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Asadha 19, 1901 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session ,



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 10, 1979/Asadha 19,
1901 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Location of New Steel Plants

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*22. SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM:

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the final formulations regarding setting up of new steel plants; and

(b) the particulars of location of the new plants, their capacity and the time frame for commencement of operations?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). An investment decision for the setting up of a Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam at an estimated cost of Rs. 2256 crores with liquid steel capacity of about 3.4 million tonnes per annum has recently been taken. Government are also examining the possibility of setting up some more steel plants on port based locations like Mangalore, Paradeep and Haldia. A study has been commissioned by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) to compute the comparative input costs for these locations. Simultaneously, discussions are also being

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held with interested foreign parties for the setting up of these plants. Only after the studies undertaken by SAIL are concluded and the credit terms are settled, Government would be in a position to take a view in the matter.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: It has been stated by the hon. Minister that some of the foreign parties also are very much interested in setting up steel plants in our country. I want to know exactly which are the countries that have come forward to set up new plants and where they want to set up.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: It will not be in the interest of the steel plants or of general interest to give the names of every party or whatever they have given. It is a matter still under negotiation. If something is accepted by the Government, I will be only too pleased to announce it in the House.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: He has said that some of the foreign parties, foreign countries, are very much interested in setting up steel plants in our country. I want to know exactly the names of those foreign countries and where they want to set up.

MR. SPEAKER: He says that it is under negotiation.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: May I know from the hon. Minister how many years it will take, whether there is any time bound programme, for starting the Visakhapatnam Plant?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The present arrangement is that, from the time the final DPR is ready and the

work has begun on the foundations, it should take 36 months to produce the first molten iron and 48 months for finished steel of the First Stage, and within two years thereof, the full capacity of 3.4 million tonnes of molten iron and about three million tonnes of finished steel is being envisaged.

SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH: May I know from the hon. Minister when the Vijayanagaram Steel Plant is going to be started? About 10,000 acres of land have been acquired and the land is being fenced. What is the Government going to do with that land?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There is no proposal of starting a plant at Vijayanagaram at present.

News Item Captioned 'Bogus Units Corner Steel Quota'

*23 **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:**

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in *Business Standard* dated June 7, 1979 captioning 'Bogus units corner steel quota'; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to unearth such bogus units and to prevent such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes Sir. Presumably the reference is to the news item which appeared in the issue of *Business Standard* dated June 7, 1979.

(b) The news item quoted a spokesman of the Federation of Associations of Small and Rural Industries as alleging that there are roughly 1200 bogus small and rural units receiving allotment of steel items in

Haryana of which 500 are in Gurgaon District alone.

The Regional Iron and Steel Controller had contacted the President and the General Secretary of the Faridabad Small Industries Association who have been cited in the news items as urging prosecution of bogus steel users; and requested them to communicate the names of bogus units in order to enable further action to be taken. No reply has been received from them. Independently the Regional Iron and Steel Controller had carried out the inspection of 60 steel using units in Haryana during the period from September, 1978 upto now. As a result of these inspections despatches to 28 units (6 in the medium sector and 22 in the small scale sector) were suspended pending investigation. Out of these 11 units (3 in the medium sector and 8 in the small scale sector) have been debarred from getting further supplies after completion of investigation. Investigations in respect of the remaining 17 are still in progress. In none of these cases was the unit found to be a bogus one but action was taken for mis-utilisation of the material as against the Iron & Steel control order.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: May I know whether his Ministry has contacted the State Government in order to find out whether there is any truth in the allegation that bogus units are cornering this scarce material because I find from the paper report that the President of the Haryana Small Scale Industries Association had submitted a list of 200 bogus units to the Haryana State Industries Minister and the former Industries Minister, Mr. Manjral Sein was reported to have ordered a probe into these allegations, but, later on somehow that probe did not take place. Therefore, I would like to know whether, in order to have an independent investigation, the Centre has contacted the State Government and, if that is not done, even at this stage will that

be done that is, contacting the State Government and carrying out an independent investigation into this allegation?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The hon. Member perhaps knows that it is the State Government which issues the licences for the small and medium units and not the Steel Ministry. When the complaint was brought to the notice of the Government through newspapers as far back as 4th February 1979, the Regional Iron & Steel Controller wrote to the President of that Association asking for a copy of the list to enable him to take appropriate action. Unfortunately, till today no list has been furnished by this Association. But the Regional Iron & Steel Controller under the Iron and Steel Control Order *suo motu* took action which I have already stated in my reply.

SHRI P K KODIYAN: I am sorry my question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: His question is: have you informed the State Government about this matter and taken their assistance

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The Controller automatically goes to the State Government's Director of Industries

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Sir, it is alleged that the staff of the Sales stock yard at Faridabad have rejected as bad steel items which are in good condition and these rejected items find their way to Delhi and these are sold to the manufacturing units at double the price of Grade I steel items. I want to know whether Government has made any investigation into this allegation or not.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: It is not possible because all these allocations to the small scale industries are made by the yard directly under the direction of the Director of Industries of State Government.

So, what the hon. Member suggests is just not possible.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, the newspaper cutting is with me. Here it is stated—the question refers to the news item in Business Standard of 7th June to which you just now replied—that all these companies have got themselves registered in the Cell, that is, under the Central Government. So, the Minister's reply is very evasive. There are roughly 1,200 bogus small and rural units registered with the SAIL and the Haryana State Small Industries and Export Corporation is also under SAIL. It is also registered. So, there is no scope of escaping the name. Secondly, it is also stated:

"The President and General Secretary of the Faridabad Small Industries Association (FSIA) respectively, Mr. H. L. Pakhtoon and Mr. K. L. Kathuria claim to have been vainly urging the State and Central Governments to prosecute bogus steel users. Mr. Pakhtoon had once filed an affidavit and submitted a list of nearly 200 fake steel users of Faridabad and Ballabgarh areas, to the former Industries Minister, Dr Mangal Sein."

An affidavit has been submitted also. So, this reply is most evasive that we have got no list of these bogus/fake firms.

Sir, it is also reported:

"An intriguing aspect is that the steel-users are required to submit certified copies of the Income tax clearance certificates and the latest copy of the Sales Tax Returns. How do the bogus units manage to procure copies of these documents?"

So this racketing is going on. That is the reason why the Minister should give a very clear reply as to whether Government is interested to stop this racketing or not. That is why a thorough enquiry is essential. That is why I am asking the Minister whether he is prepared to go for a thorough probe by going deep into the complaints.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I think the hon. Member did not hear the first part of my reply. There is some news item and you have read out that from the newspapers. Some of the news is faulty. The Small Scale Industries Association have made this complaint. But when the Regional Controller wrote to the President of the Association asking for the list of the defaulters as early as 4th February 1979, no reply has come from him as yet. I would like the hon. Member to ensure that the so-called President or Secretary or whoever he is, gives the reply instead of going to the newspapers so that Government can investigate into it. Even so, *suo moto* the Regional Controller had investigated into it and, as stated earlier, to nearly 22 firms, we have stopped the supply of materials because of misuse. (Interruptions.)

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his answer that in none of the cases any big unit was found to be bogus. But action was taken for misutilisation of the materials. I want to know whether misutilisation is more serious than bogus... because bogus has no right to collect materials from any government but those where there is mis-utilisation, they are collecting materials from you and you are sanctioning them the quota. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister what does he mean by mis-utilisation as it seems to be a vague term?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: When you and I are not registered with the State government as manufacturers then it will be considered as bogus but when you and I are registered producers under the Small Scale Industries Corporation of the Haryana State Government and on that basis we get a certain quota on the recommendation of the Small Scale Industries Corporation and instead of utilising that material for production we sell it in the black-market that is mis-utilisation. The firm exists and is registered with the State Government. Our writing to the State government

has yielded no results for the last two years. *Suo moto* we have taken certain steps but if the Haryana government cooperates with us we will be able to take more effective steps.

श्रीधरी बलबोर सिंह: क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि इस क्लिप की गड़बड़ी की वजह से पंजाब के स्माल-स्केल यूनियन हड़ताल करने वाले हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें स्टील ठोक ढंग से नहीं मिल रहा है। जो स्टील मिलता है उसमें गड़बड़ होने की वजह से जो अगली यूनियन है उनको तकलीफ हो रही है। इसी लिए सारे पंजाब में स्माल-स्केल यूनियन में लोगों के कारखाने वाले हड़ताल करने जा रहे हैं।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The question is in respect of Haryana and not Punjab.

श्रीधरी बलबोर सिंह: मवाल यह है कि बोगस डीलर्स की वजह से इण्डस्ट्री सिकर कर रही है। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय को इस के बारे में सेटेस्ट इन्क्विजिशन भी रखनी चाहिए थी—क्या पंजाब वाले हड़ताल कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: It is true that many of these registered so-called producers registered under the Industries Department of the States are mis-utilising the steel, that is, instead of producing they are selling in the black-market. Therefore, I have asked the Controller to make an intensive survey but in many places like Haryana and Punjab we have not had much assistance from the State machinery.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up the next question, viz., Q No. 24. I link this question with Q Nos. 30 and 37 as they are all connected questions.

Setting up of T.V. Stations at Ahmedabad and other Places

*24. **PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concrete steps have been taken further in the matter of setting up of a T.V. station each in Ahmedabad (Gujarat), Bangalore (Karnataka) and Trivandrum (Kerala);

(b) if so, what are they and with what result, so far;

(c) whether Government have taken a final decision to locate the T.V. Station at Ahmedabad instead of at Gandhinagar in Gujarat;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) when are the above-mentioned three new T.V. stations likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Sites for the TV stations at Trivandrum and Bangalore have been selected finally and the State Governments have been approached for transfer of these sites to Doordarshan. A site for the TV station at Ahmedabad has also been selected and clearance for locating the TV studio and transmitter at this site has been sought from the concerned authorities.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to locate the TV station at Ahmedabad as Gandhinagar is not considered suitable.

(e) The three TV stations are likely to start functioning in the last year of the Sixth Plan (1982-83).

Setting up of more T.V. Relay Centres in U.P.

*30. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering setting up of some more T.V. relay centres in Uttar Pradesh; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the places where and the period within which these centres are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a TV relay centre at Varanasi during the current Plan

period (1978-83). This relay centre will be equipped with a 10 KW transmitter and a 150 metre tower which will provide coverage to an area of 18,000 sq. km. and a population of 72.4 lakhs. It will relay the programmes of the TV centre at Lucknow.

Establishment of T.V. Relay Station for Goa

*37. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to establish a T.V. relay station for Goa;

(b) if so, when will it be established; and

(c) steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). It is proposed to set up a TV Relay transmitter at Panaji during the current plan period (1978-83). A site has been selected for the purpose at Altinho hill. The State Government has been approached for acquisition and transfer of this land to Doordarshan.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope I can say this on behalf of the people of Gujarat and particularly the people of Ahmedabad that we are happy that the TV Centre is after all going to be set up in Gujarat, that is, in Ahmedabad.

May I know whether like Bangalore and Trivandrum, the site at Ahmedabad has been finally 'selected'?

I say this because, in respect of Bangalore and Trivandrum, it has been said that the site has been 'finally selected' whereas in the case of Ahmedabad, it is stated that it is 'selected'. So, I want to know whether it is 'finally selected'. I would

like to know about the actual location, and when that site will actually be transferred to Doordarshan.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: There is no need to read any difference between the words 'finally selected' and the word 'selected'.

The selection is final so far as we are concerned. But, I am sure, the hon. Member would appreciate that where it is a private site, the acquisition proceedings etc. have to be gone through and we cannot completely finalise them today itself. That is the position. But I do not think that there would be any difficulty so far as this matter is concerned. We have selected the place near Thaltej area in Ahmedabad. Actual clearance would be got from the Standing Advisory Committee for Frequency Allocations, which includes the representatives of the Ministry of Communications, Civil Aviation and all that. And informally we understand that there would be no difficulty in this matter.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: With reference to the latter part of the answer given to my first supplementary, I only hope that the processes and procedures which he has mentioned will not act as further obstacles to delay the process of the setting up of a TV Station in Ahmedabad. In answer to part (c) of the question he has said this:

The three TV stations are likely to start functioning in the last year of the Sixth Plan (1982-83).'

Therefore, my question is this. The last year of the Sixth Plan is 1982-83. But why should there be such a delay? I say this because, Mr. Speaker, kindly see this. We are at present in 1979-80. There are three more years to go to reach 1982-83. That means, a delay of 4 years, by which time all of us may not be in this Parliament as there will be elections in 1982. My plea is that the Janta Gov-

ernment should make this a concrete reality before their term is over. Sir, I am assuming that the present Janata Government, in spite of the No-confidence Motion or otherwise, will continue in tact in power upto 1982 and hence this question. My last point is this. The Minister's assurance is tagged on with plan projects. Therefore this question arises now. He says 'Last year of the Plan period.' Supposing for any reason the plan targets and projects are delayed, what would that mean? Would that mean that automatically the setting up of the TV Station will also get further delayed?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Sir, I am sure that the hon. Member himself knows all the answers to these questions. When a certain schedule is projected, it is done on the basis of past experience. On the basis of past experience in regard to setting up of T.V. stations, the average time taken is approximately about 36 to 42 months from the date of acquisition of the site and all that.

An **HON. MEMBER:** Why don't you invoke emergency provisions?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: You should improve upon the past experience.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I would like to expedite the whole process and to improve upon it. But the answer that I have given is on the basis of a realistic appraisal taking cognisance of all the factors

श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा : उत्तर प्रदेश के विज्ञान क्षेत्र और जनसंख्या को देखते हुए अब तक वहाँ पर केवल सखनक में टी वी सेंटर की स्थापना की गई है। इसके प्रतिरिक्त मधुपुरी में एक टी वी रिमो केंद्र की स्थापना की गई है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर में कहा है कि प्राणमी पांच बरौ में बाराणसी में एक रिमो सेंटर स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। बरेली क्षेत्र के संसद सचिव और वहा की जनता के द्वारा एक बहुत बड़ी मांग की जा रही है कि बरेली में भी एक रिमो केंद्र की स्थापना की जाए। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या बरेली में भी रिमो केंद्र स्थापित

करने पर विचार करेंगे और जो वाराणसी में केंद्र स्थापित होने वाला है वह कब तक स्थापित ही जाएगा।

श्री लाल कृष्ण श्राद्धवाणी: उत्तर प्रदेश एक बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है और उसकी जनसंख्या भी अधिक है। इस कारण से उसकी अपेक्षाएं भी अधिक हैं। यह बात सही है। किन्तु माननीय सदस्य को इस बात की जानकारी होगी कि देश में ऐसे भी प्रदेश हैं जहां पर एक भी टी वी सेंटर नहीं है। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर ही लखनऊ में टी वी सेंटर और मसूरी में रिमोट सेंटर को स्थापना की गयी है। मुझे विश्वास है कि ये सेंटर्स पर्याप्त मात्रा में वहां की जनता की सेवा कर सकेंगे। वाराणसी में छठी योजना में जो केंद्र स्थापित होने वाला है, मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह भी छठी योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष से पहले ही अपना काम पूरा कर लेगा।

श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा: मैंने पहले ही प्रश्न में पूछा था कि क्या बरेली में भी टी वी रिमोट सेंटर की स्थापना करने का कोई विचार है या नहीं?

श्री लाल कृष्ण श्राद्धवाणी: बरेली में केंद्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, the reply says: "It is proposed to set up a TV Relay transmitter at Panaji during the current Plan period (1973—83)" May I know, through you, from the hon. Minister—as this is going to be a Relay TV Station—from which Station it is going to relay the programmes? I would like to know also this information as to when the State Government was approached for acquisition and transfer of necessary land for this purpose.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: This relay centre at Panaji will be relaying programmes put out from the Bombay TV Centre. It is only recently that the site has been selected and the State Government has been approached. I do not have with me the date as to when the State Government has been approached. If notice is given, I will collect the information and give the same.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very good that the Minister is having so many stations and expanding TV network in the

country. But then TV is a double-edged weapon. It is a powerful medium of education. Then it is also said that it is an idiot box. While it has been viewed, the brain completely stops and it absorbs entirely whatever the TV gives. I would like to know in this context that since these stations which are proposed are to go to a large extent to the rural areas, what is the rural bias that the Government have in mind in respect of these stations? Apart from merely having entertainment, it will not serve any purpose. I would like to know whether they are also going to have programmes of interest to the rural people regarding health, agriculture, sanitation and so on. Will the hon. Minister give some indications on these lines?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I appreciate the points raised and in fact this has been very much in our mind. The experience of other countries, particularly of Western countries, should be something from which we could profit and make television really an instrument not only of entertainment but also of education and rural extension. The hon. Member may be aware that several TV centres are keyed only to rural biased programmes.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: Every time the hon. Minister, whenever he visits Bangalore, gives an assurance to the public that Bangalore will have TV centre soon. But from today's reply I am taken aback and I do not know why there is so much of delay in the installation of a TV Centre at Bangalore. He has already mentioned that a site has been selected and the State Government has given the land. Now, I would like to know whether the Minister is going to implement the assurance that he gives every time when he visits Bangalore.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I am as keen as the hon. Member is to see that the Bangalore TV station starts relaying programmes at the earliest, but on the basis of experience that we have

had till now, I have indicated the time taken to complete the various formalities to acquire the transmitters etc.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: I would like to know from the hon Minister the policy which the Government is following. Why is it that whereas in several States, the State capitals have not been provided with TV centres, in some other States, more than one TV Centre or relay station have been provided? Secondly, when a TV station is provided in a State, why is it provided in some other place instead of the State capital, for instance in Bihar instead of having it at Patna, it has been put up at Muzaffarpur?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: There are two aspects of the question. I may mention that we had contemplated that during the 6th Plan, we should be able to set up TV centres in all the State capitals but constraints of resources made this impossible. The Planning Commission suggested that we confine ourselves to three Stations only in State capitals. Therefore, we selected one each in Trivandrum, Bangalore and Ahmedabad.

The second question is: why even though there is no station at the State capital, a station has been put up at some other place like Muzaffarpur or Raipur. This is because as part of the SITE continuity scheme, sites were selected which were intended to serve rural areas only, not the urban areas and my own feeling is that where a place like Jaipur has been selected for a site continuity programme, the choice has not been good. The stations at Muzaffarpur, Sambalpur or Raipur are all intended to serve mainly the rural areas because the programmes are rural biased.

I may mention further that decisions about these locations were not taken by this Government but by the earlier Government.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: After the TV station is established at Ahmedabad

or Gandhinagar, will you kindly see that by establishing relay stations, the entire Gujarat is covered by the programmes?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: That can only be a subsequent programme of expansion. The present programme that I have indicated is under the 6th Plan and Ahmedabad is the only place where we propose to have a full-fledged TV station.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: What will be the coverage of area from Ahmedabad Station?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: This TV centre will be able to serve an area of 18,000 sq. kms and a population of 48.3 lakhs. The number of villages that would be served apart from the Ahmedabad city would be 1,818.... (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The P&T Department is putting up between different stations various networks of microwave, for instance from Madras to Ernakulam is the hon. Minister aware that where the network is there, where the big pilot schemes are there, a small mechanical device added to it would enable them to get the TV programme from the major centre? Will the Minister have this examined—because, for example, from the Madras-Ernakulam network, you will be able to provide TV services to a very large section, i.e. from the tower that is coming up in Tiruppattur, in Salem and in Coimbatore? I would like to know whether the Minister will take this very seriously, have it examined and see that the rural areas in those parts get the benefit of TV, while we wait and wait for the relay stations many years later.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I am aware of the possibilities of a link-up on the basis of the micro-links provided by the tele-communication system; but there too, if TV is to serve as a medium of extension and educa-

tion, it will not be desirable to televise programmes from a long distance, and in languages which are not understood.....(Interruptions). Even after that, the setting up of a transmitter costs. It may not cost as much as a full-fledged TV centre; but it does cost. Even a relay centre, based on the linkages provided by the micro-wave link of the telecommunication system costs. At the moment, constraints on the resources do not make it possible for us to expand the TV network far more than what we have envisaged.

श्री छवि राम शर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि छठी योजना में राज्यों की राजधानियों में टेलीविजन केंद्र स्थापित करेंगे, तो क्या जो पिछड़े राज्य हैं जहाँ हरिजन, आदिवासी रहते हैं ऐसे राज्यों में धोर बास कर मध्य प्रदेश में खालियर में जहाँ से प्रस्ताव भी भेजा है वहाँ पर टी० वी० केंद्र की स्थापना को प्राथमिकता देने ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण श्रावभाषी : खालियर के लिए इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

श्री छवि राम शर्मा : भोपाल के बारे में क्या है ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण श्रावभाषी : भोपाल के लिए भी मैंने पहले बताया हमारी इच्छा थी कि हम कर सकें। लेकिन योजना प्रायोग के साथ बहुत करने के बाद इस निर्णय पर पहुंचे कि केवल नई तीन राजधानियाँ ही जा सकेंगी और उनमें द्विचक्र मंगलौर और महमदाबाद के बारे में निर्णय किया गया था।

काबर एम्पली मूरम् : सरकार की यह जो योजना है यह ट्राइबल प्रोविडेंट नहीं है, हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए आखिरी-निष्पत्त भीषिया अधिक लाभदायक है बनिस्वत देखिये कि। इसलिए मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए टी० वी० सेंटर बनाने की योजना है, या केवल शहरों में ही जोलेंगे ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण श्रावभाषी : इन पहलुओं को भी विचार में रखा जाएगा जब इसके ऐक्स्पेंशन की स्कीम होगी।

Promotion of Defence Personnel

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*26. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

DR. P. V. PERIASAMY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed any scheme for the promotion of defence personnel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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). The Government have taken the following decisions to improve the career prospects of Defence personnel and also to reduce congestion in certain ranks.

(i) One out of every five jawans in the Army will be given the honorary rank of Naik in the last year of his service.

(ii) It has been decided to substantially improve the promotion prospects of Naib Subedars to Subedars.

(iii) Promotional avenues will be significantly expanded for experienced and promising jawans, sailors and airmen to rise from the level of a jawan, NCO or JCO and equivalent ranks in the other services to the rank of a commissioned officer of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.

(iv) Further improvements are being made in the existing avenues and quantum for promotion from one level to another in the category of jawans, airmen and sailors.

(v) With a view to deal with the problem of stagnation which has surfaced at the levels of Majors in the Army and Sq. Leaders in the Air Force, over 1200 posts of Majors and Sq. Leaders are being upgraded to the rank of Lt. Cols. and Wing-Commanders.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know on what date the government has taken this decision and from what date how many people, army personnel have been promoted.

PROF. SHER SINGH: I cannot say off-hand, but these decisions have been announced recently. I cannot tell you the exact date, but I think they were announced only in the last month; in June, we had decided about it.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: I want to know exactly how many persons are going to be benefitted by this arrangement—changing from one level to another. How much monetary benefit they are going to get? Whether these concessions have satisfied the army men, whether he has consulted the Chiefs of the three Staff and whether they said that this arrangement is satisfactory to the army men.

PROF. SHER SINGH: All the Chiefs have been consulted. In fact, it is in consultation with them that all these decisions have been taken, and they informed that the jawans are satisfied.

DR. KARAN SINGH. While these decisions regarding seniority, prospects for promotion are welcome, is the government aware that—apart from the lack of promotional prospects, another aspect which is disturbing the Defence Forces, particularly the senior ranks is the feeling that their general seniority and other things *vis-a-vis* police and the civil administration have moved against them over the last several decades. There is a feeling that the seniority of the army officers *vis-a-vis* parallel ranks in the police and civil administration has been changing to their disadvantage over the last two decades. This is the point which is causing concern and dissatisfaction among them. Will the hon. Minister be kind enough to tell us whether government is aware of this fact and they are also looking into it?

PROF. SHER SINGH: I don't think the seniority given to police officers has affected them in any way. But some such complaints about their status have been received and these are being examined.

श्री कबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महीदम, जो माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है, मैं उसके लिए उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। मेरा सवाल यह है कि जो कदम आपने उठाये हैं, उसकी फाइनेंशियल इम्प्लीकेशन एक साल में कितनी होगी ?

दूसरे क्या आपका मतलब है कि जवानों में 43 हजार लोग फौज में ऐसे हैं जिनको बैटमैन कहा जाता है और उनसे यह काम लिया जाता है कि वह आफिसरों के जूते और पेटी पालिश करें ? क्या आप उम्र प्रथा को खत्म करोगे, क्योंकि इसके लिए भी बहुत रिजटमेंट जवानों में है ?

श्री० शेर सिंह : माननीय सदस्य का इशारा मायद आइंगमीज की ओर है।

श्री कबर लाल गुप्त : They are called batmen.

श्री० शेर सिंह : कुछ लोगों को जिनकी अपनी ड्यूटी निर्धारित है, अतिरिक्त काम लेने वाले दूसरे तरीका में उनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर देने में ऐसा भी होता है ता भी यह ठीक नहीं है। लेकिन जो ड्यूटी के अलावा काम लिया जाता है, उसके बारे में हिदायत दी गई है कि जो जिसकी ड्यूटी नहीं है, उससे वह काम नहीं लिया जाये।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My question is specific. These 43,000 jawans who were recruited are being utilized to polish the shoes of the officers. Will you stop this practice?

श्री० शेर सिंह : मैंने निवेदन किया कि जो जिसकी ड्यूटी है, उसके अलावा कोई काम उससे नहीं लिया जायेगा, यह हिदायत भेज दी गई है।

MR. SPEAKER: We go to the next question—question No. 27.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Before I am called to answer this question, I submit I have to make a correction in reply to question 23. While replying to that question, I referred to Press reports and mentioned the date 4th February, it should be corrected as 4th June.

इस्पात के उत्पादन में कटौती और इस्पात की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिये उसका आयात

27. श्री राम बिलाल पासवान: क्या इस्पात और खनिज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या वर्ष 1979-80 में इस्पात के उत्पादन में घाट प्रतिगत कटौती लागू कर दी गई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कमी पूरी करने के लिये इस वर्ष लगभग 22 लाख टन इस्पात का आयात किया जा रहा है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्ष 1977-78 में जब इस्पात फालतू था तब उस का अशरित मठार जमा नहीं किया गया था और अब अधिक मूल्यों पर इस्पात का आयात कर अशरित मठार बनाये जा रहे हैं;

(घ) क्या गत दो वर्षों में इस्पात के थोक और खुपरा मूल्यों में भारी वृद्धि हुई है, और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस का सामान्य मूल्य वृद्धि पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK)

(a) to (e), A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) An 8 per cent cut was imposed on the rate of coke oven pushing in the integrated Steel plants from 1st April 1979. The actual reduction was however higher varying between 11 per cent to 17 per cent between April and June, 1979 due to low availability of coking coal. This has affected steel production considerably. The cut will be restored as soon as coking coal stocks at the steel plants reach a safe level.

(b) It is estimated that Steel Authority of India Ltd. would import about 20 lakh tonnes of steel in 1979-80. This will include canalised items as well as imports under buffer scheme.

(c) The decision to import certain categories of steel as "buffer stock" was taken in June, 1978, when shortages started developing in these categories due to a sudden spurt in demand and shortfalls in planned

indigenous production. The intention was not to hold these in stock but to take advance action for import without waiting for indents so that the requirements of high priority consumers could be met with minimum delay. There was no need for such buffer stock imports when there were adequate stocks with the main producers.

(d) and (e). There has been a certain rise in prices of steel as a result of price increase allowed in 1978 and 1979. In determining the increase in prices, the possible impact on general price level is taken into account fully and it was considered that the impact would not be significant.

श्री राम बिलाल पासवान : इस्पात मंत्रालय ने 1978 में कोयले का आयात किया था। जब उस ने कोयले का सफिकॉट आयात कर लिया, तो फिर इस्पात के उत्पादन में 8 प्रतिशत की कटौती क्यों की जा रही है ? यदि यकी महीदय यह समयते हैं कि कोयले का आयात कम किया गया था, तो इस बारे में पहले ही हिसाब क्यों नहीं लगा लिया गया था ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I think the hon. Member has asked a question which has no bearing on this. I announced in the last session of the Lok Sabha that not sufficient coking coal was available at the steel plant and because of the coming monsoon we have to build up certain stocks without which irreparable damage would be done to the blast furnace. In answer to the question I have said that we were forced to cut it down further. We are trying with the all the other departments connected with the infrastructure development to ensure that sufficient stock of coal is arranged. Even the imported coal, about a million tonnes, was held up because there was strike in Australia and Canada; it was held up for two months. By and large the position at the moment is grim.

श्री राम बिलाल पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने अपने पहले प्रश्न में कहा है कि इस्पात मंत्रालय ने 1978 में कोयले का आयात किया था, मगर अब इस्पात के उत्पादन में 8 प्रतिशत की कटौती की जा रही है। मैं ने यह पूछा है कि क्या सरकार ने वह आयात सोच समझ कर और हिसाब लगा कर किया था या नहीं।

बगर उद्योगों के हिसाब लगा कर आयात किया होता, तो इत्यादि के उत्पादन में यह कमीती करने की बीजत न जाती। मंत्री महोदय ने इस प्रश्न का स्पष्ट उत्तर नहीं दिया।

क्या यह सत्य है कि 1977-78 में जब इत्यादि फालतू था, तब सरकार ने उस का बकर स्टॉक नहीं बनाया और आज जब उस की कमी है, तो वह बकर स्टॉक बना रही है? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन समय सरकार की बकर स्टॉक बनाने में क्या दिक्कत थी।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: If the hon. Member had asked me this question about one and half years back, it would have had some validity. Nobody plants on hind-sight; hind-sight is welcome but it is not useful here. At that time there was surplus stock, unsold stock and we were exporting one million tonnes. World recession was there in steel therefore the question was how to dispose that of. To say, now that we should have held back that for two years as buffer stock and that we should have known that the cut will be made 20 per cent instead of 7 per cent is something which probably a clairvoyant can do, but not the ministry or the planning commission. As I said earlier, the import of coal which was planned had also not arrived in time because there was a strike in the Australian coal fields. We have no handling equipment in our ports and it is all done by head loading. Therefore, one 30,000 tones ship takes thirty days for unloading in Paradip and in Haldia the better managed Bangal labour takes more than sixty days. I think Shri Samar Babu is listening to my comments that is the position of the country's ports in this zone. All these factors plus not sufficient production of coking coal have been contributory causes.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH Government has taken a decision to import old ships from abroad with a view to scrap them and meet the requirements of steel. I should like to know whether government will allow such ships which are bought as scrap to be used for shipping purposes if they are technically approved,

for two or three years before they are actually scrapped? Secondly, will the government import thermal plants against the export of iron ore in order to meet the requirement of steel in the country, as iron ore is ordinarily available in the country? To sum up, there are two points the scrapping of the ships after three years use and secondly to allow import of thermal plant or other equipments against export of iron ore to foreign countries.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: This is another question. But, nevertheless, whether it is a power plant, whether it suits us or not, that has to be considered technologically and price-wise. There is no difficulty in export of iron ore upto a certain extent without further investment. In fact we have been negotiating with certain countries for this purpose, but we have so far not found it fruitful.

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Changing of Norms of Film Censorship

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*28. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:**
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to bring about a basic change in the norms of film censorship; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The basic principles for the guidance of the Central Board of Film Censors in certifying films for public exhibition in India are laid down in Section 5B(1) of the Cinematograph

Act, 1952. Broadly a film shall not be certified for public exhibition by the Board if the film or part of it is against the interest of the security of State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality or involves defamation or contempt of court or is likely to incite the commission of any offence. Within the ambit of these broad provisions, detailed guidelines have been issued by the Government to the Board from time to time. The guidelines issued in 1960 remained operative until 1978. A comprehensive review was made with a view to enunciating the guidelines in such a manner that the concepts behind censorship are comprehended as a whole and not in bits and parts. The recommendations contained in the Report of the Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship and the views expressed by the film industry and the Central Board of Film Censors were noted and new guidelines were issued in January, 1978. The new guidelines are simple and are aimed to ensure that the medium of film remains sensitive to the values and standards of society, that artistic expression and creative freedom are not unduly restricted and that censorship is responsive to social change.

2. The new guidelines are as under:—

(1) The objectives of film censorship will be to ensure that—

(a) the medium of film remains responsible and sensitive to the values and standards of society;

(b) artistic expression and creative freedom are not unduly curbed; and

(c) censorship is responsive to social change.

(2) In pursuance of the above objectives, the Board of Films Censors shall ensure that—

(i) anti-social activities such as violence are not glorified or justified;

(ii) the modus operandi of criminals or other visuals or words likely to incite the commission of any offence, are not depicted;

(iii) pointless or avoidable scenes of violence, cruelty and horror are not shown;

(iii-a) Scenes which, have the effect of justifying or glorifying drinking are not shown;

(iv) human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity;

(v) visuals or words contemptuous of racial, religious or other groups are not presented;

(vi) the sovereignty and integrity of India is not called in question.

(vii) the security of the State is not jeopardised or endangered;

(viii) friendly relations with foreign States are not strained;

(ix) public order is not endangered;

(x) visuals or words involving defamation or contempt of court are not presented.

(3) The Board of Film Censors shall also ensure that the film—

(i) is judged in its entirety from the point of view of its overall impact; and

(ii) is examined in the light of contemporary standards of the country and the people to which the film relates.

3. The Guidelines having been revised only last year, Government has at present no proposal to bring about any change in the norms set out above.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: In the statement the hon. Minister has said—

“Broadly a film shall not be certified for public exhibition by the

Board if the film or part of it is against the interest of the security of State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality or involves defamation or contempt of court or is likely to incite the commission of any offence."

May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that in spite of these guidelines or norms the films which are crime and sex biased are proliferating. If that is so, whether there is any provision of not certifying any exhibition of the film of such a nature. If so, whether any such certification has been rejected during the past few years on this ground.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I would like to clarify in this regard that even though very clear guidelines have been issued to the Censor Board and to the Censor panels and they are trying to implement it very precisely, very thoroughly, there have been problems arising out of certain court interpretations of what is a reasonable restriction. After all, censorship of films derives its authority and sanction from the reasonable restriction, phrase in Article 19. Only lately a horror film was refused a certificate and when it went to the court, the court held that with the cuts that the producer was willing to undergo, after that there should be no objection. The Censor Board, because of the court decision and directions, had to give a certificate. The Censor Board itself was inclined to de-certify the film completely. It was not willing to accept the film on the basis of those cuts. So, the guidelines as well as the law are the constraints under which the Censor Board functions. On our own we have been trying to see that vulgarity, obscenity are curbed and violence and horror and such influences that affect badly the younger generations particularly are curbed. This is the approach.

