project in Iran. Accordingly, M/s. N.S. Choudhary deployed 72 workers but made no efforts to pay wages.

NPCC thereafter terminated the sub-contract with M/s. N.S. Choudhary on 17-3-83 and arranged to repatriate 72 workers to India on 18-4-83. The grievances of the workers were then taken up by the Ministry of Labour and at the Ministry's insistence, it was decided that NPCC being the prime contractor had a moral responsibility towards the workers and would make the payment of wages, pending realisation of this amount, from M/s. N.S. Choudhary. This payment has been made by NPCC.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are there many complaints ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : There are many complaints. hon. Member wanted to know. Because it is very difficult for me to remember all those cases, that is why I am reading because the hon. Member is under the impression that these contractors are making lot of money, are exploiting and are treating the employees badly. The employees have gone outside and are working under them as tentative labourers. That is not the case. Wherever there are some complaints and whenever they are brought to our notice, immediate action has been taken.

With regard to Gurdeep Singh, Associates, I have already made it clear that we received a complaint and we had referred the complaint to police authorities for further investigation.

With regard to the complaint of Shri Sabarwal against Bhasin Associates, Shri Sabarwal had met with car accident and applied for compensation. As a result, the Company terminated his services and repatriated him to India. Shri Sabarwal has filed a compensation claim. The matter was taken up with the Company and they have stated that Shri Sabarwal was on a private journey with some of his associates in the car when the accident occurred and, as such, the company was not liable to pay any compensation. This reply of the company has been forwarded to Shri Sabarwal.

There was one complaint against M/s. Som Datt Builders; the complaint related to

payment of compensation in respect of Shrimati Rajamal's husband, Mr. Natesan, who died in harness while working in Iran...

MR. CHAIRMAN : All these individual cases, if you go on croting like this...

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I will not quote individual cases. M/s. Som Datt Builders have deposited the insurance money of Rs. 1 lakh in the labour court to be transferred to the legal heirs of Shri Natesan.

In brief, I wanted to make it clear that there are not too many complaints.

If the hon. Members are under the impression that our Indian employers are taking our workers from here and are exploiting them, it is not so. The Emigration Act and the rules that have framed thereunder are meant only to safeguard the interests of the emigrants who are working outside, and we have already requested our Missions to see that the Indian workers are not harassed and their interests are properly safeguarded. Therefore, it is not correct to say that our Indian Workers are being harassed.

I want to give only one information because the hon. Member is under the impression that the member of Indian emigrants who are going to the Gulf countries is coming down. It is not so. I can give the figure. More or less, their number is constant. Although there is feeling that because of the cut in oil prices the development activities in Arab countries particularly have been slowed down and, therefore, the number of workers who are going from our country and other countries is now very much reduced, that is not correct so far as our country is concerned. Our people are in demand and whatever number has gone last year and the years before last year, more or less the same number has gone. I can give the figures : in 1979, 1,71,800 emigrants had gone; in 1980 2,36,200; in 1981 2,76,000; in 1982 2,39,545; in 1983 2,24,995. That shows.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : How many are coming back ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : We do not have that record. But they are coming back because whenever they are going, they are going for a particular period; may be, for two years or three years; after the expiry of the contract period, they are coming back.

But we do not have the record of those who are coming back. We have the record of those who are going out because they have to approach us for emigration clearance; therefore, we have been able to maintain that, and I am giving these figures in order to impress upon the hon. Members that the number is not going down, but it is constant.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय, 1984 में कितने गये, इस के आंकड़े नहीं मिले हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has answered all your points.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ—प्रश्न के जबाब से हमें ऐसा लगता है कि इस संसार को चलाने के लिये रूस और अमरीका में तालमेल हो सकता है, अमरीका और चीन में तालमेल हो सकता है, लेकिन इस राष्ट्र को चलाने के लिये वित्त मंत्रालय, श्रम मंत्रालय, निर्माण मंत्रालय और विदेश मंत्रालय में तालमेल नहीं हो सकता है। जिस प्रश्न पर इस समय चर्चा हो रही है उस के (बी) पार्ट में पूछा गया है—

"whether the construction companies in question have approached the Government for financial assistance to complete their contracted projects".

The answer was :

"No, Sir.

अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि मजदूरों के पेमेंट के लिये इन निजी कम्पनियों ने सरकार के पास एप्रोच किया और सरकार ने ईराक से डेफर्ड पेमेंट ..

MR. CHAIRMAN : That question is different; that is regarding wages.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : But wages were paid for completion of the work; that is a part of finance for completion of the work. After all, wages are for that work only. That becomes a contribution or aid to complete that project.

उस समय ही अगर इस को सीधा सीधा कह दिया जाता, तो शायद यह चर्चा उठाने की नोबत न आती।

बाहिर में मैं एक चीज की तरफ आप को ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आप ने प्रश्न के जबाब में कहा है :

"Some of the projects of the following Central Government public sector construction companies have been delayed due to constraint of funds arising out of non-payment of due amounts from their clients abroad".

