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(Seventh Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATE

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 4, 1979/Chaitra
14, 1901 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 616.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, before we take up the questions, I would like to submit that Mr. Bhutto has died due to hanging....

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, may I make a submission? We have received information to the effect that Mr. Bhutto has died this morning

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: At least on human grounds, we should make an obituary reference.... (Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: When democracy is being butchered like this, we cannot be silent spectators putting supplementaries.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I have received information to the effect that Mr. Bhutto has died this morning through suffocation owing to hanging. I wrote to you in this regard because it has been a practice in this House when some important persons who have got some place in this sub-continent pass away, references are made. There is a widespread feeling of sorrow throughout this

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country over this event. Therefore, I suggested to you as in other cases, you must arrange for an obituary reference in this House and an opportunity must be given to the Members of this House to express their feelings on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I have received your letter but there is not yet any official confirmation. We will consider it afterwards.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: All India Radio has announced quoting PTI teleprinter message that Mr. Bhutto has died due to suffocation. You can at least make an obituary reference. At least on human grounds, you can make an obituary reference to this effect. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This requires a very serious consideration. He has been executed in pursuance of judgement,

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL: If there is no official confirmation, how has the All India Radio announcing it?

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 616, He is not here Q. No. 617.

Tribal People Losing Lands

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the tribal people being economically weaker and backward in all respects are fast losing their better lands in different parts of the tribal areas of almost all the

States, particularly Tripura, Bihar, Assam and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether Government have since made any indepth Study into the various aspects of the land alienation of the tribals;

(c) if so, the results thereof; and

(d) the specific measures taken or proposed to be taken to arrest such growing land alienations in tribal areas?

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

Statement

Government is aware that due to their economically weaker position and their backwardness, the tribal people are often deprived of their lands in some cases. To prevent this various State Governments in the country and more particularly the States of Tripura, Bihar, Assam and Madhya Pradesh have enacted legislations as follows against alienation of tribal lands:

- (1) The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1974;
- (2) The Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act; the Santhalparganas Tenancy (Supplementary Provisions) Act 1949; and
the Scheduled Area Regulations 1969.
- (3) Regulations under the Assam Land Revenue Regulations, 1886, as amended in 1947 and 1964.
- (4) Provisions under the Madhya Pradesh Land and Revenue Code, 1959.

Under these enactments, prohibition has been placed on land transfer from the tribals to the non-tribals

except with the permission of the competent authorities. As a result of these measures, alienation of such lands has been checked to a large extent.

Even then, some illegal transfers are reported to be taking place. Studies to assess this problem have been made from time to time, for example, the Dhebar Commission, the Shilu Ao Committee; and the Annual Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The findings of these bodies confirm the occurrence of illegal transfers of tribal lands, particularly in areas around industrial and mining complexes growing urban centres and areas of intensive economic activity.

To avoid such illegal transfers, instructions have been issued to make legislative enactments more effective. State Governments have also taken steps to create special administrative machinery for detection of such irregular transfers; and their quick rectification.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The statement is quite long. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that the problem has got two basic aspects? The first one is whether the land has been taken by the Government or purchased by the private party from industrial units in adivasi area. According to my information, about 6 lakh adivasi families have been evicted from their land in Chhota Nagpur area. There is another aspect of the problem, that is, illegal transfer of adivasi land. My question is what particular steps the Government has taken or proposes to take to make an alternative suitable arrangement for rehabilitation programme for them, particularly because of the fact that the statement states that Bokaro Complex today employes about 1.58 lakh employees and out of them, only 5000 employees are of adivasi origin. Of course, the land has been taken

from the adivasis: My question is whether Government has got any proposal to complete the rehabilitation programme when any lands of the adivasi area are to be taken for public undertakings, etc. The second aspect is this. What particular steps have been taken by the Government for restoring the land which has been illegally taken away from them in violation of the existing law? So far as my information goes, the mechanism which has been created and the laws which have been framed contain a lot of loopholes. What particular steps the Government proposes to plug those loopholes, etc.?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Regarding the first question, wherever industrial complexes have come up in the adivasi belt and adivasis have been uprooted from their land, because their lands were acquired by the Government, what has been done for them. It is true that not all adivasis who have been uprooted, who have been rendered as displaced persons, have been taken into that industry. That is true. But, for their development, recently, we have drawn up a special area scheme and we have also provided money for that special area scheme; and we want to cover 10 km. of the area, wherever that industry or complex is situated; within 10 km. of the area, that belt should be developed and all the adivasis displaced by that industry or complex should be rehabilitated. We are doing that. Regarding the second question about the illegal transfer of their lands,—their lands have been transferred and transferred illegally—according to the law, the land cannot be transferred to nonadivasis. Then what has been done? We have reviewed the case recently with all the State Governments and we have emphasised that time bound programme should be implemented in this regard and land should be restored to the adivasis.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Is Government aware of the fact that there

has been large scale discontentment among the adivasis in Chhotanagapur area and Santhalparganas? There has been jathi charge, and firing at several places in Sahapur in some areas of Bihar and certain areas of Santhalparganas. May I know whether in this growing discontentment among the adivasis, does the Government propose to form an all party Parliamentary Committee to go into the problem in depth and to suggest remedial measures in that respect?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Recently, in reply to a Calling Attention Motion, the hon. Minister for Home Affairs assured that he will look into these matters.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The question is generally worded. But the question has been dealt with only in respect of a few States in view of the fact that the question is generally worded....

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: He has mentioned specific States.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: 'Particularly' it says. Leave it for the Speaker to decide.

It says, "Under these enactments, prohibition has been placed on land transfer from the tribals to the non-tribals except with the permission of the competent authorities". I would like to ask the Minister whether he is aware that in a place where the Central Government has direct responsibility i.e. with regard to the tribals of Sikkim, this enactment has not been done. Is the Government aware of that? Will Government take steps to see that Bhutias and Lepchas who have been declared tribals in Sikkim will also be given benefit of this enactment so that their land is not taken away and bought by the people.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: We will consider.

MR. SPEAKER Shri A. K. Roy

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Is he aware that there is no such enactment?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not directly arise from it. Therefore, he says he will look into the matter.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No, he did not say. He says, he will consider.

MR. SPEAKER: This does not directly arise. The question is specifically about

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The question is generally worded.

MR. SPEAKER: It is true. That is why I allowed it. He is also right in saying....

(Interruptions)

Dr. Swamy, you are right in raising the question. He is equally right in saying that it does not specifically refer to that and he will look into the matter.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Chotanagpur and Santhalparganas came into existence not now but in the British period. After that a large amount of land was taken away from the tribals. To-day they are taken away not only by the village land-lords but also by the industrialists there and by the Government. I will also try to bring to your notice that in 1969 in Bihar Assembly when this issue was raised, it was decided that for the last thirty years the total land which was taken away from the tribals would be restored in some districts like Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, Ranchi and Palamour. But for Dhanbad, Giridih and some other places it was made 12 years. I would like to know what is the logic in having this difference? The transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals is illegal. This Act came in the British period. How all this took place, that must be looked into. It was not done and it was left to the Central Government.

You would be surprised to know, not only for making the industrial complex the land was taken, but also for making a mini bazar or mini market the land near Dhanbad was taken. With the help of World Bank for the Head Office of ECCL land was taken. In view of that, I would like to ask the hon. Minister. Will the Government make some rule that before taking any land from the Adivasis, State Governments have to take concurrence of the Central Government? Will the Government make such rules so that it becomes aware that land was being taken and is being taken and for what cause, it is being taken?

MR. SPEAKER: They cannot do it under the Constitution.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: We have insisted that whenever land is taken from the Adivasis for some project, they should be provided land or some rehabilitation on the pattern of Maharashtra Government Land Development Act.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम देवी राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, धनी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि आदिवासियों के जो डिस्प्लेसमेंट परसेन्स हैं उनके लिए उन्होंने राज्य सरकारों को लिखा है तो ये तो तीस बर्षों से लिखते चले आ रहे हैं लेकिन परिणाम कुछ भी नहीं मिल सकता है। अभी 27 मार्च को बीकारों में डिस्प्लेसमेंट परसेन्स के लड़के जो शिक्षित बेरोजगार थे उन्हें नौकरी देने के लिए बुलाया गया परन्तु, इन्स्टीट्यूट एम्प्लॉयमेंट एक्सचेंज से लेकिन उनके जो नाम लेने गए वे बह वहाँ पर जाँट दिए गए। वे गरीब उम्मीदवार बहों जाकर वापिस हो गए। उनकी नौकरी के लिए सरकार के पास कोई व्यवस्था है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कितने डिस्प्लेसमेंट परसेन्स हैं जिनकी बीकारों में नौकरी दी गई है?

श्री बिरन साहू सचिव : माननीय सदस्य पट्टिकुलसँ देवे तो मैं बहर इसकी जांच करवाऊंगा।

SHRI BIREN ENGTI: In the State of Assam, specially in the two autonomous districts of Assam and tribal belts in the plain district of Assam,

land transfer is taking place. Though there is a law which prohibits transfer of tribal lands to non-tribals, this law is observed only on paper and illegal transfer of tribal land is taking place daily. I want to know from the hon. Minister, in order to restore that land to the original tribal owners, will Government make a suggestion to the State Government to make special legislation to make the law more effective so that the tribal's land can be restored back to the original owners? Will the Government create a special machinery in each district of Assam in order to investigate and study this problem?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: We have taken up this matter with the State Government. I have myself reviewed the matter with officials and also Ministers in order to see that if there is any loophole, that should be plugged, if there is no machinery, that should be created and a time-bound programme should be evolved.

Decline in Production in Big Industries due to Strikes/Lock-Outs

*618. **SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL:**

SHRI DURGA CHAND:

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

(a) whether there has been a steep decline in the production in the big industrial establishments due to large number of strikes and lock-outs in the public and private sector industries during the period from 1st April, 1978 to 28th February, 1979; and

(b) the estimated value of production which declined during the said period as compared to that of 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). According to the available provisional information 21.51 million mandays were lost due to strikes and lock-outs in 1978 as against 25.32 mil-

lion mandays in 1977. Statistics on value of production loss for January and February 1979 are not as yet available. The estimated value of loss of production in 2227 cases in 1977 was about Rs. 284.48 crores whereas it was approximately Rs. 291.56 crores in 1621 cases in 1978. The overall rate of growth of industrial production during the period April-December 1978 is estimated as about 8 per cent in real terms as compared with 4.1 per cent in the corresponding period of 1977.

श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर मुताबिक 1978 में 215 लाख जो 1977 में 253 लाख मकान-रोज का नुकसान हुआ। इसी तरह से 1977 में 284 करोड़ रुपये तथा 1978 में 291 करोड़ रुपये की उत्पादन में हानि हुई है। आज जब हिन्दुस्तान में ज्यादा पैसावार की जरूरत है, क्या आप ने इस बात को दृष्टि में रख कर हड़तालों तथा तालाबन्दी के कारणों की कोई जांच कराई है कि इन के क्या कारण हैं?

दूसरे—सरकारी कारखाने चलाने के बावजूद इन कारखानों के प्रबन्ध अधिकारियों तथा लेबर के इमान्दारी का प्राईर वही है जो निजी कारखानों का रहा है, उस में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों के जो प्रबन्ध-प्रयोग कारखाने हैं उन में भी बेज-स्टेक प्रयोग-प्रयोग हैं। क्या आप इस व्यवस्था को बदलने की कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे जिस से उन के प्रबन्ध व्याप्त हार्ट-ब्रेकिंग समाप्त हो जाय?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हड़ताल और तालाबन्दी से सम्बन्धित मामलों की देख-रेख हम मंत्रालय करता है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस दिशा में वे प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ताकि इन की संख्या कम हो जाय और ऐसी स्थिति का निर्माण हो जाय जिस से ये न हों।

जहां तक सरकारी क्षेत्र में चलने वाले कारखानों की समस्याएँ हैं, हम ने उद्योग मंत्रालय की ओर से एक कमेटी नियुक्त की थी और उस के सामने यह सवाल रखा था कि सरकारी कारखानों में अधिक और मैनेजमेंट के बीच में सम्बन्धों को किस तरह से रखा जाय। यह कमेटी सिर्फ बजटरी के प्रतिनिधियों की कमेटी थी। हम ने इस कमेटी से यह भी पूछा था कि उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये कौन से रास्ते अपनाये जायें तथा किसी भी प्रकार का असहयोग हड़तालों तक न पहुँचे—इसके लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा सकते हैं? उस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्टें दे दी हैं और उस पर ध्यान करने के काम में हम लगे हुए हैं।

श्री मनमोहन राव जायलवाल : मान्यवर, जिस कमेटी का हवाला माननीय मंत्री जी ने दिया है, उस की मुख्य-मुख्य रिक्तियों क्या हैं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आप के प्रमुख प्रतिष्ठान हैं—जैसे स्टील-इण्डिया, फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन, नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन—इन्होंने 1978 के लिये जो टारगेट रखा था, वह एचीव हुआ या नहीं हुआ ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस : प्रध्यक्ष जी, स्टील में टारगेट को पूरा करने में कुछ तकलीफ हो रही है। इस का कारण अधिक समस्या नहीं थी, बल्कि जितने कोयले और बिजली की आवश्यकता थी, उन के बहाँ पहुँचने में कुछ दिक्कतें थी, जिन के चलते स्टील उद्योग में जरूर कुछ कमी रही है।

नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन इस साल अच्छा काम कर पाया है। उन्होंने जो टारगेट तय किया था, उस को बढ़ाने का काम वे कर पाये हैं। जैसा मैंने पहले भी बताया था—नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन इस साल पहली बार मुनाफे की धोर पहुँचा है और उम्मीद है कि तीन करोड़ रुपये का मुनाफा वे इस साल कर पायेंगे, जब कि पिछले साल 35 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ था और उस से भी पिछले साल 65 करोड़ का घाटा हुआ था।

फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन में भी इस साल उत्पादन में काफी बढ़ोतरी हुई है।

श्री मनमोहन राव जायलवाल : इन्होंने जो कमेटी मुररर की थी, मैं ने उस की सिफारिशों के बारे में भी पूछा था।

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस : कमेटी की सिफारिशें मैं सदन के सामने लाने वाला हूँ।

SHRI DURGA CHAND: May I know from the hon. Minister the break-up of man-days lost and the number of cases and the amount of loss in production of private sector industries and public sector industries?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Labour Ministry will be in a position to answer this because it is the Labour Ministry which maintains the statistics.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that specially in public sector undertakings an attitude is being taken not to have discussions and negotiations with the employees even when small demands are made,.....and further that because of the directive of the Bureau of Public Enterprises, in various public sector undertakings, there is a complete gap in the negotiations and they are not entering into any discussion even on the outstanding questions and character of demands, which is creating a very great resentment. I am sure that the Minister would agree with me that at least in public sector undertakings, a different attitude should be taken. Therefore, I would like to know what the Industry Minister is doing in this matter to bring about the employees and the management together to solve these problems and whether he will exercise his good offices to stop the interference of the BPE in such matters.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not sure that the hon. Member is quite right when he says that the negotiations are not taking place, I am aware of the fact that currently negotiations between the coal workers and the steel workers and the concerned undertakings are on. There are negotiations going on in respect of a large number of other public sector undertakings also. There have been settlements in the last two years just about in every public sector undertaking. As far as the Ministry of Industry is concerned there have been formal settlements I would like to assure the hon. Member that if there are any problems anywhere, we shall certainly look into those problems. It is not correct that the public sector Executives are not negotiating on small matters. There are permanent negotiating Committees that have been in existence for some time. Where it is necessary to revamp these Committees, that is also being done. (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I had asked whether he knows that BPE is interfering in the matter and what he is doing in that respect.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do not believe that there is any interference on the part of BPE. The Ministries concerned or the undertakings concerned are the ones that are doing the negotiations.

श्री जीव प्रकाश स्वामी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली हड़तालों के आघार पर कुछ सेवाओं, जैसे बैंक या दूसरी इसी तरह की जो सेवाएँ हैं, को एसेंशियल सर्विस, अनिवार्य सेवा घोषित किया है और इस तरह से कुछ संस्थानों की सेवाओं को जो आप अनिवार्य सेवा घोषित करते हैं, तो आप यह अनुभव करते हैं कि इस तरह की सूची में वृद्धि की जाए और उन सेवाओं को, जिन के हड़ताल करने पर प्रोडक्शन पर असर पड़ता है, एसेंशियल सर्विस किया जाए ? क्या आप उन की संख्या में वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता अनुभव करते हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो किन किन सेवाओं को अनिवार्य सेवा घोषित करने का आप का विचार है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस : इस सवाल का जवाब मंत्र मंत्री जी से पाएँगे ।

MR. SPEAKER: Qn. 619. The Member is absent.

MR. SPEAKER: Qn. 620.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I am on a point of order. This sort of questions should not be allowed under Rule 41 (2) (iii) and (viii). This sort of questions lower the dignity of the House. Rule 41 (2) (iii) states:

"It shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements;"

I do not know about Anchor Industries. This is the question:

"Whether attention of Government has been drawn to the duplicate production of 'Choke' and other domestic electrical items produced by Anchor Industries, Bombay;"

What has the Government to do with it? Why should the Parliament be brought into disrepute? Why should

this sort of questions be allowed? This is being done in several instances where the people are being black-mailed through this sort of thing...

MR. SPEAKER: You are right. I have got a number of letters saying that individuals and companies are being tried to be defamed...

(Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: While I see some substance in what has been said just now, I would like to say that in regard to big business houses and multi-nationals.. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Unless there is a prima facie evidence.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: On such small things Parliament is being brought into disrepute by this sort of questions. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, let us come to the question,

(Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have been pleased to remark that you seem to agree with the hon. member on this point.

MR. SPEAKER: I said I will examine not agree.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We would like to know your formulation on the subject before we can agree with it....

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the matter. I have got a number of complaints.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: because this is a matter which might abridge the rights of the Members.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the matter, I will go strictly according to the rules.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This matter must be brought up before the Business Advisory Committee or the Rules Committee before it is adopted. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: In this matter I have to submit something. You kindly see (b) of this question:

"whether Government are also aware that use of electricity in sub-standard items can be disastrous".

If it is so, why should not the question be permitted?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: This is not a general question. All bogus questions are coming to Parliament. I know nothing about this industry at all, but Parliament should not be brought into this.

(Interruptions)

बीचरी बलबीर सिंह: प्रश्न महोदय, यह जो हमारे हस्त के रूप होलस का मिस्यूज कर रहे हैं.....*(व्यवधान)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please! I am on my legs.

I shall issue strict instruction to see that every rule is strictly followed, and I have also already directed the office that whenever a question is rejected, the Member must be informed on what ground it is rejected and under what rule. They cannot simply reject it; the practice of simply rejecting it, I have said, should not be there. They must mention the particular ground and also the rule under which it is rejected.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I do not exactly understand the objection. I would like to know.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Let me clarify.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If it is said without passion I can understand it but if you make a lot of noise, it is impossible to follow it. So please explain. If it is really objectionable, there should be no differences about it, but if it is not objectionable, we have to consider it. Therefore unless it is properly said how is one to go about it?

MR. SPEAKER: What exactly is your objection?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I have already given you a letter but I do not want to mention that.**

By just reading the question one can get the impression that this is with regard to a particular small industry and it does not concern the policy of the Central Government.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The question has to be examined. Questions are rejected for flimsy reasons. When questions on Birla and multi-nationals are asked, they are rejected. This relates to the policy regarding one particular company. This has no impact on the Government policy in general. I have given you examples in the letters I have written, but I do not want to repeat it in this House—how Members are misusing questions and how people are blackmailing. The Parliament's dignity is being lowered in this way. I will come before Parliament and give all the facts and figures, but I do not want to go into it at the present moment. *(Interruptions)*.

**Expunged as ordered by the Speaker.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Sir, one minute...

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody wants one minute. But on the face of it, I find nothing.

SHRI K. GOPAL: If the hon. Prime Minister goes through the question, he will see that the question is whether some duplicate item is produced by some other organisation or private company. I can understand if the question were about a public company ...

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the occasion for argument.

Mr. Dave.

Duplicates of Items made by M/s. Anchor Industries, Bombay

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the duplicate production of 'Choke' and other domestic electrical items produced by Anchor Industries, Bombay;

(b) whether Government are also aware that use of electricity in sub-standard items can be disastrous;

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take against the 'bogus' manufacturers, stockists and retailers of these items; and

(d) whether Government propose to bring these items of electricity within the purview of Government's checking and control as in the case of manufacturers of spurious drugs?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Government have issued an Order under the Essential Commodities Act called 'House-hold Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Order, 1976' prohibition sale and

manufacture of house-hold electrical appliances which are not of standards specified in the Order. The Government have issued another Order on 18-12-1978 called 'House-hold Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Amendment, Order, 1978' delegating powers to the Director of Industries of State Governments for implementing the Order. The implementation of this Order is expected to prevent the manufacture, stocking and sale of sub-standard domestic electrical appliances.

श्री अणन्त दवे: प्रश्नका नहीं है, प्रश्न इन चीजों को भी संतोष ही जायगा कि यह सबाल क्यों किया गया है। जो लोग सब-स्टैंडर्ड माल बनाते हैं, क्योंकि गाँवों में बिजली का एक्सपेंशन हो रहा है और लोग इलेक्ट्रिकल ऐपलायमेंस इस्तेमाल करते हैं, तो इस प्रकार की बोगस कंपनियों इन्फोर्मेड मेटिरियल बनाती हैं और लोगों की व्यवस्था के साथ खिलवाड़ करती हैं। इसलिये मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनके ऊपर क्या कोई रिस्ट्रिक्ट ऐक्शन सरकार लेती जो इन्फोर्मेड मेटिरियल बनाती है? जैसे इन कन्ट्रोल ऐक्ट में सीवियर पनिशमेंट की व्यवस्था है, उसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था क्या आप सब-स्टैंडर्ड मेटिरियल बनाने वालों के लिये भी करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ताकि इन्फोर्मेड इम्पार्ट्स जो बन रहे हैं वह बन्द हो जायें?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस: जो प्रश्न इस मामले में सरकार ने जारी किया है, उसके अन्तर्गत किसी भी चीज को सब-स्टैंडर्ड बनाने वाले जो कारखाने या उद्योग हैं, उन पर कार्रवाई करने का है।

श्री अणन्त दवे: मैं विवाद में नहीं जाना चाहता, केविन गुजरात माल स्कूल इलेक्ट्रिकल मैन्युफैक्चरर्स ने आपकी विभाग को लिखकर भेजा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 18-12-78 के बाद एसीसिबल कनो-डिटीय के बारे में जो नोटिफिकेशन निकला है, उसके बाद कितनी रेड की गई और उसमें कितने सब-स्टैंडर्ड, इन्फोर्मेड माल बनाने वाले पकड़े गये?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस: इसके नोटिस चाहिये।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr Speaker, Sir, there are a lot of agitations on this question. Now, I am very much convinced about this. It was asked whether any individual or group of individuals or any company are manufacturing sub-standard appliances thus creating a huge loss not only to the country but by the utilisation of such sub-standard materials in the domestic appliances, costly domestic appliances are also affected. Now, really whom

should we ask about this malpractice? How to stop this kind of bogus manufacturers from manufacturing spurious goods? We are not going to defend any individual or group of people here in Parliament out if it is done with the connivance of any officer, the officer concerned should be dealt with. For instance, the Director of each State has been given instructions to follow strictly the rules and regulations, but if he violates the rules and allow the company to operate in manufacturing bogus goods, then should we not take action against them? Therefore, my question is that in view of what the Director had specifically mentioned about the quality of certain appliances manufactured by certain people. I would like to know what penal action the hon. Minister is proposing to take against them so that strict instructions could be followed by the Director of each State to stop manufacturing of sub-standard appliances in this country, whether it is this case or that case or any other case.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: First, whenever such complaints come to the notice of the Director, he is invariably expected to see that the quality of the goods manufactured by the concerned undertaking are tested. If they are found to be sub-standard, they are directed to withdraw them immediately from the market. If the needful is not being done, then under the Essential Commodities Act, the Director is empowered to prosecute such delinquent companies.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Saugata Roy has passed one remark....

MR. SPEAKER: Have you any supplementary?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I have no supplementary. But I have to make one submission.

MR. SPEAKER: No. If you have any supplementary, you can put Mr. Rajda, I have closed that chapter.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Sir, Mr. Saugata Roy has passed one remark**

This is a serious allegation. (Interruptions) If he has got facts or evidence with him, he should put them before the House. Such elements who indulge in such practice must be exposed for clean public life... (Interruptions) But to cast aspersions recklessly and hurl vague charges will bring the entire House into disrepute. That is highly improper and should be expunged from record.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, you should please go through the proceedings and these remarks which have fallen from the lips of the hon. Member should be expunged. There can no reflection on the motive of an hon. Member and particularly when it had been admitted by the hon. Speaker, it becomes a reflection on the Chair itself.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: This is happening every day.. (Interruptions). What happens nobody knows.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: This is happening. Everybody knows it. Do not shout like that. Everybody knows what happens in this country.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL: Let it be referred to the Privileges Committee. Why should we be afraid of it?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Counter reflection...

(Interruptions)

**Exchanged as ordered by the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point in making off-hand remarks. A complaint must be made to me. If there is any *prima facie* case, it will be sent to the Privileges Committee. But making it in the open House, making allegations, we are not only bringing contempt to ourselves but to the whole country. That is there. Therefore, one should know very carefully when one makes certain observations. After all, you are elected representatives of the people. We may err, I am not saying that we are angels. But if there are real cases, they should certainly be gone into and examined. I do not want any innocent to suffer. But, all the same, kindly do not make remarks which bring this House into disrepute.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us close the chapter.

(Interruptions)

I have called Dr. Baldev Prakash. I cannot understand this point.

डा. बलदेव प्रकाश : मंत्री महोदय ने हाउस में दो नोटिफिकेशन का जिक्र किया है, जिनके अनुसार रिफाइटिंग को—जो सब-स्टैंडर्ड गुड्स बना रहे हैं, उनको—सजा दी जा सकती है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि पिछले दो सालों में क्या सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसे कुछ केसिज आये हैं, जिनमें सब-स्टैंडर्ड गुड्स बनाये गये और सरकार ने उनका प्रासीक्यूशन किया और उनको कोई सजा दी गई ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : सरकार के सामने इस प्रकार की शिकायतें आने के कारण ही ये दो नोटिफिकेशन निकाले गये। कितने जंगलों पर संवर्धन क्लेई और कितने लोगों को सजा दी गई है, इसके लिए मुझे नोटिस चाहिए।

Setting up of Paper and Cement Factories in Arunachal Pradesh

*621. **SHRI RINCHING KHANDU KHRIME:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Arunachal Pradesh has sent any proposals for the establishment of paper mill and cement factory in Arunachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, action taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir., Government of Arunachal Pradesh sent proposals for the setting up of two cement factories based on the limestone deposits at 'Tiding' in Lohit District and Dolomite at Rupa in Kemang District during Sixth Plan period.

They also sent a proposal for setting up a paper project at Bhalukpong in Kemang District based on bamboo and hard-wood from forest area of Kemang and Subansiri.

The decisions on these proposals have been deferred for want of techno-economic feasibility studies in respect of cement factories and pending formulation of an optimal plan for setting up paper projects in North Eastern Region.

SHRI RINCHING KHANDU KHRIME: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the industrial activities in the State of Arunachal Pradesh are not going on properly. As regards setting up the cement factory in the State, it has related to so many development works. Therefore, if not some factory, at least a mini cement plant is very essential for the State. As far as my information goes, the Industry Ministry has approved a mini cement plant, according to the proposal sent by the State Government. May I ask the hon. Minister when he is going to start this cement factory or this mini plant in the State of Arunachal Pradesh and when it is likely to be completed?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, the setting up of the mini cement plant has been discussed. We

will await a proposal from the State Government in regard to the implementation of this project.

SHRI RINCHING KHANDU

KHRIME: The Minister has replied that he will await a feasibility report or a proposal from the State Government. As far as my information goes, unless he receives a proposal from the State Government, he would not approve it. So, a proposal has already been there in the Ministry. Secondly, as far as the paper plant is concerned, the Minister has mentioned in his reply about the techno-economic study, feasibility report and all that. Now, that is really a difficult area; and if we really consider in general terms to establish there a cement factory, I am sure, nothing will come out in that difficult area. On the top of that, as far as my information goes, one private concern, Development Consultants, was engaged to find out the feasibility report to establish a paper mill; and they have submitted a feasibility report of producing 200 tonnes of pulp and establishing a paper mill at Bhalukpong. In view of the reports in the Press, in the coming years, we will be facing a shortage of paper. Whether the Minister will consider, considering the backwardness of the area and in view of shortage of paper in the country, setting up a plant in the north eastern region.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I would agree with the hon. Member that one needs to make special efforts to see that the North Eastern Region industrial efforts are specially supported. But there are some problems there. The problems primarily are of infrastructure, transport and power. Unless we are able to resolve these major problems in the first instance, any talk of taking any major industrial project in the North Eastern Region is not very meaningful. So, therefore, these proposals regarding major cement units and regarding 200 tonnes per day paper unit came in the Planning Commission and in the Minis-

try, the discussions are revolving round the need of the infrastructure in that region and decision will be taken when we are in a position to make some final commitment about the infrastructural arrangement in that region.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA:

The river flows through the constituency of Shri Khrime and my constituency down stream before joining the Brahmaputra. There is a hydel project of Arunachal Government coming up at foothills which is at Bhalukpong. Dolomite is available in plenty according to discoveries by the Geological Survey of India at Rupa. Sufficient raw material and power are available. Will the hon. Minister think of starting a cement plant at Bhalukpong through the Cement Corporation of India and also give shape to the proposal of Arunachal Administration to start a paper mill at the same place either by organising a local unit or entrusting it to the North Eastern Corporation Paper Ltd.

Now a new railway line is being laid between Balipara and Bhalukpong. Power will also be locally available. Raw materials are also in plenty. Will the Minister start these two projects as soon as possible for the development of the region?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Hydel project will take a long time for implementation. In the meanwhile the proposals are before us and we are considering these proposals.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. 622. Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra is not here. Q. 623. Shri Subhash Ahuja.

(Interruptions)**

Do not record.

मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना

* 623. श्री सुभाष अहुजा :
श्री स्वामी तुम्बर दास :

क्या विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा खनिजों और वन सम्पदा के विकास के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal for the setting up of a laboratory under the aegis of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in Madhya Pradesh has been approved by the Governing Body of CSIR. Development of minerals and forest wealth are some of the major areas of research to be undertaken by the laboratory. However, in view of the policy of the Government on rural development the new laboratory would be given a strong rural bias and a Technical Committee consisting of representatives of the Planning Commission, the Department of Science and Technology and the CSIR is going into the details of establishment of the laboratory.

श्री सुभाष बाहुजा : अध्यक्ष महोदय पहले मैं यहाँ जी का धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा कि मध्य प्रदेश की खनिजों के विस्तार या उनके दोहन के लिये जो बहुत बड़ी जरूरत थी एक सुसज्जित प्रयोगशाला की, लिए उनको उन्होंने स्वीकृति दी है। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि जो प्रयोगशाला स्थापित की जा रही है, इसे किस समय तक स्थापित किया जायगा तथा इसकी स्थापना पर कुल कितना व्यय आएगा ?

श्री० शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में एक नया विचार बना है। जैसे और रीजनल लेबोरेटरीज हैं वैसे इस ङग की नहीं होगी। इस में एकस-परिमेंटल स्टेशंस बनेंगे, ऐसा एक सुझाव है। उसमें प्रलय प्रलय जगहों पर जैसे इनलैंड फिशरीज है, ऐग्रो-प्रोडक्ट्स है, फारेस्ट प्रोडक्ट्स है, मिनरल्स हैं उनके बारे में साइंटिफिक हैंड्स का प्रयोजन ही प्रयत्न करेंगे तो यह उस ङग की लेबोरेटरी होगी। इस में बोझा समय लगेगा। अभी एक कमेटी बैठे हैं इस पर विचार करने के लिए। उसकी रिपोर्ट आने के बाद तब उस पर कार्य बा ही, होगी।

श्री सुभाष बाहुजा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यहाँ जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि मध्य प्रदेश में कुल 40 मिलियन खनिज हैं जिनमें से 22 का दोहन किया जा रहा है। अच्छे खनिज अभी तक जमीन के अंदर ही पड़े हुए हैं जिन को प्रयोगशाला के अंदर नहीं निकाला जा सकता। जब तक प्रयोगशाला के अनुसंधान न किया जाये तब तक उनका उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहूँगा क्या प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना हेतु शीघ्र प्रयास किए जायेंगे एवं क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना हेतु कुछ स्थानों का निर्णय लेकर लेजा र या कमेटी ने कुछ स्थानों का चुनाव किया है ? यदि किन्हीं स्थानों का चुनाव किया है तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

श्री० शेर सिंह : जीने अभी निवेदन किया कि जो कमेटी बनी है वह विचार कर रही है, उसने अभी फैसला नहीं किया है लेकिन इसमें जहाँ तक खनिजों के दोहन का प्रश्न है अभी अनुसंधान करने के लिए दूसरी लेबोरेटरी में जो कार्य हुआ है उससे सहायता की जायेगी और यहाँ भी लोर्टी लेबोरेटरी।

श्री स्वामि सुभार दास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। मंत्री जी धरेंगे मैं भी जवाब देते हैं और हिन्दी में भी जवाब देते हैं। दोनों जवाबों में कोई अन्तर है। मैं धरेंगे की जवाब को पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ :

"Development of minerals and forest wealth are some of the major areas of research....." While the Hindi version says as follows:

"वन-सम्पदा और खनिजों का विकास प्रयोगशाला द्वारा अनुसंधान करने के मुख्य क्षेत्र हैं।"

In English translation, you find 'some of the major areas' and in Hindi translation it becomes 'the major area'. Let the Minister clarify whether the English version is correct or the Hindi version is correct? Which one is the authoritative statement? The question has been put in Hindi. So, am I to presume that Hindi version is authoritative? Or am I to presume that English version is authoritative?

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly come to the question. He will reply to that also.

SHRI S. S. DAS: So far as I have understood the reply, the laboratory is to be situated in Madhya Pradesh but the study is not confined to Madhya Pradesh only. If the Minister is of the

view that the laboratory is to be situated in a central area because minerals and forests are found in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar? Is he in a position to tell us now whether the laboratory will be situated in an area which is in close proximity to Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh?

PROF. SHER SINGH: This suggestion will be examined. As I said, this will not be just like other laboratories. Here the suggestion is that there should be experimental stations for various types of researches. And it would not be as if the laboratory will be located only at one place. It means that experimental stations will be set up at different places for the type of work that is necessary for that area.

SHRI S. S. DAS: He has not clarified the position whether Hindi version is correct or English version is correct.

श्री. शेर सिंह : उसमें वन सम्पदा और खनिज मन्त्र तो आ गए हैं वैसे थोड़ी सी गलती रह गई है।

श्री रावबन्नी : माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने प्रयोगशालाओं के स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या उन प्रस्तावों में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने स्थावरोक्त भी उल्लेख किया है कि वे कौन से स्थानों पर खोले जाने चाहिये? क्या उन पर मंत्री जी ने कोई विचार किया है?

श्री० शेर सिंह : मैंने पहले निवेदन किया है कि इस पर कमेटी बैठी हुई है जो विचार कर रही है। वे एक्सपेरिमेंटल स्टेशन होंगे, जिन के बारे में सब बीबी को ध्यान में रख कर फैसला किया जायगा और राज्य सरकार की भी सलाह ले ली जायगी।

Arrest of Satyagrahis in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*624. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of "Satyagrahis" including women and children were arrested in February, 1979 in Andaman Islands;

(b) if so, the dates and number of such arrests and the reasons for such arrests;

(c) whether a few old ladies while under jail custody at Port Blair were kept in the open compound from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. without food and water and on demand of food for children in arms, police atrocities caused few ladies hospitalisation and three of them lost two fingers each which were amputated; and

(d) if so, what are the details and what action Government contemplate to take against the authorities concerned and whether Government paid any compensation to them?

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

Statement

In the course of an agitation, a number of persons squatted on public roads in Port Blair obstructing traffic between the 19th and 21st February. 122, 128 and 75 persons respectively were arrested on these 3 days. Of these 128 were women with 14 children. Women and children were arrested only by women constables. Immediately after arrest, they were produced before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. While the Court was holding its proceedings, the arrested persons were provided with drinking water. The Court was held in the corridors of the old Cellular Jail building and no one was made to remain in the open. After the persons were removed to jail, they were offered food according to the jail procedure. When some of the persons were being taken to the special jail, where they were to be kept in custody, the truck carrying them met with an accident. As a result of the accident, three women sustained injuries in their hands. The injured persons were immediately rushed to the hospital and it is a matter of deep regret that two of the injured persons had to undergo amputation. One woman lost two of her fingers and another one finger. The injuries were, however, not caused by any police action. No compensation has been paid to the injured persons.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister is misleading. It is a misleading statement because I have got here the photographs of the old ladies. The injuries were due to police atrocities inside the Cellular Jail, Port Blair. So, they had to amputate two fingers, each of these old ladies. Here, the Minister has stated in his statement that the Sub-Divisional Officer held the court inside the Cellular Jail. Even very recently the hon. Minister was present there and the Prime Minister was also present when he went there for dedication of the Cellular Jail as a national memorial, and it is quite impossible for such a large number of people to sit inside the corridor of the jail and hear the case. So, naturally they were kept inside the open space under the sun and the ladies with their children in arms were not provided with drinking water, but the Home Minister said that they were provided with water. And they were not given any food during the day time, and violating all norms of the jail the ladies, the satyagrahis, were subjected to atrocities. Again he has said that the injuries were not due to atrocities, but they were due to a van accident. Sir, I want to put a categorical question to the Minister whether any case was registered when the van met with an accident and if that case was registered, when it was registered. This is my categorical question.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Sir, very recently the hon. Member met me in regard to this and I assured him and I have also passed an order that it should be inquired into by the Chief Commissioner.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Speaker, it is not a question between the Member and the Minister. He should answer to the House as to what he has done.

(Interruptions).

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:

The answer is there before the House and you are listening. What is the use of telling like this?

(Interruptions).

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, what he refers to is in connection with the 90-point charter of demands which was given to the Prime Minister. So far as the incident happened during the course of agitation at that time is concerned, that was not at all discussed with him and the thing is that I asked for a categorical reply whether, if that van met with an accident it requires under the law that a case should be registered. My question is whether that was done or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Whether any case has been registered? If so, when?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I want notice.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants notice for that.

(Interruptions).

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: It is my right, Sir. As a Member I have got the right to know.

(Interruptions).

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Speaker, can you allow this Minister to state like this? *(Interruptions).* He does not know whether any accident happened, and he has come to this House....

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I want a categorical reply on whether a case was registered or not.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): May I just reply? Sir, in this statement it is made very clear. The statement says that when some of the persons were being taken to the special jail where they were to be kept in cus-

today, the truck carrying them met with an accident. As a result of the accident, three women sustained injuries in their hands. Now, the hon. Member said that this is not correct. Following that he asked a question whether a complaint was filed or not.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I asked a specific question that if that van met with an accident, is it not the normal law of the country to register a case. That is the point.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what he is answering.

(Interruptions).

SHRI H. M. PATEL: As I understand, what he asked was: was this done or not? To that, because the hon. Minister does not have that information, he said, 'I will have notice.'

MR. SPEAKER: Second supplementary.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This information has to be obtained from the Chief Commissioner and he replied, 'This is the report which was given.'

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I am not satisfied with his reply. But, even then, at your instance, I would like to put the second supplementary. That is, those old ladies—I have placed the photo on the Table of the House—have lost their fingers and they were amputated due to Police atrocities. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they will be given compensation for that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Injuries took place. It is not that the truck met with the accident. This is how it is described in the information that we have received:

The vehicle while passing by the side of the Jail factory razed the wall as a result of which three female under-trials sustained inju-

ries on their fingers as they were holding the upper edge of the truck. The injured people were immediately rushed to the Pant Hospital which is situated closeby and were given the necessary medical treatment.

As a result of these injuries, the ring finger and the little finger of the left hand of Smt. Phoolmala Biswas and the little finger of the left-hand of Smt. Nayantara Biswas had to be amputated.".....
(Interruptions)

So, in this case there is no question of somebody automatically registering a complaint before the Police. It was an accident. *(Interruptions)* Nevertheless, he has said that since he put this question, we will obtain further information.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

MR. SPEAKER: Short Notice Question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Short Notice Question No. 2

Sir, I have to make one submission. I have written to you with copies sent to the Ministers of Railways....

MR. SPEAKER: They are here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Where is the Railway Minister?

I have written two letters—one to the Minister of Railways....

MR. SPEAKER: The difficulty is: how many letters you write on one day?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Have you seen the reply?

MR. SPEAKER: The reply will now come.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The reply says:

"Close and constant liaison is being maintained with the Ministry of Energy, the coal producers and the Railways...."

Where is the Railway Minister?....
(Interruptions). The super Minister of Railways is here.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, the Minister of Steel and Mines.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He is in charge of catering only.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Not catering, but at the receiving end.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Production in integrated steel plants may stop within a few days

S.N.Q. 2, SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported by PTI and as published by the Statesman, New Delhi, dated 22nd March, 1979, production in all the integrated steel plants may stop within the next few days if immediate steps are not taken to replenish their stocks of coking coal; and

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) and (b). The normal stock of coking coal in all the integrated steel plants for continuous and satisfactory production should be maintained at the level of 5 lakh tonnes. As against this, the coking coal stocks in the integrated steel plants have been running at precariously low levels for the last several months, leading to considerable loss in pro-

duction. The stock position of coking coal in all the integrated steel plants, which on 1-8-79 stood at 151,400 tonnes i.e., equivalent to 3 days consumption requirement, declined to a level of 1,13,000 tonnes on 20-3-79. In some steel plants such as RSP, TISCO and IISCO, the stocks were less than 1 to 1½ days' requirement.

Close and constant liaison is being maintained with the Ministry of Energy, the coal producers and the Railways so as to secure maximum supplies of good quality coking coal to the steel plants. The matter is being continuously reviewed at the Ministerial level.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, in view of the fact that although in the Third Plan, the target set was 100 million tonnes of coal and although thirteen years have passed, it has remained unfulfilled, leave alone the Fourth and Fifth Plans.

Similarly, steel production target set in the Second Plan is not realised after a decade. In the middle of March this year, as the Minister admitted it, the coking coal stock is likely to be 1,30,000 tonnes in TISCO, IISCO and other public sectors. It is meagre and just enough for 1½ days for both TISCO and IISCO. Both for coal and steel at times, there is a glut as was admitted by him on the floor of the House and, at times there is acute scarcity. This requires a thorough probing by a Judge. This is unconnected with this Ministry. The estimated decline in steel production in public sector in 1977-78 is one million tonnes. Oven pushing in steel plant needs 43,000 tonnes of coal daily consistent with the shortfall in supply. The requirement from April—October, 1978 is 7.452 million tonnes but the supply made is 6.324 million tonnes—a shortfall of 15.1 per cent.

Sir, we regret to note that India used to supply coal for consumption abroad. Now we have taken to importation of coal from abroad for

consumption into India. There is a serious decline in the steel production. The Minister does not reveal that. In April to December, 1977 the decline in production of steel due to short supply of coking coal was 1,445 tonnes and from April to December, 1978 it was only 1,365 tonnes.

MR. SPEAKER: Now that you have made the statement, please put your question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you want, I can sit down Sir. Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister—this is my first supplementary—(a) the details of the loss of production during the calendar year as compared to previous year 1978-79 and (b) what is the total loss of production of saleable steel faced by the integrated steel plant from April to December, 1978 and what is it in terms of rupee value?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, he has asked the question which is beyond the scope of this question. He has asked, if I may be permitted to read, (a) whether, as reported by PTI and as published by the Statesman, New Delhi, dated 22nd March, 1979, production in all the integrated steel plants may stop within the next few days if immediate steps are not taken to replenish their stocks of coking coal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You know what is the date of my question—Short Notice Question No. 2. It will be long notice question hereafter, Sir!

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, I have given him the situation as far as coal stock is concerned. I have said it is 14 days' stock in some plants and it is three days' stock in some plants. This is what I have said. So, there is no question of stopping the plant. As the hon. Member himself has stated, there is less even pushing. We have decided to push even more than less, if I can use the word properly, so that you can step up the

stock at least to three lakhs tonnes of coal before the monsoon sets in when there is always a difficulty both in raising the coal and in transportation of coal also. This is the standard set during monsoon in India for the obvious difficulty. Therefore, we have decided to cut production of coke by at least 8% starting from this month which also necessarily means less steel production. As we build up the stocks in another two or three months' time, we must have three lakhs tonnes of coal during the monsoon to take care of this. In the last monsoon it has happened that the whole of the steel mill was closed as the coalmines were flooded and the railway tracks were damaged, no movement could take place.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are inflating the coal stock.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There is terrible shortage of steel in the country. The prices have gone up. We have to build new steel plants. We are trying to find ways and means. (Interruptions).

The hon'ble Member belongs to a party which runs so many unions and the other hon'ble Members are running so many unions. (Interruptions). If movement of trains is stopped; if work in harbours, coalmines and steel plant get stopped tell me how am I to answer this question legitimately and properly.

(Interruptions).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: What is your allegation? Can you say that it is because of unions that this shortage has taken place?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The fact of the matter is that we are union makers and he is union breaker. Therefore, he cannot produce as long as he does not change his philosophy in life.

Sir, it is good that the hon'ble Energy Minister has also chosen to be present in the House. Why is it that the coal production is in shambles and the production in four subsidiaries has declined by 25 per cent. The shortfall amounts to four and a half million tonnes. There is total lack of coordination between coal production, steel production and railways.

MR. SPEAKER: How does it arise? Please read your question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Coal cannot come without rail and rail cannot move without steel. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I would like the hon'ble Minister to tell us what is he doing to meet the requirements of steel-based medium and small scale industries where the supplies have come to more or less dead halt? What is the quantity of steel produced by mini-steel plants, investment therein, capacity and production and how many have closed down?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, I would answer all these questions when the Demands of my Ministry come before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed this question because your Demands are not likely to come before the House.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There is, I think, a convention that if certain Demands were not covered last year those will be taken up this time.

Anyhow, the mini steel plants are expected to produce little below 2 million tonnes and the installed capacity is 3.2 million tonnes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How many were closed down?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: At the moment all the operating plants are operating. (Interruptions). Those plants which are geared for operation are operating.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How many installed ones?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The licensed units were over 138. Quite a large number of them were closed by the time I assumed office. With whatever intelligence we have in management, the information is that they have all gone into production, which were ready for production. The hon. Member asked a second question whether for the small-scale sector adequate steel is being supplied. My answer is, 'yes'. Whatever may be their requirements, they are being given priority even at subsidised prices. If I may say this for the information of the House, there are many so-called small industries registered with Small Scale Industries Corporation which have been found to be bogus. They are being monitored by the Iron and Steel Controller of India; they have been black-listed,—and prosecuted,—if I may use the word—'galore', for the first time.

श्री गौरी शंकर राय: अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस संदर्भ में मैं स्टील मिनिस्टर से नहीं बल्कि प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो स्टील मिनिस्ट्री एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री पर और एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री कोल मिनिस्ट्री पर और कोल मिनिस्ट्री रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री पर जिम्मेवारी डाल देती है, तो जब जीएच रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी है क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी इन तीनों मिनिस्ट्री की ओर इन मंत्रालयों की बर्कन में कोऑर्डिनेशन बनाने का कोई ऐसा प्रयास करते ताकि एक मंत्री दूसरे पर जिम्मेवारी न डाले ? क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी ऐसा कोऑर्डिनेशन करने का कोई प्रयास करते ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): He has already taken action in the matter about which I said the other day.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I hope I am asking a very concise question. I hope that this will not be replied to in any casual 'arrogance' with which the Minister replies to them.

MR. SPEAKER: Not that the question should be arrogant!

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The question should be very polite; I want to know....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He has started with insinuation, saying, the Minister is arrogant in his reply. He cannot say that.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, the House will agree with me....

MR. SPEAKER: House may agree on many matters. There is a certain norm to be observed.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I want to know from the Minister whether the Steel Ministry has decided to import 2 million tonnes of coal from Australia for our steel plants. Secondly I want to know whether this import has been done in spite of the fact that there is better quality metallurgical coal in the coalmine at Giridih. If so, what are the reasons for this import?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Let me reply to the question of the hon. Member who is a mild and weak person, but who has levelled such insinuations! I have only to tell him this: If he had cared to go through the record of Questions and Answers given on the floor of the House, he would have found that I have answered this question at least seven times. Only one million tonne has been imported. And the import is not only from Australia, it is from Australia, Canada and so on, on a world tender basis. And the coal is very very superior than Indian coal, available anywhere.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: What about Giridih?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I said anywhere. When you say arrogance and all that how can I help you?

Anywhere includes Giridih also. The ash content of this coal is nearly 50 per cent of the ash content of the available Indian coal. That is why what we do is, we import it and we blend it with our coal. At the moment some of the imported coal has saved some of the blast furnaces because the local coal is not available.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: There is utter confusion in the Ministries of Energy, Railways, Steel and Industry. I have written a letter to the Prime Minister also on this issue. Many times, this question has already been raised in this House. May I know from the Prime Minister whether the things are improving now. A few days ago, it was stated that the production of steel was going down. Similarly, Shri George Fernandes also issued a statement that on account of shortage of coal, many industries were being closed. When we talk to the Minister for Energy, he says that we have got sufficient coal. May I ask the Minister whether the position has improved in the last fortnight to account of the coordination between these three or four Ministries? What specific steps has the Government taken to have a proper coordination between these Ministries?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: All I can say is what the Prime Minister has already stated. The coordination is being strengthened and I have every hope that the supply position will improve. But as I have said, as it is, I am taking precautions to reduce the coke oven pushings to build up a stock. In the meantime, supposing coal stocks arrive as is expected because of a very high level decision taken by the Prime Minister along with the concerned Ministers, it will not be necessary to reduce the coke oven pushings and concurrent loss of production. But for the next three months, we have planned for 8 per cent less coke oven pushings to ensure build up of the stocks, as I have

said earlier, for the monsoons because at that time there is bound to be dislocation.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Sir, without using any adjective, I would say that the Minister has not answered many specific questions that have been asked.

The Minister has already admitted that there is severe shortage of steel. There is a difference of thousand rupees to thousand three hundred between the official price and the open market price. There are many varieties and categories of steel which are not available with the Steel Authority of India or their stockists, but it is available in the open market. Though there is shortage of steel, certain varieties are available in the open market and not with the Steel authority. Will the Minister please say why this is so and will he rectify this state of affairs?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have already stated that there are many bogus firms registered as actual consumers. Instead of using them, as I have said time and again, for their so-called industries, they are selling it in the market and that is what is called the black-market.

We have recently, a month or two months back, taken a decision to release a certain quantity of steel to the normal dealers, who have been affected by the shortage. We are also planning our imports properly to meet the demands but it is obviously not possible to meet all the demands by imports only by spending valuable foreign exchange. We are trying to increase the production on the one hand and we hope that the joint ministerial meetings will yield the results. Our production will improve and with some imports, we will have to meet the demand. We are also planning for the new steel plants which, of course, is not an immediate solution.... (Interruptions)**

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, a very serious and disturbing situation has been disclosed by the answer to this question. We are now driven to a position in which we have to import 1 million tonnes of coal from Australia. So long, in spite of the floods visiting us all the time, and sometimes in very serious forms, our own coal production had been sustaining our steel production. Now, would the hon. Minister, therefore, kindly agree to a proposition that the whole thing should be enquired into by the Committee on Public Undertakings, or by a committee of the House, because it is not only a question of importing coal, but it is the most important commodity by which we lay a great deal of store. And we have made so much of investment. Would the hon. Minister kindly agree to an enquiry either by a committee of the House, or by the Committee on Public Undertakings in this matter?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The Public Undertakings Committee is already an accredited committee of the House. It is always open for the Committee on Public Undertakings, and its chairman to ask for any information, and to examine any official documents; and if necessary, I am willing to present myself for examination before the Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Papers to be Laid on the Table.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

विक्रित व्यक्तियों में बेरोजगारी समाप्त करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा नियम द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही

*616. श्री उच्च लेख : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा नियम ने विक्रित व्यक्तियों में बेरोजगारी समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) इस निगम ने सितम्बर, 1978 से कुल कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया है; और

(ग) क्या इस निगम का और विस्तार किया जायेगा।

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जगज्ज कर्नाडकर) :

(क) और (ख) . राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम ने अपने उत्पादों का विपणन करने हेतु सितम्बर, 1978 से एक स्वतः रोजगार योजना शुरू की है। 15 मार्च, 1979 तक 8518 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे तथा 4584 प्रत्यागियों का सकारात्मक किया गया था। इनमें से 2849 व्यक्तियों का भयन किया गया था और 1508 व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे थे। इस योजना के अधीन 668 व्यक्तियों को काम से लगाया गया था।

(ग) प्रश्न स्पष्ट नहीं है।

केंद्रीय योजना में कटौती

* 619. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष ने केंद्रीय योजना के लिए की गई व्यवस्था में कटौती करने की सलाहना से इंकार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में व्यापक क्या है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णलाल-रहमान) : (क) और (ख) . केंद्रीय योजना के दो संघटक हैं : (1) केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों की योजनाएं जो सीधे उन्हीं के द्वारा निष्पादित की जाती हैं; और (2) केंद्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीमों जो राज्यों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष ने राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की समिति की दि० 19 जनवरी, 1979 को हुई बैठक में अपने प्रावण में यह विचार प्रवच्य प्रकट किया था कि पहली श्रेणी की केंद्रीय योजना में योजना के कार्यक्रमों की सहायता के लिए आवश्यक मूल प्राधामृत समर्थन को बहुत अधिक प्रवक्षय किए बिना कटौती करने की कम गुंजाइश थी।

राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् ने दि० 24-25 फरवरी, 1979 की अपनी बैठक में केंद्रीय योजना के संकेतित आकार पर विचार किया और यह सहमति प्रकट की कि दूसरी श्रेणी के लिए 6000 करोड़ रु० के प्रस्तावित परिषय को कम किया जा सकता था, परन्तु केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों के परिषयों में कटौती करने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं थी। इसलिए यह निर्णय किया गया कि केंद्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीमों के क्षेत्र-विस्तार को इस प्रकार से परि-

बोधित किया जाए जिससे कि 1979-82 को अवधि में 2000 करोड़ रु० की राशि केंद्रीय क्षेत्र से राज्यों की योजनाओं को अंतरित की जा सके।

Vacation of Reserved Items by Multinationals

* 622. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Industry propose to work out a strategy for the vacation of production lines by multinationals manufacturing soap, tooth-paste, matches, leather and bread and biscuits;

(b) whether Government are considering to enlarge this list and include agricultural implements and stainless steel utensils and reserve them for production by small units;

(c) whether there will be any discrimination between private sector and public sector in the implementation of the policy; and

(d) when Government are considering to implement this policy?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir. As part of the new Industrial Policy which places special emphasis on the small scale, cottage and village industries, a realistic and practicable strategy for the vacation of production by the large scale sector in these industries, is being formulated. This includes a dialogue with the manufacturers in the large scale sector in order to ascertain how they propose to vacate the existing capacity in a given time period, diversify into other sectors and assist the small scale sector in filling up the gap in production. The strategy also envisages the pegging of production of large scale manufacturers to the existing licensed capacity, building up capacity in the small scale sector and amendment to the existing provision of the Industries (Development & Regula-

tion). Act to give wider powers to the Government to ensure effective implementation of this policy.

(b) Agricultural implements have already been reserved for exclusive development in the small scale sector. Stainless Steel Utensils have not been reserved for the small scale sector so far. The list of reserved industries is periodically reviewed to identify new products and new processes capable of being manufactured in the small scale sector.

(c) There is no discrimination between the private and public sectors in the implementation of the policy.

(d) The first steps in implementing this policy have already been taken through the freezing of capacities of large scale units manufacturing items reserved for the small scale sector as enunciated in the Statement on Industrial Policy which was presented to Parliament in December, 1977. Formal executive instructions have also been issued to large scale units for cutting back production in those cases where such undertakings have exceeded production beyond their licensed capacity. It is proposed to

introduce legislation to provide statutory protection to the small scale sector during the current Session of Parliament. A realistic time schedule for the vacation of production by large scale units will be laid down as part of the overall strategy which is presently being worked out.

Licences for production of Cement

*625. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how many licences for production of cement have been issued since March, 1977;

(b) what is the amount of cement expected to be produced in the plants according to the applications; and

(c) to whom are the licences being issued?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). 7 industrial licences and 82 letters of intent for setting up of cement plants have been issued since March, 1977. The details are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Capacity	Location
(in lakh tonnes)			
<i>Industrial Licences</i>			
1.	M/s. J.K. Synthetics	4.20	Mimbahera (Raj.) (S.E.)
2.	Kesoram Industries Ltd.	2.50	Peddapalli (A.P.)
3.	M/s. Mangalam Cements Ltd.	4.00	Morak (Raj.)
4.	M/s. Andhra Cements	2.50	Vizag (A.P.)
5.	M/s. Narmada Cements Ltd.	10.00	Jaffarabad, Magdalla (Gujarat), Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)
6.	M/s. Panyam Cements Ltd.	0.43	Cementnagar (A.P.) (S.E.)
7.	M/s. Mysore Cements	1.10	Ammasandra (Karnataka) (S.E.)

1	2	3	4
<i>Letters of Intent</i>			
1.	M/s. K.C.P. Ltd.	0.06 (S.E.)	Macherla (A.P.)
2.	M/s. Birla Jute	4.00	Satna (M.P.)
3.	Udaipur Cement	2.00	Udaipur (Raj.)
4.	M/s. Raymond Woollen Mills	4.00	Patharia (M.P.)
5.	M/s. New India Mining Corporation (P) Ltd., Bombay.	4.00	Chandrapur (Maharashtra)
6.	M/s. Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	0.70	Dalmiapuram (T.N.)
7.	Smt. S. D. Patel	0.45 (White)	Dotad (Gujarat)
8.	Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Works Ltd.	1.34	Bajnari (Bihar)
9.	Shri N.K.P. Raju	3.00	Vadapalli (A.P.)
10.	M/s. Rajasthan State Indl. & Mi. Dev. Corpn.	0.33	Katpuchi (Raj.)
11.	Do.	0.33	Alerod Akhra (Raj.)
12.	Do.	0.33	Bilara (Raj.)
13.	Do.	0.33	Jaitaren (Raj.)
14.	Do.	0.33	Nim-ka-Thana (Raj.)
15.	Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.	4.00	Beawar (Raj.)
16.	Sh. K. K. Somani	5.00	Kivarli (Raj.)
17.	Orient Paper Mills Ltd.	9.00	Asifabad (A.P.)
18.	U.P. Asbestos Ltd.	3.60	Dehradun (U.P.)
19.	Straw Products Ltd.	4.18	Banas (Raj.)
20.	A.C.C. Ltd. (Jamul)	5.00	Jamul (M.P.)
21.	A.C.C. Ltd. (Chanda)	1.60	Chanda (Maharashtra)
22.	Punalur Paper Mills Ltd.	3.00	Necro-ka-Thana (Raj.)
23.	Texmaco Ltd.	4.00	Yerraguntla (A.P.)
24.	Hindustan Lever Ltd.	4.00	Baloda-Bazar (M.P.)
25.	Century Cements	2.00	Maihar (M.P.)
26.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	11.09	Chandrapur (Maharashtra)
27.	Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	10.00	Do.
28.	Hindustan Steel Ltd.	11.55	Chilhati (M.P.)
29.	A.C.C. Ltd.	0.25 (white)	Kymore (M.P.)

1	2	3	4
30.	A.C.C. Ltd.	1.60	Gagal (H.P.)
31.	Coromandal Fertilizers Ltd.	9.00	Kalamalla (A.P.)
32.	J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	50	Nimbahera (Raj.) (White)

Slow Pace of Industrial Development in Rajasthan

*626. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports that pace of industrial development in Rajasthan has been slow because of power shortage and lack of means of transport since long;

(b) whether the Central Government have been approached in this behalf; and

(c) if so, the measures Union Government propose to take to bring about an improvement in the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). Government have not received any report that the pace of industrial development in Rajasthan has been slow because of power and transport constraints. However, the pace of industrial development of a State is dependent on many factors including power and transport. Whenever specific problems relating to power or transport are brought to the notice of the Central Government, appropriate remedial action is taken. The Railway Ministry is continuously reviewing Rail transport capacity and taking action to augment the same, keeping in view the needs of traffic offering. Assistance is also given to move the traffic on priority basis as and when considered necessary. In 1956, the road length—both surfaced and un-surfaced in the State was 22518 Kms. This has increased to 29194 Kms. in

1978. As regards power, the installed capacity in Rajasthan rose from 31 MW in 1951 to about 939 MW by end of March 1978. The projects currently in hand are likely to raise the generating capacity to over 1550 MW at the end of the current Plan, i.e. 1978—83.

Rajneesh Ashram

*627. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has issued orders that foreigners wanting to visit Acharya Rajneesh's Ashram in Poona are not to be given visas; and

(b) if so, what is the reason for this action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes Sir. Instructions were issued in January 1978, that visas should not be granted to any foreigner desiring to join Rajneesh's Ashram in Pune.

(b) Issue of such instructions was considered necessary in view of the undesirable activities that had been brought to the knowledge of Government.

Oceanographic Research Vessel

*628. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in the procurement of Oceanographic Research Vessel;

(b) when it is likely to be procured and put under operation; and

(c) what would be the cost of the vessel and details with regard to the terms of payment for the same?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The project is awaiting approval by the Government; and consequently the vessel cannot be procured without such approval.

(b) It is expected to be commissioned in approximately 3 years after the final approval.

(c) The cost of the vessel including base and depot spares, consultancy training and project charges is expected to be approximately Rs. 25 crores. Of this FRG has indicated Capital Assistance of Rs. 14 crores. In addition, they have indicated a Capital Grant of Rs. 6 crores for scientific equipment and instruments to be installed on the ship.

Setting up of New Public Sector Industrial Projects

*629. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether new public sector industrial projects are likely to be established by Central Government during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) what will be the main criteria for selection of sites for such new projects of industries; and

(c) whether Government propose to give preference for such Central Industrial Project to totally undeveloped and most backward areas instead of establishing them at main industrial centres?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir. Proposals for setting up new public sector industrial projects during the 6th Five Year Plan have been included in the Draft Five Year Plan (1978-83).

(b) The sites for the location of Central Industrial Projects are determined primarily with reference to Techno-Economic considerations.

(c) It is the policy of the Government to give preference to less developed regions compared to the main industrial centres for the location of Central Projects provided such a location is otherwise suitable on Techno-Economic considerations.

Survey of Resources in Ocean Zone

630. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted any agency to undertake a survey of resources in the 300 mile ocean zone around the country; and

(b if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) A Departmental Board of the Ocean Science and Technology Agency (OSTA) was first set up in December, 1976. The Board was reconstituted in Oct., 1978. Under the aegis of (OSTA), it is proposed to set up research facilities for surveys and other oceanographic research in the Exclusive Economic Zone, which extends up to 200 nautical miles.

(b) A statement showing the composition of the Board as notified in the Gazette of India, as well as its broad objectives is laid on the Table of the House; as also the composition of the Standing Committee of OSTA. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4249/79].

Import Policy for Electronics

*631. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether liberalised import policy for electronics has not helped instruments manufacturers as they have to still go through the same channels for obtaining their requirements;

(b) if so, whether the dispensation of the "not manufactured in India" certificate requirement had created hardships for the electronic instruments industry which is predominant-ly located in the small sector;

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remove these hardships;

(d) whether a four-member All India Instrument Manufacturers and Dealers Association (IMDA) team visited various countries including E.E.C. and had submitted a report on electronic instruments in E.E.C. countries to Government; and

(e) if so, whether Government have agreed to their suggestions?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (e). Instrument manufacturers derive the same benefits from the liberal import policy as do manufacturers of other electronic products. The Import Policy for 1978-79 allows import of a large number of electronic components under Open General Licence (OGL) and many other components can also be imported without procedural difficulties under the Automatic Import Licensing Scheme. The requirement for 'Not Manufactured in India Certificate' (NMIC) for import of electronic instruments has not been dispensed with. In fact this certificate is required to support claim for exemption from customs duty.

The Department of Electronics is not aware of the visit of the team mentioned in the question nor of any report of such a team and consequently the question of agreeing to any suggestion made by them does not arise.

टेलीविजन सेटों के अधिक मूल्य

* 632: डा० मन्मोहनराव धर्मे: क्या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दे सकेंगे कि क्या वास्तव में एक विवरण तथा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे:

(क) क्या भारत में निर्यात टेलीविजन सेटों के मूल्य अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में प्रचलित मूल्यों से बहुत अधिक हैं;

(ख) क्या बेस्टन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड को टेलीविजन के कुछ पुर्जों का आयात कंपनी की अनुमति दी गई है और उसे अन्य सुविधाएँ भी दी गई हैं परन्तु उनके टेलीविजन सेटों के मूल्य अभी भी बहुत अधिक हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो टेलीविजन के पुर्जों के आयात के लिए दी गई सुविधाओं तथा कंपनी को वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान दी गई अन्य सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि कंपनी ने इन सुविधाओं का उपयोग किया है?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) से (घ). भारत में स्थानीय रूप से निर्मित दूरदर्शन सेटों का मूल्य अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में प्रचलित मूल्यों की तुलना में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक है। एक 51 से०मी० वाले मॉडेल बैनल दूरदर्शन सेट का अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में औसत मूल्य 90 डालर है जबकि भारतीय बाजार में इसकी कीमत 2200 रु० बैठती है। मूल्यों में यह अंतर मुख्यतः इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संघटक-पुर्जों की ऊँची कीमतों के कारण है और न केवल दूरदर्शन सेटों में प्रयुक्त संघटक पुर्जों पर अपितु स्वयं दूरदर्शन सेट पर लगाए जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एवं करों के कारण के कारण भी है। बेस्टन बेस्टन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नीति के अंतर्गत समय-समय पर स्वीकार्य अपने "वास्तविक प्रयोक्ता तथा प्रति-पुति" लाइसेंसों का उपयोग कर रहे हैं। कंपनी द्वारा बनाए जा रहे दूरदर्शन सेटों के मूल्य अन्य भारतीय निर्यातियों द्वारा निर्मित किए जाने वाले इसी प्रकार के सेटों के मूल्यों के समतुल्य हैं। सामान्यतः बेस्टन बेस्टन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स ने उन सुविधाओं का लाभ उठाया है जो दूरदर्शन सेटों के निर्यातियों को प्राधिकृत रूप से उपलब्ध हैं। वे लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों के निर्यात में प्रयुगी हैं और उन्हें उसी प्रकार के लाभ प्राप्त होते हैं जो आम तौर पर लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र को उपलब्ध हैं।

Regularisation of Unauthorised Powerlooms

*633. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to regularize the existing unauthorised powerlooms on payment of penalty;

(b) if so, how many unauthorised powerlooms have been regularized in the years 1977 and 1978;

(c) how many unauthorised powerlooms are yet awaiting regularisation;

(d) whether the Dakshin Maharashtra Powerloom Owners Association has requested Government to expedite the authorisation of the existing unauthorised powerlooms and remove the financial hardships facing them; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). The Textile Policy Statement laid on the Table of the Parliament on 7-8-1978 envisages that the existing unauthorised powerlooms will be regularised/registered on the payment of a deterrent penalty. The modalities of this exercise are being worked out in consultation with the Ministry of Law. So far no unauthorised loom has been regularised.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The party had been informed that the matter is under consideration.