SHRI CHITTA BASU It also refers to the two sets of guidelines. One

is of 1960 and another is of 1978. The hon. Minister claims that the guidelines of 1960 remained unchanged till 1978. May I know from the hon. Minister, the guidelines which have been accepted in the year 1978 are to what extent different from those of 1960? Would the hon. Minister be kind enough to give a comparative analysis of the two sets of guidelines—1960 and 1978? Left to me I would say, the screen did not reflect any difference from 1960 to 1978.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: On an earlier occasion, as far as I recall, I had given to the House both the sets. But if the set of guidelines issued in 1960 are to be laid on the Table, I am willing to place it on the Table. They are elaborate, very elaborate, whereas the 1978 guidelines are compact and concise. These guidelines were drawn up after consultation with the Censor Board itself. The new Censor Board was constituted in December, 1977 and they were asked to undertake an exercise and make recommendations to the Government as to what the guidelines should be. With some minor alterations in the draft they had proposed, these guidelines had been issued.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: May I know whether after these guidelines had been introduced, the Minister has seen any film to ascertain the effect of these guidelines? The words used in the guidelines are so vague that they are not going to affect the violence in the films and it is continuing. Therefore, I would like to know if the Minister has personal experience in this regard so far as the effectiveness of the guidelines is concerned? Secondly, if the guidelines are not being effective, will Government consider taking over the distribution system so that such films are not being produced because it is affecting the morale of the public?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: The hon. member has made a very valid point, though I would say that it would not

be possible for me to see a few films and decide just on that basis. What has been done is, at the initiative of the Censor Board itself, the Institute of Mass Communication has been requested to undertake a systematic survey of the impact that the changed guidelines have had and the response of the audiences to the changes.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: My second question has not been answered, whether Government will take over the distribution system if the guidelines are not being effective?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: It does not arise from this question on censorship.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In his enthusiasm for preserving the culture and samskriti, is it a fact that in one of the guidelines it has been stated that when swimming scenes are to be shown, the censors must see to it that women are not clad in a manner which according to the guidelines would be objectionable?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: In the statement that I had laid on the Table of the House, the hon. member would see that there is no specific reference of this kind except saying:

“visuals or words contemptuous of racial, religious or other groups are not presented;

human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity.”

This is the guideline that has been issued.

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि कुछ गाइडलाइन्स 1978 में ईशू की गई थी, लेकिन भर्ज बढ़ता गया, ज्यों ज्यों दबा की। ज्यों ज्यों मंत्री महोदय गाइडलाइन्स ईशू करने जा रहे हैं, त्यों त्यों फिल्मों के जरिये अपराधी मनोवृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है और अपराध भी बढ़ते जा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे चिन्ता की बात यह है कि मंत्री जी के रहते हुए सत्यम् तिवरम् सुन्दरम् जैसी फिल्में चल रही हैं। गाइडलाइन्स भी ईशू हो रही हैं और उस

पर भी ऐसी फिल्में फार एवस्ट लिख कर चलाई जा रही हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालने की कोशिश करेंगे कि सेंसर बोर्ड की तरफ से ऐसी फिल्मों के दिखाये जाने पर रोक लग सके ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण आठवाणी : मैंने पहले बताया था कि यदि ऐसी कोई फिल्म प्रदर्शित हुई है जो आपत्तीक है, तो ऐसी फिल्मों को रोकने के लिये निर्देश दिये गये हैं। सेंसर बोर्ड फिल्मों के स्लेबन में काफी सावधानी बरतता है और जहाँ कोई गलती होती है उस को दुरुस्त करा देता है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

POWER SHORTAGE IN THE STATES

*21. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned “5-day power cut for industries in Maharashtra” published in the *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi edition) of 17th June, 1979;

(b) whether such power shortage has also effected domestic and industrial units in the other States and Union Territories in the country.

(c) what is the State-wise requirement of power and the availability thereof; and

(d) what measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken to ensure adequate supply to all the States and the Union Territories in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Government is aware of this news item.

Maharashtra State Electricity Board notified the power cuts with effect from 17th June, 1979 when hydel generation had to be reduced drastically as a result of depletion of hydro reservoirs due to delay in monsoons. These cuts were withdrawn partly and restrictions relaxed in stages with effect from 22nd June, 79, even though

the total of hydel and thermal generation remained practically at the same level as at which the restriction had been introduced.

(b) Power supply position in the country, by and large, is satisfactory. However, some power shortages are being experienced in the State/Union Territories of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Nagaland. Even in these States/Union Territories while domestic units are generally not affected, endeavours are made to supply power to essential consumers and industries, according to graded system of priorities for such consumers.

(c) A statement showing the State/system-wise anticipated energy requirements, anticipated energy sup-

ply and shortages for the month of July, 1979, is enclosed.

(d) A number of steps have been taken to improve power availability in the country. These measures include:

(i) addition of about 18500 MW of new generating capacity during the period 1978-83, of which about 3000 MW has already been commissioned during 1978-79.

(ii) maximising generation from the existing installed capacity.

(iii) integrated operation of various power systems for optimising hydro-thermal mix.

(iv) transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas etc.

(v) Monitoring of coal stocks at thermal power stations and ensuring availability of coal.

Statement

State/system-wise anticipated power supply position for the month of July, 1979

Region/State System	Anticipated requirement Gwh/day	Anticipated supply Gwh/day	Shortage (-) Surplus (+)
1	2	3	4
NORTHERN REGION			
Haryana	9 35	9 35	..
Himachal Pradesh (including BSJ)	0 80	0 80	..
Jammu and Kashmir	2 09	2 09	..
Punjab	19 00	18 15	(-) 0 85
Rajasthan	10 40	10 40	.
Uttar Pradesh	30 55	27 36	(-) 3 19
Delhi	7 75	7 75	..
Chandigarh	0 61	0 61	..
Nangal Fertilizer	2 35	2 35	..
TOTAL	82 90	78 86	(-) 4 04

	1	2	3	4
WESTERN REGION				
Gujarat		20·61	20 61	..
Madhya Pradesh		15 29	13 23	(—)2 06
Maharashtra		49 77	41 32	(—)8 45
Goa		0·90	0 75	(—)0 15
TOTAL		86 57	75 91	(—)10 66
SOUTHERN REGION				
Andhra Pradesh		16·22	16·22	..
Karnataka		21 49	18 67	(—)2 82
Kerala		8·26	8 26	..
Tamil Nadu		31·08	31 08	..
Pondicherry		0·40	0 40	..
TOTAL		77 45	74 63	(—)2 82
EASTERN REGION				
Bihar		9 20	8 39	(—)0·90
West Bengal		17·10	15 70	(—)1 40
D. V. C.		14 00	11 50	(—)2 50
Orissa		9 10	9 10	
TOTAL		49 40	44 60	(—)4 80
NORTH-EASTERN REGION				
		3 52	2 74	(—)0 78
ALL INDIA		299·84	276 74	(—)23 10

एलकोहल-मिश्रित पेट्रोल का उपयोग

29. श्री सुप्यजय प्रसाद :

श्री पी० राजगोपाल नायडू :

1981 पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मछलिवेध के उत्तरोगत लागू किये जाने के फलस्वरूप कीनी मिलों में उत्पादित एल्कोहल की माँग में गिरावट की संभावना को देखते हुए मोटर गाड़ियों में एल्कोहल मिश्रित पेट्रोल के उपयोग का प्रयोग किया जायेगा तथा ऐसे मिश्रण का सर्वोत्तम फार्मुला तैयार कर लिये जाने के पश्चात् एल्कोहल मिश्रित पेट्रोल पम्पों पर कब तक मिलना शुरू हो जायेगा; और

(ख) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पेट्रोलियम से बने अन्य ईंधन तैयार जैसे एल्कोहल मिश्रित पेशाबन के साथ उक्त मिश्रण के उपयोग का भी प्रयोग किया गया तथा उस प्रयोग के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती मन्वन बहुगुणा) : (क) इस मन्त्रालय ने मोटर स्प्रेट (पेट्रोल) के साथ मिश्रण कर एल्कोहल के ईंधन के रूप में प्रयोग की जाच करने के लिये एक अन्तर विभागीय समिति की स्थापना की है। समिति की कई बैठकें हो चुकी हैं और समिति की रिपोर्ट शीघ्र प्राप्ति होने की आशा है। समिति का रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत होने पर एल्कोहल की पेट्रोल के साथ मिश्रण की योजना बनाई जायेगी।

(ख) हमारे देश में इस समय पावरीन का बिपणन नहीं होता अतः एल्कोहल पावरीन ब्लेट तयार करने हेतु विचार नहीं किया गया है।

Treatment of Shri Satyajit Ray at Cannes International Film Festival

*31 SHRI S S SOMANI

SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how far it is a fact that the eminent Film Star Shri Satyajit Ray had been insulted by the authorities of the Cannes International Film Festival and he resigned from the jury in protest; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). According to the information available with the Government, Shri Satyajit Ray was offered jurorship for the Cannes International Film Festival, 1979 by the festival authorities, direct. He was offered air fare and hospitality for himself and only hospitality for his wife. Shri Satyajit Ray accepted these terms. In due course, he received air ticket of economy class. He wrote back to the festival authorities that all major festivals offered first-class to jurors and their wives, and as a protest against the discriminatory treatment meted out to him, he resigned from the jurorship. Although the festival authorities subsequently offered him 1st class air passage, he declined to accept the offer.

Import of Scientific Equipment for Load Despatch Centres

*32 SHRI K RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inordinate delay in getting the needed scientific equipment for the Load Despatch Centres has defeated the purpose for which they have been set up;

(b) whether calling for short tenders would not help Government in getting the equipment expeditiously; and

(c) if so, when is this likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The procurement of equipment for the Regional Load Despatch Centres is being financed by the IDA. The equipment for Regional Load Despatch Centres are of an

extremely sophisticated nature involving telemetry, data processing equipment, system diagram board, load frequency control equipment and other ancillary equipment. As these were being installed in the country almost for the first time and required a high degree of expertise, it has taken some time for the Central Electricity Authority, with the assistance of expert consultants to frame the specifications which have been approved by the IDA. The procurement of equipment for these regional load despatch centres has to be done on the basis of global tenders in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the World Bank. The approval of the IDA has been received in respect of the recommendations for the placement of orders for Northern Regional Electricity Board which will now need necessary approvals in the government. The recommendations of the CEA in respect of equipment for the Western Regional Electricity Board and Eastern Regional Electricity Board have been sent to IDA for approval.

As a first step towards establishment of regional load despatch centres, interim load despatch centres have been established in the various regions. The interim regional load despatch centres have assisted in the operation of power systems on a regional basis with consequent benefits such as maintaining common spinning reserve, preparation of maintenance schedule for generation units and trunk transmission lines on a regional basis. The interim load despatch centres have helped in providing emergency assistance and in the sharing of surplus power in the region. In the Southern Region a permanent Regional Load Despatch Centre has been established with modern telemetry equipment under the IDA Credit. Thus, integrated operation of regional systems is already existing and further equipment to be financed under IDA would add to the sophistication and efficiency of the operations.

(c) Does not arise.

Removal of Dr. G. Ramaswamy from service

*33 SHRI K MALLANNA
SHRI SHANKERSINHJI
VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr G Ramaswamy, Member of Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has been recently removed from service; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It came to the notice of the Government that while camping at London, Dr G Ramaswamy, Member (Offshore), Oil and Natural Gas Commission addressed a letter to a foreign government with which he enclosed a copy of the letter written by him to the Chairman of Multinational Oil Company. In the letter Dr Ramaswamy adversely commented on the performance of the World Bank in the matter of financing exploration risk ventures of oil importing developing countries. In particular, he commented that regarding exploration risk financing, the application of the policy of the World Bank is pursued wrongly. As an instance, he asked why the World Bank is so keen to take up a project in India for offshore exploration in which other Multinational Companies have shown interest. Dr. Ramaswamy thus worked against the flow of World Bank assistance to India in the field of oil and gas resources and directly violated the policy of the Government of India of which policy he as a member of the ONGC was fully aware at the relevant time. This correspondence with a foreign multinational oil company and a foreign government was made without the knowledge or authorisation of the ONGC or of the Government on such

a matter of high policy on which Government have already taken decisions, constitutes an act prejudicial to the interests of the ONGC and of the country and grave misconduct on his part. Dr. Ramaswamy's appointment as a Member of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was thereupon terminated and he was removed from the office of Member ONGC on account of his failure to carry out his duties satisfactorily in terms of the proviso to Section 5(1) of the ONGC Act, 1959 read with Rule 7(b) of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Rules, 1960.

Price of Petrol and Petroleum Products

*34. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how much price of petrol and petroleum products has been increased in the last two years;

(b) whether Government propose to make any further price increase in the aforesaid products; and

(c) what will be the financial implications if no further price increase is made?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. The increases have been due to revision of excise duties.

(b) Various proposals are under consideration of the Government to meet the situation arising out of the recent decisions of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to increase the prices of imported crude oil and the consequent increases in the prices of deficit imported petroleum products.

(c) According to current estimates of crude oil and products during 1979-80, the extra burden on the oil industry as a result of the OPEC decisions, as on date would be about Rs. 1200 crores compared to the rates as on 31st December, 1978 for the import of same quantities.

Statement

Basic Ceiling Selling Prices (Ex-storage Bombay)

Product	Unit	Price w.c.f.	Price w.c.f.	Extent of	Price w.c.f.	Extent of	Price w.c.f.	Extent of
		1-12-75	1-3-78	increase	1-3-79	increase/ decrease	17-3-79	increase
A.T.F.	KL]	1267.13	1286.30	19.17	1376.85	99.55	..	..
MS-83	KL]	2944.88	3050.38	105.50	3538.07	487.69	..	..
H.S.D.O.	KL]	1094.89	1113.50	19.01	1208.70	94.80	..	..
S.K.O.	KL]	1084.24	1103.41	19.17	1193.98	90.57	..	..
L.D.O.	KL	879.64	886.97	7.33	807.17	[(—) 79.80*	886.97	79.80
F.O.	KL]	883.07	889.06	5.99	..	..	..	..
Bitumen (Pkd)	MT]	951.91	960.91	9.00	..	..	..	..
L.P.G.	MT]	1482.65	1495.15	12.50	1632.65	137.50	..	..

* Price was Decreased

Views Expressed by Lt. Gen. Gill on Sensitive Issue of a Political Nature

*35. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Lt. Gen. Gill, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Western Command, has written in news-paper expressing highly objectionable political views which are contradictory even to our Government's policy,

(b) the details thereof and reaction thereto,

(c) whether this is permissible;

(d) if not, what action the Government has taken against this official;

(e) whether in this connection a write-up appeared in New Age (Weekly) dated June 3, 1979 captioned "Ex-Major Exposes—Double Standards about Lt. Gen Gill" has been brought to the notice of the Government; and

(f) if so, reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). Government were disturbed to find confirmation that Lt. Gen. Gill did write this letter which was not only violation of prescribed Conduct Rules for serving officers of the Army, but also an instance for impropriety as well as indiscretion not expected from a General Officer. Ordinarily, Government would have taken a serious notice of such misconduct. However, in the present case, since the General Officer himself realised his mistake and expressed regret for his action and was due to retire from service in the next few days, it was decided to convey severe displeasure of the Government, which has since been conveyed to Lt. Gen. I. S. Gill.

(e) and (f). Government have seen the Press reports. The case of the officer mentioned in the report is different in circumstances from that of Lt. Gen. I. S. Gill. The officer mentioned in the report was tried by Court Martial under the Army Act for (a) making improper aspersions and insinuations against higher authorities; and (b) omitting to tender evidence when directed to do so

Extraction of L.P.G. from Bombay High

*36. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) progress achieved so far with regard to extraction of LPG from Bombay High;

(b) whether Government have examined that the extraction of LPG, a substitute of Kerosene, will save foreign exchange which is at present being spent on the import of the item; and

(c) if so, assessment by Government of total quantity of LPG to be extracted and foreign exchange to be saved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The process design for the Gas Fractionation Plant to produce LPG has been completed. The purchase of equipment and the site construction work at Uran (Maharashtra) are in progress. The Gas Fractionation Plant is planned to be completed in May 1980.

(b) While taking a decision about the capacity of the Gas Fractionation Plant, etc., in 1978, this aspect was also examined.

(c) By processing a mixture of associated and free gas (50:50) at the rate of 4 million cubic metres per day, the LPG recoverable would be about 1,73,670 tonnes per annum. This could help avoid import of about 2 lakhs

tonnes of Kerosene value at about Rs. 50 crores in foreign exchange at pre-July, 1979 prices.

Violation of Indian Territory by Pakistan

*38. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA. Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many times Pakistan has violated Indian Territory after February, 1979; and

(b) action being taken by Government of India in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) During the period 1st March, 1979 to 2nd July, 1979, there have been 5 intrusions of a minor nature and of no particular significance and 19 firing incidents, by Pakistani forces. This excludes intrusions by civilians. There were also 3 instances of air-space violation by Pakistani aircraft.

(b) Such incidents, which are not uncommon, are sought to be resolved at local levels through Flag Meetings between Sector Commanders. Air-Space violations are taken up through diplomatic channels.

Supply of Pig iron to Agra region

*39. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether supply of pig iron for Agra region has been halved since the beginning of this year, thereby seriously affecting the production of the foundry industry, which is the second largest in the country and earner of foreign exchange; and

(b) have similar cuts been imposed in other regions; if not, why Agra alone has been singled out for such curtailments?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Supply of pig iron during the current year has been below the planned level mainly on account of fall in production due to difficulties in availability of coal and power leading to shut down of some of the blast furnaces at Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants. However, taking into account the overall availability of pig iron for sale, despatches to Agra region during the period January—June 1979 compared well with the other regions. As against the demand of 72,000 tonnes, 42,900 tonnes were despatched to Agra region, which works out 59 per cent, which is better than many other regions.

Commercial advertisements over A I R. and T.V.

*40. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for restricting and rejecting commercial advertisements over All India Radio and Television from 1st of May, 1979 onwards;

(b) the extent of loss of revenues to the Government on this score;

(c) whether there is no proposal to have a separate channel for commercials over the Television; and

(d) whether this would be implemented shortly so that commercial advertisements do not get depleted?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Neither AIR nor Doordarshan has restricted commercial advertisements from 1st May, 1979. Doordarshan, however, has issued a circular to advertising agencies on 9th May, 1979 proposing certain ceilings on the time which could be booked by an advertising agency with each programme and imposing a limitation on the duration of each spot advertisement, with effect from 1st

January 1980. The objective is to distribute the limited time available among advertisers/agencies as equitably as possible.

(b) The proposals of Doordarshan will not affect the present level of revenue from commercials.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Coal accumulation at Pit Heads

201. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a heavy coal accumulation at pit heads;

(b) if so, what is the quantity of coal at pit heads during the last three months;

(c) whether it is a fact that the coal has not been supplied to the small industry units during the last six months resulting in low production;

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(e) what remedial steps are being taken to expedite the supply of coal to small units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The pit head stocks were of the order of the 14.75 million tonnes at the end of 1978-79. The provisional stock position during the last three months were as under:

As on 1-5-79	..	14.34 million tonnes
As on 1-6-79	.	13.57 million tonnes
As on 1-7-79	.	12.25 million tonnes

(c) and (d). There were some reports about shortage of coal with small consumers which are given

lower priority for movement of coal by rail.

(e) The present level of production and the pit head stocks are adequate to meet the requirements of the small units. Close coordination is maintained with the Railways for improvement in wagon supply. The coal companies are making road releases to the sponsored consumers (on request) to make up the shortfall in rail despatches.

Restriction on use of high speed diesel oil in West Bengal

202. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any restrictions have been placed by Government on the use of High Speed Diesel Oil by the captive power plants installed by the private industries in West Bengal;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor and for how long;

(c) whether this has caused considerable hardship to these industries and considerably affected their production; and

(d) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to provide necessary relief to them in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir. However, in view of very high growth rate of consumption of diesel oil and other petroleum products, use of diesel oil for power generation is being allowed within the constraints of overall availability and subject to priorities indicated by the State Government. This had to be done in view of increasingly difficult availability of petroleum products in the international market and rising cost of the same.

(b) Already covered in the reply to part (a).

(c) No information is available with the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals

and Fertilizers. Since April, 79, oil industry supplied diesel oil to the extent possible for captive powers generating units to industries who were issued permits by the West Bengal Government.

(d) Does not arise in view of replies given above.

झररेली चम्बर ग्राफ कामर्स द्वारा अन्वेषण

203. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या झररेली चम्बर ग्राफ कामर्स, झररेली से दिनांक 16 मई, 1979 का एक अन्वेषण प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें लालबदांग गांव में सूक्ष्म तरे और टेलीविजन टावर स्थापित करने का अनुरोध किया गया है, जिसने सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र को टेलीविजन सम्बन्धी सुविधायें उपलब्ध की जा सकें,

(ख) यदि हा, तो हम म की गई मांगों का स्वरूप क्या है; और

(ग) सौराष्ट्र को टेलीविजन सम्बन्धी सुविधायें प्रदान करने की मांग अब और कैसे स्वीकार की जायेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लालकृष्ण ब्राह्मणी) :
(क) और (ख) . झररेली में दूरदर्शन रिसेंटर स्थापित करने के लिये झररेली चम्बर ग्राफ कामर्स ने दिनांक 16 मई, 1979 का एक अन्वेषण प्राप्त हुआ था जिसमें बम्बई दूरदर्शन सेवा का माइक्रोवेव सबध के माध्यम से सौराष्ट्र और कच्छ क्षेत्र में विस्तार किया जा सके।

(ग) वित्त मन्त्रालय की कमी और दूरदर्शन के विस्तार के लिए दी गई अल्प प्राथमिकता के कारण बालू पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) में सौराष्ट्र में झररेली में दूरदर्शन रिसेंटर स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Formulation of a "Rolling Plan" by O.N.G.C.

204 SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has formulated a "Rolling Plan" for conducting oil and natural gas explorations in Tripura during the next five years; and

(b) if so, the details of the rolling plan, its out-lay and the areas proposed to be covered thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA). (a) Yes, Sir. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has formulated a Rolling Plan for the 5 years (1978-79 to 1982-83) for oil exploration in both onland and offshore areas of the country. Tripura area is included in the onland part.

(b) In April 1978 when the Rolling Plan for 5 years commenced, ONGC was drilling three wells in Tripura area, viz Baramura-2, Baramura-3 and Baramura-4. Two more wells were spudded during this year, one at Gajaha-1 on 20-11-1978 and the other BRM-1 at Baramura structure on 11-1-1979. One more well on Roshia structure is likely to be spudded during the year 1979-80.

The Rolling Plan envisages deployment of 3 geological field parties in the year 1978-79 and 4 geological field parties each year from the year 1979-80 in Tripura-Cachar-Mizoram area. One experimental seismic party will also be deployed throughout the Five Year Plan period.

18 wells are to be drilled during the Five Year Plan period in Tripura with a metrage of 47,000. Out of these 18 wells, 3 wells have been completed in 1979-80, viz. Baramura-2, Baramura-3 and Baramura 4. The latter two have not discovered any commercial hydrocarbons and the Barmura 2 is under testing. The total tentative financial outlay for the surveys and exploratory drilling during the 5 year Plan period in Tripura is about Rs 46 crores.

About 9 firm locations have been released for drilling in Tripura area during the Plan period on the Baramura, Roshia, Batchia, Tulamura, Atharmura and Tichna structures. These locations however, will have to be reviewed depending upon the results obtained from the wells which are being drilled at present.

Stone Cancer Afflicting Taj Mahal

205 SHRI G S TOHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a newspaper report that appeared in the *Times of India* of June 8, 1979 that the Stone Cancer afflicting Taj Mahal is showing sure signs of proliferation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) It was stated, in the Press Report that the stone cancer afflicting Taj Mahal is showing some signs of proliferation and that recent findings are clear on the existing level of pollution caused by the local foundries, railway shunting yard and the thermal power stations to the Taj Mahal. Government are keenly aware of the possible danger posed to the Taj Mahal by gaseous pollutants emitted by the industrial units, power plants and Railway marshalling yard in and around Agra.

Government had appointed a Committee of Experts to go into the likely impact on the Taj of the Mathura Refinery, and guide the Refinery project authorities in planning and implementing effective pollution control measures. The report of the Committee has already been placed before the House. Apart from a number of anti pollution measures to be adopted by the Mathura Refinery, the Committee has also made certain recommendations such as relocation of certain industries presently located in Agra, phasing out the thermal power plants, replacement of coal fired locomotives by diesel locomotives in the marshalling yard etc at Agra. Government's decision on the Report of

the Committee is expected to be taken shortly.

The Government are determined to do all in their power to protect this great monument from suffering any damage due to industrial pollution, irrespective of the cost entailed.

Irregularities with regard to distribution of Steel by Stockyards

206 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether some irregularities with regard to distribution of steel by the Stockyards at various places including one at Bhopal during last one year were brought to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Instructions to Ministries to curtail consumption of Petrol

207 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions to curtail the consumption of petrol in the Ministries; and

(b) if so, monthly consumption of petrol in the various Ministries of the Central Government during Jan.-March and April-June, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requisite information is being collected from the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Memo. by CIV Canteen Employees Union, Ahmadnagar

208. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the CIV Civilian Employees' Union, Ahmadnagar (Maharashtra) in November, 1977 and March, 1979 demanding the revision of pay scales of clerical cadre by drawing attention of Government to the anomaly in pay fixation in Third Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the exact demands made in the memorandum; and

(c) what action Government have taken so far or propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Although these memoranda have not been received by the Government, the Union has been representing to the Controller of Inspection (Vehicles), Ahmednagar as well as the Director General of Inspection about some anomalies in the scales of pay of clerical cadres which are based on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. The matter also figured in the last meeting of the JCM III of the DGI held in May, 1979. Since the problem is not peculiar to the Directorate General of Inspection and relates to other Departments of the Government as well, the Union and the staff side of the JCM III have been advised by the DGI to take up the matter, if so desired, in the National Council of the JCM.

Setting up of Port Based Steel Plant at Paradip, Orissa

209. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by his Ministry to establish a port based steel plant at Paradip, Orissa;

(b) initiative taken by Government of Orissa so far for early starting of the plant at Paradip;

(c) the main features of the project report and decision taken by the Government of India on the report; and

(d) when the investment decision is likely to be taken by his Ministry on this proposed steel plant?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) As part of the overall development programme for enhancement of the capacity in the steel industry, Government have been considering the feasibility of setting up port based steel plants, one possible site being Paradeep. A study has been commissioned by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) to compute the comparative input costs for the different port locations. Simultaneously, discussions are also being held with interested foreign parties for financial assistance for the setting up of port-based steel plants.

(b) In a recent communication to the Union Minister of Steel and Mines, Chief Minister of Orissa has *inter alia* confirmed the availability of about 11,000 acres of land in Paradeep for the setting up of the steel plant and also drawn attention to the already developed infrastructure in the form of adequate rail, road and port facilities, easy availability of water and power etc. at and around Paradeep

(c) No project report has yet been commissioned.

(d) Any investment decision on the setting up of the second port based steel plant will have to be based on techno-economic considerations and can

be only after these considerations are met to the satisfaction of the Government.

Road joining East and West Kandivli

210. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a new building has been constructed by the Department which blocks the development plan road joining east and west Kandivli (Bombay);

(b) is it a fact that inspite of repeated objections and serious letters from city engineer of Bombay Municipal Corporation the officers refused to take cognisance of the objections; and

(c) if it is true will the Ministry to rectify the situation by cooperating with B.M.C to have a new road by the side of the building?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There are three buildings which are nearing completion on the canal bank in the Kandivli COD, Bombay. The construction of these buildings was administratively approved in 1972, and the actual work started in 1977. No notice was ever received from the Bombay Municipal Corporation prior to the commencement of the construction indicating any proposed development in the area. Further, no provision existed at that time which required that permission from the Corporation authorities for construction of Defence buildings, should be obtained. The local Defence authorities were informed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation in May 1978 regarding the development plans of the Corporation. By this time, the work had progressed considerably.

(c) This issue can be examined in consultation with the B.M.C. for resolving it

हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड में हड़ताल

211. श्री बंधाराम शास्त्र: क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा विस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लि० के कर्मचारियों ने 22 मई, 1979 को अपनी मार्गों के समर्थन में एक दिन की मार्केटिक हड़ताल की थी; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा उसके कर्मचारियों की मार्ग क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में श्री परमाण ऊर्जा, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी और अन्तरिक्ष विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड की मान्यताप्राप्त युनियनो ने अन्य बातों के साथ साथ यह मांग की थी की हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स की बानपुर और लखनऊ फैक्ट्रियों की कर्मचारी युनियनो के कुछ कार्यकर्त्तियों के निरुद्ध नियन्त्रण और बखान्नीगी के आदेश रद्द कर दिये जायें। मान्यताप्राप्त युनियनो से विचार-विमर्श के दौरान हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स के अध्यक्ष ने इन मामलों के पुनरीक्षण की बात मान ली थी और अपना निर्णय 30 मई, 1979 तक देन की कहा था। परन्तु युनियनो ने यह आग्रहवाग्य देने की मांग रखी कि इन मामलों में कोई मरुत मजान दी जाये। चकि प्रबंधकों ने इस पूर्व शर्त को मजूर नहीं किया उम्मीद इन युनियनो ने विचार विमर्शों में अलग होने का एक एक तरफा निर्णय ले लिया और 22 मई 1979 को एक दिन की मार्केटिक हड़ताल कर दी।

उसी बीच संबंधित कर्मचारियों ने यह मामला राज्य कन्सोलिडेशन ताल में माग भेज दिया। अब मामला समझौते के लिए शेष पड़ा है।

Confirmation of Group 'C' Employees

212 SHRI CHANDAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that Group 'C' employees appointed in 1979 and onwards have not so far been declared permanent;

(b) if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) what action has been taken/is being taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the permanent Group 'C' posts against which officials have not been made permanent, together with reasons therefor and the action taken/being taken in this regard, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-45-96/79].

Agreement between Soviet Union and India for supply of Crude

214. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the terms and conditions in brief of the USSR for the supply of Crude to India, during the next three years;

(b) what will be the prices in terms of U.S. Dollars per barrel;

(c) whether the Russian Crude is cheaper than that of O.P.E.C. Member Countries;

(d) if so, to what extent; and

(e) at what price India is purchasing Crude from Russia, as well as that of O.P.E.C. Member Countries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA). (a) A long term agreement between India and the Soviet Union envisages import of a total quantity of 5.5 million tonnes of crude oil from U.S.S.R. during 1977-80, comprising supplies to the extent of 1 million tonnes during 1977 and at the rate of 1.5 million tonnes per annum during the remaining period. Crude Oil contracts covering supplies during each calendar year are, however, negotiated on an annual basis.

(b) to (e). It would not be in the commercial interest of Indian Oil Corporation as also contrary to international practices to disclose further details.

Import of Fertilizers by Foreign Equity holding Companies

215. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of fertilizers and pesticides imported by foreign equity holding companies operating in India;

(b) whether these companies are required to supply half of the imported fertilizers and pesticides to co-operatives on no profit basis for public distribution; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). No Foreign Company is allowed to import Fertilizers.

Information regarding Pesticides is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shortage of Petroleum Products

216. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of petroleum and petroleum products in various parts of the country during the past six months;

(b) if so, furnish details of cities/township, State-wise, where the problem was reported to be acute for quite sometime, and the steps taken to ensure regular supply of petroleum products;

(c) whether Government are considering a proposal to control/rationalise the supply of petrol and other fuel products in short supply; and

(d) if so, details of proposal under consideration/finalised?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The table below indicates the sales of

major petroleum products from January—May, 1979, *vis-a-vis* sales during the same period in 1978:—

(Figures in '000 Tonnes)

Product	January-May		% Variation
	1978	1979	
Motor Spirit (Petrol)	615.4	646.0	5.0
Kerosene	1555.5	1606.8	3.3
High Speed Diesel Oil	3521.7	4027.5	15.4
Light Diesel Oil	521.6	547.8	5.0
Furnace oil	1628.9	1804.3	10.8
Cooking gas	168.6	171.1	1.5

In spite of the fact that the sales of these products during January—May, 1979, have been more than those in the corresponding period of the previous year, in certain parts of the country temporary shortages were experienced during the first half of this year. This was mainly due to the fast rate of growth of the demand for these products particularly diesel and furnace oil, at a time when availability of petroleum products has become increasingly difficult in the international market.

(b) It is not possible to furnish such details with reference to Cities, Towns and States. All efforts are being made to ensure adequate availability of petroleum products at the feeding locations. Close liaison is being maintained with the Railways to ensure improved movement of products. State Level Coordinators from among oil companies have been appointed to maintain close liaison with the State Civil Supply Authorities with a view to ensure equitable distribution of the available products. In addition, District Level Coordinators for each

revenue district or group of districts are also being appointed for similar purpose. The State Governments have been requested to ensure equitable distribution of the products available and to take stern action against anti-social elements indulging in black-marketing and other malpractices.

(c) It is the intention of the Government to bring about an overall reduction in the consumption of petrol. Union Ministries/Departments, as also the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, have been advised to effect a 15 per cent reduction in the consumption of petrol during 1979-80 over that in the year 1978-79. The State Governments have been informed that it may not be possible to supply petroleum products at a level higher than 5 per cent over the sales last year. They have also been requested to evolve regulatory measures to ensure equitable distribution of available products and to lay down inter-sectoral priorities.

(d) Already answered in reply to part (c) above.

Views of Ministry of Health on Advertisement of Refreshing Cola

217 SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) on what date did the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting communicate to the Ministry of Health their views on the query raised by Ministry of Health on the advertisement *vis-a-vis* the Code for Commercial Advertising; and

(b) did AIR on its own delete the phrase 'Refreshing Cola' without getting prior consent from the advertiser on its agency?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI J. T. ADVANI): (a) The decision regarding deletion of the words 'Refreshing Cola' from the advertisement of 'Thums Up' over radio and TV was intimated to the Ministry of Health on 16-12-78.

(b) No, Sir.

Advertisement of 'Refreshing Cola' on T.V.

218. SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) on what date did Doordarshan write to the advertiser or its agency that the T.V. advertisement with 'Refreshing Cola' should be altered or else it will be discontinued; and

(b) on what date did AIR write to the advertiser or its agency that the advertisement with the 'Refreshing Cola' should be altered or else it will be discontinued?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Doordarshan wrote to the advertising agency concerned on 18-12-78 advising it to delete the words 'Refreshing Cola'

from the advertisement of 'Thums Up'. AIR wrote to the same agency on 28-11-78.

Lower Lagyap Hydel Project

219. SHRI CHHATRA BAHADUR CHHETRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been excessive delay in completion of Lower Lagyap Hydel Project; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The Project was due for commissioning on 31-12-1978. Due to uncertain and difficult geological conditions resulting in landslides causing dislocation in communications, the timely execution of the Project has been hampered. However, all the works of the Project on the T.S Water Conductor, the Penstock and the Power House were completed by 21st and 22nd June, 1979, and tests preliminary to commercial operation are in progress.

Silent Valley Project

220. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government had been allowed to proceed with the Silent Valley Project despite the protest of the Department of Science & Technology;

(b) if so, whether the project is likely to affect the ecology of the place;

(c) whether the environmental experts have strongly protested against it; and

(d) if so, the Governments' reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d). Environmental experts have expressed their fears regarding the

adverse impact on the area, in the event of the Project being taken up for execution. After detailed examination by experts, adequate safeguards for protection of the ecology and environment were proposed. The State Government has accepted the recommendations and enacted a special Legislation to ensure that these safeguards are implemented. In the light of these considerations, the Prime Minister has written to the Chief Minister of Kerala indicating that the work on this Project can be commenced.

