

dine has adversely affected the country's economy?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement is attached.

Statement

The revised general index of industrial production for the first five months of 1973 (January—May) registered a marginal increase of 0.3 per cent and not a decline as compared to the corresponding months of 1972, as reported in the

Economic Times, based on incomplete data.

Provisional production data pertaining to certain selected industries for subsequent months suggest that the calendar year 1973 may be characterised by a significantly lower rate of growth of industrial output than the growth rate of 7.1 per cent achieved during the calendar year 1972.

Provisional production data for the first eight months (i.e. January—August 1973) indicate a decline in the production of such crucial products as saleable steel (from the main Steel Plants), coking coal, cement, aluminium, zinc, cotton and jute textiles, paper and paper board, automobile tyres and tubes, vanaspati, soda ash, sulphuric acid and calcium carbide. The output of a number of relatively minor items has also declined. It is anticipated that output will increase in the last quarter of the calendar year, from the low levels reached in the previous two quarters.

The reasons for the observed decline in production in the above-mentioned industries are various, and include factors such as:

The impact of power cuts in a number of States; (this has curtailed the output of a large number of industries, including the main Steel Plants, aluminium, castings; which has affected the vehicles industry, textiles, etc.)

—Shortage of indigenous and imported raw materials (for examples, the production of soap and vanaspati has been hit by shortages of fats and oils both in the local and foreign markets);

—A marked decline in the orders received by certain industries (e.g. indigenous manufacturers of pulp and paper machinery);

—Transport bottlenecks (e.g. the cement industry which has been hit by inadequacy of coal supplies);

—Operational problems and inadequate maintenance of plant and equipment; and

—Disturbed industrial relations, leading to a shut down in certain major manufacturing units (e.g. sewing machines and bicycles).

The significantly lower rate of growth of industrial production (than attained last year*) has compounded the imbalance between demand and supply in the economy. Concerted efforts are being made to remove the bottlenecks in the way of fuller utilisation of capacity, and to speed up the creation of additional capacity to meet the requirements of the economy.

दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का पुनर्गठन

1130. श्री ओम् प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली की जनसंख्या में वृद्धि हो जाने के

फलस्वरूप वहाँ के निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त असमानता आ गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली के निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का पुनर्गठन करने का विचार रखती है ?

Reorganisation of constituencies in Delhi/New Delhi

1130. SHRI O. P. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that considerable disparity has arisen in the constituencies of Union Territories of Delhi as a result of increase in the population there;

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

(c) whether Government propose to re-organise the constituencies of the Union Territory of Delhi?]

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग) विगत (1961) जनगणना में दिल्ली की जनसंख्या 26,58,612 थी जबकि नवीन (1971) जनगणना में यह बढ़ कर 40,65,698 हो गई। पुरानी कालोनियों/आबादी जैसे बेला रोड, (कश्मीरी गेट), पुराना किला, प्रसाद नगर, मोती पहाड़ी आदि से लोग नई कालोनियों/आबादी जैसे कालकाजी, रामकृष्णपुरम्, तिलक नगर तथा सोलमपुर आदि में आकर बस रहे हैं। कुछ नई कालोनियों जैसे जनकपुरी, वजीरपुर, नारायना आदि हाल ही में बनी हैं। परन्तु चुनाव क्षेत्रवार सही ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है। सीमांकन अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 3 अन्तर्गत एक सीमांकन आयोग गठित किया गया है जो संघ

राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली की लोक सभा तथा दिल्ली महानगर परिषद के चुनाव क्षेत्रों का पुनर्गठन करेगा।

[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN). (a) to (c) Delhi's population in the last census (1961) was 26,58,612 whereas it had increased to 40,65,698 as per the latest census (1971). There has been shifting of population from old colonies/abadis like Bela Road (Kashmere-gate), Purana Quila, Parshad Nagar, Moti Pahari, etc. to new colonies /abadis like Kalkaji, R. K. Puram, Tilak Nagar and Seelampur, etc. Some new colonies like Janakpuri, Wazirpur, Naraina, etc., have cropped up, only recently. Exact details constituency-wise are, however, not available. A Delimitation Commission has been constituted under Section 3 of the Delimitation Act, 1972 which will re-organise the constituencies of Lok Sabha and the Metropolitan Council of Delhi in the Union territory of Delhi.]

वैज्ञानिकों को राष्ट्रपति पुरस्कार

1131. श्री ओम् प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् कितने वैज्ञानिकों को उनको विशेष खोज तथा आविष्कारों के लिए राष्ट्रपति पुरस्कार प्रदान किया गया;

(ख) क्या सरकार तकनीकी जानकारी के मामले में देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने की दृष्टि से वैज्ञानिकों को विशेष प्रयत्न करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने के निमित्त कोई विशेष प्रलोभन देने का विचार रखती है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

†[] English translation.