जिला औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों का कार्यकरण

*634 : श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिला औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों पर कितने वर्षों के संदर्भ में इनके उत्पादन एवं रोजगार पहलुओं के संबंध में योजना प्रायोग के क्या विचार हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन क्षेत्रों की उपयोगिता, क्षमता, बसता तथा रोजगारोन्मुखता के प्रश्न पर यह देश बर्षों के दौरान योजना प्रायोग और उद्योग मंत्रालय के बीच कुछ सहमति रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी और क्या है।

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडेस)

(क) जिला उद्योग क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम योजना प्रायोग के परामर्श से तैयार किया गया था तथा उसको प्रतिम रूप दिया गया था। जिला उद्योग क्षेत्रों पर होने वाले व्यय के संदर्भ में इनके उत्पादन एवं रोजगार संबंधी पहलुओं का मूल्यांकन करने की पहल योजना प्रायोग द्वारा नहीं की गई है।

(ख) इन क्षेत्रों, की उपयोगिता, क्षमता, बसता तथा रोजगारोन्मुखता के प्रश्न पर योजना प्रायोग तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय के बीच कोई भी सहमति नहीं रही है। वास्तव में ग्रामीण और कुटीर उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए योजना प्रायोग जिला उद्योग क्षेत्रों तथा एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के बीच उपयुक्त संबंधों का पता लगाने में पूरी तरह से सम्मूह रहा है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Amendment of Criminal Procedure Code Re. Detention of Undertrial

*635. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for amending Cr.P.C. so that undertrials are not detained for inordinately long periods in jails;

(b) the amount allocated to States during the last two years for increasing accommodation and improving living conditions in jails; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the condition in almost all the jails in the State of Orissa is most hopeless in the country so far as the question of living conditions are concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). A

statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4250/79].

Acquisition of Shares in Bestobell India Limited

*636. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by him from the Employees' Unions of Bestobell India Ltd., regarding acquisition of 44 per cent shares in the Company, now held by foreign nationals, by Instrumentation Limited—a Government of India Undertaking;

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

(c) the justification for allowing a monopoly house to acquire 18 per cent of the said share holding and permitting Instrumentation Limited to acquire the remaining 26 per cent?

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

(b) No view has yet been taken by the Government in the matter.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

Demand of Paper in Eighties

*637. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN:

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment on the likely demand of paper in the country in the eighties; and

(b) whether the existing units in the country would be able to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNADES): (a) According to the Draft Five Year Plan (1978-83), it is estimated that the demand for paper and paper board

would be of the order of 1.425 million tonnes in 1982-83 and 1.94 million tonnes in 1987-88.

(b) The existing capacity of the Industry as on 1-4-1979, is about 1.395 million tonnes which would not be adequate to meet the projected requirements. Action has already been taken to augment the capacity by way of projects in the public sector as well as schemes licensed in the private sector.

बुरहानपुर तापनी बिजली द्वारा कपड़े का बेचा जाना

6001. श्री हुकम चव्हाण कछवाय: क्या उद्योग मंत्री 16 अगस्त के तारारहित प्रश्न संख्या 437 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जनवरी, 1976 से दिसम्बर, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान बुरहानपुर तापनी बिजली द्वारा किन-किन पार्टियों को ब्रे कपडा बेचा गया था और बेचे गये कपड़े की मात्रा, किन्तु और मूल्य क्या है;

(ख) क्या पार्टियों को कुछ अनराशि बकिंग जमा करानी पड़ती है और यदि हां तो कितनी और निम्न पार्टियों पर कौन कौन सी मर्त लगाती है और क्या कुछ ऐसी पार्टियां हैं जो नियम से इस कपड़े की भारी मात्रा खरीदती है और इसे स्वयं बेचने का प्रयास करती हैं और यदि हां तो क्या सरकार को इसका पता है और ऐसी पार्टियों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) कितनी और किन किन पार्टियों ने इस अवधि के दौरान नियम से वे प्रोसेसड कपडा खरीदा था लेकिन उन्होंने अपनी ओर से कपड़े को इस कोपी की डिबलिटरी नहीं की थी और इसके परिणामस्वरूप नियम को कितनी राशि की हानि हुई; और

(घ) क्या इन पार्टियों को छूट दी गई थी और यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक पार्टी को दी गई छूट की राशि क्या है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयशंकी प्रसाद शर्मा): (क) जनवरी, 1975 से मार्च, 1978 की अवधि की जानकारी क्रमशः 19-4-78 तथा 10-5-78 के तारारहित प्रश्न संख्या 7460 तथा 9827 से संबंधित प्रश्नोत्तरों को पूरा करने हेतु संसद पुस्तकालय में रखी जा रही है। अनुभव से ज्ञात होता है कि सामग्री इकट्ठा करने में लगने वाले परिश्रम के अनुकूल फल नहीं निकलेगा।

(ख) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा बैठक पर रख दी जाएगी।

Appointment of Secretary to Shah Commission as Head of Police Research Bureau

**6002. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:
SHRI SAUGATA ROY:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the Times of India dated the 3rd January, 1979 that the Secretary to the Shah Commission has offered to retire prematurely in protest against the Government's decision to appoint him as Head of the Police Research Bureau; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy or criteria adopted by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL):

(a) and (b). When the Shah Commission ceased to exist, Shri P. R. Rajgopal, Secretary to the Shah Commission, was appointed to a post carrying a lower scale of pay. Feeling unhappy over his appointment to a lower post, Shri Rajgopal requested that he may be allowed to retire prematurely. Thereafter, he met the Prime Minister as well as the Home Minister. In the light of his discussions with them, he has stated that his earlier request need not be pursued.

Such appointments and transfers depend upon availability of posts.

Reduction in Funds for Centrally Sponsored Scheme

6004. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for reduction of funds allocated for centrally sponsored or assisted schemes for developed and undeveloped States is under consideration of the Commission;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the States likely to be affected as a result of its allocation to other undeveloped States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) to (c). The National Development Council in its meeting held on February 24-25, 1979 agreed to certain modifications in the Central and Centrally sponsored schemes. As a result, the provision of funds for such schemes in the Central sector is expected to be reduced by approximately Rs. 2,000 crores during the four years 1979-83. The National Development Council also decided that the amount thus released should be distributed among the 14 non-special category States on the basis of Income Adjusted Total Population of each State (IATP) i.e. the inverse of per capita State's income multiplied by population. This formula is more favourable to several less developed States than the Gadgil formula.

Ban on Recruitment of Group 'D' Personnel]

6005. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cent per cent ban on the recruitment of Group 'D' personnel in Central Government Service prevailing for the last few years is still in force;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the hardships experienced by various offices due to shortage of hands; and

(c) whether Government propose to lift this ban as early as possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). Pending review of the whole system of deployment of peons, a ban on filling up of vacancies of peons was im-

posed in June, 1976. This ban was not applicable to other Group 'D' posts. The ban has since been lifted and orders have issued on 21-3-1979.

Taking over of Sick Textile Units

6006. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of sick/mis-managed textile units, State-wise, taken over by Government so far;

(b) the quantity of cloth manufactured and exported, the extent of profit earned or loss incurred and employment provided by these units during the last three years; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken for the rehabilitation of these units and strengthening and restructuring of their management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) After the enactment of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974, 21 cotton textile mills have been taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act or otherwise from time to time. Statewise break-up is as under:—

Gujarat	..	2
Maharashtra	..	3
Madhya Pradesh	..	1
Tamil Nadu	..	2
Kerala	..	3
West Bengal	..	1
Uttar Pradesh	..	6
Rajasthan	..	1
Karnataka	..	1
Pondicherry (U.T.)	..	1

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

Assistance to unemployed in Gujarat State

6007. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have collected any information regarding educated unemployed including unemployed graduates and engineers in the State of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the amount of money given by the Central Government to Government of Gujarat during the last financial year for their assistance; and

(c) whether the entire amount has since been spent by the State Government and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) The State Government in its Draft Plan for 1978—83, has estimated the number of educated job seekers at the beginning of the Plan at 2.62 lakhs including 0.58 lakh graduates and diploma holders, and the number of educated job seekers likely to enter the labour force during the Plan period at 5.27 lakhs including 2.30 lakh graduates and diploma holders.

(b) and (c). The Draft Five Year Plan envisages the creation of employment opportunities, including avenues of self-employment, through the development of agriculture and allied activities, expansion of the industrial base and promotion of rural industries, construction of infrastructural facilities, expansion of social services, the Revised Minimum Needs Programme and area planning for full employment. It is not possible to quantify exactly the outlays in the Central and State Plans which would result in the expansion of the employment opportunities for the educated unemployed in Gujarat. A Central Scheme which is specifically directed towards promoting self-employment, as well as salaried employment for

the educated, is the margin/seed money scheme administered by the Ministry of Industry. Under the scheme the Central Government provided Rs. 40 lakhs to the Government of Gujarat in 1977-78 out of which only Rs. 4.86 lakhs were spent. In addition Rs. 15.79 lakhs provided earlier under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme and Employment Promotion Programme also remain unspent. No additional assistance has been requested for 1978-79. The State Plan for 1979-80 also envisages a scheme for educated unemployed with an outlay of Rs. 8.89 crores for 1979-80.

भारतीय रुई नियम के रुई बसूली केन्द्र की स्थापना

6008. श्री जर्न सिंह जाई पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 10 अक्टूबर, 1978 को केसोव से ऐसी कोई मांग प्राप्त हुई है कि गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के जूनागढ़ जिले में केसोव सिटी या माणाबदर में भारतीय रुई नियम का रुई बसूली केन्द्र स्थापित किया जाय,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मांग का स्वरूप और श्वीरा क्या है तथा यह मांग किसकी धोर से की गई है, और

(ग) केसोव का माणाबदर में रुई बसूली केन्द्र कब तक खोला जाएगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) (ख) तथा (ग) मिसल रिति साल करसनजी बिसिंग एंड प्रेसिंग फैक्टरी, केसोव से नवम्बर, 1978 में एक प्रस्तावितन प्राप्त हुआ था, जो भारतीय कपास नियम द्वारा केसोव में एक कपास शरीव केन्द्र खोलने के बारे में था। माणाबदर के बारे में कोई अन्य प्रस्तावितन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। भारतीय कपास नियम ने हाल ही में केसोव में एक शरीव केन्द्र खोला है।

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के जवानों को वार्षिक छुट्टी

6009. श्री क्या राम सायब : क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के जवानों को 2 मास की वार्षिक छुट्टी व देने के क्या कारण है जबकि सीमा सुरक्षा बल के जवानों को यह छुट्टी दी जाती है -

(ख) क्या दोनों बलों का कार्य एक ही प्रकार का है और यदि हाँ तो ये छुट्टी की सुविधा के संबंध में दोनों के बीच भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों को प्रादेश देने का है कि केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के जवानों को भी दो मास की वार्षिक छुट्टी की सुविधा दी जाए ?

यह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (ग) यह सच नहीं है कि सीमा सुरक्षा बल के जवानों को साल में दो महीने की छुट्टी दी जाती है और केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के जवानों को यह लाभ नहीं दिया जाता है। इस समय इन दोनों बलों के जवानों को साल में 45 दिन की छुट्टी दी जाती है। किन्तु सरकार ने अब उपयुक्त दोनों बलों के जवानों को साल में 60 दिन की छुट्टी देने का निर्णय किया है। सीमा सुरक्षा बल तथा केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के तत्संबंधी छुट्टी के नियमों में संशोधन करने के लिये विधि मंत्रालय के साथ परामर्श करके प्रावश्यक कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Setting up of more district industries Centres in Karnataka

6010. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government have submitted a proposal for extension of district industries centres scheme to six more districts to the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Six more District Industries Centres in Karnataka as proposed by the State Government, have since been approved.

Pay-Scale of Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.

6011. SHRI MADANLAL SHUKLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that G.O. No. 12/10/74-IRG regarding revision of pay scales of monthly paid staff of

Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd. (TAFCO) Kanpur was issued on the 23rd December, 1976;

(b) if so, is it a fact that no clarification was sought by the Management of TAFCO from the Ministry before implementing the revised pay scales in spite of many representations from the suffering staff;

(c) whether it is also a fact that clarifications sought by the Management from the Ministry after implementing the revised pay scales, have not been sent for the last two years, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what action has been or is being taken against him who is responsible for wrong implementation of orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) and (c). Fixation of pay of officers and staff in the revised scales was done by the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India by adopting appropriate formulae in line with Government's orders. Since there were representations from the staff regarding their pay fixation in the revised Scales the Corporation sought clarifications in June, 1977, on certain points arising out of implementation of the orders in question. In order to examine the matter, additional information was sought from the Corporation which was received in February, 1978. The matter is still under examination.

(d) As the points arising out of the implementation of the pay revision orders are still under examination, the question of taking action against those responsible for the implementation of the orders does not arise at this stage.

मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी सहायकों की नियुक्ति के बारे में सन्देश

6012. श्री डी० एस० नेगी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

293 LS-3.

(क) क्या हिन्दी सहायकों की स्थायी नियुक्ति के बारे में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को अनुरोध जारी किए गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, स्थाय और कर्मचारी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस. डी. पाटील) :

(क) जी नहीं श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Progress in Import Substitution in Industry

6013. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) progress of import substitution in industry during the last 15 years, facts in detail;

(b) whether there is a backward slide during the last two years of Janata Rule; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The following are the two elements of import substitution:

(1) Increase in production in the items already manufactured which goes into meeting the increasing demand but for which imports would have to take place.

(2) Manufacture of items for the first time in the country which are hitherto being imported leading to import substitution to the extent of local manufacture.

The gross value of production of industries looked after by D.G.T.D. during 1977 was Rs. 12,600 crores as against a gross value of production of Rs. 10,900 crores in 1976. The above rise in production during 1977 as compared to 1976 can, therefore, be equated to component (1) above of import substitution.

A list of major items manufactured for the first time during 1977 is at Annexure I.

During 1978, D.G.T.D. industries have recorded as estimated 10 per cent growth-rate as compared to 1977. In quantitative terms the additional production during 1978 over 1977 would be about Rs. 1260 crores which can be taken credit of towards import substitution.

Similarly, a list of some of the major new items manufactured in

the country for the first time during 1978 is at Annexure II.

From the above, it will be seen that the efforts on import substitution continue to be pursued as an integral part of the national objective of self reliance.

Similar data of the earlier years can be had from the D.G.T.D. Annual Reports published and which are available in the Parliament Library.

ANNEXURE—I

New items of CG manufactured for the first time in the country during 1977

Sl. No.	Items Manufactured	Name of the manufacturers
1	2	3
1	Heavy Duty Trailer of 80 tons capacity	M/s. Karnataka Implements & Industries Ltd., Bangalore.
2	Coal Hauler (Bottom Dumper)	M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., Chingleput, Tamil Nadu.
3	Heavy Duty Crash Fire Tenders	M/s. Brijbasi Udyog, Mathura (U.P.)
4	C.D. Fixed Fire Fighting Installations for Marine applications.	M/s. Vijay Machinery Store, Bombay.
5	Prototype of Vibratory Road Rollers	M/s. Jessop & Co., Calcutta.
6	Prototype of 4.5 cu. yds. wheeled Loaders	M/s. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore.
7	Electro-Hydraulic Cranes	M/s. Jessop & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
8	Triple Roll Mills (Hydraulic type)—Paint Machinery	M/s. Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd., Bombay.
9	Industrial Gas Cylinders for Oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, helium, argon etc. etc.	M/s. Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd Naini.
10	Pile drilling rig.—Drilling equipment	M/s. Voltas Ltd., Bombay.
11	Diesel electric drilling equipment rig. (Oilrig.)	M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Hyderabad.
12	X-mas Tree 2½" x 2" x 5000 PSI equipment for Onshore drilling.	M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Tiruchirapalli.
13	Vertical Spindle Rotary Table surface Grinder	M/s. Kirloskar Brother Ltd., Kirloskar wadi.
14	Flame proof Switchgear 3.3 KV	M/s. Andrew Yule and Company, Calcutta.
15	Metal Detectors	M/s. Power Build Pvt. Ltd., Gujarat.
16	Technogenerators	M/s. Eddy Current Controls Pvt. Ltd., Kerala.

1	2	3
17	Automatic Stencil Cutting Machine	M/s. B.P.L. India Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.
18	Methane Telemetering Equipment	M/s. Bharat Bijlee Ltd., Bombay.
19	Photocopying Machine	M/s. Das Reprographics Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
20	Cameras	M/s. National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta.
21	Breath Analyzers	M/s. National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta
22	Post Office Meters	M/s. Bombay Burmah Trading Corpn. Ltd. Bombay.
	<i>Chemical items</i>	
23	Thionyl Chloride	M/s. Kalali Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Atladra (Baroda).
24	Dichlore Benzidine	M/s. Sudarshan Chemical Industries (P) Ltd., Poona.
25	Ampicillin	M/s. H.A.L., Pimpri.
26	Chloropheniramine Maleate	M/s. Searle (India) Ltd., Bombay.
27	Ethambutol	M/s. Themis Chemical, Vapi.
28	Salbutamol	M/s. C.I.P.L.A., Bombay.
29	Electrocast Refractories	M/s. Carborandum Universal Ltd., Madras.
30	Phenthoate Technical	M/s. Bharat Pulversing Mills (P) Ltd., Bombay.
31	Carbaryl	M/s. Union Carbide (India) Ltd., Bhopal.
32	Nitrofurantoin	M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Hyderabad.
33	Nitrofurazone	M/s. Indian Process Chemical Labora- tory (Pvt.) Ltd., Bangalore.
34	Propranolol Hydrochloride	M/s. Chemical Industrial & Pharma- ceutical Laboratories, Bombay.
35	Clonidine Hydrochloride	M/s. Chemical Industrial & Pharmaceutical, Laboratories, Bombay.
36	Kanamycin	M/s. Alembic Chemicals Works Ltd. Baroda.
37	Glybenclamide	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Bombay.

ANNEXURE—II

New items developed for the first time in the country during 1978

Sl. No.	Item of manufacture	Name of manufacturer
1	(a) N.C. Machine Centres	M/s. HMT., Bangalore.
	(b) Extrusion Presses	M/s. Davy Ashmore India Ltd., Calcutta.
	(c) Turret Drilling Machines	M/. Accumax Ltd., Rajkot.
2	2000 BHP Harbour Tug with a Ballard Pull of 32 tonnes build up for docking and undocking the panamax bulk carriers and vessels upto 100000 DWT.	M/s. Cochin, Shipyard Ltd.
3	Polypropylene	M/s. IPCL
4	Single lens reflex cameras for precision photography.	M/s. National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta.
5	Gas Meters	Do.
6	Dental Units and Dental X-Ray equipments .	M/s. Siemens India Ltd., Bombay.
7	Steel Plant Valves	M/s. Larsen & Tubro Ltd., Bombay.
8	TEF/FEP TEFZEL and other Flouro Carbon and Flouro Polymer Insulated Cables and wires.	M/s. Mechanical Packing Industries Ltd. Bombay.
9	Titanium Heat Exchange	M/s. Titanium Equipment & Anode Mfg. Co. Ltd., Madras.
10	Grafo Press i.e. Automatic Platen Press .	M/s. Maschinafabrik of India Ltd., Bombay.
11	1200 TPD Dry Process Cement Plant .	M/s. Larsen & Tubro Ltd., Bombay.
12	Fluid Couplings of variable fill type . .	M/s. Kirloskar Pneumatic Ltd., Pune.
13	Draw Texturising Machine	M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd., Kanpur.
14	200 MW Boilers	M/s. B.H.E.L., Tiruchirapalli.
15	Figured and Wire Glass Machine	M/s. Vallabh Glass Works, Vallabh Vidhyanagar.
16	700 TPH Coal Washery	M/s. M.A.M. Co, Durgapur and M/s. Monally Bharat Engg. Co. Ltd., Dhanbad.
17	Dump Truck 15 tonne capacity	M/s. Jessop & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.
18	Crawler Loaders 60 to 95 hp capacity .	Do.
19	Truck Mounted Hydraulic cranes 0.8, —2 and 5.5 tonne capacity.	M/s. Usha Atlas Hydraulic Equipment Ltd., Calcutta.
20	Wheeled loaders 3.5 cu. mtrs.	M/s. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore.
21	Bottom Dumpers 35 tonne capacity . . .	Do.

Election to N.D.M.C.

6014. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the recommendations of Delhi Metropolitan Council regarding election to the New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) whether the Government have taken any decision on the recommendations of the Delhi Metropolitan Council; and

(c) by what time such a decision will be taken and communicated to the Metropolitan Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c). The matter is under consideration.

Expenditure on Publicity of B.H.E.L.

6015. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expenditure on publicity of BHEL during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the names of the news dailies utilised for publicity during the last three years, year-wise, language-wise;

(c) the names of the language dailies wrote about the BHEL activity during the last three years, either special correspondents write up or any article;

(d) whether it is a fact that BHEL's publicity is simply based on Metropolitan approach; and

(e) if so, the details of the action being taken to give these publicity a rural bent and the result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

MATI ABHA MAITI): (a), (b), (d) and (e). The information is being collected and a reply will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Such information is not being maintained and it will be very difficult now to collect it for a period of last three years.

Promotion of Class IV Employees in C.S.I.O., Chandigarh

6016. SHRI A. K. SAHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many class IV employees have been promoted in the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO), Chandigarh departmentally or through direct selection during the last five years;

(b) how much quota is fixed for such departmental candidates of class IV and whether the quota has been filled; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor and what action has been taken to fill up these posts immediately in CSIO, Chandigarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY & SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): a) 23 class employees have been promoted departmentally or through direct selection in the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO), Chandigarh during the last five years.

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

Persons killed and injured in Communal Riots

6017. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who lost their lives and the number of those injured in communal riots that broke

out in different parts of the country, State-wise, during the year ending 31st March, 1979; and

(b) whether the incidence of communal riots is on the increase as against the previous year in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) A statement giving information upto the end of January, 1979 is enclosed. Figures for February and March 1979 are being collected and will be laid out the Table of the House.

(b) There has been a slight increase in the incidence of communal riots as compared to those in the previous year, but the overall communal situation in the country is under control.

Statement

No. of persons who lost their lives and the no. of those injured in Communal riots that broke out in different parts of the country state-wise during the year 1-4-1978 to 31-1-79

State	No. of persons who lost their lives	No. of persons injured
Andhra Pradesh	12	592
Assam	..	27
Bihar	13	123
Gujarat	2	51
J&K	..	14
Karnataka	..	148
Kerala	4	60
Madhya Pradesh	1	39
Maharashtra	1	147
Orissa	..	17
Punjab	..	6
Rajasthan	1	5
Tamil Nadu	2	153

Uttar Pradesh	44	262
West Bengal	5	58
Delhi	..	95
Other States/U.T. Admns.	..	..
TOTAL	85	1,737

Lathi Charge in Tihar Jail

6018. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister had given an assurance that necessary action will be taken by the Delhi State Government against those who gave false affidavits in the inquiry about the Lathi Charge in Tihar Jail during the Emergency and against those who were responsible for the lathi charge;

(b) whether a communication had been received by Government about this matter;

(c) if so, the details of the action taken against each officer;

(d) the reasons why no action under Cr.P.C. or I.P.C. was taken for filing false evidence and for making false statements before the Inquiry Commission; and

(e) the names of the persons who have been promoted and who gave wrong statements and tried to mislead the then Home Minister and the Inspector General, Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (e). The letter sent by the Prime Minister to Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, Member of Parliament, in reply to latter's letter stated that disciplinary action had been initiated against the seven officials found responsible for the lathi charge in Tihar Jail on 2nd October, 1978 and that the question of proceeding against the officials for il-

ing false affidavits was under examination. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta also wrote a letter to the Lt. Governor, Delhi, enquiring about the action taken against the erring officials to which a reply giving details of action taken was sent.

2. Three of the seven officials found responsible for the lathi charge were on deputation from different States. They have been reverted to their respective States and the Charge-sheets in respect of them have been sent to the concerned State Governments. Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against the remaining four officials by the Delhi Administration. Section 193 of the I.P.C. read with Section 195 of the Cr. P.C. provides that prosecution for filing false affidavits or for making false statements in any stage of a judicial proceeding can be launched only on a complaint in writing of the Court. The Baweja Commission which had the powers of a Court for certain purposes under the Commissions of Inquiry Act did not name any officer for prosecution in the operative para 80 of its Report. No action can, therefore, be taken against any officer in this regard.

3. The Delhi Administration have reported that the report sent by them to the then Home Minister in June 1977 was based on facts on record and there had been no suppression or concealment of any fact. The then Deputy Inspector General (Prisons) against whose conduct the Baweja Commission had made certain observations, was included in the Select List of IAC prior to the receipt of the Report of the Baweja Commission. However, the Delhi Administration have now taken a decision to initiate departmental proceedings against him.

News Item Captioned "Burmese Operation Hits Talks with Naga Rebels"

6019. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press report of *Hindustan Times* dated the 6th February, 1979 captioned "Burmese operation hits talks with Naga rebels";

(b) if so, how far this is true;

(c) what is the actual position;

(d) whether the Nagas have been sent back by the Burmese forces; and

(e) whether there were some border clashes with Burma also during January and February, 1979 for clearing the area from these Nagas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (e). Government have seen the news item referred to. The ex-underground leaders of Nagaland have been making efforts, since June 1978, to establish contact with representatives of the 'China Returned Gang' staying in the Burmese territory across the international border, in order to persuade them to accept the Shillong Agreement. The ex-underground leaders constituted a 'Peace Team' comprising of representatives of the ex-underground, Nagaland Peace Council and the Naga public. Government conveyed their no objection to such a meeting between this team and representatives of the China Returned Gang to be held inside Indian territory. According to reports received, they were able to establish contact with some of the representatives of the 'China Returned Gang' and they were to continue their talks. In the meantime, however, there have been reports to suggest that the Burmese Security Forces have been conducting operations to maintain law and order on their side of the border. A number of encounters have also reportedly taken place between Burmese Security Forces and the China Returned Gang (CRG) of Nagas.

Transfer of SC/ST I.P.S. Officers to I.A.S. Status

6020. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have transferred some IPS officers belonging to SC/ST to the rank and/or status of the IAS;

(b) if so, the number and names of such officers;

(c) whether the quota reserved for SC/ST IPS officers was already complete at the time of those transfers; and

(d) the reasons, criteria and intention behind such transfers particularly, in the case of SC/ST IPS officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). There is no provision for transfer of IPS Officers to the IAS. Members of IPS can, however, be appointed against posts normally tenable by non-police officers, including IAS Officers, on deputation basis. At present only one IPS Officer belonging to Scheduled Castes is holding such posts as stated below:—

"Shri H. C. Jatav, Joint Secretary (in the rank of Director), Union Public Service Commission."

(c) and (d). There is no reservation or any quota for deputing IPS officers belonging to SC/ST to posts tenable by other services. The officers are deputed to such posts primarily on the basis of their seniority, suitability and availability for deputation *vis-a-vis* the particular post in question.

राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के मध्य प्रदेश युनियन के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंधक निदेशक के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

6021. श्री राजीववर पटौधरार : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के मध्य प्रदेश एकक के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष-प्रबंध निदेशक के विरुद्ध उनके कार्यकाल के दौरान अनेक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं -

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें किम बातों का उल्लेख है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उस पर क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है -

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद शर्मा) (क) तथा (ख) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम मध्य प्रदेश लिमिटेड के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष व प्रबंध निदेशक श्री एम० पी० श्रीवास्तव के कार्यकाल के दौरान सहायक निगमों के विरुद्ध अनेक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी। ये शिकायतें कामिको की प्रतिनिधित्व नियुक्ति, सहायक निगमों की विक्री नीति, मशीनरी की खरीद से सम्बंधित थी,

(ग) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की धारक कम्पनी द्वारा गठित की गई एक समिति द्वारा इन सभी शिकायतों की जांच की गई थी। समिति का प्रतिवेदन सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Demolition of Shops in Andheri Mor, Delhi

6022. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRA-SAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a note "Sanjay Gandhi cleared" published on page 11 of "Surya" for February, 1979; and

(b) if so, what are the facts and Government's reactions regarding allegations in the above that "On Thursday, January 4th (1979) all the shops there (Andheri Mor) that had been built after the emergency in the same place have been demolished again after the police lathi charged the owners and pulled down the shops without giving them time to take their goods out. They had also been given no notice that their shops would be demolished"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that the shops which were con-

structed unauthorisedly at Andheri Mor, Mehrauli, were demolished by the Municipal Demolition Squads on 4-1-1979 after due process of law, i.e., after issuance of show cause/demolition notices as provided under section 343/344 of the DMC Act, 1957. Before the start of demolition operation the occupiers were advised to take out their belongings from the structures to be demolished. The shops were demolished only after vacating their shops by the occupiers themselves.

2. According to the Police Authorities, when the demolition operation was in progress there were some resistance by shopkeepers due to which 6 employees of the Corporation received injuries and a case, vide FIR No. 9 dated 4-1-1979 under Section 353/186/322 IPC was registered at P. S. Mehrauli against the shopkeepers. 4 persons involved in the incident have been arrested. On the other hand one shopkeeper also received injury. It was alleged that he was injured by a corporation employee. Upon this a case, vide FIR No. 8, dated the 4-1-1979, under section 337 IPC was registered. Both the cases are pending investigations. There was, however, no lathi charge by the police.

हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति में मनोनीत किया जाना

6023. श्री मन्नाब सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति के प्रस्ताव के अनुसार मंत्रालयों की हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियों में मंत्रालय से संबंधित संसदीय राजभाषा उप समिति के संयोजक व एक अन्य संसद सदस्य को मनोनीत किया जाना था;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा दो दो नाम मंत्रालयों को मनोनीत करके भेजे जाने पर सभी मंत्रालयों ने स्वीकार कर लिया है परन्तु गृह मंत्रालय ने इसकी स्वीकार नहीं किया है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रालय के कुछ अधिकारी यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि यह सदस्य समिति में शामिल किये जायें और इन कारणों से समिति के गठन में विचलन हो रहा है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयिक लाल खन्ना) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) सर्वश्री नवाब सिंह चौहान (प्रबन्धकर्ता) एवं श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी, मन्त्रीय संसद सदस्यों को गृह मंत्रालय की हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति में इस निर्णय के दृष्टिगत नामित कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Charge Sheet of Officers figured in cases referred to by P.A.C.

6024. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has directed all the Government departments to charge sheet those who figure in cases referred to by the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament even before these cases are finally discussed by the Commission; and

(b) the number of officers who have attained superannuation being deprived of their benefits of gratuity and pension as a result of this directive, even though their parent departments had completely absolved them of these charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) In one of its circulars, the Central Vigilance Commission has suggested that the Chief Vigilance Officers should scrutinise the reports of the PAC in detail even when such reports come to an organisation at the draft stage, with a view to see if any public servant might have acted for any improper purpose or in a corrupt manner or had exercised his powers for corrupt or improper purposes. This suggestion does not however amount to a direction from the Commission to charge sheet any such public servants straightaway.

(b) Does not arise.

**Charter of Demands of Employees of
National Instruments Limited**

6025. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government and the management of National Instruments Limited, Calcutta has received various Charter of demands and Memoranda from the employees of NIL;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the management has failed to keep upto the production schedule; and

(d) what action is being proposed to be taken to improve the production of the NIL, Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the demands raised pertain to working conditions, revision of certain allowances, augmentation of promotional avenues, review of incentive schemes, etc.

(c) There has been shortfall in production as compared to set targets during the last two years. The factors that led to shortfall in production are acute power shortage, steep decline in demand for certain items of Defence Equipment and growing competition from private sector organisations.

(d) In order to improve the financial viability of the Company diversification programmes have been launched. Studies are in process to consider the possibility of developing this unit as an ancillary to some of the leading public sector organisations.

Allotment of Chassis to Himachal Pradesh

6026. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of chassis allotted to Himachal Pradesh and other States separately during the last three years, year-wise against their demands;

(b) what is the criteria followed in allotment of chassis to the States;

(c) whether Government ask for the requirement of each State before allotment is made; if so, what are the details thereof;

(d) whether any preference is given to Himachal Pradesh and other hilly States is allotment of Chassis in view of rough terrain of those States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (e). There is no statutory control on sale and distribution of commercial vehicles. Hence there are no allotment of quotas for distribution of commercial vehicles Statewise. Special assistance required by State Governments for supplies of specific types of commercial vehicles, as manufactured in the country, is taken up with the manufacturers for meeting priority requirements.

**Secrecy over Conversion Costs of
Jute Goods**

6027. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published by Business Standard, Calcutta dated 14th

February, 1979, under the caption "Secrecy over conversion costs of Jute Goods"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not a fact that conversion costs of jute goods is a closely guarded secret with the industry.

Agreement with W.I.M.C.O. for Increasing Rates of Match Boxes

6028. SHRI BRLJ RAJ SINGH:
SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any kind of agreement, directive or understanding that WIMCO, a multinational, will not increase its rates of Match Boxes without approval of Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that even though there has been no increase in excise duty from 1963 onwards, wholesale rates have from 1973 to 1978 been increased by the Company from Rs. 9.70 per gross to Rs. 10 per gross, without any approval from Government, while the rates of Matches produced by Cottage Sector and Units under Khadi and Village Industries Commission, which were around Rs. 9.50 per gross in 1973, are at present around Rs. 10 to Rs. 11.50 per gross;

(c) is it a fact that retail price per box for consumer has risen from 8 to 10 paise in 1973 to 15 paise from 1975 onwards; and

(d) if so, is it not correct that the impact of this is resulting in paying Rs. 55 crores or more per annum by the consumers than 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) According to a press note issued on the 30th September, 1975, the then Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies had detailed negotiations with WIMCO and representatives of different small scale sector match manufacturers and it was agreed that the maximum retail price of standard quality matches would be reduced from 15 paise to 13 paise per box of 50 sticks. This reduction was to take effect from 2nd October, 1975.

(b) Since 1963, there have been increases from time to time in the excise duty on matches produced by the mechanised sector. According to available information, the wholesale price of matches of M/s. WIMCO in some markets moved from Rs. 9.70 per gross in 1973 to Rs. 16 per gross in 1978 inclusive of all levies. The wholesale rates of matches produced by units under Khadi and Village Industries Commission are at present around Rs. 11.50 per gross. There is no statutory control over wholesale prices of matches.

(c) The retail price of a match box for consumers ranged between 8 to 10 paise per box in 1973 and the same has generally been ranging between 10 paise and 15 paise at different places since 1975.

(d) Government of India has no information in this regard.

Target for Export of Textiles during Current Year

6029. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRY: Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outlook for cotton textile industry is gloomy on account of low cotton production and inadequate production capacity of the domestic textiles industry machinery; and

(b) whether target for export of textiles for the current year will be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No. Sir.

(b) It is expected that export of cotton textiles during 1978-79 will be about Rs. 615 crores against the target of Rs. 660 crores.

राज्यों में रुई का उत्पादन

6030. श्री गंगा प्रकाश सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात को मानती है कि इस वर्ष यंजाब, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र तथा अन्य राज्यों में रुई का अत्यधिक उत्पादन हुआ है और बाजार में कोई भी कम कीमत पर रुई खरीदने को तैयार नहीं है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस वर्ष इसका समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित किया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) सरकार ने रुई खरीदने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है और कितनी रुई खरीदी गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीजगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख) आशा है कि चालू कपास मौसम में पिछले मौसम से कुछ अधिक रुई का उत्पादन होगा। सरकार ने वर्ष 1978-79 के चालू कपास मौसम के लिए कच्ची कपास के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्यों की पहले ही घोषणा कर दी है। बाजार में कपास के विद्यमान मूल्य सरकार द्वारा घोषित न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य से कहीं अधिक है।

भारतीय रुई नियम का चालू कपास मौसम के दौरान लगभग 15 लाख गार्ठें रुई की खरीद करने का विचार है तथा जिसमें 7.38 लाख रुई की गार्ठों की खरीद की जा चुकी है। यह खरीदारी सहकारी समितियों, निजी व्यवसायियों व मिल खरीदारों द्वारा की जाने वाली खरीद के अन्तर्गत होगी।

Decline in Price of Cotton

6031. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been decline in the prices of cotton recently; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) & (b). As compared to the prices of cotton prevailing in the previous year, the current year's prices are lower. But as a result of various measures taken by Government and the Cotton Corporation of India's intensified purchases, in all cotton growing States, decline in cotton prices has been arrested and, of late, prices have started showing upward trend as would be observed from the following illustrative figures:

Statement

Kapas prices in Rs. per quintal

Variety	Present prices	Prices at the beginning of Season
Jayadhar	370/250	290/210
V-797	386/306	347/279
S-4	530/500	500/406
NGU-5	510/460	490/385

पटसन का सूख

6032. श्री अमल नंद राम जायसवाल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि वर्ष 1977-78 की तुलना में कृषि वर्ष 1978-79 में पटसन का उत्पादन कितना है और प्रत्येक राज्य में इसका समर्थन मूल्य क्या है;

(ख) कृषि वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 में भारतीय पटसन नियम द्वारा, राज्यवार, खरीदी गई पटसन की मात्रा क्या है;

(ग) कृषि वर्ष 1977-78 में पटसन मिल द्वारा किसानों से सीधे खरीदी गई पटसन के उत्पादन की प्रतिशतता क्या है और कितने प्रतिशत व्यापारियों से खरीदी गई; और

(ब) कृषि वर्ष 1977-78 में प्रत्येक राज्य से भारतीय पटसन निगम द्वारा पटसन की खरीद कर डीर किस दर पर की गई थी और उस समय खुले बाजार में पटसन की दर क्या थी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) वर्ष 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के मौसम में जूट मेस्टा का राज्यवार (जूट बर्ष-जुलाई-जून) उत्पादन नीचे दिया जाता है :—

राज्य का नाम	जूट तथा मेस्टा का उत्पादन (हजार गांठों में)	
	1977-78	1978-79
1. आसाम	590.5	943.0
2. बिहार	941.7	993.9
3. मेघालय	70.0	71.7
4. उड़ीसा	620.0	639.0
5. त्रिपुरा	78.6	86.6
6. उत्तर देश	62.7	96.0
7. पश्चिम बंगाल	3708.8	4348.9
8. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	857.1	700.0
9. अन्य राज्य	181.0	186.5
ग्रन्थिल भारतीय	7117.4	8065.6

वर्ष 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 में राज्य-वार निर्धारित किए गए न्यूनतम सांविधिक मूल्य अनुक्रम "क" तथा "ख" में दिए गए हैं।

मूल्य (के लिए डब्ल्यू-5, टोस्सा के लिए टी.डी.-5 तथा मेस्टा के लिए बांटम)

(रुपये प्रति पिबंटल)

राज्य, क्षेत्र	मुख्य किसम	खरीद कर करने की तारीख	भारतीय जूट निगम का खरीद मूल्य	बाजार में दर प्रचलित
			(रुपये)	(रुपये)
1. पश्चिमी बंगाल				
	(क) उत्तरी जिले (सफेद)	27-8-77	152.00	164.00
	(ख) भद्र उत्तरी जिले (सफेद)	31-8-77	154.50	158.00
	(ग) दक्षिणी जिले (टोस्सा)	3-9-77	172.00	186.00
2. आसाम (सफेद)		11-10-77	176.00	180.00
3. त्रिपुरा (सफेद)		30-8-77	146.00	163.00
4. बिहार				
	(क) किसान गंज तथा उसके पास के क्षेत्र (सफेद)	27-8-77	152.00	160.00
	(ख) अन्य क्षेत्र (सफेद)	31-8-77	151.00	160.00
5. उड़ीसा		20-8-77	157.00	170.00
6. आन्ध्र प्रदेश (बिमापी मेस्टा)		27-8-77	137.00	155.00

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के जूट के मौसम में भारतीय जूट निगम द्वारा खरीदी गई कच्ची पटसन की राज्य वार मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

राज्य का नाम	भारतीय जूट निगम द्वारा की गई खरीद	
	1977-78	1978-79 (27 मार्च 1979 को)
1. पश्चिम बंगाल	20.7	403.4
2. बिहार	25.5	197.7
3. आसाम	0.7	158.1
4. त्रिपुरा	3.9	19.6
5. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	15.6	38.1
6. उड़ीसा	1.0	1.9
7. उत्तर प्रदेश	0.4	4.5
योग	67.8	823.3

(ग) जूट मिलों द्वारा किसानों से तथा व्यापारियों के माध्यम से की गई कच्चे जूट की खरीदों का खरीद प्रथी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(घ) अपेक्षित जानकारी नीचे दी जाती है :—

अनुबंध 'क'

वर्ष 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के बीच में डब्ल्यू-5 तथा टी.डी.5 की श्रेणियों की जूट के न्यूनतम सांख्यिक मूल्यों (राज्यवार) की कहानि वाला विवरण ।

ब० प्रति विन्धन

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	किस्म	न्यूनतम सांख्यिक मूल्य	
			1977-78	1978-79
1	भासाम	सफेद	141.00	150.00
	मेघालय त्रिपुरा	टोस्ता	151.50	160.50
2	बिहार			
	(क) पूर्णिया जिला	सफेद	147.50	157.00
	(ख) झारसा, चम्पारन	टोस्ता	158.00	167.00
		सफेद	146.00	155.50
	व अन्य जिले	टोस्ता	156.50	166.00
3	उड़ीसा	सफेद	152.00	161.00
		टोस्ता	162.50	171.50
4	पश्चिमी बंगाल			
	(क) कूच बिहार	सफेद	147.00	156.50
	(ख) जलपायगुडी बाजिलिय जिल	टोस्ता	157.50	167.50
	(ग) पश्चिमी कोनापुर	सफेद	149.50	159.00
	और मालदा जिला	टोस्ता	160.00	167.00
	(घ) नाबिया, मेवनापुर	सफेद	184.50	164.00
	बुरुखान,	टोस्ता	165.00	174.50
24 पारपनास, हुबली		156.50	166.00	
और हावड़ा जिला		167.50	176.50	
5	उत्तर प्रदेश	सफेद	156.50	165.50
		टोस्ता	167.00	176.00
6	प्रायद्वीप प्रदेश	सफेद	155.00	164.50

समूह 'क'

वर्ष 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के लिए बांटेम ग्रेड की मेस्टा के न्यूनतम सांख्यिक मूल्यों (राज्य-वार) की घटाने वाला विवरण

₹० प्रति बिबंटल

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	किसम	न्यूनतम सांख्यिक मूल्य	
			1977-78 ₹०	1978-79 ₹०
1.	झासाम	झासाम मेस्टा	124.00	132.00
2.	मेघालय	मेघालय मेस्टा	124.00	132.00
3.	खिपुरा	झगरतला मेस्टा	129.00	137.00
4.	बिहार	बिहार मेस्टा बुनी हुई बिहार मेस्टा बिहार मेस्टा बिहामगंज मेस्टा बाकिया मेस्टा	130.50 29.50 129.50 133.50	139.00 127.00 127.00 142.50
5.	उड़ीसा	कटक मेस्टा	115.50 132.50 122.00	123.00 141.00 130.00
6.	पश्चिम बंगाल			
	(1) कूचबिहार जलपांचपुरी श्रीर दार्जिलिंग जिला	उत्तर मेस्टा	128.50	136.50
	(2) पश्चिम दीनापुर	सेमीनाथन	134.50	143.50
	(3) मेल्बा जिला	पश्चिम बंगाल देसल मेस्टा	134.00	143.00
	(4) मुर्शीदाबाद	मुर्शीदाबाद मेस्टा बुना गया	136.00	144.50
	(5) नादिया, दीनापुर बुरखान, 24-परगना, हुगली श्रीर हाबड़ा जिला	देस्ती मेस्टा	124.00 138.50	132.50 147.50
7.	मध्य प्रदेश	म. प्र. मेस्टा	125.50	133.50
8.	उत्तर प्रदेश	लखी पुर मेस्टा	127.00	135.00
9.	झांझ प्रदेश	बिमली	132.00	140.50

Nationalisation of Jute Industry

6033. SHRI BHAGAT RAM:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the West Bengal Assembly has passed a resolution unanimously demanding nationalisation of jute industry and raw jute trade;

(b) what are main contents of the resolution;

(c) whether Government are accepting the demand raised in the resolution; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The State Assembly has asked the Government of West Bengal to request the Central Government to nationalise jute industry and trade in raw jute in the interests of jute growers, workers and the country.

(c) and (d). Since no formal communication has been received from the Government of West Bengal requesting for implementing the resolution, the question of Central Government accepting or rejecting the demand does not arise at this stage.

Manufacture of Power Tillers and Tractors

6035. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total capacity for the manufacture of power tillers and tractors (a) in private sector and (b) in public sector viz. State Agro-Industries Corporation; and the actual production during the last three years; and

(b) what was the demand for power tillers and tractors all over the country during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The required information is given in the attached statement.

(b) The production of Agricultural Tractors and Power Tillers during the last three years has kept pace with the overall demand in the country.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Item	Installed capacity as on 31-12-78			Total production during		
		Private Sector (Nos.)	Public/ State Sector (Nos.)	Total (Nos.)	1976 (Nos.)	1977 (Nos.)	1978 (Nos.)
1.	Agricultural Tractors.	43,500	15,400	58,900	36,675	34,730	53,049
2.	Power Tillers	11,000	5,000	16,000	1,573	1,674	2,125

जांच आयोग अधिनियम व संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव

6036. श्री सुबराज : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार जांच आयोग अधिनियम में संशोधन करने और उसमें यह व्यवस्था करने का है कि जो व्यक्ति आयोग के समक्ष शपथ ले कर गवाही देने से इनकार करें उनको आयोग द्वारा ही दंड दिया जा सकता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने शाह आयोग, रेड्डी आयोग, गुप्ता आयोग, घोवर आयोग आदि के कार्य-करण से प्राप्त अनुभव को ध्यान में रखते हुए अधिनियम में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता महसूस की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिये संशोधनकारी विधेयक कब तक पुर-स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृह संचालक तथा विधि, न्याय, और कानून-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच. डी. पाटिल) (क) से (ग) : जांच आयोग अधिनियम, 1952 में संशोधन करने के लिए यह तथा अन्य विभिन्न सुझाव

सरकार के विचारराम्य है। इस समय निश्चित रूप से यह बलाना संभव नहीं है कि जांच प्राचीन अधिनियम, 1952 में संशोधन करने के लिए संसद में कब विधान पुरःस्थापित किया जाएगा।

Paper on Silk Worm Pupae

6037. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a paper recently submitted at the International Congress on Oilseeds and Oils stating that the Silk worm Pupae, left after removing silk filament, contain about 26 per cent oil and 75 per cent of protein; and

(b) whether Government have any plans to start some plans to exploit this new avenue to meet the ever increasing demand of oils and proteins?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Government is aware that silk worm pupae contains oil and protein approximately in the ratio of 1:3. Government have no plans at present to utilise silk worm Pupae for the manufacture of oils and proteins. However, it is understood a sizeable quantity of silk worm Pupae is being utilised by private entrepreneurs in Karnataka for extraction of oil and protein adopting the solvent extraction process evolved by the CFTRI, Mysore, in the year 1971.

Visit of I.A.S. & I.P.S. Officers Abroad for Training

6038. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the number of officers of the category of the I.A.S. and I.P.S. respectively, who went abroad for training during the last three years, along with the names of the country concerned; and

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(b) what are the details regarding the period and nature of training and the expenses of each trainee in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Use of Helicopters by Ministers

6039. SHRI G. S. REDDY:

SHRI BHAUSAHEE
THORAT:

SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BAIAH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministers belonging to the Central Government are entitled to use helicopters of State Governments either for Government work or for private work;

(b) whether there are any guidelines for using private or State Government's aircraft for Government work or for private work, by the Ministers of the Central Government; and

(c) if so, on what basis and for what purposes these aircrafts can be used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No instructions entitling Central Ministers to the use of helicopters of State Governments have been issued by the Central Government. It is entirely for the State Governments concerned to allow the Central Ministers to use their helicopters and to lay down guidelines in the matter.

(b) and (c). According to the provisions of rule 16 of the Ministers (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Rules, 1957, framed in exercise of the powers conferred by

sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952, a Minister (other than a Deputy Minister) subject to the 'Rules for the Chartering of Aeroplanes' in force for the time being, may on his own authority, authorise the chartering of an aeroplane for a journey on duty if the journey by a Chartered plane is considered by him to be necessary in the public interest. No instructions or rules have been issued entitling Minister of the Central Government to the use of aircraft for private work.

महाराष्ट्र में जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए राज्य सहायता

6040. श्री गंगाधर छव्वा बुराडे : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए महाराष्ट्र को जिलावार प्रारम्भिक व्यवस्था करने हेतु कितनी राशि दी गई है; और

(ख) गत वत्स महीनों में इन उद्योगों केन्द्रों में कितना कार्य हुआ ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद धारवाड़) : (क) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान जिला केन्द्र कार्यक्रम के अधीन महाराष्ट्र सरकार की 156.35 लाख रु० का अनुदान जिसमें 125.00 लाख रु० (अनावर्ती) तथा 31.35 लाख रु० (आवर्ती) और 56.50 लाख रु. ऋण के रूप में शामिल हैं। संभूर किया गया है। अलग-अलग जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों को निवृत्तन राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है ।

(ख) जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मेंत्र किए गये महाराष्ट्र राज्य के 25 जिलों में से 15 जिलों को प्रथम चरण में शामिल कर लिया गया था । इन जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों द्वारा की गई प्रगति संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्यक्रम महाराष्ट्र

(वास्तविक उपलब्धियाँ—1978-79)

जिला उद्योग केन्द्र का नाम	पता लघाये गये उद्यमियों की संख्या	तैयार की गई परियोजना/ प्रोफाइलों की संख्या	स्थापित किये गये नये एककों की संख्या			सहायता प्राप्त राज्य एककों की संख्या
			कारीगर	लघु उद्योग संस्थापन	योग	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. अहमदनगर	722	511	उ.न.	131	131	—
2. औरंगाबाद	1203	159	—	55	55	—
3. अंभारा	50	40	107	7	114	—
4. और	477	477	50	39	89	—
5. बुलढाना	202	175	30	70	100	2
6. बार्दापुर	126	42	166	14	180	—
7. कोलाबा	1289	165	—	25	25	—
8. दुधिया	945	845	144	84	228	2
9. नानेद	1350	150	200	250	450	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. जलपात्र	724	341	396	68	464	--
11. भोसबागाबाद	प्राप्त नहीं हुआ					
12. परभाली	70	60	3679	51	3730	--
13. रत्नाधिरि	122	64	34	52	56	2
14. बर्डी	1554	20	249	5	245	--
15. योतकल	175	37	469	47	516	--
योग	9017	3086	5485	898	6383	14

दी गई अन्य सहायता वित्तीय संस्थान	राशि एककों की संख्या	राशि	नकद राजसहायता एककों की संख्या	राशि	उत्पन्न रोजवार के अवसर	एककों की संख्या जिन्हें अन्य सहायता दी गई
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
--	106	6.19	--	--	146	उ.न.
--	182	7.85	25	0.12	351	158
70.46	74	1.18	--	नगम्य	92	74
5.00	195	3.33	242	0.07	555	45
13.50	102	3.67	--	नगम्य	700	उ.न.
17.50	58	1.78	--	उ.न.	48	उ.न.
20.40	43	2.72	--	नगम्य	उ.न.	217
44.70	133	5.14	100	0.04	1025	166
120.00	31	1.92	--	नगम्य	2300	414
--	38	2.38	--	नगम्य	2665	110
प्राप्त नहीं हुआ						
8.70	87	2.05	12	0.27	756	82
11.30	104	5.20	31	0.05	322	26
21.00	46	1.07	4	0.04	561	299
22.20	84	4.39	12	0.05	377	85
321.44	1250	48.87	456	0.65	9899	1677

Setting up of Additional 4.6 Million tonnes capacity in Cement Industry

6041. SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN:

SHRI A. R. BADRI-NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industry Ministry has approved the setting up of an additional 4.6 million tonnes of new capacity in the cement industry;

(b) if so, whether this will be completed during the last year;

(c) whether new cement plants which are being set up in various States will start producing the cement soon;

(d) what are the States where the cement plants are to be set up; and

(e) what will be the capacity of each plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Industrial licences for a capacity of 11.53 lakh tonnes and letters of intent for a capacity of 95.81 lakhs tonnes have been issued during 1978-79.

(c) The normal gestation period for Cement Industry is about 4-5 years.

(d) and (e). The following schemes have been approved for setting up of cement plants during the year 1978-79 (upto 31st March, 1979)

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Capacity	Location
(in lakh tonnes)			
<i>Gujarat</i>			
1	M/s. Narmada Cements Ltd.	10.00	Jaffrabad, Magdalla and Ratnagairi (Maharashtra)
2	Smr. S. D. Patel	0.45 (white)	Dotad.
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>			
3	Panyam Cements Ltd.	0.43 (S.E.)	Cementnagar
4	Shri N.K.P. Raju	3.00	Vadapalli
5	Orient Paper Mills	9.00	Asifabad
6	Texmaco Ltd.	4.00	Yerraguntla
7	Coromandal Fertilizers	9.00	Kalamalla
<i>Rajasthan</i>			
8	Rajasthan State Industrial & Min. Dev. Corpn.	0.33	Katpudi
9	Do.	0.33	Alerod Akhre
10	Do.	0.33	Bilara
11	Do.	0.33	Jaitaren
12	Do.	0.33	Nim-ka-Thana

1	2	3
13	Shri Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.	4.00 Beawar
14	Sh. K.K. Somani.	5.00 Kivarli
15	Straw Products Ltd.	4.18 Banas
16	Punalur Paper Mills Ltd.	3.00 Neem-ka-Thana
17	J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	0.50 Nimbahera (white)
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>		
18	A.C.C. Ltd.	1.60 Gagal
<i>Karnataka</i>		
19	Mysore Cements Ltd.	1.10 Ammasandra (S.E.)
<i>Bihar</i>		
20	Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Works Ltd.	1.34 Banjari
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
21	U.P. Asbestos Ltd.	3.60 Dehradun
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		
22	A.C.C. Ltd.	5.00 Jamul
23	Hindustan Lever Ltd.	4.00 Baloda-Bazar
24	Century Cements Ltd.	2.00 Maihar
25	Hindustan Steel Ltd.	11.55 Chilhati
26	A.C.C. Ltd.	0.25 Kymore (white)
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
27	A.C.C. Ltd.	1.60 Chanda
28	Larsen Tourbo	11.09 Chandrapur
29	Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	10.00 Do.

Cell to declare Industrially Backward Districts

6042. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any cell which selects districts to declare as industrially backward;

(b) if so, whether Purnia district has been selected as backward district and Government are proposing any step to remove backwardness therein; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) No, Sir. The selection of industrially backward districts has been done on the recommendation of State Governments, in accordance with the criteria indicated by a Committee of the National Development Council constituted for the purpose.

(b) Purnea has been selected as an industrially backward district for concessional finance from term lending institutions. An industrial estate has been proposed by the Bihar Government at Forbes Ganj in this district and a District Industries Centre has

been sanctioned. Assistance is given to small industries in this district through subsidy on power, reduced interest on loans, and interest-free loans for payment of certain taxes. The Government of Bihar has also included Purnea district under its own Capital Subsidy Scheme for new industrial units. 15 blocks of Purnea district have been included under integrated Rural Development Programme.

(c) Does not arise.

नमक का उत्पादन करने वाले राज्य

6043. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा कुलन: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में नमक का उत्पादन करने वाले राज्य कौन कौन से हैं और वर्ष 1975, 1976, 1977 और 1978 में नमक के उत्पादन का राज्यवार झोरा क्या है;

(ख) देश में नमक की औसत मांग क्या है; और

(ग) क्या उत्पादन मांग से अधिक है; यदि हाँ, तो फालतू उत्पादन का निर्यात करने के बारे में क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा झाँसि): (क) देश में मॉर प्रदेस, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, तमिल नाडु व पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य तथा गोवा, दमन और दीव और पाँचवें संघ आसित प्रदेश नमक का उत्पादन करते हैं।

बिबरण

(हजार-मी. टनों में)

राज्य	1975	1976	1977	1978
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	309.7	307.5	280.7	350.8
गोवा, दमन और दीव	12.8	3.7	8.1	13.7
गुजरात	3294.9	1485.9	2926.3	3555.5
हिमाचल प्रदेश	3.3	4.5	3.9	4.3
कर्नाटक	16.8	28.2	9.2	12.6
केरल	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं

विभिन्न राज्यों व संघ आसित प्रदेशों में वर्ष 1975, 1976, 1977 व 1978 में नमक का उत्पादन दशाने वाला एक बिबरण संलग्न है।

(ख) और (ग). पिछले चार वर्षों में नमक का कुल वार्षिक उत्पादन तथा खाद्य व औद्योगिक उपयोग हेतु नमक की प्रभावी मांग निम्न प्रकार की है:—

उत्पादन	कुल खरीद (प्रभावी मांग लाख मी. टनों में)
1975	58.42 55.13
1976	40.76 53.94
1977	53.28 56.50
1978	66.93 60.85

वर्ष 1978 में नमक का अधिक उत्पादन होने के फलस्वरूप सरकार ने नमक को निर्यात पर लगे उन प्रतिबन्धों में ढील देने का निर्णय किया है जो आनीब शंभार में निरंतर कमी आने के कारण लगाए गए थे तथा वर्ष 1978-79 व वर्ष 1979-80 में नमक का निर्यात करने हेतु क्रमशः 1,50,000 मी. टन व 2,50,000 मी. टन नमक का आर्यटन किया गया है।

राज्य	1975	1976	1977	1978
महाराष्ट्र	408.2	449.2	556.4	466.0
उड़ीसा	46.0	84.4	37.4	69.3
पाँडेचरी	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.4
राजस्थान	402.9	164.5	339.8	496.3
तमिलनाडु	1333.1	1540.9	1156.4	1719.6
पश्चिम बंगाल	15.1	15.4	10.2	5.0

मंत्रालयों में सफाई कर्मचारियों के लिये सेलेक्शन ग्रेड

6044. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रायः सभी मंत्रालयों में कार्य कर रहे बहुत से सफाई कर्मचारी कई वर्ष पूर्व धपने बतनमानों की अधिकतम सीमा पर पहुँच गये हैं लेकिन उनके लिये सेलेक्शन ग्रेड की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उनके लिये सेलेक्शन ग्रेड की व्यवस्था कब तक कर दी जायेगी जैसा कि चपतरी और चपरासी जैसे अन्य चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के मामले में है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कानूनी कार्य मंत्रालय में सेलेक्शन ग्रेड (बी एस० डी० फॉरिन) :
(क) और (ख). बुकिंग सफाईखाना (स्वीपर्स) का संघर्ष विकेन्द्रीकृत है इसलिए अपेक्षित सूचना कामिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार क्रियाम में नहीं रखी जाती।

(ग) दिनांक 30-9-1977 और 28-1-1978 को इस आशय के आदेश जारी किए गए थे कि सफाई-खानों, चपरासियों, करारों आदि के लिए सेलेक्शन ग्रेड का सुअव क्रिया जाना चाहिए और उन्हें 1-8-1976 से लागू किया जाना चाहिए।

Issue of Licences for Industries

6045. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the heavy, medium and light indus-

tries for which licences were granted since March, 1977 upto now;

(b) what is the number of applications received and rejected during that period, state-wise; and

(c) how many applications were sanctioned for the State of Karnataka during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) 792 Industrial Licences were issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 during the period 1st March, 1977 to 28th February, 1979. Details of all Industrial Licences including name of the party, item of manufacture, capacity, location of the unit etc. issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences" and in the Supplement to the "Monthly News Letter" published by the Indian Investment Centre. Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) A statement showing the State-wise position of the applications received and rejected during the period 1st March, 1977 to 28th February, 1979 is enclosed.

(c) 56 Letters of Intent and 67 Industrial Licences were issued in favour of industrial units located or to

be located in Karnataka State during the period 1st March, 1977 to 28th February, 1979.

Statement

Break-up of number of Industrial Licensing applications received during the period 1st March, 1977 to 28th February, 1979 and those rejected out of them

State/Union Territory	Number of applications received during 1-3-77 to 28-2-79	Rejected out of them
Andhra Pradesh	177	38
Assam	27	7
Bihar	58	10
Gujarat	317	65
Haryana	110	22
Himachal Pradesh	36	9
Jammu & Kashmir	28	7
Kerala	59	8
Karnataka	161	34
Madhya Pradesh	134	37
Maharashtra	675	147
Manipur	..	..
Meghalaya	1	..
Nagaland	2	..
Orissa	49	11
Punjab	116	24
Rajasthan	117	24
Sikkim	..	..
Tamil Nadu	166	28
Tripura	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	206	39
West Bengal	207	45
Delhi	54	11

1	2	3
Chandigarh	4	2
Goa, Daman & Diu	19	3
Pondicherry	3	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5	1
Andaman & Nicobar	1	..
State not indicated	15	1
TOTAL	2,747	574

Sick Small Industries

6046. SHRI A. R. BADRI-NARAYAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether growing incidence of sickness is still plaguing small industries in most of the North Eastern States;

(b) if so, whether the district industries centres which have been set up on a selective basis in these States have yet to better the lot of small industries;

(c) if so, what are major constraints faced by these industries;

(d) whether small industries need modernisation for survival and raising productivity which will prevent them falling sick; and

(e) if so, what steps Government are taking in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Sickness in small industries can be attributed to many causes. Some small units in North Eastern Region have also reported sickness due to one reason or the other.

(b) The DICs programme is being extended to cover the entire country and the districts covered under the DIC programme are

Assam	— 5
Manipur	— 6
Meghalaya	— 4
Tripura	— 3
Arunachal Pradesh	— 5
Mizoram	— 2

Extension activities have already been started for development of small industries by these DICs. As per information available from 7 DICs of the North Eastern Region, 4 sick units in Assam and 51 Tripura have been provided assistance.

(c) The major constraints faced by the small units relate to—marketing managerial, financial and availability of raw materials.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Government have initiated various programmes for smooth growth of industries in the North Eastern Region. Under the DIC Programme, as per information available, the following developmental activities were undertaken by the end of December, 1978:

Assam—Out of 5 District Industries Centres sanctioned so far, progress report is available from three DICs. In these DICs, 148 prospective entrepreneurs were identified, 59 project profiles were prepared, 186 new registrations were granted and 118 new units were already set up of which 83 were in a small scale sector apart from 35 artisans units. Assistance was provided to 4 sick units. Financial institutions provided credit assistance amounting to Rs. 4.19 lakhs, seed money amounting to Rs. 9.32 lakhs was provided to two units, Cash Subsidy amounting of Rs. 5.40 lakhs was provided to 13 units. Besides assistance was provided to 297 other units.

Meghalaya—In one project in Meghalaya, 450 prospective entrepreneurs were identified, 130 project profiles were prepared and 88 new units were set up of which 4 were in small scale sector and 84 belong to artisans; 362 units were provided other assistance.

Tripura—Progress report available from three DICs indicate that 113 new units were registered. 399 new units had already been set up of which 113 in small scale sector and 286 in artisans sector. 51 sick units were provided assistance. Financial institutions have provided credit assistance amounting to Rs. 9.43 lakhs, Seed Money amounting Rs. 5 lakhs was provided to small units and 200 units were provided other assistance.

Apart from one Small Industries Service Institute at Gauhati, there are six Branch Institutes at Dimapur (Nagaland), Aizwal (Mizoram), Imphal (Manipur), Shillong (Meghalaya) Passighat (Arunachal Pradesh), Silchar (Assam), and two Extension Centres at Tinsukia and Jorhat (Assam). These Institutes provide the much needed technical and managerial consultancy service, workshop facilities to demonstrate the use of modern machines, develop proto-types, designs, make tools, dies, jigs, fixtures etc. for the small industries. In addition these institutes provide training facilities to the artisans and develop entrepreneurs in the areas.

R.S.S. Shakhas in Delhi

6047. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some schools and other Government buildings/places where RSS 'Shakhas' are taking place in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the names of such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration have reported that RSS 'Shakhas' are being held in the parks open to the public for recreation. These are also held in the open area/parks attached to the buildings of two Municipal dispensaries viz. Bara Hindu Rao and Pahar Ganj. They have also reported that these are not being held in any Government building or schools.

Call Girl Racket in Five Star Hotels in Delhi

6048. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that call girl racket is flourishing on a large scale in five star hotels in the capital;

(b) whether it is also a fact that tourists both Indian and foreign have complained of harassment from the call girl agency's hired goondas; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to remove this blemish from the city and its hotels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No such instance has come to the notice of the Delhi Police.

(b) No such complaint has been reported to the Delhi Police.

(c) A special Anti-Vice Squad has been set up in the Crime Branch of Delhi Police. A strict watch is being kept over these activities and necessary action according to law is taken as and when anything adverse comes to notice.

Kerala Cadre Officers under Central posts

6049. SHRI N. SHREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present strength of posts of Secretaries, Additional Secretaries or equivalent under the Central Government;

(b) how many of these posts are borne by the officers of Kerala cadre now; and

(c) what steps are being taken to give due and adequate representation for the Kerala Cadre Officers in these senior posts in Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) As on 1st February, 1979 there were 69 officers holding posts at the level of Secretary and 81 at the level of Additional Secretary.

(b) No IAS officers from Kerala Cadre was holding posts at these levels on that date.

(c) The Government of Kerala, had offered only one IAS officer last year for appointment at the level of Secretary/Additional Secretary but he did not possess the requisite requirements considered essential for selection to these high level posts.

Technology Policy of National Committee on Science and Technology

6050. SHRI DHARMVIR VASISHT: SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Committee on Science and Technology had

finalised a technology policy statement;

- (b) if so, the nature of the same;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether some new energy sources had been tapped and R&D projects initiated to cover them, with particular reference to biogas, grain storage and water heating?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONIC SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes Sir; the National Committee on Science and Technology has finalised a technology policy statement and it is currently under consideration of the Government.

(d) Yes Sir; a number of R&D projects to harness new sources of energy have been initiated. A co-ordinated programme of R&D in the areas of Biogas and Solar Energy and its applications including water heating and grain drying/storage, is being implemented under the auspices of the Department of Science and Technology.

Profit earned by Instrumentation in Kota

6051. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Instrumentation Ltd., Kota has derived any profit during 1977-78; and
- (b) if so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b). Instrumentation Limited, Kota, has made a profit of Rs. 297.64 lakhs (before tax) for the year 1977-78.

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा मिलना-शिक्षण

6062. श्री श्रीराम सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की एक कम्पनी मिल, जिसका शिबान्यास बारवाडा के निकट भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा किया गया था पंचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजनाबद्धि में पूरा किया जाना था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उक्त मिल की स्थापना हो गई है और यदि हाँ, तो कब, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ।

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख) स्पष्टतः यह संदर्भ राजस्थान में बांसवाड़ा से है । संयुक्त क्षेत्र की कताई मिल जिसका एक संबन्धक राजस्थान औद्योगिक तथा खनिज विकास निगम है, 1978 की पहली तिमाही से चालू हो गई है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Setting up a Semi-Judicial Machinery to settle Inter State Boundary Disputes

6053. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: DR. RAMJI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering one or more proposals for setting up a permanent semi-judicial machinery to go into and decide on the various inter-state boundary disputes and controversies;

(b) if so, main indication thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken any policy decision in principle, on the said matter, if so, what is it; and

(d) if not, why not?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Government are not in favour of setting up a machinery of the kind referred to in part (a) of the question.