समाचारपत्रों के परिचालन में वृद्धि

222. श्री बीलत राम सारण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्तमान सरकार के मता में आने के बादगत दो-वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे कौन कौन से दैनिक समाचारपत्र हैं जिन का दैनिक परिचालन डेढ़ गुना अथवा इस से अधिक बढ़ गया है,

(ख) इन समाचारपत्रों द्वारा रखी गई मुद्रण मशीनों का किस्म (टाइप) क्या है और उन की क्षमता क्या है;

(ग) क्या कुछ समाचारपत्रों की मुद्रण क्षमता उन के द्वारा दर्शाए गए परिचालन के आकड़ों में बहुत कम है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो ऐसे समाचारपत्रों के नाम क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कुण्ड लाल शर्मा) : (क) भारत के समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार की कार्यालय में उपलब्ध रिकार्डों के अनुसार देना में 60 दैनिक समाचारपत्र हैं जिन की प्रसार मख्या गत दो वर्षों के दौरान 1½ गुना या इस से अधिक बढ़ गई है। इन के नाम सलग्न विवरण-1 में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) इन 60 समाचारपत्रों में से जिन की प्रसार संख्या 1½ गुना या इस से अधिक बढ़ गई है केवल 19 समाचारपत्रों ने गत 7-8 वर्षों के दौरान मुद्रण यंत्रों के लिये आवेदन किया था। इन के नाम सलग्न विवरण-II में दिए गए हैं। जहाँ तक इन 19 समाचारपत्रों की क्षमता का सम्बन्ध है, इनमें से 17 समाचारपत्रों के पास एक या अधिक तेज गति वाली आयातित गटरी मशीनें हैं जिन की गति प्रति घंटा 30,000 और 60,000 प्रतियों के बीच होने का अनुमान है। इन में से कुछ की मुद्रण क्षमता एक बार में 12 पृष्ठ की है। शेष दो समाचारपत्रों के पास सिलेडर और फ्लैट बेड टाइप के मुद्रणालय हैं जिन की क्षमता प्रति घंटा 3,000 और 4,000 प्रतियों के बीच होने का अनुमान है।

शेष 41 समाचारपत्रों सम्भवतया अपना मुद्रण कार्य प्राइवेट मुद्रणालय के माध्यम से करवाते हैं, इसलिए इन समाचारपत्रों के पास उपलब्ध मुद्रणालयों की किस्म और उन की क्षमता सम्बन्धी सूचना समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार के कार्यालय में उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) जी, नहीं। जहाँ तक परिशिष्ट-2 में उल्लिखित 19 समाचारपत्रों का सम्बन्ध है, उन की मुद्रण क्षमता उन की वर्तमान वृद्धि प्रसार मख्या की पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त होने की उम्मीद है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण—I

क्रम सं०	समाचारपत्रों के नाम, उनकी भाषा और प्रकाशन स्थान	प्रसार संख्या		
		1976	1977	1978
	I			2
आंध्र प्रदेश				
1.	आंध्र ज्योति, तेलुगु, निजयवाडा	34,440	45,265	54,263
2.	हृषीकेश, उर्दू, हेदराबाद	1,645	3,023	2,900
असम				
3.	नूतन असमिया, असमी, गोहाटी	1,620	2,401	2,978
गुजरात				
4.	गुजरात समाचार, गुजराती, सुरत	8,943	10,673	16,157

1	2		
कर्नाटक			
5. दैचूर प्रधा, कन्नड, हुबली	4,739	5,445	7,042
6. नागरिक, कन्नड, गन्न	1,560	1,684	22,437
7. नेताजी, कन्नड, हुबली	6,091	8,035	9,427
8. संयुक्त भारत, कन्नड, बगलौर	1,000	1,500	1,600
9. कर्नाटक मलयाली, मलयालम बगलौर	1,861	1,740	4,513
10. कोमालैड, मन्नायम, बगलौर	978	975	1,728
केरल			
11. देशाभिमानि, मलयालम, कोचीन	14,311	27,742	20,553
12. दिनव्रत, मलयालम, पानपाट	1,809	1,950	5,400
13. कर्म, भाषणम मन्नायम, कोट्टायम	2,282	एन एस	14,749
14. जिदाबाद मन्नायम काट्टायम	1,000	1,000	1,500
मध्य प्रदेश			
15. नवभाग्य हिन्दी, ग्वाँवर	4,082	3,191	8,735
16. गमय, हिन्दी, गहडोल	1,825	5,524	6,616
17. स्वदेश, हिन्दी इन्दौर	4,714	12,328	9,362
18. स्वदेश, हिन्दी खानपुर	1,924	4,085	3,873
19. युग धर्म, हिन्दी, खानपुर	4,077	3,491	7,971
20. दैनिक मध्य प्रदेश, हिन्दी, ग्वाँवर	2,048	2,060	3,668
मराठवाडा			
21. रेखा सन्ध्या दैनिक, हिन्दी नागपुर	2,000	2,066	5,062
22. अजिथा, मराठी, श्रीरगाबाद	4,952	6,743	9,145
23. लोक मन, मराठी नागपुर	23,912	32,294	38,094
24. लोक विजय, मराठी, श्रीरगाबाद	1,918	1,744	3,068
25. मानूसमि, मराठी, अकोला	7,447	9,852	12,263
26. प्रभान, मराठी, पूना	3,824	5,408	6,903
27. समाज, मराठी, कोल्हापुर	2,381	3,257	5,429
28. सत्यवादी, मराठी, कोल्हापुर	5,820	6,673	9,119
29. नरुण भारत, मराठी, पूना	10,298	52,225	57,700
उडीसा			
30. प्रजातन्त्र, उडिया, कटक	18,087	28,606	21,867
पंजाब			
31. पंजाब केसरी, हिन्दी, जलधर	67,969	1,00,810	1,25,615
32. अमीत, पंजाब, जलधर	28,583	39,053	46,157
33. अकाली पत्रिका, पंजाबी, जलधर	19,593	28,144	30,290

	1	2	
राजस्थान			
34. दैनिक तेज, हिन्दी, श्रीगंगानगर	3,715	5,083	6,582
35. गंगानगर, पत्रिका, हिन्दी, गंगानगर	3,950	5,100	6,645
36. जय राजस्थान, हिन्दी, उदयपुर	4,335	6,658	7,239
37. जलते दीप, हिन्दी जोधपुर	7,312	4,362	12,562
38. जगगण, हिन्दी, जोधपुर	5,000	7,833	11,668
39. राजस्थान, पत्रिका, हिन्दी, जयपुर	47,251	69,815	74,882
तमिलनाडु			
40. झलाय मोसार्ई, तमिल, मन्नम	12,014	32,487	29,502
41. मुरासोली, तमिल, मद्रास	29,340	52,997	44,445
42. बेल्कोर, मलई, मुरासु, तमिल, बेल्कोर	1,758	5,215	4,310
त्रिपुरा			
43. त्रिपुरा वपण, बंगला, अगदरना त्रिपुरा	1,932	2,415	5,179
उत्तर प्रदेश			
44. ग्राम दूत, हिन्दी, बस्ती	3,147	10,628	15,450
45. माहाराष्ट्र, हिन्दी, मेरठ	4,016	एन एन	31,288
46. मेरठ समाचार, हिन्दी, मेरठ	1,200	2,238	2,754
47. नव समाचार, पत्रिका, हिन्दी अलीगढ़	350	1,200	1,200
48. राष्ट्र सेवा, हिन्दी, मेरठ	1,250	2,500	2,500
49. उजाला, हिन्दी, आगरा	694	912	1,826
पश्चिम बंगाल			
50. बिजनेस स्टैंडर्ड, अंग्रेजी, कलकत्ता	8,870	14,250	15,893
51. अग्ररूप लेखा, हिन्दी, कलकत्ता	11,023	14,666	20,641
52. विवरण, बंगला, हावड़ा	1,358	1,435	2,000
53. युगांतर, बंगला, कलकत्ता	1,88,143	2,28,556	2,85,078
54. नवीन प्रभात, पंजाबी, कलकत्ता	8,888	11,237	13,146
दिल्ली			
55. हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स, सायंकान्नीन समाचारपत्र, अंग्रेजी	13,420	22,240	25,537
56. इंडियन एक्सप्रेस, अंग्रेजी	81,060	1,36,919	1,07,599
57. मार्टिनग ईको, अंग्रेजी	2,789	3,540	4,364
58. पब्लिक ओपीनियन ट्रेड (पाट) अनेलेविज एण्ड न्यूज, अंग्रेजी	77	150	एन एच
59. आई पी ए संवाद, हिन्दी	65	100	एन एच
मिजोरम			
60. ज्यूपीटर, मिजो, मिजोरम	16	एन एन	1,250

विषय-II

प्रिंटिंग और कम्पोजिंग मशीनरी वाले समाचारपत्रों की सूची

क्रम संख्या	समाचार पत्र सगठन	विद्यमान प्रिंटिंग मशीनें		कम्पोजिंग मशीनें
		रोटरी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस	ग्रन्थ छोटी प्रिंटिंग मशीनें	
1	2	3	4	5
1	भाद्र प्रिंटर्स लि०, त्रिजयवाड़ा (भाद्र ज्योति के स्वामी)	1	5	—
2	मैसर्स लोक प्रकाशन क० गुजरात समाचार के प्रकाशक	2	—	4
3	मैसर्स समुक्त कर्नाटक, बगलौर (दुबली)	4	4	2
4	मैसर्स देवाभिमानी, कोचीन	2	—	—
5	मैसर्स स्वदेश, इन्दौर	1	3	1
6	मैसर्स अजन्ता दैनिक, श्रीरगाबाद	—	3	1
7	मैसर्स लोकमत, नागपुर	1	—	1
8	मैसर्स मातृमि, अकाना]	1	—	अनुपलब्ध
9	मैसर्स तरुण भारत, पुणे	1	—	1
10	मैसर्स पञ्जाब केसरी, जलन्धर	1	—	3
11	अकाली पत्रिका, जलन्धर	—	1	—
12	मैसर्स राजस्थान पत्रिका, जयपुर	1	—	6
13	मैसर्स अलाई ओसाई, मद्रास	1	—	—
14	मुरासोमी, तमिल, मद्रास	1	2	3
15	मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स लि० नई दिल्ली	10	—	36
16	भारतिय ईको, नई दिल्ली	—	—	—
17	इन्डियन एक्सप्रेस न्यूजपेपर्स (बम्बई) लि०, बम्बई	1	3	17
18	विजनेस स्टैंडर्स, कलकत्ता	2	—	32
19	युगान्धर, कलकत्ता	4	—	25

Steel Quota released to M/s Sekhar Tubes Ltd. Ghaziabad

**223. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the products being manufactured by M/s Sekhar Tubes Limited, Ghaziabad;

(b) how much steel quota is being released by his Ministry to them every year;

(c) details for the quota released for the last three years and how much quantity was utilised by the Company for the manufacture of their products;

(d) whether his Ministry has received complaints that the steel quota is being sold by them in black market, and if so, details thereof and action proposed to be taken in the matter and

(e) if not, what checks his Ministry has over the company that the steel quota released by Government is utilised for bona fide purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) M/s. Sekhar Tubes Ltd. are engaged in the manufacture of Tubes

(b) and (c). As there is no statutory control over iron and steel, no quota is released by this Ministry. However, because of increased demand during the last year and availability being limited, a system of allocation of HR coils and skelp to the tube makers and others was introduced with effect from June 1978 so as to ensure equitable distribution. During June 1978 to June 1979 an allocation of 1850 tonnes of HR coils/skelp was made by Deptt. of Heavy Industry and from June 1978 to March 1979 about 1361 tonnes was supplied to the firm. Sup-

plies made during the last three years were as under—

1976-77	—	Nil
1977-78	—	86 Tonnes
1978-79	—	1872 Tonnes

(Provisional)

(d) An inspection of the unit was conducted by the Regional Iron and Steel Controller, Kanpur in February this year, as a result of which supply of iron and steel material to the party was suspended for a period of three months pending further inquiries in the matter. However, the suspension order has been revoked as the unit was not found guilty of misutilisation of steel.

(e) In order to check misutilisation of steel the operation of Clause 7 of the Iron and Steel (Control) Order has been revived. As mentioned above, the unit was inspected and investigation conducted of the suspected misutilisation of steel. But actually no misutilisation was found to have taken place.

कोहलगांव सुपर तापीय बिजलीघर के बारे में निर्णय

224. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(1) बिहार में ऊर्जा संकट के कारण कितने मरुकारी और गैर-मरुकारी नलकूप और लघु उद्योग एवं मध्यम स्तर के उद्योग बन्द हो गए हैं,

(ख) उन के परिणाम स्वरूप प्रति माह कुल किनता नुकसान हो रहा है,

(ग) क्या इस स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए कोहलगांव सुपर तापीय बिजलीघर के बारे में शीघ्र ही निर्णय करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पा० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) यद्यपि ऊर्जा-संकट के कारण किसी सघ्न अथवा मध्यम उद्योग के बन्द हो जाने को सूचना नहीं मिली है किन्तु बिजली कम उपलब्ध होने के कारण उनके कार्यकरण पर धात्मिक रूप से प्रभाव पड़ा है। इसी प्रकार, राजकीय तथा निजी नलकूपों के लिये भी बिजली की उपलब्धता काफी कम करती पड़ी थी।

(ख) इस प्रकार से बढ़ हो जाने के कारण हुई किसी हानि की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है। बिजली की कम सप्लाई होने के कारण हुई हानियों का मूल्यांकन करना कठिन है क्योंकि बिजली की कम सप्लाई के अलावा अन्य अनेक बातें ऐसी होती हैं जिन का प्रभाव औद्योगिक तथा कृषि उत्पादन पर पड़ता है।

(ग) और (घ) 1983-84 तक की अवधि के लिए बनाए गए विद्युत कार्यक्रम में बिहार राज्य की कई निर्माणाधीन और हाल में स्वीकृत की गई परियोजनाएँ शामिल हैं। इस कार्यक्रम के सफल क्रियान्वयन से नया उगलने योग्य क्षमता के दृष्टतम सम्पूजन में राज्य में बिजली सप्लाई की स्थिति काफी सुधर जाएगी और सभावित मांग इस से पर्याप्त रूप से पूरी हो जाएगी। विद्युत आयोजन एक मनुष्य प्रक्रिया है तथा समय समय पर विद्युत कार्यक्रमों की समीक्षा की जाती है तथा इन्हें आगे बढ़ाया जाता है। विशिष्ट समयावधि के लिए दृष्टतम विद्युत कार्यक्रम बनने में सभी नए स्थानों का ध्यान रखना पड़ता है। कहलगाव में एक बृहत ताप विद्युत केन्द्र स्थापित करने की तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता स्थापित करने के लिए और अनुसंधान करने आवश्यक है। इन प्रतिरिक्त अनुसंधानों के पूरा हो जाने और इस परियोजना की तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता स्थापित हो जाने के बाद ही एक उपयुक्त समयावधि के विद्युत कार्यक्रम में कहलगाव परियोजना का शामिल करने पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

Abolition of Licence Fee for low cost Radios and Transistors

225 SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR

SHRI K A RAJAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state-

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering about the abolition of Licence fee of Rs. 7.50 per year on low cost radios and transistors and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) and (b) The question of licence fee on radio receivers, including low-cost sets, is under consideration.

खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद धनिकों की मजदूरी में वृद्धि

226. श्री राम नरैत कुशावाहा . क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से पूर्व धनिकों की मजदूरी कितनी थी और अब कितनी है, और

(ख) इन में कितने तारोखों में वृद्धि की गई और कितनी वृद्धि हुई ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). कोयला उद्योग में समय समय मजदूरों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी (अन्य लाभों को छोड़ कर) का व्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :—

प्रभावी तारीख	न्यूनतम मजदूरी प्रतिमाह
	₹ 0
15-8-1967	163
31-12-1974	314
1-1-1975	424

मजदूरों के साथ अभी हाल में किए गए एक अवलोकन समझौते के अनुसार एक मजदूर की न्यूनतम मजदूरी 1-1-1979 से ₹ 512 प्रति माह होगी। इस के अलावा 1-1-1979 के पहले मूल्य के नीचे काम करने वाले मजदूरों को 10 प्रतिशत भूमिगत कार्य भत्ता मिलता था। दिनांक 1-1-1979 से यह भत्ता बढ़ा कर मूल मजदूरी से 15 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है।

Implementation of Drugs Price Control Order, 1979

227. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Drug industry has not been ready to implement the Drugs Price Control Order, 1979 so far despite repeated warnings by Government; and

(b) if so, the details and what action is proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Since the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1979 is a statutory order issued under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act 1955, there is no question of industry's readiness or otherwise to implement the order.

(b) No instance of any drug manufacturing company failing to comply with the provisions of the Order has come to the notice of the Government.

देश में विद्युत् संकट

228. श्री सुरेश्वर झा सुवन .

श्री विलीप चक्रवर्ती :

श्री० विजय सख्तल :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश को इस समय गंभीर विद्युत् संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और बिहार एवं पश्चिम बंगाल जैसे राज्यों में विमानों एवं उद्योगपतियों को अपने उत्पादन में भारी हानि उठानी पड़ रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो हम जारे में तत्पक्ष क्या है; और

(ग) समस्या को हल करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन्) : (क) और (ख). देश में विद्युत् उत्पादन क्षमता की उपलब्धता के संबंध में स्थिति कुछ मिला कर सतोषजनक है। तथापि कुछ विद्युत् उत्पादन यूनिटों के एक साथ जबरन बंद हो जाने के कारण, बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल सहित, कुछ राज्यों में समय-समय पर निम्न-निम्न मात्रा में बिजली की कमी महसूस की जा रही है। गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा 1978-79 के पूरे वर्ष में विद्युत् उत्पादन 12 प्रतिशत अधिक रहा है। वर्तमान वर्ष की प्रथम तिमाही के दौरान विद्युत् उत्पादन 5.7 प्रतिशत अधिक हुआ परन्तु यह बृद्धि सम्पूर्ण देश में एक समान नहीं हुई है। उदाहरणार्थ, उत्तरी क्षेत्र में विद्युत् उत्पादन गत वर्ष की प्रथम तिमाही की अपेक्षा 2.15 प्रतिशत कम हुआ।

यद्यपि बिजली की कमी का प्रभाव औद्योगिक तथा कृषि उत्पादन पर पड़ता है परन्तु केवल बिजली की कमी के कारण उद्योग और कृषि को हुई हानि की मात्रा निर्धारित करना संभव नहीं है। कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता, औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध, धन की कमी, इत्यादि सभी कुछ अन्य बातें भी हैं जिन से औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर

प्रभाव पड़ता है। इसी प्रकार कृषि उत्पादन के मामले में, बीजों की उत्तमता, कीटनाशक दवाइयों के इस्तेमाल, उर्वरकों के इस्तेमाल, इत्यादि जैसी अन्य बातों का भी कृषि पर प्रभाव उत्पादन पड़ता है।

(ग) राज्यों में विद्युत् की उपलब्धता में सुधार लाने के लिए कई उपाय किये गये हैं। इन में ये शामिल हैं :—

(i) गत दो वर्षों की अवधि अर्थात् वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 में नई विद्युत् उत्पादन क्षमता में 5,000 मेगावाट तक की वृद्धि का होना।

(ii) वर्तमान प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता से अधिकतम विद्युत् उत्पादन करना,

(iii) विभिन्न विद्युत् प्रणालियों का सर्वोत्तम प्रचालन जिस से विद्युत् का अंतर्राज्यीय अंतरण हो सके;

(iv) अत्यावधि में महसूस होने वाली कमी से राहत पाने के लिए गैस टर्बाइन सेटों का प्रतिष्ठापन।

Caprolactum Project of FACT, Cochin

229. SHRI M N. GOVINDAN NAIR.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the caprolactum project of Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited, Cochin,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) be in negative, the present stage of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The examination of the techno-economic feasibility of the proposal has not yet been completed.

Power for Utilising transmission Capacity of Akashvani, Imphal

230. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the full transmission capacity of the Akashvani, Imphal is rarely used due to constant shortage of power;

(b) if so, the steps already taken and being taken to remove this difficulty;

(c) whether Government are considering to have a generator adequate for the station to meet the shortage; and

(d) if not, the alternative thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) It is not a fact that the 50 Kilo Watt Medium Wave transmitter at Imphal is rarely used on full power, though it is true that on a number of occasions the transmission was adversely affected by power failure.

(b) The matter is being pursued with Department of Electricity, Manipur.

(c) It is impractical and uneconomical to have stand-by generating sets for such high power transmitters.

(d) The Department of Electricity, Manipur is likely to commission a 33 KVA sub-station near the A.I.R. installation. It is hoped that continuous and reliable power supply would be available with the building of this sub-station.

पतरातू तापीय बिजली घर का कार्य न करना

231. श्री ब्रजेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में पतरातू तापीय बिजली घर के सभी एकको से जून के महीने में अचानक काम करना बन्द कर दिया;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं तथा किन्ता नुकसान हुआ; और

(ग) शकिय्य में ऐसी स्थिति न बराने देने के लिए क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रासबन्धन) : (क) और (ख)। पतरातू ताप विद्युत केन्द्र में प्रतिष्ठापित 8 उत्पादन यूनिटों में से, 11 जून, 1979 को 3 यूनिट प्रचालित हो रहे थे और अन्य पांच यूनिट तकनीकी कारणों से विभिन्न तारोंओं से जबरन बन्दी में थे। इस स्टेशन के तीन चालू यूनिट भी, प्रभासी संबंधी यन्त्रबन्दी के कारण, 11-6-79 को बोल्ले समय के लिये बन्द हो गए। इस प्रकार 11-6-79 को कुछ बंटों के लिए इस केन्द्र के सभी यूनिटों का काम बन्द हो गया था।

मशीनों की इस प्रकार की जबरन बन्दी के कारण हुई हानियों का मूल्यांकन कर सकना कठिन है।

(ग) किसी प्रणाली के समेकित प्रचालन में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोक सकना कठिन है। किन्तु राज्य बिजली बोर्ड का प्रणाली अध्ययन कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार ला देगा।

Allotment of steel to Kalinga Compaies

232. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria laid down by the Steel Authority of India Limited for marketing and distribution of steel in the country to the various factories and re-sellers;

(b) the quantity of steel allotted by SAIL to Kalinga Companies and their sister concerns during the period October, 1978 to June, 1979, month-wise; and

(c) whether any extra quantity of steel was allotted to them prior to the increase of prices of steel some-time back and if so, the quantity thereof and the reasons for such allotment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The Steel Authority of India is following the guidelines laid down by the Joint Plant Committee in this regard, as amended/modified from time to time.

(b) Indigenous material supplied to Kalinga Tubes month-wise based on the Inter-Ministerial Committee's allo-

cations during the period October, 1978 to June, 1979, is indicated below:—

Allocations/Despatches of HR Coils to Kalinga Tubes during October 1978 to June 1979

Month	In tonnes)	
	Allocations	Despatches
October, 1978	2595	
November, 1978	2194	
December, 1978	3151	1274
January, 1979	1185	2974
February, 1979	1270	143
March, 1979	1280	1366
April, 1979	973	1333
May, 1979	125	44
June, 1979	1750	1066

In addition to the above, 2542 tonnes of HR coils have been allotted to this party from the imports during the period

(c) The revised prices for steel were given effect to from 6th/7th April, 1979. Due to non-supply/inadequate supply in certain months and the consequent backlogs arising therefrom, in subsequent months, despatches made were higher than the allocations received for the particular month

Resigning from M.R.T.P. Commission by Senior Officials

233 DR. BAPU KALDATE:

SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of senior officials of the M.R.T.P. Commission have resigned; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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) Since the inception of the M.R.T.P. Commission in 1970, one member of the Commission and one officer resigned in 1973, and another member of the Commission and one more officer resigned in 1976 as indicated below:—

(i) One Deputy Director in the Commission resigned on 24th January, 1973 (afternoon) to join the State Planning Institute of Uttar Pradesh

(ii) One member of the Commission resigned on 3rd November, 1973 (forenoon) on health grounds

(iii) One Joint Director in the Commission resigned on 27th April, 1976 (afternoon) to join as a professor of Law in Osmania University.

(iv) One member of the Commission resigned on 28th August, 1976 (afternoon) to join the United Nations Development Fund.

Disruption in Production and Loading of Coal in Fifty Six Collieries

234 SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that production and loading of coal in 56 collieries of the Central Coalfields Limited in Chhota Nagpur region have been disrupted by acute shortage of power and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISIIRA) (a) the production of coal and loading in the collieries of Central Coalfields Ltd in the Chhota Nagpur region has been affected due to short supply of power

(b) The step taken to improve the power supply position are as follows -

(i) Generation of power by the DVC power houses and Bihar State Electricity Board are attempted to be increased,

(ii) The distribution is being further streamlined to ensure steady and uninterrupted supplies of power to essential feeders

(iii) To improve power supply position to coalfields BSEB and DVC are getting power from the power stations of UP and Orissa and

(iv) A close watch is maintained on the power supply position at the appropriate level to coordinate between the different agencies involved to ensure adequate supply of power to collieries

बट्टों द्वारा उपयोग में लाये जाने वाले कोयले के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

235 श्री रामशारी शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भट्टों द्वारा उपयोग में लाये जाने वाले कोयले के मूल्य 1 अप्रैल, 1977 तथा 1 अप्रैल, 1979 को क्या क्या थे,]

(ख) मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने के क्या कारण हैं ,

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान कोयले के उत्पादन में कमी हुई है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो कितनी और इस के क्या कारण हैं

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य सचिव (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र)
(क) और (ख) ईंट भट्टों जिन कोयले का उपयोग कर रहे हैं उस की 1 अप्रैल, 1977 और 1 अप्रैल, 1979 का खान मुहाना कीमतें वही थीं जो नीचे दी गई हैं —

ईंट भट्टों द्वारा प्रयुक्त कोयल की प्रति टन खान मुहाना कीमतें—रायवडी, शूल्क और कर छोड़ कर— 1 अप्रैल, 1977 और 1 अप्रैल, 1979 की स्थिति के अनुसार

	रु०
ग्रेड III ए स्लैब	59 10
ग्रेड III बी स्लैब	50 00
ग्रेड III स्लैब	49 20
बिना ग्रेड का ग्रेड A माउंट एम 0	37 90
ग्रेड जे	73 80 से अधिक नहीं
ग्रेड क	63 10 से अधिक नहीं

(ग) जो नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Development of Surveillance Radar by H.A.L Hyderabad

236 SHRI G M BANATWALLA
Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Hindustan Aeronautics Hyderabad has recently developed an Air Route Surveillance Radar to

monitor International Aircraft flying in the country's air space and at the same time to make sure that domestic aircraft do not swerve from their allotted paths;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) expenditure involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The radar development project was sponsored by the Electronics Commission, mainly for the use of Civil Aviation. The Radar will be capable of locating and detecting aircraft upto a distance of 160 nautical miles.

(c) The development cost is Rs 116.82 lakhs.

Visit of Defence Minister to Bulgaria and Rumania

237. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:
SHRI D AMAT.

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he visited Bulgaria and Rumania recently; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held with them and the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. DPM (Defence) paid an Official visit to Bulgaria and Rumania from 28th May, 1979 to 6th June, 1979 on an invitation from the Defence Ministers of these countries.

(b) This was primarily a goodwill visit during which there was a general and fruitful exchange of views on subjects of mutual interest. A protocol was, however, signed with Bulgaria on Defence Production.

Setting up of Thermal Power Station in Madhya Pradesh

238. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether after completion of the on-going and sanctioned generation projects in Madhya Pradesh there would not be any further projects from which benefits would be available in respect of power generation beyond 1982-83;

(b) has Madhya Pradesh State Government submitted project reports for new projects and if so, how many projects reports for setting up of Thermal Power Station submitted by Madhya Pradesh are pending with Government for sanction and why the same are not being sanctioned even while Madhya Pradesh is in the grip of acute power shortage, which is likely to continue even beyond Sixth Plan; and

(c) project-wise position in respect of project reports submitted by Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Planning for power is a continuing process and the power programme is continuously reviewed to ensure its adequacy to meet the projected demand from time to time, keeping in view the time frame in which the projects can be completed. Presently, among the ongoing and sanctioned projects, the benefits from the Bodhhat H.E. Project (4×125 MW), are expected in the time-frame 1983—88.

(b) and (c). The status of the Project Reports for Thermal Power Stations submitted by the Madhya Pra-

desh Electricity Board to the Central Electricity Authority is indicated below:—

Name of Project	Capacity	Estimated Cost	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1. Bishrampur IPS	2 × 210 MW	Rs. 160.80 crores	Department of Coal have indicated that the quality of coal in this area is of superior quality and should be reserve for users other than Thermal Power Station. Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board have been apprised of the position.
2. Barsinghpur IPS	2 × 210 MW	Rs. 163.10 crores	There are problems of coal linkage for exploiting the full potential of the project in view of the inadequate reserves in the vicinity and the MPEB have been requested to reconsider their proposals. Clarification regarding civil works cooling water facilities and transport of coal has been sought from MIB.
3. Vindhyachal (Singrauli) TPS	2 × 500 MW	Rs. 327.25 crores	Coal linkage for the project is still awaited. Clarifications regarding cooling water system and certain other aspects are awaited from MPEB. It is also necessary to draw up an optimum plan for utilising the vast coal reserves at the Singrauli Coal Fields.

Proposal to have control over I.A.F. Helicopters by Army Headquarters

239. SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES:
Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Army Headquarters have put forward a proposal to control all I.A.F. helicopters;

(b) if so, the basis of such a proposal;

(c) what advantageous operational effects, if any, such a change of control would have; and

(d) what decision has been taken on this said-to-be two years old proposal?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM). (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Drillings for Oil

240. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) the range and extent of exploratory drillings for oil carried out now in various parts of the country and the prospects of discovery of new deposits; and

(b) the present state of drilling operations in Tamil Nadu region particularly in Cauvery basin and the reasons why deeper drilling cannot be resorted to when considerable deposits in that region are available?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) ONGC is presently carrying out exploratory drilling in the States of Gujarat, Assam, Tripura, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh by deploying 32 deep drilling rigs. Besides these on-land areas exploratory drilling is also being carried out in the off-shore areas in the Arabian sea and Palk strait by three drilling rigs. The exploration work both in on-shore and off-shore areas is being undertaken according to geological priorities ascertained by various studies and surveys carried out. The exploratory plans formulated for the five year period starting from 1978-79, envisage directing exploratory efforts not only in the two known oil bearing basins, namely Cambay and Assam-Arakan basins, but also in certain new areas in West Bengal and coastal Andhra Pradesh which are considered to be prospective. In off-shore areas exploration will be extended to east coast and Andaman off-shore. It is proposed to increase progressively the number of rigs and also the number of geo-exploratory survey parties to cover more areas.

It is planned to prove about 115 million tonnes (65 million tonnes from On-shore and 50 million tonnes from Off-shore) of a kinal recoverable re-

serves of oil/gas during the period 1978-79 to 1983-84.

(b) Presently no drilling is proposed in the on-land Cauvery basin area of Tamil Nadu. During 1979-80 field season, it is proposed to deploy 3 seismic parties in Tamil Nadu to carry out systematic surveys of the Ariyalur, Pondicherry, Thanjavur and Ramnad sub-basins, to delineate prospects for testing by exploratory drilling. No evidence of commercial oil deposits has been found in the Tamil Nadu Region of Cauvery Basin so far by ONGC. Only indications of some non-commercial oil had been obtained from the two of the wells drilled in Karaikal area.

दहेज विरोधी और बाल विवाह विरोधी कानून

241. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्वागी
श्री नरेंद्र सिंह :

क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्यें मना बह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे वि

(क) क्या सरकार का इस बात की जानकारी है कि दहेज-विरोधी और बाल-विवाह विरोधी कानून प्रपना लक्ष्य पूरा करने में अमफल रहें हैं

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का देश और समाज के हितार्थ दानों कानूनों को प्रभावी बनाने का विचार है

(ग) यदि हा, तो हम दिना में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शुह मंत्रालय तथा बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्यें मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) (क) जी हा ।

(ख) और (ग) विवाह की न्यूनतम आयु स्त्रियों के मामले में 15 से बढ़ाकर 18 वर्ष और पुरुषों के मामले में 18 से बढ़ाकर 21 वर्ष करने और बाल विवाह अवरोध अधिनियम, 1929 के अधीन अपराधों को अन्वेषण के रीतिगत प्रयोजन के लिए संज्ञेय बनाने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 1978 में बाल विवाह अवरोध अधिनियम, 1929 में संशोधन किया जा चुका है । सरकार दहेज प्रतिषेध अधिनियम, 1961 को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने की दृष्टि से वर्तमान अधिनियम के स्थान पर एक अन्य विधान संसद् में प्रतिबोधित प्रस्तावित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है । इस विधान में अन्य बातों के साथ, अधिनियम के अधीन अपराधों के लिए, जो अन्वेषण के रीतिगत प्रयोजन के लिए संज्ञेय बना दिए जाएँ, बढ़ी हुई

उप प्रश्नान्त संजी तथा रजा संजी (श्री जनजीवन रत्न). (क) : पिछले कुछ समय से छावनी अधिनियम, 1924 में संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विभागधीन था ताकि स्थानीय प्रशासन को और अधिक जनताधिक और साथ ही छावनीयों को नगर-पालिका प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत बनाया जा सके ।

(ख) अधिनियम की धारा 13(3) के वर्तमान प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत प्रथम श्रेणी के छावनी बोर्डों में 8 मनोनीत और 7 निर्वाचित सदस्य होते हैं । लेकिन कार्यकारी अनुदेशों के जारी किए जाने से इस प्रकार के बोर्डों में मनोनीत सदस्यों की संख्या एक मनोनीत स्थान खाली रखकर 7 कर दी गई है । अब ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि सभी श्रेणी के छावनी बोर्डों में मनोनीत तथा निर्वाचित सदस्यों की संख्या बराबर कर दी जाए । प्रथम श्रेणी के बोर्डों में 8 निर्वाचित और 8 मनोनीत सदस्यों को रखने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Soaring price of Coal

246. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that price of coal is soaring high in the market; and

(b) what are the reasons for that and what steps Government propose to take to check the soaring price of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA). (a) and (b). The Government have not increased the pit-head prices of coal since they were last revised on 1st July, 1975. The fixation of retail prices of coal, which depends upon the grade of coal, distance of the consuming centre from the coalfield, mode of transport, wholesalers' and retailers' margin, local taxes and other levies, is done by the State Governments under the Essential Commodities Act. It is, however, possible that some unscrupulous elements might have taken advantage of temporary shortages at certain places and raised the retail prices. These are dealt with according to law by the State Governments.

Placing of Analgin and Paracetamol in different schedule, under D.P.C.O.

247. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which items like Analgin and Paracetamol have been placed under different schedules under D.P.C.O. 1979;

(b) whether both these products are therapeutically similar in nature and are being partly imported and partly manufactured in the country; and

(c) if so, the reasons for placing these drugs under different schedules so as to allow different mark upon them?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1979 provides or selective control on the prices of bulk drugs and formulations and for this purpose three price controlled categories of bulk drugs and formulations have been established. Highly essential and life-saving formulations have been placed under Category-I and Category-II. Other essential formulations have been placed under Category III. It is in accordance with such categorisation that Analgin has been placed under Category II and Paracetamol under Category III.

(b) As per standard international medical references, the use of Analgin is justified in serious or life threatening situations where no alternative anti-pyretic is available or suitable whereas, Paracetamol is recommended for the relief of milder types of pain.

It is not a fact that both these products are partly imported and partly indigenously manufactured. There are

ne imports of Paracetamol. Analgin imports (actual and estimated) are as follows:—

1976-77	130 tones
1977-78	151.8 tones
1978-79	Nil
1979-80	100 tones

(c) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (b) above.

Application regarding Working Group on Petro-chemicals from Government of Maharashtra

248. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have received an application regarding the working group on petro-chemicals from the Government of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal for setting up of Gas based Petro-chemicals Complex. No final decision has yet been taken in this regard.

Work for Thermal Power at Kanti

249. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of thermal power at Kanti in the district of Muzaffarpur has been started; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same and the date from which the work will be started?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Work on building up the infra-structure has started.

(b) Does not arise.

गर्मी कंबेस्ट्रेशन, देहरादून" के कर्मचारियों की प्राप्ति समझना

250. श्री गंगाधर सिंह : क्या उप प्रश्न संज्ञी तथा रक्षा संज्ञी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को भारी कंबेस्ट्रेशन, देहरादून, जोकि पहले पुने में था, के कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों की प्राप्ति समझना की जानकारी है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को प्राप्ति प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं जो इस कालेज के स्तानान्तरण के समय इसके साथ यहाँ प्राये थे ; और

(ग) सरकार सभी कर्मचारियों को प्राप्ति कब तक प्रदान कर देगी ?

उप प्रश्न संज्ञी तथा रक्षा संज्ञी (बी.एन.बी.एन.एच) : (क) से (ग). प्रपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Permission to make Film on Bhutto

251. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether it is fact that Shri I. S. Johar, the noted film Actor and Director, requested Government for permission to make a film on Bhutto; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Shri I. S. Johar in his communication dated the 24th April, 1979 expressed his intention to produce a feature film entitled 'Bhutto Ki Kahani'. While acknowledging receipt of this communication Shri Johar was informed that all productions have to be submitted to Censors for obtaining the Censor Certificate.

Scheme to revise existing system of Steel Distribution

252. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to revise the existing system of steel distribution in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress so far made in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). There is no specific proposal at present to revise the existing system of steel distribution. However, the system is constantly under review and modification are made as and when necessary.

Representation for Location of Projects relating to Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers in Rajasthan

253. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Rajasthan State Government for location of Central sector projects relating to Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers, keeping in view the Central investment grossly inadequate in Rajasthan as compared to other States;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the action being taken by his Ministry to locate projects in Rajasthan as given in (a) above; and

(d) whether some such projects are likely to be located in the near future, and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to

(d). The Government of Rajasthan requested the Central Government to ask the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation (CPC) to open a depot in Rajasthan. Since CPC's proposed depot in Delhi will cater to the needs of all drug manufacturing units in Northern India, the opening of another depot in Rajasthan has not been favoured by them. Government have not received any other proposal from the State Government.

However, a joint sector drug formulation unit is being set up in Rajasthan (in the Vi-wakarma Industrial Estate near Jaipur) by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and Rajasthan Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation.

The working group on Fertilizers set up by the Planning Commission to formulate a programme for development of additional fertilizer capacity during the Sixth Five Year Plan, has recommended consideration of the setting up of a phosphatic fertilizer project at a suitable location in Rajasthan based on the rock phosphate available in Jhamarkotra. The exact location of the project can be fixed up only after a Feasibility Report for the project has been prepared and all relevant techno-economic aspects have been exhaustively analysed.

The State Government have also suggested that a nitrogenous fertilizer plant based on Bombay High gas may be set up in Rajasthan. The suggestion of the State Government would be kept in view at the time of planning additional nitrogenous fertilizer capacity.

इस्पात का आयात

254. श्री वसुधा प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और इतान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे जनवरी, 1978 से 1 जून, 1979 के दौरान इस्पात का आयात किया गया और प्रत्येक देश से कितने लाख टन इस्पात

का प्रायात किया गया तथा इन पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई ,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारत शीघ्र सोवियत संघ के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार वर्ष 1978-79 में सोवियत संघ को पिंग आयरन नहीं भेजा गया है , और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके फलस्वरूप भारत को कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएं प्राप्त नहीं हो रही हैं ?

इस्यार्थ और ज्ञान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कविता मुन्ना) (क) जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और मना-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) वर्ष 1978 के लिए भारत-सोवियत व्यापार योजना के अन्तर्गत दिसम्बर, 1978 तक 200,000 टन (कम से कम 190,000 टन) कच्चा लाहा जहाजों द्वारा भेजा जाना था बाद में आपसी समझौते के द्वारा यह अवधि बढ़कर मार्च, 1979 कर दी गई थी । इसकी तुलना में मार्च, 1979 तक वास्तव में 176,700 टन कच्चे लौ का निर्यात हुआ है । इस प्रकार 13,300 टन कच्चा लाहा भेजना शेष है । इनका कच्चा लाहा बन्दरगाहों पर लदान के लिए उपलब्ध था लेकिन बन्दरगाहों पर जहाजों को खड़ा करने की समस्या और बिलम्ब के कारण माल का शीघ्र लदान नहीं किया जा सका । फिर भी, अप्रैल, 1979 में 1,300 टन कच्चे लोहे का लदान कर दिया गया है और लगभग 12,000 टन शेष कच्चा लोहा अब जहाजों में लादा जा रहा है ।

(ग) सोवियत रूस का कच्चे लोहे की उपयुक्त आपूर्ति के कारण सोवियत रूस से भारत आने वाली किसी भी वस्तु की मांग नहीं बढ़ी है ।

Selling price of Coal in India in comparison to World Price

255 SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the selling price of coal in India is the lowest in the World;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission is against the rise in the price of the mineral; and

(c) whether there has been any wage rise for the coal workers recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):
(a) According to the information 1486 LS-4.

available with the Government the price of coal in India is one of the lowest among the coal producing countries in the world.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Proposal to revise Advertising Policy

256 SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to revise the Advertising policy so as to make it more effective and to better serve the interests of small newspapers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The current Advertising Policy laid down in November 1977 already provides for due consideration and weightage to small and medium newspapers/periodicals in the matter of placing of advertisements. In the Rate Structure also there is a built-in weightage for small and medium newspapers.

On a review of the impact of the policy in November last year, it was noticed that a number of small papers on the DAP's list, which could not meet the minimum requirements of circulation and print areas, had been adversely affected, and consequently relaxations have been introduced for these papers.

Gujarat Government's proposal to Centre for setting up a Power Station in Kutch

257. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of scarcity of power in Kutch and abundance of

lignite resources over there, the State of Gujarat has urged the Centre to set up a lignite based power station in Kutch so as to augment the supply of power there;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that State Government has forwarded project report for setting up a power station based on Kutch lignite to the Central Government for its approval;

(c) if so, whether Central Government's clearance to this project is still awaited; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation has stated that it would be able to supply lignite of the order of 2000 M.T. per day to meet its requirements?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The techno-economic clearance of the revised project report, submitted by Gujarat Electricity Board, for setting up of a 2x60 MW lignite based thermal power station at Panandhrō (Kutch) has been given. It is now under the consideration of Government for investment decision.

(d) Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation have confirmed that they would be in a position to mine the required quantity of lignite for supply to the proposed power station.

Study on Growth of Big Houses

258. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to several studies conducted in the recent period, in spite of MRTP Act and constitution of MRTP Commission, big houses as a whole have grown and are growing, but all through the period lion's share has been claimed by the Birlas; and Tatas have been the close second; and

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

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 Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the study of Prof. S. K. Goyal on "Trends in concentration in India" or another study entitled "Large Industrial Houses: Assets, Turnover and Profit before Tax for the years 1972, 1975 and 1976" published in the Department's journal viz. "Company News and Notes" Vol. XVI No. 11, November 1978 issue. The said studies reveal that the assets of the undertakings under different large houses including Birlas and Tatas have steadily grown over the years.

The increase in the assets should be viewed in the light of the fact that the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 is not aimed at the prevention of the growth of undertakings such but is designed to regulate their expansion in various ways for ensuring that there is no concentration of economic power to the common detriment. The provisions of the Act are being administered in accordance with the guidelines laid down in the Act.

Request of Punjab Government to reduce prices of Steel Products

259. **SHRI BHAGAT RAM:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government has appealed to the Central Government to reduce the prices of steel products as appeared in the "Tribune" (Punjabi) dated 27th May, 1979; and

(b) what is the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Punjab Industries Minister in his letter had *inter alia*

requested Government of India to consider the desirability of withdrawing the recent price increase of iron and steel materials in case of material to be supplied to the small scale sector.

(b) While determining the steel prices, several factors like cost of production, fair return to producers, generation of adequate resources for the modernisation, rehabilitation and development of steel industry to lessen its dependence on budgetary support and the likely impact of the price revision on the general price levels, etc. are taken into account. Thus, there is no scope for withdrawing the recent price increase. The units in the small scale sector are already being supplied steel through the State Small Scale Industries Corporations at a price which is Rs. 40/- per tonne less than the corresponding prices of the main producers' stockyards and the supplies to the Corporations are also being increased progressively.

Representation from contract labourers of Pandaveswar Colliery

260. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister has received a representation dated 18th May, 1979 from the Contract labourers of Pandaveswar Colliery, district Burdwan, West Bengal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The workers had represented about the non-payment of full wages for the work done by them. The matter is being enquired into by the Company. Meanwhile, the contractor's bill has been withheld.

Representation from Hindustan Steel Works Construction Workers' Union

261. SHRI DINEN BHATTA CHARYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation dated 16th May, 1979 from the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Workers' Union; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to settle their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Discussions are in progress with the Union, both bilaterally and in conciliation proceedings by the State Labour Department, for arriving at a settlement.

Installed Power Capacity of States

262. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the installed power capacity of States when planning began in 1957, State-wise; and

(b) what is the position now, State-wise, (excluding the D.V.C. and other Central Government undertakings) where States have got no priority claim?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) The State-wise installed plant capacity as on 1st January 1957 is given in the attached Statement-I.

(b) The position as on 31st March 1979 is given in the attached Statement-II.

Statement-I

STATEMENT SHOWING INSTALLED
PLANT CAPACITY AS ON
1ST JANUARY 1957

(State-wise)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ Union Territories	Installed Plant Capacity in M.W.
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1	2	3
A. States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	131.876
2.	Assam	5.280
3.	Bihar	50.441
4.	Bombay State	757.146
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.875
6.	Kerala	89.777
7.	Madhya Pradesh	82.306
8.	Madras State	249.666
9.	Mysore State	190.464
10.	Orissa	33.772
11.	Punjab	174.463
12.	Rajasthan	43.787
13.	Uttar Pradesh	308.740
14.	West Bengal	538.723
15.	Damodar Valley Corporation	154.000
B. Union Territories		
(a)	Andaman	1.100
(b)	Delhi State	55.191
(c)	Himachal Pradesh	0.512
(d)	Manipur	0.290
(e)	Tripura	0.397
(f)	Pondicherry State	5.845
TOTAL:		2886.141

Statement-I

STATEMENT SHOWING INSTALLED
PLANT CAPACITY AS ON 31ST
MARCH 1979 (Statewise) (Utilities
only)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.Ts.	Total in MW
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1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1620.43
2.	Assam	161.78
3.	Bihar	885.27
4.	Gujarat	2221.01
5.	Haryana	977.73
6.	Himachal Pradesh	111.83
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	171.18
8.	Karnataka	1144.80
9.	Kerala	1011.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1255.02
11.	Maharashtra	3316.30
12.	Manipur	8.20
13.	Meghalaya	131.11
14.	Nagaland	3.68
15.	Orissa	923.12
16.	Punjab	1556.12
17.	Rajasthan	899.80
18.	Sikkim	3.01
19.	Tamil Nadu	2119.00
20.	Tripura	14.06
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3067.76
22.	West Bengal	1510.54
23.	D.V.C.	1421.50
24.	Central Government Undertakings	1856.00*
UNION TERRITORIES		
(a)	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.29
(b)	Arunachal Pradesh	7.29
(c)	Chandigarh	2.90
(d)	Delhi	275.80

1	2	3
(e) Lakshadweep		1.38
(f) Mizoram		3.02
(g) Pondicherry		—
ALL INDIA:		26685.53

NOTE: The Installed Capacity at the jointly owned projects have been shown divided between the partner states as per their theoretical share.

*The Breakup of the Central Government Projects are: Tarapur (Nuclear) 420.00 MW, RAPP (Nuclear) 220.00 MW, Pong (Steam) 10.00 MW, Neyveli (Lignite) 600.00 MW, Chola (Steam) 96.00 MW and Badarpur (Steam) 510.00 MW.

Central Assistance to West Bengal to solve Power crisis in the State

263. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the situation arising out of power crisis in West Bengal has not improved so far;

(b) if so, details about the facts of Central assistance already given and assured to the Government of West Bengal;

(c) facts about the Central aid assistance or advice turned down by the State Government;

(d) reasons attributed to such refusals;

(e) whether the Central Government paid for the four gas turbine generators purchased by the State Government;

(f) whether these gas Turbine generators have been commissioned;

(g) if not, time scheduled programme for this operation; and

(h) the likely power to be generated by these gas turbine generators and the additional cost likely to be incurred?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The power supply in West Bengal has now improved.

(h) About 50 to 60 MW of assistance was arranged by the Central Government from Northern Regional Electricity Board grid and Orissa for supply to West Bengal for more than a month to assist the Government of West Bengal in the matter of power supply.

(c) and (d). Do not arise

(e) and (f). No, Sir.

(g) The present schedule of commissioning, as intimated by the West Bengal Government, is as under:—

1st Unit (Kasba)—mid July, 1979.

2nd Unit (Kasba)—end July, 1979.

3rd Unit (Siliguri)—end July, 1979.

4th Unit (Haldia)—mid. September, 1979.

5th Unit (Haldia)—mid. September, 1979.

(h) It is anticipated that about 250 million units of energy would be generated annually by these gas turbine units. The cost of generation is expected to be about 83.13 paise per unit at the bus bars, which is nearly 4 times the cost of thermal power generation from coal. The cost of oil to be consumed would be approximately 1072 lakhs per annum at current prices.

शुद्धिकृत में इन्डियन इन्ड एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लि० बीरभद्र का उत्पादन

264 श्री सुरेश बिष्णु : क्या पैट्रोसिक्ल रसायन और उर्ध्वरक्त मशीन यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1977 से प्रायः तक इन्डियन इन्ड एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लि०, बीरभद्र (शुद्धिकृत) में कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ और वहाँ उत्पादित मशीनों का मूल्य कितना है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि आजकल यह कारखाना बाटे में चल रहा है जबकि पिछले वर्ष इससे लाभ अर्जित किया था; और

(ग) क्या गत पांच वर्षों के आय-व्यय का ब्यौरा यह सभा पटल पर रखने ।

ईंडोलियम, 'रसायन और उर्वरक' मंत्री (जी हेमचन्द्रा नन्धन बहुगुणा) : (क) जनवरी, 1977 से मार्च 1979 तक की अवधि के लिए आई० डी० पी० एल० वीरभद्र (शुद्धिकोश) के फार्मूलेसनों और बल्क शीपघों का उत्पादन उसकी कीमत के साथ नीचे दिया गया है -

	बल्क शीपघों	गोलियां/कैप्सूल
उत्पादन	519.17 एम०एम०यू०	876.75 मिलियन संख्या
कीमत	317.39 मिलियन ₹०	470.71 ₹०

स्वयं के उपयोग के लिए प्रयोग की गई बल्क शीपघों को छोड़कर बल्क शीपघों की शुद्ध कीमत 626.85 मिलियन रुपये है ।

(ख) जी हां, । अर्थात् अनुमानों के अनुसार आई० डी० पी० एल०, वीरभद्र (शुद्धिकोश) को 1977-78 में 401.92 लाख रुपये के लाभ के बजाए 1978-79 के दौरान 182.74 लाख रुपये की हानि होने की आशा है ।

(ग) इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि० का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन तथा लाभ व हानि खाता नियमित रूप से सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत किया जाता है तथा 1977-78 के लिए प्रतिवेदन 17 मई, 1979 को प्रस्तुत किया गया था । वर्ष 1978-79 का प्रतिवेदन कम्पनी की वार्षिक धाम बंदक तथा बाटों के अन्तिम रूप से तैयार होने के बाद प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा ।

Stories broadcast under National Integration Scheme

285. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state how many stories under National Integration Scheme and under Eradication of Untouchability Act were broadcast since 1977 to April, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): During the period 1977 to April, 1979, All India Radio Stations broadcast over 21,000 spoken-word programmes such as talks, meassages, plays, dialogues, Symposia, stories, etc., on National Integration and 7,700 on Eradication of Untouchability.

Representation for increase in prices of Coal

286. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has informed Government that if the coal industry is not granted the necessary price increase to offset its continued losses, it will lead to further demoralisation in the ranks of workers and officers, affecting adversely the smooth running of the industry;

(b) if so, what are the arguments put forward by the Ministry in support of their contention;

(c) whether Government have considered their view; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) to (d). The question of revision of coal prices and other related matters together with the implications including those referred to in the question, are under consideration of the Government.

News item captioned "C.I.L. claim not true"

267. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government have been drawn to the Financial Express dated the 30th April, 1979 under the heading "CIL claims not true";

(b) if so, whether the Railways have stated that Coal India Limited advertised claims that the stocks at pitheads have been increasing and the allegation that there have not been enough wagons to load the coal are not borne out by facts;

(c) if so, whether the Railway Ministry has admitted that they could not meet the full wagons requirements;

(d) if so, how many wagons had been demanded by the Coal India Limited upto April, 1979 and also upto July, 1979;

(e) how many wagons were made available by the Railways during the above period; and

(f) what was the shortage and how shortage affected the Coal India Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI / JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such intimation has been received. The coal stocks have been increasing between November, 1978 to March, 1979.

(c) The Railways have stated that there was difficulty in meeting the requirements of wagons in some of the coalfields particularly Bengal Bihar on account of the floods of last monsoon

and law and order problems and staff agitations.

(d) and (c). The daily average number of wagons offered for coal loading and the number of wagons loaded during 1978-79 and April, May and June, 1979 are as follows:—

	Wagons demanded	Wagons loaded
1978-79	10273	7555
1979-80		
April, 79	10948	7144
May, 79	10602	6778
June, 79	10714	6840

The wagons made available or loading are more or less of the same order as those loaded.

(f) The shortage during 1978-79 has been of the order of 700 wagons per day compared to the previous years and over 1000 wagons per day as compared to the actual requirements. Part of this shortage was made good by road movement but the pithead stocks with Coal India Ltd. went up from 857 million tonnes in October, 1979 to 13.54 million tonnes in March, 1979. During April and, May, 1978, 4.37 million tonnes of coal were moved by road compared to 3.25 million tonnes during April-May 1978.

Import of crude and Petroleum Products

268. SHRI P. M. SYEED:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will have to import 14.8 million tonnes of crude oil and 4.1 million tonnes of petroleum products this year to meet the rising demands for petroleum products;

(b) if so, what is the total consumption of petroleum products likely to be during the current year;

(c) whether any assessment has been made after State Governments have restricted the use of petroleum in their States;

(d) what is the extra price Government had to pay in comparison to 1978-79 for importing crude oil in 1979-80;

(e) what is the reduction made by Government in allotting to the States; and

(f) what are the countries that have assured to supply crude to India to meet the demands of the local consumption?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Import of crude oil and petroleum products during 1979-80 is presently expected to be of the following order:

Crude Oil about 17.00 million tonnes
Petroleum Products 4.5 million tonnes

(b) The total consumption of petroleum products during 1979-80 is expected to be about 31.4 million tonnes.

(c) It is the intention of the Government to bring about an overall reduction in the consumption of petrol. Union Ministries/Departments, as also the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, have been advised to effect a 15 per cent reduction in the consumption of petrol during 1979-80 over that in the year 1978-79. The State Governments have been informed that it may not be possible to supply petroleum product at a level higher than 5 per cent over the sales last year. They have also been requested to evolve regulatory measures to ensure equitable distribution of available product and to lay down inter sectoral priorities. The impact of all these measures will be known after some time. It is too early to make any assessment of the reduc-

tion in the consumption of petroleum products as a result of these measures.

(d) As compared with the import of 14.5 million tonnes of crude oil at a value of Rs. 1237.03 crores during 1978-79, crude oil imports to the anticipated extent of approximately 17 million tonnes during 1979-80 is expected to cost approximately Rs. 2000 crores at the existing price levels.

(e) Allocation of Kerosene during March to June, 1979 had been kept at the level of actual sales during the corresponding months of last year. Barring kerosene, actual allocations of other petroleum products to the States/Union Territories is not made. These products are moved from the installations/depots of the oil companies based on estimated demands of products in the different zones of the country.

(f) Contracts covering crude oil supplies during the current year have been firm'd up with Iraq, Saudi Arabia, UAE, USSR, Libya and Iran.

Indo-Soviet Protocol on Onshore Exploration

269. **SHRI D AMAT:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indo-Soviet Protocol has been signed covering future cooperation between the two countries on onshore exploration in June, 1979; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the Protocol?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In furtherance of the Joint Soviet Indian Declaration and the Long-Term Programme of Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Co-operation between USSR and India signed by Shri Morarji Desai, Prime Minister of India, on 26-10-1977 and

14-3-1979 respectively, the Soviet side, subject to determination of mutually satisfactory terms and conditions, agreed:—

(i) To cooperate in the field of geological exploration for hydrocarbons in areas to be mutually selected.

(ii) To cooperate in the field of geo-physics including carrying out combined field geo-physical surveys; delivery of field equipment as well as deputation of specialists.

(iii) To depute six specialists to the Institute of Drilling and Institute of Reservoir Engineering.

(iv) To prepare jointly long-term techno-economic perspective plan for oil and natural gas exploration and exploitation in onshore in India during 1981-90.

(v) To drill a deep well in Tripura.

Laying of pipeline for supply of Bombay High Gas

270. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4910 dated 27th March, 1979 regarding decision to lay pipeline for supply of Bombay High gas and state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has completed estimates of availability of free gas;

(b) whether a review of the sizing and route of the pipeline for supply of Bombay High Gas to Gujarat has been made by ONGC;

(c) if so, the results thereof; and

(d) if not, when such a review will be made by ONGC and a decision taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) A report on the revised assessment of

availability of free gas from the ONGC is awaited.

(b) The recommendations of the Commission on their review of the size and route of the pipeline for supply of Bombay High gas to Gujarat are also awaited

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

(d) The ONGC's report on the revised assessment of the availability of free gas as well as their recommendations on the size and route of the pipeline are expected to be received before the end of July 1979. A final decision on the landfall point of the gas pipeline to Gujarat and its schedule of completion etc is likely to be taken by the end of September, 1979.

राजस्थान की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण योजनाएं जो केंद्रीय सरकार के पास लम्बित हैं

271 श्री मीठालाल पटेल: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान की नई ग्राम विद्युतीकरण योजनाएं लम्बे समय से केंद्रीय सरकार के पास उसके अनुमोदनायें लम्बित हैं और यदि ऐसा है, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और केंद्रीय सरकार के पास उनके अनिर्णीत पड़े रहने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या उनका पूरा विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) 31 मई 1979 की स्थिति के अनुसार राजस्थान राज्य विजली बोर्ड द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई 25 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण नियम के पास विचाराधीन थी। इनमें से 6 स्कीमों 1974-80 में प्राप्त हुई थी, 17 स्कीमों 1978-79 के उल्लेख में प्राप्त हुई थी और दो स्कीमों 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 से पहले प्राप्त हुई थी। 1978-79 के दौरान नियम ने राजस्थान में, 12 51 करोड़ रुपये की ऋण राशि की 45 स्कीमों स्वीकृत की थी। उपरोक्त में से एक स्कीम नियम ने जून, 1979 में स्वीकृत कर दी है। अन्य 24 स्कीमों इस समय नियम में जांच की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं।

उपरोक्त के अलावा 12 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों, जो कि समोशन/स्पष्टीकरण के लिए राज्य विजली बोर्ड को वापिस भेजी गई थी, 31 मई, 1979 की स्थिति के अनुसार बोर्ड के पास विचाराधीन हैं।

(ख) 31-5-1979 को स्थिति के अनुसार जिन 25 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों की परीक्षा ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम में की जा रही है, उनका व्यौरा

संलग्न विवरण-I में दिया गया है। राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के पास विचाराधीन 12 स्कीमों का व्यौरा संलग्न विवरण-II में दिया गया है।

विवरण—I

31 मई, 1979 की स्थिति के अनुसार ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के पास विचाराधीन उन स्कीमों का व्यौरा जो राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा नियम को प्रस्तुत की गईं।

क्र० सं०	स्कीम का नाम	ऋण की राशि (लाख रुपयों में)	मूल/संबोधित स्कीम की प्राप्ति की तिथि
1	2	3	4
1.	धानागाजी धाना भलवर जिला	20.980	1/79
2.	कागी धाना जयपुर जिला	55.697	2/79
3.	राजगढ़ धाना भलवर जिला	49.040	3/79
4.	सूनी धाना जोधपुर जिला	83.409	3/79
5.	भूकिया धाना बांसवाडा जिला	57.424	3/79
6.	सिबाना धाना बाहमेर जिला	104.104	3/79
7.	धोरीमाना धाना बाहमेर जिला	119.331	5/79
8.	सवपुर धाना कोटा जिला	39.196	5/79
9.	नदीटी धाना सवाई माधोपुर जिला	88.850	5/79
10.	उदयपुरसती झुनझुन जिला	43.310	10/78—5/79
11.	श्रीमाधोपुर सीकर जिला	30.699	10/78—3/79
12.	शिवगंज सरोही जिला	16.270	10/78—1/79
13.	पिपराली सीकर जिला	41.136	12/78—3/79
* 14.	गोबिंदगढ़ ग्रा० वि०नि० उप-मण्डल जयपुर जिला	36.376	1/79—2/79
15.	निबधेरा धाना चित्तौड़गढ़ जिला	14.751	1/79—2/79
16.	चित्तौड़गढ़ धाना चित्तौड़गढ़ जिला	19.558	1/79—3/79
17.	बलोचा उप-मण्डल बाहमेर जिला	49.946	1/79
18.	पीपर उप-मण्डल जयपुर जिला	30.000	3/79
19.	पस्ला पाली जिला	15.976	4/79
20.	केली भीलवाडा जिला	7.211	5/79
21.	हुंगला धाना चित्तौड़गढ़ जिला	57.854	7/78

* 20-6-1976 को स्वीकृत।

1	2	3	4
22.	भड़सेर थाना चित्तौड़गढ़ जिला	62.645	2/79
23.	हिंडली थाना बूंदी जिला	76.139	3/79
24.	झालावाड़ जिला	40.490	12/78
25.	उदयपुर जिले का ककरोली क्षेत्र	32.012	3/79
कुल जोड़		1192.413	

विबरण—II

31 मई, 1979 को स्थिति के अनुसार संशोधन/स्पष्टीकरण के लिए राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को वापस भेजी गई तथा उनके पास विद्यावाचीन स्कीमों का ज्वीरा ।

क्र० सं०	स्कीम का नाम	ऋण राशि	घा० वि० नि० में प्राप्त की तारीख	संशोधन/स्पष्टी- के लिए राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड की मस्यौदा/टिप्पणी भेजने की तारीख
1	सचौर थाना जालौर जिला	105.393	12/78	4/79
2	जानौर थाना जालौर जिला	76.984	3/79	5/79
3	नीखा थाना बीकानेर जिला	125.088	12/78	4/79
4.	बीकानेर थाना, बीकानेर जिला	84.697	3/79	4/79
5	इटावा थाना कोटा जिला	87.131	4/79	5/79
6.	नसीराबाद उप-मण्डल धरमनेर जिला	28.280	1/79	2/79
7.	सायला थाना जालौर जिला	18.915	1/79	4/79
8	दीदवाना उप-मण्डल नागौर जिला	41.985	1/79	5/79
9	रेंगस उप-मण्डल सीकर जिला	45.008	1/79	5/79
10.	सिरोही उप-मण्डल सिरोही जिला	20.535	1/79	4/79
11.	भिनाई थाना धरमनेर जिला	26.158	2/79	3/79
12.	परभातसर थाना नागौर जिला	45.370	7/79	5/79
कुल जोड़		705.544		

Rural Electrification programme for Tripura

272. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rural electrification programme for 1979-80 for Tripura was submitted; if so, the proposed outlay thereof and whether the same was approved by Central Government and if so, with modifications if any; and

(b) the comparative outlays and targets for rural electrification in Tripura and other States and Union Territories in the North East?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a): Tripura State had proposed an out-

lay of Rs. 205 lakhs for Rural Electrification programme within the overall power plan of Rs. 681 lakhs for 1979-80. Against this, an outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs was recommended for rural electrification in the approved power plan of Rs. 336 lakhs for Tripura for 1979-80. The entire programme of Rural Electrification in the State is covered under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme.

(b) A statement showing the outlays for rural electrification in various States/Union Territories in the North Eastern Region for 1979-80 and corresponding targets of villages proposed to be covered under RMNP is annexed. The targets of villages under other programmes is not available.

Statement

North Eastern Region Annual Plan 1979-80 (Rural Electrification)

	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Nagaland	Tripura	Arunachal Pradesh	Mizoram
(a) Rural Electrification component (Rs. lakhs)	800	110	228	85	150	100	120
(b) RMNP part under Rural Electrification.	300	90	150	77	150	100	120
(c) Villages planned to be electrified under RMNP (Nos.)	500	50	75	35	200	Not available	Not available

Securing of oil drillers from Soviet Union

273. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have secured or are securing oil drillers from Soviet Union for explorations in the Ganga Basin including Tripura and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the number, type and other details of the drillers being secured and on what terms; and

(c) the details of the drillers being operated in Tripura and the areas earmarked for explorations therewith.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a): The USSR have agreed to carry out along with ONGC combined geological exploration for hydrocarbons and the West Bengal basin has been mentioned as one of the possible areas for such work. In Tripura, the USSR have agreed to drill a deep exploratory well. The USSR may send technical experts for this purpose. However, negotia-

tions in this respect have still to be conducted and the terms and conditions for signing of appropriate contracts discussed.

(b) and (c): Too early to answer as negotiations have not yet commenced.

Setting up of Rural Steel Distribution Centres

274. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved a scheme for setting up rural steel distribution centres in all parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether special emphasis has been given there under to the opening of such rural steel distribution centres in the tribal areas of Tripura and other States and Union Territories in the north-east; and

(c) the number of such centres opened and to be opened in each of these States/Territories under the scheme and proportion it bears to the rural population in these States and in the country as a whole?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Representation for Abolition of Orderlies

275. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received representations for abolition of Orderly practices in the army on the lines as has been done recently in the police so as to discourage the use of combatants for domestic services; and

(b) if so, what decision have Government taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b): No such representations have been received from any serving personnel. Orderlies are authorised for officers and JCOs for performing various military duties like carrying and operating wireless set, providing personal protection in battle, custody of personal weapon and military equipment and digging of trenches etc. However, some instances of the misuse of Orderlies or other than authorised duties have come to the notice of Government. The attention of the Chief of the Army Staff has been drawn to this and suitable directions have been issued by the Army Headquarters in the matter stressing that deterrent action will be taken against any officer or JCO misusing Orderlies and that the facility of Orderlies will be withdrawn from such offending officer or JCO.

A.I.R. stations broadcasting lessons in Punjabi

276. SHRI G. S. TOHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of A.I.R. stations which broadcast lessons in the Punjabi language; and

(b) the duration of each lesson?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b): The information is being collected from A.I.R. Stations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Ex-servicemen in Maharashtra

277. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Ex-servicemen in the State of Maharashtra as on 30th June, 1979;

(b) the number of total Sainik (soldier) Boards in the State of Maharashtra and their headquarters;

(c) what special facilities and concessions have been announced by the Central and State Government of Maharashtra for the benefit of Ex-servicemen and their dependants; and

(d) whether the Central Government have any proposal under consideration to extend more such facilities and concessions to the Ex-servicemen and their dependants; if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) According to the information furnished by the Government of Maharashtra in November 1978, there are about 3.32 lakhs ex-servicemen in the State.

(b) Besides 19 Zila Sainik Boards, there is a Rajya Sainik Board in the State of Maharashtra.

(c) and (d). Special facilities and concessions announced by the Central and the State Government of Maharashtra for the benefit of ex-servicemen and their dependants are as follows:—

Reservation of vacancies.

(i) 10 per cent in Group 'C' and 20 per cent in Group 'D' posts have been reserved for ex-servicemen in Central Government Ministries/Departments. The public Sector Undertakings under Central Government and Nationalised Banks have also reserved 17½ per cent in Group 'C' and 27½ per cent in Group 'D' posts for ex-servicemen and dependents of those killed/severely disabled in action.

The Central Government have accorded the following priorities for the purpose of employment:—

- (a) Priority I Defence Service Personnel disabled in war,
- (b) Priority II-A Upto two members of each of the family of Defence Service personnel killed/severely disabled in action,
- (c) Priority III Ex-Servicemen.

(ii) 10 per cent of posts of Assistant Commandants in para-military forces reserved for ex-servicemen.

(iii) 10 per cent of vacancies in the lower and middle level (comparable to Group 'C' and 'D') in voluntary organisations receiving grants-in-aid from Central/State Governments are to be reserved for ex-servicemen.

Age Relaxation.

For appointment to reserved vacancies every ex-servicemen who has put in not less than six months' continuous service in the Armed Forces of the Union shall be allowed to deduct the period of such service from his actual age and if the resultant age does not exceed the maximum age limit prescribed for the post/service for which he seeks appointment by more than three years, he shall be deemed to satisfy the condition regarding age limit. Benefit of relaxation of upper age-limit admissible to ex-servicemen for appointment to reserved vacancies in Groups 'C' and 'D' posts, also extended to un-reserved vacancies.

Relaxation of Educational Qualifications.

(i) Ex-servicemen with not less than 3 years' qualifying service are exempted from satisfying the minimum educational qualification for appointment to reserved vacancies of Peon, Jamar-dar, Daftry and Record Sorter.

(ii) The requirement of satisfying the minimum educational qualification for appointment to a reserved vacancy in Group 'C' post where the prescribed qualification is a pass in the Middle School or a lower examination, may be relaxed at the discretion of the appointing authority provided that the ex-servicemen has put in at least 3 years' qualifying service and is otherwise fit to hold and perform the duties of the post.