इस संदर्भ में यह निश्चित हो गया है कि सरकारी उपक्रमों में भी धन की कमी है, जिस के कारण परियोजनाएँ अचूरी पड़ी हुई हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में तथा यह सही नहीं है कि एन०बी०बी०सी के चैयरमैन और अधिकारियों ने पिछले दो वर्षों में बेतहाशा विदेश की यात्राएँ की और उन पर लाखों रुपया खर्च हुआ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कितनी यात्राएँ कीं और क्या यह सही नहीं है कि चैयरमैन के सम्बन्धी, उन के घर के लोगों ने भी यात्राएँ की ?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : How is it relevant here ?

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Why not, Sir ? It is related to that. This is about constraint of funds. So I am asking this. When there is so much constraint of funds experienced by the companies and in the face of that constraint of funds...

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not ? relevant to this.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Why not ? You just read the original question. I am basing my question on the original question.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is only half an hour discussion on the subject.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : But it is based on the original question. You just go through the original question. I am not deviating from the original question.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. You kindly put your question now and conclude.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : I am concluding.

मैं पूछ रहा था कि चैयरमैन या उन के रिश्तेदारों ने कर्मचारियों के नाम पर विदेश की यात्राएँ की ?

दूसरा सवाल इस संदर्भ में मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि मजदूरों के साथ जो इतनी ज्यादा विदेशों में होती है, क्या इस संबंध में यह सोचा गया है कि मजदूर जब विदेश भेजे जाएँ कम्पनियों द्वारा, तो उस के पहले यहाँ भारतवर्ष में उन का अनिवार्य इन्वयोरेंस करवा दिया जाए, जिससे अगर कोई दुर्घटना या कोई और बात हो जाए, तो उसका मुआवजा उन को मिल सके।

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : मैं प्रश्न ही पूछूँगा। प्राइवेट कम्पनीज के बारे में मंत्री जी ने बड़े विस्तार से जबाब दिया है। मैं वर्क्स एण्ड हाउसिंग के बारे में सवाल पूछूँगा क्योंकि यह प्रश्न उस से भी संबंधित है।

National Buildings Construction Corporation, Engineering Projects India Ltd., International Airports Authority of India, National Projects Construction Corporation, Indian Roads Construction Corporation.

इनका जो कार्य है, वह लीबिया और ईराक में चल रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि लीबिया और ईराक में जो इन कम्पनीज द्वारा काम चल रहा है तो वहाँ पर लेबरर्स की किस प्रकार की स्थिति है। और उन्हें पूरे वेजिज बराबर मिल रहे हैं या नहीं? जो कार्य आपने हाथ में लिये हैं क्या उनके बारे में आपने जानकारी की है कि वे कार्य जो इन्कम्पलीट हैं क्या वे पब्लिक एन्टर प्राइजिज की फाइनेंशियल स्ट्रिजेंसी के कारण है या इस कारण से है कि जो फोग लीबिया में कार्य कराते हैं, वे पेमेंट लेबरर्सको समय पर नहीं देते हैं? वहाँ पर लेबरर्सको पेमेंट समय पर मिलता है या नहीं, वहाँ क्या स्थिति है? क्या आप इसके सम्बन्ध में प्रकाश डालेंगे ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you, Mr. Jain that you were very brief. Shri, K. Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Half-an-Hour discussion arises out of the questions put by myself and by Shri Dharam Dass Shastri. After listening to the replies of the hon. Minister, still, there are many doubts to be cleared. He has conceded that there are a number of private companies operating in the manpower projects. They not only defraud them here but also the employees abroad. These are the facts as revealed by the hon. Minister. According to my information, even the labourers who have been taken by them are not only cheated in this country but also outside. There is one instance in point.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You put the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I am putting this. There is one gentleman operating the company by name D.S. & Company. Even to-day we can see hundreds of people in his premises waiting for getting money which has been collected illegally. These are not ordinary problems. Lakhs and lakhs of people are exported from here. This involves the Ministries of Labour, External Affairs and the Department of Banking (Ministry of Finance). Therefore these are various serious matters. They not only defraud here but also they defraud outside the country. They have not completed a number of projects abroad on date whether they be the public sector or the private sector companies. I want to know how this mushroom growth of private agencies are being registered. How many of them have been registered? In view of the above, the question arises. Moneys have been involved from the banks. What is the amount of money involved in the private and public sectors? There are various financial institutions through whom they get the money. How much of it has been returned back and how much has not yet been returned by them. How many cases of violation of foreign exchange regulations are there? I want to have the facts about the activities of these companies.

I want a deep probe and overseeing the activities of these companies. There is no coordination to oversee the activities and to plug the loopholes. They are indulging in unethical and illegal activities. Therefore, I want that a White Paper should be published and brought before the House. Will the hon. Minister concede a probe and to

oversee the activities of these manpower export corporations? Since the bank money is involved, I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister as to whether he will streamline the whole system of the functioning of the Ministry in a proper manner.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, it is very clear from the reply given by the hon. Minister that some of the companies are not properly paying the wages to the workers and they are involved in exploitation of the worker completely.