Increase in Allocation for Projects

6054. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Ministry of Industry has decided to increase the allocation of various projects to be operated by it during the current financial year;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) the additional employment potentials expected as a result from such increased allocations to the industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to the increase in allocations for the Ministry of Industry from B.E. stage to R.E. stage during 1978-79. There has been no increase in the total allocation for the Ministry during the year 1978-79. In respect of certain undertakings, additional funds were provided by re-appropriation to improve their financial position or to meet cost of renovation of machinery etc.

(c) Increase in budgetary allocations have no direct co-relation with increases in the employment potentials in the concerned projects.

Class IV Officers in Central Government Services

6055. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have collected any data regarding the qualifications of the class IV officers in the Central Government Services;

(b) whether there are a number of class IV officers who are serving since long having High School or Intermediate qualifications and could not be absorbed in Class III;

(c) if so, the number of such candidates; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider their cases sympathetically and promote them according to their qualifications and seniority list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c): Since Group 'D' cadres are decentralised, the requisite information is not available in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

(d) In accordance with the existing rules and orders, the posts of LDCs in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service are filled on the results of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service (Lower Division Grade) Competitive Examination and the Central Secretariat Clerical Service (LD Grade Competitive Examination for Group 'D' staff) conducted by the Staff Selection Commission. However, when qualified candidates do not become available for appointment to short term vacancies, educationally qualified Group 'D' employees may be preferred to the nominees of Employment Exchange and promoted on ad hoc basis on the basis of seniority subject to rejection of the unfit.

Working Group Committees to study Changes in Policy Matters

6057. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many working group committees of senior officers have been set up by the Ministry during 1977-78 and 1978-79 to study in depth the various problems and makes suitable changes on policy matters etc.;

(d) details regarding composition of such groups subject matter-wise

and the date of submission of the report by these groups and details of follow-up action taken group-wise; and

(c) important decisions taken on the basis on the recommendations of the working groups|experts committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Government had constituted in October, 1977 a Study Group on Industrial Regulations and Procedures under the chairmanship of Shri G. V. Ramakrishna, Additional Secretary, Department of Industrial Development, Ministry of Industry to examine the working of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and related policies and procedures and to make recommendations for removing impediments, if any, to rapid industrial growth. The Study Group had submitted to Government its final report on 20th February, 1978. The report of the Study Group and the decisions of the Government on the recommendations made by the Study Group were laid before Parliament on 31st March, 1978.

Manufacture of Small Car

6058. **PROF. SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he expressed his opinion in favour of manufacture of small car;

(b) if so, benefits of such small cars; and

(c) whether Government will set up manufacturing projects for such small car?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). In comparison to the wide-range configuration of passenger cars manufactured in developed countries, the

passenger cars manufactured in India are considered small cars. The objectives are to upgrade the Automobile Industry particularly in the interest of improving fuel efficiency and reliability for the end users.

(c) Government are presently considering various proposals, including the participation of the Public Sector for upgradation of the passenger car industry.

Battalions of B.S.F., C.I.S.F., C.R.P.F. camping in Delhi

6059. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Battalions of BSF, CISF, CRPF camping in Delhi during 1978 is more as compared to those in 1976; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). BSF had only one battalion as a reserve in Delhi during 1976 as well as during 1978.

CISF is not meant for deployment for law and order duties but its role is only to protect the industrial undertakings on need-based pattern. As on 31st December, 1976, 689 personnel of CISF were deployed compared to 399 as on 31st December, 1978.

4 battalions of CRPF were deployed in Delhi in 1976 whereas 6 battalions of CRPF have been deployed in Delhi during 1978. Instead of raising two more Delhi Armed Police Battalions to meet the increasing demand for Police-men in Delhi, 2 extra CRPF battalions were made available to Delhi Administration.

In addition, some more assistance of CRPF and BSF was provided temporarily to Delhi Administration on

special occasions to enable Delhi Administration to meet urgent law and order situations from time to time.

Price Stamping on Cloth

6060. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) why the price stamping on the cloth has been stopped; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the price of cloth has gone up after stoppage of price stamping?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The scheme for price stamping of cotton cloth is still in operation.

(b) Does not arise.

फतुहा स्कूटर तथा टून्डर फैक्टरी, बिहार की उत्पादन क्षमता

6061. श्री श्रीरंग प्रसाद : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह जताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फतुहा स्कूटर तथा टून्डर फैक्टरी, बिहार में स्कूटरों और टून्डरों की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता एक-दूसके क्या है और क्या कारखाना अपनी क्षमता के अनुसार कार्य कर रहा है, यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उसकी पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग सुनिश्चित कराने के लिये सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है; और

(ख) कारखाने में अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उन पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय किया जाता है ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती जगाम्बी मारीति) (क) तथा (ख) बिहार की स्कूटर तथा टून्डर फैक्टरीयों केन्द्रीय सरकार की परियोजनायें नहीं हैं और इन परियोजनायों के पूर्वी निवेश तथा अधिकारियों और स्टाफ की नियुक्ति पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई व्यय नहीं किया जाता है। ये राज्य क्षेत्र की

परियोजनायें हैं जो बिहार सरकार के निग्रहों के हाथ में हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम—स्कूटर इंधिया लिमिटेड तथा एच.एम.टी. इन परियोजनाओं को याबर पैकों तथा तकनीकी जानकारी बांधि के रूप में सहायता दे रहे हैं। स्कूटर फैक्टरी की वर्तमान वार्षिक क्षमता दैनिक, पेंसिल तथा क्लैम्बली प्रोसेस द्वारा 3,500 से 4,000 स्कूटर है। स्कूटर इंधिया लिमिटेड के सहयोग से 300 यूनिट प्रति मास की दर से पेंसिलरॉल के आधार पर काम शुरू किया जा रहा है तथा काम प्रगति में शुरू होने की धारणा है। वस्तुओं के निर्माण की क्षमता का प्रयोग करने के लिए विविधीकरण प्रयत्न भी चल रहे हैं। एच.एम.टी. द्वारा सप्लाई किये जाने वाले धातु के पी. पैकों को वर्तमान करके 10,000 नलों की क्षमता वाली टून्डर निर्माण फैक्टरी की स्वीकृति दी गई है। क्लैम्बली चपक चालू है और एच.एम.टी. द्वारा सप्लाई किये गये पैकों के आधार पर इस यूनिट ने वर्ष 1976, 1977 तथा 1978 में क्रमशः 672, 732 तथा 525 टून्डर प्रोसेम्बल किये। राज्य संगठन द्वारा अपनी उत्पादन क्षमताओं में वृद्धि के प्रयासों के अन्तर्गत एच.एम.टी. टून्डर पैक्टरी को प्रतिरिक्त पैक सप्लाई करने की स्थिति में हो चुकेगी।

[कागज कारखाना भोजपुर (बिहार) के निवेश मचन का निर्माण

6062. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में भोजपुर जिले में भोजपुर गाँव के निकट कागज बनाने वाले कारखाने के लिए मचन बनाया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इसे अभी तक चालू न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं।

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख) : बिहार में सजाई के कागज का उत्पादन करने हेतु बक्सर, जिज्ञा भोजपुर (बिहार) में एक परियोजना स्थापित करने के लिए तकनीकी विकास के महाविद्यालय में 31-3-78 को निजी क्षेत्र के एक एकक को पंजीयित किया गया है। परियोजना के निर्यातमचन में हुई प्रगति की जानकारी देने वाली कोई रिपोर्ट एकक के प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Memorandum from Akhil Bharatiya Buddha Hoka Sangharsh Samiti, Nagpur

6063. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum/complaint

dated the 28th February, 1979 from Akhil Bharatiya Buddha Hokk Sangharsh Samiti, Nagpur:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made and steps taken in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Details are attached as per statement enclosed.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House when received.

Statement

Translation of letter/application No. D/P/7/78 dated the 28th February, 1979 from Akhil Bhartiya Budhist Hak Sangharsh Samiti, Head Office Kalptaru Budha Bihar, Kaushalyayan Nagar Nagpur (Maharashtra) to Shri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, President of India, New Delhi to stop atrocities on Budhists.

In the application/memorandum attention has been drawn to the efforts being made to kill the Budhist families residing in villages Makerdhokara (Police Post Makerdhokara) P. S. Umered, Distt. Nagpur.

80-90 Budhist families are residing in Makerdhokara village. A rich person, named Telrandhe, who is the owner of a Government country liquor shop is also living in the same village. As he has a licensed gun, he has overawed the local Budhists and downtrodden public. He is very jealous to the progress of the downtrodden Budhists. As a result of which, he has created communal tension beating prominent persons, Shri Shrawan Mandavkar, Shri Hanuvat Kamble (Government Kotwal), Shri Bhadhu Khoberagade, Shri Prabhu Patil etc., and other Budhists.

One Shri Gangadhar s/o Ram Chandra Bankhade, aged 25 years has been working in the Sub-Station of Electricity Board, Manakapur. On 20th February, 1979 talking to his younger when he was coming to his village, Shri Narayan Kothiram Telrandhe and Dhakat Mahadev Nagpure abused them and attacked them with the bottles of country liquor. After the bottles were broken they attacked on them with lathies. As a result of which, Shri Bankhade fell on the ground with bleeding profusely. Shri Ramrao was also beaten mercilessly either by Shri Madhukar Gajbhiye or by Kamthe.

At the time of the above incident Head Constable Shrf Namder Shende, Makardhokada Police Post was present there, but without obstructing the assailants he was engaged in dispersing the crowd of the persons. Immediately after receiving the information of the incident, local citizens got released the innocents Shri Bankhade and Kamble. They were taken to the Police Post, Makardhokada in a pool of blood, but the Police Officer, in spite of providing help, did not even register their complaint.

On further inquiry it was revealed that when Shri Tulsidasji Kothiram Telrandhe were beating Shri Bankhade with the bottles, they were broken and Shri Telrandhe's legs received injuries of the splinters. In the report lodged injuries were recorded as those of knife injuries and Shri Shenjeji, being a loyal employee, arrested the injured persons accepting the statement of Shri Telrandhe as certified truth.

In spite of a First Aid Centre in Makardhokada, the injured persons were not given first aid. They were left without any medical aid during whole night. On 21st February, 1979 at 11 A. M. the Doctor on duty stiched one of the six head injuries of Shri Bankhade and the remaining ones were dressed and he was discharged. After giving medical aid Shri Shende kept them under detention in the Police Post.

On 22nd February 1979 at 2 P.M. Shri Vankhede's house was searched. Thereafter Shri Shende took injured persons to Umred by Maharashtra State Transport Bus No. MHD 97 at 3.15 PM, they were kept in police custody upto 6.30 P.M. In the evening N. V. Hood granted them bail of Rs. 2000 and released them. Shri Shende kept back the statement papers of Shri Vankhede and Shri Kamble and he did not appended injured persons signature on them. Shri Vankhede's father was also forced by him to sign the blank paper and the papers were taken to Makerdhokada with the help of Police, licensed gun holder and owner of the country liquor shop. Shri Tulsidas Kothiram Telrandhe and his associates are very active in Makardhokada. Due to their activities the Buddhist citizens' lives are in danger. There is no doubt that their life, property and prestige are in danger.

Will your administration impart justice to the society. Please inform the Samiti about the action taken on it.

Yours faithfully,

Sd./- RAMESH CHANDRA

DONGRA,

Akhil Bharatiya Buddha Hok
Sangharsh Samiti.

Copy to:—

1. P.M. Government of India, New Delhi.
2. H.M. Government of India, New Delhi.
3. C.M. Maharashtra.
4. H.M. Maharashtra.
5. I.G.P. Maharashtra.
6. Chairman, Minority Commission, New Delhi.
7. Chairman, Harijan girijan Commission, New Delhi.
8. Chairman, Office of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi.

9. Namdar R. S. Gavai, Chairman, Legislative Council Maharashtra.
10. Khasdar Stephen, Leader of Opposition Party in Parliament, New Delhi.
11. Khasdar Bupesh Gupta, Leader of Communist side, Parliament, New Delhi.
12. Khasdar Y. B. Chauhan, Leader of Congress Party, Parliament, New Delhi.
13. Khasdar B. D. Khobargare, Rajya Sabha, New Delhi.
14. Khasdar B. C. Kambley, Parliament, New Delhi.
15. District Magistrate, Nagpur Distt., Nagpur.
16. Officer-in-Charge, Umred Police Station, Umred, Distt. Nagpur.

Dialogue with Multinationals to phase out their Production

6064. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the result of the dialogue which Government had started with the multinational companies to phase out their production from the consumer goods industries;

(b) the modalities that have decided for this purpose; and

(c) whether the multinational's producing six mass consumption goods like soap, footwear, matches, chocolate, tooth-paste and biscuits have agreed to diversify their production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). In a meeting held in September, 1978, which was attended, among others, by representatives of M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd, and other manufacturers of laundry soap in the organised sector, it has been decided to take action on the following lines:

- (i) A specific programme of the action to be taken by Government, the small scale and the organised sectors of the industry may be drawn up on the basis of a much larger supply of requisite fatty material by the organised sector to the small scale sector.
- (ii) A programme of action aimed at phasing out some part of the activities of the organised sector may be drawn up.
- (iii) The organised sector of the industry should clearly indicate the nature of assistance required by it, including any relaxation in rules and regulations so that the transitional stage is attended with minimum disturbance.

In another meeting on match industry held in November, 1978, which was attended among others, by representatives of M/s. WIMCO Limited, it has been decided that M/s. WIMCO Ltd., and Khadi & Village Industries Commission should prepare a joint plan of action, whereby the organised sector will diversify into other areas and would gradually relinquish the productive capacity in respect of safety matches in favour of the small scale sector.

No such discussions have been held in respect of footwear, chocolate, tooth-paste and biscuits industries. However, the large scale manufacturer, of tooth-paste including those with more than 40 per cent foreign equity, have been addressed to formulate their plans for phased vacation of capacity in favour of the small scale units and for diversification of their activities.

मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए सर्वोच्च स्तर पर आर्थिक प्रतिक्रिया

6065. श्री सक्ती नारायण शर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की प्रार्थना करेंगे कि : (क) क्या सरकार ने कृषि पर आधारित उद्योगों के विकास के लिये कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम कराया है और यदि हाँ तो मध्य प्रदेश में उन विद्योतों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें ऐसा सर्वेक्षण किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार प्राचीन क्षेत्रों में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये व्यवस्था कर रही है और कि अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिये प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है जिससे मीनम लोग रक्ष होकर सकलता पूर्वक अपना व्यवसाय कर सकें ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्मोहि प्रसाद यादव) : (क) विकास प्रायुक्त (लघु उद्योग) के प्राचीन लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थानों द्वारा विकास के विद्यमान स्तर और स्थानीय कृषि व अन्य संसाधनों, क्षेत्रों तथा कुशलता एवं माँग के आधार पर लघु उद्योगों के लिए निम्नबतलमता की संकीर्ण करने के लिए प्रति वर्ष कुछ विद्येवार सर्वेक्षण किए जा रहे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित 14 विद्योतों के ऐसे सर्वेक्षण पूरे किए जा चुके हैं :—

1. बिलाई क्षेत्र
2. छिबनाड़ा
3. बल्लर
4. राजगढ
5. धार
6. सिहोर
7. रीवा
8. सीधी
9. नरसिंहपुर
10. रतलाय
11. होमगाबाद
12. सिवनी
13. देवास
14. रायपुर

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के लिए 45 जिला उद्योग क्षेत्र स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं। राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार 20 विद्योतों में यह प्राचीन क्षेत्रों में विकास के लिए कार्य योजना तैयार की गई है। उन विद्योतों के नाम, जहाँ ऐसे सर्वेक्षण किए गए हैं, निम्न प्रकार हैं :

1. मन्सौर
2. बरपाव
3. उज्जैन
4. गुना
5. खंडवा
6. बिहड़
7. सुरीना
8. रायगढ़
9. दुई
10. राजमन्सौर
11. रायपुर
12. बिलासपुर
13. बकियापुर

14. सागर
15. मन्ना
16. सिन्धी
17. छतरपुर
18. नरसिंहपुर
19. रोवा
20. सतना

(ब) भूतपूर्व ग्रामीण उद्योग कार्यक्रम/ग्रामीण कारीगर कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों को अब जिला उद्योग केन्द्र की विधि-विधि के साथ मिला दिया गया है। इस प्रकार प्रशिक्षण कारीगरों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा सकेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के विस्तार में ग्रामीण कारीगरों को सहायता तथा जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों के साथ विकेन्द्रीकृत क्षेत्र के अधिकरणों प्रवर्तित खादी तथा ग्रामीणोद्योग प्रयोग, हुस्तशिल्प, हथकरघा के निकट रूप से पस्पर सहयोग भी शामिल हैं, इससे ग्रामीण कारीगरों को पता लगाने, प्रशिक्षण देने में विस्तृत आधार मिल सकेगा।

Complaint from Building Mazdoor Union, Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi.

6066. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry received complaints from Building Mazdoor Union, F-70, Prem Gali, Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi regarding death of a servant employee at A-144, Defence Colony, New Delhi, during January-February, 1979 and if so, details thereof;

(b) the action already taken in the matter; and

(c) whether Government propose to get this matter examined afresh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). A complaint from the Secretary, Building Mazdoor Union, Kotla, Mubarakpur regarding the death of a domestic servant was received by the police in the month of January, 1979, i.e. about 5 months after the incident had

occurred. The details are that on 26-8-1978 at about 2.30 P.M. Jhanan a servant boy aged about 14 years was helping his employer in arranging the house-hold. He was standing on a chair supported by a wooden plank when he lost his balance and fell down and hit his head against an almirah. He, however, continued to work after taking some tea. At about 5 P. M. the servant boy went to the toilet and when he did not come out for about half an hour the wife of the employer checked and found him lying unconscious in the latrine. She informed her husband who then took the boy to the A.I.I.M.S. in an unconscious condition at about 6/7 P.M. He died about 9.30 P.M. According to the report of the Medical Officer, the deceased had sustained head injuries. Secret and open enquiries were conducted but nothing foul was suspected. There is no proposal to get this matter examined afresh.

Names and Publicity of Industrial Units

6067. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Industrial Units under the Ministry;

(b) the details of the publicity policy of these units, unit-wise;

(c) the details of the amount spent by these units, unit-wise for the publicity and public relation, during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the names of the news dailies utilised for advertisements by these units, unit-wise during the last three years, year-wise; and

(e) the details of the action by these units to implement the Government policy to help the small and medium language papers during the last three years; year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Presumably the

Hon'ble Member is referring to the Public Sector Undertakings. A statement is attached.

(b) The publicity policy of the Public Sector Undertakings, in general, is to choose appropriate media to reach a particular type of audience consistent with the objectives of the particular type of advertisement.

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

Statement

S. No. Name of the Public Sector Undertaking

(a) Department of Industrial Development

1. Instrumentation Limited.
1. Instrumentation Limited.
2. Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.
4. Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.
5. Hindustan Salts Ltd.
6. National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd.
7. National Ind. Dev. Corpn.
8. National Instruments Ltd.
9. Hindustan Paper Corporation.
10. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.
11. Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.
12. Artificial Limbs Mfg. Co. Ltd.
13. Bharat Leather Corporation.
14. National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.
15. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
16. National Textile Corporation.
17. Jute Corporation of India Ltd.

(b) Department of Heavy Industry

1. Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.
2. Mining & Allied Machinery Ltd.

3. Triveni Structural Limited.
4. Heavy Engineering Corpn. Limited.
5. Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.
6. Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd.
7. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.
8. Scooters India Ltd.
9. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.
10. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
11. Jessop & Co. Ltd.
12. Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.
13. Burn Standard Co. Ltd.
14. Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.
15. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.
16. Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.

Idle capacity of Plastic Electrical Accessories Industries

6088. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the huge idle capacity both in the thermosetting raw material industry and in the plastic electrical accessories industries; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to get full utilisation of this idle capacity so that 32 per cent increase in the export of plastics and linoleum achieved in 1976-77 which fell to 4 per cent in 1977-78 can be revived?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBJI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The plastic electrical accessories, such as switches, plugs, sockets, etc. are all reserved for manufacture in the small scale sector and there are a large number of units in the small scale sector manufacturing plastic electrical accessories. No specific representations have been received from this industry to the effect that huge capacity remains idle. However, the demand for electrical

accessories based on thermosetting resins has been slightly going down due to substitution by electrical accessories made from thermoplastic resins. There is idle capacity in the thermoset (raw material) resin industry. The reasons for this are that thermoplastic resins such as PVC, HDPE etc. have substituted the use of thermoset resin and the high cost of raw materials used for the manufacture of thermosetting resins. A committee has been set up in the Ministry of Petroleum to study the cost of raw materials used by this industry.

Steady Growth of Indian Economy

6069. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no steady and continuous growth rate in the Indian Economy;

(b) if so, the causes and reasons in the fluctuations which have occurred during each of the last five year plans; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to ensure steady and continuous growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fluctuations in the growth rate in various Plan periods occur primarily on account of the erratic behaviour of agriculture, which accounts for nearly half of the national product. Agricultural output is dependent on the monsoon and the monsoon has been proverbially unpredictable. Industrial output too has fluctuated in recent years on account of fluctuations in public investment, demand problems, input supply problems and labour problems.

(c) The Plan for 1978-83 provides for measures which will insulate agriculture increasingly against the vagaries

of the weather. The main thrust of the agricultural strategy is to expand the area under irrigation as rapidly as possible and to develop cropping patterns and agricultural practices which optimise the use of land and water resources. Adequate supplies of agricultural inputs, namely, fertilisers, pesticides, improved seeds and power will be ensured so that the projected growth of agricultural output is realised. The Plan lays special emphasis on the need to formulate area plans. Public investment is proposed to be escalated substantially over the Sixth Plan period. The current industrial and trade policy also provides for stable input supplies from domestic and imported sources. It is hoped that this set of policies will help reduce fluctuations in the future.

Study to Identify Areas Prone to atrocities on Weaker Sections

6070. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been carried out to identify the areas prone to atrocities on weaker sections in each State;

(b) the basic causes for perpetual harassment and exploitation of weaker sections of these areas; and

(c) what special steps have been taken to deal with grievances of the weaker sections promptly and effectively?

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

(a) to (c). Offences against members belonging to the weaker sections of the society are punishable under the law and come within the definition of "Public Order" which is a State Subject. Substantive action under the law in such cases is taken by the State Government concerned. However, the Centre keeps in close touch with them in this matter. Various

suggestions have been sent to the State Governments from time to time to expedite measures aimed at removing the basic factors, especially economic factors, responsible for such incidents, for strengthening the administrative machinery to ensure prompt and effective action in such cases and to provide protection to the weaker sections as well as instil a sense of security among them. Identification of the areas prone to atrocities on members of Scheduled Castes, so as to facilitate concentration of attention on such areas, is one of the suggestions made to the State Governments.

मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों का सर्वेक्षण

6071. श्री हलपत सिंह परतल : क्या योजना मंजी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में आदिवासी व्यक्तियों के रहन-सहन की स्थिति का योजना आयोग ने सर्वेक्षण किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मध्य प्रदेश में उस आदिवासी जनसंख्या की प्रतिशतता कितनी है, जो बहुत गरीबी की स्थिति में जीवन यापन कर रही है ;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार के सहयोग से उनके रहन-सहन के स्तर में सुद्धि करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है और क्रियान्वित की है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो योजना का ध्येय क्या है और इसके लिए कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई है ?

योजना आयोग ने राज्य मंत्रों (श्री सखाराम पटेल) : (क) और (ख) योजना आयोग ने मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों के रहन-सहन की स्थिति का कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है ।

(ग) और (घ) जनजातीय बहुलता वाले क्षेत्रों के लिए राज्य योजना के अंतर्गत एक उप-योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है । जनजातीय उप-योजना इस दृष्टि के अंतर्गत की गई है जिससे कि जनजातीय और अन्य क्षेत्रों के विकास के स्तरों के बीच के अंतर को कम किया जा सके तथा जनजातीय संघुषारों के जीवन-स्तर को उन्नत किया जा सके । इस उप-योजना कार्यक्रमों में मुख्य रूप से सुधार, वन उद्योग-प्रधान कार्यक्रम तथा ग्रामीण और अज्ञानि किसानों को लाभ की कृषि के लिए कार्यालयों, अनुसंधान और कृषि उद्योगों की कार्यकर्तियों को सेवाएँ देना है । उचित और उन्नत प्रशासिक, अनुसंधान अनुसंधान और

कृषकों के अधिकांश को मुक्त करने पर उचित रूप दिया गया है । इसके अलावा, अन्य संशोधित कृषि को वापस विनाए जाने और कृषि और वन उत्पादन के विषय में जोख को समाप्त करने से संबंधित कानूनों को कार्यान्वित करने तथा कृषि की सुविधाओं में सुधार करने पर भी धन दिया जा रहा है । इस उप-योजना के कार्यक्रमों की सहायता के लिए 1978-79 की अवधि में राज्य योजना से 63.54 करोड़ रु. का अतिरिक्त रखा गया था और 18.46 करोड़ रु. की वित्तीय केन्द्रीय सहायता रही गई थी ।

Capacity of Bajaj Scooters

6072. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total production capacity of Bajaj Scooters every year of M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd.;

(b) how they are being distributed all over the country;

(c) whether the company have powers to release certain scooters at their discretion and if so, what is the number every year; and

(d) the justification for this discretionary quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The authorised production capacity of M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd. for manufacture of scooters is 1,00,000 nos. per annum. The production of Bajaj makes of scooters during 1977-78 has been 85,134 nos. and is expected to reach 90,000 nos. during 1978-79.

(b) to (d). There is no statutory control on distribution and sale of scooters and no quotas are fixed by Government. The distribution is, therefore, governed by commercial criteria. According to the information received from the firm, the discretionary distribution during 1978 was 573 only.

Setting up of District Industries Centres in 1979

6073. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of District Industries Centres proposed to be set up in the country State-wise, during the year 1979; and

(b) what is the production targets and output of the Centres set up so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) To date, 346 District Industries Centres out of a total of 299 districts in the country have been sanctioned in different States/Union Territories. All the remaining districts in the country are proposed to be covered under the District Industries Centres Programme in a phased manner during the next few months.

(b) The activities of the District Industries Centres are of a promotional and developmental nature. These Centres are not expected to undertake any manufacturing activities. However, under the action plans prepared by 147 District Industries Centres up to now, it is expected that 82,222 Small Scale Industry and Cottage Industry units will be set up during 1979-80. The anticipated total investment on the proposed units is estimated of Rs. 161.61 crores with gross value of annual production of Rs. 405.77 crores. These new units are expected to provide direct employment to 3.34 lakh persons.

दिल्ली में अपहरण, जैन छीनना तथा जेब काटने के कार्रवाई में सने गिरोह

6074. श्री राजेंद्र कुमार वर्मा: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताते की क्या करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार दिल्ली में बच्चों के अपहरण, जैन छीनना तथा जेब काटने के कार्रवाई में सने गिरोहों का पता लगाने में सफल रही है;

श्री (ब) यदि हां, तो इनके अगळे कित्त स्वामीों में पाये गये हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा ग्वाव, विधि और कम्पनी-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० जी० पाटिल) (क) से (ग) 1-1-1978 से 15-3-1979 की अवधि के दौरान पहाड़गंज क्षेत्र में दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा जैन छीनने वाले दो गिरोहों का पता लगवाया गया था। इस अवधि के दौरान जेब काटने वाले बच्चों का अपहरण करने वाले किसी गिरोह का पता नहीं लगा है। फिर भी जेब काटने और अपहरण के मामलों में अत्यंततः कई अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। इस बारे में 1-1-1978 से 15-3-1979 तक की अवधि के अंदर नीचे दिए गए हैं:—

शीर्ष	सूचिन किए गए मामले	हल किए गए मामले	गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्ति
अपहरण	380	355	306
जैन छीनना	299	155	172
जेब काटना	2958	594	584

Recommendation of Panel of Top Industrialists

6075. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 14-member panel of top industrialists has submitted recently a report on industrial licensing procedures;

(b) if so, the details of their recommendations; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Copies of the report are available in Parliament Library. A Press Note issued in this regard is

laid on the Table of the House.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4251/
79].

**Subsidy to Backward Areas like
Aurangabad Ratnagiri and Chandrapur**

6076. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to his reply to Starred Question No. 128 answered in the Lok Sabha on 28th February, 1979 regarding number of small scale industries set up during 1978 and state:

(a) whether some State Governments have desired in the meeting of the National Development Council held on 24th/25th February, 1979 that the 15 per cent Central subsidy for setting up industries in backward districts should be given up so that the funds released can be given to the State Governments for such use as they may consider necessary;

(b) if the answer to (a) above is in the affirmative, what is the final decision in the matter;

(c) if the reply to (a) is in the negative, whether the scheme for giving 15 per cent subsidy to new industries in specified backward districts such as Aurangabad, Ratnagiri and Chandrapur will continue; and

(d) if the answer to (c) is in the affirmative, what is the amount of fund earmarked during 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The National Development Council which met on 24th and 25th February, 1979 generally discussed the problems of sharing resources between States and Centre. In this connection several Centrally Sponsored Schemes were discussed.

(b) and (c). The Central Scheme of 15 per cent Investment Subsidy

for certain identified industrially backward districts has been extended for 1979-80 and will continue to be fully centrally funded as heretofore. It will also continue to be available to Aurangabad, Ratnagiri and Chandrapur districts of Maharashtra during 1979-80.

(d) Since the Capital Investment Subsidy is related to actual investments in fixed industrial assets, it is not possible to earmark funds under the Scheme district or Statewise.

Complaints of Shah Commission

6077. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI:
SHRI R. K. MHALGI:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints that were not disposed of by the Shah Commission and passed on to the State Government or other agencies for disposal;

(b) the number investigated and brought to a conclusion, with what result; and

(c) the action that has followed thereon?

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

(a) The Shah Commission of Inquiry forwarded 35,487 complaints to various State Government/U.Ts and other agencies. Of these, 28,771 category III complaints were sent for disposal at appropriate level under intimation to the complainants, whereas, the remaining 6718 category IV complaints were sent for inquiry and report to the Commission.

(b) The Commission had investigated 2342 cases through its own investigating agency. 87 cases were taken up for public hearing. Out of total investigated cases, 586 cases have been held as proved, 429 as partially proved and 994 cases as not proved; 333 cases were disposed of by other methods (sent to Central Government Department/State Government for inquiry or for referring to the Emergency Excesses Inquiry Authorities).

(c) Till 31-3-1979, the Monitoring Cell set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs has processed and remitted 1547 cases to various States/UTs for follow-up action. The remaining 386 cases are being processed.

Closure of Sheds in Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation

6078. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many sheds belonging to the Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation have been closed down by the young entrepreneurs for one reason or the other;

(b) the total amount of rent due from them to the D.S.I.D.C.; and

(c) what action has been taken against 22 sheds which were being wholly sub-let by the entrepreneurs without starting any industrial unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Out of 834 sheds allotted by the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation in Delhi, 102 sheds are lying closed.

(b) A sum of approximately Rs. 36,46,601/- is due from the allottees of these sheds.

(c) Legal proceedings are in hand in those cases where sheds have been closed or sub-let.

Loss, Gain, Liabilities of Industries Taken Over

6079. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAM-ANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the industries have been taken over for management for the last three years;

(b) if so, names of the industries when they were taken over and what were amounts involved in them, industry-wise;

(c) whether they are going in loss or profits now; and

(d) what is the liability amounts industry-wise from the beginning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The names of the industrial undertakings the management of which has been taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 during the last three years the amount spent on their rehabilitation after take over and the profits earned or losses incurred by them are given in the statement attached.

(d) Data on their liabilities from the beginning are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the industrial undertaking	Loss/Profit (Value Rs. lakhs)	Period		Amount spent on rehabilitation after take over
			From the date of take over	To	
(Rs. lakhs)					
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	M/s. Plyboard Industries Ltd., Srinagar (J.&K.)	(-)10.71	27-4-76	November, 78	11.29
2	M/s. Britannia Engineering Col. Ltd., (Titagarh Unit).	(-)34.00	22-5-76	Do.	176.5
3	M/s. National Company Ltd., Calcutta	(-)571.62	30-7-76	April, 78	10.00
4	M/s. Bengal Potteries Ltd., Calcutta	(-)73.72	15-9-86	June, 78	79.22
5	M/s. Pulgaon Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay.	(+)130.02	25-11-76	November, 78	94.00
6	M/s. Cauvery Spg. & Wvg. Mills Pudukkottai Dist., Tamil Nadu.	(-)32.35	23-12-76	October, 78	25.00
7	M/s. Western India Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bombay.	(+)4.00	11-3-77	November, 78	90.00
8	M/s. Union Jute Co. Ltd., Calcutta	(-)29.12	16-5-77	March, 78	38.00
9	M/s. Khardah Company Ltd., Calcutta	Not available	16-5-77	..	Not available
10	M/s. Alexandra Jute Mills Ltd., Calcutta.	Production started only from 13-2-78	18-7-77	..	74.00
11	M/s. Subhlaxmi Mills Ltd., Cambay, Gujarat.	(-)1.70	10-8-77	Sept., 78	9.4
12	M/s. Priyalaxmi Mills Ltd., Baroda, Gujarat.	(-)22.00	23-7-77	March, 78	67.39
13	M/s. Indore Textiles Ltd., Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh.	(-)24.11	(Prov.) 12-8-77	November, 78	68.49
14	Mills. Soma Sundaram Super Spg. Mills, Dist. Ramanathanpuram, Tamil Nadu.	(+)3.96	4-11-77	Do.	15.00
15	M/s. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., Calcutta.	(-)57.60	15-12-77	December, 78	177.50
16	M/s. National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., Calcutta.	(-)144.00	23-12-77	November, 78	183.36
17	M/s. National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., Kalyani Unit, Calcutta.		10-2-76		
18	M/s. Sri Rames Sugars & Industries (Bobbili Unit), Dist. Srikakulam.	Not available	4-2-78	..	..
19	M/s. Kottayam Textiles Ltd., Ettumanoor, Kerala.	(-)0.92	6-2-78	January, 79	28.82

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	M/s. Beabburam Mills Ltd., Chengannur, Kerala.	(-)1.13	9-2-78	Do.	19.95
21	M/s. Malabar Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Calicut, Kerala.	(+)8.64	Do.	Do.	17.05
22	M/s. Aloke Udyog Vanaspati & Plywood Ltd., Calcutta.		Production started on 1-12-78		25.00
23	M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Ltd., Kanpur.	(+)158.56	13-4-78	December '78	442.53
24	M/s. Inchek Tyres Ltd., Calcutta.	(-)146.00	Do.	November '78	147.00
25	M/s. Sri Durga Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Hooghly.	(-)40.00	Do.	..	105.67
26	M/s. Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta.		Production not yet started.	1-5-78	15.90
27	M/s. Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	(-)30.00	18-5-78	September '78	70.00
28	M/s. Kennison Jute Mills Ltd., Calcutta.	(-)11.10	29-5-78	November '78	195.45
29	M/s. R.B.H.M. Jute Mills Pvt. Ltd., Katihar (Bihar).		Production not yet started.	18-8-78	50.00
30	M/s. Apollo Tyres Ltd., Chelakudi, Kerala.		Government Order has been challenged in High Court.		..
31	M/s. Dr. Paul Lohmann (India) Ltd., Calcutta.		Production not yet started.	10-11-78	8.00
32	M/s. Sri Rama Sugars and Industries (Seethanagram Unit), Dist. Srikakulam.	*Not available	6-1-79	..	N.A.
33	M/s. Brentford Electric (India) Ltd., Calcutta.	*N.A.	26-2-79	..	N.A.
34	M/s. Lilly Biscuit Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	*N.A.	27-3-79	..	N.A.

*Reports on profit/loss from these undertakings have not yet been received. Most of the undertakings are being managed by Authorised Controller for less than a year.

Selling of Photo Films in Black Market

6080. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR
GUPTA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Photo Films, Dada Film Paper is sold in the

market at black market price after taking over of distribution by Hindustan Photo Films; and

(b) whether Government propose to make any changes in the distribution system and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-
MATT ABHA MAJIT): (a) After tak-
ing over distribution of its products,

the Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd (HPF) has been marketing its roll films and photo paper directly through its seven offices and a network of more than 1800 dealers throughout the country. Supplies are made by HPF at net dealer price to which the dealers are authorised to add a certain margin before selling to the consumers. It is possible that in times of occasional shortages there may have been some scope for black-marketing by the dealers. However, the consumer is free to make his purchases directly from HPF's offices at fixed prices. This system of parallel direct sale through the company's offices checks black-marketing by any trader and has, in fact, minimised the scope for profiteering by the traders.

(b) As the company's distribution policy has helped the consumer and proved beneficial to him as well as the company, no change in the present policy is contemplated.

Redrafting of Paper Plant Project, Tripura

6081. DR. BHOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India propose to redraft the paper plant project proposed to be set up in North Tripura as a Central Project;

(b) if so, what are the details of the original project and what specific changes in the original draft are contemplated with a view to making this project viable; and

(c) by when the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Preliminary studies were carried out for the setting up of a pulp/paper mill with a capacity of 250/300 tonnes per day at Fakinal in Tripura

utilising the local forest resources. Till now the project was being considered largely as an export oriented project for which the possibilities of obtaining external assistance were also explored. The possibilities of taking up the project with external assistance now appear to be poor; the scope of the project had to be considered in relation to meeting domestic demand. Fresh studies are, therefore, to be undertaken relating to viability, size, mode of financing etc. A final view will be taken after completing the studies.

Proposal for Ban on Manufacture and Sale of Certain Cartridges

6082. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Home Ministry has received any proposal from the Chief Wild Life Warden of Uttar Pradesh requesting Government to enact law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of L. G., S. G. and S.S.G. cartridges in the country; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are proposing to take in the matter?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

बीडोमिक सावत तथा मूल्य झूरी के प्रतिबन्धन का प्रकाशन

6083. श्री राज सावर: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह जाने कीकृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्पादन सावत काचि के बारे में बीडोमिक सावत तथा मूल्य झूरी द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये प्रतिबन्धनों को तात्कालिक बालकारी के त्रिने एक एक प्रकाशित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं।

(ख) क्या सरकार की संज्ञा प्रविध्य में इन प्रतिवेदनों को प्रकाशित करने का है, और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार को पेश हो जाने के पश्चात उन प्रतिवेदनों को कितने समय बाध प्रकाशित कर दिया जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अशोकजी प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) प्रौद्योगिक लागत तथा मूल्य ब्यूरो की रिपोर्टें सम्बन्धित प्रशासनिक मन्त्रालयों/ विभागों को प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं और जब तक उन पर अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया जाता तब तक वे गोपनीय समझी जाती हैं। बूकि ब्यूरो की सिकारिमें आदेशात्मक नहीं हैं और कुछ मामलों में कुछ सम्बंध विकल्प भी दिए जाते हैं जिससे ऐसी रिपोर्टों के प्रकाशन से विशेषकर नाजुक तथा महत्वपूर्ण वस्तुओं के बारे में विनिर्माताओं में सट्टे की प्रवृत्तियां उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रौद्योगिक लागत तथा मूल्य ब्यूरो ने इस प्रकार के आंकड़े अपनी रिपोर्टों में प्रकाशित करने के लिए हमेशा तैयार की है जो उद्योगों की कार्य-व्यवस्था में रुचि रखने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए लाभ-दायक होगी जो किसी विशेष प्रौद्योगिक एकक द्वारा बिना किसी टकराव के गोपनीय समझी जा सकती है। चुने हुए उद्योगों के सार्वजनिक बुलेटिनों के प्रकाशन के लिए अभी तक कोई निश्चित समय सारणी तैयार नहीं की गई है।

Creation of posts of Hindi work

6084. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL:
Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts exclusively created for Hindi work in the Department of Science and Technology;

(b) whether it is a fact that these posts are filled up only on deputation basis and the incumbents of these Posts are not given the benefit of confirmation on these posts, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that the present system adopted by the Department for making periodical fresh appointments on these posts by reverting the experienced persons is detriment to the interest of the Department; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Department to confirm the persons who have rendered more than 3 years' satisfactory continuous service against these posts, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC
ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE
& TECHNOLOGY & SPACE (SHRI
SHER SINGH): (a) One post of
Hindi Officer (Rs. 650—1200) and one
post of Hindi Translator (Rs. 425—
700) exist exclusively for Hindi work
in the Department of Science & Tech-
nology.

(b) to (d). These posts are present-
ly being filled up on deputation. A
proposal to establish a Kendriya
Sachivalaya Raj Bhasha Seva (Central
Secretariat Official Language Ser-
vice) is under consideration of the
Government and both the posts of the
Department are expected to be en-
cadred in that proposed service. Such
encadrement would obviate chances of
stagnation and thus improve the
career prospects of the incumbents.
Question of confirmation would be
considered in accordance with rules
after Kendriya Sachivalaya Raj
Bhasha Seva established.

सूच्य उद्योगों के विकास में रुकावट

6985. श्री अशोक सिंह : क्या उद्योग
मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी नीतियों के परिणाम-स्वरूप
सूच्य एककों के विकास में मत 10 महीनों में बाधा आई
है और उनका उत्पादन भी सीमित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सूच्य प्रौद्योगिक एककों के उत्पादन के
सीमित करने से उपभोक्ताओं की दिक्कतें बढ़ जायेंगी
और बड़े उद्योगों को लाभ पहुंचेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में व्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अशोकजी
प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) जी नहीं। नए एककों के विकास
के संकेत, जिला उद्योग केंद्रों की प्रगति रिपोर्ट व
नमूने के दौर पर विकास दर के समाए हुए अनुमान
यह बताते हैं कि सरकार की नीति में बाधा मिला है।
राज्य उद्योग निदेशालय द्वारा वर्ष 1977 में 26,519
एकक प्रस्तावित किये गये उसकी पूर्णता में वर्ष 1978
में 31,512 नए एकक प्रस्तावित किए गए थे। अनुमान
उत्पादन विवरणियों पर आधारित विकास दर तथा सूच्य
सूच्य उत्पादन का अनुमानित प्रतिकारक वर्ष 1977-78
में 13 प्रतिशत या उसकी पूर्णता में वर्ष 1978-79
में लगभग 14 प्रतिशत विकास दर प्रत्याक्ष है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठेंगे।

Propaganda on T.V. and AIR about achievements of District Industries Centres

6086. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Industries Centres have made remarkable progress in rural industrialisation;

(b) if so, why Government are not propagating their achievements to general public using public broadcasting media like A.I.R. and T.V.; and

(c) the other media of mass communication in active consideration with Government to enlighten the rural masses about the enormous possibility to uplift their standard by rural industrialisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The progress achieved under the District Industries Centres Programme is encouraging. From the information received from States/Union Territories in respect of 144 District Industries Centres, it is observed that 47543 entrepreneurs have been identified in 144 District Industries Centres for assisting them to choose appropriate industrial opportunities; 12958 project profiles have been prepared resulting in establishment of 33495 units in the decentralised industrial sector providing additional employment to 106031 persons. 33669 units (both old and new) have been granted provisional or permanent registration. 364 sick units have been assisted and 35758 units have been provided assistance in respect of technical, managerial raw materials and marketing. Most of the new units are located in semi-urban and rural areas.

(b) Since the programme is of recent origin, it was initially necessary to exert all efforts in setting up the proper implementation machinery, identify the resources personnel, orga-

nise the action programme, delegate adequate powers and establish the necessary linkages with other agencies, institutions and banks, to achieve a coordinated package of assistance and support to small & rural entrepreneurs. The use of media like A.I.R. and T.V. will be progressively used to bring the programme into direct contact with the rural public.

(c) The other media of mass communication under consideration of Government for enlightenment of rural masses are:—

(i) Documentary films;

(ii) Intensive Industrial development campaigns;

(iii) Participations in fairs and exhibitions; and

(iv) Print media; small newspapers, pamphlets, folders, posters etc.

टॉक (राजस्थान) में उद्योग की स्थापना

6087. श्री राम कंवार बेरवा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार टॉक (राजस्थान), जो एक पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है, में सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोई उद्योग स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसे कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयवंशी प्रसाद बाबू) : (क) से (ग). इस समय राजस्थान में टॉक में सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोई उद्योग लगाने का विचार नहीं है।

फिर श्री. राजस्थान सरकार ने टॉक में राजस्थान टैमरीज लिमिटेड नामक एक कम्पनी स्थापित की है तथा जिसने वर्ष 1975 में परीक्षण के क्षेत्र पर उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया था। कम्पनी के कार्यकरण में सुधार आने तथा उत्पादन का निर्धारित स्तर प्राप्त होना प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

हैदराबाद को भारत की दूसरी राजधानी बनाना

6088. श्री केदारनाथ बोंडरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री को 9 फरवरी, 1979 को एक ऐसा अनुरोध मिला है जिसमें मान्य प्रदेश की राजधानी हैदराबाद को देश की दूसरी राजधानी

बनाये जाने का इन्प्रीड किया गया है और लोगों की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा उत्तर और दक्षिण में भावनात्मक एकता कायम करने के लिए साल में संसद का कम से कम एक सत्र वहाँ बुलाया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है ?

यह संसद में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मन्थन) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) भारत सरकार का, खर्च तथा प्रशासनिक कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए हैदराबाद को भारत की दूसरी राजधानी बनाने तथा साल में वहाँ संसद का कम से कम एक सत्र बुलाने का विचार नहीं है ।

दक्षिण भारत में संसद के एक अधिवेशन बुलाने के प्रश्न की संसद सदस्यों की एक समिति द्वारा वर्ष 1968 में जांच की गई थी । यह समिति निम्नलिखित निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची थी :-

1. वर्तमान परिस्थितियों और हालात में थोड़ा सा समायोजन करके त्रिनेत्रम भवन बंगलोर में प्रतिवर्ष संसद का एक अधिवेशन बुलाना व्यवहार्य नहीं है ।

2. यदि त्रिनेत्रम भवन बंगलोर में प्रति वर्ष संसद का एक अधिवेशन बुलाने का निर्णय लिया जाता है तो 15 से 16 करोड़ रुपये तक की लागत के पंजीयत व्यय और 1.05 से 1.35 करोड़ रुपये तक की लागत के आबतों सालाना खर्च से इसका प्रबंध किया जा सकता है ।

3. इस कार्य के लिए 3 से 4 वर्षों का प्रारम्भिक समय भी आवश्यक होगा ।

इस समिति, जिसका प्रतिवेदन मई, 1969 में दोनों सदनो के सभा पटल पर रखा गया था, द्वारा बताया गई वित्तीय तथा अन्य कठिनाइयाँ अब भी व्याप्त हैं । किन्तु इस प्रश्न पर पुनर्विचार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Assistance for promotion of Paper Industry and role of Mini Paper Units

6089. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to assist and promote further capacity of paper industry;

(b) if so, the particulars; and

(c) the role proposed for mini-paper units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Apart from setting up projects for manufacture of paper in the public sector, Government have taken the following steps to promote the growth of capacity in the paper industry:

(i) Setting up of paper mills based on secondary raw materials which does not involve imports has been delicensed;

(ii) The facility of import of second hand paper plants has been allowed upto a capacity of 30 tonnes per day;

(iii) The import of pulp has been liberalised.

(iv) Excise rebate have been allowed to small paper mills for the use of unconventional raw materials.

(v) A package of policy measures for encouraging utilisation of bagasse has recently been approved by Government.

(c) Government have always and does encourage the setting up of small paper mills, as they, utilize agricultural residues, and can be located in backward areas.

Follow-up measures on new Textile Policy

6090. SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state what follow-up measures are being taken for the implementation of the new textile policy of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): The textile policy statement lays down the guidelines of Government policy relating to textiles. The following mea-

asures have been taken by way of implementation of the textile policy:—

(i) Steps for regularising existing unauthorised powerlooms and for preventing the expansion of powerlooms in future are under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

(ii) In the organised sector, along with the decision not to permit further expansion in loomage, action has been initiated to revoke existing unimplemented licences in which no effective steps have been taken. Marginal extension in the validity of the licences for a short period is being considered where irrevocable steps have been taken and cancellation would result in undue hardship to the licencees.

(iii) The statutory obligation on mills for producing controlled cloth has been discontinued with effect from 1st October, 1978. In its place, a scheme of production of controlled cloth voluntarily on a contractual basis has been introduced. In this, a dominant share is being given to the National Textile Corporation. Allotment to mills in the private sector is made on the basis of open competitive tenders. The handloom sector is also stepping up the production of 'Janata' varieties of cloth. Adequate availability of controlled cloth is being maintained.

(iv) A 10 per cent additional excise duty on selected textile items has been levied for meeting the financial requirements of the new controlled cloth scheme.

(v) The Cotton Corporation of India has taken on an enhanced role which includes the operation of a buffer stock and enhanced purchases for supply both to NTC and non-NTC mills.

(vi) For the woollen sector, raw material availability has been ensured.

(vii) The National Textile Corporation has, for the first time in its history, registered profits. The production is also being stepped up to a billion metres per annum. With the increasing production of common wear varieties of low priced fabrics, the Corporation is expected to set the pace for fabrics at reasonable prices in the private sector also. The Corporation has also launched a new scheme of distribution of N.T.C. fabrics through self-employed young people which in the process is expected to create good employment opportunities.

संघ लोक सेवा प्रायोग के द्वारा नियुक्त सहायकों की बरीयता निर्धारित किया जाना

6091. की द्वारा प्रश्नकाराण : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संघ लोक सेवा प्रायोग क द्वारा सहायक के ग्रेड में नियुक्त कर्मचारियों की बरीयता उनके द्वारा परीक्षा पास करने की तिथि से निर्धारित होती है जबकि पदोन्नत हुए व्यक्तियों की बरीयता उस ग्रेड में उनके स्वामी होने की तिथि के आधार पर निर्धारित होती है न कि उस ग्रेड में उनको नियुक्ति की तिथि के आधार पर; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या सीधे भरती हुए कर्मचारी पदोन्नत होने वाले कर्मचारियों के बरिष्ठ बन जाते हैं जबकि वे इस ग्रेड में पदोन्नत हुए कर्मचारियों की तुलना में काफी देर के बाद आते हैं और उनसे घाट प्रभाव भी वर्ष पहिले ही उच्च ग्रेड से आने की पदोन्नति प्राप्त कर लेते हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा राज्य शिक्षा और प्रशासकीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुकंठी० वासिष्ठ) :
(क) जी नहीं सीमाना । केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा नियमावली, 1962 के प्राचीन सहायक के ग्रेड में सीधे भरती किए गए और पदोन्नत हुए कर्मचारियों के बीच परस्पर बरिष्ठता, उच्च ग्रेड में सीधी भरती और पदोन्नति के लिए शारहित मूल रिक्रितियों के कोटे के अनुसार निर्धारित की जाती है ।

(ख) सीधे भरती किए गए कर्मचारी जिन्हें कोटे के अनुसार सेवा कि उपर निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, पदोन्नत व्यक्तियों से ऊपर बरिष्ठता मिलती है, अपने कनिष्ठ अधिकारियों से पहले ही उच्चतर ग्रेड में पदोन्नति हेतु विचार किए जाने के लिए पात्र हो जाते हैं, चाहे पदोन्नत कर्मचारी सीधे भरती के सहायकों द्वारा कार्य ग्रहण करने के पहले से ही सहायक के पदों पर स्वामापन्न रूप से क्यों न कार्य कर रहे हों ।

Profit earned by Government Textile Mills during 1978

6092. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sick textile mills taken over by Government have shown profit during 1978;

(b) if so, the name of the textile mills who have shown profits and the particulars of the other mills who have shown loss; and

(c) steps taken to increase their profitability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Out of 109 textile mills being run by the National Textile Corporation, 59 mills have shown profits while the remaining 50 have shown losses during the financial year 1978-79 (i.e. April to December, 1978). A list of such mills is attached.

(c) Some of the major steps taken to improve the working of the mills are:

(1) Modernisation/renovation of the machinery.

(2) Acceleration of labour rationalisation schemes.

(3) Bulk procurement of raw material on centralised basis.

(4) Diversification in the pattern of production.

(5) Improved marketing strategy.

Statement-I

Name of the Mills who have shown profit during the year 1978 (Financial year 1978-79—cumulative upto Dec. 1978)

N.T.C. (DP&R) Ltd., New Delhi

1. Shree Bijay Cotton Mills, Bijaynagar.

2. Kharar Textile Mills, Kharar, N.T.C. (M.P.) Ltd., Indore.

3. Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Burhanpur.

N.T.C. (U.P.) Ltd., Kanpur

4. Muir Mills, Kanpur.

5. New Victoria Mills, Kanpur.

6. Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Saharanpur.

N.T.C. (S.M.) Ltd., Bombay

7. Barshi Textile Mills, Barshi, Distt. Sholapur.

8. New Hind Textile Mills, Bombay.

9. Digvijay Textile Mills, Bombay.

10. Chalisgaon Textile Mills, Chalisgaon.

11. Nanded Textile Mills, Nanded.

12. Dhule Textile Mills, Dhule.

13. Aurangabad Textile Mills, Bombay.

N.T.C. (M.N.) Ltd., Bombay

14. India United Mill—No. IV, Bombay.

15. India United Mills—No. V, Bombay.

16. R.S.R.G. Mohta Mills, Akola.

17. R.B.B.A. Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Hinganghat.

18. Vidarbha Mills, Achalpur.

19. Model Mills Nagpur, Nagpur.

N.T.C. (Gujarat) Ltd., Ahmedabad

20. Rajkot Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Rajkot.

21. Patlad Textile Mills, Patlad.

22. Ahmedabad Jupiter Mills, Ahmedabad.

23. Ahmedabad New Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.

24. Jehangir Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.

25. Mahalaxmi Textile Mills, Bhavnagar.
 26. Rajnagar Textile Mills,
 27. Ahmedabad (2 Units).
 28. Viramgam Textile Mills, Viramgam.
 29. New Manekchock Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.
 30. Himadri Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.
- N.T.C. (Apkkam) Ltd., Bangalore
31. Netha Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Secunderabad.
 32. Natraj Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Ahmedabad Distt. (A.P.).
 33. Tirupathi Cotton Mills, Renigunta.
 34. Shree Yallamma Cotton, Woolle_n and Silk Mills, Davangere.
 35. Kerala Laxmi Mills, Trichur.
 36. Vijaymohini Mills, Trivandrum.
 37. Cannanore Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Mahe.
 38. Allagappa Textile Mills, Trichur.
 39. Parvathi Mills, Quilon.
 40. Mahboob Shahi Kulbarga Mills, Gulbarga.
 41. Adoni Cotton Mills, Adoni.
- N.T.C. (TN&P) Ltd., Coimbatore
42. Om Parashakti Mills, Coimbatore.
 43. Cambodia Mills, Coimbatore.
 44. Krishnaveni Textile Mills, Coimbatore.
 45. Sri Rangavilas Gng. Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Peelamendu, P.O. Coimbatore.
 46. Pankaja Mills, Coimbatore.
 47. Pioneer Sinners, Ramnad Distt.
 48. Balarama Varma Textiles, Tirunelveli Distt.
 49. Kaleeswarar Mills 'B' Unit, Ramnad Distt.
 50. Coimbatore Murugan Mills, Coimbatore.
 51. Somasundram Mills, Coimbatore.
 52. Kaleswarar Mills 'A' Unit, Coimbatore.

53. Coimbatore Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Coimbatore.
54. Sri Sarada Mills, Coimbatore.
55. Shri Bharati Mills, Pondicherry, Managed Units.
56. Udaipur Cotton Mills, Pratapnagar (Udaipur).
57. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry.
58. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Nalni, Allahabad.
59. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Maunath Bhanjan, Distt. Azamgarh (UP).

Statement-II

Name of the Mills who have incurred loss during the year 1978. (Financial year 1978-79—cumulative upto Dec., 1978)

N.T.C. (DP&R) Ltd., New Delhi

1. Dayal Bagh Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Amritsar.
2. Suraj Textile Mills, Malout, Punjab.
3. Ajudhia Textile Mills, Azadpur, Delhi.
4. Mahalaxmi Mills, Beawar.
5. Edward Mills, Beawar.
6. Panipat Woollen Mills, Kharar.

N.T.C. (M.P.) Ltd., Indore

7. Hira Mills, Ujjain.
 8. Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Indore.
 9. New Bhopal Textile Mills, Bhopal.
 10. Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills, Rajnandgaon (M.P.).
 11. Indore Malwa United Mills, Indore.
 12. Kalyanmal Mills, Indore.
- N.T.C. (U.P.) Ltd., Kanpur
13. Shri Vikram Cotton Mills, Lucknow.
 14. Bijli Cotton Mills, Hathras.
- N.T.C. (S.M.) Ltd., Bombay
15. Apollo Textile Mills, Bombay.
 16. Bharat Textile Mills, Bombay.

17. Jupiter Textile Mills, Bombay.
18. Mumbai Textile Mills, Bombay.
- N. T. C. (M:N:) Ltd; Bombay
 19. Idia United Mills, Dye-works, Bombay.
 20. India United Mills—No. 1. Bombay.
 21. India United Millins - No. 2, Bombay.
 22. India United Mills No. 3, Bombay.
 23. Savatram Ramprasad Mills, Akola.
- N.T.C. (APKK&M) Ltd., Bangalore.
 24. Anantapur Cotton Mills, Tadapatiri
 25. Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills Cannanore.
 26. Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Mills, Bangalore.
 27. Minerva Mills, Bangalore.
 28. Azamjahi Mills, Warrangal.
- N.T.C. (WBARO) Ltd., Calcutta.
 29. Bengal Textile Mills, Cossimbazar
 30. Laxmi Narayan Cotton Mills, Rishra, Distt. Hooghly.
 31. Arati Cotton Mills, Howrah.
 32. Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg., Mills, Unit No. 2, Nataganj, District Nadia.
 33. Kanoria Industries (Cotton Mills Section), Hooghly,
 34. Sodepore Cotton Mills. Sodepure.
 35. Associated Industries (Assam), Chandrapur, District Kamrup.
 36. Bihar Co-op. Spg. & Wvg., Mills, Mokameh.
 37. Orissa Cotton Mills, Cuttack
 38. Central Cotton Mills, Howrah.
 39. Bengal Fine Spg & Wvg. Mills, Unit No. 1. Kannagar, District Hooghly.
 40. Bengal Luxmi Cotton Cotton Mills, Serampore. District Hooghly.

41. Shree Mahalaxmi Mills, Pakka.

42. Rampooria Cotton Mills, Serampore.
 43. Bengasari Cotton Mills, Sodepore P.O. Sukcher
 44. Jyoti Weaving Factory, Patlipukur, Calcutta.
 45. Gaya Cotton & Jute Jute Mills, Gaya.
 46. Mahindra Mills, Cossimbazar
- Managed Units**
47. Raebareilly Textile Mills. Raebareilly (UP)
 48. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Jubi, Kanpur (UP)
 49. Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur.
 50. Atherton (West) Mills, Anwarganj, Kanpur.

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की गई मामलों की जांच

6093. श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अप्रैल, 1977 से दिसम्बर, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने कितने व्यक्तियों, कम्पनियों और संघटनों की जांच की और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने मामले दायर किए गए, कितने मामले प्रतिपात पड़े हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा म्याग, सिंधि और कम्पनी-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पृथ्वी शर्मा) : अप्रैल, 1977 से दिसम्बर, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच/अन्वेषण किए गए 2595 मामलों में 5773 व्यक्ति (राजपत्रित स्तर के 2312 सरकारी कर्मचारियों, अराजपत्रित स्तर के 1761 सरकारी कर्मचारियों तथा 1700 गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों सहित) और 388 कम्पनियां/संघटन प्रतीक्षित थे।

छानबीन/जांच के परिणामस्वरूप 620 मामले म्यागालयों में दायर किए गए थे।

28-2-79 की स्थिति के अनुसार केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा छानबीन/जांच किए गए 2595 मामलों में से 713 मामले अभी भी केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो के पास लम्बित पड़े हैं।

इनके लम्बित रहने के कुछ प्रमुख कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(क) छानबीन किए गए मामलों का जटिल स्वरूप का होना।

(ख) कुछ मामलों के विस्तृत क्षेत्र पर फैले होने के कारण उनको जांच पड़ताल के लिए

काकी बड़ी संख्या में ग्राहियों की दर वस्तावेजों की जांच आवश्यक होना।

- (घ) संबंधित विभागों से वस्तावेजों की प्राप्ति करने में समय का लगाना।
- (च) सन्देशात्मक वस्तावेजों की सरकारी जांच कर्ता, प्रगती-निदान विशेषज्ञ प्राप्ति जैसे विशेषज्ञों की राय लेने में समय का लगाना।
- (ङ) अभियोजन के लिए संबंधित विभागों से अनुमति लेने में समय का लगाना।
- (च) कुछ मामलों में केंद्रीय धन्येषण ब्यूरो को जानबूझ कर न्यायालयों द्वारा स्वयंन प्राप्ति के तथ्यांतरित आवेदनों का जारी किया जाना।

of certain raw materials during the Sixth five year plan period; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b). Continued progress towards self reliance is one of the basic objectives of the National Development Strategy outlined in the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83. In accordance with this strategy, consistently with other objectives, such as removal of unemployment, rapid growth of the economy etc., Government aims at achieving self-sufficiency to the extent possible in respect of items of raw materials/intermediates which are being imported at present. The projections given in the Draft Plan for the domestic output for certain of the above items are given below:—

Self-sufficiency in Raw Materials

6094. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered proposals to make country self-sufficient in regard to the production

Item	Unit	1977-79 (actuals)	Projected domestic output 1982-83
Salable steel	Mill. tonnes	7.66	11.8
Fertilizer Nitrogen	Million tonnes	2.01	4.1
Fertilizer P ₂ O ₅	Million tonnes	0.07	1.1
Crude Petroleum	Million tonnes	10.73	18.00
Vegetable oils	Lakh tonnes	31.60	39.38
Foodgrains	Mill. tonnes	125.60	140.48 to 144.4
Sugarcane	Mill tonnes	181.60	188.0
Raw cotton	Lakh bales (of 170 Kg. each)	71.00	81.50 to 92.50
Jute & Mesta	Lakh bales (of 180 Kg. each)	71.20	85.60
Oilseeds (major)	Lakh tonnes	89.30	112 to 115
Cement	Million tonnes	19.30	29-30

The Draft Plan contains appropriate proposal for the purposes of achieving the targets of out put mentioned above

The reduction level will be adequate to meet our requirements in respect of foodgrains, sugarcane, cotton and jute; only marginal imports are envisaged in respect of cement and steel. In view of the need to con-

serve our non-renewable resources, and taking into account the needs of capital from competing sectors, the Draft Plan does not aim at self-sufficiency by 1982-83 in commodities like aluminium, coking coal, and fertilisers. Established sources of crude oil are not as yet adequate for aiming at self-sufficiency in this sector, though the reliance on imports is being reduced.

Merger of M/s. Brooke Bond India Ltd. with Centron Industrial Alliance Pvt Ltd.

6095. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Brooke Bond India Ltd., a foreign majority multinational company and a large house have sought merger with Centron Industrial Alliance Pvt. Ltd.;

(b) if so, what is the Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government will consider the merger proposal even after the foreign majority company dilutes its foreign equity to 40 per cent under FERA; and

(d) whether this will not be in violation of Government Industrial Policy under which foreign investment is not allowed as per Government Guide lines and will it not result in back door entry of an MRTP company and multinational company in a non-priority and non-appendix I Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Specified Authority constituted under Section 72A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 had received an application from M/s. Brooke Bond India Limited for recommendation of amalgamation of M/s. Centron Industrial Alliance Pvt. Ltd. to the Central Government for the purpose of Section 72A of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Specified Authority informed the applicant company that they regretted their inability to recommend their scheme to the Central Government for the purpose of section 72A of the Income Tax Act, 1961, as the scheme of amalgamation was linked with the foreign equity dilution under FERA. The applicant company were advised that if after dilution of foreign equity to level not exceeding 40 per cent, they were still interested in the proposed amalgamation, they might submit a fresh application to the specified Authority.

(d) Fresh application, if and when received, will be considered by the

Specified Authority as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Amalgamation will also be considered by the Government under provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practice Act, 1969.

Steps to Improve Law and Order in Metropolitan Cities

8096. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps Government have taken to improve the law and order situation so that women in the capital as well as other metropolitan cities could move freely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): According to the Governments of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, the problem does not exist in the cities of Ahmedabad, Greater Bombay and Madras. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, and the Delhi Administration have taken several precautionary measures to improve the law and order situation in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, Kanpur and Delhi. These include intensive day and night patrolling, police bandobust on the occasions of festivals and other important functions; posting of police pickets in affected areas, particularly near womens' colleges/hostels, cinema houses, bus stops and temples; surveillance over known criminals, formation of vigilance squads to check eve teasing; booking the culprits under appropriate sections of law, etc. Information in respect of cities of Calcutta and Bangalore is awaited from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

नार्थ एवेन्यु, नई दिल्ली में मुंशापत्तों

6097. श्री कवचराम हेमराज जैन : क्या मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि नार्थ एवेन्यु, नई दिल्ली में मुंशापत्तों की बटमापों में वृद्धि हो रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इसकी सेकने-के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय क्या न्याय, विधि और कानूनी-कार्य मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच. डी. पाविस) : (क) और (ख) पिछले छः महीनों में स्थानीय पुलिस द्वारा मार्च एवेन्यू में मुंडागर्दी के बारे में कोई तिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। इससे पता चलता है कि क्षेत्र में मुंडागर्दी की घटनाओं में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। फिर भी क्षेत्र में पुलिस की गश्त को बढ़ा दिया गया है।

Minorities Commission's Meeting with Prime Minister

6098. DR. BAPU KALDATE. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minorities Commission met the Prime Minister recently; and

(b) whether it is a fact that they have made complaints regarding the functioning of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Chairman and Members of the Minorities Commission met the Prime Minister on 23rd February 1979. They apprised the Prime Minister of the work done by the Commission. There was general discussion about the Commission's work and the recommendations it had made so far. Since then, the Commission has submitted its first Annual Report for the period ending 31st December, 1978.

Violence in Tribal Areas of Tripura

6099. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEV BURMAN. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Tripura had apprised the Union Government about the causes and circumstances of the recent unprecedented violence in some tribal areas of Tripura;

(b) if so, what was the Chief Minister's version about the causes of the recent violence in that State; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government in the light thereof to prevent any such violence in future?