(iii) Where, for appointment to a post filled by direct recruitment, possession of a simple degree of B.A. has been prescribed as the minimum edu-

cational qualification, the condition is to be relaxed in respect of those Commissioned Officers, who passed out of the NDA/IMA before the Jawahar Lal Nehru University decided to recognise their qualification as equivalent to University Degrees. This relaxation is admissible to an officer who has held a regular commission for at least 3 years, his record of military service is satisfactory and is otherwise considered suitable by the selection board.

(iv) For Group 'C' posts, partly filled by direct recruitment and partly by promotion or transfer, where the minimum educational/technical qualification prescribed for appointment by direct recruitment is higher than the one prescribed for promotees/transferees, an ex-servicemen will be deemed to satisfy the prescribed educational/technical qualification if he satisfies the educational/technical qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment to the post from which promotion/transfer to the post is allowed, and has identical experience of work in a similar discipline and for the same number of years in the Armed Forces, as prescribed for promotees/transferees.

Exemption from payment of Examination/Application fee

Ex-servicemen have been exempted from payment of application and examination fees for recruitment to Class II (non-gazetted) and Class III posts advertised by UPSC/Staff Selection Commission for filling by examination.

Self-Employment.

Since avenues of employment are limited, the ex-servicemen are encouraged to engage themselves in self-employment ventures through small scale industries and other business enterprises. The Directorate General Resettlement tries to persuade the Central Ministries and Public Sector Undertakings to provide agencies and distributorships etc. to ex-servicemen. Assistance is provided in the following areas:—

- (i) Assistance in Securing Agencies of producing enterprises.

- (ii) Sales Representatives in National Textile Corporation Limited.
- (iii) Resettlement in Land and Agro Industries.
- (iv) Assistance for Small Scale Industries.
- (v) Allotment of Industrial plots.
- (vi) Allotment of Jai Jawan Stalls.

Training (Service Personnel).

Various pre-release and pre-cum-post release training for Officers and Other Ranks are organised from time to time to promote their re-employment and self-employment opportunities in civil life after retirement. About 33 per cent of officers are provided with orientation training out of the average number of officers retired/released every year.

Training—Disabled ex-servicemen

Arrangements for training of disabled ex-servicemen are available at Queen Mary's Technical School, Kirkee (PUNE).

The following training courses are being conducted for Service Personnel/ex-servicemen in MAHARASHTRA State:—

- (i) Pre-cum-post release training at Industrial Training Institutes. Service personnel in their last year of service are eligible for training in various engineering and non-engineering trades.
- (ii) Servicing of Motor Vehicles and Automobile repairs.
- (iii) Training of Service personnel in Crop production.
- (iv) Retreading, repair and maintenance training.
- (v) Television Technology.

Welfare

To improve the welfare of disabled ex-servicemen widows and depen-

dents and other needy ex-servicemen, the following concrete measures have been taken:—

(i) Financial assistance is being given at the rate of Rs. 100/- per month to each widow undergoing training at the Widows' homes. Orders for stitching uniform and manufacture of items for use in Defence Forces are also being given to these Homes.

(ii) A large number of widows and dependents of service personnel and needy ex-servicemen have been provided plots of land, housing, sewing machines etc. to enable them to stand on their own feet.

(iii) Disabled ex-servicemen and war widows who are able to construct a house from their own resources and have to obtain loans from banks, reimbursement of interest upto 50 per cent on loans by way of subsidy is made.

(iv) Ex-servicemen desirous of rehabilitating themselves by undertaking viable small scale industries who have to obtain loans from banks to start these units, will be entitled to subsidy in the rate of interest upto 50 per cent on loans taken by them.

(v) The rate of interest payable by the ex-servicemen entrepreneurs on loans upto Rs. 5,000/- will be 4 per cent per annum. The difference between the rate of interest charged by the bank and 4 per cent will be reimbursed for a period of three years from the date of grant of loan.

(vi) The rate of interest payable by the ex-servicemen entrepreneurs on loans above Rs. 5,000/- and upto Rs. 25,000/- will be 7 per cent. The difference between the rate of interest charged by the bank and 7 per cent will be reimbursed for a period of three years from the date of grant of loan.

Concessions/Facilities provided by the Government of Maharashtra.

(i) *Reservation of vacancies.*

15 per cent of vacancies in Class III and Class IV services to be filled by direct recruitment in any year is reserved for ex-servicemen.

(ii) *Concession in Age*

For appointment to a reserved vacancy in Class III and Class IV posts, ex-servicemen who have put in not less than six months' continuous of service in the Armed Forces of the Union are allowed to deduct from their age, a period of three years over and above, the length of his continuous service in the Armed Forces upto the date of the release from the respective service in regard to age limits prescribed for the appointment to various posts and services under the Government.

(iii) *Exemption from payment of examination and application fee.*

In respect of the examination which are held by the Maharashtra Public Service Commission for filling the vacancies in Class III services and posts in the State Government, ex-servicemen, on production of their discharge certificates, are exempted from payment of examination and application fees. This concession is also applicable in respect of those Class III posts which are filled through the Maharashtra State Public Service Commission by nomination/interview.

(iv) *Welfare*

State Government have implemented schemes and concessions for ex-servicemen and their dependents of the State in regard to matters concerning land allotment, education of children and dependents, utilization of welfare funds for the benefit of ex-servicemen/dependents, provision of legal safeguards in regard to rented houses and leased land, medical facilities such as reservation of beds in State Government hospitals/sanatoria for ex-servicemen and T. B. and Leprosy patients, provision of legal aid etc.

High level Committee for identifying foreign companies engaged in Manufacture of Bulk Drugs

278. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1354 on 28 November, 1978 regarding high level committee for identifying foreign companies engaged in manufacture of bulk drugs and state.

(a) whether High level committee appointed by the Government for the purpose of identifying foreign companies engaged in the manufacture of bulk drugs not involving high technology, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, relevant details of the report and action taken by the Government based on that;

(c) if not, the reasons for the inordinate delay; and

(d) whether there are companies who did not give information to the Committee at the beginning had given the information later?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAIJUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A very detailed and elaborate Questionnaire had been issued to the companies concerned, who took time to compile and furnish the data. The Committee had to examine the voluminous information so obtained and, besides considering the status of technology already in use by the industry, identify and lay down the parameters of high technology in bulk drug production with a view to determining possible future licensing guidelines in respect of foreign companies. This was a painstaking and time-consuming exercise. Such an exercise was under-

1466LS—5.

taken for the first time in the country, and the Committee had to take into consideration all aspects of the matter. The Report is expected to be submitted to the Government soon.

(d) All the foreign companies who were addressed in this connection, have furnished the information. Some of them took more time than the others. A few had also submitted that the collection of the data would take time.

Exploitation of vast mineral resources in Orissa

279. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Central Government and the Government of Orissa for exploitation of the vast mineral resources so far found in different districts of Orissa;

(b) the minerals found feasible for establishment of plants and factories and the preliminary and final project reports submitted by that state;

(c) how many of them have been approved by Central Government and are pending for approval;

(d) names of the plants and factories proposed for public and private sector by that State;

(e) how many of them are being or proposed to be with foreign collaboration and the names of the countries;

(f) plants/factories likely to come up for investment decision in the year 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (f). Identification of mineral prospects and drawing up schemes for their utilisation is a continuing process.

2. In January, 1979, Government have accorded sanction to Hindustan

Zinc Limited, a Central Government Undertaking under this Ministry, for the development of Sargipalli lead deposit in Sundargarh District in Orissa for the production of 500 tonnes of ore per day and also for setting up a beneficiation plant at site for the treatment of ore produced at the mine at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.88 crores. The lead concentrates produced from the mine will be sent to Vizag lead plant for converting them into lead ingots. Necessary steps are under way for the implementation of the project.

3. A feasibility study has been commissioned by Bharat Aluminium Company Limited for setting an alumina plant of 6,00,000—8,00,000 tonnes per annum and aluminium smelter of around 1,60,000 tpa capacity based on Panchapatmali bauxite deposit in Koraput district of Orissa. Decision on setting up these plants will be taken after their viability has been established through the feasibility study which is expected to be completed shortly.

4. A feasibility report for the establishment of a nickel project based on nickel ore deposits in Sukinda area of Cuttack District, Orissa was prepared by M/s Chemical and Metallurgical Design Company (CMDC), an Indian consulting firm in 1971. Though the Government of India approved the establishment of Sukinda Nickel Project in April, 1974, it was decided that prior to setting up of the project, the data indicated in the feasibility report by Chemical and Metallurgical Design Company be confirmed and that extraction process established on pilot plant scale. The pilot plant set up by the consultants at Jamshedpur did not function satisfactorily and failed to establish the basic process parameters. In view of this offers have been obtained from foreign consultants for preparation of a feasibility report for setting up of Sukinda Nickel Project. The question of selecting a suitable foreign consultant is under examination.

5. M/s. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited

were granted a letter of intent in October, 1977 for the manufacture of 3,00,000 tonnes of sponge iron ore per annum which has since been converted into an Industrial Licence in the name of M/s. Orissa Sponge Iron Project Limited. A separate letter of intent was issued in December, 1978 for the manufacture of 480 tonnes of ferrovanadium and 48,000 tonnes of low phosphorous pig iron per annum. An application submitted by the Orissa Mining Corporation for an Industrial Licence for the manufacture of 50,000 tonnes of Ferro-Chrome is under consideration. All the three projects are in the State Sector. The Sponge Iron Project is to be located in Keonjhar district of Orissa. M/s Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited are understood to have prepared a feasibility report for this project. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 20.40 crores. The Ferro-Vanadium Project is to be located at Rauranpur in Mayurbhanj district of the State. M/s. Dastur and Company Limited are understood to have prepared a feasibility report on this project. The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 25.20 crores. This project involves technical and financial collaboration from abroad, the details of which are yet to be received by the Central Government. The high carbon Ferro-Chrome Project is proposed to be located in Keonjhar district of the State. Total investment is estimated to be Rs. 20 crores. MECON are understood to have been commissioned by Orissa Mining Corporation for the preparation of a feasibility report.

6. Besides, 5 units namely Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Limited, Indinn Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited, Jevpore Sugar Mills Limited, Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited and Utkal Ferro Alloys Limited were licensed in the past for manufacture of about 88,000 tpa for various grades of ferro alloys. M/s. Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Limited are holding a separate licence for the manufacture of 1 lakh tonnes of pig iron. An application

made by M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys for an Industrial licence for the manufacture of Ferro-Chorme (Charge Chorme) is pending for disposal.

Project Report on Alumina/Aluminium Plant at Koraput

280. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the BALCO completed the preparation of project report on Alumina/Aluminium plant at Koraput district of Orissa and submitted its final report to the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, when the final report is likely to be submitted to the Ministry by BALCO; and

(d) the steps taken by the Ministry for early and timely investment decision on this proposed Aluminium/Alumina plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (d). Feasibility study has been commissioned by the Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. for setting up an alumina plant with a capacity of 800,000 tonnes per annum and an aluminium smelter with a capacity of 150,000—180,000 tonnes per annum based on Panchapatmali bauxite deposits in Koraput District, Orissa. The study is expected to be received by the end of this month. Further steps for processing the report, with a view to an investment decision, will be taken thereafter.

Project Reports on Port Based Steel Plants

281. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the project reports received by his Ministry to set up port based steel plants in the country so far;

(b) how many of them have been considered for investment decision of his Ministry for the year 1979-80;

(c) the names of the countries which have agreed to invest money on these plants;

(d) whether Government of India have any proposal to set up the port based steel plants with their own; and

(e) if so, name of the plant proposed so far?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The Detailed Project Report for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant was received by Steel Authority of India Ltd. in October, 1977 and an investment decision has recently been taken on the same. Preliminary project reports for port-based steel plants at Mangalore, Paradeep and Haldia are presently receiving attention of Government.

(c) Government have been exploring for some time the possibility of obtaining technical and financial assistance/cooperation from certain developed countries like West Germany, Romania, U.K., Austria, USA, Japan and France and discussions have been held with some of the countries on the project concept and type of assistance to be provided by them for establishing shore-based steel plants. The proposal's are being examined by Government.

(d) No, Sir, not at present.

(e) Does not arise.

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा नेशनल हेराल्ड के प्रेस और सम्पत्ति का अधिग्रहण किया जाना

282. श्री दयाराम शक्य : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 23 मई, 1979 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने नेशनल हेराल्ड के प्रेस और सम्पत्ति का अधिग्रहण कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) कर्मचारियों के हित में इस प्रेस में फिर से काम शुरू कराने की क्या योजना है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण झाड़वाणी) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। तथापि,

प्रकाशित समाचार मही नहीं है। नेशनल हेराल्ड के कर्मचारियों को फरवरी, 1979 मास की अंतिम मजदूरी 1,50,278 66 रुपये के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा वसुली मर्टीफिकेट जारी किये जाने पर जिला कलेक्शन अफसर, सीएम हजारी, ने कर्मचारियों को अदायगी के लिए उक्त गणित बमूल करने के लिए नेशनल हेराल्ड की सम्पत्ति बुकें कर ली गी।

(ग) कम्पनी विधि बाटें ने कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 237 (ग) के अंतर्गत सीमेंट एमार्गिण्टेड जर्नल लि० के मामलों की जांच करने का आदेश पहले ही दे दिया है।

केंद्रीय भू-विज्ञान परिष्करण बोर्ड की सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति

243. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या इत्याद और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केंद्रीय भू-विज्ञान परिष्करण बोर्ड की 11वीं बैठक 13 अक्टूबर, 1976 एा हुई थी,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार को उक्त बैठक का कार्यवाही माराश प्राप्त हो गया है और क्या उसमें की गई सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति के लिये राज्या की आदेश भेज दिए गए हैं, और

(ग) किन किन राज्यों में उक्त सिफारिशों क्रियान्वित कर दी गई हैं और शेष राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं तथा इनकी क्रियान्विति न होने के क्या कारण हैं।

इत्याद और खान मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री श्री कारिया मुष्ठा : (क) केंद्रीय भू-विज्ञानिक कार्यक्रम (परिष्करण नहीं) बोर्ड की 11वीं बैठक 13 अक्टूबर, 1976 को हुई थी।

(ख) और (ग) इस बैठक के कार्यवृत्त सरकार को मिले थे और वे राज्य सरकारों समेत सभी सम्बद्ध एजेंसियों का भेजे भी गए थे। बोर्ड का मुख्य उद्देश्य भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण के प्रांति बाल क्षेत्रगत स्तर के कार्यकलापों के कार्यक्रम का अनुमादन करना होना है। यही किया गया था और इस प्रकार अनुमादित कार्यक्रम को भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने 1976-77 में क्रियान्वित करने के लिए अपने हाथ में लिया था।

होने वाली सभा की बैठक के लिए प्रश्न पेट्रोल का राशन किया जाय।

284. श्री विजय कुमार महतोबा : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पेट्रोल, डीजल और अन्य तेलों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि की जायेगी,

(ग) क्या सरकार पेट्रोल का राशन करने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार कर रही है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो किन्त तारीख से ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती लखन बहुगुणा) : (क) पेट्रोलियम नियंत्रक दलों का समूह (ग्रॉपिंग) के हान ही के नियंत्रणों के परिणामस्वरूप हमारे द्वारा आयात किए जाने वाले उत्पादों में बमी और कच्चे तेल के मूल्यों में अल्पवृद्धि हुई है। इस स्थिति में सामना करने के लिए अनेक प्रस्ताव जिसमें मुख्य वृद्धि का प्रस्ताव भी शामिल है, सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) इन प्रस्तावों का रणशाब्दावतन करना सार्वजनिक स्थिति में नहीं है।

(ग) जी, नहीं। तथापि, सरकार का यह रुझ है कि पेट्रोल का खपन में कुल मिनाजूर बमी की जाये। केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों और राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित प्रणामना का ध्यान गाने, 1979 में पेट्रोल की अल्पवृद्धि खपन की आर आयातित किया गया था तथा उनमें अनुराध किया गया कि उनके नियंत्रण के अंतर्गत आने वाले विभागों गावर्तितन क्षम उपक्रमा आदि के सम्बन्ध में 1974-79 की तुलना में 1974-80 के दौरान पेट्रोल की खपन में 15 प्रतिशत की बचत को प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय किये जाये।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठना।

Drilling Operation in Tripura

285 SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10102 dated 8th May, 1974 and state:

(a) what further progress has so far been made in regard to oil drilling operations on Baramura and Gujalia structures and elsewhere in Tripura; and

(b) what assessment about the presence of Oil/gas resources has been made on the basis thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Currently two wells are under drilling in Tripura by the ONGC on the Baramura and Gojalia structures. The well on the Baramura structure has been drilled down to 1476 metres and the well on the Gojalia to 2116 metres.

(b) ONGC has so far drilled four wells on the Baramura structure. Some quantity of gas in the shallow horizons of two wells, namely, Well No. 1 and 4 was found. One well (No. 3) has been abandoned as dry and testing of the 4th well (Well No. 2) is currently in progress.

News item captioned "CIL's White Elephant"

286. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL.** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the news item captioned "Coal India Limited, White Elephant" published in the Business Standard 'Calcutta Edition' of 27th May, 1979 and state what effective measures have been taken to economise in the overheads and also to avoid infructuous expenditure being incurred by the C.I.L. and its subsidiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): The measures suggested to the coal companies to reduce the overheads include restriction on the recruitment of non-technical and non-operational staff, cut in office expenditure and travelling allowance, cut in overtime payment, reduction in the number and size of foreign delegations and foreign tours, reduction in non-functional construction works, better utilisation of machinery reduction of inventories etc. They have also been asked to review the staff strength in the company and area headquarters as well as in the sales offices. This is a continuing process and every effort is constantly being made to reduce overheads and avoid infructuous expenditure.

Steps to improve coal supply to Industries

287. **SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of coal to all industries and consumers is facing the same constraints which bedevilled our economy during the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the specific steps taken to improve matters; and

(c) if not, the concrete steps taken which hold out promise of considerably easing the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The coal industry like many others have been facing severe production constraints due to an unsettled law and order situation and industrial unrest particularly in Bengal-Bihar and shortages of power, explosives, diesel and trucks during the last two years. The coal production also suffered on account of devastating floods in the Bengal-Bihar area in 1978 monsoon. Since then, however, the production and available pithead stocks have by and large been adequate to meet the demand although marginal shortages have been experienced in certain areas due to constraints of coal transportation.

(c) Steps taken to ease the position are as follows:

(i) several short gestation projects have been identified for quick step up in production.

(ii) Reconstruction of existing mines and development of new mines have been accelerated.

(iii) The constraints of inputs like power, explosives etc. are being overcome and additional plant and equipment supplied for increasing coal production.

(iv) concerted action is being taken to improve the law and order

situation in the Bengal-Bihar coal fields.

(v) Loading infrastructure by rail is being augmented by expansion of sidings, construction of new sidings and coal handling plants and deployment of front and loaders etc.

(vi) Close coordination is maintained with the Railways for stepping up the supply of wagons to improve despatches by rail. The shortfalls in rail despatches are made good by road releases on request from the consumers.

Import of Coking Coal

288. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coking coal imported for use in Steel Plants during the last year and the quantity proposed to be imported during current year;

(b) the prices of the imported product as compared to indigenous coal; and

(c) the reasons why our foreign exchange resources are allowed to be drained when Indian Coal can be used by better beneficiation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) An order for import of 1 million tonnes of high grade low ash coking coal (600,000 tonnes from Australia and 400,000 tonnes from Canada) was placed in Sept '78. The first shipments started arriving at the Indian Ports in January 1979. Up to 31st March, 1979, about 160,000 tonnes of coking coal from Australia and 80,000 tonnes from Canada, were shipped and approximately 95,000 tonnes of Australian and 25,000 tonnes of Canadian Coal were unloaded at the Indian Ports. The remaining quantity is expected to arrive during 1979-80.

(b) The cost of high grade low ash imported coking coal delivered at the steel plants would be around Rs. 600/

per tonne as against the average price of Rs. 200/- per tonne for the indigenous coal.

(c) India has limited reserves of coking coal; even these are of inferior quality. These coking coal reserves are likely to get exhausted in the next 40-50 years or even earlier, depending on the level of steel production. Secondly, Indian coal, even after washing, has an Ash content of 19-21 per cent as against 9-10 per cent in other countries. Thirdly, the production/supplies of good quality coking coal is falling far short of actual requirements. The supply during 1978-79 was lower than the requirement by 3 million tonnes and even lower than the actual supplies in 1977-78 by as much as 0.9 million tonnes. It was, therefore, decided with the approval of the Cabinet in August, 1978 to import, on an *ad hoc* basis, one million tonnes of high grade low ash coking coal, for the following reasons:

(i) It will reduce the gap between the requirement of the steel Plants and the indigenous supplies of coking coal;

(ii) The import will help to reduce the pressure on the coal mines and the washeries; they can then concentrate on improving and stabilising coal supply both in terms of quantity and quality;

(iii) Use of lower ash coal, besides having an impact on productivity, will also reduce the problems of maintenance and increase the life of equipment and machinery;

(iv) It will help in conservation of our limited coking coal reserves.

Provision of street light on Prabhu Bhawan Marg (Church Road) Delhi

289. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether General Manager and other officials of DESU had received any communication from Laxmi

Nagar M-Block Welfare Society (Delhi) for providing street light on Prabhu Bhawan Marg (Church Road) etc;

(b) whether it is a fact that this is very busy road for people from adjoining blocks to go to the Laxmi Nagar Bus Stop;

(c) whether during rainy season people are put to great hardship while returning late evening on account of lack of Street light;

(d) if so, why the request has not been taken note of seriously; and

(e) steps being taken to provide street lights before the start of rainy season?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) D.E.S.U. have reported that they did not receive any communication referred to in the question.

(b) & (c). Delhi Administration has reported that this is an unauthorised colony and no survey has yet been done with regard to roads and hardships caused to the people on account of lack of street lighting etc.

(d) In view of the reply at part (a) above, the question does not arise.

(e) Delhi Administration has informed that necessary steps would be taken on the deposit of funds by the residents of the area or alternatively when the seed capital is given by the Government of India to whom a proposal has been sent by the Delhi Development Authority in respect of all the unauthorised colonies.

Co-ordination between Minister of Railways and Minister of Energy for adequate supply of coal

290. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has taken any initiative and action recently in the

matter of effective, sensible and urgent coordination between the Ministries of Energy and Railways for ensuring continued, regular, timely and adequate supplies of coal to various parts of the country, particularly at industrial units and electric power stations;

(b) if so, full facts and results thereof; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Continuous and close coordination is being maintained between the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Energy for supply of adequate quantities of coal to various parts of the country. Local groups have been set up with Coal Companies, Railways and power station authorities to step up the rail despatches to priority consumers. Setting up of such coordinating groups have resulted in increased supply of coal to power stations.

(c) does not arise.

Visit of Minister of Defence to foreign countries

291. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he recently visited some foreign countries;

(b) if so, facts thereof, including the costs incurred;

(c) purposes of the said visits and the results (including agreements, contracts, etc. signed, if any) thereto; and

(d) who accompanied him to these visits and for what advice and assistance?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) DPM (Def.) alongwith some senior officials and personal staff visit-

ed Bulgaria and Romania from 28-5-79 to 6-6-79 on an invitation from the Defence Ministers of these countries. The return journey was via London. Details of expenditure incurred are under compilation as certain expenditure details are still awaited.

(c) This was primarily a goodwill visit during which there was a general and fruitful exchange of views on subjects of mutual interest. No contracts/agreements were signed. A Protocol was signed with Bulgaria on Defence Cooperation. In London DPM (Def) had, apart from exchange of views with the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary and Defence Secretary of U.K., looked into the problems of critical procurement through India Supply Wing of our High Commission in U.K.

(d) The following Officers from Ministry of Defence and Service Hqrs. accompanied DPM(Def.) for detailed study of the possibilities of cooperation with these countries, in addition PS to DPM (Def.) and a personal attendant also accompanied.

- (i) Lt. Gen. S. Menezes, VCOAS
- (ii) Shri P. S. Kohli, Jt. Secretary (P&C).
- (iii) Shri B. B. Sahai, Joint secretary (P&W).
- (iv) Maj. Gen. S. C. Payara, CCP & D.
- (v) Air Cmde. M. M. Sinha, OSD (Plg.).
- (vi) Capt. KASZ Raju, Jt. Director (Navy).

Provision of Legal Aid to weaker Sections

292. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring before Parliament at an early date a Bill for providing free

legal aid to the economically weaker sections of the community all over the country;

(b) if so, how and when and with what broad provisions; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Although Bhagwati Committee on National Juridicare have recommended legislation for providing free legal aid to the economically weaker sections of the community all over the country and have appended a draft bill with their Report, the Government is yet to take a decision thereon. An Inter-departmental Committee has been set up with a view to prepare a Paper for the directions of the Cabinet on the various points emerging from the Bhagwati Committee Report. It is about to conclude its work. It would, therefore, not be possible to give a specific answer to this question at this stage.

(b) and (c). In view of the above, these questions do not arise.

Foreign Visit by Minister

293. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he recently visited Soviet Union and other countries;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) purposes and results of the said visits; and

(d) total expenses incurred and the names of the officials who accompanied him to the said visits and reasons for their so accompanying him?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers visited the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia from 28-5-79

to 1-8-79 and 2-8-79 to 6-6-79 at the invitation of the respective Governments.

(c) USSR

The purpose of the visit to USSR was to explore possibilities for enhanced cooperation in the field of oil, petrochemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, chemicals and related areas.

As the result of discussions between Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers and the Soviet leaders following conclusions were arrived at:

(a) In furtherance of the Joint Soviet Indian Declaration and the Long-Term Programme of Economic Trade, Scientific and Technical) Cooperation between USSR and India signed by Shri Morarji Desai, Prime Minister of India on 26-10-77 and 14-3 79 respectively, the Soviet side, subject to determination of mutually satisfactory terms and conditions, agreed to:

(i) To cooperate in the field of geological exploration for hydrocarbons in area to be mutually selected.

(ii) To cooperate in the field of geophysics including carrying out combined field geophysical surveys, delivery of field equipment as well as deputat'on of specialists.

(iii) To depute six specialists to the Institute of Drilling and Institute of Reservoir Engineering.

(iv) To prepare jointly long term techno-economic perspective plan for oil and natural gas ex-

ploration and exploitation in on-shore in India during 1981-90

(v) To drill a deep well in Tripura.

(vi) To cooperate in exchange of specialists and technical know-how in the field of lubricants, greases, hydraulic oils, catalysts, additives catalytic processes.

(b) (i) Terms and conditions regarding supply of 0.6 million tonnes of crude earlier agreed to in principle by the USSR were finalised.

(ii) Possibility of cooperation in the manufacture of new Cardiovascular drugs and streptothyroid hormones and production of Caffeine from Theolremine were also identified.

SAUDI ARABIA

The visit to Saudi Arabia was for the purpose of exchanging views regarding supply of crude oil and for exchanging economic cooperation between India and Saudi Arabia.

As the result of discussions with Saudi leaders, possibilities for cooperation between the two countries, inter alia, in the field of consultancy, engineering services, rail road construction and technical exchanges were identified. India was also assured that existing levels of supplies of crude oil from Saudi Arabia would be maintained and that Saudi Arabia would take a view on the question of additional supplies of crude to India later.

(d) The following assisted the Minister in his discussions in USSR and Arabia:

USSR

Name	Designation	Subject
Sini P.T. Venugopal	Chairman, ONGC	Oil exploration and development; supply of equipment, exchange of experts, etc.
Shri K.V. Raghvan	Chairman EIL	Consultancy and Engineering services.
Shri C.R. Das Gupta	Chairman, IOC	Crude oil and product supplies.

Name	Designation	Subject
Dr. S. Varadarajan	Chairman, IPCL	Petrochemicals, Lubricants, catalysts, greases, hydraulic oils, additives and catalytic processes.
Shri R. K. Bhargava	Jt. Secretary, Deptt. of Petroleum.	Matters concerning ONGC and oil industry.
Shri Akhtar Alam	Dir. Foreign Collaboration and IBP Group of Companies.	Economic cooperation in areas relating to Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers and associated public sector undertakings.
Shri M. L. Hallon	P.S. to Minister	

NOTE :—Visit to Moscow of Shri K. V. Raghvan and Dr. S. Varadarajan was combined with their other foreign commitments during this period.

SAUDI ARABIA

Shri K. V. Raghvan	Chairman, EIL	Cooperation in consultancy, Engineering and Fertilizer Sectors.
Shri C.R. Das Gupta	Chairman, IOC	Crude oil and product supplies.
Shri N. Mohanty	Director, Deptt. of Heavy Industry.	Cooperation in the field of Industry.
Shri V. K. Grover	Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.	Political and Economic relations.
Shri Akhtar Alam	Director, Foreign Collaboration and IBP Group of Companies.	Economic cooperation in areas relating to Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers and associated public sector undertakings.
Shri M. L. Hallon	Private Secretary to Minister.	

Information regarding expenditure incurred is being collected.

Rehabilitation of released Defence Personnel coming from Almora and Pithoragarh District (U.P.)

294. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of released Army officers and men coming from Almora and Pithoragarh districts are unemployed;

(b) whether Government have undertaken any survey to ascertain the number of such personnel; and

(c) whether Government have formulated any schemes for the rehabilitation of these defence personnel?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No specific data in regard to the number of unemployed released Army officers and men from Almora and Pithoragarh districts is available. However, 603 and 849 ex-servicemen from Almora and Pithoragarh districts, respectively, were on the live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of March, 1979.

(b) No survey to ascertain the number of unemployed released Army officers and men from Almora and Pithoragarh districts has been undertaken.

(c) The following resettlement/rehabilitation schemes are offered to ex-defence personnel, including those from Almora and Pithoragarh:—

(i) Allotment of Army Surplus 'B' vehicles.

(ii) Allotment of tractors.

(iii) Allotment of agencies of National Textile Corporation, Sagar Salt and Photo Films.

(iv) Consultancy regarding the setting up of small scale industries and sponsoring the applications to the banks for loan assistance.

(v) In regard to the Ex servicemen desirous of rehabilitating themselves by setting up viable small scale industries and in need of loans from banks for the purpose, it has been decided to subsidise the rate of interest upto 50 per cent on these loans

(vi) The rate of interest payable by the ex-servicemen entrepreneurs on loans upto Rs. 5,000 will be 4 per cent per annum. The difference between the rate of interest charged by the bank and 4 per cent will be re-imbursed for a period of three years from the date of grant of loan.

(vii) The rate of interest payable by the ex-servicemen entrepreneurs on loans above Rs. 5,000 and upto Rs. 25,000 will be 7 per cent. The difference between the rate of interest charged by the bank and 7 per cent will be re-imbursed for a period of three years from the date of grant of loan.

Further it is learnt that there are also some schemes undertaken by Director Sainik Kalyan, U.P. for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen belonging to Hill Districts.

Public Sector Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam

295. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

DR. P. V. PERIASAMY:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the setting up of a public sector steel plant at Visakhapatnam has been cleared by Government;

(b) if so, total cost involved and how Government propose to meet this expenditure; and

(c) how far the demand of steel in the country will be met after the commissioning of the said plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plant is estimated to cost Rs. 2,56 crores including the foreign exchange component of Rs. 30.20 crores. Foreign exchange requirements for the plant will be met through a Soviet credit of Roubies 250 million already made available and further credit likely to be made available by the Government of USSR after approval of the revised Detailed Project Report and finalisation of the division list of supplies. The rupee expenditure will be met from Government's budgetary resources and internal resources of SAIL.

(c) As per report (March 1979) of the Working Group on Iron and Steel set up by the Planning Commission, the demand for shaped products in the country is estimated at 9.745 million tonnes in 1988-89. With the completion of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and the expansions of existing steel plants, it would be possible to meet the demand for such products to the extent of 9.363 million tonnes per annum.

