

DR. CHARANJIT CHANANA: About the public sector, the Cement Corporation of India has been given 6 units, the J & K Minerals Ltd.—2 units, the U.P. State Cement Corporation—2 units, the Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation—2 units, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation—1 unit and, like that, we have given 24 units in the public sector.

The sector-wise break up is as follows. Out of 27.52 million tonnes, 9.17 million tonnes is in the public sector, 14.02 million tonnes in the private sector and, in addition to this, we have been also encouraging the mini-cement plants to come up all over the country according to the economic viability and technical feasibility.

श्रीमती प्रीमला बण्डवते: अध्यक्ष महोदय, बम्बई में सिविल कारपोरेशन में पब्लिक वर्क्स का काम बिल्कुल ठप्प हो गया है क्योंकि वहां पर सीमेंट नहीं मिलता है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो सीमेंट आप इम्पोर्ट करने वाले हैं, बहुत बड़ी तादाद में, वह सीमेंट पब्लिक वर्क्स के लिए होगा, प्राइवेट हाउसिंग के लिए होगा या फिर ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग में चला जायेगा ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि प्रिवेंटिव डिंटेशन लागू करने के बाद एक महीने में कितनी सीमेंट पब्लिक वर्क्स के लिए एवलेबल कर दिया गया है जिससे कि ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग में जो सीमेंट की कीमत बढ़ गई थी वह कम हो सकेगी?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The cement distribution will be according to our priority and, if the public works require cement urgently, certainly, it will be given the priority.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the priority?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The priority is Birlaji.

MR. SPEAKER: You carry on with your answer.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have stated that the priority will be given for the public works and this priority will come not only from locally produced cement but also imported cement. If the hon. Member has any specific case in which the priority has not been observed, it may be brought to our notice. She may also write to the local Government which observes the priority. The question is that so long as there is shortage, we are to distribute the available quantity in accordance with the relative priority.

सैनिक अभ्यास और सड़कों की क्षति

*22. श्री विरधी चन्द्र जैन : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या थल सेना जिसमें भारी वाहन और ट्रैक प्रयुक्त होते हैं, प्रति वर्ष राजस्थान के भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अभ्यास और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करती है;

(ख) क्या इस अभ्यास और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के कारण सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की सड़कों, जो राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्मित की जाती हैं, पर्याप्त क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाती हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार इन क्षतिग्रस्त सड़कों की मरम्मत के लिए कोई मुआवजा नहीं देती है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रति वर्ष किये जाने वाले इस अभ्यास के परिणामस्वरूप इन क्षतिग्रस्त सड़कों के लिए उपयुक्त मुआवजा देने का है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Army Units, located in different stations carry out routine training and exercises every year. Such exercises are also conducted in Rajasthan.

(b) During these exercises, the main movement of military traffic and all movement of tanks are generally made cross-country to avoid damage to roads. The maintenance of roads in the border areas are primarily under the Border

Roads Organisation. They have not made any complaint or demanded additional grant for the maintenance of these roads which cater for all kinds of traffic.

(c) No compensation is paid by the Ministry of Defence for wear and tear of roads which are used by Military Formations for their routine training. However, where there are specific damages to facilities like Culverts etc., Army Engineers invariably take action to repair those in consultation with the State PWD.

(d) Maintenance of roads which are generally intended for all types of traffic, including military traffic, is the responsibility of State Government and it is to be done from the normal maintenance grant by the State PWD, as is being done by the Border Roads Organisation in respect of roads in the border areas. However, in specific cases of damage to Culvert etc., Army Engineers will continue to undertake repair work in consultation with the State PWD.

श्री विरधी चन्द्र जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मिलिटरी की एक्सरसाइजेज (प्रशिक्षण) का कार्य होता है, उसमें हजारों बड़े-बड़े सैनिक वाहनों (टैंक कारियर्स) का प्रयोग किया जाता है और उससे करोड़ों रुपयों की सड़कों की क्षति होती है। मरे क्षेत्र बाडमेर और जैसलमेर में, जिसका मैंने अभी पूरी तरह से दौरा किया है, उन मिलिटरी के वाहनों के चलने से डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई है। बीकानेर, गंगा नगर जोकि हमारे राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र है, उन में भी अभ्यास होता है। इनके रिपेयर्स के लिए आप चाहते हैं कि राजस्थान की सरकार नार्मल मेंटनीन्स के अन्तर्गत व्यय करे और उनकी मरम्मत करे। यह पासिबल नहीं है और न कोई न्यायसंगत बात है। इस लिए इसमें जो आप हमारी जिम्मेदारी डालते हैं, यह उचित नहीं है। यह डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट और केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, इसको आप स्पष्ट करें।