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

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

गुजरात को सीमेंट का आवंटन

6100. श्री मोतीदाई शार. चौधरी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1978 में गुजरात को सीमेंट की कितनी मात्रा आवंटित की गई और कितनी मात्रा की मांग की गई तथा राज्य को वास्तव में प्राप्त हुई,

(ख) कम मात्रा में सीमेंट आवंटित करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) गुजरात सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1979 के प्रथम तिमाही के लिए सीमेंट की कितनी मांग की गई और राज्य को कितनी मात्रा में सीमेंट आवंटित किया जायेगा; और

(घ) गुजरात में सीमेंट की अत्यधिक कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) तथा (ख). वर्ष 1978 में गुजरात राज्य को आवंटित तथा भेजी गई सीमेंट की मात्रा दशानि वाली एक विवरण संलग्न है। यद्यपि वर्ष 1978 में गुजरात को भेजी गई मात्रा आवंटन से अधिक थी और राज्य को सम्पूर्ण मांग पूरी करना संभव नहीं हो सका है क्योंकि देश में सीमेंट की उपलब्धता सारे राज्यों तथा केंद्रीय विभागों की कुल मांग से कम है।

(ग) तथा (घ). राज्य सरकार की छः लाख मी० टन की मांग में से वर्ष 1979 की प्रथम तिमाही (जनवरी-मार्च, 1979) में 3.75 लाख मी० टन का आवंटन किया गया है। राज्यों को इस तिमाही के दौरान आयातित साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट की 25,000 मी. टन प्रतिरिक्त मात्रा का आवंटन भी किया गया। आगामी तिमाही अर्थात् अप्रैल-जून, 1979 में गुजरात को आवंटन में 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करने का निर्णय भी लिया गया है। इसके अन्तर्गत गुजरात को आवंटन 3.75 लाख मी० टन की अपेक्षा 4.12 लाख मी. टन हो जायेगा।

विषय

गुजरात राज्य को वर्ष 1978 में प्रत्येक तिमाही में विद्येगये स.मि.ट के ब्राबंटन तथा प्रेषित की गई मात्रा
दशानि वाला विवरण

लाख मी० टन में

प्रश्न	ब्राबंटन			
	मूल	तदर्थ	योग	प्रेषण
तिमाही 1/1978	3.750	..	3.750	3.75
तिमाही 2/1978	3.375	0.375	3.750	4.13
तिमाही 3/1978	3.375	0.375	3.750	3.87
तिमाही 4/1978	3.375	..	3.375	3.94
योग	13.875	0.750	14.625	15.69

Anti-national Activities of Foreign Missionaries in Tripura

6101. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports of anti-national activities of certain foreign missionaries operating in the State of Tripura;

(b) if so the steps Government propose to take to curb the anti-national activities of such missionaries;

(c) whether any report has been submitted by the Chief Minister of Tripura; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a)
There is at present no foreign mis-
sionary in Tripura.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Effect of the Reports of the Resignations of Central Ministers

6102. SHRI EDUARDO FALERIO:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that repeated reports in the recent past about resignations of Ministers of the Government of India have contributed to shake the confidence of the public in the Administration; and

(b) whether Government propose to frame a code of conduct to provide that Ministers who intend to resign should submit their resignation to the Prime Minister in writing and should also inform Government at the earliest opportunity in keeping with principle of Ministerial responsibility to Parliament?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Reports in the press about resignations of Union Ministers are invariably speculative. In a democracy Press cannot be restrained from publishing such reports. Nor does Government think that such reports tend to shake the confidence of the public in the administration.

(b) A well established convention requires that a Minister who wishes to resign submits his resignation in writing to the Prime Minister. It is not, therefore, considered necessary to frame any Code of Conduct for this purpose.

Discontinuation of Central Subsidy Scheme

6103. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to discontinue the Central Subsidy Scheme for promoting industrialization of backward areas;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the proposed discontinuation and whether it would not adversely affect backward regions; and

(c) whether Government do not feel that it is necessary to extend the Central Subsidy Scheme to more growth centres in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A National Committee on Backward Areas has recently been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, formerly Member Planning Commission to examine various concepts of backwardness underlying the definitions in use for present policy purposes and recommend the criteria by which backward areas should be identified. The recommendations of this Committee are awaited.

Alleged Mismanagement in Amal Paper Mill

6104. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the 'Janyug' dated the 8th January, 1979 published from Delhi about the mismanagement in the Amal Paper Mill; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government so far for taking over the mill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). As there has been, and is likely to be, a fall in the volume of production of M/s. Orient Paper and Industries Ltd., Amali (Madhya Pradesh) and as it being managed in a manner detrimental to the industry and to public interest, Government has appointed a Committee on 27-3-1979 under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to make an investigation into the circumstances of the cases and submit a report to the Government.

Facilities to Freedom Fighters and their Families

6105. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide some more special facilities to the Freedom Fighters and their families in connection with the reservation of seats in the Educational institutions, reservation in the employment issuing licences for Petrol Pumps, Cooking Gas Agencies and also tourist permits, etc.;

(b) whether Government have made some provision in the budgets of different Ministries for the economic development of the Freedom Fighters and their families;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact that due to some technical difficulties a large number of real freedom fighters specially in the rural areas face difficulties in availing the benefits of Political Pensions and other facilities; and

(d) if so, the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The nature of technical difficulties have not been spelt out. However, before availing the benefit of Central pension as a freedom fighter, every applicant has to fulfil the eligibility conditions laid down in the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme 1972. In case such a person is unable to produce acceptable evidence, such as co-prisoner's certificate. After pension is sanctioned, if any person finds any difficulty in actual drawal of his pension through the treasury, his representation will lie to the district authorities concerned.

The responsibility for the grant and execution of relief and rehabilitation facilities to the freedom fighters is primarily that of the State Governments.

Communication Facilities in Tribal Border Areas

6106. **SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the observation made by the Prime Minister during his last visit of the North Eastern States that the lack of communication facilities was the main hurdle in the development of the backward tribal border areas of Meghalya, Mizoram, Manipur Arunachal and Nagaland, and special emphasis has been laid on road development in these States under their respective annual plans for 1979-80;

(b) if so, the financial provision made for such scheme in each of the State Annual Plans;

(c) the details of the scheme, indicating the length of additional roads to be laid; and

(d) the number and percentage of villages in each of these States not connected with roads as at present and how many of them would be provided with proper road connections under the annual plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Outlays for roads in 1979-80

	Rs. lakhs
Meghalaya	550
Mizoram	400
Manipur	557
Arunachal Pradesh	600
Nagaland	640

In addition to the above outlays, road programmes will be supplemented under NEC (Rs. 1000 lakhs) and Border Roads organisation.

	Kms.
Meghalaya	150
Mizoram	144
Manipur	160
Arunachal Pradesh	120
Nagaland	154

(d) Attempt is being made to collect the information.

Influx from Bangladesh to the Neighbouring States

6107. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:**
SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH:
SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since considered it necessary and desirable to take up the issue of increasing numbers of Bangladeshi Nationals into the neighbouring States like Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya and West Bengal;

(b) whether a proposal of this nature has since been communicated to Government by N. E. C. (North Eastern Council); and

(c) if so, steps taken in this direction and result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). The Government of India has been seized of the problem. This matter was discussed in this House on the 19th March, 1979, in response to a Calling Attention Notice and was also the subject matter of a Starred Question No. 59 which was answered in this House on the 22nd February, 1979. For variety of reasons illegal infiltration has been going on since the partition of the country from Bangladesh erstwhile East Pakistan) into the neighbouring States like Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya and West Bengal. To consider adequacy of existing measures and to examine what further steps are necessary to check infiltration, the Chairman of the North Eastern Council held a meeting on the 14th February, 1979, with the Chief Ministers/Ministers concerned of the North Eastern States as well as the Administrators of the Union Territories of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. Suggestions which emerged out of the meeting are under examination.

Government of India has, however, being taking steps to check such infiltration. Patrolling along the international borders has been intensified and strict vigilance is being maintained along our borders. As and when infiltrators are intercepted or detected, they are pushed back. Certain administrative measures including the application of the

Foreigners Protected Areas orders 1958 and the Foreigners Restricted Areas Order, 1963, has been taken to check illegal infiltration into the States. The Government of India have also sanctioned some staff for Assam, Meghalaya, West Bengal and Tripura for locating, identifying and deporting the Bangladesh infiltrators. The matter has also been taken up with the Government of Bangladesh.

Integral Articulated Bus-Ikarus 281

6108. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an integral articulated bus-Ikarus 281 has recently been handed over to the Delhi transport Corporation for evaluation tests;

(b) if so, whether it has already undergone similar tests in Bombay for a fortnight; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). Trials were conducted of the IKARUS Integral coach Model-281 by the Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking and the Delhi Transport Corporation. In Delhi the trials were conducted in the second fortnight of February 1979 and in Bombay in the second fortnight of January 1979. Tests are in progress with reference to several parameters like passenger earnings, operational and maintenance costs fuel consumption, cost, profit and passenger conveniences. Tests are still to be carried out in Chandigarh, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Madras, after which it would be possible for the requisite data to be collected for the evaluation of the vehicle under operational conditions prevailing in India.

Proposed fast by Acharya Vinoba Bhave on ban of Cow Slaughter

6109: SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
GUPTA;

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH
CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the statement made by Shri R. R. Diwakar stating that Acharya Vinoba Bhave will go on fast from 22nd April, if legislation banning cow slaughter is not enacted by then in Kerala and West Bengal;

(b) if so, have Government contacted Acharya Vinoba Bhave and the concerned State Governments; and

(c) if so, what is their reaction?

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

(b) Earlier the Prime Minister had written to the Chief Ministers of Kerala and West Bengal with a view to persuading them to impose total ban on cow slaughter. It has been decided in a meeting held on the 2nd April, 1970 with the Leaders of the Opposition Parties, presided over by the Prime Minister, that a delegation headed by the Minister of Home Affairs including Leaders of Opposition Parties should call on Acharya Vinoba Bhave and persuade him not to undertake this fast.

(c) According to the reply received from the Chief Minister, West Bengal and the Government of Kerala they have regretted their inability to enact a legislation for a complete ban on cow slaughter on the ground that it is likely to be counter-productive to the animal husbandry programme, that there is a substantial section of population in these States whose dietary habits will be affected by such a total ban and that such a total ban may become a sensitive issue.

Statistical Investigators not included in Feeder Panel for Grade IV of I.S.S.

6110. SHRI SARAT KAR:
SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Statistical Investigators (Class II posts) working in Ministry of Defence (ASO) were not included in the first feeder panel prepared by Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in the year 1968 for promotion to Grade IV of ISS, whereas persons holding similar appointment in other participating Ministries/Departments were included in this panel;

(b) if so, what remedial steps have been taken by the Department of personnel and Administrative Reforms to accord justice to the affected individuals of Ministry of Defence (ASO); and

(c) the time by when the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms will be able to finalise the fate of the affected employees as already ten years have elapsed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The first Select List for promotion to grade IV of the ISS was prepared from out of persons who had completed 4 years in feeder posts as on 31-12-1966. As the posts of statistical Investigators in the Army Statistical Organisation were recognised as feeder posts only in December, 1967 the incumbents of such posts were not considered for inclusion in the first Select List.

(b) and (c). Action has already been initiated to prepare a further Select List of 20 names for promotion to Grade IV of the ISS in consultation with the U.P.S.C. The claims

f Statistical Investigators of the Army Statistical Organisation will also be considered for inclusion in the Select List. Exports are being made to being out the Select List as early as possible.

Conclusions of Seminar on Criminal Law

6111. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the main conclusions of the Criminal Law Seminar organised by the Indian Law Institute and the University Law College Dharwar, presided over by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India; and

(b) the action that has been initiated by Government on the suggestions made by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in this Seminar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Indian Law Institute, the Seminar on Criminal Law organised by the Indian Law Institute in collaboration with the University of Karnataka held at Dharwar from December, 18 to 21, 1978 was not presided over by the Chief Justice of India. He, however, did address the participants at the Valedictory Function of the Seminar. He spoke extempore and no record of his speech was kept. The primary purpose of organising the Seminar was to provide a kind of continuing legal education to the young law teachers through exchange of papers written by participants and exchange of ideas amongst them. The views expressed at the Seminar were so diverse, and the time available was so short, that in the nature of things it was not possible to arrive at a consensus on the various suggestions made in the papers and during the discussions.

नीपाल टैक्सटाइल मिल द्वारा कपड़े का बेचा जाना

6112. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री 16 अगस्त, 1978 के तारिकित प्रश्न संख्या 437 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) न्यू भोपाल टैक्सटाइल मिल ने जनवरी, 1976 से अक्टूबर, 1978 तक किस-किस फर्म को कितनी मात्रा में किस किस का धीर कितने मूल्य का घे कपड़ा बेचा ;

(ख) क्या फर्मों को कुछ राशि प्रथिम जमा करनी पड़ती है धीर यदि हां, तो किन्नी धीर निगम व्यापारियों पर क्या शर्तें लगाता है धीर क्या कुछ व्यापारी निगम से बड़ी मात्रा में कपड़ा खरीदते हैं धीर इसे स्वयं ही बेचने का प्रयास करते हैं धीर यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को इसका पता है धीर ऐसे व्यापारियों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) उन व्यापारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने निगम से उक्त अवधि में घे धीर परिष्कृत कपड़ा खरीदा था परन्तु उठाया नहीं धीर इसके परिणामस्वरूप निगम को कितनी हानि हुई ; धीर

(घ) ऐसे व्यापारियों के नाम क्या हैं धीर संख्या क्या है धीर क्या इन व्यापारियों को कोई छूट दी गई थी धीर यदि हां, तो ऐसे व्यापारियों को कितनी छूट दी गई ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजयश्री प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जनवरी, 1976 से मार्च, 1978 तक की अवधि की जानकारी अतारिकित प्रश्न संख्या 7460 व 9827 क्रमशः 19-4-1978 व 10-5-1978 के बारे में दिए गए भाववाचनों को पूरा करने हेतु संसद के पुस्तकालय में रखी जा रही है। अभाव से पता चला है कि सूचना इकट्ठी करने में लगे परिश्रम की तुलना में वे परिणाम नहीं निकले हैं जो इससे निकलने चाहिए थे।

(ख), (ग) धीर (घ). निगम के वार्षिक हितों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाले बिना कितनी जानकारी देना अनहित में होगा वह ही जाएगी धीर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

कल्याणमल मिल को हुई हानि

6113. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री 16 अगस्त, 1978 के तारिकित प्रश्न संख्या 437 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1976 से अक्टूबर, 1978 तक कल्याणमल "कल्याणमल मिल" में कितना-कितना नुकसान हुआ धीर नुकसान होने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त मिल में वाष्पता प्राप्त बुनियात के बड़ी संख्या में प्रतिष्ठित-

सहस्रगण केवल हाजिरी लगा कर वेतन प्राप्त करते हैं और फौजरी में कोई काम नहीं करते हैं और क्या काफी समय तक मशीनों पर काम न करना और मिल के बाहर किसी अन्य काम करते रहना मिल को हुए घाटे के मुख्य कारणों में से एक है; और

(ग) क्या यूनियन द्वारा कुछ लूम लगाये जाने और तीन पारियों धारमन किये जाने के बारे में प्रबन्धकों के साथ किया गया करार तोड़ दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो वस्त्र उद्योग निगम ने गैर कानूनी ढंग से करार तोड़े जाने के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है और इस प्रकार तोड़े गये अन्य करारों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनमें निगम को हानि उठानी पड़ी है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्दी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जनवरी, 1976 से अक्टूबर, 1978 की अवधि के लिए मोनस को छोड़कर लूम तथा हानि (अंतिम) के बपेवार आंकड़े निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

वर्ष	लाभ/हानि (अंतिम)
	(लाख रुपयों में)

जनवरी-दिसम्बर, 1976 . — 133. 21

जनवरी-दिसम्बर, 1977 . — 106. 51

जनवरी-अक्टूबर, 1978 . — 71. 24

हानि के मुख्य कारण पुरानी मशीनरी होने के कारण उत्पादन कम होना, मजदूरों की संख्या अधिक होना, बिजली में कटौती तथा बिजली का बार-बार खराब हो जाना आदि हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

बिबरण

बनाई में लगे 4 करणों के लिए किये गये करार में से कर्मचारी प्रबंधकों के साथ किये गये करार में निश्चित शर्तें होते हुए बिना नोटिस दिये 26-4-1977 से लूम बंद में दो करणों पर कार्य करने लगे थे। प्रबंधकों ने कर्मचारियों/यूनियन को यह समझाने की काफी कोशिश की कि वे करार का उल्लंघन न करें और 4 करणों पर कार्य करें। इसके साथ ही श्रम न्यायालय से स्वयंन आदेश प्राप्त कर लिये गये थे। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने निर्णय के लिए मामला औद्योगिक कोर्ट को भेज दिया जो अभी बिचारधीन है।

अन्य करारों के ब्यौरे निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(क) सितम्बर, 1978 में कलाई विभाग में कर्मचारियों के करार में भी आई 3 साइड वाली कार्य प्रणाली का उल्लंघन करके 2 साइड की प्रणाली को अपना लिया।

उनके वेतन तथा महुंगाई बढ़ते को उसी के अनुपात में कम कर दिया गया है और मानके को औद्योगिक न्यायालय में भेजा गया। बाद में कर्मचारियों ने 10 दिसम्बर, 1978 से औद्योगिक न्यायालय के निर्णय के फलस्वरूप 3 साइड वाली कार्यप्रणाली को अपना लिया था।

(ख) 1 फरवरी, 1979 को प्रोसेसिंग विभाग में स्टैंटर पर कर्मचारियों ने अधिक वेतन की मांग करके प्रज्वलित करार का उल्लंघन करके हड़ताल कर दी थी। प्रोसेसिंग विभाग में 20 दिन तक हड़ताल चलती रही और वह अपना शर्त के वापस ले लो गई थी और 21 फरवरी, 1979 से सामान्य रूप से कार्य होने लगा। उत्पादन में हानि होने के अलावा हड़ताल ने आर्थिक रूप से मिल के कार्य में बाधा डाली। उपर्युक्त को छोड़कर काफी हद तक करारों का और कोई उल्लंघन नहीं हुआ जिसके परिणामस्वरूप मिल को काफी हानि हुई।

बुरहानपुर ताम्रो मिल्स द्वारा वस्तुओं का बेचा जाना

6114. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री 16 अगस्त, 1978 के तारिकत प्रश्न सं० 437 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बुरहानपुर ताम्रो मिल्स ने जनवरी, 1976 से अक्टूबर, 1978 तक कुछ फर्मों को बहुत सी वस्तुएँ जैसे मिल का बना धागा, कपड़ा, कटपौस, कटिम्स तथा अन्य बेकार मशीनों, अप्रसिद्ध आदि बेची है और यदि हां तो प्रायिक वर्ष बेची गयी ऐसी वस्तुओं का मूल्य क्या है तथा ये वस्तुएँ किन फर्मों को बेची गयीं ;

(ख) उन फर्मों के नाम क्या है जिनसे बेची गयी वस्तुओं का भुगतान अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है तथा ऐसी राशि कितनी है और यह राशि कब तक वसूल कर ली जायेगी और वे वस्तुएँ सामान्यतया किन शर्तों पर बेची जाती हैं ; और

(ग) क्या दोषी फर्मों को राशि वसूल करने के लिये कोई नोटिस दिये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो कितनी बार और कितनी फर्मों के विरुद्ध मुकदमों दायर किये गये हैं और ऐसे मुकदमों की संख्या कितनी है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्दी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) अधिकारिता जानकारी उन विलों में प्राप्त है जो दिनांक 19-4-78 और

10-5-78 को पूछे गये प्रश्न संख्या क्रमशः 7460 और 9827 संबंधी भाषासभों को पूरा करने हेतु संसद पुस्तकालय में रखी जायेगी। यह समझा गया है कि इस जानकारी को एकत्र करने में लगने वाले परिश्रम के अनुकूल फल नहीं निकलेगा।

(ख) तथा (ग). जानकारी, जिस सीमा अनहित में होगी तथा निगम के वाणिज्यिक हित के प्रतिकूल नहीं होगी, एकत्र की जाएगी और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

बुरहानपुर तापती मिल्स द्वारा कपड़े की बिकी

6115. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री 16 अगस्त, 1978 के तारार्कित प्रश्न संख्या 437 के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1976 से अक्टूबर, 1978 को प्रवाह के दौरान वर्ष बार, महीने बार, और पार्टीवार, मॉस में बुरहानपुर तापती मिल्स द्वारा धरेलू उपयोग में आने वाला कपड़ा और निर्यात किया जाने वाला कपड़ा अलग-अलग कितनी मात्रा में, कितने मूल्य का और किस किसम का बेचा गया था,

(ख) निर्मात किये जाने वाले कपड़ों के बारे में निगम को तारीख बार और पार्टीवार कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया था, कितनी राशि का भुगतान अभी किया जाना है और इस भुगतान की बसुली के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, क्या कुछ राशि के भुगतान बढ़े खतरे में डाल दिये गये हैं, यदि हाँ, तो पार्टीवार इसकी राशि कितनी है,

(ग) क्या एम० पी० एन० टी० सी० को निर्यात प्रयोजनों के लिये कुछ ऐजेंसियों को बेचा गया कपड़ा वासप लेना पड़ा था अथवा यह कपड़ा बेचा नहीं जा सका था अथवा पार्टी इसके लिये भुगतान नहीं कर सकी थी, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो पार्टीवार इस प्रकार कितना कपड़ा वासप लिया गया था और क्या इस पर 6% प्रतिशत की छूट की अनुमति दी गई थी, यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक मामले में इस कारण निगम द्वारा कितनी राशि धरा की गई थी।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) अधिकांश जानकारी उनवास्तुओं में प्राप्त है जो दिनांक 19-4-1978 और 10-5-1978 को पूछे गए प्रश्न सं० क्रमशः 7460 तथा 9827 संबंधी भाषासभों को पूरा करने

हेतु संसद के पुस्तकालय में रखे जायेंगे। यह पाया गया है कि इस जानकारी को इकट्ठा करने में विहित प्रयास प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामों के अनुरूप नहीं होंगे।

(ख), (ग) तथा (घ). जानकारी जिस सीमा तक अनहित में होगी तथा निगम के वाणिज्यिक हित के प्रतिकूल नहीं होगी, एकत्र की जाएगी और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Men and Material for Narora Atomic Power Station

6116. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the main materials to be consumed by Narora Atomic Station in Bulandshahr District of Uttar Pradesh and whether all of them will be available within the country or some of them will have to be imported from abroad;

(b) how many people will get employment in this Atomic Station when completed; and

(c) what advantages will be derived by the nation from Narora Atomic Station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) While cost of the equipment and material required for construction will be indigenous, some special raw material, specialised equipment and components shall have to be imported. Fuel required for the Station will be fabricated from natural uranium which is available in the country. Heavy water required as moderator and coolant is also expected to be met from indigenous production.

(b) The station, when operational, will employ about 1500 persons.

(c) On commissioning, the two units at Narora will generate 470 MW of electrical power, and will bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the state of U.P. and North-eastern Regional Electrical system.

Giving of Atomic or Electronic know-how to foreign Countries

6117. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country is giving atomic or electronic know-how to foreign countries;

(b) if so, what are details of those know-how and which countries are taking it; and

(c) what advantages our country is getting by imparting such know-how to foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Under the bilateral cooperation agreements with friendly countries in the field of peaceful utilisation of atomic energy or electronics there has so far been no transfer of technology.

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

बिस्कोस फायबर का प्रयोग करने से कपड़ा मिलों को छूट

6118. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या कपड़ा मिलों को 10 प्रतिशत बिस्कोस फायबर के अनिवार्य उपयोग से छूट देने, रुई का स्टॉक करने की समय सीमा को बढ़ाने, और उत्पादन से सीधे रुई प्राप्त कर के लिए मिलों को अधिमार्ग व्याज दरों पर ऋण देने के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय किये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन सभी निर्णयों पर की गयी कार्यवाही का अ्यौर क्या है और ऐसी कार्यवाही कब की गई ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगद्वज प्रसाद बाबू) : (क) तथा (ख). सरकार ने मिलों द्वारा कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत 1 गैर सूती रेशों के इस्तेमाल किए जाने संबंध लगाए गए प्रतिबंध को वापस ले लिया है। मिलों द्वारा रखे जाने वाले रुई के अंतर स्वीकृति सीमा भी बढ़ा दी गई है। भारत रिजर्व बैंक से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार प्र की सीमाओं में भी उचित समंजन किया है ताकि बड़ी हुई स्टॉक सीमा का पता किन्तु व्याज की दरों में कोई परिवर्तन किया गया है।

भारतीय रुई निगम द्वारा कपास का खरीदा अलग

6119. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) भारतीय रुई निगम ने वर्ष 19 में है कपास की कितनी गांठे लाजों में, खरीदनी ?

(ख) अब तक कपास की कितनी राज्यवार, खरीदी जा चुकी है और शेष कब तक खरीदी जायेगी; और

(ग) किसानों को कपास का उचित दिलाया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई और क्रियान्वित की गई योजना का (अ्यौर क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगद्वज प्रसाद बाबू) : (क) भारतीय रुई निगम विचार है कि वह वर्ष 1978-79 के कपास मौसम में लगभग 15 लाख रुई की खरीद करे।

(ख) भारतीय रुई निगम ने अब तक 7. लाख रुई की गांठों की खरीद की है जिसका राज्य अ्यौर निम्न प्रकार है :-

राज्य	खरीदी गई मात्रा (लाख गांठों में)
पंजाब	1.94
हरियाणा	0.77
राजस्थान	1.03
महाराष्ट्र	0.61
मध्यप्रदेश	0.77
गुजरात	1.21
झारखण्ड	0.34
कर्नाटक	0.38
तमिलनाडु	0.33
	7.38

सभी कई उत्पादन राज्यों में कई की और अधिक खरीद की जा रही है तथा यह सब तक की जाती रहेगी जब तक संबंधित राज्य में इस फसल का मौसम रहेगा ।

(ग) सरकार ने उचित स्तर पर कई के मूल्यों को बनाए रखने का मुनिश्चय करने हेतु निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं :—

(क) भारतीय कई नियम की भूमिका को बढ़ाना और कई का बकर स्टॉक बनाने व राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र नियम की मिलों को कई की बिक्री करने हेतु नियम द्वारा देश में बड़े पैमाने पर खरीद करना ;

(ख) संशोधन करके मिलों की बंधार सीमा को बढ़ाना ;

(ग) देशी कई उत्पादकों का अहित करके विदेशों से कई का आयात न करने का निर्णय लेना ;

(घ) पुराने बंधार वाली कई सहित 3.5 लाख गांठों के बराबर स्टेपल कई का निर्यात करना ;

(ङ) बंगाल देशी कई, मुलायम कई की छिजन तथा येल्तो-निफिगस का निर्यात करना ;

(च) सूती वस्त्र मिलों द्वारा 10% मानव निर्मित रेशे का उपयोग करने संबंधी कानूनी शर्त को हटाना ;

(छ) विसकोस स्टेपल रेशे पर आयात शुल्क लगाना तथा देशी स्टेपल रेशे पर लगने वाले उत्पादन शुल्क को बढ़ाना ।

Giving subsidy to Karnataka

6120. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJA-RY: Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced a scheme of giving grant/subsidy for new industries established in industrially most backward districts;

(b) if so, whether Karnataka Government have identified 40 talukas as most backward and submitted this proposal to Central Government for approval; and

(c) if so, Government's decision on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Under the Scheme of Central Investment Subsidy industrial units set up in selected backward districts/areas are eligible to an outright grant/subsidy.

(b) and (c). Raichur, Mysore and Dharwar districts of Karnataka have been selected for the purpose of Central Investment Subsidy Scheme. Recently, the Government of Karnataka has submitted a proposal for declaring 40 taluks of 19 districts as eligible for investment subsidy, instead of 3 districts as at present. It has not been possible to agree to this proposal, because it represents a deviation from the decision of the National Development Council Committee, on the basis of which the selection of districts/areas for Capital Investment Subsidy benefit has been made.

Government have recently constituted a National Committee on Backward Areas under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, Member, Planning Commission to examine the validity of the various concepts of backwardness underlying the definitions in use for present policy purposes and recommend the criteria by which backward areas should be identified.

The Committee is expected to submit its Final Reports by 31st December, 1979.

A view on the modification of the present subsidy scheme would be taken after the recommendations of this Committee become available.

Manufacture of Card Board Boxes

6121. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that WIMCO has now announced its intention in the Annual

Directors' Report for the year 1977 to manufacture Card Board Boxes and market those to consumers at 20 paise per box; and

(b) whether Government propose to take any steps to ask WIMCO to reduce its wholesale rates to the level of the rates of cottage sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) In their Annual Report for the year 1977, M/s. WIMCO have stated that the company has installed a machine at Amarnath for the manufacture of printed card board skillets which will result in saving of soft wood. They have also stated that as card board is more expensive than wooden veneers, the new match boxes will have to be marketed at a somewhat higher price.

(b) No, Sir.

Call for Tenders for purchase of controlled Cloth for N.T.C.

6122. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had called for tenders with regard to the purchases of controlled cloth from N.T.C. Mills and as well as mills in private sectors;

(b) if so, the names of the mills whose tenders were accepted;

(c) how much controlled cloth was purchased from NTC mills and mills in private sector during the course of the year; and

(d) what was the amount of subsidy paid to the NTC Mills and mills in private sector towards the purchase

of controlled cloth during the course of the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). Under the new controlled cloth scheme in operation from 1st October, 1978, 100 million sq. metres of controlled cloth is to be procured every quarter from National Textile Corporation Mills as well as from private sector mills and distributed through National Cooperative Consumers' Federation. The operational arrangements envisage assignment of specific quantities for production in National Textile Corporation Mills and procurement of residual quantities from private sector mills on the basis of bids, procurement prices, in any case, not exceeding production cost of National Textiles Corporation which themselves are subject to verification by the Finance Ministry. Any shortfall in the quantities offered by private sector mills is additionally assigned to National Textile Corporation Mills.

During the period October, 1979 to March, 1979, 40.25 million sq. metres of controlled cloth has been accepted from private sector mills on the basis of bids and 159.75 million sq. metres has been assigned for production in National Textile Corporation Mills. The names of the private sector mills are given in the statement attached. Since consumer is to be supplied controlled cloth at prices without any increase, the gap between consumer price levels and the procurement price levels is being covered by subsidy through National Cooperative Consumers' Federation. As on 31-3-1979, an amount of about Rs. 14.3 crores has been given to National Cooperative Consumers' Federation by way of reimbursement of subsidy to National Textile Corporation Mills and private sector mills in respect of procurement of controlled cloth from 1.10.1978.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Mill
1.	D.B.R. Mills, Secunderabad
2.	Anil Synthetics, Ahmedabad
3.	Elphinstone Mills, Bombay
4.	New Great Eastern Mills, Bombay
5.	New Swadeshi Mills, Ahmedabad
6.	Binod Mills Company Limited, Ujjain
7.	Shree Yamuna Mills, Baroda
8.	Khandesh Spinning & Weaving Mills Jalegaon
9.	Bangdaya Cotton Mills, 24 Parganas Panihati near Calcutta
10.	P.G. Textiles, Baroda
11.	R.S.R. Mohata Spinning & Weaving Mills, Hinganghat
12.	New City of Bombay Mills, Bombay
13.	Pulgaon Cotton Mills, Pulgaon
14.	Shri Shau Chhatrapati Mills, Kolhapur
15.	Pratap Mills, Amalner
16.	Narsinggirju Mills, Sholapur
17.	Jamshri Ranjitsingh Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Sholapur
18.	Shree Bansidhar Spg. & Weaving Mills, Ahmedabad
19.	Manjushri Textiles, Ahmedabad
20.	Mohini Mills, Calcutta
21.	Sri Vrajesh Textile Mills, Petlad (Gujarat)
22.	Birla Cotton Mills, Delhi.

Tractor Units facing Crisis

6123. **SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:**
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tractor units are facing crisis due to the tyre shortage;

(b) if so, how far this is true;

(c) what is the demand of tractors in the country;

(d) how many tractors were supplied to each farmer during 1978; and

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(e) how many tractors were allotted to each State during 1978 and 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The production of agricultural tractors has been stepped up considerably to meet the overall demand. In 1977-78, the production has been 40,948 nos. In 1978-79, the production has reached a level of 49,500 nos. upto February, 1979 as against 35,925 nos. during the corresponding period of the previous year. In view of this tempo of production, marginal shortages of tyres have been felt by some units. In order to remedy the situation, Government have allowed import of tyres on concessional rate of custom duty.

The overall demand of tractors during 1978-79 is estimated to be of the order of 52,000 and would be met by augmented production.

(d) and (e). The statutory control on distribution and sale of Agricultural Tractors is only in respect of three makes of tractors. No quota for different States has been fixed for these and several other makes of tractors. In terms of the Control Order, tractors under control are allotted in chronological order of the bookings made with the dealers. Other makes of tractors are sold according to commercial criteria.

During the year 1978, about 51,000 agricultural tractors were sold in the country by various tractor manufacturers, and the number estimated for January-March, 1979 is 12,000.

Solar heater developed by Indian Institute of Technology

6124. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of **SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a "Solar Heater" has been developed by scientists of Indian Institute of Technology;

(b) whether Government have verified the usefulness of this gadget, if so, with what result;

(c) whether this Solar Heater will be manufactured for commercial use and when; and

(d) what are the plans of Government to carry out research for utilization of Solar Energy for peaceful purpose and domestic use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE MINISTRY OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Research and Development for harnessing Solar Energy for variety of purposes is being undertaken under the auspices of the Department of science & Technology not only at the Indian Institute of Technology but also at other research organisations such as; the national laboratories, in public sector undertakings universities etc. The R&D work has resulted in the successful prototype development of solar heating devices viz., solar dryers for certain agricultural products and solar water and space heating systems for domestic and medium scale applications.

(b) Field testing of certain solar heating devices such as: solar dryers and hot water systems, is currently underway. Preliminary results are encouraging but more detailed studies are being undertaken to assess the techno-economic aspects.

(c) New technologies of this nature take considerable time before reaching the stage of commercialisation for extensive application, the latter being the objective.

(d) Utilisation of Solar Energy for a wide range of applications, with special emphasis on its use in rural areas, has been given high priority by Government. Organised Research and Development, with significant

financial inputs provided by the Department of Science and Technology (DST), have led to the successful prototype development of solar energy devices such as: Solar dryers for certain agricultural products; solar water and space heating systems for domestic and medium scale applications; solar-energised desalination plant; solar photovoltaic cells and modules etc.

2. Studies have been initiated for assessing the techno-economic feasibility of solar drying of a variety of agricultural and food products; as well as in Industry (particularly yarn drying and in chemical process industries). A project for design and development of a solar-powered Cold Storage Unit, using absorption refrigeration, nearing completion. Laboratory scale R&D work has successfully resulted in the fabrication of Solar Silicon Photovoltaic Cells and panels for direct conversion of Solar Energy into electricity. Further R&D work is planned in this area, especially to make photovoltaic systems cost-effective for application in rural areas (for community lighting, radio and TV, for obtaining drinking water supply and micro-irrigation). An experimental Solar Thermal Power Plant for generation of electricity has been installed jointly by BHEL and IIT (Madras) with technical cooperation from FRG. A project for the design, development, and fabrication of a solar-powered water pumping system is being undertaken by BHEL in collaboration with FRG. The programme of intensified R&D work in solar energy also covers laboratory scale experiments for development of Polycrystalline Solar Cells, MOS Solar Cells, selective coatings and paints for solar collector systems etc.

3. Various programmes are underway to explore the utilisation of agricultural residues or biomass to provide renewable energy resources for the future; here solar energy is made use of through photosynthesis and the

biological chain. Two international symposia were held recently on: (1) The Biological Applications of Solar Energy at Maduraig and (2) Marine Algae of the Indian Ocean Region at Bhavnagar. DST has constituted a National Steering Committee to examine, identify and formulate R&D programmes related to production of fuels from biomass. The Committee is looking into recommendations of these two international symposia and on research proposals related to microbial production of fuels from biomass. It is also studying proposals relating to the production and utilisation of energy crops.

Special Meeting of Planning Commission at Calcutta

6125. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have a special meeting of the Planning Commission in Calcutta for the proper appraisal of the socio-economic problems of the State of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, whether such meeting has since been held and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b) There is no intention of holding a special meeting of the Planning Commission in Calcutta. The Deputy Chairman and/or Members of the Planning Commission during their visits to the States, discuss the State problems with the State Governments. Recently the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission visited Calcutta and held discussions with the West Bengal Chief Minister and other Ministers.

Campaign against Cow Slaughter in West Bengal

6126. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the move by the Akhil Bharat Krishi Goseva Sangh to conduct a

campaign in West Bengal on the issue of Cow slaughter;

(b) if so, whether the matter was discussed in the last meeting of the leaders of the political parties represented in the Parliament and the Chief Minister called by the Prime Minister in December, 1978;

(c) whether Government of West Bengal and Kerala have already communicated their views regarding this campaign; and

(d) whether the Prime Minister would advise the Sangh to desist from such campaign in the larger interest of communal harmony and law and order in the State?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of imposing a total ban on cow slaughter was discussed in the meeting of the leaders of Opposition Parties and the Chief Ministers held on 17-12-1978 in New Delhi, which was presided over by the Prime Minister.

(c) The Governments of West Bengal and Kerala have already communicated their views regarding the imposition of a total ban on cow slaughter in the respective States.

(d) The Sangh is a voluntary organisation which is known for its non-violent approach. It is not felt that the Sangh would encourage violence or create a law and order problem. There is, therefore, no question of the Prime Minister advising them to stop their peaceful activities.

राज्यों को सीमेंट के कोटे में कमी

6129. श्री सुभाष ब्राह्मण : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार राज्यों को उनकी मांग के अनुकूल पर्याप्त सीमेंट सप्लाई नहीं कर रही है;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1978 में राज्यों का सीमेंट कोटा बढ़ा दिया गया था और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार राज्यों को उनकी मांग के अनुरूप सीमेंट का कोटा आवंटित करने का है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) तथा (ख) वर्ष 1978 की शुरुआत तिमाही (अक्टूबर-दिसम्बर) में जो राज्य बाढ़ग्रस्त नहीं थे, उनके आवंटन में 10 प्रतिशत की कमी की गई थी ताकि बाढ़ग्रस्त राज्यों के लिए आवंटन की प्रतिरिक्त व्यवस्था की जा सके जो राज्य बाढ़ग्रस्त नहीं थे, उन्होंने इस कटौती को स्वेच्छा से स्वीकार कर लिया था।

(ग) चूंकि सीमेंट की मांग सीमेंट की उपलब्धता से अधिक है, इसलिये फिलहाल सम्पूर्ण मांग को पूरा करना संभव नहीं है। किन्तु प्राथमिकी तिमाही (अप्रैल-जून 1979) में सीमेंट की संभावित प्रतिरिक्त उपलब्ध मात्रा को देखते हुए, सभी राज्यों के आवंटन में पिछली तिमाही की तुलना में 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि कर दी जाएगी।

मध्य प्रदेश की स्थापना के लिए अनुदान

6130. श्री सुभाष झाहुजा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार प्राविजासो जिलों के प्राथमिक रूप में पिछड़े हुये क्षेत्र घोषित किये हैं और इन जिलों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए अनुदानों हेतु प्रस्ताव भेजा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) उक्त प्रस्ताव में उल्लिखित जिलों की संख्या और नाम क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (ग). राज्य के मुख्य-मंत्रियों की राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् के निर्णय के अनुसरण में योजना आयोग ने रियायती जित्त की सुविधाएँ प्राप्त करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश में 36 जिले प्राथमिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े घोषित किये गये हैं। इन जिलों में से निम्नलिखित 18 जिले/क्षेत्र राज्य सरकार की जनजातीय उप-योजना के अन्तर्गत प्राप्ते हैं :-

क्रमांक	जिला	क्रमांक	जिला
(1)	बालाघाट	(6)	घार
(2)	बस्तर	(7)	होशंगाबाद
(3)	बेतूल	(8)	झाबुआ
(4)	बिन्धासपुर	(9)	खरगोन
(5)	छिन्नामंडा	(10)	मंडला

क्रमांक जिला क्रमांक जिला

(11)	मुरैना	(15)	शिवगंज
(12)	रायगढ़	(16)	सिधौली
(13)	रायपुर	(17)	सिवडी
(14)	राजमंदगांव	(18)	सुरजुआ

राज्य सरकार की जनजातीय उप-योजना में शामिल किये गये जिलों में से निम्नलिखित जिले/क्षेत्र 15 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता योजना पाने के भी हकदार हैं :-

क्रमांक	जिला	क्रमांक	जिला
(1)	बिलासपुर	(6)	रायगढ़
(2)	घार	(7)	रायपुर
(3)	झाबुआ	(8)	रतलाप
(4)	खरगोन	(9)	सिवडी
(5)	मुरैना	(10)	सुरजुआ

अक्टूबर 1975 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता योजना प्राप्त करने योग्य प्रतिरिक्त क्षेत्रों का चयन करने के लिये एक प्रस्ताव भेजा था। विचार करने के बाद योजना आयोग ने राज्य सरकार को सूचित किया कि राज्य में से प्राथमिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ या अन्यथा घोषित किये गये जिलों में से चुने जाने वाले जिलों/क्षेत्रों की संख्या के बारे में स्वीकृत मानदंडों से अलग हटना संभव नहीं होगा। अगस्त/सितम्बर, 1978 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता योजना के लिये बस्तर जिले तथा बिन्धा जिले के बसोया विकास खंड को शामिल करने के लिए प्रस्ताव भेजे थे किन्तु उन्हें स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि उनमें स्वीकृत मानदंडों के अलग हटना पड़ता।

Reservation in Promotion to Class I Posts

6131. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules regarding reservation in promotion are being followed in Class I posts up to the grade of Rs. 2250/-; and

(b) the number of persons promoted as per reservation rules during the last one year in the categories of posts in the range referred to above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a). In case of vacancies filled in promotion on the basis of seniority subject to fitness in all appointments to Group A, Group B, Group C and Group D (former Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV) services, there is reservation of 15 per cent and 7½ per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. But in case of those filled by selection, reservations at the above percentages extend only to the lowest rung of Group A (Class I) services/grades. In promotion by selection, to posts within Group A (Class I) which carry an ultimate salary of Rs. 2250/- per month or less (in the revised scale), there is no reservation but the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officers who are senior enough in the zone of consideration for promotion so as to be within the number of vacancies for which the select list has to be drawn, would be included in that list provided they are not considered unfit for promotion.

(b) The information will be collected from the various Ministries/Departments and laid on the Table of the House.

Facilities to Arrested Satyagrahis in Andaman Islands

6132. SHRI MANORANJAN BHASKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 62 Satyagrahis including women were arrested at Rangat, Andaman islands, 10.00 hrs. on 21st February, shifted for Mayabunder at 13.15 hrs. and reached at Mayabunder at 15.30 hrs. were not provided food either at Rangat or Mayabunder and all persons were asked to stay at open air space on muddy ground for 24 hrs. and detenus were compelled to make bed with jungle leaves and spent entire night in utter cold weather; and

(b) if so, what action Government contemplate to take against the responsible officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The Andaman and Nicobar Administration arrested 82 persons on 21-2-1979 when they were picketing at the gates of the Tensil and Block Development offices at Rangat and were not allowing the staff to attend to their official duties.

2. The arrested persons were provided food at about 12.00 hours by a local political party before they were sent at about 12.45 hours by a truck to Mayabunder which is about 75 Kms. from Rangat.

3. On arrival at Mayabunder at about 15.30 hours they were immediately produced before the Judicial Magistrate 1st Class. Since the arrested persons refused to go on bail or personal bonds, they were remanded to judicial custody till 7-3-1979. They were, however, released on 28-2-1979.

4. The undertrials were brought to the judicial lock-up at Mayabunder at about 17.30 hrs. Dinner was served to them immediately.

5. The undertrials were accommodated in the judicial lock-up building at Mayabunder. It is not true that they were asked to make beds with jungle leaves. Since bed sheets were not available to be given to such a large number of undertrials, tarpaulines were arranged and supplied to them.

Proposal to build a Powerful Nuclear Accelerator

6133. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to build a powerful nuclear accelerator; and

(b) if so, the details in respect of the feasibility, location, cost and utility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Committee has been constituted to go into the details.

Utilization of Funds for Research and Development

6134. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not utilising the funds provided for Research and Development during the year 1978-79;

(b) the reasons for not investing the funds provided in the Semi-Conductor Complex Ltd.; and

(c) what would be the impact of non-utilisation of the funds as above on the planning of various schemes and projects under this head?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a). Out of the total funds of Rs. 475 lakhs provided for R&D during the year 1978-79, a total of Rs. 80 lakhs could not be utilised for the following reasons:

(i) Projects with a total outlay of about Rs. 220 lakhs, for which an outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs had been ear-marked when the Annual Plan for 1978-79 was submitted, were either rejected or deferred by the Technology Development Council and the National Radar Council, the two subsidiary bodies of the Commission through which the Department of Electronics's R&D projects are undertaken.

(ii) Some of the requests for releases received from project

executing groups in both public sector companies, government laboratories and higher educational institutes during February/March 1979 are being held back for actual releases in April/May 1979 as it was certain that even if the money were released it would not be spent by March 31, 1979.

(iii) The scheme of liberalised import policy for R&D institutions under which the import can be done directly on OGL has been approved for only one year in the first instance. In view of this, for some of the projects, the project executives found it difficult to raise indents for the last three months of the financial year as the payments for all these have to be made within the financial year.

(b) Under-utilisation of funds on the Semiconductor Complex Ltd. has been due to the delays in the selection of the chief executive and the constitution of the Board of Directors, in the absence of which major investment decision could not be taken.

(c) R&D projects financed by the Department of Electronics are primarily based on the methodology of proposals being made to the Technology Development Council (TDC) and the National Radar Council (NRC), by public sector companies, government laboratories and higher educational institutions, in relation to Plan programmes and priorities which are widely disseminated. During 1978-79 it was found, as indicated in point (i) of the answer to part (a) of the question, that several of the project proposals received were not technically viable in the form in which they were made. However, their rejection in that form is not expected to have an adverse impact on technological development in electronics, because many of them are likely to be considered favourably

when they are made again after re-formulation on the basis of the recommendations of the concerned technical Working Group of the TDC or NRC. The work on the Semiconductor Complex Ltd, is expected to speed up after the appointment of the Chief Executive and the Board of Directors, which are expected to take place shortly.

Acquisition of Large Size Computer

6135. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details with regard to the proposed acquisition of a large size computer by the Computer Centre, for which provision has been made in the Estimates for the year 1979-80;

(b) whether the Government have called tenders for the same and finalised the purchase deal, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Computer Centre would be able to expand its services to areas beyond Delhi and its surroundings after the installation of the proposed large size computer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) A proposal to purchase a large size computer for the Computer Centre of the Department of Statistics to replace three Honeywell H-400 Computers installed in 1967 which have since become obsolete has been finalised

(b) Yes Sir, global tenders were floated and 20 offers were received. These were evaluated by a Special Committee appointed for the purpose. After careful consideration the Government have decided to purchase Burroughs B-3845 System.

(c) The new Computer will meet mainly the requirements of data processing of the Department of Statistics. Spare capacity, if any, will be made

available to other Government organisations, in and outside Delhi.

Doubling the Capacity of Public Sector Cement Plants

6136. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more cement to the deficit States is going made available with the doubling of the capacity of the public sector cement plants;

(b) if so, the deficit States to whom more cement will be supplied;

(c) what are the cement plants whose capacity has been doubled; and

(d) what is the amount of cement that will be made available to the States and with what date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The allocation of cement to the States is made by the Cement Controller according to overall anticipated availability of cement in the country and the requirements of the States concerned.

A number of Industrial licences/Letters of Intent have been issued for establishment of new units as well as substantial expansion of the existing units to increase production of cement in the country in the public as well as private sector. However, the additional production expected to be available from these plants will not be reserved for making additional allocations to deficit States only.

(c) In the case of following Public Sector Cement plants, the capacity is being increased to double or more of their existing capacity:—

(In lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the existing plant	Present capacity	Further capacity approved for expansion
1	U.P. State Cement Corp., Dalla (U.P.)	4.32	16.80
2	Mawmluchcherra Cement Ltd., Cherrapunji (Meghalaya)	0.84	2.00
3	Cement Corporation of India Ltd., Mandhar (M.P.)	2.00	1.80

(d). The total availability of cement during 1979 will be about 23.8 million tonnes (including 2 million tonnes imported cement).

U.N. Committee on Waste Recycling for Development

6137. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Nations have set up a Committee of experts to prepare a plan of action on study concerning "Waste recycling for development" to be submitted to the Advisory Committee at 25th Session of United Nations at Geneva during March 5 to 16, 1979;

(b) whether India was associated in the Committee;

(c) if so, the main features of the report;

(d) whether the recommendations of the Committee have been studied by the Indian Government and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to implement them in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a)

The Office Science and Technology in the U.N. had commissioned an expert group, the Chairman of which was an Indian in his personal capacity to prepare a report on "Waste Recycling for Development"; this was for discussion at the 25th Session of the U.N. Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology to Development held in Geneva from 5-16 March, 1979. The word "waste" here refers to residues of all types; principally agricultural and is not with reference to nuclear waste products.

(b) India was not associated in the official capacity.

(c) This report is still under consideration in the UN Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology to Development.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Curtailment of Production by Small Units

6138. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of Government's policy to encourage small units the measures formulated over the last nine months have been curtailing the growth of successful small units as they

are required to cut their production; and

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRAŞAD YADAV): (a) and (b). No, Sir. In order to promote growth of small scale units in the country, the Government have adopted several measures in the recent past. The number of items reserved for production in the small scale sector has been expanded to include 807 items. Steps have been taken to liberalise the flow of credit to the small scale sector, and the allocation of scarce raw materials like iron and steel to the small scale sector has been increased. Consequent upon liberalisation of the import policy, larger canalisation of additional imported raw-materials into the small scale sector has also taken place. As a result of these and various other measures being taken it is estimated that the growth of production in the small scale sector in the country in 1978-79 would be around 14 per cent.

Charter of Demands from Andaman and Nicobar Government Employees and Workers' Federation

6139. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state what steps have been taken to fulfil the 22 points Charter of Demands submitted by the President of Andaman and Nicobar Government Employees and Workers' Federation, Port Blair and Hinterland Sea-

men's Union, Port Blair about a year ago?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Andaman and Nicobar Government Employees and Workers' Federation had submitted a 22-point Charter of Demands in 1977 to the Andaman and Nicobar Administration. These demands were discussed at various levels on a number of occasions. As a result the Federation agreed to drop 14 demands and requested for the settlement of the remaining 8 demands. On these 8 demands also a settlement/understanding was reached between the Andaman and Nicobar Administration and the Federation leaders on 31-1-1979. Thereafter, the Federation leaders decided not to press for one more demand i.e. 'the policy of giving government work to the contractors'. Of the remaining 7 demands, 3 demands have already been settled at the level of the local Administration. The remaining four demands are under detailed examination and at various stages of consideration by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration/Government of India. The Hinterland Seamen's Union had not submitted any charter of demands.

Loss in Tractor Manufacturing Unit of Jessop and Company

6140. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether the Tractor Manufacturing Unit of Jessop India has contributed to heavy losses, delay in production and non-fulfilment of many tenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): No loss has been suffered by Jessop and Co. Ltd., in the sale of tractors, but there has been some delay in production during the current financial year due to problems encountered in the procurement of components from indigenous sources, shortage of power and unprecedented floods in the production unit of the Company. However, most of these problems have been largely overcome and deliveries have commenced.

Development of Small Scale Labour Intensive Units

6141. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to revive, promote and develop small scale labour intensive industrial units in the country on a priority basis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). In the Industrial Policy Statement of December, 1977 the major thrust is on development of small and cottage industries widely dispersed in rural areas and small towns. In pursuance of this policy several measures to promote and develop the growth of such labour intensive units have been taken. A

legislation for giving protection and encouraging the growth of small scale, village and cottage industries is under consideration. Steps for channelling additional credit to the small scale sector are being taken. The number of items reserved for production in the small scale sector is also being expanded from time to time. Marketing support, through greater purchase preference in the Government purchase programme, is also under consideration. District Industries Centres (DICs) are being set up all over the country as major instruments of administrative decentralisation and rural industrial development. The number of LICs is being progressively increased to cover the entire country.

Detention Acts by States

6142. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many State Governments have their own detention Acts to date; and

(b) the salient features of each of these Acts?

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

(b) Broad particulars are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Name of State	Title of Law	Date of notification	Purpose for which detention can be made	Maximum period of detention under the law
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Preventive Detention Act, 1970.	5-3-1970	For reasons connected with the security of State/maintenance of Public order/maintenance of essential supplies and services.	12 months.
2. Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Preventive Detention Act, 1970.	11-12-1970	For reasons connected with the security of State/maintenance of public order/maintenance of essential supplies and services.	3 months.
3. Uttar Pradesh	The Uttar Pradesh Ravindra Virodhi Tatwa Niwaran A bhinyam, 1970.	1971	For reasons connected with security of the State or disrespectful of objects of national veneration.	1 Year.
4. Jammu and Kashmir	The Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act, 1978.	8-4-1978 (a)	For reasons connected with the security of State/Maintenance of public order/maintenance of essential supplies and services.	12 months. In the case of a foreigner, period of detention can be extended if his expulsion from the State has not been made possible.
			(b) To regulate continued presence of a foreigner or to make arrangements for his expulsion from the State.	

Officers Involved in Emergency Excesses

6143. SHRI JYOTIRMOY ROSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that no action has been taken against most of the officers named or indicated by the Shah Commission for involvement in emergency excesses;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to the report of survey published by *Indian Express*, New Delhi dated the 5th February, 1979 under the caption 'No action yet against indicated officers' and

(c) if so, Government's detailed observation on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to the newspaper report cited.

It would not be correct to say that no action has been taken against most of the officers indicted in the three reports of the Shah Commission for involvement in emergency excesses.

The CBI has registered criminal cases against almost all the indicated officers, except those indicted for excesses in Haryana and Karnataka. These cases are under investigation. Disciplinary proceedings against these officers have been kept in abeyance for the time being.

The Government of Karnataka has informed that formal disciplinary proceedings will have to be instituted against the officers found guilty for alleged torture of Shri Lawrence Fernandes in Jail. They have decided to entrust the inquiry to the Vigilance Commissioner, who is an ex-Chief Justice of a High Court.

The Government of Haryana has appointed a Committee of officers to examine the recommendations of the Shah Commission of Inquiry with a view to suggest action which should be taken against the indicted officers.

Prevention of Drunkenness among Delhi Police Personnel

6144. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been brought to the notice of Government regarding the police personnel on duties found drunk;

(b) if so, the steps Government proposed to take to prevent drunkenness among the Delhi Police personnel; and

(c) whether any new scheme or guidelines or booklets have been supplied to the public to inform their superior officers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) There were 5 such complaints against 8 police personnel during 1978 and 1979 (upto 15-3-1979). Another 20 police personnel also came to notice of the senior police officers during the same period.

(b) and (c). Various steps have been taken to check drunkenness among the Delhi Police personnel. These include briefing of police personnel in the Sampark Sabhas, checking of the staff while proceeding on duty from Police Stations/Police lines, etc., severe action and departmental proceedings against those found drunk in public or on duty (*prima-facie* proof leads to suspension immediately), and surprise check by vigilance Branch. Secret information is also collected against officers/men alleged to be habitually drinking. The co-operation of the members of the

Thana Level Committee and the respectable persons of the area has also been sought in this regard.

Release of Scooters for Delhi

6145. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many Bajaj Scooters are being released by M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd. every quarter during the last one year for Delhi;

(b) whether they are required to allot at least 500 Bajaj Scooters every quarter for Delhi;

(c) whether for the last 9 months they have not released a single such scooter for Delhi and if so, reasons therefor.

(d) whether Government have received complaints that scooters are being sold in black market by the company itself, and if so, details thereof; and

(e) action proposed to be taken by Government in respect of regular supply of scooters to Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MATTI): (a): The information as reported by the manufacturers, regarding total number of Bajaj-150/ Bajaj-Super scooters delivered against public booking in Delhi during 1978, quarterwise, is given hereunder:—

January-March, 1978	1,298
April-June, 1978	510
July-September, 1978	821
October-December, 1978	680

(b) to (e) There is no statutory control on distribution and sale of scooters. The distribution is hence governed by the commercial criteria.

There is no quota fixed by the Government for distribution of a particular brand of scooter for any place. In so far as Bajaj makes of scooters are concerned, during the period of 8 months from July, 1978 to February, 1979 a total number of 1,402 scooters were delivered against public booking in Delhi.

No specific complaint has been received by Government regarding black marketing of scooters by the Company. Various other manufacturers are also marketing their scooters in Delhi including the public sector undertaking—Scooters India Ltd.—to meet the demand.

Setting up of Industries in Backward Area of Gujarat

6146. SHRI AMAR SINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in Gujarat State which are industrially backward;

(b) whether Government have any plan to introduce a scheme to uplift these industrially backward areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) 10 districts in Gujarat State viz., Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Broach, Junagarh, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha and Surendernagar have been declared as industrially backward to qualify for concessional finance facility.

(b) and (c). The following incentives are given by the Central Government for setting up industries in these districts:

(i) Concessional Refinance Scheme of Industrial Development Bank of India.

- (ii) Deduction in Income-tax.
- (iii) Consultancy for Technical Services.
- (iv) Registration of new units and expansion of existing units in respect of items, the production of which is otherwise banned in the country.
- (v) Interest Subsidy.
- (vi) Supply of machinery on concessional terms by the National Small Industries Corporation Limited.
- (vii) Special facilities for importing raw materials.

Out of these 10 districts, 3 districts viz., Panchmahals, Bharuch and Surendernagar are further eligible for Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme.

Plans for the development of districts are prepared by the State Government.

Setting up of Industries in Tamil Nadu

6147. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Tamil Nadu State which was once ahead of other States in Industrial development has been overtaken by the neighbouring States;
- (b) if so, what are the main reasons for the same;
- (c) what are the States which have surpassed the State; and
- (d) how many Industries have been set up in Tamil Nadu for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) According to the data available with the Government in regard to the central investment, number of industrial licences granted, number of schemes registered with the D.G.T.D. and the small scale units registered with the DC (SSI) it does not appear that the neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka or Kerala have overtaken Tamil Nadu in the field of industrialisation. At the same time, it should be noted that Government attach great importance to balanced regional development of the entire country, as stated in the Industrial Policy Statement laid on the Table of the House on 23-12-1977.

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

(d) During 1976-78, 121 Industrial Licences have been issued for setting up units in Tamil Nadu. The number of schemes pertaining to the State registered with the D.G.T.D. for the same period is 98. The number of small scale Industrial units registered with the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries for the same period are 11500.

Proposal for Development of Bihar

6148. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Planning Commission have submitted any detailed proposal for the development of Bihar in general and Purnea district in particular;
- (b) if not, the steps Government propose to take for the development of Bihar upto 1981; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAMAN): (a) to (c). The Five Year Plan for 1978-83 for Bihar along with other States is to be finalised in discussion with the State Government. It is for the State to allocate funds to the specially backward areas/districts of the State including Purnea District. Central Ministries supplement State's efforts by making allocations for special programmes/schemes for development of various categories of backward areas/districts.

Purnea district is covered by Special Programmes of Rural Development like SFDA, CAD, Special Programme on Animal Husbandry for small farmers/marginal farmers/agricultural labourers and Rural Artisans' Programme. 15 SFDA blocks have been selected for intensification of Rural Integrated Development Programme. This district is also eligible for concessional finance for the term-lending institutions and is included in the State's capital subsidy schemes.

Industrial Development of Purnea and Palamau

6149. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have any proposal for the development of Purnea and Palamau districts of Bihar (industrially backward districts) by establishing industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps to be taken for industrial development of these districts of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The Central Government do not have any specific proposal for setting up industries in

Purnea and Palamau districts of Bihar. However, industrial units set up in Purnea district are eligible for concessional finance from term lending institutions and those set up in Palamau district are eligible both for concessional finance from term lending institutions and for Central Investment Subsidy.

The Government of Bihar has included Purnea district under its own scheme of Capital Subsidy, under which 10 per cent outright grant on Capital investment in new units is granted and 15 per cent in case the units are based on locally available raw materials. Besides, 15 Blocks of Purnea and 21 Blocks of Palamau districts are included under the Integrated Rural Development programme. The list of these blocks is as follows:—

District	Blocks
Purnea;	1. Raniganj;
	2. Bhargama;
	3. Krityanandnagar;
	4. Barhara Kothi;
	5. Dharhara (Banman- khi);
	6. Narpaganj;
	7. Sikti;
	8. Dhamdaha;
	9. Purnea;
	10. Forbesganj;
	11. Kasba;
	12. Kursakanta;
	13. Bhawanipur;
	14. Rupaali;
	15. Araria.
Palamau;	1. Balumath;
	2. Hariharaganj;
	3. Lesliganj;
	4. Dhurki;
	5. Chattarpur;
	6. Chandwan;
	7. Manatu;
	8. Patan;
	9. Hussainabad;
	10. Panki;
	11. Bishrampur;

12. Chandri (Mahlaon);
13. Nagaruntari;
14. Piprakallan (Meral);
15. Daltonganj;
16. Ranka;
17. Bhavanathpur;
18. Manika;
19. Badhandi (Chainpur);
20. Barwadih;
21. Garhwa.

officers manning the DICs rests with the State Government. However, broad guidelines for recruitment and selection of DIC staff have been evolved in consultation with State Governments.

(c) The State Government had been requested to send report about the work done and progress achieved by each District Industries Centre. Report has been received in respect of 8 District Industries Centres. In these 8 Centres, 3089 entrepreneurs have been identified and 632 project profiles have been prepared. 2490 new units comprising 1710 artisan units and 780 small scale units have been established. The number of sick units assisted is 21. Credit facilities amounting to Rs. 108.37 lakhs have been arranged from the financial institutions and banks, and Secd Money amounting to Rs. 0.63 lakhs has been provided to 28 units. In addition Cash subsidy amounting to Rs. 903 lakhs has been provided to 321 units. This has resulted in providing employment opportunities to 8491 persons. Various forms of assistance like technical assistance, managerial training, provision of raw material has been made available to 509 units.

Posting of Staff in District Industries Centres, Bihar

6150. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether District Industries Centres in all districts of Bihar have started functioning and if so, whether proper and sufficient staff and officers have been posted there;

(b) whether proper cadre officers have been posted in all centres of Bihar in general and Purnea district in particular; and

(c) if so, the details of the works done and result achieved thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). All the 31 districts in the State have been covered under the District Industries Centres programme. Government of India have approved the appointment of one General Manager and seven Functional Managers in each District Industries Centre. However, the staffing pattern adopted by the State Government varies from 1 General Manager, 2 to 6 Functional Managers and upto 3 Assistant Managers in each of the DICs. In Purnea DIC, 1 General Manager, 2 Functional Managers and 2 Assistant Managers have been appointed. The selection of the

293 RS-7.

Government Officers Chargaheeted by CBI

6151. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government officers category-wise chargaheeted by CBI during 1978; and

(b) the names and departments to which they belong?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the

attached statement. As the cases are sub-judice, it will not be in the public

interest to disclose the names of the concerned officers.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	Government Servants chargesheet by CBI during 1978		
		Gazetted Officers		Non-gazetted Officers
		A	B	
1	Agriculture and Irrigation	1	..	1
2	Commerce, Civil Supplies & Cooperation	2	3	6
3	Communications	4	1	40
4	Defence	5	3	10
5	Education & Social Welfare	2	1	4
6	Energy	1	1	2
7	External Affairs . . . . .	..	..	1
8	Finance	3	6	14
9	Home Affairs	3	..	3
10	Information & Broadcasting . . . . .	..	4	..
11	Labour	1	..	7
12	Planning . . . . .	..	1	1
13	Railways	3	2	56
14	Shipping & Transport	1	1	..
15	Steel & Mines . . . . .	..	..	1
16	Tourism and Civil Aviation . . . . .	..	..	1
17	Works and Housing. . . . .	..	..	6
18	Department of Atomic Energy	1	..	2
19	Election Commission . . . . .	..	1	..
20	Union Territories	1	2	3
TOTAL		28	26	158

Setting up of a Paper Board

6152. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Paper Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV)

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Textile Institute in Tanzania

6153. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to assist Tanzania to set up textile institute in that country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MAJI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). There is no direct participation of the Government of India in the establishment of a Textile Institute in Tanzania. However, various offers including those from Indian firms are under consideration of the Government of Tanzania for implementation of the Project.

Defaulter Companies to supply Plants to various Projects

6154. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to draw up a list of large and medium industries which undertake to make arrangements to supply plants and

equipment for various projects but delay in the deliveries upsetting the commissioning schedules of priority sector projects like cement and fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the steps Government propose to take against the defaulter companies responsible for delayed commissioning of various projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. Based on periodic reviews of upcoming capacity in critical sectors, a list of DGTD units who default on delivery schedules is drawn up.

(b) Action in respect of such defaulting units is dependent on whether the units themselves are fully accountable or delays are due to reasons like industrial relations, power cuts, unavoidable input constraints, etc. In any case, DGTD maintains a close watch on such units and through effective monitoring has substantially contributed in reducing delays. As a precautionary measure, some of the units are placed on a "Problem List" which implies close monitoring and assistance to be provided to units where necessary. Their subsequent performance is also watched before removing the units from the Problem List.

Agreement with U.S.A. Firm for setting up of a Paper Factory at Karnataka

6155. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total overall production of paper in several factories, public and private;

(b) whether Mysore mills limited a joint sector company of the Karnataka Government has signed an agreement

to expand the newsprint expansion project with U.S. firm;

- (c) if so, the details of the same; and
(d) whether IDBI soft loan scheme will be extended to paper mills to prevent them from going sick for want of modernisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The total production of paper and paperboard in the country, during the year 1978 was 10 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c). M/s. Mysore Paper Mills have obtained a loan of US \$ 35 million from M/s. Chemical Bank, New York, in connection with their Newsprint Project. The loan is to be utilised for financing equipment imports for the Newsprint Project as also to meet part of the local costs for construction of the newsprint plant and for the optimisation of the mills existing facilities. Mysore Paper Mills have also entered into a contract with M/s. Bauer Bros. Co., USA, for import of pulping equipment.

(d) The need to extend concessional finance for modernisation of paper industry has been recognised but the details have not yet been finalised.

Imports for production of Tape Recorders

6156. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the value of components, parts and accessories imported by the industry during last two years for production of tape recorders; and

(b) whether any cash incentives and REP licences were granted to the industry during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC

ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Desperados on Rampage in Delhi

6157. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the "times of India" dated the 9th March, 1979 that in Delhi 10 Desperados armed with house breaking equipment and lethal weapons broke into a post office in Kalkaji Extension and decamped with about Rs. 2400 in cash and one insured parcel which contained wrist watches and 10 armed men were reported to have raided a house in Kureni village in the Narela area and three unidentified armed persons, travelling in a car, robbed two Mother Dairy Milk depot franchise holders in Hari Nagar and near Liberty Cinema;

(b) whether any investigations have been made into the above incidents; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The cases FIR No. 308 dated 7th March 1979 u/s. 395/397 IPC PS Kalkaji and case FIR No. 47 dated 7th March, 1979 u/s 395 IPC PS Narela have been registered with regard to the incident at Kalkaji and in Narela areas respectively. Both these cases are under investigation and every effort is being made to trace out the accused persons and to recover the stolen property. Two cases FIR No. 138 dated 5th March, 1979 u/s. 392/34 IPC PS Janak Puri and FIR No. 144 dated 6th March, 1979 u/s. 392/342

IPC PS Original Road have been registered with regard to the robbery at the Mother Dairy Milk Depot in Hari Nagar and near Liberty Cinema respectively. On 22nd March, 1979, the South District Police arrested a gang of six notorious robbers/dacoits who have confessed to the crime committed at the Mother Dairy Milk Depot at the two places mentioned above. The coins taken from the milk booths have been recovered from them. Further investigation are continuing.