तदर्थं प्राधार पर कार्य करने वाले केंद्रीय सूचना सेवा के प्रेड-4 के अधिकारी

296. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केंद्रीय सूचना सेवा के प्रेड-4 (सब-एडीटर) के उन अधिकांशों की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी जो गत तीन वर्षों से तदर्थ प्राधार पर काम कर रहे हैं और जिनकी सेवाओं को अभी तक नियमित नहीं किया गया है और इस के कारण क्या है,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उनकी सेवाओं को तीन महीने के अन्दर नियमित करने का है,

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सम्बंधित कर्मचारियों की जिम्मेदारी निश्चित करने और उन के विशुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का है, यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बंधी ब्योग क्या है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लास कृष्ण झाड़वाणी) : (क) केंद्रीय सूचना सेवा के प्रेड-4 में तदर्थ प्राधार पर कोई अधिकारी काम नहीं कर रहा है। अतः उनको नियमित करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

कम्पनियों द्वारा वार्षिक खातों के सन्तुलन-पत्र प्रस्तुत न करने

297. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन प्रावैठक और पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी सामान्य पूंजी 15 लाख रुपये से अधिक है और जिन्होंने सिर्फ वर्ष 1978-79 के अतिरिक्त गत तीन वर्षों के वित्तीय सन्तुलन-पत्र और लाभ और हानि के लेख प्रस्तुत नहीं किये हैं,

(ख) उन में से कितनी कम्पनियों को इस बारे में एक बार, दो बार अथवा तीन बार समय सीमा बढ़ाने की अनुमति दी गई है,

(ग) उक्त अनुमति किम स्तर पर दी जाती है और अधिकारियों को राज्यवार ऐसी अनुमति कितनी अवधि के लिये देने का अधिकार है और क्या वे अभी भी उन्ही पर कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) समय पर सन्तुलन-पत्र और लाभ-हानि लेखा प्रस्तुत न करने के लिये क्या सजा दी गई और इस बारे में गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी कम्पनियों को सजा दी गई ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) 31-3-1978 तक देश में 15 लाख ०० से अधिक की प्रदत्त पूंजी सहित मोटे तौर पर 4,500 प्रावैठक और पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियां थीं। कम्पनियों के कार्य करने के सम्बन्ध में आकड़े विशिष्ट रूप से, कि उसकी प्रदत्त पूंजी 15 लाख ०० से अधिक है, के तदर्थ में नहीं रखे जाते हैं। दृशालय अपेक्षित आकड़े एकत्र करने में भारी श्रम और समय लगेगा जिसके परिणाम ममानुपातिक नहीं हो सकते हैं।

(ख) और (घ). कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 166 को उप-धारा (i) के द्वितीय परन्तुक की शर्तों में, कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार किसी विशेष कारण से वार्षिक महासभा की बैठक प्रथम वार्षिक महासभा की बैठक न होने पर सम्पन्न करने के लिए 3 महीनों की अवधि से अधिक न होने हुए समय बढ़ा सकता है। वार्षिक महासभा की बैठक सम्पन्न करने के लिए इस प्रकार के समय विस्तार से शेररधारियों और कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रारों का तुलन पत्र और लाभ तथा हानि लेख प्रस्तुत करने के लिए समय बढ़ाने का प्रभाव होता है।

कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रारों द्वारा यथा अनुमति या निरस्त वार्षिक महासभा की बैठक सम्पन्न करने के लिए समय विस्तार धारा 166(i) के अन्तर्गत आवेदन पत्रों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना निम्नान्वित है :—

वर्ष	अनुमोदित	निरस्त
1975-76	2014	1200
1976-77	2252	1265
1977-78	2246	1188

उपरोक्त सूचना से कम्पनियों की संख्या, जिनको कम्पनी अधिनियम की धारा 166(i) के अन्तर्गत एक बार, दो बार या तीन बार समय विस्तार की अनुमति दी गई है, सुनिश्चित करना सम्भव है।

कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रारों को सूची, उस अवधि सहित, जबसे वे कथित पर हैं, संलग्न बिबरण में दी जाती है।

(घ) समय के अन्दर, रिपोर्टों तुलना पत्रों और लान्डमार्किंग को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कर्मियों को प्रयासों द्वारा दृष्टि दिनांक के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रयोग से सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, कम्पनी अधिनियम के सम्बन्धित

उपबन्धों को अनिर्गत बनाये गए अधिनियमों की कृपया के सम्बन्ध में सूचना तीन वर्षों की अवधि में कम्पनियों को सभी अधिनियमों के विरुद्ध निम्न प्रकार उल्लिखित है —

धारा	विवरण	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
159/162 165(9)	रजिस्ट्रारों के श्रेयधारियों का वार्षिक विवरण प्रस्तुत करना सांख्यिक बैठके सम्पन्न करना तथा सांख्यिक रिपोर्टें प्रस्तुत करना	2342	2569	2788
166/169	वार्षिक मरगमा वी बैठकें	996	1064	969
220(3)	रजिस्ट्रारों के पास तलन पत्र आदि प्रस्तुत करना। विवरण	103	135	49

क्रम संख्या	राज्य के अशासित क्षेत्र	कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार का नाम	तलावी की तारीख
1	दिन्नी एवं हरियाणा	श्री सी० आर० मरुता	24-5-1979
2	मन्दाकिनी	श्री एम० वी० पी० शर्मा	31-5-1979
3	पश्चिमी बंगाल	श्री एम० सी० बगु	12-5-1976
4	नामिका	श्रीमती एम० अम्बुजन	12-5-1976
5	गुजरात	श्री वी० वी० गाथा	14-6-1967
6	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्री एम० नारायणन	16-6-1976
7	पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश व चण्डीगढ़	श्री एम० पी० तायन	16-2-1977
8	कर्नाटक	श्री पी० टी० गाचबानी	12-1-1979
9	राजस्थान	श्री एन० एम० गुप्ता	31-5-1979
10	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	श्री एम० एम० मिश्र	30-5-1979
11	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	श्री वी० एम० राज	16-7-1977
12	पाण्डिचेरी	श्री एम० आर० वी० वी० सत्यनाथयन	7-7-1977
13	केरल	श्री पी० एम० अनवर	28-3-1974
14	असम, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा एवं अरुणाचल प्रदेश	श्री एम० के० अट्टाचार्य	5-3-1979
15	बिहार	श्री पी० के० चटर्जी	21-6-1979
16	उड़ीसा	श्री डी० के० पाल	20-9-1977
17	मध्य प्रदेश	श्री एम० के० सक्सेना	20-4-1978
18	गोवा, दमन एवं दिव	श्री एम० एल० गवीर	28-4-1979

**कम्पनियों की दिवालिया घोषित करने के लिए
आवेदन-पत्र**

298. श्री राम बिन्वास पासवान क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कम्पनियों का दिवालिया घोषित करने के लिए आवेदन-पत्र किस स्तर पर स्वीकार किया जाता है और इस सम्बन्ध में बाद की कार्यवाही किस स्तर पर की जाती है और निर्णय किया जाता है ,

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों के कार्यालयों में ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो एक ही मॉड पर या एक ही कार्यालय में एक तीन वर्षों में अधिक समय से काम कर रहे हैं ,

(ग) क्या गत तीन वर्षों से एक ही 'सीट' पर काम करने वाले अधिकारियों को अन्यत्र स्थानान्तरित करने और आवेदन या उनका दो वर्षों में अधिक समय तक एक ही सीट पर न रखने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मन्त्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० डी० पाटिल) (क) कम्पनियों, या तो अनिवाय रूप में न्यायालय द्वारा अथवा, एक्टिव रूप में, सम्पत्तियों या वस्तुओं द्वारा परिणामाप्त का ज्ञात करती है। एक कम्पनी के अनिवाय रूप में परिणामाप्त भिये जाने का आवेदन पत्र, कम्पनी द्वारा, प्रथम किया जाता है। किसी अणुशक्ति द्वारा अथवा कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार

या किसी व्यक्ति, जो इस नाते केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्राधिकृत किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा उच्च न्यायालय को कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 433 में बर्णित एक अथवा अधिक धाराओं पर जिनमें, कम्पनी की अपने ऋणों को अदा न कर सकने की अग्रमर्थता सम्मिलित होती है, प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है। इन पर उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा निर्णय किया जाता है, एव इस पर कार्यवाहियां, शासकीय समापकों या कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 तथा कम्पनी (न्यायालय) नियम, 1959 के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में, न्यायालयों में सलन, पूर्ण कालिक अथवा अर्ध कालिक, अधिकारी हैं द्वारा, इसके निर्देशना के अन्तर्गत की जाती है।

ऐच्छिक रिजमापनों के लिये न्यायालय अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिए, किसी आवेदन पत्र की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ख) विवरण मलग्न है।

(ग) और (घ) ऐसे अधिकारियों, जो विशेष नानवी ज्ञान एवं अनुभव रखते हैं, का अनेक उच्च न्यायालयों से सलग्न शासकीय समापकों के पदों पर नियुक्त किया जाना अपेक्षित होता है। जबकि एक विशिष्ट अधिकारी का एक विशिष्ट सीट पर तीन वर्षों में अधिा न रखने के लिये, प्रत्येक प्रयास किया जाता है, परन्तु फिर भी इन नीति का अन्तर्गत में पावन करना इस लक्ष्य में सम्भव ही होता, क्योंकि गत वर्ष सम्पन्न अधिा उपाध्य नहीं होत। इसक अधिा उपाध्य का पदा की धारिता में परिवर्तन करने के लिये सम्बन्धित उच्च न्यायालय का निर्णय अनर्था अपेक्षित है।

विवरण

शासकीय समापकों के कार्यालयों के उन अधिकारियों की सूची जो एक ही कार्यालय में गत तीन वर्षों से अधिक से काम कर रहे हैं।

क्रम सं०	नाम	पद नाम	अवधि	टिप्पणी
1	श्री आर० नी० मेर्गी,	शासकीय समापक, हैदराबाद	4-9-75 (नरथं) 1-7-77 (निरमित) में आरंभ तक	
2	श्री के० आर० नाथर	शासकीय समापक	23-11-72 से आज तक	
3	श्री ए० आर० मजूमदार	महायुक्त शासकीय समापक, कलकत्ता	15-1-75 (नरथं) 1-12-78 (निरमित) आज तक	
4	श्री एच० के० साय्याल		10-6-74 से आज तक	
5	श्री आर० के० गुप्ता	शासकीय समापक, इलाहाबाद	1-10-74 से आज तक	
6	श्री कृष्ण कुमार	शासकीय समापक, चण्डीगढ़	26-10-74 से 4-8-77	

1	2	3	4
7. श्री कृष्ण कुमार	उप शासकीय समापक, चण्डीगढ़	5-8-77 से आज तक	
7. श्री बी० पी० सेकिया	पदेन शासकीय समापक, गौहाटी (भ्रमकालिक)	तीन वर्षों से अधिक से (100 रु० प्रति मास का मानदेय दिया जा रहा है)	
8. श्री एम० एल० मेहं	शासकीय समापक (भ्रमकालिक), इन्दौर	तीन वर्षों से अधिक से (250 रु० प्रतिमास का मानदेय दिया जा रहा है)	

Import of Power Equipments

299. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have of late taken a decision to import power equipments to instal captive power plants in the vital sector of the economy, particularly, Jute, Textile, Steel and Cement etc;

(b) if so, the names of the units which have been issued licences for the import of equipment, and total estimated generation capacity with other relevant facts; and

(c) how many of them have since been utilised and captive generators installed till date?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). Government have not taken any general decision to import equipments to instal captive power plants in industries. Each case for the installation of captive power plants is considered on merit.

Based on the available information, it is found that recently a decision has been taken to permit the Steel Authority of India Ltd. to import power plants from Poland for Bokaro Steel Plant (3×60 MW units) and for Durgapur Steel Plant (2×60 MW units). The import licences for these imports are still to be issued.

Demurrage paid by Coal India Limited to Railways

300. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the demurrage and detention charges paid by Coal India Limited to the Railways during the financial year 1977-78, 1978-79 and up-to-date; and

(b) instances where such payments were made and reason for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Study by L.P.A. on "Trends in Concentration in India"

301 SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has since been drawn to the study on the "Trends in concentration in India (Economic and Business power)" by the Institute of Public Administration covering the period between 1937 to 1976; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and reaction of the Government thereto?

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 Study on "Trends in Concentration in India (Economic & Business power)" brought out by the Indian Institute of Public Administration has discussed the trends, some concepts and issues relating to concentration of economic power in the context of the relevant provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, and in particular suggested changes in the criteria for examining the inter-connections of undertakings to enlarge its scope. The study also deals with the growth of top two houses in the country. The Report also suggests the appointment of a Committee of Experts to re-view the composition of Houses every five years

In this connection it is stated that the Government is already in the process, of considering the recommendations of the High Powered Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice Rajindar Sachar which submitted its report in August 1978 recommending changes in the M.R.T.P. Act, to make it more effective. The suggestions contained in the study of I.P.A. will be kept in view while considering the recommendations of the Expert Committee.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की बढ़ी हुई दरें

302. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने हाल में बिजली की दरों में वृद्धि की है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार कृषि के कार्यों के लिए सप्लाई की जा रही बिजली की दरों में वृद्धि न करने के लिए, राज्य सरकार को कहने का है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की दरें अन्य राज्यों की दरों की तुलना में पहले से ही अधिक हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रम) : (क) जी, हाँ। प्रचालन की बढ़ी हुई लागत को पूरा करने के लिए, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने दिनांक 1-6-1979 से बिजली की दरें बढ़ा दी हैं, किन्तु निजी नलकूपों परियोजनाओं और लिफ्ट, सिंचाई परियोजनाओं सहित राज्य के नलकूपों को दो जाने वाली सप्लाई के बारे में कोई वृद्धि नहीं की गई है।

राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के कार्यों का विनियमन विद्युत् (प्रदाय) अधिनियम, 1948 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार होना है। राज्य विद्युत् बोर्ड इस बात के लिए सक्षम हैं कि वे अपने उपभोक्ताओं को सप्लाई की जाने वाली विद्युत् की टैरिफ का निर्धारण कर सकें और उनमें यह भी अधिका की जाती है कि वे अपना कार्य संचालन इस प्रकार करें कि राज्य पर प्रभाव सभी खर्चों का पूरा करके वे अधिशेष उपार्जन कर सकें। इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कि, हाल ही में हुए संशोधन में, उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि की दरें नहीं बढ़ाई गई हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार यह उचित नहीं समझती कि इस मामले में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का कुछ निष्का जाय।

(ख) कृषि उपभोक्ताओं के लिए राज्य वार शीतल दरों को दिखाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है। इससे यह देखा जा सकता है उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि की दरें ऊँची नहीं हैं, बल्कि दूसरे राज्यों की दरों के बराबर हैं।

विवरण

कृषि के लिए 10 हासों पावर 15 प्रतिशत भार अनुपात (817 यूनिट, एम० यू०) के लिए प्रति यूनिट पैसों में राज्यवार दर दिखाने वाला विवरण-1-6-1979 की स्थिति के अनुसार

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	शीतल दर (पैसों में)
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	17.22
2	असम	21.00
3	बिहार	7.15
4	गुजरात	25.14
5	हरियाणा	22.45
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	10.00
7	जम्मू और कश्मीर	11.50
8	कर्नाटक	22.51
9	केरल	12.34

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	श्रीसत दर पैसों में
10	मध्य प्रदेश	16 00
11	महाराष्ट्र*	22 00
12	मेघालय	14.00
13	उड़ीसा*	17.50
14	पंजाब	12.50
15	राजस्थान	21.00
16	तमिलनाडु	14.61
17	उत्तर प्रदेश	14.69
18	पश्चिम बंगाल	41.00

नाट : उपर्युक्त दरों में बिजली शुल्क शामिल है।

*ईधन अग्रिमार् इममें शामिल नहीं है।

Review of Electoral Rolls

303. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the electoral rolls in the country which are very defective and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the electoral rolls contain names of those persons also who have either left the country or have died; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government for deleting the names of foreigners from electoral rolls?

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 is, at present no proposal

under the consideration of the Election Commission to revise the electoral rolls throughout the country, except in States where elections to the Legislative Assemblies are due in 1979 and 1980. However, the Commission propose to undertake intensive revision of the rolls before the next General Elections. The intensive revision of the electoral rolls will be done by house to house enumeration, allowing sufficient time for filling claims and objections and proper disposal of claims and objections after on-the-spot verification.

(b) In the absence of specific complaints, it is not possible to say whether the electoral rolls contain names of persons who had left the country or who are dead. It is, however, possible that the names of some voters who have died or of those who have left the places of their ordinary residence, might have continued in the electoral rolls in spite of the best efforts to maintain electoral rolls up-to-date.

(c) The question of laying down clear guidelines for the determination of citizenship of persons seeking enrolment in the electoral rolls and of setting up the necessary administrative machinery for deciding cases of persons whose citizenship is doubtful, is under consideration of the Government.

हिन्दी पाठिक पत्र आकाशवाणी में दिल्ली वृद्धश्रम के कार्यक्रमों के बारे में सूचना का प्रकाशन न किया जाना

304. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी :

श्री छीपू बाई गानित :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी पाठिक पत्र 'आकाशवाणी' में दिल्ली वृद्धश्रम के कार्यक्रमों के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अंग्रेजी पत्रिका में जानकारी पहले ही दे दी जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शहाबानी) : (क) स (ग) आमतौर पर दिल्ली दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्रमों का व्यौरा "आकाशवाणी" कार्यक्रम पत्रिका के हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के संस्करणों में प्रकाशित किया जाता है। तथापि, "आकाशवाणी" हिन्दी के कुछ अंकों में कार्यक्रमों का व्यौरा नहीं था। क्योंकि सम्बन्धित अंकों में शामिल किए जाने के लिए इसको दूरदर्शन मंत्रालय द्वारा समय पर नहीं भेजा जा सका।

Inquiry against Companies for making Contributions to Political Parties

305 SHRI K RAMAMURTHY:
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry against such of the companies as have circumvented the banning of contribution to political parties with the active connivance of Chartered Accountants, by giving advertisements at exorbitant rates, in utter disproportion to the benefits to be derived from such advertisements, to the Souvenir of a political party, has been completed; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken against these Companies and the Chartered Accountant whose complicity has also been established?

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

(a) and (b). The report on the inquiry conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation regarding subscriptions to souvenirs brought out by a political party has just been received by the Government and is under examination. If the result of examination of the report reveals any contravention of the provisions of the Act by any person including Chartered Accountants, action as appropriate under the law will be taken by the Government.

Indian Army Officers Court Martialled on charges of Spying for Pakistan

306. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI SHANKARSINHJI VAGIELA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:

SHRI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA:

DR. BALDEV PRAKASH:

SHRI DILIP CHAKRAWARTY:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some officers of the Indian Army were court martialled on charges of spying and espionage for Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the names and ranks as well as the details regarding the charges levelled against them by the Military Court?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b) Some months ago, some Army officers, Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Rank were arrested for indulging in espionage activities on behalf of intelligence agents of a neighbouring country. Court Martial proceedings have either been completed already or are in progress in certain cases. The remaining cases are at various stages of investigation and further action under the law and the rules is in hand. It will not be in the public interest to disclose any further details.

Misuse of Government Cars

307. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how much petrol is saved after the instructions issued by Government to the different Central and State Departments;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that Government cars of high dignitaries are seen in the markets of Delhi used for the purchase of vegetables and fruits; and

(c) if so, what step, Government have taken to check them?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) The Prime Minister has written a letter to the Chief Minister of States and Administrators of Union Territories for reducing the consumption of motor spirit (petrol). In this letter, he has suggested that steps should be taken for achieving a target of saving of 15 per cent during 1979-80 over that 1978-79, in the consumption of petrol by the State Government Departments, public sector undertakings, local bodies and State-aided agencies. A similar letter has been written by me to the State Chief Ministers and Union Territory Administrators. Under the Prime Minister's directions, I have also written a similar letter to the Union Cabinet Ministers, requesting them to take steps for reducing the consumption of petrol by 15 per cent in their Ministries/Departments and Public-sector Undertakings. Almost all of them have since acknowledged these letters and intimated that they have issued/are issuing suitable instructions in the matter to all concerned. As these instructions were issued only towards

the end of March 1979, the annual extent of reduction in the petrol consumption will be known only after the current year is over.

(b) No specific complaint of Government cars of high dignitaries being seen in the markets of Delhi, has been received in my Ministry.

(c) Instructions regarding use of staff cars are issued by the Ministry of Finance. According to information furnished by the said Ministry, detailed instructions were issued to ensure that the rules framed for regulating the use of staff cars are strictly enforced.

मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त के मुद्राव

308. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताते की हुपा करेगे कि

(a) क्या मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त ने मुद्राव दिया है कि प्रत्येक मतों की गणना दृष्ट-वार हुपा की जाये ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने यह भी मुद्राव दिया है कि उम्मीदवार द्वारा चुनाव पर लक्या गया प्रथम केन्द्र सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारें मिलकर बहन करे तथा राजनीतिक दला एवम् उम्मीदवारों को खर्च न करना पड़े ; और यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिश्रिया है और यदि मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त की सिफारिशों स्वीकार कर ली जाती है तो सरकार के खर्च में कितनी वृद्धि हो जायेगी , और

(ग) क्या मुख्य आयुक्त ने यह भी सिफारिश की है कि मनवान की आयु 21 वर्ष से घटाकर 18 वर्ष कर दी जाये और सरकार इस बारे में सम्भवतः कब तक निर्णय कर लेगी और सरकार द्वारा निर्णय में विलम्ब के क्या कारण है ?

शुह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० वाटिल) : (क) निर्वाचन आयोग ने इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर रद्दा है कि क्या मतदान केन्द्र-वार मतों की गणना की पुरानी प्रणाली फिर से चालू की जाए । मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त ने इस बारे में कोई सिफारिश अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) निर्वाचन आयोग ने यह सिफारिश की है कि अभ्यर्थियों और राजनैतिक दलों के निर्वाचन व्ययों का एक भाग सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाना चाहिए। सरकार इस प्रश्न पर कि क्या संसद और राज्य विधान मंडलों के निर्वाचनों में अभ्यर्थियों के निर्वाचन व्यय सरकार द्वारा वहन किए जाएं और यदि हां तो उसकी सीमा क्या हो तथा ऐसा किन शर्तों के अधीन हो, निर्वाचन संबंधी सुधारों के लिए व्यापक प्रस्तावों के भाग के रूप में विचार कर रही है। निर्वाचन आयोग ने इस संबंध में कोई विनिर्दिष्ट सिफारिश नहीं की है और सरकार इस विषय पर अभी विचार कर रही है, इसलिए अभी यह नहीं बताया जा सकता है कि यदि अभ्यर्थियों और राजनैतिक दलों के निर्वाचन व्ययों का एक भाग सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाए तो वह अतिरिक्त व्यय कितना होगा जो सरकार को वहन करना पड़ेगा।

(ग) जी हां। इस प्रश्न पर निर्वाचन संबंधी सुधारों के लिए व्यापक प्रस्तावों के भाग के रूप में विचार किया जा रहा है। मतदान की आयु को 21 वर्ष से घटाकर 18 वर्ष करने के दूरगामी प्रशासनिक और वित्तीय परिणाम होंगे इसलिए कोई विनिश्चय किए जाने से पहले इस पर सावधानी पूर्वक विचार करना होगा।

Production of Coal by Coal India Limited

309. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what has been the production of coal by Coal India Limited during the year 1977-78 and 1978-79 (monthwise); and

(b) what are the reasons for marked fluctuations of production in some months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Month-wise production of coal by Coal India Limited is given below:—

Month	Production in lakh tonnes	
	1977-78	1978-79
April	58.34	69.45
May	67.37	69.07

	1	2	3
June		67.43	67.26
July		67.07	71.86
August		67.44	68.68
September		69.81	75.72
October		66.44	63.46
November		69.19	71.91
December		80.50	80.59
January		83.88	87.95
February		89.88	84.03
March		92.27	100.54
TOTAL		889.62	900.52

(b) The summer months of April, May, June experience higher absenteeism which leads to a drop in production. In the year 1978-79 the position was aggravated due to power and explosive shortages as well. A number of mines were flooded due to heavy rains in the last week of September, 1978 thus affecting the production in September and October, 1978. During February, 1979 besides the less number of working days, one day more was lost due to strike on 5th February, 1979. The winter months are normally more productive as conditions during this period are favourable for higher output.

Demand for voting right at the age of 18

310. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a resolution adopted by the Sixth Conference of the All India Youth Federation urging Government to grant voting right at the age of 18;

(b) if voting age is reduced to 18, how many new voters will be added to the voters lists; and

(c) what is the final decision of Government in this 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) The resolution referred to here-in has not been received in the Ministry of Law. However, Government had received a copy of the resolution passed at the Fifth National Conference of the All India Youth Federation held at Cochin from the 17th to the 20th January, 1974, *inter alia* recommending the grant of voting right to persons above the age of 18 years

(b) According to the information furnished by the Office of the Registrar General, India, the number of persons between the ages of 18 and 21 years a on the 1st March, 1978 was 3,81,34,800 approximately.

(c) The question is being examined as part of the comprehensive proposals for electoral reforms.

दिल्ली तथा अन्य राज्यों में कोयले का प्रभाव

311. श्री विजय कुमार महहोत्रा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) दिल्ली तथा अन्य राज्यों में कोयले के प्रभाव के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार, कोयले के भाव बढ़ाने का है , और

(ग) कोयले के प्रभाव को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) : (क) दिल्ली और अन्य राज्यों में कोयले की कमी मुख्यतः रेल और मछक परिवहन के अभाव होने तथा विभिन्न उपभोक्ता क्षेत्रों से कोयले की मांग में एकदम वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण हुई है ।

(ख) कोयले की कीमतों में संशोधन पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) बिजली, विस्फोटक पदार्थों की कमी आदि उत्पादन उत्पादनों सबधी कठिनाइयों को ध्यापत ध्याधार पर दूर किया जा रहा है और कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा रहा है । ऐसी उत्पादन योजनाओं को तैयार किया जा रहा है जिनमें वास्तविक उत्पादन शुरू होने में कम समय लगता है और नदी कोयला खानों का निर्माण कार्य तेज किया जा रहा है ।

रेल लदान संबंधी पारम्भिक सुविधाओं को बढ़ाया जा रहा है और जहा काफी खान मुहाना स्टोक है वहा से अधिक प्रेषण करवाने के लिए, रेलवे के साथ घनिष्ठ समन्वय रखा जा रहा है । जहा कहीं आवश्यक होता है वही कोयला कर्पनियों मडक से भी कोयला ले जाने की अनुमति दे देती है ।

दृष्टात के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

312. श्री विजय कुमार महहोत्रा : क्या दृष्टात और खान मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार दृष्टात के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने पर विचार कर रही है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह वृद्धि कितने प्रतिशत होगी ?

दृष्टात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुण्डा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Production of Coal by Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

313. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article in the Indian Express, on 26th May, 1979 saying that the actual production of coal of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. has remained practically static since take over in 1971 and the company has been using a "variety of statistical frauds" to peg up the output figures and thus mislead the Government and the nation, and that the deficit between the initiated figures in paper and actual production, it is alleged, has been made good by underweighment to consumers, adulteration of good coal with stones and such other malpractices; and

(b) whether Government are in a position to refute these charges, if not, what action do they propose to take in the matter or do they propose to investigate the matter immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The position regarding the actual production of BCCL over the last few years is as follows:

(In million tones)

Year	Production Despatches	
1974-74	16.31	16.29
1974-75	17.74	17.85
1975-76	20.08	18.26
1976-77	20.68	18.72
1977-78	20.21	20.15
1978-79	19.70	18.77

It is not correct that the company have been using a variety of statistical frauds to peg up the output figures since figures of despatches during this period also show a corresponding increase. No case of deliberate and consistent underweighment has come to the notice of the Government and the bulk of the wagons are weighed at railway weigh bridge before despatches.

Racket in Sale of Coal

314. SHRI SHANKERSINGHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI CHIMAN BHAI H. SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appeared in

'Hindustan Times' dated the 14th June, 1979, wherein it has been stated that a racket in the sale of coal allegedly carried on by some private parties in collusion with Government and Railway official was recently unearthed;

(b) if so, what are the facts;

(c) whether any arrest has been made; and

(d) what action has been taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) No official report has been received from the State Government or Police who are reported to be investigating the matter, nor has any officer of Central Coalfields Limited been interrogated by them.

शर-मरकारी क्षेत्र में उच्च अधिकारियों के बेतन और भत्ते के बारे में मार्गदर्शी निर्देश

315 डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या विधि, म्याग और कम्पनी कार्य मनी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या शर-मरकारी क्षेत्र में उच्च अधिकारियों के बेतन-भत्ते और अन्य बेतनेतर लाभों के बारे में सरकार ने कुछ मार्गदर्शी निर्देश जारी किये हैं ;

(ख) क्या उक्त मार्गदर्शी निर्देशों का पालन किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो किन प्रकार और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार कुछ कठोर कार्यवाही करने का है ;

(घ) क्या प्राइवेट क्षेत्र की 20-22 कम्पनियों के कार्यकाल में उन के द्वारा कोई औद्योगिक प्राबेदनपत्र किये बिना ही कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन वृद्धि कर दी गई है ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने इस कार्यवाही के बारे में रियायत दे दी है और यदि नहीं, तो विभाग और इन कम्पनियों के विपक्ष क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह मंत्रालय या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पांडेय) : (क) सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित मार्गदर्शी निर्देश पब्लिक कम्पनियों, तथा उन प्राइवेट कम्पनियों, जो पब्लिक कम्पनियों की सहायक हों, के प्रबन्ध/पूर्ण-कालिक निदेशकों के लिये लागू होते हैं। कार्यकारियों को दिये जाने वाले पारि-श्रमिक के लिये कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनमोदन की अपेक्षा सिवाय उन मामलों का छाप कर तथा हाता जहा, कार्यकारी इस अधिनियम की धारा 201B तथा 314(1-घ) के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। संपादन मार्गदर्शक निर्देशों, जो 9-11-1978 से लागू हुये, की प्रति माननीय मन्त्र मन्त्रियों द्वारा पृष्ठे गये अनेक प्रश्नों के उत्तरों में मन्त्र के पत्र पर प्रस्तुत की गई है।

क

(ख) प्रबन्धकीय बर्तमानों की नियुक्ति के आवेदन-पत्रों को अनमोदन करने समय, कम्पनी कार्य विभाग इन मार्गदर्शी निर्देशों को पालन करता है। पब्लिक कम्पनियों के प्रबन्धकीय कार्यों को द्वारा मार्गदर्शी निर्देशों के उल्लंघन का कोई मामला सरकार की सूचना में नहीं आया है। सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित स्थापितियों के उल्लंघन का स्वरूप, पत्र पेशा विषय है, जो सामान्यतः कम्पनियों के लेखा-परीक्षकों द्वारा अनमोदन किया जाता है, तथा इस प्रकार के विषय उल्लंघन की दशा में उनमें इसे रिपोर्ट में वांछित रूप की आशा की जाती है जिसमें आधार पर विभाग द्वारा आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाती है। विभाग "वर्तन रूप से भी, विनियमन" प्रश्नों अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 204क के अन्तर्गत निर्देशों तथा धारा 235/237 के अन्तर्गत जांच के दौरान इन्हें देखता है। कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रारों से भी तुलना-पत्रों की नवनीकों सलाह के दौरान, इन वि-निर्देशों का अवलोकन करने की आशा की जाती है।

(ग) से (ङ). विभाग का ऐसे किसी मामले की जानकारी नहीं है। तथापि, यदि माननीय मन्त्र इस प्रकार के मामले में व्योचें भेजते हैं, तो उनकी जांच की जायेगी व आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशक पत्र-पत्रिकायें

316. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मन्त्रालय के प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा अग्रणी तथा भारतीय भाषाओं में कौन कौन से पत्र-पत्रिकायें प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं और प्रत्येक के लिये कितने कर्मचारी तथा सम्पादकीय सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं,

(ख) क्या अग्रणी प्रकाशनों की तुलना में भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रों तथा प्रकाशनों के लिये

कम सख्या में तथा कम वेतन-मान वाले कर्मचारी उपलब्ध कराये गये हैं तथा उन्हें कम सुविधायें दी गई हैं

(ग) यदि हा, तो भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रकाशनों का भी वही सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है जो अग्रणी प्रकाशनों के लिये उपलब्ध है तथा भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रकाशनों सबधों सम्पूर्ण जानकारी क्या है, और

(घ) क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के उल्लंघन के लिये कुछ उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शास्त्री) : (क) इन मन्त्रालय के प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा अग्रणी और भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशित किए जाने वाले पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के नाम तथा सम्पादकीय कर्मचारियों की सख्या, आदि मन्त्र विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

(ग) और (ग) जी नहीं। प्रकाशन विभाग के सभी सम्पादकीय पद केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा में सम्बन्धित हैं और भाषा के आधार पर अधिकारियों के वेतनमानों में कोई अंतरमानता नहीं है।

प्रकाशन विभाग अग्रणी में केवल पांच नियत-कालिक पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ प्रकाशित करता है। इनमें से एक अर्थात् "इंडियन गजट फॉर द रिपब्लिक" का भारतीय भाषा में कोई संस्करण नहीं है, जबकि "योजना" "कुक्षेत्र" और "एम्प्लायमेंट न्यूज" अग्रणी और एक या अधिक भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशित किए जा रहे हैं। "भागीरथ" के मामले में सम्पादकीय कर्मचारियों सिवाई विभाग (केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत आयोग) के हैं।

"योजना" के मामले में प्रधान सम्पादक अग्रणी महिंत सभी 9 संस्करणों के काम का समन्वय करता है, यद्यपि मन्त्र विवरण में इनका अग्रणी संस्करण के लिए दिखाया गया है। "कुक्षेत्र" के अग्रणी और हिन्दी के संस्करणों की आवांछकता और स्टाफिंग पैटर्न को बराबर करने का प्रश्न विचारगधीन है। कार्यवाही और अन्य बातों का ध्यान में रखते हुए "एम्प्लायमेंट न्यूज" के विभिन्न संस्करणों के सम्पादकीय कर्म-चारियों की सख्या बटाने के प्रश्न की भी जांच की जा रही है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बिबरण

क्रम सं०	पत्र पत्रिका का नाम	भाषा	भावधिकता	सम्पादकीय कर्मचारियों की स्वीकृत संख्या				
				प्रधान सम्पादक 1500- 1800 रु०	सम्पादक 1100- 1600 रु०	वरिष्ठ सहायक दाता व सम्पादक 1100- 1600 रु०	मह-सम्पादक 650- 1200 रु०	उप-सम्पादक 470- 750 रु०
1	इंडियन एंड फारेन रिव्यू	अंग्रेजी	पाक्षिक	1	—	—	2	1
2	योजना	अंग्रेजी	पाक्षिक	1	—	—	2	1
3	योजना	हिन्दी	पाक्षिक	—	1	—	1	1
4	योजना	अर्नामया	पाक्षिक	—	—	1	1	1
5	योजना	बंगला	पाक्षिक	—	—	1	1	1
6	योजना	गुजराती	पाक्षिक	—	—	1	1	1
7	योजना	मराठी	पाक्षिक	—	—	1	1	1
8	योजना	मलयालम	पाक्षिक	—	—	1	1	1
9	योजना	तमिल	पाक्षिक	—	—	1	1	1
10	योजना	तेलुगु	पाक्षिक	—	—	1	1	1
11	कुरुक्षेत्र	अंग्रेजी	पाक्षिक	—	1	—	2	1
12	कुरुक्षेत्र	हिन्दी	मासिक	—	—	—	1	1
13	आजकल	हिन्दी	मासिक	—	1	—	—	1
14	आजकल	उर्दू	मासिक	—	1	—	—	1
15	बाल भारती	हिन्दी	मासिक	—	1	—	—	2
16	गम्प्लायमेंट न्यूज	अंग्रेजी	साप्ताहिक	—	1	—	—	—
17	रोजगार समाचार	उर्दू	साप्ताहिक	—	—	—	1	—
18	रोजगार समाचार	हिन्दी	साप्ताहिक	—	—	—	1	—
19	भागीरथ*	अंग्रेजी	त्रैमासिक	—	—	—	—	—
20	भागीरथ*	हिन्दी	त्रैमासिक	—	—	—	—	—

टिप्पणी :-*प्रकाशन विभाग कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय (सिंचाई विभाग) की ओर से "भागीरथ" के अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों में प्रकाशन में केवल सहायता करता है। सम्पादकीय कर्मचारी उनके अपने ।

कीटनाशी औषधियों का आयात

317. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 19 मई, 1979 के बिल्टज (अंग्रेजी) में प्रकाशित उस समाचार की ओर आकृष्ट किया गया है जो अनुसन्धान तथा विकास विभाग के बारे में है और जिस में बताया गया है कि अनुसन्धान कार्य के बावजूद करोड़ों ६० की कीटनाशी औषधियों का आयात करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या कीटनाशी उद्योग बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों के नियंत्रण में है ,

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास अनुसन्धान तथा विकास विभाग को अधिक उद्देश्यपूर्ण तथा कार्य-कुशल बनाने की कोई योजना है , और

(घ) इस विभाग पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है और इस विभाग का कार्य उभ पर हुए व्यय की तुलना में कितना मन्तोपजनक है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती मन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । पेस्टीसाइड्स उद्योग में विदेशी कंपनियों की भूमिका पर्याप्त नहीं है ।

(ग) देश में अनुसन्धान संस्थाओं और प्रयोगशालाओं ने निट्राफेन, इन्डोसल्फान, डालापोन, पैन्थोएट, डिकोफोल, थावि जैसे पेस्टीसाइड्स के निर्माण के लिए अनेक प्रक्रियाओं का विकास किया है। इन प्रक्रियाओं के आधार पर कुछ मर्दों का उत्पादन भी आरम्भ हो गया है। प्रयोगशालाओं ने कुछ अन्य महत्वपूर्ण पेस्टीसाइड्स जैसे डिमेथाएट, कारबरिल, विश्वनलफोस, मोनाक्रोटोफोस, डाइजेनोन आदि के लिए भी प्रक्रिया का विकास किया है और इन उत्पादों का गीघ्र ही वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन आरम्भ होने की आशा है।

(घ) अनुसन्धान और विकास का कोई अलग विभाग नहीं है।

1968 के बाद बिजली की दरों में वृद्धि

318. श्री राय नरेश कुमावाहा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1968 में और इस समय प्रति यूनिट बिजली की दर क्या है ; और

(ख) कितनी बार ये दरें बढ़ाई गईं थी और प्रत्येक बार कितनी वृद्धि की गई थी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन (क) और (ख)। विभिन्न राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के संबंध में, विभिन्न श्रेणियों के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए, इन बोर्डों की स्थापना की तारीख से लेकर 31 मार्च, 1979 तक की अवधि की औसत दरों, केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्रकाशित "एवरेज इलेक्ट्रिक रेट्स एण्ड ड्यूटीज इन इन्डिया" (भारत में बिजली की औसत दर तथा शुल्क)—अगस्त, 1976 का संस्करण (31 मार्च, 1979 तक यथा सशोधित) नामक प्रकाशक में दी गई है। समय-समय पर प्रत्येक श्रेणी में हुई वृद्धि को प्रतिशतता तथा वृद्धि का बारबारा भी बोर्ड-वार उममें दर्शाई गई है। उपर्युक्त प्रकाशन की प्रतियां समद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

Manipur Regiment in Army

319. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering having a Manipur Regiment in the Indian Army;

(b) if so, when and other details; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the people of Manipur are keen to see such a step taken by the Government of India?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Utilisation of artists in song and Drama Division

320. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of artists in the Song and Drama Division in the Headquarter as well as in the Regional Units have not been fully utilised during the last few years;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the situation;

(c) if not, will Government conduct a thorough study; and

(d) present strength of artists at the Headquarters and regional units and their activities?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir. The services of the Staff Artists are being utilised to the maximum extent possible. However the utilisation of some troupes has been adversely affected to some extent as some vacancies could not be filled up.

