

क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के कुमायूं, गढ़वाल के जो एरियाज हैं, उनके महत्व को देखते हुए वहां पर इस प्रकार का इंस्टीट्यूट खोलेंगे और खोलेंगे तो क्या अलमोड़ा और रानीखेत में इसको खोलेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो हिन्दी अच्छी जानते हैं। आप हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी को मिलाकर खिचड़ी पका रहे हैं।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : हिमालयन इंस्टीच्यूट की बात माननीय सदस्य ने कही है। वह अन्डर स्कूटिनी है। वह इंस्टीट्यूट का आर्डीनेशन जरूर करेगी। वैसे कोई ऐसी इंस्टीच्यूट अभी नहीं है जो कि सारे देश का आर्डीनेशन कर सके मगर डिपार्टमेंट आफ एनवाइरेन्मेंट, गवर्नमेंट आफ इन्डिया का जो है, वह अलग अलग डिपार्टमेंट्स जो स्टेट्स के हैं या जो बनेंगे उनके साथ आर्डीनेशन करके, हर एक स्टेट में एनवाइरेन्मेंट एजुकेशन अच्छी तरह से इम्पोर्ट हो, ऐसा आर्डीनेशन करने की योजना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे जो कह रहे थे, उसके लिए अगर आप कह देते कि उस पर विचार कर लेंगे, तो उनकी तसल्ली हो जाती।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I speak with no rancour, but I speak with grief because I know that the Prime Minister is trying to keep the forests in this country but the point is that, whatever schools you have opened, whatever training you have given and whatever conditions you are making, the fact remains that forests are disappearing fast. So long as there was no Forest Department, forests remained alright, but with the Department coming into being, the forests are disappearing. This is our experience. I had occasion to visit Kalimpong on the 24th of last month and I had visited Kalimpong earlier too. I saw the Himalayas in that area completely deforested. Naturally my question is this. Different States may be doing different things : something is being done in U.P., something is being done in Bihar, something in West Bengal and something in Orissa. But in one matter, regarding deforestation, all the States are doing the same thing in the same manner and all through contractors.

Naturally it is not a question relating to schools. But since our Prime Minister is very much interested in keeping the forest resources of this country, I want to know actually what steps you are going to take at least to save whatever forests we have, whether it is possible on the part of the administration to issue orders that there would be no cutting down of trees at least for the coming five years and no contractor will be allowed to enter the forest areas for the coming five years, whether the Government will consider this.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : This is one aspect—prohibiting the cutting of trees. But I must say that this has caused great hardship to some of the Adivasis and others living in that area. This is the problem. We have to save the forests, but we have to save them in such a way that the needs of the people who are dependent on forests for their livelihood or who need them for fuel are also met. The scale of the problem is so big that it is not an easy to solve. I am simply inundated with requests asking 'Why is felling of trees stopped in such and such area ?' So far we have not relaxed the rules, but we have to look into the matter. Unless some other alternative fuel is provided or a programme of social forestry where people living there can earn a living is more successful, this will be a very real problem.

(Interruptions)

निजी क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक इकाइयों के लिए
अपेक्षित अतिरिक्त धनराशि

*873. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की शेष अवधि के दौरान निजी क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक इकाइयों के लिए लगभग 1,000 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त धनराशि की आवश्यकता थी;

(ख) क्या अब यह धनराशि मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण लगभग 7,000 करोड़ रुपये तक बढ़ गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या निजी क्षेत्र में इस समस्या को सरकार ने समझ रखा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) से (घ) यह स्पष्ट नहीं है—

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : यह 'अस्पष्ट' है या 'स्पष्ट' है। ठीक है, बिहारी होते, तो कुछ संदेह होता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर तो इनको निगेटिव को पाजीटिव कर लेना था लेकिन अब आप कीजिए।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : इनके शुभ नाम में दो 'स' लगे हैं, इसलिए ये ऐसा कहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई एलजबरा है कि माइनस इन्टू माइनस प्लस हो जाता है।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : (क) से (घ) यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि प्रश्न के भाग (क) में उल्लिखित 1,000 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता और प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित मूल्य वृद्धि के कारण 7,000 करोड़ रुपये की राशि निजी कम्पनी क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित है या निजी क्षेत्र के समस्त औद्योगिक एककों से सम्बन्धित है जिसमें लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र भी आता है। योजना आयोग की सूचना के अनुसार इस प्रश्न के बारे में उन्हें कोई ज्ञापन आदि प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में (1979-80) के मूल्यानुसार निजी कम्पनी क्षेत्र में 17,582 करोड़ रुपये के निवेश की प्रकल्पना है। 2000 करोड़ रुपये की सहकारी उत्पादन की राशि इससे पृथक है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am very sorry that the Industry Ministry is not keeping the Minister well informed. I had asked this question and he has said that he is not clear whether I mean this or that. Obviously when I set the question, I gave 21 days time and the Secretariat could have written to me saying what I meant. Instead he has wriggled out of the whole question.

The question was based....

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : How can he ask ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You read the answer. He has asked whether I mean this or that. He says that it is not clear. Well, the Secretariat could have written to me. But the Minister has chosen the easy way out. Obviously he does not want to answer this uncomfortable question.

I based this question on a news conference given by the President of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry—FICCI, to whose dinners and annual conferences the Minister goes and presides and gives speeches. So it is not an unknown organisation. This question is based on what he said in that news conference. Besides, not only this news item appeared in a two column news item in the *Hindustan Times*—maybe he does not read *Hindustan Times*—but the *National Herald* which is compulsory reading for them, had a three column story on it by Ravin Chandra Joshi....