बुनाई मशीनों का निर्माण करने वाली कंपनियां

6158. श्री हजाराय शम्भू : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बुनाई मशीनों का निर्माण करने वाली कंपनियों के नाम क्या हैं और क्या ये कंपनियां सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं और प्रत्येक वर्ष इनमें से प्रत्येक कंपनी द्वारा बनायी जा रही ऐसी मशीनों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या बुनाई मशीनों की मांग बहुत अधिक है और ये कंपनियां उन्हें कांते बाजार में बेच रही हैं;

(ग) क्या मांग अधिक होने के कारण इन कंपनियों ने गत दो-तीन वर्षों के दौरान उनकी कीमतें दुगुनी कर दी हैं; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) और (ग) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन मशीनों को सरकारी क्षेत्र में बनाने का है प्रथवा उनकी कीमतों पर नियंत्रण करने का है और इन मशीनों की लागत तथा बिक्री मूल्य का पता लगाने का है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शांता झाईति) : (क) मैसर्स सीमैक ग्रुप (इंडिया) प्रा० लि०, बम्बई, मैसर्स सुप्ता इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, बम्बई तथा मैसर्स मेटलवेज प्रा० लि०, बंबईग बुनाई मशीनों का निर्माण करते हैं तथा उनके उत्पादन की सूचना देते हैं। 1978 के दौरान उनके द्वारा प्रमनः 14134, 780 तथा 110001 बुनाई मशीनों का उत्पादन किया गया था। इन मशीनों के प्रतिरिक्त लघु क्षेत्र में भी कुछ एकक हैं जिनके बारे में बताया गया है कि वे बुनाई मशीनों का निर्माण कर रहे हैं। में सभी एकक और-सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग). बुनाई मशीनों की मांग बढ़ रही है। पिछले चार वर्षों में सीमैक बुनाई मशीन माडल डी-एक्स-2000 की कीमत बीरे-बीरे दुगुनी हो गई है। मैसर्स सीमैक ग्रुप एक दूसरे माडल का भी निर्माण कर रहे हैं, जो इसकी तुलना में सस्ती है। मांग की तुलना में उत्पादन कम होने के कारण लोकप्रिय बुनाई मशीनों की अधिक कीमतें लिये जाने की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है।

(घ) सरकारी क्षेत्र में बुनाई मशीनों के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। उत्पादन में वृद्धि तथा कीमतों कम करने के उद्देश्य से मामला प्रमुख निर्माताओं, मैसर्स सीमैक, ग्रुप जिनके उत्पाद मैसर्स सिमर सिनाई मशीन कंपनी द्वारा बेचे जाते हैं, के साथ उठाया गया है। इन मशीनों की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि करने की वृद्धि से इन मशीनों का निर्माण करने के लिए अन्य एककों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए भी उपाय किये गये हैं। एक से अधिक एकक द्वारा उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने से बढ़ती मांग की जायज मूल्यों पर पूरित हो सुनिश्चित किया जा सकता है।

श्री.आर.पी.एफ.के. जवानों को टाइटन स्केल पब्लिशित किया जाना

6159. श्री हजाराय शम्भू : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का सी० आर० पी० एक० के जवानों को टाइटन स्केल पब्लिशित देने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वीरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अर्ध-सरकारी, गैर-सरकारी और सरकारी क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण

6160. श्री हजाराय शम्भू : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में अर्ध-सरकारी, गैर-सरकारी और सरकारी क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक आधार पर विकास करने के बारे में कोई अध्ययन किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी स्वीरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगजित लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख). कोई विशिष्ट अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है। तथापि देश की समग्र अर्थ व्यवस्था के निष्पादन और निजी तथा सरकारी क्षेत्रों की वृद्धि को आर्थिक बजट-पूर्व आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण में, जो संसद के सम्मुख हर वर्ष प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, रिजर्व बैंक की मुद्रा और वित्त से संबंधित आर्थिक रिपोर्ट में तथा योजना आयोग द्वारा तैयार किए जाने वाले पंचवर्षीय और आर्थिक योजना दस्तावेजों में

बताया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन की राष्ट्रीय सेवा सांख्यिकी, निजी और सरकारी क्षेत्रों में वार्षिक उत्पादन, बचत और पूंजी निर्माण के अनुमान से संबंधित एक वार्षिक खेतर-पत्र भी प्रकाशित करता है।

Schemes submitted by each State for 1979-80

6162. SHRI DURGA CHAND:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme with outlay submitted by each State Government to the Planning Commission for the year 1979-80;

(b) the details of these schemes with outlay approved by the Planning Commission in respect of each State for 1979-80;

(c) what is the criterion followed by the Planning Commission in approving the states schemes;

(d) whether it is a fact that heavy curtailment has been made in respect of schemes of certain states; and

(e) if so, what are the details in respect of each State and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) Schemewise details of outlays furnished by States in presenting their Annual Plan proposals are extremely voluminous. Each State Plan has several hundred individual schemes. It is not feasible to reproduce the details of their proposals within the ambit of the reply to a Question. The annexed Statement, therefore, indicates the total Plan outlays proposed by the States.

(b) to (e). State Plan outlays have been finalised after discussions with the States. The total of State Plan outlays as approved by the Planning Commission amount to Rs. 5655.78 crores. Sector-wise outlays will be indicated by the States in their respective plan budgets. The outlays are determined keeping in view all the relevant factors including resource availability, the needs of the States and organisational and implementational capacities.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl Name of State No.	1979-80 outlay Proposed by State Government
1. Andhra Pradesh	57076
2. Assam	25652
3. Bihar	59964
4. Gujarat	46700
5. Haryana	23152
6. Himachal Pradesh	11088
7. Jammu and Kashmir	16800
8. Karnataka	48613
9. Kerala	37400
10. Madhya Pradesh	53535
11. Maharashtra	86699
12. Manipur	5777
13. Meghalaya	5928
14. Nagaland	5650
15. Orissa	39960
16. Punjab	28057
17. Rajasthan	49105
18. Sikkim	2079
19. Tamil Nadu	38290
20. Tripura	5519
21. Uttar Pradesh	128849
22. West Bengal	53072

Total : 822975

Shifting of Match Industry

6163. **SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government consideration to shift match industry exclusively for the cottage and village sector;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) by when the industry is to be shifted;

(d) to what extent the employment potential is likely to be generated; and

(e) the names of the multinational and large industrial houses which are engaged in the match industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) & (b). The Working Group on Khadi & Village Industries which has submitted its report to Government on 2-12-1978, has recommended that in the safety match industry, the production should be pegged for other sectors and additional capacity in village industries sector only should be created.

(c) This would be taken up in a phased manner, taking into account the demand projections, the capability and potential for progressive expansion in the village industry sector.

(d) The Working Group has estimated that the employment in the cottage match industry will increase from 0.24 lakh persons in 1977-78 to 1.67 lakh persons in 1982-83.

(e) M/s. WIMCO Limited are the only multinational company engaged in match industry.

Shifting of Shoe Industry from Multi-Nationals for Small Units

6164. **SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government consideration to shift shoe industry exclusively for the cottage and village sector;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) by when the industry is to be shifted;

(d) to what extent the employment potential is likely to be generated; and

(e) the names of the multinational and large industrial houses which are engaged in the shoe industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

(e) Messrs. Bata India Limited, a Company with 40 per cent non-resident equity and registered under MRTP Act and Messrs. Carona Sahu Company Limited, a Company registered under MRTP Act, are engaged in the shoe industry.

Children of I.A.S. officers getting into I.A.S. cadres

6165. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of sons and daughters of IAS Officers getting into IAS cadres has increased over the last ten years; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). Government do not maintain any statistical information regarding the sons and daughters of IAS Officers getting into IAS Cadres. The IAS etc. Examinations conducted annually by the Union Public Service Commission are open to all the citizens of India, irrespective of their race, descent profession, place of birth or residence, provided they fulfil the prescribed conditions of eligibility regarding age limit, educational qualifications etc. The sons and daughters of the IAS Officers who satisfy the prescribed eligibility conditions are not disqualified from appearing at the open competitive examinations conducted by the Commission.

For the purpose of appointment to the Indian Administrative Service they enjoy the same opportunities as other citizens of India.

Powerloom Industry

6166. SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to make a comprehensive study of the powerloom industry as recommended by the Estimates Committee recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): The Government of India have accepted the recommendation of the Estimates Committee to undertake a comprehensive study of the Powerloom Industry. The terms of reference and the composition of the Committee are being finalized.

Decline in Employment in Organised Sector

6167. SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of growth of employment in the organised sector had almost continuously declined from 4.1 per cent in 1972-73 to 2.5 per cent in 1976-77;

(b) if so, reasons for the same; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the employment growth rate during 1972-73 to 1976-77 was smaller than the rate of increase in industrial production and G.N.P. during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):

(a) to (c). A statement showing rates of growth in GNP, industrial production and employment in the organised sector for the period 1970-71 to 1977-78 is attached. It will be seen that growth in employment in the organised sector has fluctuated during this period. It was around 3.4 per cent in 1971-72 increased to 4.1 per cent in 1972-73 and declined to 2.4 per cent in 1973-74. Provisional figures for 1977-78 show that rate of growth in employment again increased to 3.4 per cent in that year. There does not seem to be any close relationship between year-to-year fluctuations in GNP, industrial production and employment in the organised sector.

Statement

Comparative Rates of Growth of GNP, Industrial Production and Employment.

(Per cent)

Year	G.N.P. at 1970-71 prices	Industrial Production as per 1970-100	Employment in Organised Sector
1971-72	1.6	4.8	3.4
1972-73	—1.1	4.0	4.1
1973-74	5.0	2.2	2.4
1974-75	0.8	2.6	2.0
1975-76	8.9	6.0	2.7
1976-77	1.6	9.5	2.7
1977-78	7.2	3.9	3.4

NOTE.—In the organised sector of the economy, while all establishments in the public sector and those non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 25 or more persons are covered under the provisions of Employment Exchange, (Compulsory, Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, the non-agricultural establishments employing 10-24 persons in private sector are covered on a voluntary basis.

SOURCE.—Economic Survey, 1978-79 published by the Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India.

Expansion of capacity of Atlas Cycle Industry

6168. SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atlas cycle industries is the biggest cycle manufacturing unit in Asia and had plans for expansion and diversification; if so, the nature of the same;

(b) the industrial licence granted in respect of above; and

(c) the present capacity of cycle production per annum together with the number exported and foreign exchange earned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):

(a) and (b). M/s. The Atlas Cycle Industries Limited, Sonapat, one of the leading manufacturers of bicycles in the country, hold an industrial licence for the manufacture of 7,00,000 nos. per annum of complete bicycles. They have also been granted a letter of intent in 1972 for effecting substantial expansion for the manufacture of complete bicycles by 3,00,000 nos. per annum.

(c) The required information is furnished below:

- (i) Present installed capacity for the manufacture of complete bicycles in the organised sector: 38.07 lakh nos. per annum

(ii) Export of bicycles:

Year	In Number	Foreign Exchange earned
	(In lakh nos.)	(Rupees in lakhs)
1973-74.	1.80	169.92
1974-75.	1.75	376.57
1975-76	2.34	618.07
1976-77.	2.70	624.00

Provision of Employment by Khadi and Village Industries

6169. SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the aggregate level of direct/indirect employment provided by Khadi and Village Industries as on January, 1978, together with the Budgetary provisions for Khadi and Village Industries during the first year of the Sixth Plan; and

(b) the over-all production of Khadi and Village Industries during 1977-78 and 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):

(a) Though the precise figures are yet to be received from the field agencies, it is estimated that total employment upto January, 1979 was 10.41 lakhs persons in Khadi and 16.23 lakh persons in village industries.

The details of the Budget provisions for 1978-79 in respect of development of Khadi and Village Industries are indicated below:—

Head	Figures in lakhs of Rupees
<i>Plan</i>	
Khadi Grant	1100.00
V.I. Grant	500.00
Khadi Loan	2775.00
V.I. Loan	12252.00
Subsidy towards interest on Loan	1000.00
S&T	73.25
<i>Non Plan</i>	
Administrative Expenditure	491.00
Renewal of past loans	845.20
House Building Advance	10.00

(b) The over-all production figures are as under:—

Year	Khadi	Village Industries
	(figures in crores of rupees)	
1977-78	64.89	192.54
1978-79. (Estimated)	76.60	213.96

Ex-mill Prices Stamp on Cotton Cloths

6170. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) why only ex-mill prices and duty are stamped on all cotton cloth without any scientific formula for stamping of the ex-mill prices;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that ex-mill prices are stamped arbitrarily by some industrialists;

(c) why consumers price is not stamped on the cotton cloth;

(d) what action has been taken by Government over the representations received by Government against the present stamping policy;

(e) is it a fact that Government have been assuring the people to examine this issue after a proper study since long; and

(f) if so, why no action has been taken so far on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):

(a) to (f). The price stamping scheme currently in vogue envisages stamping on each metre of the cloth the ex-mill price and excise. This scheme was introduced in the place of the earlier scheme for obligatory stamping of maximum retail prices on each metre of the cloth. The earlier scheme was found to be unsatisfactory, since many mills indulged in stamping unduly high prices and public had started equating maximum retail price with fixed retail price at any point of sale in the country. The present scheme enables the consumer to exercise his bargaining power on the basis of the knowledge of the ex-mill price and excise incidence. Divergence of ex-mill price and invoice price may not be ruled out in view of the fact that all manufactures need not be based on prior sales

contracts. Keeping in view all the complexities of the problem, the scheme currently in vogue is considered to afford a larger measure of consumer protection than in the alternatives.

बसबाड़ा दुर्गापुर प्राविभासी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये योजना में धनराशि नियत किया जाना

6171. श्री हीरा जाई : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बसबाड़ा दुर्गापुर प्राविभासी क्षेत्र में विकास कार्य के लिये केन्द्र की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में धनराशि नियत की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है और यह किस वर्षों पर खर्च की जायेगी; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में एक अप्रीवार विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुल्लुवर रहमान) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान में जनजातीय बहुलता वाले क्षेत्रों के लिए एक उपयोजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। बसबाड़ा दुर्गापुर जनजातीय क्षेत्र इस उप-योजना में शामिल है। इस उप-योजना क्षेत्रों में विकास कार्यक्रमों की वित्त-व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से राज्ययोजना में क्षेत्रगत परिषदों से की जाती है तथा केन्द्रीय कार्यक्रम और विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता इस प्रयत्न में अनुपूरक सहायता प्रदान करते हैं। 1978-83 के लिए राजस्थान की पंच वर्षीय योजना को राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से श्रेणी बंतिम रूप दिया जाना है। योजना में जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के लिए केन्द्रीय परिषदों का प्रावधान तय किया जा रहा है।

Constitution of Salt Cess Board

6172. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a salt cess board;

(b) if so, when and how and with what terms of references and operations;

(c) if not, why not; and

(d) whether Gujarat Government have sent any proposal in the matter to the Central Government, if so broad details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). The Government of Gujarat reiterated in June, 1978 the proposal made by them earlier from time to time for the constitution of a Salt Cess Board in order to ensure purposeful and optional utilisation of salt cess proceeds. The State Government were informed that a high-level Review Committee for salt industry would be appointed which would, among other things, look into the matters relating to collection and utilisation of salt cess. A high-level Salt Enquiry Committee has been appointed in November, 1978 and is expected to submit its report within six months.

Report of the Committee for setting up atomic power station

6173. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have now considered the Report of the site location Committee for setting up one atomic power station in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided upon the broad plan and specific locations in the matter;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, & SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Atomic Energy Commission is examining the report of the Site Selection Committee.

(b), (c) and (d). The working Group set up by the Planning Commission under Ministry of Energy for formulating the power generation programme for the Five Year Plan 1978-83, is also considering the question of setting up new Atomic Power Stations in the country. The

matter will thereafter come before Government for consideration.

Finding of the Salt Enquiry Committee

6174. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the Report of the Salt Enquiry Committee regarding the taking over of the Hindustan Salt Works Kharag-hola in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether Government are taking steps to assist the State Government of Gujarat to take over the said unit; if so, how and when; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The Salt Enquiry Committee appointed by Government to review the problems facing salt industry, has not yet submitted its report to Government.

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

Article Captioned "Tribal Power"

6175. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article appearing in the India Today dated the 16-28 February, 1979 under the caption, "Tribal Power";

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

(c) whether Government apprehend that some vested interests are active in provoking a revolt among the sensitive santhals and tribals; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a)
Government have seen the article.

(b) As already stated in this House,
Government do not consider the
present to be the opportune time for
taking up the question of reorganisa-
tion of any State.

(c) Government have no reason to
entertain such an apprehension.

(d) Does not arise.

घापातस्थिति के दौरान बिहार में पुलिस के साथ मुठ-
भेड़ों में मारे गये नक्सलवादी

6176. डा. रामजी सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) घापातस्थिति के दौरान बिहार में पुलिस
के साथ मुठभेड़ों में कितने नक्सलवादी मारे गए थे;

(ख) उनमें कितने व्यक्ति घाबिवासी तथा
अनुसूचित जातियों के थे;

(ग) क्या इस घास्य की कोई रपट दर्ज कराई
गई है कि नक्सलवादियों के नाम में अनुसूचित जातियों
के कुछ निर्दोष व्यक्ति भी मारे गए थे; यदि हां, तो
इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(घ) क्या तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा
जाएगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल
मण्डल) : (क) 39

(ख) (i) अनुसूचित जातियां—24

(ii) घाबिवासी—सूक्ष्म

(ग) बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उनके
पास ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट दर्ज नहीं कराई गई थी।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सशु उद्योगों की लाइसेंस

6177. श्री नंगल कलत सिंह : क्या उद्योग
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : क्या उत्तर
प्रदेश में वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान उद्योगों की
लाइसेंस जारी करने के मामले में बड़े उद्योगों की
सुझाव में सशु उद्योगों की प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी
प्रसाद यादव) : सरकार द्वारा जारी की गई अधिसूचना
के अनुसार सशु औद्योगिक उपकरणों की उद्योग (विकास
एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1951 के लाइसेंस
उपबंधों से छूट दी गई है मतः ऐसे उपकरणों को लाइसेंस
जारी करने के बारे में प्राथमिकता दिए जाने का प्रश्न
ही नहीं उठता।

यूत सरकारी कर्मचारियों के परिवार के सदस्यों को
नौकरी दिवा जाना

6178. श्री गंगा कलत सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान ऐसे
कर्मचारियों के परिवार के सदस्यों, आश्रितों को, जो सेवा
काल में मर जाते हैं, मानवीयता के आधार पर नौकरी
दी गई है और की गई कुल नियुक्तियों में कितने प्रतिशत
नियुक्तियां मानवीयता के आधार पर की गई हैं;
और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने मानवीयता के आधार पर
नौकरियों दिए जाने के संबंध में कोई प्रतिशतता निर्धारित
की है और यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा बिधि, स्वाय और कम्पनी कार्य
मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. डी. वाहिन) :
(क) सरकार ने ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारी के पुत्र/
पुत्री/निकट संबंधी को जो अपने परिवार की वरिष्ठता
की हालत में छोड़कर कार्य करते हुए मर जाता है,
अनुकम्पा के आधार पर समूह 'ग' तथा 'ब' ग्रेडों
में नियुक्ति के लिए, भरती की पद्धति तथा आयु आदि
में ढील दिए जाने की व्यवस्था की है। वृंकि ऐसी
नियुक्तियां किए जाने के लिए विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/
विभागों को शक्तियां प्रत्यायोजित कर दी गई हैं, इस
लिए यह विभाग ऐसी सूचना मानीटर नहीं करता।

(ख) केवल शोध से ऐसे मामलों को छोड़कर, जहां
विशिष्ट रूप से ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई हो, इस प्रकार
की नियुक्तियों के लिए कोई प्रतिशतता निश्चित
नहीं है। किन्तु ऐसी नियुक्तियां उन नियुक्तियों
के साथ मिलकर, जो अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित
जनजातियों, भूतपूर्व सैनिकों आदि के लिए किए गए
आरक्षणों पर की जाती हैं, किसी भी कलेक्टर वर्ष में
कुल रिक्तियों के 50% से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

सशु उद्योग नियम, गुजरात में स्मूटर्स का उत्पादन

6180. श्री छोडू भाई भाणित : क्या उद्योग
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सशु उद्योग नियम,
गुजरात द्वारा स्थापित कारखाने में शोध से स्मूटर्स
का उत्पादन हुआ है;

(ब) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) इस कार्रवाई को साइड में जारी करते समय क्या वार्षिक सत्र निर्धारित किया गया था; और

(ङ) क्या इसके लिए निर्धारित वार्षिक सत्र को पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई विशिष्ट अनुदेश दिए गए हैं या दिए जाने का विचार है ?

उत्तम संसद के राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती प्राजा मिश्री): (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) कम उत्पादन के लिए बताया गए मुख्य कारण इस प्रकार हैं—अंतिम उपभोक्ता द्वारा उत्पाद को खरीदने में कम रुचि रखना जिसके परिणामस्वरूप मांग कम हुई और उत्पादन में कठिनाइयाँ आईं, विशेष रूप से कुछ हिस्से पुराने और बाकी वेनलों की सप्लाई में।

(घ) तथा (ङ) परियोजना को 24,000 स्कूटरों के निर्माण के लिए साइड में दिया गया है, प्रावस्थाबद्ध निर्माण कार्यक्रम 1,200 स्कूटरों से प्रारम्भ होना है। यह राज्य क्षेत्र की परियोजना है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई विशिष्ट निदेश नहीं दिए हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र का उपक्रम, स्कूटर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड, बाकी वेनलों की सप्लाई करके सहायता दे रहा है और उत्पादन स्तरों को बनाये रखने के लिए वह सहायता जारी रखी जा रही है।

"Who is who" for freedom Fighters

6181. **SHRI CHITUBHAI GAMIT:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any 'Who is Who' regarding the freedom fighters; and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof would be laid on the Table of the House?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Utilisation of Funds in 1978-79

6182. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that the allotted fund has remained underutilised by the Science departments in 1978-79;

(b) condition in 1977-78 and 1976-77, facts in details;

(c) whether it is because of the wrong policy pursued by Government in Science and Technology; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY & SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d), Statement showing the required information for the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 for the Department of Science and Technology (including CSIR) is enclosed. It may be seen from the Statement that the Government has allotted more funds to the Department during 1978-79 than in the previous two years and that the anticipated expenditure in 1978-79 will be more as compared to the previous two years. The shortfall in 1978-79 in the utilisation of the budget provision was not due to any wrong policy of the Government but due to specific reasons of an administrative nature as indicated in the Statement. Similar information for the Departments of Atomic Energy, Electronics and Space is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Budget Provision and funds utilised/anticipated to be utilised during financial years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 for the Department of Science & Technology (including CSIR).

(Both Plan and Non-Plan)

(Rs. in crores)

Budget provision	Actual Expenditure	Savings	Main reasons for savings.
1	2	3	4
<i>for year 1976-77</i>			
78.93	76.97	1.96	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.] Less expenditure on the running of Magnesian Project of NML, Jamshedpur. 2. Conversion of Pilot Plant at CFRI, Dhanbad into a regular unit. 3. Non-receipt of equipment under Colombo Plan. 4. Less requirement of share capital and loan by NRDC, a public sector unit. 5. Less expenditure on construction of essential buildings at CSIR due to delay in finalisation of contracts.
<i>for year 1977-78</i>			
80.83	86.57	4.26	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase in revenue receipt of National Laboratories of CSIR. 2. Carry forward of balance of previous years grants by CSIR laboratories. 3. Non-materialisation of new scheme (laboratories/research institutes) of CSIR for which provision was made. 4. Less number of new research schemes sanctioned and less requirement of funds for on going schemes under General Research Fund. 5. Non-materialisation of replacement of equipment in CSIR laboratories. 6. Enforcement of economy drive to reduce expenditure.
<i>for year 1978-79</i>			
100.32	91.85*	8.47	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-payment of the first instalment of Rs.6 crores for the Oceanographic Research Vessel as the scheme is yet to be finally approved. The Research Vessel is proposed to be acquired through PRG aid and this case had to be processed through various stages involving approval of the Inter-ministerial Committee, OSTA Board, i

*(As per Revised Estimates)

1

2

3

4

PIB and the Govt. PIB has approved the project in February, 1979 and the case is under final approval of the Government.

2. Savings due to less cost of equipment and Customs Duty thereon for equipment obtained with FRG Technical Assistance for NRSA.
3. Less requirement of funds for the Sectoral/Regional Centres of the NISSAT Scheme.
4. Increase of revenue receipts of national laboratories of CSIR.
5. Carry forward of balance of previous years grants by CSIR laboratories.
6. Less expenditure on construction of residential buildings of CSIR due to delay in finalisation of contracts.
7. Non-materialisation of new schemes of CSIR (laboratories/research institutes) for which token provision was made.
8. Conversion of Pilot Plant of NML Jamshedpur into regular unit.

Computer Wire in UPSC

6183. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI DALPAT SINGH
PARASTE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Computer wire worth Rs. One crore would be added in the Union Public Service Commission to improve its present working system; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its procedure and necessities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. D. PATIL): (a) A total expenditure of Rs. 22.96 lakhs was sanctioned for the

purchase and installation of a Computer in the office of the Union Public Service Commission. The Computer has since been installed. Some further expenditure will, from time to time, continue to be incurred on purchase of peripheral equipment,

(b) The Computer currently provides the following facilities:—

(i) Scrutiny and classification of applications and generation of information for making arrangements for conducting examinations at various centres all over the country;

(ii) Printing of Admission Certificates;

(iii) Allocation of venues for the candidates according to the capacity of each venue of examination;

(iv) Post-examination work for preparing final result, and

(v) Information for short-listing of candidates applying for recruitment by selection.

It is also proposed to utilise the Computer in the near future for storage and retrieval of objective type questions. Apart from the uses to which the Union Public Service Commission has been, and will be, putting the Computer equipment, the Computer facilities have been made available to other bodies like the Staff Selection Commission.

Training to candidates in C.I.S.F. Delhi

6184. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual rent paid for different premises in possession of the Central Industrial Security Force in Delhi;

(b) number of persons who applied for training during the last three years and how many of them were given training;

(c) rules for admission for training;

(d) whether any preference is given to candidates/applicants belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(e) if so, number of applications received in October, 1978;

(f) whether the applicants have been given an opportunity or chance for training; and

(g) if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a)
Rs. 10,18,842/-.

(b) to (g). In the CISF basic training is imparted to all directly recruited personnel in various ranks such as Security Guards, ASIs, SIs etc., for a period of six months. In addition, condensed Re-Orientation training to Re-employed Ex-Servicemen and Op-tees from Undertakings absorbed in CISF are also organised. Apart from this, in-service and refresher courses are also conducted for the Force personnel for different ranks. It is obligatory for all the personnel (including those belonging to S.Cs/S. Ts. to undergo these various courses prescribed. Therefore the question of calling for the applications for training from any one does not arise. It may, however, be mentioned that about 9800 Force personnel in different ranks have been put through training of various types during the last three years i.e. 1976 to 1978.

Release of Bajaj Scooters

6185. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are aware that M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd. have not released any Bajaj Scooter beyond allotment No. 59583 for the bookings made in Delhi;

(b) since when the regular supply of Scooters has been discontinued;

(c) reasons for discontinuing the supply; and

(d) action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-
MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). There is no statutory control on distribution and sale of scooters. The distribution is hence governed by the commercial criteria. There is no quota fixed by the Government for distribution of a particular brand of scooter for any place. In so far as Bajaj makes of

scooters are concerned, the manufacturers have reported that during the period of 8 months from July, 1978 to February, 1979, a total of 1,402 scooters were delivered against public booking in Delhi. Various other manufacturers are also marketing their scooters in Delhi including the public sector undertaking, Scooters India Ltd., to meet the demand.

According to the information received from M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd., the two dealers in Delhi have delivered scooters against booking No. 59567 and 12,222 as on 1-3-1979.

**Moratorium on the Rights of Workers
R. B. H. M.**

6186. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ordered a moratorium on the rights and privileges of the workers of the RBHM for a year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Consequent to the take-over of management of R.B.H.M. jute mill under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 and to ensure the smooth revival of this mill, not being affected by past liabilities; Government issued a notification on 28th December, 1978 under Section 18FB(1) (b) of the Act keeping the rights and liabilities on the mill, accruing before the date of notification, suspended, for a period of one year.

There is as such no moratorium on the privileges and rights of workers under the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947, the Minimum Wages Act of 1948 & the Industrial Employment (Standing order) Act, 1946 accruing after the date of notification.

Peace talks with China Trained Naga rebels

6187. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a hopeful note rings in Kohima regarding a fruitful culmination of peace talks between the China-trained Nagas underground and advocates of the Shillong Peace Accord of 1975;

(b) whether the Naga rebels have accepted peace accord and the same has been conveyed to the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). While the ex-Underground leaders with the assistance of some representatives of the Nagaland Peace Council, are making efforts to persuade the China Returned Gang (CRG) staying on the Burmese side of the international border, to accept the Shillong Agreement, Government have no report about the CRG's acceptance of the same yet. Talks are to continue.

Production of Wagons

6188. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the production of wagons in the country, unit-wise with the percentage of utilised capacity during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the action taken up to date to meet the demand of wagons during the Sixth Five Year Plan period, year-wise with the demand and proposed supply, unit-wise;

(c) the details of the order received and supplied by these units, unit-wise from the Railways and the foreign countries during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the details of the order from the Railways and the foreign countries pending to these units, unit-wise upto date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The details of production of wagons both for the Railways and for export, with percentage of utilised capacity during the last three years, have been furnished in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4252/79].

(b) The Planning Commission have so far tentatively approved procurement of 73,000 wagons (in terms of 4-Wheeler Units) in the Sixth Five Year Plan; both on additional and replacement account. Presently, there are nine Wagon Builders manufacturing Wagons for the Railways, as per details furnished in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4252/79]. In addition, the Ministry of Railways have earmarked capacity in the Railway Workshops for manufacture of about 1500 Wagons per annum. With the above capacity, the Wagon Industry will be able to meet in full the requirement of wagons by the Railways during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

(c) The details of the orders received and supplies made Unit-wise pertaining to the Railways and foreign countries, during the last three years, are furnished in Statement III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4252/79].

(d) The details of the orders outstanding from the Railways and for exports to foreign countries are given in Statement IV laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4252/79].

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Establishment of Mini Cement Plant in Tripura and North Eastern Region States

6189. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the action taken upto date to establish mini cement plants in Tripura and other North Eastern region States; and

(b) the details of the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Action taken to establish mini cement plants in North-Eastern Regions.

Arunachal Pradesh.—Tidding in Lohit District has limestone deposits. But the sites remain inaccessible for long periods during rainy season and therefore this area is not considered suitable for mini cement plants.

Assam.—Cement Research Institute of India is preparing a detailed project report for setting up a mini cement plant with a capacity of 160 tonnes per day at Garampani, by M/s. Assam Hills Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd. Cement Corporation of India is also investigating the same area for the setting up of a mini cement plant with a capacity of 200 tonnes per day.

Manipur.—The State Government have proposed to set up a mini cement plant in the East District of Manipur with a capacity of 50 tonnes per day. Their request for the loan of a technical officer is presently under the consideration of the Cement Corporation of India.

Meghalaya.—The State Government is examining proposals to set up two mini cement plants, one at Garo Hills and the other at Jaintia Hills.

Nagaland.—The Cement Research Institute of India is preparing a

detailed project report for the setting up of mini cement plant, with a capacity of 50 tonnes per day at Wazeho.

Sikkim.—The State Government have engaged a private firm of consultants to investigate the possibility of setting up of mini cement plants in the State. Application from a private entrepreneur for the setting up of a mini cement plant with a capacity of 60,000 tonnes per annum at District Rishi in Sikkim is under the consideration of the D.G.T.D.

Tripura.—Surveys conducted by Geological Survey of India have shown that the quantity of cement grade lime-stone available in this State is not enough to sustain even a mini cement plant. Quality of lime-stone is also said to be unsuitable for the manufacture of cement.

Book entitled, "B.H.E.Ls. Dangerous Truck with Siemens"

6190. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Book written by Mr. P. Ramamurti, the "BHELs dangerous Truck with Siemens"; and

(b) the details of the reaction thereto?

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

(b) The book referred to above mentions several points relating to BHEL's proposed agreement with Siemens as well as other matters. Although these points are being taken into account by the Government while considering these matters, any reaction of the Government on the various points need not be formulated. As such, Government have no details of the reaction to give at this stage.

Uranium and in Sarguja district. M.P.

6191. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether high grade uranium has been found in Sarguja District, Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the estimated quantity of the ore available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY & SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Good indications of uranium have been found at some places in Sarguja district, Madhya Pradesh. Detailed work including sub-surface exploration by way of bore hole drilling and underground development is in progress for evaluating the potential of the area.

Expenditure on welfare schemes for SC/ST and backward classes

6192. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent each year on welfare schemes for (i) Scheduled Castes, (ii) Scheduled Tribes, (iii) Backward Classes in each State and Union Territory for each of the three categories of people during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the results achieved for each of these categories of people during the last three years in each State and Union Territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Government of India have not specified any Backward Classes apart from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Some State

Governments have however, recognised Backward Classes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. From the information furnished by State Governments to the Planning Commission with reference to the State Plans, a statement showing the expenditure incurred and physical targets achieved in respect of these three categories in each State and Union Territory in 1976-77 and 1977-78 has been prepared and is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4253/79]. The break-up of expenditure category-wise and targets achieved during the year 1978-79 have not yet been received from the States/Union Territory Administrations.

Utilisation of Grants for Industrial Development

6193. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state how much of the grant earmarked for industrial development activities has been utilised in the rural and urban sectors separately during the last three years and what is the proposed plan during the current plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): The grants for industrial development activities are not separately earmarked for rural and urban areas. The allocations are made for specific schemes/programmes which cover both the areas.

It may, however, be emphasised that the present policy of the Government is to discourage the establishment of large industries in the Metropolitan cities and urban areas and to encourage the establishment of cottage, village and small industries on a decentralized basis.

राज्यों द्वारा हिन्दी में पत्र व्यवहार

6194. श्री कलभत सिंह बरल्लो: क्या पृष्ठ संकी यह बल्लो की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जो केन्द्र सरकार के साथ अपने पत्र व्यवहार में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करते हैं तथा जिन्होंने हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के साथ भी ऐसा ही करना स्वीकार कर लिया है; और

(ख) सरकारी पत्र व्यवहार के लिये हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के निर्णय की क्रियाविधि में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

पृष्ठ संख्याओं में राज्य संकी (श्री कलभत सिंह बरल्लो): (क) और (ख). हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के प्रतिरिक्त गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, और पंजाब राज्यों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के साथ हिन्दी में पत्र व्यवहार करना स्वीकार किया है। जहाँ तक हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों का संबंध है, इस संबंध में प्रगति संतोषजनक है। परन्तु उक्त तीन अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों से अधिकतर पत्र अंग्रेजी में ही प्राप्त हो रहे हैं।

Apollo Tyres Agreement with General Tyre International Company

6195. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Appollo Tyres have entered into two agreements with the General Tyre International Co. (GTIC), some time back;

(b) if so, details thereof and to what extent the GTIC fulfilled the terms agreement; and

(c) at what stage is the Appollo Tyres now in its production and what is its installed capacity and what is its capacity utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Appollo Tyres Ltd. have entered into two Agreements both dated 27th March, 1973, namely Sales Agreement for supply of technical know-how, engineering and documentation for operational facilities,

and Agreement for technical services, with General Tyre International Company, U.S.A. It has been confirmed by M/s. Appollo Tyres Ltd. that General Tyre International Company have fulfilled the terms of the Agreement relating to supply of technical know-how, engineering and documentation for operational facilities. The Agreement for technical services is a continuing agreement for rendering technical assistance.

(c) M/s. Appollo Tyres Ltd. started commercial production in March 1977. The installed capacity of their plant is estimated to be about 4 lac nos. of tyres per annum. Its capacity utilisation during February and March 1979 (upto 26th March) was about 40 per cent and 47 per cent respectively.

Effect of Indigenous Watch Industry by Importing Parts

6196. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the policy of Government to import several parts, components and complete watches had adversely affected the growth and expansion of highly labour intensive indigenous watch industry in the small sector;

(b) if so, what are the steps taken to help this industry; and

(c) how many units of watch manufacturers are there, the total watches they make, the people they employ in 1977-78 and 1978-79 and relatively what about the quality of the watches they manufacture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a)
and (b). No, Sir. Government have
been liberally granting permission to
parties seeking to manufacture watch-

es indigenously both in the organised and the small scale sectors. However, since the new units need some time for import of machinery, erection of civil works etc. It was felt that the units with an approved manufacturing programme may be allowed to import watch movements in semi-knock down and complete knock down conditions during such intervals. This would give them experience in the assembly of watch components which will facilitate

speedy implementation of their approved programme and also bridge the gap between production and availability of watches in the country and thereby act as disincentive to smuggling of watches. Since this permission has not been granted to non-manufacturing units there is no question of any adverse effect in the growth of indigenous capacity.

(c) At the close of the year 1977-78, there were 19 small scale watch manufacturing units and 9 large scale watch manufacturing companies. Their total production of wrist watches was around 36.92 lakhs and they employed about 6392 persons. In the year 1978-79 (April, 1978 to February 1979) the number of small scale watch manufacturing units rose to 30 and the number of large watch manufacturing companies to 11. Their total production of wrist watches during the period April, 1978 to February, 1979 was around 45.35 lakhs and the total number of persons employed by them was about 7148. The watches produced by these units are of acceptable quality.

Price Rise and Capacity Utilisation of Cement Industry

6197. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have announced the second price increase in cement within one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) is it a fact that the installed capacity in the cement industry is under-utilised and also there is gap between production and demand of cement;

(d) in view of this, whether Government have decided to set up cement factories in one public sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The F.O.R. destination price of Ordinary Portland Cement was increased from Rs. 253.35 to Rs. 293.26 per tonne from 7th December 1978. The details of the increase are as under:—

(i) Towards Financing the cost of additional import of cement	Rs. 8.00 per tonne
(ii) Towards the cost of implementation of the Award of Arbitrators relating to wage increase of cement workers.	Rs. 13.38 per tonne
(iii) Towards the subsidy for the use of furnace oil in lieu of coal.	Rs. 18.53 per tonne
TOTAL	Rs. 39.91

(c) A capacity utilisation of 85 per cent has been considered fair for the cement industry. The capacity utilisation in the cement industry during 1978-79 was about 90 per cent. The estimated demand for cement during 1978-79 is 24 million tonnes as against the estimated production of 19.6 million tonnes and import of 1.55 million tonnes.

(d) and (e). Industrial licences, as well as letters of Intent, are being issued for establishment of new units as well as for substantial expansions in the public as well as private sectors.

Plan for uplift of Tribal Areas

6198. SHRI AMARSINH V. RA-
THEAWA: Will the Minister of PLAN-
NING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have in-
troduced any plan for the uplift of
Tribal areas in the country;

(b) the details of the tribal plan
introduced in Gujarat State and the
names of Tehsils covered in Baroda
District; and

(c) the decision taken in regard to
the ignored Tribal Area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI
FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) Separate
sub-plans are being implemented for
the areas of tribal concentration so
as to raise the level of development
in these areas.

(b) The tribal sub-plan in Gujarat
aims at the integrated development of
these areas. The major thrust in the
sub-plan programmes is on improved
methods of agriculture, minor irriga-
tion, horticulture, animal husbandry,
agro- and forest-based industries.
These activities have been supported
by training programmes. Adequate
attention has been given to bridge
the infra-structural gap existing in
the sub-plan area, by way of devel-
oping growth centres. In order to
check exploitation, emphasis has been
given on completion of land records,
records of rights of tribals in forest
and debt redemption. Provision has
been made to restructure the cooperat-
ives so as to meet the credit, mar-
keting and consumption needs of the
tribal people.

The sub-plan area lies in the dis-
tricts of Sabarkantha, Panchmahals,
Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat, Dangs and
Valsad. The talukas covered in
Vadodara (Baroda) district are
Chhotaudepur, Naswad and Tilak-
wada.

(c) The existing tribal sub-plan areas were delineated on the basis of (a) all Scheduled areas and (b) blocks/tahsils having 50 per cent Scheduled Tribe population concentration. In the Five Year Plan 1978-83, it has been decided to include all those areas which qualify to the criterion of 10,000 population with 50 per cent Scheduled Tribe concentration.

Import of Cement

6199. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of cement imported during the last two years;

(b) what are the countries from which it was imported and the prices at which it has been imported;

(c) what are the agencies through which it has been imported; and

(d) when India shall be self-sufficient in respect of cement and the details of the phase programme thereof, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The quantity of cement imported during the last 2 years is as under:—

1977-78	9.12 Lakh tonnes
1978-79 (Estimated)	15.47 Lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c). Cement is being imported through the State Trading Corporation of India at prices varying from US \$ 51.70 to 67.50 per tonne (C&F) from the following countries:

1. Japan
2. North Korea
3. South Korea.
4. Poland.
5. Rumania.

(d) The country is likely to be self-sufficient in the course of next three years. The Government have taken the following steps to achieve improvement in availability of cement:

(i) The export of cement outside the country has been banned except to Nepal and Bhutan;

(ii) A quantity of 13.15 lakh tonnes of cement has been imported into the country during 1978 and the import of a further quantity of about 13.23 lakh tonnes has been contracted;

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

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

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

(vi) Government have announced the assistance to the cement industry for the use of furnace oil for production of cement due to inadequate supplies of coal;

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

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

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

(x) Government have also decided to encourage the setting up of cement plants at the site of or near steel plants to utilise the slag;

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

(xii) A High Level Committee has made a comprehensive study of the cement industry and has made a number of recommendations which are being examined by Government.

Shortage of Photo Films

6200. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the acute shortage of Photo films will continue for some more time;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what will be the quantum of imports required?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). There was a temporary shortage of black and white roll films of 120 size in the country due mainly to the delay in the arrival of imported stocks. However, as already explained in reply to starred question No. 428 in the Lok Sabha on the 21st March, 1979, Government have since decided to import an additional quantity of 20 lakhs roll films in finished form during 1978-79 to meet the gap between the actual demand and supplies expected to be made available by the Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd. through conversion of imported jumbo rolls. Another quantity of 50 lakhs roll films in finished form is also being imported during 1979-80. There will be no shortage of photo

films in the country, as soon as the imported stocks arrive.

12.27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF MINING AND ALLIED MACHINERY CORPORATION LTD., DURGAPUR FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1977-78.

(2) Annual Report of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4233/79].

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): I have a very serious matter to draw your attention to regarding the privilege motion against Shri Lal Krishna Advani, about the All India Radio not reporting the speech of Mr. Chavan the day before yesterday in its news bulletin. It is setting a very bad precedent. Mr. Chavan spoke for 40 minutes. Mr. Advani is converting it into an Advani Radio, and RSS is being propagated to this extent. It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already called for the comments.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Let him come to the House and explain.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Mr. S. D. Patil.

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE (FIXATION OF CADRE STRENGTH) 2ND AMDT. REGULATIONS, 1979 AND I.P.S. (PAY) 3RD AMDT. RULES, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 2 of section 3 of the All India Service Act, 1951:—

(1) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 252 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1979.

(2) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 253 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4234/79].

CENTRAL EXCISE (5TH AMDT.) RULES, 1979 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Central Excise (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 437 in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1979, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4235/79].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) GSR 274(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1979 regarding exclusion of cost of durable containers from the assessable value of Oxygen, Acetylene and Glycerine together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4236/79].

(ii) Notification No. 149/79-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1979, regarding exclusion of electrical insulators and insulating fittings and parts from purview of exemption by amending Notification No. 71/78-CE dated the 1st March, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4237/79].

MR. SPEAKER: Now Calling Attention.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): What happened to the privilege motion against the Judge of the Calcutta High Court? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already called for comments. Now Mr. Ramnand Tiwary.

SHRI JYOIRMOY BOSU: People are sitting over it for 10 days.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not sitting over it. I have called for comments.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I am on a point of order regarding the Short Notice Question. My point of order is that you said that the Demand for Grants for the Steel Ministry may not come up in the House. It may be guillotined. And those Members who are having major steel

plants in their constituencies, must be given the chance to speak something, because they know the subject. They have to bear the brunt of it.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order. Now Mr. Ramanand Tiwary.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: On every question you are rising.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

12.30 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(1) REPORTED CRITICAL POSITION IN SUPPLIES OF FURNACE OIL TO INDUSTRIAL UNITS AND NON-AVAILABILITY AND HIGH PRICES OF KEROSENE OIL

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी (बनसर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अधिवसनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न-लिखित विषय की ओर पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि यह इस बारे में एक बक्तव्य दें :—

देश में, विशेषकर बम्बई क्षेत्र में, विभिन्न औद्योगिक एककों को भट्टी-तेल की सप्लाई संबंधी विन्ताजक स्थिति और देश के विभिन्न भागों में, विशेषकर बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में भट्टी का तेल उपलब्ध न होने तथा महंगे दामों पर बिकने के सभाचार'।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती लखन बहुगुणा) : महोदय, माननीय सचिवों ने सरकार का ध्यान देश में, विशेषकर बम्बई क्षेत्र में, औद्योगिक युनिटों को भट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई के संबंध में तथाकथित विकट स्थिति तथा देश के विभिन्न भागों में, विशेषकर बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में, भट्टी के तेल की अनुपलब्धता और अधिक मूल्यों की ओर आकर्षित किया है।

भट्टी के तेल की क्वचत में बहुत तेजी से वृद्धि हो रही है। यद्यपि पिछले तीन वर्षों, अर्थात् 1975-76, 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 में क्वचत की वृद्धि दर निम्नोक्त रही है, अर्थात् 1978 से फरवरी, 1979 की अवधि के दौरान क्वचत की दर में वृद्धि पिछले वर्ष के तदनुकूली अवधि की बिक्री से 8 प्रतिशत अधिक रही है। क्वचत की दर में बढ़ोतरी मुख्य रूप से क्वचत वाले स्थानों पर कोयले की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता के कारण बिजलाई थी।

देश में भट्टी के तेल की कुल आवश्यकता का लगभग 25 प्रतिशत आयात द्वारा पूरा किया जाता है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में अभावित स्थिति को देखते हुए भट्टी के तेल और भट्टी के तेल की आवश्यक मात्रा का आयात करना संभव नहीं हो सका है। इसके प्रतिरक्त रेल द्वारा पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों को बोने के लिए पिछले एक वर्ष या इनसे अधिक की आवश्यकता की तुलना में कमी रही है। बंदरगाहों और बरीनी रिफाइनरी में अधिक समस्याओं तथा अन्य कई आकस्मिक कारणों से देश की शोधनशालाओं में कच्चे तेल के बपुट में भी हानि हुई है। यद्यपि इन कठिनाइयों पर इस मंत्रालय अथवा तेल कम्पनियों का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं था, तो भी पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में भट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई उच्च स्तर पर करना संभव हो सका है। परन्तु देश के कुछ भागों से भट्टी के तेल की उपलब्धता के संबंध में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, जो कि कोयले की कमी के कारण मांग में वृद्धि के फल स्वरूप उत्पन्न हुई हैं।

बम्बई बंदरगाह में अधिक समस्याओं के कारण टैंकरों से कच्चा तेल उतारने के काम में रुकावट के कारण बम्बई शोधनशाला में फरवरी और मार्च के दौरान भट्टी के तेल तथा अन्य पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा था। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, मार्च में बम्बई में भट्टी के तेल की उपलब्धता में ससम्प्राएँ उत्पन्न हो गयी थी। परन्तु मार्च के अन्तिम सप्ताह से बम्बई की शोधनशालाएँ पूर्व निर्धारित स्तर पर उत्पादन कर रही हैं और आयातित उत्पाद भी पहुंच चुके हैं। आशा है कि इस से स्थिति के सुधरने में सहायता मिलेगी।

परन्तु इस संबंध में यह बताया आवश्यक होना कि औद्योगिक तथा विद्युत क्षेत्रों के लिए कोयले की उपलब्धता में कमी को पूर्णरूप से पूरा करने के लिए तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा भट्टी के तेल की पूरी सप्लाई करना संभव नहीं होगा। परन्तु कच्चे तेल और पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की कुल उपलब्धता और परिवहन सक्षमताओं की कठिनाइयों की परिस्थितियों में इस उत्पाद की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए सभी प्रयत्न जारी रखे जावेंगे।

[श्री हेमवती लखन बहुगुना]

12.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जहाँ तक मिट्टी के तेल का संबंध है, देश की कुल खपत का 40 प्रतिशत इस समय आयात किया जाता है। व्यापार योजना के अन्तर्गत सोवियत संघ से इस उत्पाद की आपूर्ति में विलम्ब के कारण देश में मिट्टी के तेल की समस्त उपलब्धता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है। सरकार तथा तेल कम्पनियों के अधिकतम प्रयत्नों के बावजूद इस उत्पाद का अल्प संसाधनों से पयान आयात प्राप्त करना संभव नहीं हुआ है। फिर भी, अप्रैल, 1978 से फरवरी, 1979 की अवधि के दौरान मिट्टी के तेल का विक्रय पिछले वर्षों की इसी अवधि की तुलना में लगभग 10 प्रतिशत अधिक है। मिट्टी के तेल की अधिक मांग भी कोयला, साफ्ट कोक तथा जलाने वाली लकड़ी जैसे वैकल्पिक ईंधन की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता के कारण ही है। पिछले वर्षों की बिजली की तुलना में बालू इतने वर्षों के दौरान मिट्टी के तेल का विक्रय अधिक होने के बावजूद देश के विभिन्न भागों से ये रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई हैं कि मिट्टी के तेल की कमी महसूस की जा रही है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में इस उत्पाद की उपलब्धता बहुत कठिन है, इस बात को देखते हुए देश में मिट्टी के तेल की असीमित मांग को पूरा करना संभव नहीं हो सका है जबकि तेल कम्पनियों मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई अपने एजेंटों को निर्धारित आर्डर के अनुसार करती हैं, परन्तु इसके वितरण की देखरेख पूर्णरूप से राज्य सरकारों का दायित्व है। हमने राज्य सरकारों को पहले ही यह परामर्श दिया है कि वे इस उत्पाद के समान वितरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उचित उपाय करें। जिससे यह उत्पाद काले बाजार में न जाये। मेरे मंत्रालय का यही प्रयत्न है कि विभिन्न राज्यों तथा केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों को निर्धारित आर्डर के अनुसार मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित की जाये। अप्रैल, 1978 से फरवरी, 1979 की अवधि के दौरान मिट्टी के तेल का कुल विक्रय 3.63 मिलियन मी० टन था जबकि इसका आर्डर 3.59 मिलियन मी० टन था।

जहाँ तक पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का संबंध है, मार्च महीने के दौरान कुल लगभग 22,000 किलो लीटर मिट्टी का तेल दिया गया था जबकि इसके लिए आर्डर 19,000 किलो लीटर का था। परन्तु मार्च के दौरान हल्दिया में मिट्टी के तेल का आयात कम रहा जो कि बिहार के कुछ भागों को मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई करती है। इसके फलस्वरूप, बिहार के कुछ क्षेत्रों में निर्धारित आर्डर के अनुसार मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई करने में समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हो गयी थीं। मार्च के अंतिम सप्ताह से

हल्दिया में आयातित मिट्टी का तेल पहुंचना शुरू हो गया है और आशा है कि इस उत्पाद की सप्लाई बिहार को निर्धारित आर्डर के अनुसार की जायेगी।

श्री रामलाल सिन्हा : ऐसा लगता है कि जिस तरह हमने सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की स्थिति अत्यन्त दयनीय है। मैंने यह कहा था कि मिट्टी-तेल का बम्बई में इतना अभाव है कि वहाँ काम करना मुश्किल हो गया है। मैंने यह भी कहा था कि बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिल रहा है और यदि मिलता है तो 4-5 रुपए लीटर। मंत्री जी के बकाय्य से ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार जनता को मिट्टी-तेल और मिट्टी का तेल पहुंचाने में असमर्थ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इस विषय पर क्या कारण था कि आगामी से मिट्टी और मिट्टी का तेल मिलता था लेकिन इस वजह के आने के बाद तेल मिलना दुर्लभ हो गया है और यदि मिलता भी है तो तीन, चार या पांच रुपए लीटर ? कोई प्रश्न आता है तो सरकार कहती है कि कोयले का अभाव है। हम जानना चाहते हैं कोयले के अभाव को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया जिस से कि कोयले की आपूर्ति हो सके। यह एक बड़ी दुःख स्थिति है क्योंकि मिट्टी का तेल कौन जलाता है ? मिट्टी का तेल बड़े बड़े बोगों में जलाते नहीं हैं क्योंकि उनके यहाँ विद्युत् है। लाखों किमान, पोतहूर मजदूर, झोपड़ी वाले, रिक्शा चालने वाले तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के सरकारी कर्मचारी मिट्टी का तेल जलाते हैं। आज मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिल रहा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उनको सूखों मरना पड़ रहा है। बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में गांव के गांव अंधकार में हैं। जोरी डकैनी से बचने के लिए भी रोशनी नहीं कर सकते हैं। फिर क्या कारण है कि वही तेल चोरबाजारी में 4-5 रुपये लीटर मिल जाता है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ बिहार में क्या कोई विधि व्यवस्था है, क्या वहाँ पर कोई कानून का राज है ? वहाँ पर मनमानी स्थिति चल रही है। कोई व्यक्ति दिन में चल नहीं सकता है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि मिट्टी का तेल किस तरह से वितरित किया जाये, किस प्रकार से वह गरीबों को उपलब्ध हो सके—इसकी व्यवस्था केंद्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले क्योंकि बिहार सरकार इसमें बिल्कुल असमर्थ है। दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर मिट्टी का तेल नहीं है तो बार-बार रुपए लीटर के भाव पर जोर बाजार में क्यों मिल रहा है और चोरबाजारी करने वालों को पकड़ने की व्यवस्था आप क्यों नहीं करते हैं ? बिहार सरकार से यह काम नहीं हो सकता है। मैं मंत्री जी से साफ तौर से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मिट्टी का तेल उचित दाम पर क्यों नहीं मिल रहा है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की भी वही स्थिति है जहाँ के माननीय मंत्री जी रहते आते हैं। बम्बई की भी वही स्थिति है। सरकार कहती है कि

भासात नहीं हो पायेगा तथा कोयले का अभाव है, ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार बिल्कुल असमर्थ है। लाखों करोड़ों गरीबों की शोषणियों में बिजला नहीं जल रहे हैं। आखिर उनके लिए प्राय क्या करने जा रहे हैं? प्राय अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं करना चाहते हैं?

श्री हेमवती मन्धन बहुगुणा : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं दो बातें स्पष्ट कर दूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि यह कहना कि बाम्बे क्षेत्र में तेल के उत्पादों की ऊपलब्धता न होने के कारण कारखाने बन्द हो गए, बी जी टी बी से हमने जांच कराई है उनकी रिपोर्टें मेरे पास है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि एक कारखाना रबड़ का है, उसको छोड़ कर कोई कारखाना बन्द नहीं हुआ है—यह 2 अप्रैल का खत है। माननीय सदस्य की धारणा में लोगों के लिए नोशनल दुःख है उसके लिए तो मुझे सहानुभूति है लेकिन वास्तविकता के साथ उसका सम्बन्ध जोड़ें तो दुःख बहुत कम हो जायेगा। एक रबड़ के कारखाने को धक्का लगा, बाकी कहीं कोई धक्का नहीं लगा, सभी कारखाने चलते हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने दूसरी बात यह कही कि मिट्टी के तेल के वितरण का इन्तजाम केंद्रीय सरकार खुद करे। इस मामले में माननीय सदस्य श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु का जो दल है उस की स्पष्ट राय है कि फीडरल-स्ट्रक्चर में क्या क्या होना चाहिये। अगर सब चीजों का बटवारा दिल्ली की सरकार की जिम्मेदारी हो, तब तो यूनीटरी-फार्म-आफ-गवर्नेमेंट बनानी होगी। फीडरल स्ट्रक्चर में यह संभव नहीं है। हम ने राज्य सरकारों को इसी पीरियड में जितना मिट्टी का तेल पिछले साल दिया था, उस से कम दिया हो—सिवाय बिहार के एक भाग के—तो हम जिम्मेदार हैं...

श्री बी. एन. तिवारी : सब जगह पूरा दे रहे हैं तो बिहार को ही क्यों कम दिया जा रहा है ?

श्री हेमवती मन्धन बहुगुणा : हृदयिया से तेल आना था। माननीय सदस्य इस सदन के सब से पुराने सदस्य हैं—उन्हें अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि ईरान से हिन्दुस्तान को हर महीने मिट्टी का तेल साढ़े-पाँच लाख टन मिलता था, जो नवम्बर, 1978 से बन्द है। अब ईरान के हालात को दुस्त करने के लिये यहाँ से कोई कोई बन्वीबस्त करने को लगाहूँ तो मैं नहीं दे सकता, सिवाय इस के कि प्रभु से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वहाँ पर हालात जल्दी से ठीक हों।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को ले लीजिये—जित प्रायद्वी की चर्चा माननीय सदस्य ने की है—उन को 22 हजार किलो-लिटर मिट्टी का तेल

दिया है, जब कि बायदा 19 हजार किलो-लिटर का था, 3 हजार किलो-लिटर ज्यादा दिया। मैं यहाँ पर यह प्रवच्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं केरल की सरकार का इतना हूँ—इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि मैं बाकी सरकारों की बुराई कर रहा हूँ—लेकिन उन्होंने जो व्यवस्था की है, उस के लिये वे बधाई के पात्र हैं। वे घर-घर में कार्ड से मिट्टी का तेल लोगों को वितरवा रहे हैं, इस तरह की वितरण व्यवस्था वहाँ पर चल रही है। मैं यह भी निवेदन कर दूँ—मैंने देश भर के मुख्य सचिवों, जो जिस समय ईरान में झगडे होने लगे हुए थे, प्रगस्त, 1978 में एक पत्र लिखा था....

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु (हायमंड हाबर्) : झगडा नहीं, क्रांति कहिये।

श्री हेमवती मन्धन बहुगुणा : यहाँ पर जो हो रहा है, वह भी क्रांति ही है—मिट्टी का तेल ज्यादा मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन मिट्टी का तेल भारत के पास कितना उपलब्ध है और कितना कितना भेजा जा सकता है—इस के लिये प्राय को हमारे साथ हमदर्दी करबी पड़ेगी और अपने साथ भी हमदर्दी करनी पड़ेगी। जैसा मैंने अभी कहा—मैंने प्रदेश की सरकारों का ध्यान इस की तरफ आकर्षित कराया था, उस के बाद हमारे सीनेटरी ने मुख्य-सचिवों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया। कल भी एक मीटिंग बुलाई थी, जिस में तमाम प्रदेश सरकारों के खाप सचिवों से सलाह की है। हम ने अपनी तरफ से इस को हर जगह पहुंचाने की चेष्टा की है। लेकिन इस में एक नुकसान हुआ है—जो हम ने ज्यादा दिया है, उस के कारण हमारी इन्वेन्टरी कम होती गई है। मुश्किल यह है कि सदन से कोई भी बात छिपाना हमारे लिये पाप है और वह उचित भी नहीं है। बुला समाज होने के कारण धक्कदारों में छपने से बचनेवाली बात नहीं है, इस लिये जो बतुर व्यापारी होंगे वे इस का लाभ उठा लेंगे....

श्री विनेन भट्टाचार्य (सीरमपुर) : उन बसुओं को पकड़ें।

श्री हेमवती मन्धन बहुगुणा : पकड़ने का काम बंगाल में श्री ज्योति बसु जी का है और बिहार में श्री कपूरी ठाकुर जी का है, येरा नहीं है। ज्योति बसु जी ने कितने तेल के व्यापारियों को पकड़ा है, ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी बतला दें, मैं तो नहीं जानता हूँ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मयबसु : पकड़ा है।

श्री हेमवती मन्धन बहुगुणा : बहुत बुरी की बात है मुझे श्री ज्योति बसु साहब को लिखना पड़ा, जब उन्होंने मिट्टी के तेल के व्यापारियों के कहने में आ कर उन को दो पैसा ज्यादा दे दिया, मैंने कहा कि इसको कम करो। हम तो, प्राय देश सचिवों, इतना सचेष्ट रहते हैं, प्रदेश की सरकारों से

[श्री हेमवती नन्धन बडगुप्ता]

कोई बलती हो रही हो तो उन को याद दिलाते रहते हैं। हम सूबों की सरकारों की सहायता करने के लिये हमेशा तैयार रहते हैं।

माननीय सदस्य तिबारी जी से, जो हमारे बुजुर्ग भी हैं, एक ही प्रार्थना है कि देश की जो कठिनाई है, ईरान से कच्चा तेल न मिलने के कारण जो विककत पैदा हो गई है, उस को समझा जाना चाहिये। हम इतना हैं—एक देश के—में खास तौर से इस चीज पर उस का नाम लेना चाहता हूँ—ईराक—जिस ने हम को मिट्टी का तेल देने में मदद की है। आज जब कि दूसरे देश यह कह रहे हैं कि कितने डॉलर एक बैरल पर और दोगे—उन्होंने हमारी मदद की है। अब मैं लीबिया जा रहा हूँ—इस प्राया से कि वे भी हमारी मदद करेंगे। कच्चा तेल जो हम को मिलना चाहिये था, वह नहीं मिला और उसका का बन्दोबस्त करने में कमी आई है और इस के साथ ही यह बात भी है कि हमारा देश तो एक प्रजातान्त्रिक देश है। यहाँ पर कोई मंत्री यह नहीं कह सकता है कि किसी को स्ट्राइक का कोई हक नहीं होगा। हम कोशिश कर सकते हैं कि स्ट्राइक न हो लेकिन स्ट्राइक हो जाए, तो यह नहीं है कि स्ट्राइक-तोड़ सरकार हो। स्ट्राइकस के साथ बातचीत कर के स्थिति को दुरुस्त करने की कोशिश करते हैं। हल्दिया में स्ट्राइक हो गया और हमारे टैंकस खड़े रह गये। इसी तरह से बम्बई में स्ट्राइक हो गया और टैंकस खड़े रह गये, 40 दिन तक हड़ताल चली और बात चीत करके जितनी जल्दी मामला सुलझ सकता था, उस को सुलझाया। मैं यह मान सकता हूँ कि और अच्छा बन्दोबस्त होना चाहिए और "अच्छा" की एक ऐसी रेखा है, जिस तक पहुँचने के लिये बराबर चेष्टा करनी चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि और भी अच्छा काम करना चाहिए, लेकिन मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की जो वर्तमान शासन व्यवस्था है, फेडरल जिस का रूप है, उसमें मिट्टी के तेल की वितरण व्यवस्था का कन्ट्रोल भारत सरकार अपने हाथ में लेने वाली नहीं है। यह काम तो प्रदेशीय सरकारों का है और हम ने इस बारे में उन को स्पष्ट कर दिया है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द होमवर (शुर्गापुर) : हमारी स्टेट को इतना कम क्यों दिया है ?

श्री हेमवती नन्धन बडगुप्ता : इतना कम, इतना कम, इतना कम की जो यह भाषा है, वह हमारी समझ में नहीं आती है। अगर मेट्रिक टन में बात करें, अगर यह बताएँ कि इतने मेट्रिक टन मिलना चाहिए और इतना मिला है, तो मैं यह बता दूँ कि वेस्ट बंगाल को जितना कोटा मिलना चाहिये, उससे ज्यादा मिला है। नार्थ ईस्ट के हमारे माननीय सदस्य अगर इस बात में मदद कर दें कि वहाँ हड़ताल न होने दें, बड़ी मुश्किल में हमारे रेल मंत्री महोदय आए हुए हैं, तो वहाँ पर उपलब्धता बढ़ सकती है। नार्थ बंगाल में उपलब्धता में ज़रूर कुछ कमी आई है बरना बंगाल का कोटा पूरा देने की हम ने पूरी कोशिश की है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि मारे देश में जो कमी है, उस के कारण इनबेंटी में कमी हो रही है। इसलिए धाने वाले समय में कठिनाई धाने वाली है और इसी लिए हम ने सारे प्रदेशों के छोड़ सबियों को बुलाया था और उनको तहू बताया था कि कैरल के डिस्ट्रीब्युशन सिस्टम का पेटन जब तक आप नहीं लगाओगे, तब तक मुझे नहीं लगता कि मिट्टी का तेल क्यों तक और शीपडियों तक और डीजल कितानों तक पहुँच सकता है।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur):
I had raised this point by my Unstarred Question No. 3857 dated 20th March and drew the attention of the Government to the serious shortage of furnace oil in Bombay, particularly in the Thana-Belapur industrial complex. I also drew attention to the shortage of kerosene oil not in Bombay, but in other States, particularly Bihar, U.P. and Bengal. The hon. Minister, in reply to my question, stated:

"The information is not readily available. The details are being collected, and the same will be laid on the Table of the House."

As the information has not been made available for such a long time, I gave this Calling Attention notice.

The hon. Minister has just now said in his statement that consumption of furnace oil has increased by 8 per cent in the last three years. In this connection, firstly I would like to

draw attention of the Minister to the fact that it is the policy of the Government to ask the industries to use more furnace oil because by using coal they will be polluting the air. So, they stopped using coal and have started using furnace oil.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who told you that furnace oil does not pollute the air?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Therefore, the consumption of furnace oil has increased. There was no difficulty up to December. The supply was normal. It was available in required quantity. Since January, the things have started deteriorating. The hon. Minister, just now, said that according to the information available with him, no factory has been closed down on account of shortage of furnace oil. But I can give him names of many units which have closed down for 10 or 7 or 6 days in that industrial complex of Thana-Belapur because furnace oil was not available. I would not like to mention the names of those units now. But I can pass on all the names to him so that he can enquire about it. In February and March also, the position was very difficult. Some units have closed down for a fortnight. You can imagine the loss of production; you can imagine the loss of revenue and the result will be that there will be more shortage of the items which are produced by these units. So, it is very necessary that this aspect should be examined and the measures taken to make available adequate quantities of furnace oil to the industrial units in a proper way so that they can continue to run their units.

I have got all the sympathy for the hon. Minister that due to shortage of wagons, they could not transport these items. It is a correct thing. The coal is not available; the wagons are not available. If the wagons are available, the coal is not there. The hon. Minister says that the furnace oil is there, the kerosene oil is there but the wagons are not available. What have

we to do? It is for the Government, the concerned Ministers, to sit together and draw up a plan as to how to transport these essential items. The hon. Minister has to tell us what arrangement, in future, he is going to make with the Minister of Railways to see that there is no shortage of wagons for carrying furnace oil and kerosene oil.