(b) Efforts are being made to provide the full complement of artists with a view to utilising the troupes more effectively.

(c) The Regional Centre Scheme of the Song & Drama Division has come into operation from 1st January, 1979 and Government proposes to watch the operation of the scheme before conducting any study.

(d) The present strength of artists at the headquarters and the regional units is 199 and 435 respectively. Their activities cover a wide spectrum. Border Publicity Troupes are utilised for promoting emotional integration among people residing near the international borders; the Armed Forces Entertainment Troupes provide entertainment to the Armed Forces in the forward areas and the Departmental Drama Troupes conduct publicity-oriented programmes in regional languages in different parts of the country.

Commissioning of the first phase of Loktak Hydro Electric Project

321 **SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to quicken the completion of the Loktak Hydro Electric Project after the explosion in the tunnel in January, 1975;

(b) is it a fact that the progress made so far after the explosion is quite inadequate keeping in view the

increasing labour force and various other office staff;

(c) if so, the additional labour and administrative staff engaged after the explosion; and

(d) the likely date of commissioning of the first phase?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). With a view to expediting the progress of work which was retarded following the explosion in the tunnel in December 1975, the project authorities have inducted the New Austrian Tunnelling Method through which the rate of progress per day is higher. In addition, new method of tunnel roof supporting, remote gas monitoring, deployment of personnel trained in the use of sophisticated equipment, are being used, with a view to expediting the progress.

(c) No staff more than the minimum required for executing the work has been engaged.

(d) All the three units of the project are expected to be commissioned in March 1982.

मिट्टी का तेल सप्लाई करने के लिये ब्लाक स्तर पर एजेंटों की नियुक्ति

322. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या पेट्रोसियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मिट्टी के तेल की नियमित सप्लाई करने के लिये सरकार का विचार ब्लाक स्तर पर एजेंट नियुक्त करने का है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भागलपुर के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट ने यह मिफारिश की है कि बीहपुर ब्लाक में मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई के लिए नये एजेंट की नियुक्ति की जाये ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार नये तरीकों द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई के लिए विपणन डीवीजन को निदेश जारी करने का है ?

पेट्रोसियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचंद्र मन्धन बहुगुणा) : (क) इन समय, मिट्टी के तेल के एबैन्ड ब्लाक मुख्यालय सहित क्रिया

क्षेत्र विशेष की समता एवं वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर नियुक्त किए जाने हैं।

(ख) भागलपुर जिलाधीन की ऐसी कोई सफ़ाई गंरे मंत्रालय में नहीं प्राप्त हुई है।

(ग) मिट्टी के तेल की फुटकर बिजली के लिये वर्तमान प्रवन्धा के अतिरिक्त, तेल कम्पनियों ने देश के चुने हुए दूर दराज एवं पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में कम्पनी द्वारा संचालित डिपो की स्थापना के लिए नई योजनाएं प्रारम्भ की हैं जिससे इस क्षेत्र में लोगों तक उत्पाद और सुविधाजनक रूप में पहुँच सके।

Restriction on production capacity of ferro manganese

323. DR BAPU KALDATE Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have restricted the production of the Ferro-Manganese;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof,

(c) whether there has been a heavy demand from Japan and Czechoslovakia for ferro-manganese, and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to increase the present production capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). As against a projected domestic demand of 2.25 lakh tonnes of ferro-manganese for the year 1983-84, a capacity of approximately 3.57 lakh tonnes has already been sanctioned. In view of this, no further capacity is proposed to be licensed. This has been done to (i) conserve the limited reserves of manganese ores in the country, (ii) encourage the utilisation of low grade ores and fines, and (iii) discourage the export of cheap power from India, as production of ferro-manganese is power intensive.

(c) The export of ferro-manganese from India to Japan during the last two years, as against total exports from the country, is indicated below:

(In tonnes)

	Export to Japan	Total exports from India
1977-78	13,355	29,000
1978-79	28,820	83,041

As regards Czechoslovakia, neither any quantity of ferro-manganese nor any quantity of ferro-manganese exported in the recent past, to that country from India

(d) For reasons mentioned above, Government do not propose augmenting the existing licensed capacity for ferro-manganese.

Public Deposits in Companies

324 DR BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of public limited companies have advertised showing good results and payment of high dividends and collected huge amounts of fixed deposits from public;

(b) is it also a fact that these companies have not paid a single farthing continuously for two years to the depositors showing heavy losses;

(c) whether the Government have proposal to investigate into the affairs of these companies;

(d) whether Government had any authority under the Companies Act to stop the collection of deposits by the said companies and for full return of deposits of the depositors,

(e) if not, what other safeguards are available for the public to secure their deposits

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). In terms of

Rule 4 of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975, as amended from time to time, every non-banking, non-financial company intending to invite or allowing or causing any other person to invite deposits is required to issue an advertisement for the purpose in a leading English newspaper and in one vernacular newspaper circulating in the State in which the registered office of the company is situated. In the aforesaid advertisement, the company is required to indicate *inter-alia* the following particulars:---

- (i) profits of the company, before and after making provisions for tax, for the three financial years immediately preceding the date of advertisement;
- (ii) dividends declared by the company in respect of the three years mentioned in (i) above;
- (iii) summarised financial position of the company as in the two audited balance sheets immediately preceding the date of advertisement.

While advertisements have been issued by various non-banking non-financial companies inviting deposits, complaints against some of these companies have been received about non-refund of matured deposits and/or overdue interest on deposits.

(c) The Government consider the question of launching prosecution if necessary, in appropriate cases against the defaulting companies and their officers in default if it is established that any of the provisions of Section 58A of the Companies Act, 1956 and rules made thereunder have been contravened. Till the end of June, 1979, prosecutions have been sanctioned against 70 non-banking non-financial companies.

(d) and (e). The Government have no authority under the Companies Act, 1956, to stop the collection or enforce the return of deposits by the non-banking non-financial companies. However, Rule 3 of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975

framed by the Government in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 58A read with Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956 prescribes the limits upto which the deposits can be accepted by such companies. Any contravention of these limits renders the companies as well as their officers in default liable to criminal prosecution. The failure to repay deposits by a company gives rise to a civil liability and the depositor can seek redress in a Court of Law. The depositor can also seek the winding-up of a company under Section 433 of the Companies Act, 1956, in the event of such failure to repay his deposits.

The High-Powered Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice Rajender Sachar, in its Report reviewing *inter-alia* the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, has made certain recommendations on the question of acceptance of deposits from the public by private limited companies and regarding the measures to be taken to further safeguard the interests of depositors in public limited companies. These recommendations are under active consideration of the Government and an amending legislation on these and other recommendations, as necessary, will be introduced in due course.

Suggestion from Maharashtra Government to utilise Bombay High Gas being burnt

325. DR BAPU KALDATE:
SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have suggested to the Government to utilise Bombay High gas which is now being burnt in four turbines of 6 MW each to be erected at Uran to generate 240 MW power;

(b) whether Government have accepted this proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) The Maharashtra State Electricity Board had requested for supply of gas for their gas turbine project of 4 generating sets of 60 MW each to be set up at Uran

(b) The question of supply of gas/fuel for the turbine project of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board has been reconsidered keeping in view the revised commissioning schedule of the turbine units, the availability of associated gas from the Bombay High as per the present production programme of crude oil/associated gas and the utilisation of this important resource as per the priorities laid down by the Government. There is no proposal to supply any gas for this project. The supply of LSHS to the extent of 140,000 tonne per annum has already been agreed.

(c) The information has been given in the reply to part (b) above.

New Land Policy of Cantonments

2) **SHRI R K MHALGI** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No 4357 on 20th December 1979 and state

(a) what is the total population which come under the various Cantonments in the country, what is the total number of cantonments in the whole of the country

(b) what are the main features of the revised land policy in cantonment areas which was formulated in November 1976

(c) whether Government have now made necessary administrative arrangements to have a fresh review of the policy so as to liberalise the policy further in favour of civilians,

(b) if so when and what are the findings of the review and

(e) whether Government have taken a final decision on the proposal or the said findings if so the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) As per 1971 census the total population in various cantonment was 13,83,590. The total number of Cantonments in the country is 62.

(1) The main features of the land policy formulated in November 1976 and September 1977 have been mentioned in the Annual Report of Ministry of Defence 1978-79 (Pages 111-112). The features are set out below —

(i) Sites held on old grant and other resumable tenures in bungalow areas should be taken over gradually and when required by the Defence Services or for any other purpose or where the terms of tenure are violated.

(ii) No such site will hereafter be converted into the leasehold. Continuance of leasehold system will be permitted only in the case of public institutions such as post offices, lands, schools and public utility concerns like petrol pumps etc. Fresh leases will be given in these cases only where the land can be spared without detriment to the requirements of the Armed Forces.

(iii) Renovations and minor alterations can be made subject to certain condition provided the plinth area of the authorised structures on the site is not exceeded.

(iv) Sites held on old grant and other resumable tenures located in civil areas of cantonment will be allowed to be converted into freehold in favour of the occupancy holders on payment of market value subject to the provision that for plots measuring less than 300 sq. mt. graded scales varying from 25 per cent to 75 per cent of market value would be charged.

(c) to (e) The question of modifying the policy so as to liberalise the con-

ditions in certain respects is under consideration of the Government. It has, however, been decided that pending revision of the policy, the policy as already formulated should be taken up for implementation and necessary instructions have been issued to the field officers of the DL & C Service.

News-item captioned "Acute Power Crisis Ahead"

327. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been invited to the news published in the *Indian Express*, Bombay dated the 9th April, 1979 under the heading 'Acute power crisis ahead' referred to Maharashtra State, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government with special regard to construction in Maharashtra of another thermal power station in Central sector?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Government is aware of the report

(b) The power programme for the 5-year period 1978-83 has been formulated keeping broad view the demand as projected by the Planning Commission on a global basis in the Draft 5-year Plan 1978-83, consistent with the development of the various sectors of the economy envisaged therein, the availability of resources and their allocation for the planned development of the different sectors of the economy, availability of investigated projects and physical capabilities of implementing them etc. The Central Government has already taken up a programme of establishment of large regional thermal power stations close to pitheads and hydel power stations in the various regions of the country

to supplement the efforts at the state level with a view to accelerate power development. In the case of Western Region, a large regional thermal power station is being established at Korba from which a share in the benefits would be available to Maharashtra State also. The tentative studies carried out in the Central Electricity Authority indicate that the power supply position in Maharashtra in 1982-84 on the basis of power programme as formulated and presently under implementation would be by and large satisfactory. Power planning is a continuing process and power programmes are continuously reviewed and adjusted to ensure their adequacy to meet the projected demand from time to time, keeping in view the availability of resources.

Report of Working Group on Tribal Development for Medium Term Plan 1978-83

328 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received the report by working group on Tribal Development for medium term plan 1978-83;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Working Group regarding Rural Electrification in tribal areas in the Report,

(c) the measures taken by Government on said recommendations;

(d) guidelines issued to the concerned States in this regard; and

(e) funds provided by his Ministry and the States for tribal areas for the year 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs had appointed a Working Group on Tribal

Development during the medium term Plan 1978—83. The Working Group submitted its report in July, 1978.

(b) The recommendations of the Working Group relating to Rural Electrification were as follows:

(i) Rural Electrification programme should support irrigation projects, agricultural programmes, household industries and market centres. The Central Government may give suitable grants to make these schemes viable.

(ii) The viability norms of rural electrification schemes in the tribal areas may be suitably modified. The Government of India may provide a part of the investment by the Electricity Boards in the more backward areas as subsidy so that the electrification may reach the far off points as well;

(iii) The rural electrification programme and economic schemes in a project should be prepared in an integrated fashion so that the total investment necessary for promotion of the economic activity as well as building up of the electrical infrastructure is made available according to the desired time schedule;

(iv) The schemes of rural electrification involving subsidy by the Central Government should be cleared on project by project basis ensuring appropriate linkage between rural electrification and economic activity; and

(v) All the tribal areas in the country should qualify for special treatment by the Central Government for extension of rural electrification irrespective of the level of development of rural electrification in the concerned State.

(c) The following are the measures adopted by the Department of

Power/Rural Electrification Corporation to improve rural electrification in the Tribal areas:—

(I) Directives were issued to Rural Electrification Corporation which *inter alia*, envisage:—

(a) All areas included in the Tribal Sub Plan may be considered as Revised Minimum Needs Programme (RMNP) area during 1978—83;

(b) In selecting and sanctioning schemes under this programme the Corporation shall follow a project approach. The Corporation shall also lay down and enforce appropriate stipulation in regard to technical, developmental, economic financial and managerial soundness of each scheme.

(c) The programme is intended to provide infra-structure and social services to the rural areas and to the weaker sections of the population. The RMNP schemes may, therefore, cover supply of power to primary health centres, drinking water supply schemes and other similar categories which are important for development.

(d) REC may re-examine their present viability criteria for loans under RMNP in order that all the States and Union Territories might be able to achieve RMNP targets. Even softer norms would have to be fixed for the North Eastern Region and other hilly and tribal areas.

(II) The Rural Electrification Corporation has been giving special consideration in matters of rates of interest, period of repayment and viability norms, to the rural electrification schemes in the areas inhabited by tribal population. The relaxations in regard to viability norms made are as follows:—

(i) The break-even level is to be achieved at the end of 15th year

as compared with 10th year in the case of backward areas and 7th year in the case of advanced areas.

(ii) The 3½ per cent net return is to be achieved at the end of 25th year as compared with 20th year in the case of backward areas and 15th year in the case of advanced areas.

(iii) The schemes of exceptionally difficult areas covered under Revised Minimum Needs Programmes (RMNP) are considered on individual merits for the purpose of being accorded such further concessions to the criteria of viability as may be necessary.

(iv) The investment on 11 KV (Main & Supr) lines is excluded from the capital base of the project for the purpose of computation of return on investment. In the case of tribal sub-plan areas covered under RMNP, the investment on distribution transformer centres is also excluded from the capital base.

(v) In order that there is synchronisation of rural electrification along with the other developmental programmes, the Corporation has been emphasising on close co-ordination between State Electricity Boards and District level developmental agencies and financial institutions at the time of formulation and implementation of a rural electrification scheme.

Subsidy/Grants for Rural Electrification

Since the Rural Electrification Corporation has liberalised its norms re-

cently, it is desirable that we watch for some time and see if even in spite of the liberalisation, some States are unable to present viable schemes. While no doubt RMNP is designed to achieve certain minimum levels of services in the rural areas, the following considerations, as far as rural electrification is concerned, have to be kept in view:—

(i) The bulk of power consumption is for pump sets, small industries which are individually owned and the benefit of power supply accrues to the concerned individual and not to the community;

(ii) The State Electricity Board is to function as a commercial organisation and providing grants for any part of its activities does not fit in with this concept. Any change in the pattern of financial assistance RMNP electrification for the Plan period 1978—83 is not desirable.

(d) The Rural Electrification Corporation has advised the State Electricity Boards/State Governments the relaxations in regard to viability norms made for Rural Electrification schemes under RMNP as enumerated in the reply to part (c) of the question.

(e) The Rural Electrification Corporation has made a tentative provision of Rs. 28 crores for disbursement during the year 1978-79 in respect of rural electrification schemes in tribal areas. A statement indicating the Annual Tribal Sub Plan 1978-80—allocation for Power Sector, is attached.

Statement

Annual Tribal Sub Plan 1979-80

Plan Allocation for Power Sector

(Rs lakhs)

Tribal Sub Plans	Total State Plan outlay for power	Flow from State Plan to Tribal Sub-Plan (Power Sector)	Special Central Assistance
I STATES			
1 Andhra Pradesh	18000	369 52	
2 Assam	5500	52*	
3 Bihar	10000	1054 00	
4 Gujarat	11000	130 00	
5 Himachal Pradesh	1900	28 00	
6 Karnataka	10800	20 00	
7 Kerala	4600	10 00	
8 Madhya Pradesh	20000	1000 00	
9 Maharashtra	30000	470 00	
10 Manipur	275	172 50	
11 Orissa	7200	282 81	
12 Rajasthan	10000	900 00	
13 Tamil Nadu	13600	10 00	
14 Tripura	336	45 00	
15 Uttar Pradesh	23000	14 00	
16 West Bengal	13000	Not available	
II UNION TERRITORIES			
1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	125	28 29*	
2 Goa Daman and Diu	300	0 60*	

NOTE —*Outlays as proposed by States/Union Territories

Recognition of National and Regional Parties by Election Commission

329 SHRI S R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the particulars of National and Regional Parties that have been recognised by the Election Commission, and

(b) the basis on which this recognition has been granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D PATIL) (a) Two statements containing the requisite information are laid on the Table of the House (Statements I & II)

(b) If a party registered with the Election Commission as a political party under the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968, satisfies the conditions laid down in paragraph 6 of that Order with reference to a general election to the House of the People or as the case may be, to the Legislative Assembly of a State, the Commission recognises that party. In accordance with the conditions stated in paragraph 7 of the aforesaid Order if such a recognition is accorded to a

political party in less than four States, that party shall enjoy the status of State Party. If recognition is accorded to that party in four or more States, that party shall enjoy the status of a national party. The recognition will be reviewed after each general election to the House of the People, or as the case may be, to the Legislative Assembly of a State. Extracts of paragraphs 6 and 7 from the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) order, 1968, are given in the Annexure.

Statement I

Statement showing the Particulars of the National Parties which have been recognised by the Election Commission

Name of the Parties	Symbol
1. Indian National Congress	Calf and Cow.
2. Indian National Congress (I)	Hand
3. Janata Party	Haldhar within Wheel (Chakra Haldhar)
4. Communist Party of India	Ears of Corn and Sickle.
5. Communist Party of India (Marxist)	Hammer, Sickle and Star.

Statement II

1	2	3	4
STATE PARTIES			
1. Plains Tribals Council of Assam	Assam		Cultivator Cutting crop
2. Vishal Haryana Party	Haryana		Rising Sun
3. J. & K. National Conference	J. & K		Plough
4. Muslim League	Kerala		Ladder
5. All India Muslim League	Kerala		Boat
6. Kerala Congress	Kerala		Horse
7. Kerala Congress (Pillai Group)	Kerala		Coconut tree bearing fruits.
8. Revolutionary Socialist Party	Kerala and West Bengal		Spade and Stocker
9. Peasants' and Workers' Party	Maharashtra		Cart
10. Kuki National Assembly	Manipur		Two leaves
11. Hill State People's Democratic Party	Meghalaya		Lion

1	2	3	4
12	All Party Hill Leaders' Conference	Meghalaya	Flower
13	United Democratic Front	Nagaland	Cock
14	Shromani Akali Dal	Punjab	Scales
15	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	Rising Sun
16	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	Two leaves
17	All India Forward Bloc	West Bengal	Lion
18	Maharashtra-wadi Gomantak	Goa Daman and Diu Union	
19	People's Conference	Mizoram	Scales
20	Tripura Upajati Yuba Samity	Tripura	Two leaves
21	Public Demands Implementation Convention	Meghalaya	Spade
22	People's Party of Arunachal	Arunachal Pradesh	Nithun
23	Sikkim Scheduled Castes League	Sikkim	Chopch

ANNEXURE

The Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order 1968

**** **** ****

6 Classification of Political Parties —

(1) For the purposes of this Order and for such other purposes as the Commission may specify and when necessity therefore arises political parties are either recognized political parties or unrecognised political parties

(2) A political party shall be treated as a recognized political party in that State if and only if either the conditions specified in clause (A) are or the condition specified in clause (B) is fulfilled by that party and not otherwise that is to say

(A) that such party—

(a) has been engaged in political activity for a continuous period of five years and

(b) has at the general election in that State to the House of the People or as the case may be to the Legislative Assembly for the time being in existence and functioning returned—

either (i) at least one member to the House of the People for every twenty five members of that House or any fraction of that number elected from that State

or (i) at least one member to the Legislative Assembly of that State for every thirty members of that Assembly or any fraction of that number

(B) that the total number of valid votes by all the contesting candidates set up by such party at the general election in the State to the House of the People or as the case may be to the Legislative Assembly for the time being in existence and functioning (excluding the valid votes of such contesting candidate in a constituency as has not been elected and has not polled at least one twelfth of the total number of valid votes polled by all the contesting candidates in that constituency) is not less than four per cent of the total number of valid votes polled by all the contesting candidates at such general election in the State (including the valid votes of those contesting candidates who have forfeited their deposits)

(3) For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that the condition in clause (A) (b) of sub-paragraph (2)

shall not be deemed to have been fulfilled by a political party if a member of the House of the People or the Legislative Assembly of the State become a member of that political party after his election to that house, as the case may be, that Assembly.

7. Two categories of recognized political parties.—(1) If a political party is treated as a recognized political party in accordance with paragraph 6 in four or more States, it shall be known as, and shall have and enjoy the status of, a "National Party" throughout the whole of India; and if a political party is treated as a recognized political party in accordance with that paragraph in less than four States, it shall be known as, and shall have and enjoy the status of, a "State Party" in the State or States in which it is recognized political party.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-paragraph (1), every political party which immediately before the commencement of this Order is a multi-State party shall, on such commencement, be a National Party and shall continue to be so until it ceases to be a National Party on the result of any general election held after such commencement.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-paragraph (1), every political party which immediately before the commencement of this Order is in a State a recognized political party, other than a multi-State party aforesaid shall, on such commencement, be a State party in that State and shall continue to be so until it ceases to be a State party in that State on the result of any general election held after such commencement.

Revision of Prices of Important Drugs

330. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drug industry is insisting on revision of the prices of all

important drugs in defiance of the Drug Prices Control Order, 1979, and has even failed to bring out the price list as demanded by Government,

(b) if so, the reasons for the same, and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since no instance of any drug manufacturing company failing to comply with the provisions of the Order has come to the notice of the Government, the question of taking action against any company for violation of the provisions thereof, does not arise.

Pooling of Indigenous and Imported Aluminium Prices

331. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering pooling of the indigenous and imported aluminium prices;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) and (b): The Government has decided to pool the c.i.f price of imported aluminium with the price (ex-factory plus excise-duty) of the indigenous aluminium. Further, the customs duty and the countervailing duty on imported metal will be waived so long as the c.i.f. price of the imported metal is higher than or equal to the price of the indigenous metal inclusive of excise duty.

Separate excise duties will be levied on (i) ingots and (ii) rods produced from indigenous ingots and the proce-

dure for set off of excise duty paid on ingots will be abolished while levying excise duty on such rods Excise duty at the same rate as on rods made from indigenous ingots will be leviable on rods converted from imported metal

(c) The price of the indigenously produced metal with that of imported metal will be pooled and notify shortly

Proposal to Abolish Radio and Television Fees

332 SHRI G M BANAIWALIA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no licence fee on Radio and Television

in a number of American and European countries,

(b) if so, their names and

(c) whether Central Government propose to abolish the radio fee and television fee in the country and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I K ADVANI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) A statement is enclosed

(c) The question of licence fee on radio and television including its abolition is at present under consideration of the Government

Statement

*I Countries in America and Europe where there is no licence fee on radio	
1 North America	Bahama Islands Bermuda Canada, El Salvador Haiti Mexico Panama and Puerto Rico
2 South America	Argentina, Bolivia Brazil Colombia, Ecuador Paraguay Peru, Uruguay
3 Europe	United Kingdom
*II Countries in America and Europe where there is no licence fee on television	
1 North America	Canada, El Salvador Puerto Rico and The United States of America
2 South America	Argentina Brazil Ecuador and Venezuela.

*(Source: World Communications - UNESCO - 1975)

Indo-British Agreement on Fertilizers

333 SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-British Fertilizers agreement has been signed in June 1979 and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) and

(b) The British Government has offered to finance a Fertilizer Educational Project in 25 districts through supply of fertilizers worth £ 30 million

The salient features of the Project are as follows

(i) Educating the farmers on the correct choice and use of fertilizers

(ii) Working out cropping programme for the participant farmers in the project areas on the basis of the resources available with farmers and arranging supply of inputs viz high yielding variety seeds, fertilisers, pes-

ticides, pump-sets and other agricultural equipments and credit at the right time through proper coordination with

(1) State Department of Agriculture
(2) Nationalised Banks and Co-operatives
(3) Agro-Industries Corporation
(4) Pesticides Manufacturers and (5) Fertilizers dealers.

(c) Organising block demonstration covering 100 to 200 hectares in selected villages.

(d) Holding fertilizer dealers' training programmes;

(e) Construction of storage godowns in selected villages in order to ensure timely supply of the materials to the farmers as per plans.

(f) Providing soil testing facilities for analysing the soil in the areas and providing fertiliser quality control facilities to test the sample of fertilizers.

Discussions in this regard were held between officials of the Government of India and officials of U. K. Government in May, 1979.

A formal Agreement between the British and Indian Government is however yet to be signed.

Reported arrest of Pak National for espionage and smuggling

334. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a few Pakistani Nationals have been arrested in the Poonch and Rajouri border sector on charges of spying and smuggling; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Home Affairs, who are primarily concerned with the subject matter have been consulted and accord-

ing to the information available with them, during the current year some Pakistani nationals as well as residents of Pakistan Occupied Kashmir have been arrested for espionage and smuggling activities in Jammu and Kashmir

Merger of FCC and IMPEC with National Film Development Corporation

335. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to merge Film Finance Corporation and the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation with National Film Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order that the policy package for utilising the full potential of the film as a powerful medium of entertainment, information and cultural communication generates adequate impact, it was decided that there should be a single integrated body to cover various aspects of film. At present Film Finance Corporation and Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation are engaged in isolation in supporting different aspects of film. Government has decided to activate National Film Development Corporation, amalgamate Film Finance Corporation and Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation with National Film Development Corporation and to entrust the following functions/activities to the activated National Film Development Corporation:—

(i) Handling the work of import and export of feature films;

(ii) Import, allocation and distribution of raw materials and equipment used by the film industry;

- (iii) Distribution and exhibition of films through the existing network in the country and also by promoting a programme of construction of a chain of low cost theatres in conjunction with State Film Corporations where feasible.
- (iv) Promotion of quality films; and
- (v) Promotion of research and development in film equipment and raw stock.

This would account for better linkage between import and export of films and considerable economies:

Indo—Polish Talks on Development of Mines in India

336. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Polish talks were held in June, 1979 for the development of mines in India; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

220 KV Inter-State Line Project between Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh

337. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project report for 220 KV inter-State line between Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh has been submitted to the Ministry of Energy about two years back;

(b) whether completion of such an inter-State link would help to achieve good thermal hydel mix Madhya Pradesh being predominantly a thermal system and Andhra Pradesh system being predominantly a hydel system; and

(c) what is the present status of the project and when is the project likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Project report for construction of 220 KV inter-state line between Barsur in Madhya Pradesh and Lower Sileru in Andhra Pradesh was received in the Central Electricity in September, 1976.

(b) The 220 KV inter-state transmission line between Barsur (in Madhya Pradesh) and Lower Sileru (in Andhra Pradesh) will enable Madhya Pradesh to utilise a part of surplus peaking power available in the Sileru-Kothagudem complex of Andhra Pradesh. The line would also help in improving the poor voltage conditions now obtaining in Barsur area.

(c) The construction of the transmission line is yet to be taken up. The Central Electricity Authority have cleared the scheme from techno-economic considerations.

Availability of Gas from South Bassein and setting up of Fertilizer Plant and Petro-Chemicals Complex

338. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have assessed the increase in availability of Gas from off shore South Bassein field;

(b) whether Government are considering setting up of one more Fertilizer Plant and three more Petro-Chemical complexes; and

(c) if so, whether the Fertilizer plant and Petro-Chemical complex are being considered to be set up in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The ONGC are still in the process of re-assessing the increased availability of gas from offshore South Bassein field and their report is expected to be received shortly.

(b) In view of the likely increased availability of gas, a Working Group was constituted on 19th March, 1979 to recommend *inter-alia* the most economic and optimal utilisation of offshore gas keeping in view the production programme of crude oil associated gas and free gas. On receipt of the Working Group's report, a view will be taken by the Government regarding utilisation of offshore gas in various regions for various purposes such as production of fertilizers, petrochemicals, etc.

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

Steps to bring uptodate Eletoral Rolls

339. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the next Lok Sabha polls in 1982, Government have taken steps to bring uptodate the electoral rolls in Parliamentary Constituencies,

(b) whether during the last Lok Sabha and Assembly elections, it was found that entire localities and buildings were omitted from the rolls thus

depriving many citizens of their right to vote;

(c) whether adequate machinery exists at the district taluk and village levels for bringing electoral rolls uptodate, and

(d) 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) The Election Commission proposes to undertake intensive revision of the electoral rolls in 1981 throughout the country before the next General Election to the Lok Sabha due in 1982.

(b) A few cases of omission of certain number of houses and areas from enumeration had been brought to the notice of the Election Commission. A statement of such cases is attached and action taken thereon is also indicated

(c) and (d) . Yes, Sir. There is District Election Officer at the headquarters of each District who functions under the over-all control of the Chief Electoral Officer. At the taluk level, the Tehsildar is responsible for the revision of electoral rolls. He is generally appointed as the Assistant Electoral Registration Officer at the village level the work of preparation of rolls is carried out by Patwaris. They are responsible for the enumeration of voters. The work of revision is supervised by Field Kanungos Naib Tehsildars and Tehsildars.

Statement

Name of the State	Contents of the complaint	Action taken
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1247 voters residing at Warasinguda in 209- Secunderabad assembly constituency were omitted at the time of last general election to the	The mistake has been rectified during the revision undertaken in 1978 before the recent bye-election held from 31- Secunderabad Parliamentary Const-

1	2	3
	Legislative Assembly of the State as the list relating to the said areas was misplaced due to confusion and the same could not be sent for printing.	tenuity. The officials responsible for the omission are being proceeded against.
Karnataka	A few cases of omission of certain isolated houses (only 5) were reported during the last general election to the Legislative Assembly of the State.	Disciplinary action has been taken against the enumerators and supervisors concerned for these lapses.
Uttar Pradesh	Three such complaints were received.	The Chief Electoral Officer, Uttar Pradesh was asked to take necessary action in the matter.

Supply of crude by U.S.S.R.

340. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russia has agreed to supply more crude to India; and

(b) if so, the total quantity to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). During the recent visit of the Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers to U.S.S.R. a contract was concluded on 29th May, 1979 between Indian Oil Corporation and SNE Moscow, covering supplies of an additional quantity of 6,00,000 tonnes of crude oil from the Soviet Union in exchange for export of rice of equivalent value. This quantity will be in addition to an existing contract which provides for supplies of 1.5 million tonnes of crude oil from U.S.S.R. during 1979.

Working of newspapers

341. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in his recent speech at Srinagar, he expressed unhappiness

about the unsatisfactory working of newspapers in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the Press Commission will go into the ownership pattern of newspapers in the country and suggest measures so as to make them really independent?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). I had stated *inter alia* that the present ownership pattern of newspapers in the country was not satisfactory.

(c). Yes, Sir.

Import of Crude

342. SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM:
SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of crude oil imported during the last six months and the prices at which imported;

(b) the quantity proposed to be imported during next six months and the prices therefor;

(c) the effect of such imports on the prevailing price of petroleum in the country; and

(d) the impact of the high price of petroleum on the cost of living and on the budgetary resources?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAIJUGUNA): (a. and (b) During the period January—June, 1979 a total quantity of approximately 7.7 million tonnes of Crude Oil has been imported. Crude Oil imports during July—December, 1979 are expected to be of the order of 9 million tonnes. It would not be in the commercial interest of the concerned Oil Companies as also contrary to international practices to disclose details in respect of prices.

(c) The prices of petroleum products are determined on the basis of weighted average price of both indigenous and imported crudes. Following the recent steep increases in price of imported crude the weighted average price has gone up. The need for consequent revision in the prices of petroleum products is presently under consideration.

(d) This will depend on the decision as to the extent to which the burden of the increased prices on the oil Industry is decided to be recovered through increase in prices of petroleum products.

Production and availability of coal for power plants, cement units, etc.

343. **SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present position in regard to availability of coal for power plants, cement units and other industries;

(b) the extent to which the shortcomings which so seriously affected the economy during last two years have been overcome; and

(c) the revised estimates of production during current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The stock of coal used by power plant was about 7 million tonnes and stock of superior grade non-coking coal used by Railways and cement plant and industry was about 4.2 million tonnes at the beginning of the year. In addition to it production of coal during the first quarter of 1979-80 is approximately 23.4 million tonnes.

(b) Action is being taken in consultation with the State Government to improve the law and order situation in the coalfields and also to improve the industrial relations. Efforts are also being made to improve the availability of inputs such as power explosives, steel and etc. for increasing coal production.

Efforts are simultaneously being made to set up despatches of coal to consumers by augmenting facilities for rail loading at the collieries and maintaining close coordination with the railways for stepping the supply of wagons. The shortfalls in rail despatches are being made good by increased release of coal by road

With these steps it is expected that coal production will increase further.

(c) The original target of production for 1979-80 was fixed at approximately 118 million tonnes. The revised estimates of production during the current year have not so far been determined.