There are many companies which are charging money while they send the workers outside the country. It is very clear and many allegations have been made. The hon. Minister is already aware of this. So far as my knowledge goes, I know that every worker who is being sent outside the country is charged at least Rs. 10,000 and he has to pay that amount. Otherwise, he will not be sent to foreign countries. Perhaps they are not making any complaints and this is a different matter. This matter has been discussed in this House time and again, but we are finding that no action has been taken. I have a great regard for the hon. Minister because he is a very capable person and also a person who looks into the complaints which are made. But these are the charges which are of very serious nature. Therefore, Government should immediately try to intervene and look into them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister specific answers to my questions.

Firstly, I would like to know about the allegations which are already there against several companies, against D.S. Construction Company to which he has already referred. They are not working properly and there are a number of other companies also. I would like to know the names of the companies which are involved in the exploitation of the workers. Will the hon. Minister look into this and consider cancellation of the permit of these companies? Also, will he consider imposing fine on them for their improper functioning and exploitation of the workers? Will he decide to stop any kind of financial assistance given to them? I would also like to know whether he is going to take over these companies. Finally, will the hon. Minister tell us whether he is going to constitute a Parliamentary Committee to look into the functioning of these companies?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Sir, I have made it clear and I have given the details also about the complaints received from the employees working under private Indian employers. I do not want to repeat again those things which I have already said. But I want to make it clear that we have not received so far any complaints from the employees, form the workers working in public sector construction companies. The public sector construction companies like NBCC, NRCC, IRCC, etc. are executing the work outside the country and they have taken a lot of people from this country for the execution of the work in foreign countries. But the Ministry has not received any complaint from those workers that they are being exploited by these public sector companies. The hon. Member, Prof. Ajit Mehta, wanted to know the pilgrimage or the 'yatra' which has been done by the officials of NBCC. Sir, when they have taken up a lot of execution of work, naturally in order to review the progress of the projects, the officers have to go on duties to the foreign countries and I do not think that they are undertaking unnecessary journeys and it is not a matter which is to be raised here and as and when a particular organisation execute the work in foreign countries and if they want to see that the work is properly executed, naturally they have to send their officials on duty.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samaspur): The Chairman and their family members have made journeys in the name of the Companies.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The hon. Member should remove his illusion and I would categorically state that no family member of the Chairman, NBCC had gone outside the country in the name of the company and only the Chairman has been going outside to see the execution of the work. So far as the wages of the public sector undertakings are concerned, the workers are duly paid their wages.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Now, the main complaint is about the non-payment and delay in making payment. That is the main complaint received. In this connec-

tion, I would like to state that the Government of Iraq and the Government of Libya were facing acute foreign exchange shortage and because of that Iraqi clients were not making proper payment to our Indian Construction companies when they were not able to get proper payments from their clients naturally they were not in a position to disburse their wages. Therefore, the EXIM Bank have agreed to advance loan to the Indian Construction Companies. As and when the EXIM Bank advance loans and as and when the Indian Construction companies receive the loans, the companies will immediately make the payments to the workers. I think they are taking the loan from the EXIM Bank and already making the payment to the workers.

Hon. Shri Lakkappa said that the DS Construction Company was cheating the workers. I have requested Shri Dharam Das Shastri and would again request Shri Lakkappa also that they should let me know what are the complaints and who are the complainants. If that information is passed on to me, we will not hesitate to take action against DS Construction Company or any other Company which is cheating the workers and will do whatever is possible under the Act in order to see that the interest of the workers is safeguarded.

Hon. Member, Shri Harikesh Bahadur is under the impression that these workers are paying a lot of money to the Indian employers. It is true that the workers have been paying money, but not to the Indian employers. I have made it clear that the Indian employer is not expected to extract any money from the workers. It is only the recruiting agents who have been extracting a lot of amount and we have received complaints. But it was at the time when the Emigration Act was not in force and it was still under consideration and had not been passed. They were extracting a lot of money and it was not an offence. Now with the passing of the Act and framing of the rules, any recruiting agency which is recruiting the workers for a foreign employer is not expected to charge more than Rs.1500/- from the worker. If the charges are more than that per emigrant, the recruiting agent is liable for punishment because it is an offence now.

The hon. Member also wanted to know what is the punishment for that. now, taking into account the concern expressed at various forums on the matter of exploitation of workers by recruiting agents and employers, provisions have made for offences of this nature and punishment by way of imprisonment upto a period of two years and fine upto two thousand rupces have been

provided in the Act, making the penalty double for each subsequent offence. Adequate provisions have been made in the Act itself.

18.58 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Thursday, May 3, 1984
Vaisakha 13, 1906 (Saka.)*