Regarding the consumption of kerosene, I think, the hon. Minister must be aware that in Calcutta, in West Bengal, there is load shedding for 8 to 10 hours every day. If there is no electricity, what is the public going to use? They are going to use kerosene in their houses for lamps, lights or for other things." Therefore, the consumption of kerosene has increased because of the non-availability of electricity. This is also one reason. The hon. Minister has stated in the statement that 3.63 million tonnes was the consumption during the period April, 1978 and February, 1979 as against the allocation of 3.59 million tonnes. There is a very slight increase in the consumption. It is not very much. Therefore, to say that the consumption has gone up is not correct.

In view of all this, I want that the hon. Minister should tell the House by what time it will be possible to regulate the supply of kerosene oil and furnace oil and, secondly, what steps he has proposed or he is going to take to see that these essential items do not go underground and that the consumer of kerosene have not to pay high prices for the industrial units have to stop production for want of furnace oil.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I must, at the outset, say one thing. The nation will have to learn to live within its resources. This year on petroleum and petroleum products, all I can promise the country is that this Government has tried its best to provide the nation its requirement at the last year's level in spite of the fact

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

that we are short of crude because of the Iranian situation. We cannot go on increasing our demand of furnace oil, for example. In the 1973 price hike, the entire industry was asked to come to coal. From 1973 till 1977-78 there was a negative growth rate—beginning with minus 5 per cent in 1975-76 to minus 7.8 per cent in the year 1977-78. You will, therefore, see that this spurt in furnace oil business is a recent affair, caused by the international situation, caused by the shortage of coal. Suddenly we are having an increase of 8.6 per cent growth rate. We are trying to bear with it. But I must tell hon. Member Mr. Damani and the House through you, Sir, that the Government is not committed, because of our inability— we wish we could do it—to foot the bill on account of load-shedding, to foot the bill of energy on account of shortage of coal or coke or other fuel. We are really, in shortage in this field. Therefore, the other sources of energy which are in abundance the country have to come into play and this particular scare source of energy should not be strained in the manner indicated by Mr. Damani.

AN HON. MEMBER What is the other source?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The other source, as the hon. Member knows, is coal. Coal in this country is in abundance. The hon. Prime Minister has assured the House that we are trying to manage things in a manner that coal is reached everywhere. I am also a member of that Committee which has been constituted to monitor all this and we are trying to pull up things as much as we can to make good, or meet, this type of difficult situation.

So far as Mr. Damani's information or question about closure is concerned, I quote this on the authority of the Director-General of Technical Development, Energy Conservation Division of the Ministry of Industry, who keeps the records about this. I have

his authority through this letter. With regard to our enquiries made from him, he has stated in his letter:

"While admittedly there has been shortage of f.o. at some of the pockets in the country at times, as far as the DGTD are aware, there has been no closure of industrial units on this account except one instance in Maharashtra, the International Rubber and General Industries Private Limited, which has reported in the middle of March closure of the unit on account of shortage of f.o. f.o. is consumed by the industry and the power sector to the extent of about four million tonnes per annum. This requirement is met from indigenous source supplemented by import...."

Import is 25 per cent.

"...The f.o. offtake in the last four years has been like this..." In 1978-79, upto December, we have given more than what we had given in the last year. We cannot give more. We will be in trouble in the coming years if we do not manage our energy economy, energy budget, in a proper manner. It is just not available.

So far as load-shedding and other factors are concerned, I repeat, we are not obliged, or, we are not in a position to oblige, the industry or the nation by rushing diesel oil, kerosene oil and furnace oil wherever the real source of energy is not in existence or is not available. We will not be able to do it. I would not make any tall promise. All I can say is that it will be our endeavour to see that supply of furnace oil, kerosene oil and diesel is maintained at least at the last year's level. Again I repeat that the State Governments should take care of the distribution system; so that the period of difficulty and distress is overcome with the cooperation of all concerned.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay—North-East): I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that Bombay city

is a great city because it happens to be the city of the Prime Minister and before him, Mahatma Gandhi and even other countries' leaders like Mohd. Ali Zinnah and the recently executed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto come from Bombay. And I also represent Bombay... (Interruptions). And the Minister also frequently comes to Bombay.

13 hrs.

What I am surprised is that Bombay is now experiencing long queues for kerosene, particularly, in the slum areas. In the well-to-do areas there is no problem. It is the slums which are suffering. First I want to know from the Minister what he is going to do to ensure an equitable distribution of kerosene in Bombay within the city itself—whatever quota you give... (Interruptions) I am sure he will give, otherwise we will Gherao him when he comes.

AN HON. MEMBER: He will not come to Bombay.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This is particularly unfair to Bombay, Sir, because 50 per cent of the crude oil is produced by Bombay High. Out of Bombay it goes and Bombay itself starves... (Interruptions) Yes, we are all Indians. Of course, you are less than others as you have extra-territorial loyalties.

The fact of the matter is: as it is said, water, water everywhere but no water to drink, so also oil, oil everywhere around Bombay but there is no oil available for the citizens of Bombay and, therefore, some equity in relationship with the rest of the country also has to be maintained.

I want to know from the Minister what does he mean by saying, "The rate of consumption has shown an upward trend because of inadequate availability of coal at the consuming locations." What is he doing specifically to remove these imbalances he has

mentioned? I want to know what steps he has taken in consultation with the Coal Ministry and other Ministries.

(2) He says, 'It has not been possible to import furnace oil and kerosene to the required extent.' What is the percentage of shortfall and what is the tonnage of the shortfall in these commodities? This is a very vaguely and nicely-worded statement. He is a clever Minister and I have the highest respect for him and I have also the deepest appreciation of his ability to get out of tight corners. So I want him to spell out what exactly the shortfall is.

Then he says, 'However, production at the Bombay refineries is running at the anticipated level since the last week of March and imported product has also arrived. It is expected that all these will help in easing the situation.' What does he mean by saying 'it will ease the situation?' When exactly will Bombay feel the easing of the situation? I want to know all this so that I can tell the citizens of Bombay that I have got an assurance from the Minister.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Very well.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Finally he says:

"As regards kerosene, about 40 per cent of the total consumption in the country today is imported. The overall availability of kerosene in the country has been affected due to delays in receipts of the product from USSR under the Trade Plan." A Minister like Bahuguna—and having delays from USSR? How can it be?...

AN HON. MEMBER: Now he has come to the real point.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I want to know why the delays have taken place. What are the other countries besides Iraq and Libya which he has explored? Does he know, for example, despite his ideo-

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

logical inhibitions, that China has got lots and lots of oil? Is he prepared to explore receiving oil from China in exchange for some of the things in which we are surplus?...

AN HON. MEMBER: In exchange for Dr. Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: After all, if he is willing to take oil from Iraq and Libya and the USSR, despite the delay—I want to know why there is delay—why he has not explored the possibility of importing crude from China, unless he has some aversion to China? I want to know.

Sir, the Prime Minister wrote a letter a few days ago to all the States that they must reduce the consumption of oil by 15 per cent. What is the underlying logic behind this?

So, Sir, these are my pointed questions and I hope he will answer them to our satisfaction.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Sir, I too have as much respect for the hon. Member's capability to detect the cleverness and out-theroding herod so far as that is concerned. He is quite right. I have the greatest feelings for Bombay. Bombay is a miniature India; there is no other town in this country which has that type of culture, Bombay culture. Of course, Calcutta is emotionally and if I may say so, philosophically and economically, the nerve-centre of India. But, Bombay remains Miniature India in a measure in which no other city is. I therefore do have, with all respect to Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, an obligation—the Government of India owes an obligation to Bombay because of its composition and because of the way in which it is composed. It is a miniature state in many other ways for many people. It is the biggest towns in many ways. Therefore, we have got to take care of Bombay. But, I want to tell him that his question is misdirected when he is talking about non-availability of crude because of the method of

supplying kerosene to the slum areas. I have said it earlier and I would like to repeat it. I wrote a letter to the Chief Minister to following this I would again remind him, Shri Sharad Pawar, that if Jotirpatti in Bombay is tormenting for want of kerosene, then it should be a matter of regret to which I shall certainly draw the attention of the Government of Maharashtra. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy may pull that Government no less than mine, perhaps more than me.

Sir, I must also say that a city which has a representative like Dr. Swamy cannot have his interest ignored by any one except at his own peril. Who is going to do it?

Now, Sir, so far, the hon. Member Dr. Swamy talked about that in spite of Mr. Bahuguna being here, U.S.S.R. has not given the supply of crude. Well, Sir, it is just like saying 'old habit dies hard'. This is one of his old phobias. I must tell him that once he asked me a question and I must share with this House. He said 'Mr. Bahuguna is very much pro-Russian'. I told Dr. Swamy that it is the misfortune of this country that many feel that you are all pro-Americans. I say that both are wrong; both of us are Indians whatever serves the Indian interests. I am telling that we are friendly to certain countries and we are interested in our nation's interest. You must remember that they stood by us in times of needs. Anyway, I won't go into the whole thing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is an economic blunder.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: So far as supply of crude from the Soviet Union is concerned, there is a freezing during the winter. It is even terrible and during winter, they in turn, failed. They also were affected because of the events in Iran. They received a lot of gas from Iran. They were affected because of events

in Iran. So, charity begins at home. They have promised that they will make up that. They are going to do the shipment. I hope things will be all right. We know the kerosene oil needs. As far as purchase of crude oil is concerned, the hon. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy's suggestion about getting crude from China is something to which I have not exception. There is nothing wrong about it. I have tried. I spoke to the Ambassador of U.S.A. in India. I requested him to come to me. He could not come. I requested him, whether he would be able to help us. I have gone to every body whoever is here. But the point is that we are not able to say whether with the oil that we can refine, we would be able to digest. With the type of crude oil available there with the salt-content and with so many varieties with specific gravity and so many things, I do not know whether we will be able to refine oil here with that type of crude. Nevertheless, I will certainly exchange the hon. Member for oil received by India from China!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will be a great loss.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with all the sympathy at my command, I pity the Minister of Petroleum for the unsatisfactory statement that he has laid on the Table of the House. It is just like a shuttle-cock logic of putting the blame in the other court. After reading the entire statement it is clear that the situation is going to be endemic. This situation is not going to improve very soon. If this is the situation at this moment, of the year, I am afraid, what is going to happen in the middle of the year when the monsoons begin. Just earlier as Members mentioned, that there are queues for oil in Bombay, in Madhya Pradesh also there are inaccessible areas

in the interiors where crude oil has to be assured before the monsoons.

Sir, a few years back many industries were asked to switch over from coal to petroleum products. Further, has the government made any in-depth study in this sudden increase of 8 per cent in the consumption of furnace oil? How has it happened? I am afraid that the government which is going ahead with industrialisation plan and opening district Industries Centres what are their projections for the future? How much petroleum products and furnace oil will be required over the next five years? There is a fear expressed by the chairman of the Millowners Association. But we were told that only one rubber factory has been closed but I must tell that many are facing closure. What assurance can we give that in the coming two to three months they will not be allowed to be closed. I would beseech upon the Minister to carry on certain more research on the background of shortage of fuel. Efficient utilisation of available petroleum products should be insisted upon in industries. I quote what the Industrial Adviser Directorate General of Technical Development said;

"He referred to the Standing Committee on Furnace oil set up by the Government to make an in-depth study of switch-over from furnace oil to coal. Some mills which would be converted are, however, located in congested residential areas and this would give rise to pollution problems."

Therefore, my question to the hon'ble Minister would be: 'what are their projections for the next three to four years? How much would be the production programme? How much you expect to get from the foreign countries? What will be available for distribution to the industries and also the consumers?

[Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit]

Whether the new industries and the existing ones would be assured of their requirements? Also let us know once for all whether you want to have petroleum product for furnaces or you want to go to coal. The overall picture is so mixed-up that I would ask the hon'ble Minister that a Plan has got to be drawn with regard to the use of furnace oil. In Bombay where the traffic is so congested the trucks cannot carry coal. Therefore, the overall picture which emerges from the statement is not very encouraging. I am afraid that some assurance should be given to the industries that the required quantity for production will not be affected because of want of furnace oil. The hon. Minister should draw up a plan—a Blue Paper—with regard to these industries. If he has not got sufficient furnace oil, let him ration it to a certain extent, to the textile industries etc. Let us have a proper plan to that effect. So, I want to know how they are going to face this endemic problem in the remaining six months of the current year.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The last part of the hon Member's question is this. He asked, what are you going to do about the energy supply to the industries. This is a problem which is being handled by the Director General of Technical Development and the Energy Conservation Division, in the Ministry of Industries. They are looking into it. I don't have the ready information just now with me. But I can communicate the advice contained in the question of the hon. Minister for Industries.

Now, so far as the other point is concerned, he asked, how much we will be able to supply, at what level and so on. Let me tell him that we will endeavour to supply at last year's level, in spite of the shortages now in the international market. Let me inform him that I am not accepting any new demand of furnace oil at all. We have told the State Governments

about it. We have told the Ministry of Energy that it will not be possible to create oil. In this country we don't have any synthetic method of creating oil. That sort of method is not yet available with us. It is a scarce material. Now let us see what we can get from elsewhere. Many countries of Europe and the nations of the European Economic Community have reduced industrial and domestic uses of petrol and petroleum products by 15 per cent. They have reduced that much. We will have to find out methods to do that. The industry and consumers will have to find out the methods to do that. I hope that they will be able to do that.

Then he asked about the anticipated production of 1978-79. I can give that information. Our plan was to produce in 1978-79 2.70 MT of Kerosene oil and 3.53 MT of furnace oil. But the actual production which we now anticipate is this, 1979 is still left and we have some months to go. Our production is likely to be 2.55MT for Kerosene oil or a little less and 3.42 MT for fuel oil or a little less. So, this is the situation. We are increasing imports to the extent of possible availability to make up for shortage. Actual import in 1978-79 is 1.42 MT of Kerosene oil and 0.90 MT of Furnace oil. But this type of a situation remains fluid because of non committal of crude oil and non-committal of crude oil prices. OPEC countries have raised the rate from ten pointsome thing to fourteen and a half. OPEC countries have decided to put a premium over these four dollars per barrel. The OPEC market price is 28 dollars per barrel, I have no quarrel with OPEC countries. They are free to determine at what level they will sell their only material. Because they have nothing else to sell. But our trouble is this. We have got to see the financial implications of depending upon this source of energy and we have to see the availability of resources before we can make any commitment. I hope by the time my Ministry's Budget comes for

discussion in the House I would have come back from my foreign visit where I am going to make my efforts in search of oil and I hope that the goodwill and the good wishes of this honourable House will be with me in my efforts to do the needful.

13.20 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH AND
HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD
REPORTS

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO (Hanamkonda): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

- (1) Hundred and eighteenth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Seventy-first Report relating to Posts and Telegraphs.
- (2) Hundred and twenty-third Report on Paragraph 47 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1976-77, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts, Volume II, Direct Taxes on Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Scheme, 1975 relating to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH REPORTS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings:

- (1) Eighteenth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the

Seventh Report of the Committee on Central Inland Water Transport Corporation—Objectives and River Services.

(2) Nineteenth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of the Committee on Central Inland Water Transport Corporation—Mismanagement in Organization, Administration and Financial Matters.

13.22 hrs.

**DEMAND FOR GRANTS, 1979-80—
contd.**

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri Manoranjan Bhakta.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, one of the objects of the Home Ministry is to provide good administration for the Union Territories and their proper development. As I was saying, what type of Government has been provided to the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you had finished your speech yes—

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I will conclude just in a few minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: It is absolutely a bad type of Government provided there with iron curtain. When a Member of Parliament duly elected from that constituency is not permitted to use loudspeaker,

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

you can well understand the type of Government existing there. As a Member of Parliament, I want to meet my people and go to different islands for this purpose. Obstruction is created so that I cannot go. The tour programmes had to be cancelled. You can well imagine the type of Government there.

Sir, the problems in the Islands are mounting up. The unemployment problem is very acute there. The number of unemployed youth is increasing and there is no employment potential in the Union Territory. The poor and weaker sections of people have been claiming for house sites; they are asking for surplus agricultural land to be allotted to them, but no action has been taken on these issues. That is why, I had submitted a 90-point charter of demands to the Prime Minister. A month was given to them for consideration, but nothing was done. Ultimately, I had to go on fast which continued for 15 days. When the hon. Prime Minister visited that place, or the other Ministers went there, they had not the elementary courtesy to send me a letter about their visit. I am the lone Member of Parliament representing this Union Territory. Many hon. Members from this side and that side who have visited that territory, would have their own experience of the type of administration that exists there.

I know, the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal comes from a very poor and down-trodden class and he is well aware of the problems of the people there and how they have been curbing the democratic rights of the people. In the question hour, I showed a photograph of three old ladies who had lost their fingers on account of the atrocities committed on them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have no other forum to ventilate the grievances of our people except this

House. It is only during the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry, when I can ventilate the grievances of the people of that area. I want to appeal to the Hon. Minister not to be cruel to us and not to have a partisan attitude. You should have a fair attitude towards this small and remote Union Territory, and do justice to us. You must provide us with some sort of a democratic set up. You must see that only those officers who are unwanted in Delhi or other parts of the country are not shunted there. That is my request.

I hope, the hon. Minister will definitely look into these and other problems of this Union Territory very carefully and sympathetically.

श्री श्रीकृष्ण सिंह (गुंजर): उपप्रधान महोदय, मैं गृह विभाग की मांगों के समर्थन के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ और इस सिलसिले में कुछ बातें निवेदन करना चाहूँगा।

गृह विभाग की तरफ से जो बुलेटिन निकले हैं उनमें बतलाया गया है कि बिधि व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के लिये कितनी गारो फार्मवाहियों की गई, पिट्टे बर्ग आयोग, अल्पमंडयक आयोग, हरिजन और जन-जातियों के लिए मित्र-भिन्न आयोग, प्रधान मंत्री की बिन्ना ला एण्ड साउंडर के बारे में और उन के लिए बिपक्ष के लोगों के साथ जो बैठकें हुईं, मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ जो बैठकें हुईं और ये सब जो कार्यवाहियाँ हुईं हैं, उन का बिचरण उनमें दिया हुआ है, लेकिन इन सब चीजों के बावजूद अपराध कुछ बढ़ रहे हैं कुछ मामलों में और ये संगठित अपराध का रूप ले रहे हैं। बार बार उन की पुनरावृत्ति हो रही है। इन अपराधों के बिचर को देखने से लगता है, कि हम का गहराई में अध्ययन करने की जरूरत है कि कौन सी परिस्थितियाँ हैं, कौन से आधार-भूत कारण हैं, जिनके चलते ये सब अपराध घटित हो रहे हैं, घटित होने में मदद पहुँचाते हैं। हम पुलिस संस्थान से अपेक्षा रखते हैं कि वे अपराधों की रोक थाम करेंगे। उन का बिचलेपण करना भी उन की जिम्मेदारी है लेकिन पुलिस के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की सम-भियति क्या है, बर्तनिक स्थिति क्या है? क्या बजह है कि पुलिस और जनता के बीच में जो एक रिश्ता होना चाहिये, आज वह रिश्ता नहीं है। बल्कि एक भय और अविश्वास का रिश्ता है। भय और शंका से ये मुक्त नहीं हैं। काम नागरिक आज भी यह समझता है कि

पुलिस प्रायः जनता के प्रति उबासीन रखती है और उस के प्रति नका की भावना आम नागरिक के मन में है। पिछले 30 वर्षों में क्या कोई कोमिश्नर कांग्रेस के शासन में की गई कि पुलिस और जनता के बीच में जो खाई है, जो दूरी है, उस को कम किया जाए और दोनों की मनः स्थिति में परिवर्तन लाया जाए ? क्या इस के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की गई ? गृहदाई से अध्ययन करने से पता लगेगा और सरसरी तौर पर भी पता लगेगा कि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। पुलिस का जो वर्तमान मूलभूत ढांचा है, वह आज की प्रावश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने में हम को निरर्थक लगता है, अधम लगता है। आज के समय की जो चुनौती है, उस को वह स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता। पुलिस का यह चरित्र शायद द्वितीय विश्वयुद्ध से विरासत में मिला है, जिस में सुधार करने की जरूरत है। पिछले 30 वर्षों में क्या हुआ ? हम अपनी इस सरकार को धन्यवाद देते हैं कि इस ने पहली बार राष्ट्रीय पुलिस प्रायोग विडाय। जो प्रायोग 1947 में ठीक आजादी के बाद, बैठ जाना चाहिए, वह नहीं बैठ पाया। आजादी के बाद पुलिस के चरित्र में, उस की भूमिका में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए 1947 के बाद, आजादी के ठीक बाद प्रायोग बैठ जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन वैसा नहीं हुआ। 30 साल के बाद हम इस सरकार को धन्यवाद देते हैं कि पहली बार राष्ट्रीय पुलिस प्रायोग का इस ने गठन किया है। इस चीज को देखने के लिए कि पुलिस की भूमिका क्या हो, इस का चरित्र क्या हो और इस को ठीक ठाक करने के लिए क्या किया जाय। आज तो एक आम आमदी पुलिस को बेसरोकार और निरर्थक मानता है और यह समझता है कि पुलिस और अपराधी के बीच में साठ-गोट है और उसकी वजह से अपराधी फस-फूस रहे हैं। पुलिस के जो बड़े बड़े अधिकारी हैं, वे भी अपनी प्रभमता को समझ रहे हैं और वे बेचारे भी चिन्तित हैं कि पुलिस में कैसे सुधार हो, वे भी परेशान हैं। और स्थिति यह है कि आज कल प्राफ ला नहीं है बल्कि कल प्राफ घाट कर रहा है। इंग्लैंड में सर राबर्ट मार्क जो पुलिस के भूतपूर्व आयुक्त हैं लन्दन के, उन्होंने कहा था कि पुलिस जनता और कानून की सेवक है और किसी अन्य की नहीं यहाँ तक कि सरकार की भी नहीं। लेकिन यहाँ पर पुलिस आयुक्त क्या इस बात को मानने को तैयार है ? यहाँ पुलिस इस्तेमाल हो रही है राजनीतिक दलों, सत्ताधारी दल से। पिछले 30 सालों में ऐसा ही चलता रहा है यहाँ के पुलिस आयुक्त में इतना बम नहीं इस बात को कहने का कि हम किसी के भी सेवक नहीं हैं, सरकार के भी नहीं हैं, हम तो कानून के प्रति जिम्मेदार हैं, प्रजासत्त के प्रति जिम्मेदार हैं, लन्दन में यहाँ की संसद की ही यह अधिकार है कि वह पुलिस आयुक्त को ससपेंड

कर सके या कोई और दूसरी कार्यवाही करे, पुलिस की भूमिका के बारे में या पुलिस की व्यवस्था के बारे में। हमारे यहाँ ऐसा नहीं है। इस का कारण क्या है ? 1861 का जो भारतीय दंड संहिता कानून है, उस में कहीं भी 'सेना' का उल्लेख नहीं है और हम को ऐसा लगता है कि हम एक नई प्राधुनिक लड़ाई पुराने हथियारों के बल पर लड़ रहे हैं। पुलिस को हमने वही भारतीय दण्ड संहिता दी है जिस में आज तक कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। उसी हथियार पर उस से हम कहते हैं कि तुम अपराध का विश्लेषण करो, अपराधी को पकड़ो और अपराध की रोकथाम करो। यह हारे हुए युद्ध जैसी बात है।

सब से पहले 1859 में पुलिस प्रायोग बना था। हिन्दुस्तान में जब 1857 में विद्रोह हुआ था तो उस पराजय के दो वर्ष के बाद भारत में यह प्रायोग बना और दूसरा प्रायोग साठ वर्षों के बाद 1902 में बिठाया था। उस पुलिस प्रायोग ने पता लगाया था कि 1859 वाले प्रायोग में बहुत सारी खामियाँ थीं और उसे प्रजेजों ने इस उद्देश्य से बिठाया था कि हिन्दुस्तान में पुनः हमें सेना पर निर्भर न रहना पड़े और प्रांतिक शांति के लिए पुलिस तंत्र को ऐसा विकसित किया जाए कि देश में कभी विद्रोह न हो और अगर हो तो पुलिस तंत्र से उसका मुकाबला कर उसे समाप्त कर दिया जाए। इसी दृष्टि से यह प्रायोग बना था। साठ वर्षों के एक दशक लौकतांत्रिक मगर में उपनिवेशवाद और साम्राज्यवाद के प्रतिनिधि थे, इसलिए वे चाह कर भी कुछ नहीं कर सके। 1902 का पुलिस प्रायोग भी कोई ज्यादा काम नहीं कर पाया। हमारे यहाँ के जो एक भूतपूर्व पुलिस प्रफसर श्री के० एम० कस्तम साहब हैं उनका भी यही कहना है कि हमारे यहाँ की पुलिस का जो कॉन्स्टेबल है, वह सब से बड़ा दमित वर्ग है। उसको बहुत कम तंबाहू मिलती है। उस का काम जनता की सेवा न कर के, बल्कि प्रजेजों ने जो सोचा था कि ऐसी सस्ती पद्धति का विकास करो जिससे शासन तंत्र चल सके—लाठ कर्जन के सामने प्रायोग से दो सिफारिशें की थीं—एक तो यह कहूँ कि पुलिस में शिक्षित प्राधमियों को लाना चाहिए और अच्छा बेलन दे कर लाना चाहिए। मगर धर्म के कारण, फण्ड के कारण इस सुझाव को नहीं माना गया। दूसरा सुझाव था कि भ्रमण्ड प्राधमियों को लाना चाहिए जिनके सामने कोई विवेक और जिम्मेदारी न हो। ऐसे ही सिपाहियों को कर इस पुलिस तंत्र का विकास किया गया और आज भी वही चला आ रहा है।

पुलिस तंत्र से बखता और ईमानदारी लाने के लिए इस बात की प्रावश्यकता है कि निचले कर्मचारियों की सेवा स्थिति में सुधार हो। यह सुधार तभी संभव और सार्थक होगा जब सारा ध्यान नीचे के लोगों पर केन्द्रित किया जाए। पुलिस दल में 80 परसेंट सिपाही होते हैं। इस संस्था का जो आचरण है वह इन्हीं लोगों का आचरण होता है और उसी का प्रभाव जनता पर पड़ता है। अगर इन लोगों का सिपाही आचरण और व्यवहार खराब है तो जनता समझती है कि पुलिस का आचरण खराब है। पिछले तीस वर्षों में क्या शांति व्यवस्था में कोई ऐसा काम हुआ है कि जिस से

[श्री श्रीकृष्ण सिंह]

यह पता चल सके कि इस विभाग की स्थिति में सुधार किया गया हो? पुलिसकर्मिचारी बराबर बढ़ती रही है वॉरिंट व्यवस्था और विधि-व्यवस्था को संभालने में बहू तमामों का विकार है। उसकी स्थिति को ध्यान दिलाने में ही देख लीजिए। पुलिस के सिपाही को 240 रुपये महीना मिलता है जो कि एक धन-स्कील्ड सेबर, अक्रुसल सेबर की संख्या से भी कम है। उसे 12-12 घंटे तक इयूटी पर खड़ा रहना पड़ता है। उसे अपने लिए नाममात्र का टाइट मिलता है। उसे नाममात्र का भत्ता मिलता है जो कि बेड़ रुपये रोज है। उस के पास जो सामान है, जो पगड़ी यंत्र बरीयूट: से सब इतने पुराने और ब्राऊट मोडर्न है कि उन से काम नहीं चल सकता। क्या आप इस के बल पर विधि व्यवस्था को सुभारना चाहते हैं? उपायम्य महोदय, हम चाहेंगे कि इन सब चीजों पर ध्यान दिया जाए।

लेकिन क्या इस से पुलिस का इंप्रूवमेंट हो जाएगा। उसकी भूमिका को भी बढलना होगा। पुलिस को स्वतंत्र बनाना होगा। ब्रिटेन में, लन्दन में पुलिस आयुक्त को संसद ही हटा सकती है। वह कानूनी प्रदासलों का प्रायमी है। वह किसी मंत्री या राजनीतिक दल के प्रादेश पर काम नहीं करता। भारत में इसका इस्तेमाल सत्ताधारी दल अपने काम के लिए करता है। हम चाहते हैं कि अगर इसे जनता का सेवक बनाना है तो पुलिस की भूमिका को बढलना होगा। केवल उसकी तम्बहाहू बढ़ाने और उसके साधन बढलने मात्र से ही कुछ नहीं होगा, बल्कि उसकी भूमिका को भी बढलना होगा। तभी जा कर जनता का सेवक हम उसको बना सकते हैं। पुलिस द्वारा मांग की जाती है कि हमारा अधिकार बढ़ाया जाए। हम देखते हैं अधिकार बढ़ाने से व्यक्ति प्रभट भी हो जाता है। हां राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप बंद होना चाहिए। राजनीतिक लोग इस बात में खुश होते हैं कि कलां का हम ने ट्रांसफर कर दिया, उसको बढलवा दिया। वह काम भी बंद होना चाहिए। लेकिन आज यह भी देखा जाता है कि बाहर के प्रायमी, राहुल महसूस करते हैं, राजनीतिक दल के प्रायमी से। पुलिस प्रांतिक से राजनीतिक लोग ही रखा करने में सहायक हैं। कहीं गांधी में बल आये, बैंक पीट्टस बनी गई हैं, वहां नियुक्त पुलिस कर्मचारी खुल कर टुक वालों से पैसा ले रहे हैं। लेकिन अगर किसी राजनीतिक दल का प्रायमी रहे तो पुलिस बाले प्रबडा जाते हैं। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि पुलिस अपना बरिख और भूमिका बढले। साथ ही राजनीतिक दल के लोग भी पुलिस के मामले में बढलवाजी न करें, उनको इस हस्तक्षेप से धाजायी मिलनी चाहिए।

3 अगस्त, 1978 को भ्रान्तरिक सुरक्षा कानून रद्द किया गया, मजरबन्नों की रिहा किया गया। 2,568 नक्सलवाधियों की रिहाई हुई। लेकिन उसकी स्थायी सुख भी नहीं पायी थी, मध्य प्रदेश में मिनि मीसा जगपाया गया, गुंडा अधिमियन बनाया गया। बिहार में अपराध नियंत्रण प्रथमवेक 30 सितम्बर को लागू किया गया। यह देखने में तो छोटा लगता है, लेकिन है बहुत बड़ोटा। विप्राधकारियों को अधिकार है कि जिसको चाहें उसको उठा कर बन्द कर दें। कमिश्नर

को अधिकार दिया गया है अपील सुनने का। राज्य स्तर पर कोई रिष्यु बोर्ड नहीं है, न्यायालय में जाने का अधिकार नहीं है। इस प्रकार नौकरशाही के हाथ में नागरिकों की धाजायी बन्धक रख दी गई है। जिस जहरीले विमान ने मीनी मीसा जैसी चीख बनायी है उस विभाग को लोकतांत्रिक नहीं कहा जा सकता है। यह तानाशाही का चोटक ही माना जायेगा। प्रायात्न-काल के प्रवर्तकों के बारे में हम बराबर कहते हैं कि उनका विभाग तानाशाही था। लेकिन जनता पार्टी की सरकार में जो लोग ऐसे कानून बना रहे हैं वह एक ही चीं के चट्टे बट्टे हैं। उनका विभाग भी उतना ही जहरीला है। भले ही स्तोगन लगाने के लिये कहें कि इंडिया गांधी और संजय गांधी बिनेड के लोग तानाशाह थे, लेकिन हमारा भी विभाग उतना ही संकुचित है। क्या आई०पी०सी० में सुधार कर के हम प्रसामाजिक तलों को काबू में नहीं कर सकते हैं? कर सकते हैं। 1973 में क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में जो संशोधन हुआ उसके अनुसार अगर अपराधी 60 दिन तक जेल में रहना है और पुलिस अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजती है तो कोर्ट को अधिकार है कि 61वें दिन उसको जमानत पर छोड़ सकती है। धाज होता यह है कि बहुत सारे अपराधी लोग पुलिस के यहाँ पैरवी करते हैं कि हमारी रिपोर्ट पुलिस न भेजे ताकि कोर्ट उनको जमानत पर 61वें दिन छोड़ दे। कौनों नहीं इस अवधि को बढ़ाकर 120 दिन किया जाता है? और डकैती तथा मर्डर केसेज में इस को लागू नहीं होना चाहिए।

धारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मुख्य मंत्रियों की कानकरेंस बुलायी थी जिसमें कहा गया कि 1973 में जो सेपरेशन प्राक जुडिसियरी और ऐग्जीक्यूटिव हुआ था, कुछ मुख्य मंत्रियों ने यह सवाल उठाया कि यह गलत काम हुआ था वह ठीक नहीं था। फिर से ऐग्जीक्यूटिव के हाथ में अधिकार देना चाहिये कि वह कागनीजेन्स का अधिकार लें लें। स्टेट्समैन ने इस पर लेख लिखा है, वुटकी जी हैं। जनता पार्टी के लोग दावा करते हैं कि हम लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के प्रवर्तक हैं। लेकिन जनता पार्टी के कुछ मुख्य मंत्रियों का यह हाल है कि आज वह चाहते हैं कि इस सेपरेशन को समाप्त करना चाहिये। कार्यकारी को अधिकार लौटाना चाहिये।

हरिजनों पर धर्याधार की बहुत कहानियां गायी जाती हैं। प्रैम के द्वारा भी धर्याधार प्रचार होता है। प्रसमी बात यह है कि हरिजनों में प्रतिरोध की ताकत बड़ रही है, उनके धन्वर जो हजारों सालों की हीन भावनायें थीं वह घट रही हैं और उनमें भी टक्कर लेने की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। ऊंची जातियों के विभाग में जो अधिकार की भावना थी कि हम से यह लोग छोटे हैं आज हरिजन बर्न उसका प्रतिरोध कर रहे हैं। कंहावाला के सवाल पर जो प्रवर्तक हुआ वह प्रथम जातियों की उभार का उदाहरण है। लेकिन आज सारी पुच्छभूमि में व एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि धीन स्ट्रेचेंड घाती है। एक छोटी है पराधीनता की स्ट्रेच, इसमें जब लोग बिग्रोह करते हैं तो उनकी बागी कहते हैं, अनुयासमहीन कहते हैं। आज समाज और

श्रमिक वर्ग को कहा जाता है कि अनुशासन प्रोद्धाने वाले हैं। लेकिन पराधीनता के विद्रोह जो लड़ाई है, उसको हम विद्रोह मानते हैं। चाहे वह विदेशी पराधीनता हो या देशी पराधीनता। पराधीनता के खिलाफ लड़ाई को विद्रोह की संज्ञा दी जाती है। पराधीनता जब मिट जाये, विद्रोह जब सफल हो जाये, तो जो स्ट्रेज पहले प्रायेगी वह स्वच्छन्दता की स्ट्रेज होगी और दूसरी स्ट्रेज स्वतंत्रता की होगी। आज हम जिस संक्रमण स्ट्रेज से गुजर रहे हैं, यह कोई स्वतंत्रता की स्ट्रेज नहीं है। आज श्रमिक वर्ग, चाहे कोई भी क्लास हो, वह अपने हक के लिये लड़ रहा है, छात्र तो लड़ रहे हैं। जहाँ देखिये वहाँ स्वच्छन्दता की मनोदृति है, आज हम ट्रांजिशन के पीरियड में हैं। स्वतंत्रता तो विवेक से प्राती है, जब इस समझने कि हमारी इस कार्यवाही में समाज और राष्ट्र का हित होगा।

रेल में घिना टिकट मुफ्त करना, टी0टी0 को पीटना, मा-वीट करना, होली, ईद, बकरिद आदि किसी त्योहार में कोई तनाव हो जाये तो रेल गाड़ी का गढ़ा उखाड़ना, पत्थर फेंकना वगैरह यह सब स्वच्छन्दता है, यह स्वतंत्रता हरणिक नहीं है। मान्य यह स्ट्रेज है और कुछ काल तक रहेगी। जब 19 महीने इस देश में पराधीनता रही, 19 महीने के पहले पूरे दशक तक तैयारी चल रही थी, यह नहीं कि 25 जून को अपने आप सूरज उगा तानाशाही का, ऐसी बात नहीं है। 25 जून, 1975 के पहले देश में तैयारी हो रही थी, देश तानाशाही की तरफ बढ़ रहा था, देश का अर्थ-तंत्र, राजनैतिक तंत्र और प्रशासन तंत्र सब तानाशाही की तरफ बढ़ रहे थे। 25 जून, 1975 से 19 महीने तक देश पराधीन रहा और लोग बन्द बोलत में डूबे रहे जो सफोकेशन की स्थिति थी। आज स्वच्छन्दता का स्ट्रेज है। हमारी सरकार को इस बात को नजरान्दाज नहीं करना चाहिये। यह बात मानकर नहीं चलना चाहिये कि आज छात्रों में अनुशासनहीनता है या मजदूरों और श्रमिकों की अकारण हड़ताल होती है। कहीं वह अगर बोलस के लिये लड़ते हैं या राष्ट्र के हित को नहीं देखते हैं तो यह स्वाभाविक है, यह लोग लड़ेंगे। इन तथ्य को सरकार को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये। आज सभी मुद्दों पर हमारे ग्राहम मिनिस्टर बहुत चिन्तित हैं, कभी हरिजनों की मीटिंग में जाते हैं और कभी विपक्षियों के साथ मीटिंग करते हैं। चाहे अलौगढ़ का बंगा हो या कहीं का हो, यह ठीक है कि प्रत्यसंबंधकों के दर्कों को तावाव घटी है। यह सब काम ग्राहम मिनिस्टर की माइ चिन्ता को व्यक्त करते हैं। लेकिन हमारा काम निषेधात्मक नहीं, नकारात्मक कार्यवाही नहीं, हमारा कुछ काम रचनात्मक होना चाहिये।

हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एकता की खाई को पाटने के लिये पिछले 30 वर्षों में क्या हुआ ? जो हीन भावना है, मुसलमान अपने को सीतेला भाई मानते हैं। पिछली सरकार ने उन्हें 30 वर्षों तक एक-दूसरे की पीठ ठोककर लड़ाया, दोनों के बीच की खाई को नहीं पाटा। इस सरकार की हिन्दू-मुस्लिम दोनों को, मन की खाई को, प्रत्यसंबंधकों और बहुसंख्यकों के मन की खाई के धार को दूर करने और पाटने का काम करना चाहिये। यह काम कई तरीकों से हो सकता है। जैसे बाबा का

सवाल है, संस्कृतनिष्ठ भाषा की जगह हिन्दूस्तानी भाषा जिससे उर्दू, बंगला, तामिल शब्द रहे का इस्तेमाल करें। जैसे ऐतिहासिक भ्रमों को मन को चलाय उसी तरह से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में शेरशाह ने पेसाबर से हावड़ा तक लम्बी सड़क बनाई, उसे धोखों ने प्राइ टुक रोड का भ्रष्टा नाम दिया। हम क्यों नहीं उसका नाम बदलकर शेरशाह पथ रखते हैं ? शेरशाह हमारे देश के पुरखे रहे हैं। हमें ऐसे बहुत काम करने चाहिये। इससे हम हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एकता जिन्दा कर सकेंगे, दोनों के मन की खाई को निकालने का काम कर सकेंगे। हमें इस सम्बन्ध में रचनात्मक कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये। जो प्रधानमंत्री कर रहे हैं, मरकार कर रही है, वह सप्राधनीय है, मैं चाहता हूँ इससे प्राये बड़कर काम किया जाये। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिये धन्यवाद।

गृह बंजालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हरिजनों पर जुलूम और सितम की कहानी इस बार भी सुनने में आई। माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बारे में बड़ी चिन्ता जाहिर की। माननीय सदस्य, डा० कर्ण सिंह, ने यहां तक कहा कि हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन का ताना-बाना बीला हो रहा है सीमान्त पर बीला हो रहा है, चाहे वह उत्तर-पूर्व सीमांत हो या उत्तर-पश्चिम सीमांत हो। उन्होंने कहा कि देश के धरन्वर भी जातीय विभेद है, जातीय दंगे हो रहे हैं, हरिजनों और प्रादिवासियों पर अत्याचार और जुलूम हो रहे हैं, जिस से हमारी नेशनल लाइफ का फ्रेमिक, राष्ट्रीय जीवन का ताना बाना, बीला हो रहा है, और यह हमारे लिये खतरों की बात है।

मैं माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह सवाल, जिस को हम हरिजन या प्रादिवासी सवाल कहते हैं, हमारे हृदय के बहुत निकट है। हम इस सवाल से बहुत ही चिन्तित हैं और इस का हल करने के लिए हम जितना भी प्रयास, कोशिश, कर सकते हैं, वह हम कर रहे हैं। प्रात्याचारों की घटनायें यद्यपि राज्यों का विषय हैं, क्योंकि विधि-व्यवस्था कायम करना, और विधि व्यवस्था का उल्लंघन करने वाले को सजा देना राज्यों का विषय है, फिर भी जहां तक हरिजनों और प्रादिवासियों के उत्पीड़न का सवाल है, हम बराबर राज्यों से सम्पर्क बनाये रखते हैं, स्थिति पर पूरी निगरानी रखते हैं, और जहां कहीं भी हम समझते हैं कि राज्य सरकारों को सलाह या परामर्श देने की जरूरत है, या राज्य सरकारों की ओर से जहां कहीं भी सहयोग के लिए मांग होती है, तो हम उस पर प्रयास विचार करते हैं।

इस विषय में समय समय पर जो प्रारोक्ष मा उपरेक्षण दिये गये हैं, उन सब को टीबू करने क

[श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल]

लिए, उनका जायजा लेने के लिए, हमने पिछले दिनों राष्‍ट्रों का दौरा किया, और राष्‍ट्र सरकारों के साथ मिस-मैठ कर हमने उन सारे प्रायों या डायरेक्शन पर चर्चा की, और उन की कठिनाई क्या है, और कहाँ तक हम उस कठिनाई को दूर कर सकते हैं, इस पर हमने उन की राय का या अनुभव को जानने की कोशिश की ।

मैं एक उदाहरण दूंगा । हाल में मैं बिहार गया था—क्योंकि बिहार की घटनाओं से माननीय सदस्य बहुत चिन्तित हो उठे थे—, और बिहार में जो भी एट्रासिटी-ग्रोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, उन के भ्रष्टाचारों को हमने बताया था, और राष्‍ट्र सरकार के भ्रष्टाचारों और मंत्रियों के साथ—मुख्य मंत्री भी उन में शामिल थे—हम ने विचार किया था । हमने वहाँ कहा था कि इन दस जिलों में आप दस हजार होम गाइडों की तत्काल भर्ती कर लें, जिसका खर्च केंद्रीय सरकार 50 : 50 बेंसि पर उठायेगी—एक जिले में एक हजार होम गाइडों की भर्ती कर लें, जिन में अधिकांश हरिजन हों । बेरोही इन जिलों में पुलिस को मजबूत करने के लिए, उन को प्राथमिक साज-सज्जा देने के लिए, उस को दलगामी सबारी देने के लिए, इन सारी चीजों के लिए भी हम ने उन को रुपये की मजूरी दे दी और उनकी और जो भी कठिनाइयाँ होती हैं उन को हम ने उनसे सुना, उनका जायजा लिया और उस पर हम लोग विचार कर रहे हैं ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि हरिजनों पर जो ये जुल्म होते हैं उन की रोकथाम के लिये पार्ट टम से, जल्दी से जल्दी हम क्या कर सकते हैं इस पर हम बराबर ही विचार कर रहे हैं और जो भी आवश्यक कदम हैं यह हम अवश्य उठाते हैं । राष्‍ट्र सरकारों की ओर से हम को अनुकूल प्रतिक्रिया मिली है, मिल रही है, और राष्‍ट्र सरकारों का सहयोग मिल रहा है । यद्यपि अभी भी हमारे लिए यह कहना बिल्कुल संभव नहीं है कि जो प्रत्याचार हो रहे हैं उस में बहुत कमी हो गई है या उस का उस पर प्रभाव पड़ा है लेकिन इस का प्रभाव होगा, यह मेरा विश्वास है । मैं माननीय सदस्यों से दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो प्रांठ हैं एट्रासिटीज के जिससे माननीय सदस्य बहुत चिन्तित होते हैं, इस के पीछे जा कर देखें तो इस के लिए जो सब से बड़ा कारण है वह है आर्थिक । माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि ये जो हरिजनों पर जुल्म और सितम होते हैं चाहे थ्रिफ्त की ओर से हों चाहे सामूहिक हों, जाति की ओर से हों, दोनों तरफ से होते हैं जैज-नाइं भी करता है और कास्ट भी, जाति भी करती है । यह सोशल और एकोनामिक दोनों हैं ...

श्री श्री लाल (विजयनर) : सोशल कम है एकोनामिक ज्यादा है ।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : हाँ, वही मैं कह रहा हूँ । मैं दोनों कह रहा हूँ । आप सुनिए । हम को बीच में रोकिएगा तो हमारा प्रवाह टूट जायगा ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि ये जो घटनाएँ होती हैं उन के पीछे जो कारण है वह कारण यह है कि हरिजन भ्रम जागृत हो गए हैं, अपने अधिकारों के प्रति सजग हो गए हैं और अपने अधिकारों को लेने के लिए भ्रम यह प्रयास कर रहे हैं । एसट कर रहे हैं । इस से जो संघर्ष पैदा होता है इस संघर्ष में हरिजन कमजोर होते हैं और इसलिए यह बेसेल लड़ाई हो जाती है । जैसे राम बिलास पासवान जो ने कहा है कि यह बेसेल लड़ाई हो जाती है, एक तरफ तो कमजोर लोग खड़े होते हैं, दूसरी तरफ मजबूत लोग खड़े होते हैं, इन दोनों के बीच में हरिजन जो कमजोर होते हैं, मारे जाते हैं । पीटे जाते हैं, सताये जाते हैं । यह कारण है कि हरिजनों पर इतना जुल्म हो रहा है और यह, बात सही है कि जो घटनाएँ हो रही हैं उस को यदि इस परिप्रेष्य में देखें, इस दृष्टि से देखें तो यह जो बढ़ती हुई रेखाएँ हैं वह इसलिए हैं कि भ्रम ये सामाजिक और आर्थिक संघर्ष अधिक होने लग गए हैं यद्यपि इन संघर्षों में हरिजन कमजोर होने के नाते पिटते हैं, यह बात सही है । इसलिए अभी जो पार्ट कुछ बढ़ता हुआ दिखलाई दे रहा है इस का कारण यह है कि ये सामाजिक और आर्थिक संघर्ष बढ़ रहे हैं और ये बढ़ते जायेंगे जैसी कि धामा है । जो माटौल है, जो बाता-वरण है, जो भ्रम की दुनिया है उस को देखते हुए और जो भ्रम की हमारी मान्यताएँ हैं, संस्कृति है, जो जनतंत्र का वातावरण है, इन सारी चीजों को लें तो यह अवश्य-भावी है कि संघर्ष बढ़ेंगे । इस संघर्ष में हरिजन कमजोर न रहें, उन को मजबूत बनाया जाये जिस से वे पिटे नहीं इस के लिये सरकार को क्या उपाय करना चाहिये यह देखने की बात है जिस से सरकार हरिजनों के साथ दे सके और हरिजन अपना अधिकार ले लें, उस में वह पिटे नहीं क्योंकि सरकार चाहती है कि हरिजन समस्या का हल हो जाय और अपने समाज में हरिजन और सबग, भ्रमणों, और सबण नाम की कोई चीज न रह जाय, दोनों समाप्त हो कर एक समाज बन जाय । इस में हम कैसे उन की मदद कर सकते हैं इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि हमारा काम इन को मजबूत करने का सब से पहले है । यह जो सारी बातें होती हैं कि पुलिस में इन की भर्ती होनी चाहिये, प्रापर रेजिमेन्टेशन होगा चाहिए, सर्विसेज में इन की भर्ती होनी चाहिए, इन को प्रापर रेजिमेन्टेशन देना चाहिए, और भी जो मामों में अपनी जगह पर उचित है । लेकिन मैं दूसरी चीज की ओर संकेत करना चाहता हूँ । सब से बड़ा प्रश्न आर्थिक है । इनकी कमजोरी उतनी किञ्चित्त नहीं है

जितनी कि प्राथिक है। एक तरह बन्दूक है और दूसरी तरह लाठी है—इस बात को भी मैं मानता हूँ कि हरिजन लाठीधारी होते हैं और दूसरा भी बन्दूक धारी होते हैं उनकी लड़ाई बेमेल है। इसके बावजूद सब से बड़ा प्रश्न प्राथिक है। लाठीधारी भी बन्दूकधारी को पीट सकता है लेकिन असल कमजोरी यह है कि हरिजन के पास जमीन नहीं है, रोजगार नहीं है, व्यापार नहीं है, नौकरी नहीं है, उद्योग नहीं है, हरिजन के पास कोई असेटस नहीं हैं। इसकी वजह से वे कमजोर हो जाते हैं। वे संगठित भी नहीं हो सकते हैं। उन के पास हथियार भी नहीं हैं। लेकिन अभी मैं बात प्राथिक स्थिति की कर रहा हूँ।

सरकार ने इस बात को स्पष्ट किया है और इस बात का एलान किया कि पांच साल में असुर्यता को खत्म करना है। यह जो कोड़ है उसकी वजह से आज भी हम कमजोर बने हुए हैं और जब तक इस को खत्म नहीं किया जाता है तब तक हम कमजोर ही बने रहेंगे। इसीलिए प्रधान मंत्री जो ने इस बात का एलान किया तो एक बर्किंग ग्रुप का निर्माण किया गया ताकि यह कार्यक्रम सुभा सके। तो एक तरह एलान हुआ और दूसरी तरह कार्यक्रम बनाने के लिए बर्किंग ग्रुप का निर्माण किया गया। केवल नीतियों के एलान से कुछ नहीं होगा, कार्यक्रम भी होना चाहिये जिस से कि पांच साल में इस कोड़ से छुटकारा मिल सके। उस बर्किंग ग्रुप ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है जिसमें बहुत सी प्रमुखताएँ हैं। मैं यहाँ पर केवल तीन का ही जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। एक अनुशांसा यह है कि इनकी प्राथिक स्थिति को मजबूत किया जाये—यह बात बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि आज तक जितनी भी बातें हुई हैं तीस वर्षों में—मैं आलोचना के स्वर में नहीं कह रहा हूँ—उस से यह बात स्पष्ट है कि जितनी भी योजनाएँ बनीं वह उन के जीवन को बिना छुए अगल-अगल से कतरा कर चली गई। यह आबखर्बेशन मेरा नहीं बल्कि प्लानिंग कमीशन का है। यह जो विकास के काम हुए, निर्माण के काम हुए, योजना-बद्ध ढंग से योजनाएँ चलाई गईं उन से इस वर्ष के लोगों का कल्याण नहीं हुआ—यह स्पष्ट बात है। योजना बनाने वाले ही इस बात को कह रहे हैं। उस का फल यह हुआ कि हरिजनों को उसका साध नहीं मिला। फिर उनका विकास कैसे होता? उनका विकास नहीं हुआ। इसलिए बर्किंग ग्रुप ने कहा कि योजनाओं की

तहत लेकर इनका विकास करना होगा। पाबंदी सारन से नीचे के जो 60 परसेंट लोग हैं उन में प्रथिकांश हरिजन ही हैं। जब तक प्राथिक रूप से इन को विकसित नहीं किया जाता है तब तक ये मजबूत नहीं हो पायेंगे। हमारा उद्देश्य यही है कि इनको हम मजबूत बनायें, संगठित बनायें, ताकि जीवन संघर्ष में वे जो कमजोर पड़ते जा रहे हैं, जिस के कारण प्रत्याचार, जुल्मों सितम के शिकार होते हैं उस से उन को बचाया जा सके। इस के लिए उन का प्राथिक विकास होना जरूरी है। इस सम्बन्ध में बर्किंग ग्रुप ने तीन अनुशांसयों की हैं। एक तो यह कि स्पेशल कम्प्लोनेट प्लान बनाया जाये। क्योंकि हरिजनों का विकास मात्र होम मिनिस्ट्री का कन्सन रहेगा, मात्र राज्यों में वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट का कन्सन रहेगा? इससे तो हरिजनों का विकास नहीं हो सकता। हरिजनों का विकास तभी हो सकता है जब कि जितने भी डेवलपमेंट के सेक्टर हैं, विकास के जितने भी क्षेत्र हैं चाहे वह राज्य सरकारों के हैं या चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार के हैं, चाहे स्टेट प्लान में हैं और चाहे सेंट्रल प्लान में हैं जो भी डेवलपमेंट के सेक्टर हैं, उन सेक्टरों में स्पेशल कम्प्लोनेट प्लान डालना होगा, उन में उन स्कीमों को आइडेंटिफाई करना होगा जो हरिजनों के जीवन को छुए, उनके जीवन का निर्माण करें और उनके जीवन का विकास करें। ऐसी स्कीमों को आइडेंटिफाई करना और जब ये आइडेंटिफाई हो जाएं, तो इन सेक्टरों के डिबीजिबिल स्कीम से उतना रुपया कम से कम इयरनार्क करना होगा जितनी उनकी आबादी है। मैं बार बार यह कह रहा हूँ कि उन की आबादी के अनुपात से होना चाहिए वैसे होना तो यह चाहिए कि शरीबों में जो उन की आबादी है, देश की कुल आबादी के 60 सैकड़ा लोग शरीबी रेखा के नीचे हैं और उन में भी 60 सैकड़ा लोग हरिजनों के हैं और उस अनुपात में रुपया दिया जाना चाहिये लेकिन कम से कम उन की आबादी के हिसाब से ऐसा अलग कर दिया जाए और उन स्कीमों को आइडेंटिफाई किया जाए, जो उनके जीवन को बनाए, इन के जीवन का निर्माण करें। इस तरह से स्पेशल कम्प्लोनेट प्लान बना कर और हर सेक्टर में स्कीम बना कर के आइडेंटिफाई कर के डिबीजिबिल स्कीम से उतना पैसा इयरनार्क कर के जितनी उन की आबादी है, उन के लिए काम किया जाए और फिर फीमिली के आधार पर या व्यक्ति के आधार पर स्कीम बना कर उस काम में उन को लगाना और टार्गेट निश्चित करना कि पांच साल में 50 सैकड़ा परिवार और 10 साल में 100 सैकड़ा परिवारों को हम छू लेंगे, तब जा कर उन के लिये काम हो सकेगा। इस लिए एक कमेटी बनादी है और उस से कहा है कि एक स्पेशल कम्प्लोनेट प्लान बनाया जाए जैसे कि प्राधिकांसियों के लिये सब-प्लान बना है तीन चार वर्षों में यह सब-प्लान का विचार पूरा रूप से चुका है। इस का एक

[श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल]

रूप बन चुका है, प्रकार बन चुका है, इस का एक रंग है और एक नाम है। जो प्राविवासी क्षेत्र है, उस में प्राविवासियों के विकास के लिए हम एक सब-प्लान बनाते हैं लेकिन हरिजनों के साथ चिन्कत यह रही है कि हरिजन जनरल प्रावादी में घुले-मिले हैं।

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair]

उन से भलग नहीं हैं जैसे द्राइबल है। वे एक खास कनसेन्ट्रेशन में एक जगह होते हैं। हरिजनों के साथ दुशबारी यह है कि वे जनरल पापुलेशन में घुले-मिले हैं और जनरल पापुलेशन को ऊँचा उठाने के लिए जो एरिया प्लान बनाते हैं, उस से इन को लाभ नहीं मिलता और जो मजबूत लोग हैं, वे लाभ उठा लेते हैं। (ब्यबधान) ठीक है, वे सब से गन्दी प्रावादी में बसते हैं, जहाँ पर गूँध हुआ नहीं मिलती है। यह सब चिन्कत है। इसलिए मैं कह रहा था कि यह जो कहा गया कि वे जनरल प्रावादी में घ्रा जाते हैं, सभी के साथ प्रावादी में घ्रा जाते हैं, तो इस में कोई दुशबारी नहीं है। हम लोगों ने इस के लिये एक वर्कियुप बनाया है जो इस बात को देखेगा। जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा कि सिर्फ यही टार्गेट नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि टार्गेट तो यह होना चाहिये कि उस इलाके में जहाँ हरिजन लोग घुले-मिले रूप में बसे हुए हैं, जनरल प्रावादी के साथ बसे हुए हैं और जब वहाँ पर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बना हुआ है, तो फिर उन को और ज्यादा लाभ पहुंचाया जाए। इसलिए हम लोगों ने इस बात को स्वीकार कर के इस को प्रमत्त में लाने की कोशिश की है और मैं माननीय सदस्यों की यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग इस वर्ष सभी राज्य सरकारों से इस को मनवाने में सफल हो गये हैं। सभी राज्य सरकारों की राजधानियों में जा जा कर और उन के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठ कर हम ने उन्हें सहमत कराया कि इस साल जितने भी प्लान हैं, मिड-टर्म प्लान 1978-83 के, उन में स्पेशल कम्प्लेन्ट प्लान डाले जाएँ। उन्होंने ऐसा किया है चाहे अभी थोड़े रकम ही डाले गये हों। किसी किसी राज्य में 6 सैकड़ा इयरलार्क किया है एलोकेशन और हमारा कहना यह है कि उन की प्रावादी के अनुसार होना चाहिये अभी एक शुरुआत हुई है, एक विगनिन हो गया है और विव्वास है कि जिस तरह से प्लानि कमीशन का प्रावीबाद इस को मिला हुआ है और भारत सरकार के प्रधान मंत्री का विव्वास इस को मिला हुआ है, उस में हम की विव्वास है, इस में हम को कोई चिन्कत नहीं है। यह स्पेशल कम्प्लेन्ट प्लान बढ़ते-बढ़ते सब-प्लान के बुकाबले में घ्रा जाएगा

जैसे कि द्राइबल, प्राविवासियों का सब-प्लान है उनके विकास के लिये सब प्लान है। इस स्पेशल कम्प्लेन्ट प्लान को बढ़ा कर हम हरिजनों की तरक्की के लिये इसको मुख्य इस्ट्रमेंट के रूप में व्यवहार करने जा रहे हैं। मैं इस बात को स्ट्रेस कर रहा था, तब कि जब हरिजनों की तरक्की के लिये कोई स्पेशल इस्ट्रमेंट, मिक्निजम को नहीं खोज लिया जाता तब तक जनरल प्लान से इनका फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। आज तक भी नहीं हुआ है और अभी भी नहीं होने वाला है। इसलिए इस इस्ट्रमेंट को हम ने कूट निकाला है और यह स्पेशल कम्प्लेन्ट प्लान हो सकता है। इसे हमने राज्यों में जा कर, राज्य सरकारों से बान करके बनाया है और हर सेक्टर में हम इसे बसवा रहे हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार के जो विभाग हैं उन से भी हम प्रापुह कर रहे हैं कि उनके जो डवलपमेंट सेक्टर हैं, उन में हरिजनों के विकास के लिए इस योजना के मुताबिक, स्पेशल कम्प्लेन्ट के मुताबिक काम करें और अपने अपने सेक्टर में, अपने अपने विभाग में हरिजनों की स्कीमों को प्राइन्टीफाई करके हरिजनों की प्रावादी के प्रमत्त में रपया इसमें रखा जाए। जो हरिजनों की प्रावादी है और उनके लिये जो टार्गेट्स हैं उनको स्पष्ट, क्लीयर रखा जाए कि किस हद तक, किस पैमाने तक उन को उठाना है।

मुझे यह कहने में खुशी हो रही है कि यह जो हमारा स्पेशल कम्प्लेन्ट प्लान का प्राइन्डिया है, जिस तरह का प्राविवासियों के लिए सब-प्लान है, उसी पैटर्न पर हम इसका विकास कर रहे हैं और राज्य सरकारों से इसे स्वीकार कराने में हम सफल हो गये हैं। चाहे इस में अभी केन्द्रिय सरकार के विभागों द्वारा थोड़े ही पैसे डाले गये हैं लेकिन यह पैसा बराबर बढ़ता जाएगा। जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि यह प्रान गोंग्ल प्लान की तरह है और एक साल से दूसरे साल में राशि एक्जस्ट होती रहेगी।

दूसरा इस्ट्रमेंट भी हम फोज कर रहे हैं। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि कुछ राज्यों में शेरुयुवक कास्ट्स डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन बनाये गये। खास कर के दक्षिण के राज्यों ने बनाये गये। पंजाब और हरियाणा में भी बने गये लेकिन वहाँ इनका बहुत प्रच्छा काम नहीं हुआ। मैं जो शेरुयुवक कास्ट्स कारपोरेशन हैं, इनका वित्तीय आधार कमजोर है और इनमें फार्नेशियल इन्टीट्यूमन्स से भी कम पैसा धाता है, इसलिए इनको बढ़ाने के लिये इन में केन्द्र का भी पाट्रिस्पेन्शन मंजूर करवाया है। इस साल जो कि बीत गया है, उस में 50 लाख रुपया रखा गया था लेकिन इस साल बस करोड़ रुपये है की मंजूरी दी है। राज्यों में शेरुयुवक कास्ट्स डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन बने हुए हैं उन में शेरुयुवक केपिटल में केन्द्रीय सरकार की हिस्सेदारी 49 परसेंट की होगी और 51

परछेठ राज्य सरकार लयायेंगी। इस आधार पर भ्रम और राज्यों में भी यह काम शुरू हो गया है। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस साल चार स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने ये कार-पोरेशन बनाये हैं और इन में बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य भी सम्मिलित हैं जहाँ सब से अधिक हरिजनों के विकास की समस्या है। जहाँ केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों से यह बात की है कि वह भी इस में शामिल होना चाहती है वहाँ उन्होंने भी अपने अपने डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन बनाये हैं।

इसका उद्देश्य यही है कि हम इस इन्स्ट्रु-मेंट के जरिए हरिजनों की सेवा करना चाहते हैं। हरिजनों के लिए जो इस बारे में हमने नियम बनाये हैं वे ये हैं कि एक-एक स्त्रीय अधिक में अधिक पांच हजार स्त्रियों को होगा, उस से अधिक की नहीं होगी जिससे कि अधिक से अधिक हम उन को उँचा उठा सकें। एक काम मैं ने उदाहरण दिया। ऐसे बहुत से राज्य हैं सब का मुझे याद नहीं है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि जो बकिंग ग्रुप ने सिफारिश की है हमको स्पेशल सेन्ट्रल असिस्टेंस भी चाहिये हरिजनों के काम को उनके विकास के काम को धारो बनाने के लिये, तो इस पर हमारा प्रयास हो रहा है, क्योंकि जब तक हम नहीं मानेंगे तब तक राज्यों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं होगा। मैं एक जानकारी माननीय सदस्यों को देना चाहता हूँ यद्यपि उन्होंने बहुत से प्रश्न उठाये हैं, माननीय राम बिलास पासवान यहाँ नहीं हैं जिन्होंने हरिजन ऐट्रिब्यूटिओन के बारे में प्रश्न उठाये, लेकिन मैं ने आपको बताया कि जो मुख्य बात है वह यह कि हमारा ध्यान इनके प्राथमिक विकास की ओर होना चाहिये जहाँ से मजबूरियाँ पैदा होती हैं, जहाँ से बान्डेड लेबर पैदा होती हैं। इसको दूर करने के लिये हमारा प्रयास होना चाहिये। और उसके लिये जो हमें इन्स्ट्रुमेंट बनाने चाहिये, स्पेशल प्रोसीजर या मेकेनिज्म तैयार करनी चाहिये जिससे उन तक लाभ पहुँचा सकें, विकास का काम पहुँचा सकें, इस काम को ठीक करने के लिये हम जाग्रत हैं। इसलिये यह कहना कि राष्ट्रीय ताने बाने को और देश के अन्दर इसको सुदृढ़ करने के लिये कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है मैं, समझता हूँ कि यह आरोप निराधार है। बल्कि मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिसना पहले कभी नहीं ध्यान दिया गया, उससे ज्यादा ध्यान इस ओर दे रहे हैं ताकि पांच साल के अन्दर सरकार के संकल्प को अनुसार हरिजन समाज हल हो जाय। मैं इसको निमित्तान्त्र नहीं करता हूँ मैं जानता हूँ कि काम बहुत बड़ा है, समस्या बड़ी बिकराल और जटिल है, लेकिन हमारा संकल्प भी उसना ही महान है और हमने प्रयास आरम्भ कर दिया है सही दिशा में। और येरा बिश्वास है कि इस प्रयास की धारो बढ़ाते जायेंगे और जितनी जल्दी हो सके इस समस्या को हल करेंगे।

श्री ... : मैं तो जी क्या बतायेंगे कि जो इंडस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन हैं और जिन पर हमारा धरजो रूपया खर्च हो रहा है वहाँ के लिये आपने क्या किया है? वहाँ जो उनको कोई रिजर्वेशन मिलेगा कि नहीं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister will reply later on.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, even after hearing the speech of the State Minister, my view is that the Home Ministry has not yet been seized with the problems facing them. I need not emphasise that this is the most important Ministry, the effective functioning of which will ensure the health of the nation. Unfortunately, they do not discharge their duties for various reasons and the Ministry stands paralysed. As he himself pointed out, it is not because of administrative reasons. The basic reason is the inherent conflict between the character of our State which is democratic and secular and the political philosophy of Hindu Rashtra which runs counter to it. That philosophy has now gained a place in the ruling circles. That has created an entirely different situation in the country. I am not suggesting that any of the Ministers concerned coming from the Jan Sangh Party is instigating anyone. But their mere presence in the Ministry unleashes the anti-democratic and anti-secular forces in the country and it is they who are creating the problems which, it is very difficult for you to handle. Since you have entered into a fraternity with these forces and so your hands are tied. That is the basic problem.

As long as such a political philosophy is in the ruling group, however

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair]

much you may try—I do not say that you have not tried it—with sincerity, Mr. Mandal, the situation will only aggravate. Here what Gandhiji said immediately after Partition becomes very pertinent. He pleaded with the entire nation that India is not a land only of the Hindus but a land of Muslims, Christians, Shik, Parsis etc. Everyone who is loyal to the Indian Union should have the full rights in this country. We have adopted the principle in our Constitution. This comes into direct conflict with the idea of Hindu Rashtra where they may tolerate other communities and other religious groups if they behave. So, the solution: You have the majority. If you want you can reorganise the Government without such elements and find a happy solution.

Now, because of this kind of development, the Muslims, the Christians and everybody is feeling insecure. I need not repeat what happened in Aligarh and all that. There is a general feeling, there is a fear among the Muslim community that they are not treated as normal citizens; they are treated as second class citizens. The same fear is among the other sections also. Now the Christians have that fear because, in the name of Freedom of Religion, you are trying to restrict their activities.

Look at the whole picture. Excepting Hindus, that too, upper-class Hindus, who will remain safe in this country? Hindus are not a homogenous community—there are the tribals; there are the backward classes. Are you prepared to accept their rights as equal citizens of this country? In theory you do but, in practice, you deny. That is the problem. Unless you are able to solve this political problem, however sincerely you may wish or however sincerely Mr. Mandal may wish, you will only be in a soup, you are in a soup. I do not want to go into further details.