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: The Hon. Member has made a very relevant point

but I would like to clarify that these military movements are not confined to the roads only. These heavy tanks which are about 40 to 50 tons and other carriers which have chains are transported by other means and these roads are used only when they have to cross a particular road. Culverts, yes, wherever there is damage it is immediately repaired by the Army Engineers.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The question is about damage to roads.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Not the entire road, but wherever there is damage it is repaired.

श्री विरधी चन्द्र जैन : डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट ने न तो कभी पुलियों की मरम्मत की है और न कभी सड़कों की कोई मरम्मत की है—मेरा 15 साल का अनुभव है। 1971 से जो एक्सरसाइजेज बराबर चल रही हैं, मैं देख रहा हूँ कि जो भी सड़कें हमारे राजस्थान के फौजिन डिपार्टमेंट के द्वारा बनाई गई हैं, उनकी मरम्मत पर व्यय करने की राजस्थान सरकार की हीसियत नहीं है। आपके जो वाहन कन्ट्री साइड रोड्स पर जाते हैं, उनसे भयंकर नुक्सान होता है। आप चाहें तो राजस्थान सरकार के अधिकारी और अपने अधिकारियों को भेज कर इस संबंध में जांच करा सकते हैं, ताकि आपको मालूम हो सके कि उन वाहनों के प्रयोग से उन सड़कों का कितना नुक्सान होता है तथा क्या उन सड़कों को ठीक कराने को कैपासिटी राजस्थान सरकार के पास है?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I can understand that, if the damage is grave, it is difficult for the State Government to find the money. But, so far, no other State Government has made such a complaint. This is the first time that it has come, so far as my knowledge goes. I cannot give an assurance here, but I can certainly say that we will look into the matter. I do realise that Rajasthan has a heavier burden of this kind being right on the border. (Interruptions) But Punjab has made no complaint. We can look into

this. But as my colleague pointed out, the rule is only to repair the culverts and other such things and not main roads which are left to the State PWD.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, military exercises are, of course, very necessary and in the national interest. But those of us who come from border areas like Jaisalmer—yourself or myself—know that, apart from roads, the military exercises involve construction of tank ditches and various other manoeuvres in the rural areas. The Prime Minister will be interested to know that it is not only a question of the State Government not complaining. Very often what happens is that the villagers living in the border areas are displaced by the construction of firing ranges, tank ditches, and so on. When we ask the State Government, they say that this is the Government of India affairs whereas when we ask the Government of India, they say that money has been given to the State Government but has not been disbursed to the people. So, would the Prime Minister very kindly keep this in mind and ensure that, whenever a villager living in the border areas—in any case his life, as you know, is more difficult than that of those living in other parts of the country—is displaced or disturbed, top priority will be given and rapid and adequate compensation paid?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The hon. Member knows that this is a long-standing problems to which we have applied ourselves many times. But I do agree that the human aspect of it should be given consideration.

Crimes in Delhi

*23. **SHRI CHHITTU BHAI GAMIT:**

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

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

(a) what are the details regarding the number of cases of theft, chain snatching, pick pocketing, stabbing, murder and other serious crimes reported in Delhi during last two months; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to check the increase in crime in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the House.

Statement

The figures of crime under various heads including theft, chain snatching, pickpocketing, stabbing (attempt to murder) and murder are indicated in the annexure. Figures under these heads for the corresponding period in 1979 are also stated along side. These figures show that compared to the corresponding period of last year, there is an over-all improvement in the crime situation in the Capital. There is a decrease in the number of dacoity, hurt, robbery, snatching and riots cases.

2. Various steps have been taken to improve the situation further. Immediately on assuming office, the Home Minister convened a meeting of the senior officials of Delhi Administration and Delhi Police on the subject. This was followed by a series of meetings—one having been attended by different ranks of Delhi Police, Inspectors and above. The Home Minister took them into confidence, assured them of necessary assistance in the form of men and resources and asked them to take immediate and firm steps to curb crime so that people could lead a peaceful life. He warned that those who were found guilty of dereliction of duty would be taken to task.

3. Some of the specific measures taken to check crime are as follows:—

(i) Intensive foot and mobile patrolling including armed, with