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Put a specific question, and not give a lecture.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I always ask a specific question. If I depart from the usual rule, there must be some special thing. Mr Daga has come back ? God knows from where ? ... (*Interruptions*) He has gone to Canada and come back ?...

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : He should put a specific question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Is this what you have been taught in Canada ?...

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Swamy, it is only for a change that he is fighting against you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Maybe

he is getting practice, before he takes on Mr Tiwari.

I would like to know whether the Minister's attention has been drawn to the Press Conference of the President of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in which he has made a number of points including that the Government is asking them to increase the private sector investment to meet the plan target. But the Government policy is not consistent with that increase. I will ask the first question whether he realises that the new demand on the industrial part of the plan requires the internal funds of the private sector to rise from 43 to 70 per cent and without commensurate incentives in taxes, this is not possible.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : We have been informed by the FICCI about their views on investment estimates for the private corporate sector. They have estimated that investments in the private corporate sector have increased both in 1981-82 and 1982-83 by 20% over the previous year....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The prices have gone up also.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : They have also said that because the cost of investment has shot up by 15% in 1980-81 and 10% in 1981-82, the gross investment in real terms in these years is higher by 5 and 10 per cent respectively over the previous years.

Now, our study shows that at 1981-82 prices we would be requiring Rs. 16,085 crores investment in the private corporate sector for the remaining period of 1982-85. Out of this our study shows that the private corporate sector should be in a position to generate internal resources of at least around Rs. 8000 crores. This Rs. 8000 crores would comprise of about Rs. 5400 crores as depreciation funds and Rs. 3149 crores as retained earnings. This works out to 53.7% of the total investment of Rs. 16,085 crores as I mentioned. Even on a conservative estimate, our studies show that the private corporate sector should be in a position to generate internal

resources of at least of the order of fifty per cent, that is, about Rs. 8,000 crores.

For the rest, an amount of Rs. 3,700 crores could be expected by way of total net disbursements by the term-lending institutions. The commercial banks would also be expected to provide on a conservative basis about Rs. 2,600 crores. So, the balance required would be Rs. 1,650 crores which can be raised from the capital market and through public deposits. Whatever incentives have been given recently are very wellknown to the hon. Member and, if there are any further incentives required, that may be considered appropriately.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : From the answer it seems that the Minister is well prepared. But, obviously, he did not answer my question. To begin with I wanted statistics. But, I have lost my supplementary for nothing. Anyway, my second question is this. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether he realises that the Government is at liberty to increase the deficit financing outside the plan. For example, our Five Year Plan had envisaged a total deficit financing in five years to be not more than Rs. 5,000 crores. But, it has already exceeded Rs. 10,000 crores.

So, I want to know whether the Government will now consider or, at least, the Ministry would recommend—really it is not directly in his power but he has got the power to recommend—a change, a major overhaul, in the present licensing system as far as financing is concerned.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Sir, the hon. Member would agree that our licensing policy should be kept in mind. As far as the question of financing is concerned, it is not necessarily coterminous with our term-lending policy. It should not be because, whenever we license any capacity, sometimes, it is beyond what is actually in demand. That is because of infrastructural constraints and because of production constraints. So, we have to go a little beyond what is in demand. I do not think that we can plan the way as the hon. Member has suggested.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अभी हाल ही में सरकार ने विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों के लिए उद्योगों में पूंजी निवेश की सीमा पांच प्रतिशत तक तय की है।

MR. SPEAKER : How does it concern this question ?

Yes, Sir. It concerns this question.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : इसके कारण उद्योगों में घबराहट है। वे यह समझते हैं कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि सारी चीजों पर उनका कब्जा हो जाए। ऐसी परिस्थिति में उनका कहना है कि यह सीमा दो-तीन प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में क्या सरकार उनकी माँग पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए तैयार है ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He can give his opinion. He is ready to give his reply. Or, the Prime Minister can reply.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not relevant to this question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is an interesting question.

MR. SPEAKER : Relevancy and interesting are quite different.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : यह प्रश्न इसलिए पूछा है क्योंकि "फिकी" के चेयरमैन ने प्रधान मंत्री से मुलाकात करके अपनी बात उन्हें बतायी थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रोफेसर साहब, आप तो आचार्य हैं। आप जानते हैं कि जिसका संबंध नहीं है; उसका वे कैसे जवाब दे पायेंगे।

Supreme Court's Directions Re : Life Convicts Release on Good Conduct

*874. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of directions given by the Supreme Court for expeditiously acting on the petitions sent by life convicts for release on the ground of remissions for good conduct ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). The hon'ble Member is perhaps referring to the judgment of the Supreme Court dated 24th March, 1983 in the case Sher Singh and others Vs. The State of Punjab. In this judgment the Supreme Court does not refer to petitions of life convicts for release on ground of remission for good conduct. The Supreme Court has, however, emphasised in this judgment that the Government of India and the State Governments should expeditiously dispose of petitions filed under Articles 72 and 161 of the Constitution or under Sections 432 and 433 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It has suggested that a self-imposed rule should be followed by the executive authorities that every such petition shall be disposed of within a period of three months from the date on which it is received.

(c) Government of India are taking all possible steps to dispose of the petitions pending with them expeditiously. The officers concerned have been instructed to follow the time schedule. A majority of the petitions pending with them have since been disposed of. The observations made by the Supreme Court in the above case have also been brought to the notice of the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations.

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Sir, as we know, the lifers who serve life imprisonment in our jails frequently give a good account of good conduct and behaviours probably because of psychological change or repentance for or realisation of their past mistakes. There is provision to give remission in the sentence on the basis of good conduct. This provision provides incentive