The second point is about police. They are guided by the Police Act 1861. Their approach is the same as during the British times. Have you tried to bring about any change? You have appointed a National Police Commission but they are not going to look into these problems. A police machinery built up not to help the people but to suppress the people. If they feel their job is to harass the people how can you utilise such a machinery for the betterment of the administration? It is not only that the approach continued but also after Independence they are becoming a tool in the hands of the ruling political parties. Who rules is not the question. They have been taught to behave in that way. Are you thinking of any change? You are not. When you were in the Opposition you felt so but now when you are in the Administration you want them to behave the same way as they behaved earlier. This must go. In Britain the police is not under the control of the executive. It is only the Parliament that can appoint the Chief Police Commissioner and also it is only he who can give orders to the department. Here it is not only the Minister but also anybody belonging to his political party can go to the police station and demand of them to behave in a particular way. I would not like to suggest that you should follow either the U.K. or the USA system but I would like to give the example of Japan. In Japan it is a public safety commission consisting of the representatives of all the political parties that controls the police administration. They formulate policies. They review their activities. Why can't you bring forward such a change. Even in the political complexion of your government remains as defective as I pointed out earlier, if the police is brought under a better control—as has been suggested by me, many of the evils can be avoided. Are you prepared to do it?

Then another very important matter is that you must immediately dis-

band your intelligence wing of the police department. I do not know why they waited upto this day to do that. Whichever that government be the intelligence wing in the eye of the government. No minister can go round and find out what is happening. They must observe scrupulous objectivity in reporting and unless the government is aided by such a machinery they will find it difficult to arrive at correct decisions. I am not saying that the Intelligence Wing is not necessary; it is necessary but what is your Intelligence? The whole country was humiliated before the entire world the other day when the Intelligence Department reported to the Prime Minister that J. P. Narayan was dead. Fortunately he is alive even today, Sir. How could it happen? I am not blaming the Prime Minister for making a wrong statement. But I can never understand how after that incident the same Director or the same Commissioner is sitting there in their respective chairs. You say you are instituting an enquiry. What enquiry? They must be dismissed; they must be disbanded. The whole wing should have been reorganised by this time. It is not only a question of wrong reporting about JP's death. If this is the casual way in which the Intelligence Department does its work, what is the use of having these people there? You should reorganise the whole department and you should bring in some new people who have a full sense of objectivity.

Then, Sir, I would request not only Janata Ministers, but Janata Members to refrain from bringing in legislation which will undermine democracy and secularism in this country. I am referring to the Freedom of Religion Bill brought forward by Shri O. P. Tyagi. What is the objective of this Bill? It is only for restricting the activities of the Christian Missionaries. I want a special commission to go from your Department to Mizoram. Let them study what has happened in Mizoram in the field of socio economic development, and what is

the state of affairs there now. You go to Bastar, a nearby place. It is a tribal belt. But look at their tragic conditions. In Mizoram, the Christian Missionaries have educated them, raised their political level, raised their social level and cultural level. If you go there, you will feel you are in a modern town. Has it any comparison with Bastar? In such a situation, why should you come forward with such Bill? I am not for conversion of people by inducement and so on. That is not my idea. There is another Bill regarding ban of killing of cows and bulls. Already there is confusion in the minds of the minorities and other sections. There are many people in the country who eat meat, among Hindus, among scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward classes and others. All of them use meat. And now another private Member is bringing a Bill to ban the slaughter of bulls and calves. Bulls should not be killed. You know what has happened to Jethmalani's Bill. He brought his Private Member's Bill. But that has been pocketed by the Government. The other day this Religious Freedom Bill has been brought in by the private member, The Prime Minister, without even discussing it in the House, has blessed this Bill. Who knows, tomorrow Mr. Patel may say, killing of calves and bulls must be stopped? This kind of approach without respecting the sentiments of all the people of this country is not correct. India is not a land of the caste Hindus alone. India is a land of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs and so on. So, if you don't have that feeling if you don't have that respect, for all the communities residing in this country, you will only be leading the country to disaster. Thank you.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): Sir, I heard the speech of my hon. friend, Mr. Govindan Nair. If I were on that side, I would have right'y supported him in demanding the immediate removal of those offi-

[Sri Purnanarayan Sinha]

cers who had given false information and thus putting the Prime Minister and the House into disrepute. They have failed everywhere and in 1962 our military intelligence also failed. There was catastrophe in the North-Eastern frontiers during the Chinese aggression. They had failed in informing the Government during the aggression.

And now, in our country, there are people among the tribals who are still naked. Recently I put a question as to whether the Government was aware that there were people who were traditionally naked in India even today. The Intelligence of the Indian Police Service have failed to collect truth of this information. But we have seen them with open breasts, hardly covering their body. They are in Koraput District, that is, in the Bonda Hills in Orissa. In these hills they openly live naked. But the Police have never seen them in those open areas and they could not report to the Government. I have received a reply from the Minister that there was no information about this. But some of us have seen them. Is it not a matter of shame? Yes, it is a matter of great shame, since the Home Ministry is looking after the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The hon. Minister is advocating many things and he is in sympathy with the scheduled castes but he has carefully avoided to say anything regarding Scheduled Tribes. But there are regions, there are States in India where the Scheduled Tribes form a majority of population.

Now, in this report, on which this discussion is based, there is a mention about the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people in various States. Out of the total population of 51,25,00,000 in 1971, about 4 crores are scheduled tribes. For the development of the Scheduled Tribes regions for the benefit of the Schedul-

ed Tribes, there are many schemes planned over the last 30 years of our republic and one such was the Dandakaranya projects. The Government has spent till date an amount of Rs. 102.0 crores in the Dandakaranya projects. Recently, a parliamentary team went there to see the progress of various projects, to have an indepth study. We were taken here and there by the local officials to show us the progress made in the area. But things have been done in such a way that in one place, that is, Dandavada, in Madhya Pradesh, where a lift irrigation canal has been dug to take the water from the reservoir, the water does not flow from the reservoir but on the contrary the water flows back to the reservoir. It is axiomatic that water would always flow from higher level to the lower level. But here it is happening quite the opposite. We saw it with our own eyes and we also pointed out this to the officials. They were trying to side with the Engineer who constructed the reservoir about 1-1/2 years ago. They have spent about Rs. 4.5 lakhs in constructing this reservoir and canal. This is how the developmental activities are taking place in the tribal areas of this country where people are still naked. They are pampered by the American tourists by a ten-rupee note and they take the photographs of these people and publish them in their 'Playboy' magazine. In this way, certain development projects have been taken up in tribal sub-plan areas. But with what heart? Has it been done wholeheartedly to do good to the tribals? No; it has been done half-heartedly.

Sir, there is a national highway in the tribal region of Dandakaranya in Madhya Pradesh where 99.96 lakhs, about one crore people, are tribals. You will find there women wearing very little on their waist line, having completely bare breasts and carrying head-loads and sling loads across their shoulders walking along with men on that national highway. What has been done to remove their poverty, to

save them from this nakedness? They have been living like this. They live in jungles and among savage animals, but are surrounded by civilization and States like Madras, UP and Bihar. They have been allowed to live like this. In my region, the tribals are in a majority. If Assam were not divided to give the tribal people their own rule, Assam would have been today like Madhya Pradesh which has the largest number of scheduled tribes.

As we know, the people in these areas are in the habit of shifting cultivation which is the main cause of their poverty. This has not been removed. In the tribal sub-plans, the first thing which was due to be done was converting their system of cultivation from this to terrace cultivation. That has not been introduced. They could not be brought to the developed ways of cultivation.

In this report, on page 98, under 'Research and Policy Division,' it is mentioned and the hon. Members may see it for themselves:

"The Research and Policy Division has assigned a study on 'Insurgency in North-East' to the Institute for Defence, Studies and Analyses. New Delhi."

This is the single sentence mentioned in para 3.1 here. I do not see any head or tail of this. What is the purpose of such an investigation? Will the result of this investigation see the light of the day and whether it will be placed on the Table of the House and we will be able to read and learn something out of it, I do not know. But then this is something done half-heartedly concerning scheduled tribes.

Now, I come to the recruitment policy as far as police is concerned. The recruitment of people in the I.P.S. is quite opposed to the way the British used to recruit from the post of Sub-Inspectors onwards to IPS officers during their domination in our country. Today people are recruited to this department from such categories,

that strata of society, who have no other job and they come to take up the police job. When you do not find any other respectable job, you become a constable. People who are outcast and are unwanted anywhere else, come to the police department and they make the ideal police. Persons recruited from such classes do not make ideal policemen. They go there just for money and power. Power begets money. Even a police constable after retirement is much happier man than an honest I.A.S. officer. This is happening and even today that character has not changed. During the eleven years' rule that we had, the persons who were recruited to the police department, were perhaps from the worst classes and as a result, today the Harijans are the victims of many atrocities. Tribals are being ignored. Other people are also not getting jobs. You have created the police all right. Every State has to have Police, but when starting a police station—or in the existing police stations—have you, till to-day either from the Centre or from the States, been able to connect the police stations by wireless? Or, have you given a jeep to every police station, to make them more mobile, so that on getting information about an intended dacoity, burglary or any other crime which is likely to result in loss of lives, they can offer assistance to the people, in order to save the lives of the people?

We have urged in this House last year that Police must be made more mobile. They should be given equipment, and police stations should be connected by wireless, so that we can at least demand some efficiency from the Police, something more than what they have to-day.

I am sorry to note that in this Report, there is no indication that the Union Government will go to assist the State Governments and make the Police more mobile and more useful to the society.

[Shri Purnanarayan Sinha]

I now come to the North-East. Jharkhand, in Bihar, has not been created as a separate State, in order to give a special ethnic status to the Munda, Oraon and other Adivasis. The same thing should have been applied to the undivided north-eastern region; and separate states should not have been created for 3 or 4 lakhs of people. But now, separate States have been created there. Whatever may be the purpose for which they were created, has the Home Ministry been able to keep them together like a joint family of people living in the plains or hills? There are border conflicts there, between different States. Why? You have created the States. Was it not your business to demarcate the boundary lines? You divide the property between your two sons; they will fight for their shares unless you divide the property by a pillared demarcation. They fight. There are skirmishes along the Assam-Nagaland border as also on the Assam-Meghalaya and Assam-Arunachal borders. You said the State Governments will look after these incidents, or that the Chief Ministers will sit down together and sort out the matters. It is an impractical thing. It is the business of the Union Home Ministry to demarcate the boundary lines and bring peace to that area.

In Nagaland, Naga people are there. But Naga people are there in Assam also. There is a Naga mouzadar in Assam, and he is collecting revenue near Lumding, which is very much Assam territory.

Then comes the question of Indo-Bangladesh border. The demographic character of Assam is being changed. In about 10 or 20 years, I as an Assamese will have no place in my State. We will die out, or be wiped out. Our identity will be obliterated by the onrush of people from other areas, particularly Bangladesh. The Home Ministry has totally failed to check the inroads by the infiltration of

foreigners into India. I do not discriminate between Bengalis and Assamese and say that the Bengali culture is infiltrating. I do not say that the Muslims are infiltrating. I say they are foreigners, for all practical purposes.

I demand of the Home Ministry: if you cannot control the Indo-Bangladesh border and cannot check infiltrators from that country coming to India and creating law and order and security problems for the States, please make it the responsibility of the Indian Army.

Let the para military forces assist our army in checking infiltration of foreigners into India. This is my demand and I want that this demand should be accepted in order to save our borders, in order to maintain our national identity, as people of the north-east region. You will have to do some thing which will be changing the political picture of India in the north-east region to a great extent. With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री के. एस. नारायण (रदरावाद) : मैंने बहुत ही श्रद्धा से प्रौर ध्यान से गृह राज्य रजिरी श्री छनिक लान मंथन का भाषण सुना र। उन्होंने बौद्धूल्ड कार्टेस प्रौर द्राइवज के बारे में बहुत सी बातें बताई हैं। मैं ब्राह्मणकर रहस्य रकुटा था कि एक शाध लपज वह लोगकी प्रौर तजुधेवानकी वैकवई बलासिस के बारे में भी श्रायद कहेंगे लेकिन उन्होंने एक लपज भी उनके बारे में नहीं कहा। इस का मुझे बहुत अफसोस प्रौर दुख है। उन्होंने छतना ही कहा कि एक वैकवई बलासिस कमिशन हम लोगों ने बनाया है प्रौर दो मकसदों की सामने रख कर बनाया है। पहला तो यह है कि इस के लिए कारटीरिया क्या हो इसकी यह बताए प्रौर दूसरी बात यह बताए कि क्या क्या उनके लिए डिबेलेप-मेंटल प्रोशाम हाथ में लिए जा सकते हैं प्रौर यह तजु-बीजे देश करे इनक्यूटिंग रिजर्वेशन। इसके सिवा उन्होंने कुछ भी उनके बारे में नहीं कहा है।

मैं जिन के बारे में बोल रहा हूं उनकी ब्राह्मणी इस मुक के बरीब लोगों में पचास परसेंट से भी ज्यादा से भी ज्यादा र जो वैकवई बलासिस कहलाते हैं वे पचास परसेंट से भी ज्यादा हैं। कई जगह तो उनकी हालत हरिजनो से भी बचतर है, यह मैं अपने परसनल नामेज के ब्राह्मण पर कह सकता हूं। बौद्धूल्ड कार्टेस प्रौर द्राइवज को कारटीदूध बनान सेकुराबई मिली हुई है, जीयल् सेकुराबई उनके लिए, हीं कार्टेस उनके लिए बहुत कुछ किया गया है प्रौर बहुत कुछ करने

वही भी है, यह मैं मानता हूँ। जो किया गया है वह कम है इसको भी मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन बैकवर्ड क्लासिस के जो लोग हैं खास कर उनके जो एज प्रोल्ड प्रोफेशन हैं, जैसे वीवर्ज हैं, टैपर्ज हैं, पाटर्ज हैं, ब्लैक-स्मिथ हैं, कारपेंटर्ज हैं, वारवर हैं, वाशरमैन हैं या इस किस्म के और भी जो लोग हैं, उनके बारे में कुछ भी नहीं किया गया है और किया गया है तो बहुत कम किया गया है। 31 साल की आजादी के बाद और प्लांड डिवेलपमेंट के बाद भी कई जगह उनकी हालत बंद से बदतर हो गई है। उनके बारे में न तो पुरानी हकूमत ने उतनी तवज्जह दी और न ही आज की हकूमत दे रही है। यह भी वहीं गलती कर रही है जो पुरानी हकूमत ने की थी, इसका मुझे खेद है। कई स्टेट्स में उनके वास्ते प्रोग्राम्स बनाए गए हैं लेकिन सेंटर की तरफ से कुछ भी उनके बारे में नहीं किया गया है। फिफटीज और अर्ली सिक्सटीज में पोस्ट मैट्रिकुलेशन स्कालरशिप्स कुछ लोगों को दिए गए थे कुछ स्टेट्स में लेकिन उनको भी बन्द कर दिया गया है, 1962 के बाद से उनको ये भी नसीब नहीं है। अग्रणी श्रेणियों के जो लोग हैं उनके साथ कम्पिट करने को अगर इनको कहा जाता है तो कैसे हम इनके साथ इंसाफ कर सकते हैं। मैं आंध्र से आता हूँ। आंध्र और कर्नाटक की बात मैं जानता हूँ। वहाँ उनके बारे में कुछ करने की कोशिश की गई। इसको लेकर कोर्ट्स में बहुत दिनों तक लिटिगेशन चलता रहा, साल दो साल तक चलता रहा। कुछ रिजर्वेशन उनको सर्विस में और एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशंस में दी गई हैं। बैकवर्ड क्लासिस फाइनेंशियल कारपोरेशन भी हमारे यहाँ बना है ताकि जो रोजगार करने वाले लोग हैं उनकी कुछ मदद की जा सके। लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के पास रिसोर्सिंस बहुत कम हैं और जब तक सेंटर बड़े पैमाने पर, इन ए बिग वे उनकी मदद नहीं करेगा यह काम आगे बढ़ने वाला नहीं है। और मुझे डर है, मैं सरकार को वारनिंग देना चाहता हूँ कि जो आपने कमीशन को कहा है कि सोशली और एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कौन हैं इसको रीडि-फाइन करें क्राइटीरिया बनाये यह उचित नहीं है। काका कालेलकर की रिपोर्ट आपके पास है उसके आधार पर आप क्राइटीरिया तय कर सकते हैं। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन बना है और कुछ लोग इस मामले को लेकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक गये, 1972 की जनवरी में जजमेंट हुआ और जो क्राइटीरिया आन्ध्र प्रदेश ने फिक्स किया है उसको मान लिया गया है। जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने, उस क्राइटीरिया को मान लिया है फिर दूसरे कमीशन बैठ कर आप दूसरा क्राइटीरिया क्यों मांग रहे हैं? इससे काफ़ी लीगल कामप्लीकेशन्स पैदा हो जायेंगे। इसलिये मेरी दख्खत है कि आप इस बात में न जाइये। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो डिजीजन है, कर्नाटक का मुझे मालूम है वहाँ माना जा रहा है, अब बिहार में उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो रहा है। जहाँ नहीं हुआ है

वहाँ पर आप काम शुरू कराइये और उनको मदद देने की कोशिश कीजिये। न कि दूसरा कमीशन बैठ कर रिपोर्ट लें और देर करें। ऐसा करने से झगड़े पैदा होंगे और देरी होगी। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो डिजीजन बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन के बारे में है उसको आप मान लीजिये और उसी बुनियाद पर इस काम को आगे बढ़ाइये।

सभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर देनी चाहिये क्योंकि 50, 60 फ्रीसवी इनकी आबादी है। इनका अगर कल्याण होगा तो देश के बहुत बड़े हिस्से का कल्याण होगा। इसलिये इतने बड़े नगलक्वेटेड सेक्शन को, और खासकर देहातों में जो उनकी बहुत खराब हालत है, उनकी बेहूतरी की तरफ आपको ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये। जो स्टेट फाइनेंशियल कारपोरेशन्स हैं उनसे मदद दिलाइये, जहाँ बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन नहीं है, वहाँ बनाइये और स्टेट तथा सेन्ट्रल सर्विसेज में उनका रिजर्वेशन कराइये। यह कोई मेहरबानी की बात नहीं है। जिस तरह आप शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स को रिजर्वेशन दे रहे हैं वैसे ही बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के बच्चों को भी 10, 20 साल तक रिजर्वेशन दीजिये ताकि वह भी दूसरे लोगों के मुकाबले में सोसायटी में आगे आ सकें। ऐसी मेरी मांग है। स्वीपर आदि के बच्चों के लिये सरकार ने जो स्कालरशिप प्रोवाइड की है, यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है और इसके लिये मैं सरकार को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। ऐसे ही बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के बच्चों के लिये भी करना चाहिये। जनता पार्टी की अगर आज सरकार है तो इन्हीं लोगों की मदद से आपकी पार्टी है और आप हकूमत में हैं। उनको मदद करना आपका फ़र्ज है।

शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये जो रिजर्वेशन्स हैं उनके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में कमी है, ईमानदारी से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हो रहा है। इस और आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये। अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया कि कुछ सैल बना रहे हैं, और जो रिजर्वेशन है शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के लिये वह जनवरी में खत्म होने वाला है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि 10 साल के लिये उसको और बढ़ाना चाहिये।

पेंशन टू फ्रीडम फ़ाइटर्स के बारे में मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि जो 200 रु की पेंशन उनको दी जा रही है वह बहुत नाकफ़ी है। आजकल के महंगाई के जमाने में उनको मान्यता दे रहे हैं। 25 साल तक फ्रीडम-फ़ाइटरों के बारे में किसी ने नहीं सोचा, 25 साल की आजादी के बाद उनके बारे में सोचा गया। उसके बाद शायद आधे लोग मर चुके हैं। बहुतों के मरने के बाद यह काम किया गया। मेरा कहना है कि इनको कम-से-कम 500 रुपये पेंशन देना चाहिये, 200 रुपये बहुत कम है।

उनके ऊपर जो रिस्ट्रिक्शन है कि अगर फ़ैमिली में कोई 500 रुपये की आमदनी है तो उनको पेंशन नहीं मिलेगी, यह ठीक नहीं है। 500 रुपये तो अगर

[श्री के० एस० नारायण]

उसकी बीबी या बच्चा कोई नौकरी करता है, तो उसको मिल जाता है और इस तरह से वह 500 रुपये की पेंशन से महकम रह जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस रिट्रिब्यूशन को आप निकाल दीजिये। जो 6 महीने के लिये अक्ष चला गया, उसको आप पेंशन दे रहे हैं लेकिन जो 5 महीना 29 दिन जेल में रहा उसको देने से इनकार कर रहे हैं, नहीं दे रहे हैं, यह नहीं होना चाहिये। सब को पेंशन देना चाहिये। अगर इसमें 25, 50 करोड़ रुपया देना भी पड़ता है तो देना चाहिये। इन लोगों ने मुस्क के लिये बिना किसी इन्स्ट्रुमेंट के कुर्बानी दी और भागे भागे। इनके लिये आप भागे-पीछे कुछ भुगत कीजिये, सब रिट्रिब्यूशन को निकाल दीजिये। विल बोलकर इन लोगों को दीजिये।

मैं माइनीस्ट्रीज के बारे में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं हैदराबाद से आता हूँ, वहाँ मुस्लिम पाठू-संघन बहुत ज्यादा है। उन लोगों के लिये आपने कमिश्नर बीजापूर है। वह कमिश्नर किस ढंग से काम कर रहा है, वह सतलौबज्ज नहीं है। उसके काम को इम्प्रूव करने की जरूरत है। उन लोगों के बिल में बहुत है। जो रामदेव धलीवाल या दूसरी नगरों में हुए हैं, आप आकड़े देख सकते हैं, कांग्रेस के जमाने में ज्यादा हुए या आपके जमाने में। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनमें कांफ़ीरेंस पवा करने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था हो। आप उनके मुस्लिम पर्सनल-ला को टच मत कीजिये। जिस तरह से क्रिश्चियनों के बारे में आपने किया है उसी तरह से मुसलमानों में माइनी-रिट्रीज में भी क्लाइमेट आफ कांफ़ीरेंस पवा करने की जरूरत है।

श्री लुचंबेब प्रसाद वर्मा (चतरा) : सभापति महोदय, अभी सदन में गृह-मंत्रालय की भांगों पर चर्चा चल रही है। यह महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है, इसमें कोई भी त्रास नहीं है। सिर्फ इसलिये नहीं कि यह विभाग सामान्य प्रशासन, कानून और व्यवस्था को बनाये रखता है, बल्कि मैं इसलिये इसे महत्वपूर्ण विभाग मानता हूँ कि इस विभाग की सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी यह भी है कि यह की अधिकतम देखे, यहां के लोग धाज भी गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे हैं, यह उनको विकसित करे। देख पर जो पिछड़ेपन का कलंक है, इसे मिटाने की भी जिम्मेदारी बहुत अंशों में इसी विभाग के ऊपर है।

मैं बहुत गौर से माननीय गृह-मंत्री की धनिक साल मंडल का भाषण सुन रहा था। बायें वह ठीक कह रहे थे, इसमें कोई त्रुटि नहीं कि जब से जनता सरकार धार है, वह चिन्तित है और कार्यक्रम बना रही है, लेकिन एक बात मैं उनको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि आप चाहें जिसमें भी कार्यक्रम बनायें, जिसमें भी उनके विकास की योजनाएं बनायें, उनकी गरीबी और बेकारी को दूर करने के सम्बन्ध में योजनाएं बनायें, लेकिन यह न भूल जायें कि पहले से लेकर अब तक इन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने की जिम्मेदारी किस पर है। क्या आप इससे संतुष्ट हैं कि आपकी गरीबजाती, बिनके जिम्मे कार्यन्वितन की जिम्मेदारी है, वह ईमानदारी के साथ आपकी योजनाओं की, जो कमजोर वर्ग,

आदिवासियों, हरिजनों और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के लिये आप करना चाहते हैं, क्या वह बिल से करना चाहते हैं?

15 hrs.

मंत्री महोदय के पास सारे आंकड़े हैं। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए रिजर्वेशन तो बहुत पहले से है। वह देखें कि इन वर्गों के लिए जितने रजान सुरक्षित हैं, क्या वे सब भरे जाते हैं। वह कहेंगे कि योग्य उम्मीदवार नहीं मिलते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे लोग तृतीय श्रेणी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों के लायक भी नहीं हैं, क्या वे पियून और बपरासी का काम भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। हरिजन और आदिवासी भूखों मर रहे हैं, लेकिन वे पियून और बपरासी भी बहाल नहीं हो सकते हैं। इन पदों पर भी सर्वज परिवारों के लोग आते हैं, जो भ्रष्टाचारी भी हैं। उनमें से जो पढ़े-लिखे हैं, वे तो बाबू और ब्रह्मर बन जाते हैं और जो पढ़े-लिखे नहीं होते हैं, वे बपरासी बन जाते हैं। मंत्री महोदय पर सब से बड़ी जिम्मेदारी यह है कि वह नौकरशाही को हृदय की कीसे बदल सकते हैं, या कीसे उस पर अंकुश लगा सकते हैं।

अगर मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे, तो उनकी सब योजनायें धरी की धरी रह जायेंगी, और जिस तरह हमारी क्राइब-वीथर प्लांक का लाभ देना के साधारण लोगों तक नहीं पहुंच पाया है, उसी तरह इन योजनाओं का लाभ भी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों तक नहीं पहुंचेगा, और इन का लाभ उन्हीं वर्गों के लोग उठावेंगे, जिनकी जरूरत में रह कर हरिजन, आदिवासी और शरीब लोग अपना जीवन बिताते आ रहे हैं।

ये योजनायें हरिजनों और आदिवासियों तक कैसे पहुंचें? मंत्री महोदय स्वयं नहीं पहुंचा सकते हैं और हम भी नहीं पहुंचा सकते हैं। हां, हम लोग हल्का चक्कर कर सकते हैं और करेंगे। इन योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन तो अधिकारी करेंगे। आज परिस्थिति यह है कि प्रशासनिक पंज को अंध लग गया है, वह चिन्तित हो गया है, और हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के प्रति उसका ईमान भी सही नहीं रह गया है। वे लोग यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि इन वर्गों का विकास हो। इस का परिणाम यह है कि हमारा देश दुनिया में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। और यहां पर 60 प्रतिशत लोग शरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहते हैं। सरकार को यह भी विचार करना चाहिए कि देश में पावटी लाइन के नीचे रहने वाले 60 से 80 प्रतिशत और लोग हैं—ये हरिजन, आदिवासी और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं।

इस प्रसंग पर बड़े जोर-शोर से चर्चा होती है कि किसी को आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़ा माना जाये या सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से। मैं इस प्रसंग का अन्वय

संघी महोदय से चाहता हूँ। कहा जाता है कि अग्र प्राथिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़ापन के कारण देश में अत्याचार होता है, लोगों को दबाया और सताया जाता है, तो सबका लोग भी सताये जाते। लेकिन यह बात नहीं है। सताये वही लोग जाते हैं, जो प्राथिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं, और इस लिए अत्याचार हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों पर होते हैं। इसलिए यह निश्चित रूप से मान लेना चाहिए कि जो लोग प्राथिक और सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़े हुए हैं, उन्हीं के कारण देश कमजोर हो रहा है। जब तक उनका विकास नहीं होगा, तब तक देश सबल नहीं होगा, यह बात निश्चिन्त है।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि हरिजन गांव के दक्खिन में बसता है। श्री मण्डल बिहार से आते हैं और मैं भी बिहार से आता हूँ। आप बिहार के ऐसे किसी गांव भी मैं जाऊँ, जहाँ सबका लोग तथा हरिजन और पिछड़े लोग रहते हैं। अग्र प्राय किसी से पूछें कि किसी हरिजन, या अनुसूचित जाति या पिछड़े वर्ग के किसी आसानी का घर किस तरफ है, तो जबाब मिलेगा कि घर तो स्वयं लोग रहते हैं, राड़—नीच—योग अलग रहते हैं, दूसरी तरफ रहते हैं।

15.06 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

आज यह सब से बड़ा सचुत है कि 30 साल के बाद भी नीच और राड़ शब्द गांवों में उन वर्गों के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाता है जिन्हें आप कहते हैं कि पिछड़े हुए हैं, पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं। उन का सम्बोधन नीच और राड़ के साथ किया जा सकता है इस से बड़ा प्रमाण और क्या मिल सकता है? अग्र लोग चाहें, मैं दैनिक माल मंडल जी के लिए नहीं करूंगा क्योंकि वह तो हमारे साथ रहते ही हैं, वह भी बिहार के ही हैं, वह जानते हैं लेकिन दूसरे लोग अग्र चाहें तो उन को मैं नियंत्रण दूंगा, वह हमारे साथ चलें, मैं उन को उन गांवों में भेजवा दूंगा, वहाँ जा कर वह पूछें, मैं नाम बता दूंगा, हरिजन का और पिछड़े वर्ग के व्यक्तियों का, उन के बारे में पूछें तो वह कहेंगे कि राड़ लोग उधर रहते हैं। तो यह जो सजाय की बनावट है इस को मिटाने के लिए जरूरत किस बात की है? सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से भी और प्राथिक दृष्टिकोण से भी ऐसे लोगों को आसानी सज्जा होगा। कैसे ला सकते हैं? आज यह बात बड़ी है कि आभी नीचरियों

में उनको जगह दे कर सब का प्राथिक विकास प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं लेकिन सम्मान कर सकते हैं। आज एक हरिजन, आदिवासी या पिछड़े वर्ग का व्यक्ति कोई अधिकारी बन जाता है तो उस के सामने लोग उस की प्रतिष्ठा करते हैं। प्राथिक दृष्टिकोण से भी वह सबल होता है लेकिन सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से उसको प्रतिष्ठा मिलती है और इसलिए हम लोग मांग कर रहे हैं कि आज इस देश में सामाजिक अर्थव्यवस्था और सामाजिक विषमता को दूर करने के लिए आप सर्विस में जाहे वह राज्य की सर्विस हो या फेज की हो, पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को, हरिजनों को और आदिवासियों को रिजर्वेशन दें। अग्र प्राप्त नहीं देते हैं तो सचमुच मैं आप की नीयत साफ नहीं समझी जायगी क्योंकि सामाजिक विषमता को दूर करने के लिए उन को सम्मान देना जरूरी है। प्राथिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़े लोगों के लिए भी देना चाहिए। आज क्यों ऐसा हुआ कि सर्विस में उनकी संख्या इसकी कम है? प्वाइंटिंग प्रचारिटी कौन है? नियुक्ति करने वाले कौन है? वही लोग हैं जो चाहते हैं कि ये सर्विसों से पिछड़े हुए, गरीब और सताए हुए लोग भागे न बढ़ने पाएं। बिहार तो जातीयता के लिए बहुत बदनाम है, वहाँ तो ऐसी स्थिति है कि ऐसी जाति के लोग वहाँ अधिकारी हैं कि चतुर्थ वर्ग से लेकर ऊपर तक की जितनी नियुक्तियाँ होती हैं वह सब जाति के आधार पर होती हैं, मेरिट के आधार पर, योग्यता के आधार पर नहीं। बिहार के अंदर बिहार सरकार में आज यह कर दिया कि परीक्षा के प्रश्नों के आधार पर नियुक्ति होगी तो आज इन्तहालों में मोची बन्दूक और पिस्तौल रख कर वह परीक्षाएं पास कर रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूँ यह गलत है। उस एग्जामिनेशन पर अब अरोसा नहीं रह गया है। वह खोरी का है। इसलिए सर्विस में नियुक्ति के लिए अलग से परीक्षा लीजिए और नियुक्ति समिति में हरिजन आदिवासी और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को भी रखिए। अग्र नहीं रखेंगे तो ये लोग जिन का प्रशासन पर अधिकार है वे बराबर अधिकृत रहेंगे और इन लोगों को बराबर इस से बाहर रखेंगे। इसलिए एग्जामिनेटि प्वाइंटि बाहे वह पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन हो या कर्मचारियों के लिए हो, अधिकारियों के लिए हो, उन सब में इन वर्गों के लोगों को प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं देंगे तो इन को न्याय नहीं मिल सकता है। आप के इरादे साफ रहने के बाद भी, आप की नीयत साफ रहने के बाद भी आप की नीचरवाही इसको इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं होने देगी। आप सचमुच मैं जिस बुद्धता, सच्चाई और ईमानदारी के साथ अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र के अनुसार भागे बढ़ाया चाहते हैं उस के लिए जो कार्यक्रम सा रहे हैं केवल उन कार्यक्रमों को बनाने से काम नहीं चलेगा, काम चलेगा उन का कार्यान्वयन करने से और कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए मैंने बताया कि यह तरीका आपकी अपनाया पड़ेगा।

आज आप प्राथिक विकास की बात कर रहे हैं, सामाजिक विषमता को दूर करने की बात कर रहे हैं। होना चाहिए, जरूरी है। लेकिन मैं यह आपकी अज्ञानता चाहता हूँ कि 30 साल तक तो उन लोगों ने सबल बनाव किया। आज कम से कम हरिजन, आदिवासी तथा पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के लिए अने

[श्री लखदेव साह धरणी]

मुझ जल की व्यवस्था कर दें। धाप करना भी चाहते हैं लेकिन मैं देहात से आता हूँ, मैं अपने धनुषध से बताना चाहता हूँ कि हीबपाइप काखर नहीं हो सकता है। इसका कारण यह है कि तमाम जगहों पर धापमें स्टेड ट्यूबवैल्स बनाए हैं जिसके कारण पानी का लेवल बहुत नीचे चला गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में धापकी हीब-पाइप की योजना सफल नहीं होगी। अरुत इस बात की है कि धाप पाइपों के द्वारा जल की आपूर्ति करें तभी मैं समझता हूँ इस समस्या का स्थायी समाधान निकल सकता है। धाप जानते हैं पानी की ज्यादा अरुत उस वक्त होती है जबकि यमीं भारती है। पहाड़ी इलाकों में बीच फिट डाबमीटर के जो कुमें बनाए जाते हैं उनमें पानी नहीं रह सकता है। ऐसे स्थानों पर पम्पर फाटने वाली बोरिंग का सामान या करके धाप पानी की व्यवस्था करेंगे तथा पाइप के जरिए से जल की आपूर्ति करेंगे तभी धाप मुझ जल दे पायेंगे। भोजन देने की योजनायें धापकी बन रही हैं, ठीक है लेकिन पहले कम से कम पानी की व्यवस्था अरुत ही जानी चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले लोकसभा के चुनाव में ऐसा लगा कि जनतंत्रीय व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत सभी मतदान करेंगे और ऐसा हुआ भी लेकिन अब ऐसा लगता है कि वह मतदान मुक्त का भी भा और अंतिम भी था। धाप कोई तरीक धायमी अपने घर से निकल कर धपना मत नहीं दे सकता है। वीसी बन्धूक के जरिए से उनको बोट देने से रोक दिया जाता है। इसके लिए धापको कोई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। धायने लोकतन्त्र को पुनर्जीवित किया है तो इसको कायम रखने का एक ही तरीका है कि सभी के लिए व्यवस्था मत डालने देने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। बिहार की स्थिति के बारे में हमारे मण्डल जी परिचित हैं।

मैं धापको बताना चाहता हूँ कि 16 मार्च, 1977 को हमारे क्षेत्र में लोकसभा का चुनाव हुआ था। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र चतरा के इंटरलैज काने के घोषाई डीह मतदान क्षेत्र में जोकि

हजाराबाद जिले में आता है, मेरे दो पीपुल एजेन्ट्स माथी सिंह और जवाहर सिंह, जोकि कछार जाति के थे, उनकी कांग्रेस के मुंडों ने बूध में ही छुरा मार कर हत्या कर दी। वे लोग एकमात्र घर के कमाने वाले थे। लोग एयनाइ घर के कमाने वाले थे। उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं उस उस समय से लेकर अब तक गृह मंत्री भारत सरकार तथा मुख्य मंत्री, बिहार सरकार को लिखता रहा हूँ, पीपुल रिप्रेजेंटेशन ऐक्ट के मुताबिक उम्मीदवार को पोलिंग एजेंट नियुक्त करने का अधिकार है, माथीसिंह और जवाहर सिंह ड्यूटी पर मारे गए हैं इसलिए कम से कम कुछ संरचना उनके परिवारों को दी जानी चाहिए। उस समय उनके बच्चे छोटे थे, अब काम करने लायक हो गए हैं। मैंने लिखा कि उनके लिए नौकरी की कोई व्यवस्था कर दी जाए लेकिन मुझे दुःख है कि मेरे बार बार लिखने के बाद भी उनके परिवारों की रक्षा करने में तथा अपने कुलव्य पालन में सरकार धसमर्ध रही है। उनके बच्चे बाने बाने के लिए धुन रहे हैं लेकिन सरकार धुप बैठी हुई है। मैं चाहता गृह मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर ध्यान देकर समुचित व्यवस्था करने का प्रबंध करें।

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR (Karimganj): Sir, my name is on our list...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You say 'your list and my list'. I know what lists are here. I am calling Mrs. Mohsina Kidwai. (Interruptions). I say the lists are not to be discussed on the floor of this House. It is a very bad practice. And everybody is being called according to the turn and for your information your Party has already exhausted its time. You may be allied, that is different.

[बीनती मोहलिया किचरई]

एक महीने तक हमारे बर्सेस सहरारपुर जेल में बन्द रहे उनकी सोझर कोर्ट से जमानत नहीं करा सके, हाई कोर्ट से जमानत करावी गयी। इस वकत हमारे बर्सेस, हमारी शक्तिवत पर जो हमने किये जा रहे हैं, उनकी जिस तरह से झूठे मुकद्दमों में, झूठे इल्जामात में फंसाया जा रहा है, वह सारी चीज प्रायकल हमें उत्तर प्रदेश में देखने की मिलती है।

आज बड़े जोरों से यह कहा जाता है कि इस सरकार ने जम्हूरियत को बहाल किया। इस सरकार ने लोगों को प्राजादी दी। प्राय लोगों को सिर्फ इस बात की प्राजादी है कि जिस की चाहो मार दो। अगर प्राय कोई चीज सस्ती है तो वह जान सस्ती है। मैं प्रायको कितने प्राक्यात गिनवाऊं? सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं (ब्यवधान), मैं समझती थी कि वे खुद ग्राहजहांपुर स्टेशन के प्राक्यात को बतायें कि किस तरह से मिलिटी के एक स्वीपर की बीबी को रेलवे की पुलिस पोर्स के प्रायमियों ने रेप किया और उसको मार कर डाल दिया। प्रामी प्रायने वस्ती में किस तरह से नर्सिंग को साथ प्रुल्य दृष्टा, उसको जाना होगा। मुझे श्री गीरी अंकर राय से यह तबीयकी थी कि वे इस मामले में कुछ कहेंगे। मुझे याद है कि जब मैं उत्तर प्रदेश में सोशल बेल्लेभर डिपार्टमेंट की मिनिस्टर थी तो एक झूठे केस के बारे में सी० आई०बी० की इंकवायरी हुई थी तो उन्होंने प्रुप सबन सिर पर उठा लिया था। प्राय उनके पसीले में इस तरह के हावसे हो रहे हैं और वे धाकीस है। प्राय कितनी ही पुलिस की बर्बरता और जुल्मों की कहानियां गूँब रही हैं। पुलिस ने धलीयद में क्या किया? मैं धावे के साथ कह सकती हूँ कि वहां के हावसे में पुलिस प्रामित थी। मुझे वहां के लोगों ने धा कर बताया है। मुजफ्फरनगर में क्या हुआ? मैं पटेल साहब से पूछना चाहती थी, लेकिन वे प्रायव बलाना न प्राहें क्योंकि उनके मिनिस्टर साहब को प्राये बैठे हुए हैं, वे बहुत कुछ कह चुके हैं। क्या वे पूरी ईमानदारी से कह सकते हैं माइनोरिटी के लोग अल्फोसिलम का निहाना नहीं बनाये जाते हैं? बलासापुर में छोड़े के किस्से को वे कर माइनोरिटीज और हरिजनों के घरों में पुलिस ने बुर कर प्रुल्य और बर्बरता का समुत दिया। प्रायकी पुलिस जो कुछ वहां कर रही है उसकी निहाल कहीं नहीं मिलती है।

प्राय कहते हैं कि प्राय कम्युनल दंगों को रोकना चाहते हैं। प्रायकी सीयत पर हम नक नहीं करते, बुरा नहीं करते। प्राय कम्युनल दंगे रोकना चाहते हैं, प्राय हरिजनों पर अत्याचार रोकना चाहते हैं प्राय पिछड़े वर्गों को उठाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन क्या प्राय उनकीयता से सोचें कि प्रायके वे लोग जी प्रामित है की प्रायकी सरकार में की है जो

बी-बीबी नबयिने में प्रुकाव रखते हैं। वे लोग प्रायके साथ है की हिन्दू राज्य बनाना चाहते हैं जो हिन्दू सीसादी को ऊपर उठाना चाहते हैं। मुझे प्राय से पूछना है कि इसका रिप्रेन्सन दूसरी कौनों पर क्या होता है दूसरे कौनों पर क्या होता है? मुस्क में जो प्रिभु मंदिर चल रहे हैं उनमें किस तरह की लाबीम की जाती है क्या प्रायने कभी उनके सिनेस को मंगा कर देखा है? क्या प्रायने सोचा है कि वहां क्या चीज पढ़ाई जा रही है उन तर्ह-मुझों के विभाग में किस तरह के बीज बोये जा रहे हैं? उन्हें किस तरह के प्रायनी बनाया जा रहा है?

प्राय हमारे देल में हमारे प्रदेशों में गुष्ठा-गर्दी है। ये गुष्ठागर्दी करने वाले कौन लोग हैं? वे वे लोग हैं जिनको इनकी प्राबाधों में प्राय और लाठी चलाना सिखाया जाता है। जिनको प्राय और लाठी चलाना सिखाया जाएगा तो प्राय और लाठी से तो सीमाओं की रक्षा नहीं होती उनका तो इस्तेमाल मोहल्लों और कुचों में ही सकता है। जब तक प्राय उन पर रोक नहीं लगाते तब तक यह सारी की सारी परेसानिया कम्युनल परेसानिया बरसे कसाव प्राय नहीं रोक सकते हैं। प्राय प्राय कहते कि जिस वकत हमारी जनता पार्टी की सरकार प्रायी है उससे वकत से हमने अपने प्रायप्राय को मुताबिक माइनोरिटी कमीशन बनाया।

बड़ा जोर सुनते ये पशु में दिल का जो धीरा तो एक कतराए बूँही निकमा।

माइनोरिटीज कमीशन प्रायने किस लिए बबाबा है उसकी हैसियत क्या है उसकी प्रायर्ष और प्रायव्याप्रात क्या है? सिर्फ रिफोर्मेसन करणा ही उसका काम है। जो रिफोर्मेसन सरकार के प्रायिक बैठती है उनको तो मान लिया जाता है और प्राकी जितनी होती है उनको रही की टोकरी में डाल दिया जाता है। उसकी जो सिफारिषें होती हैं उन पर जब तक स्टेट बर्सेमेंट की रिफोर्मेसन न प्रा जाए माना नहीं जाता है। प्राय वही होता है। प्रायवद में हुए प्रायदस की तफ्सील में मैं जाना नहीं चाहती, सबनक, बनावस प्रायि वहां जहां हुए हैं और उनके बारे में जो रिपोर्टस हुई हैं उन पर प्रायने कोई एक्शन लिया है क्या? क्या माइनोरिटी कमीशन के बारे में सरकार सीरियस थी? इस सीरियसनेस का तो इसी बात से पता चल जाता है कि सार के प्राय तो इसको बनाया गया और उसके प्राय भी न उसके प्रायिस का घटा पता था और न उसके बैठने की कोई प्रायव थी। कुछ भी नहीं था। जब प्रायव उसको बन्द किया है। इसके प्राय साल में उसका प्रुपरा वेनरनेन प्रा गया है। उसके प्रायव्याप्रात क्या है, प्रायर्ष क्या है, यह क्या कर सकता है, इसकी प्राय बलाने ही नहीं है।

उपान्यास कहोय : धन धाप लयाप्त करे ।

भीमती बीईसिना किमबई : मुसे बहुत कम बक्त
दिवा गया है । नार्बन इडिया से मैं बकली हूँ ।

उपान्यास कहोय : सिकं घाठ मिनट
धापकी पार्टी के बने है ।

भीमती बीईसिना किमबई : मैं बकली नुमाइया हूँ
यहां और उस स्टेट से चुन कर आई हूँ जहां रोज कुछ
न कुछ होता रहता है । मैं बीस जनवरी के टाइम्स
धाप इडिया में जो फांके छपे हैं उनको धापको
बताना चाहती हूँ ताकि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब को
बंदाजा हो जाए कि इस बक्त उत्तर प्रदेश में हालत
क्या ही रही है ;

"A cognizable offence every 3
minutes; a burglary every 15
minutes; a riot every 45 minutes; an
armed robbery every hour; a da-
coity every two hours and two mur-
ders every 3 hours. This is the
day's average crime tally in U.P."

इससे साफ धापको मालूम पड़ जाएगा कि वहां की
हालत कितनी खराब है । धापका विभाग ही बता नहीं
कहां है । स्पेशल कोर्ट बिल पर लगा हुआ है ।
धपने पड़ोस में धाप देखें सबकॉन्टिनेंट में देखें
कि क्या हुआ है । खबर है कि मुद्रो साहब
को फांसी दे दी गई है । धाप भी धपने धापको इस
तरह की कोसिस से आगाह कीबिये उन ताकतों
को धाप धपने धन्वर हांक कर देखिये जो धापके
ही धन्वर छिपी हुई है, उनको देखिये जो बातघात
के मयदों में इस मुस्क को बकलना चाहती है,
उनकी तरफ देखिये जो कम्युनिज्म इस देश में
लाना चाहती है, उनकी तरफ देखिये जो महात्मा
गांधी की कब पर जा कर कसमें खाने के सो
सारे काम करती हैं लेकिन वे सब काम करती
हैं जो महात्मा गांधी को सक्त मापसम्ब में ।
महात्मा गांधी के नाम को धाप न बनें । सच्चे
मायनों में उनके सपनों को धाप साकार करे ।
जो हमारे प्रदेश में धाप में लड़ाई लगड़े ही रहे
हैं वे धापको मुबारक । हमारे प्रदेश में स्टेबल
गवर्नमेंट हो इसको भी धाप देखें । धाप
किसी को किसी की परवाह नहीं है । धाबिर
यह मुस्क किस तरफ जा रहा है, प्रेसक किस तरफ
जा रहे हैं कोई देखने वाला नहीं है । हर तरफ
लड़ाई लगड़े ही रहे हैं और गवर्नमेंट बिल्कुल
होल्डपैस है, आमोस तमाशवाई की तरह बीटी
रक रही है । यह कुछ करने की इस्मत् नहीं
रखती है । मुनिवसिटीज और कानेव बन्व हूँ,
सड़कों की छुटी है । टीबर्त का जो हाल है उसको
धाप जानते ही हैं, धापकी ताक के बीचे क्या
हो रहा है यह धाप देख ही रहे हैं । रोज यहां

ईवोंस्ट्रेम होते हैं । एक टीबर्त की हालत खराब
है जो भस्वतान में पड़ा है और जिस को हाउस
घटके हुआ है । रोज कितने ही मैं कालिय
एटेशन घाट नोटिस देती हूँ लेकिन वे मंजूर
नहीं होते हैं । क्योंकि मैं तायाव में बकली हूँ
इसलिए धापव इधर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है ।

मैं धापकी मसकूर हूँ कि मुसे धापने मौका
दिया ।

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH
(Hoshangabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker,
Sir, consequent upon the happy re-
turn of Shri Charan Singh to the
Cabinet family-fold and his simulta-
neous elevation to the twin Deputy
Prime Ministership, may be as a side
affect thereof, there has been a swap-
ping of portfolios, and the former
Finance Minister now finds himself in
the position of the Home Minister.

The former Minister of money
power has become, in a sense, in short,
the Minister of man-power. I wonder
if he has got into his stride as yet.
However, I am sure that, with his
background, his experience of 30 to
35 years, very varied experience as a
distinguished member of the ICS—
what was called in the olden days a
'Heaven-born service', the steel frame,
while some cynics described it as nei-
ther Indian nor civil nor service—he
will get into his stride, if he has not
got into it already. The foremost task
he will have to address himself to is
how to bring about a clean, honest
and efficient Administration. That is
the biggest task that faces him. Dur-
ing the 30 years of Congress rule, cor-
ruption had become a hydra-headed
monster, became endemic in the sys-
tem of the country and more or less
a way of life. The Janata Govern-
ment has taken some steps, but not
adequate steps so far, to eradicate
this evil which cankers into our so-
ciety and our body politic.

What has happened to the Lokpal
Bill? It has had a chequered history.
The former Government of Sant,
Indira Gandhi, the ex-Prime Minis-

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

ter, had treated it with disdain, almost with contempt. Twice the Lokpal Bill was allowed to lapse. Not once, but twice—in 1970 and again in 1976—it was allowed to lapse. The present Prime Minister was the distinguished Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission and I happened to be a Member—from the Opposition—on that Commission. We gave high priority to that subject, to that matter, to that them. The present Prime Minister himself—the then Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission—gave the highest priority, top priority, red-hot priority to that subject, and the Commission produced the first of its 20 Reports; that first Report was submitted to Government in October 1966. I don't blame this Government but, partly, they are also blameworthy because last year, in August, the Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament presented its Report to this House, and yet there is no sign of its coming up in this Session. I do hope it will be taken up in this Session and passed in this Session by both the Houses. If there is any difficulty we can have a joint session to pass that Bill, a very important Bill. Every body is talking about the Bill outside, saying that the Janata Government is going the same way as the Congress Government in regard to corruption. So it is imperative that it should be passed in this very Session, and the first Lokpal should be appointed before the commencement of the next Session of Parliament. It is only then that there will be credibility of the Government and the people will have confidence that the Government means business when it talks of corruption.

Now, I referred to the Administrative Reforms Commission. It submitted twenty Reports in all. I would like to have a detailed statement from the Government as to how many recommendations in the 20 Reports have been accepted and

how many have been rejected. I want it not today, but in course of time—not very late but as soon as possible—how many recommendations have been accepted, how many have been rejected, the reasons for rejection and how many of those accepted have been implemented or are being implemented. That should come before the House very soon.

We have to improve the Administration, particularly Police Administration. We have had the National Police Commission. It is still working, I believe, presided over by a former member of the ICS, Shri Dharam Vira—who became a Governor also, after he retired from the ICS. That Commission, I believe, has submitted an interim Report—not its final Report but an interim Report—and the papers covered many of the recommendations made by the Police Commission. The House would like to know what particular recommendations have been accepted by the Government and are being implemented.

Along with that, we should have a Prison Reforms Commission also. They are dirty, stinking prisons. During the Emergency, particularly, I had a taste of the prisons—stinking, absolutely insanitary without even the minimum standards of sanitation and hygiene. The treatment of prisoners now, at least in some of the jails, is worse than what it was during the British regime. I have been in jails, both during the British regime and now, and I can say without hesitation that the prisons of free India are being worse administered or worse run—some of the prisons in any case—than the prisons during the British regime.

I have already spoken about the necessity for eradication of corruption and the necessity of passing the Lokpal Bill. This canker of corruption has a distinguished, very old, ancestry or pedigree. In the early

terties, two big issues, two big problems, two big questions, came before Parliament, one was the pre-fabricated Housing Factory and the other was the notorious jeep scandal. If they had been handled properly by the then Prime Minister—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had many shining qualities but, unfortunately, he was a bad judge of men and events; that was his defect; otherwise, he had many shining qualities—then at least it would not have grown to these proportions of today. The Minister himself would know more about the jeep scandal than I do. He was then the Defence Secretary, I believe, at that time when Shri Krishna Menon was the High Commissioner in London and much was said and written about that matter. The Comptroller and Auditor General at that time, Shri Narahari Rao, recommended twice that there should be a high level inquiry into the matter. But that was not done. That is why the canker has grown.

The Shah Commission has also made a very trenchant observation. I have no time to read other matters but I would quote what the Shah Commission has said about the necessity of Government implementing the recommendations of Commissions of Inquiry. It is a rather pathetic, but trenchant observation:

"The Commission owes it to the citizen of India to emphasise that appointments of Commissions by themselves are not enough if the Governments concerned do not follow up and implement at least such of the recommendations as are avowedly accepted by the Government."

I would like to know how many persons have been indicted by the Shah Commission and the other Commissions of Inquiry appointed last year and how many are being actually prosecuted. There have been press reports that many of those indicted are still ruling the roost in various Ministries and Departments,

If that is so, it is a very unfortunate development. Therefore, I would like to know how many have been indicted and how many are being prosecuted—against whom there are F.I.Rs. and such other things going on.

Then I would like to refer, in connection with administration, to the issue of the backward sections of our society, the weaker sections, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribe. I am glad, and the House also would be glad, that Government has taken a very forward stand, a forward decision, to appoint Commissions, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Commission instead of a Special Officer, and also the Backward Classes Commission. But that is not enough to bring these backward sections, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the Harijans and the Adivasis, into the national mainstream. Dr. Ambedkar, in the Constituent Assembly, did envisage, visualise, do dream that the reservations would not be for ever, and that these sections would join the national mainstream very soon, sooner than later. Therefore, merely appointing Commissions is not enough. There should be educational and social measures and administrative measures taken to uplift and bring these classes, backward sections, backward classes, the Harijans and the adivasis, into the national mainstream. That brings me to the constitutional provisions. The constitutional provisions, Articles 330 to 334, five Articles refer to these special provisions for certain classes, Harijans, Adivasis and the Anglo-Indians and the present provision is Art. 334 which says:

"The provisions of the Constitution relating to reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha and in the Vidhan Sabha shall cease to have effect on the expiry of a period of 30 years from the commencement of the Constitution."

It was originally 10 years, then it was raised to 20 years and then to 30 years and now this reservation will

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

expire in 1980, just about 8 or 9 months to go. The House must take serious note of the provision and decide again whether it should extend it for another 10 years or not, because it is easy to go on extending for 10 years, 20 years, 30 years, 40 years, 50 years or upto the end of the century and beyond, but, in their own interest, lest it become a vested interest in backwardness, a vested interest in being a Harijan, a vested interest in being an Arivasi, they should not be a class apart, and I would appeal that they should come forward and say 'We don't want any reservation'. Here I would like to recall a scene in the Constituent Assembly when the Muslims came forward and said, 'We do not want reservation'. And there was a big ovation in the Constituent Assembly when they said, 'it should be buried with the exit of the British. Don't bother. We shall join the national mainstream' and all the safeguards and reservations for Muslims were abolished by the Constituent Assembly. Of course, it was very right and very necessary, it was just proper and appropriate to have reservations for the Harijans, Adivasis and the Backward Classes as also for Anglo-Indians for 10 years. Then it was raised to 20 years and then for 30 years. Now the House must consider seriously, an all-Parties Parliamentary Committee may be constituted for the purpose, you may have some legal luminaries and constitutional experts too, but we must decide once and for all, because I remember Dr. Ambedkar saying, 'I am reservation for ever. I want my people to join the national mainstream as soon as possible, sooner rather than later.' I read it sometime ago in this very House. I have not got that now with me. Therefore, this is an important matter which should be considered by the House at the earliest opportunity.

Then, there is the question of Union Territories. I am sorry to

say that sometimes stray thoughts, personal thoughts and personal views are given out or given expression to and a lot of mischief and a lot of damage results, as happened in Pondicherry....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISSHANNAN (Badagara): Especially by whom?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: By the Prime Minister. I know, I think it was not proper, and it was *untortunate on his part to have made* that observation regarding Pondicherry when our treaty with the Government of France at that time stipulates that any change should be by public opinion. Same was the case with regard to Goa. I was in the Third Lok Sabha where we passed a Bill to have an opinion poll about Goa. If there was a provision in the treaty with the French Government, it may be negotiated with the French Government again and if that is not possible, we should stick to that provision. I know and I can foresee the day when these small units will perhaps merge with the bigger adjacent States, but we should not do it in a hurry. We should not hustle it, we should not bulldoze it and we should not steamroller it according to private whims and fancies or thoughts.

I would also like to refer to the very vital issue of decentralisation of administration. In our election manifesto we have made a clear commitment. I will read only one sentence of that:

"Panchayat institutions and municipalities will be revitalised and vested with larger powers and responsibility so that they can play their true role as basic organs of *popular government, initiative and planning.*"

Article 40 of our Constitution provides for the development and establishment of Panchayats as organs, as

units of self-Government. Also item No. 3 of the Economic Charter of the Janata Party, the Manifesto, speaks about Gandhian values of austerity, Antyodaya and a decentralised economy. Therefore, the Government should take early steps for decentralisation of the administration. (Interruptions).

The Government had appointed a Committee headed by Shri Asoka Mehta, one of our former colleagues in Parliament and a wellknown politician and economist. They have produced a report. I am sorry to say that it does not look upon the village Panchayat as a basic unit of self-government as envisaged in the Constitution, I personally wish that the village panchayats should be given its due place in the Constitution and we should have a five tier and not four tier pattern Centre, State, District, Block and Panchayat. We should even amend the Constitution—the lists in the Constitution—to provide for these tiers, the various entities, from Centre to State, district, block and village. I am glad that you are also nodding your head, Mr. Deputy-Speaker—and you are in agreement with me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am nodding because your time is over.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: One or two minutes more, Mr. Deputy-Speaker. I know you also subscribe to this thesis. One last word I would say about the boundary disputes—boundary dispute, particularly, of Maharashtra and Karnataka—these boundary disputes have been there for the last twenty two years, and not much has been done. Mahajan Commission was the last to tackle this problem. Its report is gathering dust in the shelves of the Home Ministry.

Now, Sir, there is a provision in the Constitution. Government has completely ignored the provision all these twenty-nine years of our Republic—28 or 29 years of our Republic. There is

a provision in our Constitution. Article 263 provides for an Inter-State Council. The A.R.C.—the Administrative Reforms Commission, made a strong recommendation that this Inter-State Council should be constituted to decide on various disputes between States and States and the Centre and the States. I do not know whether that recommendations has been accepted by Government or not. I do not know as to why they could not appoint ... the Inter-State Council to study this problem and resolve it once for all. There is a lot of talk. (Interruptions)

Then, Sir, unfortunately, I am sorry to note that, in many of the States, though Parliament, the Lok Sabha has abolished the MISA—repealed the MISA—some time in August last year, the Maintenance of Indira-Sanjay Act—I am really sorry to state that some States have lately given birth to that kind of legislation in some feebler or milder form. (Interruptions)—I do not know which States. The Minister should tell us which of the States have given re-birth to the MISA in a milder form. They should tell the House as to whether all those Acts which have been passed in some States have been carefully scrutinised and examined by the Central Government and whether at least all those safeguards are there which have been provided in the Constitution in the Forty-fifth Amendment Bill. (Interruptions). They could be examined by a Parliamentary Committee.

One word more and I have done. The other day the Finance Minister made first a statement and two days later, the Defence Minister made a statement with regard to the increase in pensions for certain categories of personnel. There is a category also, a class of people, who fought for freedom—freedom fighters who have been given pension. Some may not have accepted. But many have, as they have no other means of livelihood. Some of them have cheated the

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Government by giving bogus certificates. I am glad that you are looking into the matter. I hope that action will be taken against those who got it through wrongful means.

I would only request the Government that if they could increase the pensions of some categories, they should give a slight increase in the pensions of this category of people also.

One last word about the International Year of the Child. There has been so much talk about it, so far. The Home Ministry with all its ramifications, has its finger in every ministry's pie. Therefore, they can do a lot in these matters. Now, he has got the manpower to ensure the implementation. Much can be done in this regard by the Home Minister through Childrens Acts, adoption of Children Bill and a few other matters can be also taken up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Lastly, there has been talk about re-organisation of States. It is a delicate matter but, I think, the time has come when that Leviathan State, Uttar Pradesh—some people call it not a State in India but the tenth country in the world—should be divided and re-organised on proper lines. Perhaps, it could be easily made into two States.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must conclude now.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I do hope these matters will be taken up seriously and Home Minister will function in such a manner during his tenure that every home in the country becomes a happy home, with children looking forward to a bright future, and the home being secure inside with no law and order problem outside.

*SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of All India Anna Dravida Munetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

At the very outset, I would refer to the deteriorating law and order situation, especially among the student community throughout the country. Sir, you will agree with me if I say that the future of the country rests upon the shoulders of the youth of the nation. If the student unrest prevalent throughout the country is not resolved forthwith, naturally the nation's future is in stake. In order to foster democracy in the country, the Government of India should remove the festering sore of student unrest in particular and the worsening law and order situation in general.

My hon. colleague Shri H. V. Kamath raised a pertinent poser—how long you are going to continue the policy of reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in representative forums like the State Assemblies and the Parliament? It is time that the Government bestows some serious thought on this question. The economic disparities and social backwardness pervading persistently among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes even after 30 years of Independence are to be probed. We have been extending a variety of concession for their advancement, yet they have not been able to derive the maximum benefit from them. What are the reasons for this sorry state of affairs? The Government should evaluate and exert effectively to ensure that the concessions being offered to them are availed of by them.

We have been familiar with proselytisation of people from one religion to the other. In the early days the Christian fathers used to offer many baits for those in distress and they were converted to Christianity. After their conversion, they did not overnight be-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

come prosperous members of Christianity. Even after such conversion many of them used to be called by their Hindu names. Just as there are innumerable sects in Hinduism, there are so many divisions in the Christianity also. The lower caste people, who became Christians, remain as lower caste people in the Christian community. The change of religion has not changed their economic status. The Government should look into this problem and offer economic concessions for their betterment even though they are Christians.

Similarly, the Government should inquire into the reasons for the inability of scheduled tribes to utilise the beneficial concessions being offered to them. These gullible people are being made the victims of deception being practised upon them by these greedy people around them. The Government should endeavour to clean the atmosphere of misappropriation prevailing in the areas inhabited by the scheduled tribes.

16 hrs.

We are talking about the malpractice being indulged in by the Centre. Language is the soul force of our people. The solemn assurances given day in and day out by the Centre are being flouted blatantly by the Central Government. Hindi is being sought to be imposed through hook or crook on the non-Hindi speaking people. This has created a deadly scare among the non-Hindi speaking people. The Government would be well-advised to bear in mind the serious repercussions such a thoughtless step would generate.

We are talking about the malpractices and corruption that have corroded the faith of the people of the country in the administration of the country. From the lowest to the highest in the bureaucratic ladder, even for small legitimate things, the palm has to be greased. Red-tapism is the seed-bed of all the corruption in the country. Whether it is political or any other

aspect of activity, the honest man always comes to grief. In spite of tall claims of successful eradication of corruption we witness the unpleasant malpractices gaining strength from day to day. The hon. Minister should look into this and do the needful.

I would also refer to the Cauvery Water dispute here because it is an inter-State problem and it falls within the jurisdiction of the Home Ministry. If this water dispute is resolved amicably between the three States, the benefit to irrigation will be immeasurable. The agriculturists of Tamil Nadu will get water for their fields.

The Home Ministry should think of divesting itself from the unwarranted load of all powers. If such a decentralisation takes place, it will evolve a healthy federal set-up in the country. The States will be able to solve the problems on the spot; instead of rushing all the while to Delhi seeking solutions. Some serious thought must be bestowed on this question also.

All our planned efforts have helped rich people to grow richer and the poor people to become poorer. The economic imbalance is getting widened and the gulf between the rich and the poor is getting deeper. If this is not attended to, I would like to warn of the impending revolution in the country. The misery of the people may explode into an uncontrollable revolution beyond the competence of the Home Ministry. It is not that we are the butt of ridicule of foreigners who come to India. Whether it is the railway station or the bazar, you come across the extended arms of innocent young children for alms. You feel sad to look at 3 or 4 years old children begging with tattered clothes and dishevelled hairs. We can imagine the pangs of hunger which drive them to beg. We must do something in this International year of children. The Tamil Nadu Government is implementing successfully the Beggars Rehabilitation Scheme, which is worthy

[Shri A Asokaraj]

of emulation throughout the country. The expenditure involved in this scheme should be given as grant by the Central Government to the State Government of India. By implementing this scheme of rehabilitation of beggars throughout the country, we will not only be to earn the gratitude of these people in distress but will also earn the encomium of other nations.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI ASOKA KRISHNA DUTT (Dum Dum): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wanted to say several things about the workings of the Home Ministry, but you have already warned us that we have to limit our speeches.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Actually we are exhausting the time allotted for this subject.

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT: Sir, I will try to limit my speech to only those aspects which have not already been covered by the other speakers. In fact, it is very difficult to speak after a veteran like Mr. Kamath, because he has spoken about most of the points which I wanted to mention, but still I find there are some points which have not been covered.

There is a saying that the area below a lamp is possibly the darkest of all the places. I would like to draw the attention of the Home Ministry to the very serious condition of the law and order situation in the capital city of Delhi itself.

16.04 hrs.

[**SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU** in the Chair]

Sir, it is known to you that most of the Members of Parliament stay either in

North Avenue or South Avenue. Mr. Chairman, you are one of them. I believe that in the last 4 or 5 or 6 months, the incidents of theft have become the maximum in this area occupied by the Members of Parliament. It may be even far worse in other parts of the City and other parts of India, possibly those are not taken cognisance of. I will start with my own case. There was a very serious theft in my house a little over two months ago. The police came with their usual paraphernalia, the police dog was brought and when I reached here from Calcutta the officer smartly gave me a salute, but nothing has been done beyond that. Not only that nothing has been found out, but the very manner in which the investigation is proceeding is tremendously surprising. Sir, you have had the experience in your State and I have had the experience in my State about the activities of the police. The way the police over here ignores the basic clues is simply surprising. Several clues have been given to them, but they would not even follow them. The strange way of whispering that goes on between certain people of the thana and the suspected culprits is also amazing. Here is my hon. friend Shri Nafiu Singh, there has been a theft in his House also. If you want, I can give you a list of at least six Members of Parliament, in whose houses the thefts have taken place during the last six months in North Avenue. Where there are criminals, there would be thefts but the Ministry must be very careful and I would urge upon the Home Minister to entrust this investigation to some very senior officer of the detective department. I will give him material, I do not want to divulge it over here and I will give it to any other hon. Member who wants it. There is a serious suspicion of collusion between a section of the authorities and those who are committing these thefts. Day-light robbery is going on. One scooter of a Member of Parliament was stolen in broad daylight from the front of his house in North Avenue. What is being done about that?

16.07 hrs.

[Dr. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

This was about Delhi. Let us now come to other aspects which nobody else in this House has covered. The Home Minister has also come now. I believe, his junior Minister will supply him with the information that I have given about the thefts that are going on in the quarters of Members of Parliament all over Delhi.

I will now come to the Home Minister himself. While congratulating him on the assumption of his new office, I will also express my deep regret and my distress on the statement that he made immediately after he became the Home Minister. He had been to the North-Eastern part of the country. He passed through Dum Dum airport, Calcutta which is my constituency also. He had perhaps never been to West Bengal as Home Minister, he might have gone there when he was Finance Minister. While coming back or going to the North-Eastern region, he spent some time in the VIP lounge in Dum Dum airport. There I do not know on what context he gave a very big certificate that the law and order situation in West Bengal was excellent and naturally this got wide publicity in the Calcutta Press. I do not know on what basis he gave that certificate. If he had thought that the airconditioned atmosphere of the VIP lounge at Dum Dum airport had an excellent law and order situation, I have nothing to say. It is known that he was a very renowned officer of the administrative service and if he merely relies still on whatever the administrative service tells him, I must say that we are very sorry for that. He ought to have by now realised that he is no longer the top man in administrative service; he is now a political man and is the Home Minister of India. Before making such a statement and giving such a certificate, he ought to have consulted the peoples' representatives. The manner in which he gave that statement at Dum Dum airport out of the context

within weeks of his assuming office gave me an impression that he still does not have any regard for democracy or for peoples' representatives. I will just bring some specific instances before him, just to tell him the reason why I resent his statement over there. Just at the time he had been to the north-eastern India and was giving this certificate at the Dum Dum airport, a Member of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, Mr. Kiranmoy Nanda, MLA put a pointed question to the Chief Minister of West Bengal, as to how many murders were committed, in between June, 1977 and September, 1978. The answer was that 1300 murders had been committed during that period. This is not my statement, but that of the Chief Minister of the State, to which the hon. Home Minister was giving such a blank certificate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take 2 or 3 more minutes and conclude.

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT:

It is a very serious aspect. I will not repeat. I will bring glaring instances from that State, each one of them of a different order—murder, arson, loot and gherao. All this information has been supplied either by MPs, our honourable colleagues or by distinguished members of the Legislative Assembly. I will not quote any other persons or from any newspaper or other sources. This information was supplied to me by this hon. Member, Mr. Kiranmoy Nanda, that out of these 1300 murders that had been admitted by the Chief Minister, the total number of arrests was only 300. Less than one arrest for every 4 murders. This is what is going on there. The majority of the murders are political murders.

Another information has been supplied by my distinguished colleague Mr. Prafulla Chandra Sen. Mr. Sen went to the district of Purulia on the border of Bihar and West Bengal to

[Shri Asoke Krishna Dutt]

hold a political meeting; and a young worker of our party, named Nemai Karmakar was distributing pamphlets, that Mr. P. C. Sen would come there and hold a meeting. That very night, he was threatened; and at the dead of the night, he was hit with a rod, and he died. No enquiry is going on about it. This has been urged in the Assembly time and again. It has been stated on behalf of the Government that the suspect could not be traced.

I will give another instance of a case from the district of 24-Parganas, which is within a few miles of the place from where the hon. Home Minister was sitting and giving the certificate. Rana Dutta Chaudhri, belonging to the Kasbah area of 24-Parganas, was a well-known social worker. The Chief Minister of course said that he was an anti-social person. But we consider him to be a good social worker. Some gangsters belonging to or very closely patronized by the ruling party there, murdered him. They cut his body into bits, put him in a gunny bag, came to his house, and told his two sisters—who were known to them: "We have got some very good news. First give us some money to buy sweets." The sisters thought that the local boys were joking, and they gave some money. After taking the money, they opened this bag and brought out the dead body of the brother. This case was brought over there. And this question came up in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. And the answer given was that he was an anti-social element. I ask the Home Minister: whether he was anti-social or not—if he was an anti-social person, he should have been prosecuted, and the court would have given him a proper punishment but—who are the local gangsters to do it, because he was anti-social?

I am bringing another case from the district of Midnapore. This has been supplied to me by the hon. Member

of the Legislative Assembly from that particular constituency, Mr. Janamanjay Ojha. A lot of loot and arson was going on there. The ruling party people there were indiscriminately looting the crop over there.

He went to hold a meeting over there. It was announced beforehand that he was coming to hold a meeting over there. His meeting was scheduled at 3 O'clock. He arrived there one hour before. While he was there near the place where the meeting was to be held—it was at Jeelballi, Midnapur District, Bhagwanpur Police Station—he was gheraoed over there by local ruling party people—gangsters for several hours. And only after everybody had dispersed, at night, he was released. The police was informed, but nobody came. The MLA himself was gheraoed and was not allowed to hold a meeting over there. The police did not give any help. After the MLA left, the next day, the people who had allowed the MLA to sit in their house, were mercilessly beaten. This was brought up in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. The hon. Minister can verify it. I have given the name of the MLA in West Bengal.

I will bring another case. This has been referred to me by hon. Pradulla Chander Sen, our colleague. This is in Arambagh, in Pursura Police Station, Hooghly District, in his own constituency. The present ruling party in West Bengal was miserably defeated in the panchayat elections in that area; and those who were defeated took up their vendetta against those successful candidates and against those who worked for them. On the 26th of February, 1979, after getting this certificate from the hon. Home Minister, they became more tough. After getting this certificate on the 26th February, 1979, at Pursura Police Station in Arambagh sub-division, Hooghly Distt, a medicine shopkeeper, Bishwanath Samal, who was suspected to have helped non-party candidates in the election, was pulled out from his shop, taken

below a bridge and was stabbed over there. The local people went there, caught some of the miscreants, kept them there and then handed them over to the police. That case has not been proceeded with. All those miscreants who were caught red handed have been released. He was stabbed on his body and chest and is still in the hospital. Pressure is being exerted to get him released from the hospital so that the case can be completely hushed up.

Before I conclude, I will specially mention about two particular matters. These are only important things. I found that my hon. friends from the Ruling Party from West Bengal the other day, were boasting that because of their Government over there, there is no oppression on minority, there is no oppression on Harijans in West Bengal. West Bengal has another tradition due to Sahajiya religion over there and the Bhakti cult and the influence of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu over there. The caste system is much less repulsive in West Bengal than may be in other parts of the country. But the way this Government is going, I will bring one or two more instances to your notice, specially regarding oppression on minorities and Harijans. There is a place called Panalla in the Deganga Police Station. I believe the hon. Home Minister will make a note of this. It is in 24 Parganas District. There is one Anchal Pradhan belonging to the minority community. He is called 'Hakim Sardar'. He had got the guts, he had dared to disagree with the powers that be in the West Bengal Assembly. As a result of that, in a broad day light, a group of gangsters from the ruling party came and set fire on his house. Hon. S. K. Sarkar M.P. and Hon. M. A. Hannan had just now handed over to me some pages of the holy Koran Sherif that were burnt by the ruling party in West Bengal Assembly in the house of Hakim Sardar.

Lastly, I will discuss about the matter of Marichjhapi in the south-

ern portion of 24 Parganas. A group of MPs, among us, from both sides of this House, had appealed to the Speaker to send a parliamentary commission over there. Ultimately, a parliamentary commission was sent. The Prime Minister had sent three members of the Ruling Party to find out the facts about the atrocities committed by the State Government on the Harijan refugees. The Prime Minister in his wisdom had not sent any of us, who come from West Bengal; he had sent colleagues from other parts of India so that no question of bias may come in. What happened? A report will come from them; none of them have told me anything because they have to submit their report. I will only say what has been said by Shri Shakti Kumar Sarkar, a colleague who is present here, by the leader of the Opposition in the West Bengal assembly Mr. Kasi Kanta Moitra and the Deputy leader of the Janata party Professor Prabod Chandra Sinha in the Legislative assembly of West Bengal. They had accompanied the hon. Members of Parliament to Marichjhapi. As soon as they started police launches started following them. They thought that it might be for the purpose of their security that they were coming. But after the launch reached an area next to Marichjhapi, an area which is called Kumir Mari, just before that the police launch assoed the launch which was carrying the Members of Parliament and arrested the launch and kept them detained for almost half an hour. Then they were released after long arguments. After a little while they were iesoed and arrested again and kept over there. After that when the Leader of the Janata Party Parliamentary delegation exerted his influence and talked very hardly and strongly about this, then only the launch was released, but it was surrounded by about 7 or 8 police launches. A full report will come from the hon. Members of Parliament themselves and we will demand a full discussion in the House and we will have a full debate over this matter.

[Shri Ashoke Krishna Dutt]

There are two very significant matters. One is that if a team of Members of Parliament sent by the ruling party, nominated by the Prime Minister can at the sweet will of the state Government be prevented from enquiring properly into those things and the police can become so arrogant over there to arrest the Members of Parliament at their sweet will off and on, it must be stopped. I should like the Home Minister to take keen note of another aspect of this matter, the morale and the esprit de corps of the Indian Administrative Service.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT: It will have reflection all over the country. I will conclude in just two minutes. The Home Minister and the Government ought to take serious note of the fact that the esprit de corps of the Indian Administrative Service officers and of the Indian police service officers is being completely demoralized; they are being reduced to something worse than vassals. I must say that this is a tradition that was being carried on from the last administration; the great dictator had reduced them to a very low morale. But now all over the country the morale has improved and the situation is better. But we are finding the same kind of tyranny in one part of the country, in the State of West Bengal from where we have been elected. We feel that this has to be curbed immediately. The Home Minister has the authority; the administrative services and the police service are of All India character. What do they care about the illegal orders given to them by the local government? The local government must give legal orders. The Government of India must take notice of this aspect of the Members of the administrative service and the police service and give them the courage so that they can refuse to carry out illegal orders

given by any state government which may be over there.

I am impressing this point upon the Home Minister and urging upon him to do something to rectify the certificate that he had inadvertently given them; he should go to the state himself and make a thorough enquiry and be himself satisfied before he gives certificates after hearing somebody else or appreciating the air conditioned atmosphere of the VIP lounge of the Dum Dum airport.

SHRIMATI AKBAR JAHAN BEGUM (Srinagar): I come from very small State of the country—Jammu and Kashmir State. In terms of population and material resources, etc., it is small yet it is not small in terms of ideals and values its people have upheld and sacrificed for. What are those ideals? They are to erect and sustain the edifice of human brotherhood, of secularism—of social and economic justice. May I remind the Hon'ble Members that this State was the first to implement land reforms and to end various forms of exploitation, feudalism and all that goes with it. It was the first to demand the abolition of personal rule of Maharajas and Nawabs who do not seem to forgive them for this. Hon'ble Members know that the people of the State have faced and are still facing a challenge to these ideals—a challenge to the essential unity underlying the ideal of human brotherhood. We hold that the pursuit of ideals of secularism, socialism and democracy are not only basic and fundamental for the life of the people of Jammu and Kashmir but are the bed-rock for the whole of the country. The State is so important an integral part of the Nation not only because it is strategically situated but more so because it has to be a model for secularism, for socialism and economic justice and for democracy. What is that which draws the people of the State nearer and nearer to the rest of the people of our Nation! It is the democratic way of

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life—it is secularism—it is human brotherhood.

My colleague, Dr. Karan Singh, has a few days back, made some complaints in this House. He has tried to create misunderstandings and prejudices. Before doing so, he professed that National interest was uppermost in his mind. Yet what he has been doing and saying—what he has been encouraging by his financial resources is gravely endangering these very interests.

It is now common knowledge that he is creating law and order problem in Jammu in the name of removing imbalances, which he alleges are present. He knows fully well that what Jammu got and has achieved in economic development far exceeds that of Kashmir Valley. He knows also that out of about 7,400 persons in the gazetted services in the State, as many as 4,300 i.e. 57 per cent are manned by non-muslims. He is not satisfied to a probe into the question by Janata legislators. What is done is to whip up regional and rather communal sentiments in order to carve out a separate authority in Jammu.

Hon'ble Members know that the stir in Jammu has been confined mostly to the districts of Jammu, Kathua where campaign has been launched to create gulfs of prejudice and misunderstanding. What is the purpose? The whole purpose is, to coerce the State Government and the Central Government to accept the demand or creating a separate set-up of authority in Jammu. What has been the reaction in the other three or four districts of Jammu—viz. Rajouri, Doda, Poonch and Udhampur where the population is predominantly Muslim? They are dead against being dominated by and coming under what they call hegemony of Jammu town.

Dr. Karan Singh has accused the Central Government for allowing dis-

turbances effecting law and order. The boot is on the other leg. It is well known that through his financial resources he is recruiting teen-agers to burn property, pelt stones, stop students from going to colleges and schools. After the forced closure of schools for three months, the people of Jammu approached the State Government to prevent such hooligans from their activities and open the schools. The schools opened but an hon. Member of this House, Mr. Baldev Singh, who is sitting here today, on the advice of Dr. Karan Singh went door to door and prevented the students from going to schools... (Interruptions).

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASRO-TIA (Jammu): I deny it; it is false. I should be given an opportunity to rebut it.

सभापति महोदय :—यान् बयनी जारी कर दोहो, बनी उनको दोहने हैं ।

SHRIMATI AKBAR JAHAN BE-GUM: I wish the hon. Member know how to behave in Parliament specially when a lady is speaking.

The hon. Member has the cheek to accuse the Central Government of neglecting the law and order? Can hypocrisy pay?

What is the purpose and aim of this stir. Under the garb of removing imbalances, a campaign of coercion has been launched against the duly elected Members of Legislature to amend the State Constitution in order to set up a dual authority in Jammu; parallel to the democratic set-up over which some politicians dream to preside. The plea has been raised that the Kashmiri Muslims are dominating and others, have not got their due. Though to approach the problems the communal angle would be against the very spirit of secularism yet in order to refute this allegation I would like the hon. Members to take note of the following:...

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTTA:
Is it permissible to read a statement like this?

क्यापति महोदय :—उत्तको अपने विचार रखने का हक है, चाप कृपया जात रहे।

SHRIMATI AKBAR JAHAN BEGUM: I am quoting figures. (a) Out of 7382 officers in the State gazetted cadre, as many as 4300 are Hindus.

(b) Out of 1896 students deputed for training in various courses 971 are Hindus mostly from Jammu.

(c) From 1975 up to date 5321 persons were employed by various recruitment boards in non-gazetted cadre. Out of them 3070 are Hindus.

(d) For Jammu Division Rs. 44 crores were allotted for development purposes while the share of Kashmir was only Rs. 40 crores.

It is pertinent to note that those elements in Kashmir which have always thought that Kashmir and Jammu should be separated to pave the way for a very loose control in Kashmir, are happy at such developments in Jammu. I ask; are such trends consistent with our national interests and those of the security of the country?

It is very unfortunate that persons who call themselves responsible must be misrepresenting facts. It has been said in this House that the Government has seven Cabinet Ministers, out of whom only one is from Jammu. The impression is thereby created that only one Hindu is in the Cabinet. The fact is that the Cabinet has six members out of whom three are Muslims, two are Hindus and one is Buddhist from Ladakh. It has been said here that there are hardly any Hindus in Kashmir except Kashmiri Pandits. This is not a fact, we are proud of the Kashmiri Pandit community from among whom very illustrious persons have rendered yeoman service to the nation. The Hindus in Kashmir are an important segment of

our population, advanced in education and other qualities. It is wrong to say that there are no Hindus in Kashmir, though Muslims are 90 per cent. In Jammu also the Muslims constitute about 33 per cent.

It is incorrect to state that the National Conference Party is confined to Kashmir only. In the last election it won seven seats in Jammu and secured 47 per cent of votes polled in the division. While I would not like to go into the details, I would appeal that nothing should be done which will come in the way of integrating various sections of the population into one whole. That is the demand of the ideal of secularism and national integration. Any demand for setting up a separate authority in Jammu would mean a chain reaction in the whole of the country. May I join with the appeal made by some national dailies, who cautioned these elements and remarked "Don't play with fire".

I would also like the hon. Members to know that a Private Members' Bill, introduced by Shri Mangat Ram of Congress (I), is pending with the State Legislature. It seeks to do away with Dharmarth Trust being managed by one single trustee, who, it is alleged, is not using the income of the Trust for charitable purposes only. Shri Karan Singh is unhappy over it and has accused the Government on this account. If it is public property, its income has to be used for public purposes, but that is a matter for consideration by the Legislators.

It is regrettable that a responsible Member of this House should advise the Government to ignore what is happening by way of violence resorted to by teenagers, who hardly know what is the purpose of the agitation. There is irrefutable evidence of the fact that these very persons who proclaim themselves to be patriotic and to be believing in lawful means are

creating this stir in Jammu, which is confined to some teenagers.

I would like to state also that the question of jurisdiction of the minority Commission in the State is being looked into by a Committee of Legislators. On this account also it has been sought to create misunderstanding, but these are small matters. Let us all join to create more peaceful conditions in Jammu and stop the fissiparous and divisive trend which has been let loose.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra): Madam Chairman, the Home Minister is the backbone of the entire governmental structure. On its proper functioning depends not only the peace and security but also the progress and prosperity of the country. It is not only responsible for the maintenance of law and order but also for seeing that the rules of the game are being properly observed, and not violated, grievances are redressed and justice reaches the common man. In order to have a just society it is not only essential that the law must be good, but they must be impartially administered because the image of the Government depends on their proper and just implementation.

Before I come to the other aspects of the matter, I would like to say something about the police, which has been the most maligned department about which there has been a lot of criticism. I do not say that there is nothing wrong with it at all. Everybody feels that there is something seriously wrong with the system and the machinery who are entrusted with the maintenance of law and order and giving peace and tranquility to the country. Some aspects about the conditions of their work and the history of this force have been mentioned. The conditions in which they work and the past history of how the force has been created—this is all mentioned. But there are certain other aspects to which I would

like to draw the attention of the House. One is that in most of the issues that come up for discussion, the role of the police is not judged fairly and impartially, but it is politicised and that is one of the greatest handicaps that prevents the right thing being done in these matters. Unbridled criticism causes demoralisation in the force. In the circumstances how is it possible for any force to work effectively? If the police acts effectively, then it is charged with excesses. If it restrains its hand then it is chaged with inaction or softness. By and large, police is held guilty of using force when tackling criminals or bad characters but when a theft is committed in one's own house, our attitude changes and we say that the suspects are not effectively dealt with and sufficient pressure has not been applied to work out the crime and recover the property. These dual standards do not help.

I will give you an idea how the police officers feel about it so that the thing can be brought out in the proper perspective. Here is what Mr. K. F. Rustomji, a Member of the National Police Commission, says:

"The basic defect of our entire criminal justice system is that it is all slanted against the poor. But there are other defects which make a change imperative. There are few countries in the world, where justice is so easy to evade for a man with money. There is no other country where a poor man who is caught in the coils of the law finds it so difficult to extricate himself from the simplest of crimes."

Then, Madam, he goes on to say:

"There is no country where law-breaking and politics are synonymous, none in which students and several other groups are above the law—they can start riots, uproot the railway line, burn buses

[Shri Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi]

and even whole streets, and then say, "Sorry", and get back to work". This is what is happening every day. "There is no country, perhaps, in which conviction in a court of law is so difficult, so best with appeals to higher courts, petitions of various types, interlocutory petitions, stay orders, writs and there is no democratic country in which Government depends for its stability, not on a well-organised criminal justice system, but on the power of the police to deal with dissent in a rough manner."

It may also be pointed out that now the sphere of activity of the police has considerably enlarged. The strength of the police has not increased commensurately. The policy has also to carry the load of the sins of most of other departments, for grievances supposed or real, and for decisions taken elsewhere, in which the police had no hand or part. It is not responsible at all for the rights and wrongs of the matter, but because it is the enforcing agency, it incurs all the odium. We must realise this before we charge the police with partiality or excesses. It is easy to sit inside a cosy drawing room and make a judgement, but actually when things happen on the streets, when property is being destroyed, when fire is being set to houses, when people are pelted with stones, to keep your composure and deal with the situation on the spot is quite a different thing. Actually, this is what is happening, and I must say that we must be very clear in our mind about this. There is a lot of hypocrisy in our public life. We know that most of these protest demonstrations that are organised are going to turn violent and yet we maintain the pose of non-violence and innocence. When violence is curbed by superior violence, you cannot curb it otherwise, there is an outcry. This is most unfortunate, and duly encourages the law breakers, but nobody

appreciates it. On the other hand, all sorts of wild charges are levelled against the police, not realising the circumstances in which they have to function.

Mr. Rustomji further says:

"What is the use of talking about justice in the land if the worst enemy of justice is the law itself?"

That is because there are so many hindrances as stated above. We have never thought of removing them, and still we think that the best results can be obtained.

Then I come to the border aspect, the administrative aspect. If we have not been able to get as much credit as we should have for all the things that this Government has done, it is because with the best intentions we have not been able to implement whatever we wanted to. The entire image of the Government depends upon the administration. The task of administration has become very complicated because of the massive size and ever-expanding sphere of activity of the Government and the greater consciousness of their rights among the people. Offences have multiplied, and more time is taken on law and order questions and less on actual investigation of crimes. Since the administration touches the life of the people at numerous points, administrative justice has acquired a new dimension, and even in the highly developed and well-administered countries, the necessity of some machinery or institution like the Ombudsman has been keenly felt. This is because the common man feels completely bewildered and helpless in the jungle of laws and before the organised might of the bureaucracy. This is much more so in the poorer and developing countries. Even in the well-developed countries they have the institution of the Ombudsman. It is much more needed in this country where, because

of the poverty and ignorance of the people, squeeze nepotism, petty and large-scale graft are taken as the norms of government operation rather than the occasional exception.

The Lok Pal Bill has yet to be passed. Mr. Kamath has given its history all through the years. The Lok Ayukta Bill is now not even thought of. The recommendations of the Santhanam Committee regarding redressal of public complaints and grievances have also been put in cold storage. But even if these things take time for implementation, there is apparently no reason for such inordinate delay. There are two or three things which could be done immediately for improving administration:

(i) Ruthless elimination of delays which provide the amplest scope for all sorts of harassment and mulcting of the people;

(ii) Streamlining of the departmental machinery which has become more and more cumbersome and complicated;

(iii) Fixing of responsibility for decision making at different levels and decentralisation of authority.

"The growth in the absolute and relative size of Government," says T.A. Barrington, "in our society poses, therefore, two or three important problems, viz., the clogging of the centres of decisions, the atrophy of the periphery and the bureaucratization of decision-making in Society. One sees no evidence that any real attempt is being made to adapt our administrative and political system to cope with these problems. The complexity baffles the citizen or the group and it makes it extremely difficult to initiate development. The remoteness of the centres of decision and the devolution of responsibility between so many bodies make for unresponsive administration and for frustrated citizens."

One word about political pensions, which are now being revised after a lapse of a number of years. They are being reconsidered. The political pensioners are supposed to give fresh evidence of their political suffering. I think it is very humiliating.

श्रीवरी कलकीर सिंह (दोषिधारापुर) : 75 परसेंट मलत है ।

SHRI SHAMBU NATH CHATURVEDI: They may be wrong. But then you should find out, but not penalise the genuine ones. If you ask them to produce fresh evidence, after thirty or forty years, of their political suffering, it is extremely humiliating, when the records too would have been weeded out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am calling the next speaker, Shri Asaithambi.

*SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI (Madras North): Madam Chairman, the hon. Member, Shri M. N. Govindan Nair, who preceded me, pointed out the pernicious attempts on the part of the Home Ministry to establish a Hindu Raj in India inhabited by people of different ethnic and religious groups like Sikhs, Buddhists, Christians etc. I would like to make the allegation that the Home Ministry is also conspiring to establish Hindi Raj in India. I can substantiate my contention by referring to many activities of the Home Ministry which would usher in an era of Hindi Raj in the country.

Immediately after Independence, when the people were in the exuberance of newly found freedom, Hindi was declared as the official language in the Constitution of India which the people gave unto themselves. When the process of implementation started, Tamil Nadu was the first to raise the banner of protest, as the people knew that the acceptance of Hindi would herald Hindi imperialism in the country and it would hinder the establishment of democracy in the nation.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A. V. P. Asaithambi]

manian and Shri O. V. Alagesan who were the Ministers of Central Council of Ministers had to resign. Then, impelled by the instinctive resentment to the imposition of Hindi by the non-Hindi speaking people, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gave the solemn assurance that so long as non-Hindi speaking desired, English would continue to be the official language. After Pandit Nehru let us see what steps were taken to implement his assurance to the non-Hindi speaking people of the country.

On the next day of 25th June, 75 when his daughter Mrs. Indira Gandhi proclaimed Internal Emergency, a separate Department was created under the Home Ministry with 62 senior Officers to expedite the process of imposing Hindi all over the country. The inevitable consequence of this is today's directives of the Home Ministry to the public sector undertakings and the Banks in Northern India to correspond only in Hindi with the customers. They have been asked to converse also only in Hindi, as if all the people in North India are Hindi-knowing people. Such a fanatic approach towards Hindi has strengthened the hands of Hindi protagonists even to embrace the President of India in the public functions attended by him. In his august presence, they spoke in chaste Hindi and chased away the geniality of our President. Even when the first citizen of India has been made the second-class citizen, you can very well imagine the plight of non-Hindi speaking people.

I have to warn the Home Minister that if such efforts persist, then he will be paving the way for partitioning the nation into Hindi-speaking area and non-Hindi speaking area. I am sure he will not become a party to such an unwise move.

I am demand that a parliamentary Committee comprising the non-Hindi speaking Members of Lok Sabha should be constituted to supervise the implementation of the solemn assurance of Pandit Nehru to the non-Hindi-speaking people, to safeguard the interests of non-Hindi speaking people and to strive for sustaining the integration of the nation. If this is not done the unity of the country will be disrupted beyond repair.

With these words I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Home Minister.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: rose—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The time may be extended.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): What about our party's time? We have got still 15 minutes more. Let him reply on Friday. I take very serious objection to this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down? When the Chair is standing, nobody else can stand.

श्री कार. एन. गुरुर : (कोहन कार नेव) : मै प्रस्ताव कारतु. हुं कि दो बटे टाइम बीर बढ़ाया जायै।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

बाप सोन इस तरह से हल्का करिये दो....

SHRI K. GOPAL: Don't shout like that. What is this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Why are you shouting?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I wish to appeal to the House: Do you wish to respect yourselves or not?

SHRI K. GOPAL: What do you mean?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please behave? This is not proper.

मैं बहुत विनम्र भाव से आपसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि बेयर की डिमिन्टी इस हाउस की डिमिन्टी है। अगर आप बेयर के साथ यह करते हैं तो मैं आपसे नहीं करते, अपना अपना करते हैं, यह अच्छा नहीं है। आज 2 साल हो गये हैं इस हाउस को अपना सम्मान, अपनी मर्यादा अपनी डिमिन्टी अगर कायम रखनी है तो बेयर की मर्यादा और डिमिन्टी को कायम रखना होगा। बेयर में कौन बंटा है इससे मतलब नहीं है।

मेरे पास एक लिस्ट डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब रख गये हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि 4.50 और 5.00 बजे के बीच में मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को बुलाऊँ और आवश्यक है क्योंकि मिनिस्टर को, कल तो छुट्टी है, 6 तारीख को मिनिस्टर होंगे नहीं, इसलिये आज उनका जवाब होना चाहिये। अभी और बहुत सी डिमांड पड़ी हैं, जहाँ तक मुझे मालम है, डिप्टी स्वीकर साहब ने सब बेचकर यह लिस्ट बनाई है।

The Deputy-Speaker has made a list. He has left instructions that the Minister is to be called between 4.50 and 5.00 P.M. Further, there is a Calling Attention at 5.30 P.M. I would request the House if, the Minister takes a little more time, to please agree to take up the Calling Attention later, beyond 6 O'Clock, so that it can be completed today. I would request the cooperation and the good-will of the House. Please let the Minister now reply.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I want to make a submission. Our party has been given some time. We have got 15 more minutes. I would like to know how you have managed the time. The time was allotted by the Business Advisory Committee and the Speaker: how are you cutting it. In that case, you should have cut the time of the ruling Party Members and not that of the Opposition. We have 15

minutes more and we must get it: that is all I say. The time was allotted by the Speaker. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): In this matter, when the Home Ministry is being discussed, the Opposition has got a stake in the Demands of the Home Ministry. We had received intimation from the Speaker or the Secretariat saying that our Party has been allotted this much time. It is the vested right of the Party to have the debating time to the extent notified to us. That is the vested right of the party and if anything short of that is given, we have got a right to demand that our allotted time be given to us, and adjustments may be done otherwise. So much time is being given to Members of the ruling Party but when Members speak from here, restrictions are imposed and even the time allotted to the Party is not being allowed. This is an atrocious situation which cannot be tolerated. We function on the basis of allotment of time to different Parties and that allotted time has to be conformed to. If necessary we can sit a little more: we don't object to that. But any Party which has been given a certain time must be allowed that time and the Members must be allowed to speak for that much time. Mr. Gopal says we have been given 15 minutes less than our legitimate due. You must listen to us and Members must be allowed to take the time allotted by the Speaker. Time has been allotted by the Speaker and the Secretariat has given notice that we have so much time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you are taking up so much time unnecessarily. I am only following what the Deputy-Speaker has said.

SHRI K. GOPAL: We have to follow what the Speaker has said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let me finish. I am asking you to take ten more minutes and finish as quickly as possible.

SHRI K. GOPAL: We will take our due time of 15 minutes and then the Minister can reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know that there are 15 minutes. The Deputy-Speaker has not indicated it. (Interruptions)

Now please start speaking instead of wasting time.

Shri T. S. Shrangare.

SHRI R. L. KUREEL: By how much time has it been extended?

MR. CHAIRMAN: One man says his time is there: therefore I am giving more time.

SHRI K. GOPAL: What do you mean by 'one man'? You are asking me to behave but you don't behave.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't get so excited. Surely to be a man is greater than to be a Member of Parliament. I consider to be a man a greater compliment than just anything else and I wish we could all be real, good men and women—and that is a greater compliment than anything else.

Now please take your seats and don't waste time. Shri T. S. Shrangare. (Interruptions)

SHRI R. L. KUREEL: By how much has the time been extended? We want to know first. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not for me to extend. (Interruptions)

श्री टी.एस. श्रंगारे (उस्मानाबाद) : सभापति महोदय इस मंत्रालय की डिमांड पर बात करते समय बहुत से सदस्यों ने आरक्षण के बारे में चर्चा की है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1981

में यह आरक्षण खत्म होने वाला है हम यह चाहेंगे कि जब तक इन लोगों की एकोनामिक साउंडनेस के लिए कोई सस्टीन्यूट व्यवस्था न बन जाये तब तक यह चलना बहुत जरूरी है। उस के पहले इसे बन्द करने से जिन के लिए यह आरक्षण मिला हुआ है उनको बहुत नुकसान पहुंचेगा। इसे खत्म करने के पहले यह देखना बहुत जरूरी है कि इन की एकोनामिक पोजीशन किस हद तक बढ़ गई है। अगर उन की एकोनामिक पोजीशन अच्छी नहीं हुई है तो उन लोगों को इस सहूलियत से वंचित कर देना उचित नहीं होगा। वैसी हालत में उन के जो बच्चे स्कूलों और कालेजों में पढ़ते हैं उन की किसी प्रकार की प्रगति असंभव है। इसलिए उन को आर्थिक और सामाजिक तौर पर बराबर के दर्जे पर लाने के लिए जब तक कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था न हो तब तक यह चलना चाहिए।

पिछली सरकार के जमाने में सीलिंग ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत लाखों एकड़ जमीन सम्पादित की गई जिस का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हुआ। लेकिन अब पता चला है कि 50 हजार एकड़ जमीन जिस का उन को डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हुआ था आज उन के पास कायम नहीं है। जब तक इन सारी चीजों के लिए कोई अच्छी तरह से व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तब तक उन की जो सोशल और एकोनामिक लाइफ है वह अच्छी बन नहीं सकती है। इसलिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि उन्हें यह सहूलियत देनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि प्रोटेक्शन आफ सिविल राइट्स के बारे में इस सदन ने कई कानून बनाए हैं लेकिन जो नीचे वाली मशीनरी है गवर्नमेंट के नीचे जो पुलिस की मशीनरी है उस के कारण अच्छी तरह से उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता। इसलिए पुलिस के जो लोग हैं उन के ऊपर अच्छे संस्कार डालने की जरूरत है और उन के नजरिये को बदलने की जरूरत है। जब तक उन को दृष्टि उन लोगों की तरफ देखने की नहीं बनेगी तब तक इस प्रकार के एनैक्टमेंट्स का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन सही तरीके से नहीं हो सकता।

देहातों में आज भी पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता है। जो गरीब आदमी है वे छुआछूत के कारण पीने के पानी से वंचित रहते हैं। उन के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध करना निहायत जरूरी है। तीस साल की आजादी हो गई यहां पर लोकतंत्र चल रहा है लेकिन आज भी वहां गरीब लोगों को छुआछूत के कारण मांग कर पानी पीना पड़ता है। यह बड़ी शर्मनाक बात है। इस लोकतंत्र के अन्दर हर एक नागरिक को सभी प्रकार की सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए। मगर आज भी हमारे देश में कई तरह की छुआछूत मौजूद हैं जिस के कारण इन लोगों को आज भी मांग कर पानी पीना पड़ता है। यह बहुत ही शर्मनाक बात है। इस चीज को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर स्टेट के चीफ मिनिस्टर से वह कहें कि जहां पर जिन मुहल्लों या बस्तियों में पीने का पानी की सुविधा नहीं है वहां प्राय-रिटि के लिहाज से पानी की सुविधा देने का प्रबन्ध करें। यह सब से अच्छा काम होगा मानवता के लिए और धर्म के लिए भी यह बहुत ही अच्छा और शुभ होगा।

कामत साहब जब बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने कहा कि बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेडकर ने यह कहा था कि यह आरक्षण हमेशा के लिए वह नहीं चाहते। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान के जिस शिल्पकार बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर का नाम वह लेते हैं जिन के बनाए हुए संविधान के अधीन शपथ ग्रहण करते हैं उन के नाम पर मराठवाड़ा विद्यापीठ का नाम न तब्दील करने की बात को ले कर आज फिर आन्दोलन होने की संभावना पैदा हो गई है जिस के कारण देहातों के अन्दर जो गरीब लोग हैं वे सभी भयभीत हैं। दो दिन पहले औरंगाबाद और कई दूसरे शहरों के महाविद्यालय बन्द हो गए हैं। स्थिति यह है कि अगर महाराष्ट्र की सरकार ने उन के नाम से उस विद्यापीठ का नाम तब्दील करने की इजाजत नहीं दी तो फिर वहाँ एजीटेशन शुरू होने की संभावना है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस एजीटेशन को गहरा बन जाने के पहले ही गृह मंत्री महोदय तथा महाराष्ट्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर को इस पर खास तबयजह देने की जरूरत है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने नेशनल पुलिस कमिशन की स्थापना की है। हरिजन आदिवासियों के जो पुलिस अफसर या कांसटेबल होते हैं वे देहातों में आउट-पोस्ट या पुलिस स्टेशनों पर जाते हैं तो वहाँ पर उनके रहने के लिए मकानों की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। वहाँ पर सरकार की तरफ से जो मकान बने रहते हैं उनमें सवर्ण पुलिस अफसर और कांसटेबल रहते हैं और हरिजनों को कहीं बाहर जाकर रहने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि वहाँ पर जो सरकारी क्वार्टर्स होते हैं वह हरिजन आदिवासी पुलिस अफसर तथा कांसटेबलों को पहले एलाट किए जाने चाहिये। अगर सवर्णों को क्वार्टर्स नहीं भी मिल पाते हैं तो उसमें कोई बुराई नहीं होगी क्योंकि उनको दूसरी जगह भी आसानी से रहने के लिए मकान मिल जाते हैं। इस बात पर सरकार को जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं एक बात और भी कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारा उस्मानाबाद जिला औरंगाबाद से दो सौ किलोमीटर पर है। उस्मानाबाद में पुलिस की डाग पार्टी का होना चाहिए। अभी डाग पार्टी आने में बहुत समय लग जाता है जिसकी वजह से सर्कम्सटॉशियल एविडेन्स खत्म हो जाती है। उस्मानाबाद डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर है, वहाँ पर डाग-पार्टी का होना बहुत जरूरी है। इसके साथ ही साथ पुलिस जो फोटो लेती है उसके लिए प्राइवेट फोटोग्राफर्स को बुलाती है। इस व्यवस्था में भी सुधार लाने की जरूरत है। एक नया सेक्शन ब्रह्माकर पुलिस फोटोग्राफर की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये क्योंकि एविडेन्स कलेक्ट करने के लिहाज से जो फोटो लेनी होती है वह कोई प्राइवेट फोटोग्राफर खींच नहीं सकता है। इसलिए पुलिस में स्पेशल फोटोग्राफर की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही आज हरिजनों पर जो सोशल एट्रिडिज होती है उन केसेज को ट्राई करने के लिए मोबाइल कोर्ट्स की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए। प्राजकल नौ कोर्ट्स हैं उनमें काफी केसेज होने

कारण इस तरह के केसेज को ट्राई करने का समय नहीं मिल पाता है उनको ट्राई करने में कई साल लग जाते हैं। इसलिए सोशल आफसेज को ट्राई करने के लिए मोबाइल कोर्ट्स की बहुत जरूरत है। इस पर मंत्री जी को जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही एक बात यह भी है कि जो आदिवासी लोग हैं उनकी शिक्षा के लिए सभी प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जो राज्य की भाषा होती है उसमें पुस्तकें होने के कारण वे अच्छे विद्यार्थी नहीं बन पाते हैं। जब तक आप वर्नाक्यूलर और अन्य लैंग्वेज में किताबें वगैरह नहीं तैयार करवाते हैं तब तक पिछड़े समाज को दूसरों के बराबर लाने में आप कामयाब नहीं हो सकते हैं। इसलिए इसकी तरफ ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है।

प्रोटेक्शन आफ सिविल राइट्स का जो कानून इस सदन से पास हुआ है उसका प्रापर इंग्लिमेटेशन नहीं हो रहा है। समाज में जब तक सोशल स्टैबिलिटी नहीं आती है तब तक पोलिटिकल और एकोनामिक स्टैबिलिटी भी नहीं होगी। एक स्थान पर भोजन करने से जातीयता नहीं मिलेगी क्योंकि यह बीमारी दिमागों में बहुत सालों से बँधी हुई है। जब तक यह बीमारी नहीं मिलेगी तब तक इस देश में एकता की भावना का निर्माण होना सम्भव नहीं है।

मैंने जो सुझाव आपके सामने रखे हैं मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उन पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जायेगा। आपने मुझे दो मिनट ज्यादा दिए उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Home Minister.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Madam, Chairman... (Interruptions)

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA (Jammu): Certain allegations have been made on the floor of the House. (Interruptions)

श्री हीरामाई (वांसवाड़ा): मुझे भी थोड़ा समय बोलने के लिए दीजिए।.. (व्यवधान)।..

श्री आर० एल० कुरील: मैं पूछना चाहूँगा कि मेरे प्रस्ताव का क्या हुआ।.. (व्यवधान)।..

श्री राम देवी राम (पलामू): हमें इससे विश्वास कैसे होगा। हमें बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला और जो समय दिया गया है वह पक्षपातपूर्ण है।.. (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय: यह कितनी बुरी बात है। इस के लिए इतना टाइम बढ़ा है और अभी भी लम्बी लिस्ट पड़ी है और इन सब को नहीं बुलाया जा सकता। मिनिस्टर साहब बोल रहे हैं और आप सुनें। आप ऐसा क्यों करते हैं।

मिनिस्टर साहब शुरू करें।

श्री हीरामाई: राजस्थान का एक ही सदस्य बोला है। इस का क्या मतलब है।

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister, Shri Patel.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Madam, Chairman, I would like to thank the hon. Members who spoke on the Demands for Grants for the Home Ministry. I listened to their suggestions and criticisms with great attention. I welcome them because they shed light on what is being thought about various matters. The Home Ministry deals with so many different subjects. It was understandable that many of the hon. Members would want to speak on the subject and make some observations or other. But, in the main, their observations were confined to two or three major subjects—one was the law and order and the other about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Harijans and so on about the atrocities as well as what should be done in order to improve their lot.

Various local problems were also raised like those pertaining to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir and so on. You will see, madam, that several speakers really answered one another. For instance, in regard to Jammu and Kashmir, whatever my hon. friend, Dr. Karan Singh had said, was the position about Jammu, and it was answered in fairly full details by the other members.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Are you suggesting that you have accepted that? It is you who should answer and not the other hon. Members.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There are several points of view. It is interesting to see that there was one point of view presented and the other, a diametrically opposite one.

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is not so.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: All right. I stand corrected. A word was used

there and my answer to that is this. It is another side of the picture presented slightly differently and immediately. And that makes the position very interesting.

I would, therefore, very much like that. Similarly, in regard to the law and order, if you will see, Madam, various speakers said that there was no such thing as law and order in the country to-day. Now, I think it is obvious that a statement like that is a gross exaggeration. If really there were no law and order in this country, all progress would have been utterly impossible. And yet I do not think that that is the contention of any hon'ble Member. A few days back this House voted with acclamation the Demands for Grants for Defence. The members were satisfied with what was being done to ensure the security of this country. Soundness of defence arrangements depends very much on the equally satisfactory arrangement in the internal security and, therefore, I am very happy by implication the hon'ble Members have also accepted the position that generally speaking there is law and order in this country.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is rather far-fetched.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: My friend, Mr. Asoke Krishna Dutt, referred to an observation which was attributed to me. Soon after I took charge of this portfolio, I was passing through Calcutta and what I said was: I have just taken over and I have no knowledge of the detailed situation in the country. Then the journalist asked me, "No. You can say something from general knowledge. After all you are in the Cabinet". Then my reply was: "In that case, perhaps, if you do want me to say something I would say that the law and order situation is no worse than it was a few days

ago or a month ago." Therefore, I am afraid, his indignation with me of having given a certificate to West Bengal government about the law and order situation being satisfactory in West Bengal was not correct. He gave various instances of the law and order situation not being satisfactory in West Bengal. I will certainly take note of that position and get myself more fully informed. (Interruptions)

I would like to take some time over the very important issues raised by Mr. Kamath and, I think, we ought to consider those long-term issues. He referred to a number of matters. First of all he took up the question about the Lokpal Bill. The Lokpal Bill is almost ready for being presented in this House....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Report has come.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Report has come. Thereafter it has to go before the Cabinet and then form the Bill. I am hoping that it will be possible to present the Bill during this Session.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Not only hope but make sure.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I would certainly like very much to do so but it is not easy to get the time.

Then he referred to the National Police Commission. The National Police Commission certainly submitted an interim report some time ago but it was submitted within a few weeks of my taking over the Home Ministry and I said that we will process the recommendations of that commission as speedily as possible. The final report will be coming along. (Interruptions)

In fact, the interim report submitted by the National Police Commission is a very interesting one and it covers very important issues. It

has gone into this question that was raised by several hon'ble Members who said that the working conditions and the living conditions of the police should be improved. These have been dealt with therein. They have gone into the functions of the police, the way in which they work, why is it that they are a necessity and we must have them and what is it that we should do to see that we have a good police force. These are all the points which have been commented upon and we shall consider them and we shall come forward with appropriate decisions as speedily as possible.

Then there was the question of prison reform. I may say that that is a matter which I took up very early as soon as I came to know that the number of under-trial prisoners in this country is very appalling. I have called for a meeting of the Chief Secretaries of all States on Monday next to consider precisely this question of Prison Reform. Jail manuals have to be improved.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: About Haryana.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruption. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

Not in the middle. Later on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He does not mind it. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not just now. He is not yielding.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am not yielding. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He took the hint from the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have a very limited amount of time, I want to finish it. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You continue it. Don't take note of interruptions.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Regarding under trial prisoners, we propose to tackle this by taking several measures. There will be administrative measures which will be taken. There will be legislative measures also. Among the administrative measures which we propose to take, one is this. There are large number of persons who are under trials and who continue for long as under-trials. The people among them who have resources go and ask for bail and go away. There are among them those who have no resources who cannot engage a lawyer and they could not get bail. Their number is quite large. A considerable percentage of those who are under-trials today are there only because of this reason. So, steps will have to be taken to ensure that this situation is remedied. This we are examining. I am quite sure that within a very short period of time we shall be able to deal with this.

Now, on the question of prisons themselves, the jails which we have in this country, were constructed in the 19th century....

AN HON. MEMBER: in Barracks...

SHRI H. M. PATEL: About 20 per cent of those that exist today were constructed in the first two decades of this century and therefore they are by and large not having what you call modern amenities. They don't have facilities and amenities—even the minimum amenities which have to be provided for these people. Although there is a provision in the Jail Manual about making separate provision for women prisoners, for children, for young people of a certain age, for juvenile delinquents to be separated and so on, none of these facilities exist, except in a few States—perhaps not even half a dozen States. All these points will have to be considered. Naturally all these things mean

a good deal of money. The progress towards complete reform would necessarily take some time. This cannot be done overnight. But I am sure that we will succeed and I am confident that we will make a definite move in that direction.

Then, I think, references were made to the Shah Commission and a question was asked as to what action has been taken on the Shah Commission's reports. 19 FIRs have been completed and filed. Further progress will be made with regard to those cases.

Certain hon. Members made reference to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission and the Backward Classes Commission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order....

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): It is 5-30 now. We have to take up the Calling Attention Motion with regard to the serious power situation in West Bengal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already mentioned this earlier. Nobody took objection to it. I am asking the House to express their view. Do you agree to extend the time so that the Minister can finish his speech?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Many members want to ask questions on Calling Attention. They must have the time for that. You cannot extend the time of the Home Minister.

Madam, it is now 5-30 p.m. We have to take up the Calling Attention as listed in Business for the day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is exactly what I was asking as to whether the Calling Attention might be taken a little later, that is, after the Minister completes his reply to the debate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, no. There is no question of the Minister continuing.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Madam, power situation is very terrible in Calcutta. There people are going without electricity....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete his speech.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: But you cannot extend the time of the House like that. I think you have to take the permission of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House has to decide this. The proposal is....

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Why are you trying to hurry through? The Calling Attention is in my name. You have to ask me first whether I was agreeable to postpone it or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, You agree to delay your Calling Attention Motion?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot follow what is being said in this matter. I am to hear Mr. Samar Guha. I cannot hear what Mr. Saugata Roy says.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: The reply of the Home Minister regarding the affairs of the country is very important. He should not hurry through the matter. We should not try to finish it within 15 or 20 minutes. We should do justice to so many points raised by hon. Members and therefore he should take more time to cover all those points. There are so many points and there are so many issues before this House. He cannot finish it in 15 or 20 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not the question as to what the Home Minister should do. The question is: Do you agree to delay your motion?

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I do not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then I am afraid the Minister has to be interrupted.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Should we continue after the Calling Attention motion is over.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: On Friday. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not think I can ask the House to sit after the Calling Attention.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Already 5 minutes are over. Therefore, we have to sit five minutes more. (Interruptions)

अम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साय): जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं यह विषय भी उतना ही आवश्यक है। इसलिये इसके बाद थोड़ा सा अगर बैठ कर माननीय गृह मंत्री का जवाब सुना जाय तो अच्छा रहेगा ताकि और महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर चर्चा हो जाय। अन्यथा बहुत से अन्य महत्वपूर्ण विषय गिलोटीन में चले जायेंगे। इसलिये गृह मंत्री जी का जवाब होना भी आवश्यक है। अतः मेरा माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन है कि उनको इस स्थिति को समझना चाहिये और कोआपरेट करना चाहिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me first dispose of one item. Then I would be able to say how much time the House would take.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I do not know why the Minister could not continue on Friday. I think he will be out of Delhi on that day.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I do not understand why the Home Minister should undertake any kind of programme outside Delhi during session especially when his Ministry's Demands for Grants are being discussed in the House. The Home Minister should take into consideration the importance of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Guha, I have asked you to proceed with the Calling Attention.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Madam Chairman, some of us want to seek certain clarifications from the Home Minister after his reply. Will you kindly inform us whether the Home Minister will resume his reply after the Calling Attention is over today or on Friday... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know how much time will be taken on the Calling Attention, and whether the House will agree to sit late thereafter. Let the Calling Attention be finished first. I am not in a position to enlighten you just now.

Prof. Samar Guha.

17.30 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(ii) REPORTED DETERIORATION IN POWER SUPPLY IN GREATER CALCUTTA

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contd):
Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported deterioration in power supply in Greater Calcutta and other parts of West Bengal and the difficulties being faced by the people as a result thereof."

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the power supply situation in Greater Calcutta and different parts of the State of West Bengal is showing signs of improvement after a spell of sudden deterioration during

the last week of March, when the load shedding was to the extent of 230 MW. But this trend has now been arrested and the load shedding is in the range of 140 MW. Even this is a matter of concern to us.

The power requirements of the State of West Bengal are being met from generation from thermal power stations at C.E.S.C., Bandel, Santaldih, Durgapur Project Ltd., Gowripur, with hydro stations making a meagre contribution to the system. If there had been enough hydro capacity in the system, it could have helped a good deal to take care of the peaking requirement where at present there is acute shortage. The peak load and energy requirements of West Bengal is about 950 MW and 16 million units per day. But the system is not able to meet this as a large number of units are on forced outages and enough power is not being generated from other stations.

As per the West Bengal Energy Control Order of 1974 the demand of greater Calcutta has been assessed at 580 MW, but the availability has been only of the order of 480 to 520 MW. There are four agencies involved in the supply of power to Greater Calcutta, viz., Calcutta Electric Supply Company, West Bengal State Electricity Board, Durgapur Projects Ltd., and Damodar Valley Corporation. While the generation in the Damodar Valley Corporation has picked up and are now generating to the extent of 700 MW, the generation at other stations supplying power to Calcutta is not what it ought to be. Even though in the month of February 1979 and most of the period in the month of March, there was a load shedding of 125 to 135 MW the power supply situation worsened towards the end of March when a large number of units went on outages. In the Santaldih power station alone where 300 MW of capacity has been created, all the three units were down thereby causing a major upset in the supply schedule for the system as a whole.

but I am happy to inform the House that atleast one unit at Santaldih has come back and is generating about 85 MW which will provide some relief.

If the power situation in West Bengal has to be improved, the solution lies in (i) better operations and maintenance of the existing power stations; (ii) early completion of the on going projects at Kolaghat, Bandel, Durgapur Project Ltd., and Santaldih; (iii) improvement in the co-ordinated operation of the system within the State and within the region.

The Government of West Bengal is fully alive to all these problems and all possible measures are being taken by the Chief Minister of West Bengal to improve the situation and ensure better power supply. We on our part will spare no efforts to give whatever assistance that is needed to bring about improvement in the power situation in West Bengal.

With improvement in the integrated operation of the system in the Eastern region, which we expect will take place, and prompt action being taken to bring back the units on outages, I can confidently hope that the power situation will improve in the coming months. Apart from this a number of units—one at Bandel of 210 MW, one at Santaldih of 120 MW, five gas-turbines of 20 MW each and one at Durgapur under DVC of 210 MW—will be commissioned and this additional capacity will bring about a marked change in the power availability in the State of West Bengal.

It will not be out of place to mention here that during the last two years alone, we have added to the tune of 5000 MW to the installed capacity in the country as a whole and there has been an increase of 12 per cent in the overall generation during the last year. The power supply situation in most of the States is by and large satisfactory.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Madam, the Minister has replied that they have added 5000 MW of energy in recent times; but I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that it has not contributed even a little in resolving the misery that West Bengal is facing for the last two years—or even more.

I do not know whether this statement has been prepared by Mr. Jyoti Bosu or his secretariat, and only brushed up by the hon. Minister. Otherwise, how can he say that "West Bengal is showing signs of improvement after a spell of sudden deterioration during the last week of March..."? I do not know whether the hon. Minister reads newspapers or not. I do not know whether he reads even "The Hindu", what to speak of newspapers from West Bengal, like Amrit Bazar Patrika. Even "The Hindu" is giving quite a lot of publicity to the power crisis in West Bengal. Even if he reads "The Hindu", he will agree that there is no question of the situation improving. The situation is deteriorating, and deteriorating very fast. Every West Bengal newspaper publishes 3 or 4 or 5 columns of news about this. The situation is so bad. You can call it power shortage or load-shedding. Almost the entire life of West Bengal—its industrial production, its commerce, its education and even its agriculture and every aspect of life—is reaching the point of near-chaos. Even Mr. Jyoti Bosu himself has admitted that the situation can be described only as some kind of a havoc that has been created in West Bengal. But you are giving a good certificate to them. Not only that. You are saying.

"The Government of West Bengal is fully alive to all these problems and all possible measures are being taken by the Chief Minister of West Bengal to improve the situation and ensure better power supply."

[Prof. Samar Guha]

I can understand that at least to the Power Minister of West Bengal, you have supplied certain power. I hope he will utilize it, at least with a sense of humility. The Chief Minister of West Bengal has delegated all powers to Mr. Murshid, who is now jocularly being called as Mr. 'more shed', as the man who has contributed to 'more shedding' of power. If he is alive to the problem...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Madam Chairman, what are you doing? Is there something wrong with you, or with me?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I take strong exception to the way you are speaking.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: If the Chair is partisan, I have to say that. Whenever I stand up, you always do that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry I will not have this. This is very wrong. Does Mr. Guha withdraw his words? Mr. Guha, do you wish to withdraw your words?

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have got a point of order. In the Business Advisory Committee, it has been decided not once but time and again that 45 minutes would be given for a calling attention motion; never mind how many speakers are there. Now, we are two. Therefore, we should be having 24 1/2 minutes and out of that, we will make a gift of 5 minutes per ahead.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, I have heard you. I am not aware of any rule where 45 minutes are allowed.

The Speaker has allowed only half an hour, that is, from 5.30 to 6 p.m. You have started it from 5.30 and I want you to finish it by 6 p.m.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: West Bengal is suffering from a crisis unheard of, unthought of and it is going to paralyse the whole life of West Bengal. You are sometimes very gracious and I hope you will be gracious this time also and try to accommodate us. For the last two years, the situation is going from bad to worse. If you live in Calcutta for a day, you will understand what is happening there. The installed capacity is about 1100 MW and the actual demand for it is about 916 MW. You see what figures you have given here. The shortfall is only 120 MW. Even the West Bengal Government is admitting that almost every day, there is a shortfall. Even the Press notes say that there is a shortfall of about 160—170 MW every day; and non-officially, it is 200—250 MW every day. That is why, I say how you have given these figures. I do not know whose figures are these; whether they are correct. You have said how to improve the situation, better operation and maintenance of the existing power station. I want to know why for the last two years better operations were not there, better maintenance was not there. Is it not a fact that when your central team visited Calcutta, even the Chairman of the Electricity Board did not cooperate with your central team? They might have drawn the attention of the West Bengal Government to the fact that what was required was essentially a coordination between the different units regarding operation and management. If there is any power shedding, there should be some kind of a rationale behind it that at this time there should be power shedding so that people could understand it and start their own programme accordingly, industrial programme and other programme. That was not done. But you have not mentioned one import-

ant thing. Is it not a fact that there are inter-trade unions rivalry? Is it also not a fact that some of the labour workers assaulted some of the engineers? Is it also not a fact that there have been a number of sabotages, a number of arsons? It is also not a fact that there have been leakages? Is it also not a fact that the workers are not working due to inter-union rivalry? Is it also not a fact that one of the Directors himself advised Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and named 7 trade union leaders and asked him to deal with them politically and try to control them; and if he did it, then many of the problems will be resolved? Why have you not mentioned that? This is one of the biggest problems there that trade union rivalry is there with the result that all kinds of sabotages and other things are being created there. What steps you have taken to advise the West Bengal Government to enforce discipline among these units? I want to know from you whether you have advised the West Bengal Government to declare all the units as essential services so that this kind of sabotage, this kind of mismanagement will not be there. There has been no maintenance of boilers for years; there has been no maintenance of spare parts for years. These reasons are mostly due to mismanagement by the Managers. Therefore, I want to know from you whether you will advise the West Bengal Government to declare these power plants as essential services and take rigorous measures over there for avoiding all these things. I want to know whether you have mentioned about the Central Government giving money for purchasing 5 gas turbines. It is reported that Mr. Mursheed has gone to London to get them from M/s. John Brown & Co. Did you enquire whether this John Brown Company offered the lowest tender? You had given Rs. 20 crores to purchase these. Mr. Mushran while coming back went out to Middle-eastern countries. You have given the money. Why did he go there?

Is it for finding out, for purchasing gas turbines? Why he visited all those countries. I also want to know whether you will advise the West Bengal Government to take the assistance of the Centre in the sense that you would send a central team to supervise the operation as also the installation, to see that quickly the gas turbines and other new projects are installed also; the constraints that you have mentioned there about management, about maintenance, about coordination, about labour problems, to resolve all these problems. whether you will ask the West Bengal government to take the help of the Central team and whether you will be prepared to send a central team.

Lastly, I want to know. There is a lot of question about national grid supplying electricity. Will you try to find some surplus electricity from surplus states to supply the needed electricity to West Bengal to somehow get over the present crisis. I want to ask one last question. The situation in West Bengal, particularly in Calcutta has developed so seriously; it is a crisis so big that unless you take serious note, even the whole life of West Bengal, the industry, commerce, engineering production, education, agriculture, every aspect of life is going to collapse in West Bengal due to the power crisis.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:

The hon. Member has correctly diagnosed the ills that are there in West Bengal State Electricity Board. The installed capacity in West Bengal is 1349 MW as on date. The whole problem is this. In the last few years a number of schemes have been sanctioned but they have not been completed in West Bengal. For instance, even today the sanctioned units are to the tune of 1400 MW and in the course of the next few years, the installed capacity will be doubled in West Bengal. But unfortunately

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ly in some of the stations, which had been sanctioned long back, work has not progressed so well on them and they have not been commissioned on time. For instance, in places like Durgapur, Bandel and also in Santaldih, a number of units were sanctioned but they have not been completed; they should have been completed in the year 1977-78. If those schemes had been completed the power scarcity in Calcutta would not have arisen; because of that only there is this problem. For instance, in Durgapur, you have got 285 MW installed capacity; unfortunately they generate only 40-50 MW.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: They are not doing even that, now.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: You have analysed it yourself. The problem is that there is no proper maintenance. There are different agencies which are generating power in West Bengal State unlike in other states. The DPL is one agency; West Bengal Electricity Board is another agency. These two agencies are generating power; there is lack of coordination and lack of proper maintenance. That is why you find all these problems in West Bengal State Electricity Board. In spite of all these things we are trying to supply some power from the DVC also; we try to take some power from Orissa and supply to West Bengal but in Orissa the supply position is not very comfortable. At times they supplied even 50-60 MW; but now they are able to supply only 10-15 MW. In fact I was in Calcutta and I had discussions with them also two or three days ago.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: U. P. can supply to a certain extent.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Even in U. P. the power supply position is not very comfortable to spare some power. If they can supply,

then we can take it to Bihar and from there we can give to Bengal.

AN HON. MEMBER: Bihar is in short supply.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Through Bihar, I said.

But the problem is—the Central Electricity Authority constantly are trying to advise the State Electricity Board and also the State Government as to what steps they should take to improve the power position in West Bengal.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Are they taking your advice?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Under the existing Constitution we can advise. You cannot expect the Central Government to step in and take over the generation. It is not possible. We are trying to help them in all possible manner to step up their generation. We can only advise.

That is what I can say about power generation in West Bengal. But we expect with the addition of some more units in the current year, by December, the power position in West Bengal will improve and also in Calcutta it will improve.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): By that time, people will die.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Do not worry, nobody will be allowed to die for want of power. In fact the Central Government always went in to assist all the State Governments.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is too much of noise in the House going on.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: We have gone to the extent of importing spare parts. So we have done our best. That is all about that.

About Gas Turbine, it is only a temporary measure. It cannot be a permanent measure because the cost of generation will be very high. The Central Government has sanctioned Gas Turbines and global tenders were invited. It is only based on that and the Central Government only gave the clearance for foreign exchange. It is the responsibility of the State Government to invite global tender and also import them and what they have done....

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Do you check that it goes to the lowest tenderer?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, you are to speak afterwards. Why are you wasting time of the House? Mr. Ramachandran, please conclude.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: The additional capacity will also be installed in the course of this year and I expect that the power position in West Bengal will improve very shortly.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

Mr. Samar Guha, I am not allowing you. I am not allowing you.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: My questions have not been replied to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Minister may please note that the Chair has not allowed. (Interruptions).

Please take your seat, Mr. Ramachandran.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: This is very unfair. We want to hear.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will speak after Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

Whosoever is called by the Chair will speak and nobody else will speak.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I am on a point of order. I had raised certain points which the Minister was trying to reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. (Interruptions).

No, no, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

Mr. Guha, you are incorrigible Mr. Guha, Will you please take your seat?

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I will also say, please....

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, no, when the Chair stands nobody else stands.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I can also say, no, no, no, I cannot sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Guha, please sit down. Do you not understand that I have to take the sense of the House now? Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Saugata Roy, will you take your seat? I have to take the sense of the House now. Will you please take your seat? It is a very strange situation. You are gesticulating the Chair. It is not right. Will you please take seat and hear me?

Now what is the wish of the House. It is six O'Clock. Do you wish to extend the time of the House till this is finished?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramachandran, you will reply now after Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has spoken.

M. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given my ruling. I am not going to change it. (Interruptions). I shall not have a dialogue going on. Mr. Guha spoke and the Minister replied. Now Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu will speak and the

Minister will reply. I will not allow Mr. Saugata Roy or anybody else to intervene.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My calling attention notice was differently worded and I would like that to go on record. My notice read:

"Reported immediate possibility of supply of electric power to power-starved West Bengal from Sikkim."

Anyhow, the first member's calling attention notice was admitted and it has been listed. I have no complaint against that.

In fact, the present situation is the outcome of about 30 years of mismanagement, mishandling, installation of sub-standard plant and machinery for substantial monetary consideration. Today the Left Front Government has to face the music and the people have to pay the penalty for this sky-high misdeeds of the erstwhile Congress regime. Before they got the last kick from the people, they injected 12000 anti-social elements into the State Electricity Boards, who are constantly sabotaging the functioning and efforts of power production. For everything a State Government is wholly dependent on the Centre—for coal, importation of machinery, fuel, oil, and finance and various other things. Yet, the State Government has to face the music of the people.

If I give the figures, it is very interesting. Installed capacity/availability and peak load demand for electricity in West Bengal (As on 31st March, 1977)

	MW.
Installed Capacity	1,740
Availability	1,047
Peak Load Demand	1,132

How faulty is the planning! It is evident from the above that there is for the year 1976-77, a power deficit measured by the gap between the total peak load demand and the total availability. This deficit seems to be a result, among other factors, of an incomplete planning in the past. You will see how the installed capacity and *per capita* consumption of electricity in West Bengal are coming down. In 1965-66, the *per capita* consumption for Gujarat was 83 KWH. In 1975-76 it rose to 180. For Maharashtra, from 106 in 1965-66 it rose to 178 in 1975-76. For Karnataka, from 55 in 1965-66 it rose to 142 in 1975-76. For Tamilnadu, from 89 in 1965-66 it rose to 142 in 1975-76. But for West Bengal, from 114 in 1965-66 it came down to 110 in 1975-76. Let us see the installed capacity. For Gujarat, from 650.6 MW in 1965-66 it rose to 1361.4 MW in 1975-76, i.e., it has doubled. Whilst in other States, it has almost become double, in the case of West Bengal, it has remained constant—there is only a slight increase. There was total neglect regarding maintenance and overhauling of turbo-generators of major power stations. This is a horrible thing. The due and actual dates of overhauling of the turbo-generators of the major power stations in West Bengal:

Power Station	Unit	Due in	Done during
1. Bandel	I	May, 1975	Not done upto January, 1976.
	II	January, 1974	Not done upto January, 1976.
	III	May, 1972	23rd October, 1974 to 5th April 1975.
	IV	January, 1975	Not done upto January.
2. Santaldih	I	January, 1975	Not done upto September, 1975.
3. Jaldhaka	III	November, 1973	Not done upto August, 1975.

These delays in maintenance are considered to be one of the reasons behind the low utilisation of the installed capacity as indicated by the low percentage of net generation to the corresponding installed capacity. Such percentages for the power stations under the West Bengal State Electricity Board are shown for the years 1969-70 to 1974-75 in the table I just read out.

Now, percentage of net generation by West Bengal State Electricity Board to installed capacity.

1970-71	38.4
1971-72	38.0
1972-73	41.8
1973-74	38.4
1974-75	36.6

Madam, Chairman, it is very interesting to note the addition of installed capacity during the Plan periods.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not go into that. Please ask your question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not want to create a scene. I want to cooperate with the Chair. If you are going to be influenced by the gentleman sitting on your left, then I surrender to you. I announce my unconditional surrender to you.

Madam Chairman, in the First Plan, there was no addition to the installed capacity in terms of megawatts. Second Plan—no addition; Third Plan only 537 mw; Three annual plans (1968-69) 180 only; Fourth Plan—130 and four years of the Fifth Plan—45 mw.

Now, rates of growth of installed capacity in terms of percentage:

First Plan—nil; Second Plan—nil
Third Plan—14.8; Three Annual
Plan—3.85.

Fourth Plan—2.1 and Four years
of the Fifth Plan—1 per cent.

This is the position.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please ask your question?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This Government has been in power for hardly two years and you will realise if you take yourself out of the politics, that no Government is able to undo the misdeeds of last 32 years in such a short time.

Madam, now I want to pose this question to the hon. Minister for reply and comments. This is what the State Government has stated:

"We have proposed for inclusion in the current Plan several new projects including three more units at Kolaghat each of 210 MW capacity. Unfortunately, the Union Government has not agreed to this proposal, on the ground that the eastern region as a whole is likely to be surplus in power at the end of the current Plan period and that any shortage in West Bengal can be met by importing power from other States."

We do not at all agree with the assessment of the Union Government regarding the power requirements of either this State or the eastern region as a whole, and propose to persist in our efforts to get the three additional units at Kolaghat included in the current Plan. We would similarly urge upon the Union Government that the proposed superthermal plant at Farakka, with a planned capacity of 1,100 MW be advanced and completed by 1983."

I would like to have the reaction, comments and assurances on this on the floor of the House.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Most of the points made by the hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, do not require my reply, excepting the last one question, because those points mostly relate to the past performance of the West Bengal Government. I do not know whether I should now comment on them.

Regarding the extension of the Kolaghat power station, I would like to inform the House that we have already sanctioned three units in Kolaghat in 1972-73 and they should have been

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commissioned by this time. So far they have not been commissioned. So, merely sanctioning additional schemes will not solve the problem. The problem would be solved only when the nearly 1,450 MW of additional capacity which has been already sanctioned is commissioned on time. But, unfortunately, so far effective steps have not been taken to commission these on-going schemes.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: By whom?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: By the State Government of West Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is because you put obstacles in the way...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. You have had your say.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: With regard to additional units, I would like to inform the hon. Member that if there is necessity for adding more units in West Bengal, definitely

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do not malign the State Government. It is very unfortunate.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I am not maligning it. I only say that if there is necessity for additional capacity to be sanctioned.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not go on making running commentaries.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Government will not stand in the way of sanctioning these additional projects, if necessary; but you must have enough resources and you must complete the on-going schemes; then if you ask for additional capacity, definitely the Central Government will take into consideration all the aspects and deal with it accordingly. There is no difficulty at all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about the Farakka barrage?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: It has already been sanctioned.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I say "advance it".

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: As it is, the first unit will go on stream in the year 1984-85. I wish Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and the State Government had expedited the on-going schemes. In that case, they should have been completed by 1977.

Shri Samar Guha raised the question of labour problem and inter-union rivalry which is there in West Bengal as a whole. I am in constant touch with the Chief Minister to solve this problem, and we definitely expect things to improve in the coming few months.

Then, sending a Central Team to West Bengal is not difficult, because we are already sending them; every month our representatives go there, discuss the problem with the State Government and try to advise them as to what should be done. If necessary, I am prepared to send a team of experts from the CEA to assist the West Bengal Government. There is no difficulty there. All this could be done. But the point is that there is today already enough installed capacity and sanctioned capacity. So, if prompt steps are taken to expedite the sanctioned schemes and fully utilize the existing capacity there should be no problem of power shortage in the State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till Eleven O'Clock on Friday, the 6th April.

12.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April, 6, 1979/Chairman 18, 1901 (Saks).