मंत्रालय के अधीन उद्योगों में काम कर रहे परसोनल मैनेजर और परसोनल आफिसर

344. श्री राम ब्रह्म सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय के अधीन कितने परसोनल मैनेजर और परसोनल आफिसर कार्य कर रहे हैं, उन में से कितने पिछड़े वर्गों, अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अल्प संख्यक वर्गों के हैं और क्या इन पदों के लिए प्रारंभित कोटा पूरा हो गया है; और

(ख) क्या रसायन विभाग के अधीन कार्य कर रहे गैर-सरकारी उद्योगों में पिछड़े वर्गों और

अल्प संख्यक समुदायों को उनके लिये आरक्षित कोटा पूरा करने के लिए उन्हें प्रतिनिधित्व दिया है; यदि नहीं, तो उन्हें कब तक पूर्ण प्रतिनिधित्व दे दिया जायेगा?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत की जायेगी।

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए सरकार ने गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में पदों का कोई आरक्षण नहीं रखा है।

Stagnant production of Coal India Limited

345. SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an investment of about Rs. 900 crores have been made since nationalisation, notwithstanding the production in Coal India Limited, (CIL) has remained almost stagnant and has shown a downward trend between 1975-76 and 1977-78; and

(b) whether Government have viewed the results of the past three years against the enormous cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JAN-ESHWAR MISHRA): (a) An investment of about Rs. 900/- crores has been made in Coal India Ltd. since nationalisation. Production of coal in the country has increased from the level of about 77.0 m.t. at the time of nationalisation to a level of about 102 m.t. now. The production of Coal India has increased from a level of about 88.98 m.t. in 1975-76 to about 90.07 m.t. in 1978-79 though there was a marginal decrease in production in 1977-78.

(b) Though the cost of production of coal has gone up due to the increase in cost of inputs, wages of workers going up, incidence of excise duty on inputs, depreciation and interest etc. the price of coal has not been revised since 1975. The unremunerative price of coal is

one of the factors which is responsible for the losses suffered by Coal India Limited.

Economy in consumption of petrol by States

346. SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH
PRASTE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have taken steps for the economy of petrol in their States and to what extent so far their annual consumption has been reduced; and

(b) whether Central Government have also issued some guidelines to the States in view of the shortage of petrol in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) All the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were addressed by the Prime Minister and by me also to take steps to reduce the consumption of motor spirit (petrol) in respect of the departments, public-sector undertakings, etc. coming within their control. Almost all of them have since acknowledged these letters and intimated that they have issued/are issuing suitable instructions in the matter to all concerned. As these instructions were issued only towards the end of March, 1979, the annual extent of reduction in the petrol consumption will be known only after the current year is over.

(b) In the instructions issued to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, it has been indicated that a target of saving of 15 per cent in the consumption of petrol by the Government Departments, public sector undertakings, local bodies, Government-aided agencies etc., during 1979-80 over that of 1978-79 should be possible. For achieving this objective, they have been advised to closely

monitor petrol consumption of these bodies and to lay down physical targets of consumption for the year 1979-80 keeping in view the consumption pattern in 1978-79.

Plane Crash in Leh in June, 1979

347. SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

DR. BALDEV PRAKASH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an IAF plane crashed near Leh on 8th June, 1979;

(b) if so, what the causes of the crash;

(c) the number of persons killed and compensation paid to the deceased families;

(d) whether Government are considering for giving service to the members of the families of the deceased; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). An IAF plane crashed near Leh on 7th June, 1979. A court of Inquiry has been ordered into the accident and the cause of the accident will be known after the report of the Court of Inquiry is received.

(c) 27 persons were killed in the crash. The various compensation payable to the Service personnel are as follows:

(a) *Ex-gratia* Compensation: Rupees one lakh in accordance with Government of India, Ministry of Defence letter No. Air HQ/24229/171/PP&R-3/4930/Pen-C dated 26th June, 1978 on the subject.

(b) Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity, Family Gratuity, Special Family Pension, Children Allowance

and Children Education Allowance as admissible under the rules.

(c) *Group Insurance*: The dependents of the Service personnel killed in accidents would also be eligible for payments under their respective Group Insurance Schemes.

(d) and (e). In addition to the liberal compensation, Dependents of Service personnel who die in harness are eligible for appointment to Gp 'C' and Gp 'D' posts of Central Government without intervention of the Employment Exchange, if they apply for such posts, and provided they fulfil the necessary conditions.

मध्य प्रदेश में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की सप्लाई के लिये पाइप लाइन बिछाना

348. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बात ज्ञान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डीजल, पेट्रोल तथा मिट्टी के तेल के लिए बरौनी से इलाहाबाद तक के लिए पाइपलाइन है परन्तु मध्य प्रदेश में इस प्रकार की कोई पाइपलाइन नहीं है ; और

(ख) सरकार का मध्य प्रदेश में रीवा तथा अन्य स्थानों तक किन-किन स्थानों पर पाइपलाइन बिछाने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में रीवा एवं अन्य स्थानों पर पाइपलाइन बिछाने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Rural electrification in the district of Nalanda (Bihar)

349. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) in how many blocks of the District of Nalanda in the State of Bihar, the scheme of rural electrification is going on and since how long;

(b) how many years it would take to complete rural electrification programme; and

(c) what are the reasons of delay?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN) (a) Rural electrification in 12 blocks of Nalands District is in progress since 1970-71 under two schemes sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation

(b) and (c) Out of the 260 villages covered under the two rural electrification schemes 225 villages have already been electrified upto 31.3.79. The progress in the schemes is reported to be slow mainly because of lack of consumers' response, shortage of construction material and inadequate power supply during the initial period of their implementation

Selling Price of Paracetamol Powder

350 **SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHA LE** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the current selling price of IDPL and SSI unit, for Paracetamol powder does not exceed Rs 78.08 per Kg and

(b) if so then how do Government justify the price of more than 17 paise per tablet for major brands of paracetamol Tablet, being sold to the consumer after announcement of Drug Price Control Order (1979)?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) The maximum selling price for Paracetamol Powder approved under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1970 is Rs 78.08 Kg which is being maintained as per para 3(3) of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1979

(b) The prices of various brands of Paracetamol tablets were last fixed in 1974 under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. It is a fact that for certain brands like Metacin of Themis Pharmaceuticals and Crocin of Duphar Interfran the price so fixed is around 17 paise per tablet. Since Paracetamol is a Category II formulation it will come

under para 13 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1979, which provides that until the retail price is fixed under provisions of the Order, the price which prevailed immediately before the commencement of the order will be the price at which a manufacturer can sell the formulation

लोक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से "डिस्को" द्वारा निर्मित इस्पात का वितरण

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श्री सरत कार

क्या इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने टाटा स्टील कम्पनी द्वारा निर्मित इस्पात का वितरण लोक वितरण प्रणाली में शामिल करने का निर्णय किया है, और

(ख) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो तत्सम्बन्धी सम्पूर्ण शिरो क्या है?

इस्पात और ज्ञान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुष्कर) (क) और (ख) जी हा। सरकार ने डिस्को के उत्पादन का विनियमित वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत लाने का फैसला किया है। वितरण के बारे में सेल को समय-समय पर जारी किए गए मासदर्शी सिद्धांत डिस्को पर भी लागू होंगे। अब डिस्को के प्रेषण-कार्यक्रमों का तालमेल सेल के प्रेषण कार्यक्रमों के साथ बैठाया जायेगा और आपूर्ति पर शेलवार तथा सेक्टरवार नियंत्रण रखा जायेगा लेकिन मुख्य उत्पादकों द्वारा मांग के पूजीकरण की वर्तमान प्रणाली में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया जायेगा।

Coal Supply to Maharashtra

352 **SHRI V G HANDE** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of India have considered the problem of coal supply to the thermal power stations in Maharashtra,

(b) whether it is also a fact that Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Railway are not cooperating with each other in the matter of coal supply in Maharashtra and all the projects are facing difficulties due to this, and

(c) if so, what remedial steps the Central Government propose to take and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is not correct to say that the Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Railways are not cooperating with each other in the matter of supply of coal to Maharashtra. Meetings have been held at different levels with the Maharashtra Government, the Railways and the Ministry of Energy to review the supply of coal to Maharashtra. The representatives of Western Coalfields Limited, Railways and Maharashtra State Electricity Board jointly review the supply position every day at Nagpur and Bilaspur. Such close coordination has helped improve coal despatches to the power houses in the State.

Supply of Coal to Thermal Power Station in Maharashtra

353. **SHRI V. G. HANDE:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to shortage of coal to the Thermal Station in Maharashtra, one of the 120 MW at Koradi had to be closed down;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the requirement of coal is 15 thousand tonnes per day in the Thermal Power Station, but only 10 to 12 thousand tonnes is being supplied to the said Station; and

(c) if so, whether Government have arranged to provide the requisite demand of coal to the said power station?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) According to the information available, while thermal generation had to be reduced in Maharashtra none of the units of Koradi Thermal Power Sta-

tion, Maharashtra was closed down in the recent past for want of coal.

(b) The average daily requirement of coal of Koradi Thermal Power Station is about 6,500 MT. The actual receipt during the months of April and May, 1979 was about 6,300 MT per day.

(c) Ministry of Energy and the Railway Board are closely monitoring the supply of coal to all the major Thermal power stations in the country and for Maharashtra this is being done on a daily basis to ensure adequate supply of coal to meet their requirements. In the case of Koradi Thermal Power Station, additional quantities of coal are being moved by Road to supplement the movement by Rail/ropeway. Steps have also been taken to step up coal supplies by Rail.

Supply of Coal to Maharashtra Thermal Power Station

354. **SHRI V. G. HANDE:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting was held with the Government of India and Minister of Civil Supplies of Maharashtra for the supply of coal to Maharashtra State; and

(b) what proposal Government have made to supply the coal for Maharashtra Thermal Power Station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes Sir, Meetings were held at different levels with the Maharashtra Government, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Railways and the Ministry of Energy to consider the supply of coal to Maharashtra.

(b) The coal linkages of Koradi and Nasik Thermal Power Stations have been increased from 195 and 90 thousand tonnes to 210 and 110 thousand tonnes for the months of June and July, 1979. Close co-ordination is being maintained on a daily basis

between the coal companies, Railways and power station authorities to review the supply position of coal to power station in Maharashtra.

Production of Pyrites at Amjhore

355. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of pyrites at Amjhore has been properly kept low due to non consumption of Pyrites at Sindri;

(b) whether the Sindri Fertilizer Corporation has to give subsidy to Amjhore unit for keeping production low; and

(c) the amount of subsidy given every year for last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Fertilizer Corporation is paying P.P.C.L fixed costs for the quantity of Pyrites committed but not lifted; and fixed and variable costs for the quantity lifted.

(c) The amount re-imbursed by FCI on account of fixed cost for the quantity committed but not lifted are given below:—

1976-77 .	Rs. 115.20 lakhs
1977-78 .	Rs. 164.67 lakhs
1978-79 (Provisional)	Rs. 181.70 lakhs

Steps to accelerate Absorption of Ex-Servicemen in Civil Services

356. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a series of decisions to accelerate the absorption of ex-servicemen in civil services;

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

(c) what is the number of ex-servicemen at present who are without jobs;

(d) what is the number of ex-servicemen who are in civil service at present; and

(e) what is the proposal to absorb the ex-servicemen in civil services during the next five years?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): The Government has recently taken a series of decisions which would accelerate the absorption of ex-servicemen in civil services/posts. The details thereof are as follows:—

(a) and (b). I. *Reservation of Vacancies.*

(i) Reservation of 10 per cent of posts/services in Group 'C' and 20 per cent in Group 'D' will continue.

(ii) 10 per cent of posts of Assistant Commandants in para-military forces shall be reserved for ex-servicemen.

(iii) 10 per cent of vacancies in the lower and middle level (comparable to Group 'C' and 'D') in voluntary organisations receiving grants-in-aid from the Central/State Governments may be reserved for ex-servicemen.

II. *Age Relaxation*

For appointment to reserved vacancies, every ex-serviceman who has put in not less than six months' continuous service in the Armed Forces of the Union, shall be allowed to deduct the period of such service from his actual age and if the resultant age does not exceed the maximum age limit prescribed for the post/service for which the seeks appointment by more than three years, he shall be deemed to satisfy the condition regarding age

limit. Benefit of relaxation of the upper age-limit admissible to ex-servicemen for appointment to reserved vacancies in Group 'C' and 'D' posts, will also be extended to un-reserved vacancies.

III. Relaxation of Educational Qualifications.

(i) Ex-servicemen with not less than 3 years' qualifying service are exempted from satisfying the minimum educational qualification for appointment to reserved vacancies of Peon, Jamadar, Daftry and Record Sorter.

(ii) The requirement of satisfying the minimum educational qualification for appointment to a reserve vacancy in Group 'C' post where the prescribed qualification is a pass in the Middle School or a lower examination may be relaxed at the discretion of the appointing authority provided that the ex-serviceman has put at least 3 years' qualifying service and is otherwise fit to hold and perform the duties of the post.

(iii) Where, for appointment to a post filled by direct recruitment, possession of a simple degree of B.A. has been prescribed as the minimum educational qualification, the condition is to be relaxed in respect of those Commissioned Officers, who passed out of the NDA/IMA before the Jawahar Lal Nehru University decided to recognise their qualification as equivalent to University Degrees. This relaxation is admissible to an officer who has held a regular commission for at least 5 years, his record of military service is satisfactory and is otherwise considered suitable by the selection board.

(iv) For Group 'C' posts, partly filled by direct recruitment and partly by promotion or transfer, where the minimum educational/technical qualification prescribed for appointment by direct recruitment is higher than the one prescribed for promotees/transferees, an ex-serviceman will be deemed to satis-

fy the prescribed educational/technical qualification if he satisfies the educational/technical qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment to the post from which promotion/transfer to the post is allowed, and has identical experience of work in a similar discipline and for the same number of years in the Armed Forces, as prescribed for promotees/transferees.

IV. Training

(i) Service Personnel, while in service or after their release would be given suitable training in appropriate trades.

(ii) Special re-orientation courses are to be organised for the personnel due for release, as and when required, for preparing the personnel to enter civilian life smoothly.

V. Absorption in Civil Posts filled by Transfer.

(i) Posts are to be identified in which military experience would be of distinct advantage and to provide for such experience as an essential or a desirable qualification. Necessary provisions are to be provided in the recruitment rules. The Bureau of Public Enterprises and the State Governments are to be requested to adopt this procedure. In view of the relevance of experience possessed, lower educational qualifications may be prescribed for ex-servicemen candidates.

(ii) For absorption of ex-servicemen in Groups 'A' and 'B' posts filled by transfer or deputation of Government servants belonging to more than one service, including civilian posts under the Ministry of Defence, the Ministries/Departments should make a provision in the recruitment rules whereby Armed Forces personnel due to retire or to be transferred to reserve, within a period of one year, can also be considered for appointments to such posts.

(c) and (d) The number of ex-servicemen who were on live Register of Employment Exchanges throughout the country by the end of December, 1978 was 1,49,689. However, the number of ex-servicemen in civil services at present is not known.

(e) There is no specific proposal for absorption of ex-servicemen in civil services during the next five years. However, on the basis of various concessions, reservations and facilities granted to ex-servicemen by the Government, it is expected that the pace of rehabilitation of ex-servicemen in civil employment will be accelerated.

Proposal to manufacture Military equipment required in large quantities

357 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration that in future whenever any military equipment is acquired from abroad in large quantities, arrangements will be made simultaneously for its development and manufacture in India

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

(c) what steps have so far been taken in the development of Jaguar aircraft?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) It is Government's general policy that while procuring major and critical equipment which is not being produced in the country, and of which substantial quantities are required from other countries, efforts will be made to ensure, as far as possible, that in addition to supplying the required equipment for urgent operational needs, the concerned foreign

party also agrees to transfer technological know-how and to assist us in the manufacture of the concerned weapon/equipment within the country. Side by side, the possibility of entering into buy-back arrangements in respect of such equipment or its sub-assemblies, parts and components manufactured in India, would also be explored.

(c) Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd will be undertaking indigenous manufacture of the Jaguar aircraft under licence collaboration with M/s British Aerospace. All future development of the Jaguar aircraft by M/s British Aerospace so as to improve its performance will also be supplied to HAL.

Mazagaon Dock

358 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Naval Headquarters are considering a proposal that the Mazagaon Dock be entrusted the submarine manufacturing project

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

(c) what action Government are taking in this matter?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) to (c) The Government have selected Mazagaon Dock Ltd Bombay for the purpose of manufacture of SSK submarines in collaboration with a foreign Ship-yard to be selected for the purpose. The Mazagaon Dock Ltd has been selected in view of the locational advantage, availability of industrial infrastructure, qualified skilled labour and the experience of the Shipyard in sophisticated warship construction.

Suggestion from J. & K. Government regarding Operation of Multinationals

359. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jammu and Kashmir Government has asked the Central Government for relaxing regulations regarding the operation of multinationals and big business houses in that State; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Central Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF HOME AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). Department of Company Affairs have not received any such suggestion from the Jammu and Kashmir Government in this regard.

Special Agricultural Schemes sanctioned in Chittoor District

360. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of special agricultural schemes sanctioned in Chittoor district this year by the Rural Electric Corporation; and

(b) the schemes out of them which are being implemented at present?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Rural Electrification Corporation has not so far sanctioned any special agricultural scheme in Chittoor district during the year 1978-80. However, eight such schemes had been sanctioned during 1976-79, out of which three were sanctioned during the period January-March, 1976.

(b) The State Electricity Board has intimated that all the three schemes sanctioned in January-March 1979 are being implemented.

Allocation for Srisaillam Project

361. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for Srisaillam Project this year;

(b) when the project will be completed; and

(c) the amount of power to be generated by the project?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAHACHANDRAN): (a). The Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 38.38 crores in the 1979-80 Annual Plan.

(b) Unit I is expected to be completed in 1980. Unit-II, III and IV will be completed at intervals of six months from the date of completion of Unit-I.

(c) Four Units (4X110MW) are expected to generate 3.135 Gwh energy per annum in the initial phase.

T.V. station in Rayalaseema

362. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start T.V. station in Rayalaseema; and

(b) if so, when will it be started?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Owing to constraints on financial resources and the low priority assigned to T.V. expansion, there is no proposal to set up a T.V. station in Rayalaseema during the current plan period (1978-83).

Steel Yard in Mandi Govindgarh, (Punjab)

363. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Scale Industries Corporation is having a steel-

yard in Mandi Govindgarh in Punjab State;

(b) whether the corporation is having a middleman contractor,

(c) if so, the name of the contractor,

(d) the amount paid by the Steel Authority to the corporation per tonne of steel handled, and

(e) the amount paid by the middleman contractor to the labourers per tonne?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) In their capacity as the consignment agent of the Steel Authority of India Limited, M/s Punjab Small Scale Industries Corporation has a stockyard in Mandi Gobindgarh

(b) and (c) It is understood that M/s Punjab Small Scale Industries Corporation have engaged M/s Banarsi Das Ramji Das Iron & Steel Rolling Mills as Labour and Transport Contractor

(d) Rs 19/- per tonne

(e) The amount paid by the Labour and Transportation Contractor to its workers vary from operation to operation depending on the nature and quantum of work involved

सैनिक प्राधिकारियों और असेनिक अधिकारियों के बीच बेतनमानों में विचलता

364 श्री मंगा प्रकाश सिंह क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सैनिक अधिकारियों (कैप्टन और मेजर) तथा आर्मी क्वार्टर कालेज, देहरादून जो सैनिक अधिकारियों के लिये सबसे बड़ा प्रशिक्षण कालेज है, के असेनिक अधिकारियों (लेक्चरर) के बेतनमानों और अन्य सुविधाओं में भारी विचलता है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो समान कार्य के लिये समान बेतन के सिद्धान्त को ध्यान में रखते हुये और इस तथ्य को देखते हुये कि असेनिक अधिकारियों (लेक्चरर) की नियुक्ति सच लोक

सेवा आयोग की सिफारिश पर की गई है इस विचलता के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) क्या सरकार दोनों श्रेणियों के अधिकारियों को समान बेतनमान और समान सुविधाए देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी और यदि हा, तो कब तक ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जयजीवन राम) (क) से (ग) सैनिक अधिकारियों और असेनिक लेक्चररों को मिलने वाले बेतनमानों और अन्य सुविधाओं में समानता नहीं की जा सकती और न ही ऐसा करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है। क्योंकि इन पर विभिन्न प्रलग-प्रलग सेवा-भार लागू होती है। सैनिक अधिकारियों को किसी भी जगह तैनात किया जा सकता है जिसमें सक्रियतात्मक परिस्थितियाँ भी शामिल हैं, जबकि असेनिक लेक्चररों के मामले में ऐसा नहीं है।

इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों के रिक्त पद

365 श्री मंगा प्रकाश सिंह क्या चिधि, न्याय और कर्मचारी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों के कितने पद रिक्त हैं और कब से हैं तथा क्या इन रिक्त पदों का भरने के बारे में सरकार को कुछ प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विधि, न्याय और कर्मचारी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति मुखर्जी) (क) इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में न्यायाधीश का कोई पद रिक्त नहीं है। दानये सुचित पदा का, जो भरे नहीं गये, भरने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव राज्य प्राधिकारियों से प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। ये पद उन तारीखों से स्वीकृत किए गए हैं जब ये भरे जाएंगे।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठना।

उत्तर प्रदेश में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी

366 श्री मंगा प्रकाश सिंह क्या केंद्रोन्मुख तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के प्राचीन सेला में अभी भी मिट्टी के तेल की कमी है और यह निश्चित तौर पर उपलब्ध नहीं है ,

(ब) यदि हां, तो क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण और कृषक क्षेत्रों में मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के बारे में ध्यान दिया जायेगा; और

(ग) वहाँ मिट्टी का तेल नियंत्रित मूल्य पर कब तक उपलब्ध हो जायेगा ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री हेमबती नन्दन बहुगुणा : (क) जनवरी से जून, 1979 की अवधि के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में मिट्टी के तेल की बिक्री वर्ष 1978 के पहले 6 महीने की बिक्री की तुलना में वार्षिक रूप से अधिक रही है । फिर भी, उत्पाद की उपलब्धता संबंधी पूरी कमी को देखते हुए उत्पाद की निकासी में प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया था । फलस्वरूप, उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ क्षेत्रों में मिट्टी के तेल की प्रस्थायी कमी हो गयी थी । फिर भी, एग्जेटो द्वारा उत्पादों के अधिक मूल्य बसूल करने की कोई विशेष रिपोर्ट नहीं प्राप्त हुई है । आवश्यक वस्तु-प्रतिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत मिट्टी का तेल (मूल्य सीमा निर्धारण) आदेश में, राज्य सरकार को चाहिए कि वे मिट्टी के तेल के लिए नियंत्रण करें और कुटकर मूल्य निर्धारित करें । राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करें कि उत्पादों की प्रस्थायी कमी द्वारा उत्पन्न स्थिति का प्रसामाजिक तत्त्व फायदा न उठाये और जमाबोरी, चोर बाजारी आदि को रोकें ।

(ख) विभिन्न सप्लाई वाले स्थानों पर मिट्टी के तेल की सूची सुधार दी गयी है और मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई को तेज कर दिया गया है । राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे उपलब्ध उत्पादों के समान वितरण को सुनिश्चित करें और इसके अतिरिक्त सप्लाई से ग्रामीण एवं दूर दराज के क्षेत्रों में मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई में सुधार होने की आशा है ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) में उतर दे दिया गया है ।

Raise in prices of Petroleum and its likely effect on consumption

367. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are now intending to further raise the price of petroleum for consumers in the country;

(b) whether this measure is intended to reduce consumption or meet the additional cost of petroleum production;

(c) whether experience of the earlier price hikes leave any room for the expectation that consumption would come down due to higher prices; and

(d) what will be the percentage of people who would have to pay from their own pocket, since vehicles run on Government and company account will not suffer the constraint of prices?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Various proposals are under the consideration of Government to meet the situation arising out of the recent decisions of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to increase the prices of imported crude oil and the consequent increases in the prices of deficit imported petroleum products.

(b) An increase in price not only meets the additional cost of production but also curbs consumption.

(c) Yes, Sir. A drastic price increase tends to reduce consumption.

(d) This information is not available.

Reorganisation of D.A.V.P. system

368. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to reorganise the D.A.V.P. system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As all the activities of DAVP are centralised, the need to invest all publicity operations with rural and local relevance has become manifest. Programmes are now proposed to be originated from the regional centres for a meaningful and effective publicity. The details of decentralisation schemes are as under:—

(i) *Opening of three Regional offices in East, West and South:*

Each Regional Office will be miniature DAVP equipped with the facilities of studio, copywriting, production of printed publicity material, outdoor publicity, and other ancillary services of finance and accounts. A beginning is being made with an office in Bombay.

(ii) *Decentralisation of printing in the area of the language:*

DAVP undertakes printing of material in 13 different languages. Most of the printing work is centralised at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. It has been decided to set up 12 printing cells in 12 different parts of the country for production of the language version of our printed publicity material in the region of the language.

(iii) *Collection of addresses for distribution of printed publicity material:*

This operation at present is done from headquarters. The Government have decided to obtain the addresses from the four regions (North, East, West and South) by placing the staff in the regions.

(c) Does not arise.

Progress in taking over TISCO

369. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state: the latest progress so far made in taking over the TISCO?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): The matter is still receiving attention of the Government.

बनकुईयाना (मध्य प्रदेश) में पाये गये चूना पत्थर को बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के लिये आरक्षित करने का प्रस्ताव

370. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण ने मध्य प्रदेश के रीवा जिला में बनकुईयाना क्षेत्र में पाये गये चूना पत्थर को बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के लिये आरक्षित करने हेतु समन्वेषण लाइसेंस मांगा है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बनकुईयाना क्षेत्र में पाये गये चूना पत्थर को उपयोग करने के लिये एक सीमेंट संयंत्र की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव केन्द्र सरकार को भेजा है और इसने भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण की समन्वेषी लाइसेंस के लिये मांग को भी अस्वीकार कर दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त क्षेत्र का चूना पत्थर 1963 में इस्पात संयंत्र के लिये आरक्षित किया गया था परन्तु स्वयं इस्पात उद्योग ने 1970 में इसका परित्याग कर दिया; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण अब किन कारणों से उक्त क्षेत्र के चूना पत्थर को बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के लिये आरक्षित कराने के प्रयास कर रहा है जबकि उक्त क्षेत्र के चूना पत्थर के उपयोग के लिये सीमेंट संयंत्र की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णिया सुब्बा) : (क) से (ग). संक्षेपतः माननीय सदस्य का अभिप्राय मध्य प्रदेश के रीवा जिले में बनकुईयाना क्षेत्र से है न कि बनकुईयाना क्षेत्र से। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सन् 1976 में बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने को (जो स्टील थर्मोस्टैटि ग्राफ इंडिया लि० का एक कारखाना है) दो वर्ष के लिए रीवा जिले में बनकुईयाना क्षेत्र के निकट 557.278 हैक्टर क्षेत्र में चूना-पत्थर और डोलोमाइट के पूर्वांश के लिए एक लाइसेंस दिया था। बाद में इस लाइसेंस की अवधि दो वर्ष के लिए और बढ़ा दी गई थी। अब इस लाइसेंस की अवधि 10-5-1980 तक है। "सिस" ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से इस क्षेत्र में पाए गए चूना-पत्थर को आरक्षित करने हेतु कोई नया पूर्वांश लाइसेंस देने की प्रार्थना नहीं की है। अतः उसके द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में की गई किसी मांग को अस्वीकार करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से सीमेट का एक नया कारखाना लगाने के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन मेसर्स दिल्ली क्लाय एण्ड जनरल मिल्स लि० ने बनकुर्िया क्षेत्र में चूना-पत्थर के भण्डारों पर आधारित पोर्टलैंड सीमेट का एक कारखाना लगाने के बारे में औद्योगिक विकास और विनियमन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार से एक आश्वासन के लिए तथा एम० आर० टी० पी० एक्ट के अधीन अनुमति प्रदान करने के लिए एक प्रार्थना पत्र दिया है।

भारत सरकार की बिनाक 18-5-65 की अधिसूचना द्वारा रीवां और सतना जिलों में जिन स्थानों पर चूना-पत्थर मिलता है (रीवां जिले में बनकुर्िया गांव भी शामिल है) उन स्थानों का पूर्वोक्त केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिए धारित रखा गया है। इस बात का पता लगाया जा रहा है कि क्या बाद में इस स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन तो नहीं किया गया है।

'Setting up of a Radio station in Sikkim

371. SHRI CHHATRA BAHADUR CHHETRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a Radio Station in Sikkim; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. L. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is to set up a Radio Station equipped with a 20 KW MW transmitter, permanent studios, receiving facilities and staff quarters at Gangtok. The scheme is likely to be completed during Sixth Plan period (1978-83).

Recommendations of the working Group on coal and lignite

372. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group on coal and lignite appointed by the Gov-

ernment under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Coal has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the principal conclusions of the Working Group; and

(c) the steps Government proposed to take on the recommendations of the Working Group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). A draft report has been prepared. The final report is yet to be prepared.

Restructuring of legal and judicial system

373. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have any intention for restructuring the legal and judicial system and procedural laws and rules; and

(b) 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) and (b). The legal and judicial system in the country is basically sound and by and large suitable. However, whenever any shortcoming in an otherwise sound system manifests itself measures will be devised to remedy it.

Guidelines to service chiefs for foreign trips

374. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued guidelines to service chiefs on foreign trips; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The general guidelines for the goodwill visits of the Chiefs of Staff to other countries have been evolved from time to time. The guidelines relate to the factors to be kept in view from Defence point of view, the political and other considerations while finalising list of countries to be visited by them and spacing of these visits during a particular year. The Chiefs of Staff discuss the proposals relating to their visits amongst themselves for purposes of co-ordination well in advance.

Need for Large Sized Project of Power Generation either in Saurashtra or North Gujarat

375. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Gujarat has pointed out to the Union Government that all sources of generation are located in South Gujarat and there is no large sized project of power generation either in Saurashtra or in North Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether this has resulted in lack of balance, heavy loss of transmission and high cost of transmission;

(c) if so, whether in view of availability of free gas from Tapti High fields and improved prospects of getting larger quantum of gas, the State Government feel that there is more need and justification to establish a Super Power Station based on gas in Saurashtra;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Gujarat State has already submitted a proposal in this regard to the Central Government; and

(e) what are the main reasons for delay in taking a final decision?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The major power plants in

Gujarat are located in South and Central Gujarat and near Ahmedabad at present, mainly in view of the logistic advantage of transporting fuel to these sites. While power requirements of Saurashtra have to be met by transporting power from these sources entailing certain transmission losses, this has to be considered in the overall context of optimum location of power plants with respect to load centres and sources of fuel.

(c) to (e). No project report for establishment of a large thermal power station in Saurashtra based on utilisation of gas has been received. However, Gujarat Government has been presenting their case for allocation of gas for power generation and has also suggested use of gas for power generation in Saurashtra, in view of the logistic problems of setting up of a power station based on coal there. These have to be considered in the small context of optimum utilisation of gas. A Working Group to consider these aspects has been set up for this purpose by the Ministry of Petroleum.

Coal Quota to Gujarat State

376. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has requested the Centre for sanction of more quota of coal to the State during the current financial year;

(b) if so, what is the quantity of coal supplied to the State and to what extent they have demanded the increase in coal supply;

(c) how much increased quota has been agreed to by the Government; and

(d) if not, the main reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and

(b). No such separate overall quotas are fixed for different States by the Centre. Individual consumers like power houses, cement plants etc. have to get their requirements sponsored by different agencies of the Central or State Government. For the movement of soft coke, hard coke and brick burning coal, where the consumers are far too numerous for individual sponsorship, the Railways indicate certain ceiling for wagon movement from time to time. Sum total of the programmes and departures to Gujarat for the last three months are as follows:—

Programme Despatches		
(In thousand tonnes)		
April, 1979	655.77	453.20
May, 1979	637.44	460.10
June, 1979	636.85	433.93

The Government of Gujarat has been requesting for enhancement of the linkages of coal for the power houses.

(c) and (d). The coal linkages for the power houses in Gujarat were increased from about 2.15 lakh tonnes per month for the October-December quarter of 1978 to about 2.45 lakh tonnes per month during the January-March 1979 quarter and about 2.85 lakh tonnes per month for June and July, 1979. The State Government's demand for June and July 1979 for the power houses has been 3.00 lakh tonnes. In addition, the Western Coalfields Ltd. have offered 50,000 tonnes of coal to Gujarat per month for April, May and June 1979 to be allocated to the needy consumers for movement by road. •

Closure of Industries and Power Plants due to Shortage of coal in Gujarat

377. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an acute shortage of coal in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that this coal shortage has resulted in closure of various of industries, power plants, etc. during the months of April, May and June, 1979;

(c) if so, how much was the shortage during these months;

(d) the reasons for shortage of coal; and

(e) what steps are proposed to be taken to supply the coal to the State of Gujarat by now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The production and available pithead stock have by and large been adequate to meet the demand of Gujarat although marginal shortage have been experienced in certain areas due to constraints of coal transportation and increased demand of the State. No specific instances have been reported to the Government regarding complete closure of any Industry and power stations during the months of April to June, 1979 although reports of low stocks have been received from power stations, cement plants, textile industries etc.

(c) Programme and despatches of coal to Gujarat State during the months April to June, 1979 were as follows:—

Month	Programme Despatches	
	(In thousand tonnes)	
April, 79	655.77	453.20
May, 79	637.44	460.10
June, 79	636.85	433.93
TOTAL	1930.06	1347.23

(d) The main reasons for shortage of coal are as follows:—

(i) The Coal production was affected due to shortage of explo-

sives, heavy absenteeism and a number of strikes in the mines of MCL.

(ii) In certain mines where production levels are high, siding capacity is inadequate to step up despatches.

(iii) Inadequacy of wagons in some areas.

(e) Steps taken to ease the supply position to Gujarat are as follows:—

(i) Daily coordination meetings are held with the railways at Nagpur and Bilaspur with a view to optimise rail movement to Gujarat Power Houses.

(ii) Gujarat State was offered 50,000 tonnes of coal per month by road on *ad hoc* basis during April to June, 1979 for allocation to consumers in distress.

(iii) The shortage in rail despatches are made good by road releases on request from the consumers

(iv) Several short gestation projects have been identified for quick step up in production.

Supply of Gas to Gujarat State

378 SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Gujarat has requested Centre for supply of associated gas and non-associated gas for the petro-complex for new fertilizer units and for on going demands of fertilizer plants, existing industry and power plants in the State;

(b) if so, whether they have pointed out to the Centre that the supply of these gases have been inadequate;

(c) if so, what was the total quantity supplied during the last financial year; and how much more has been demanded by them; and

(d) what is the proposed quantity of gas to be supplied to the State Government during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government has requested for additional quantities of gas from offshore fields

(c) During the last financial year, i.e., 1978-79 about 726 million cubic metres of natural gas was supplied by ONGC to various industries in the State of Gujarat.

The State has suggested that in the first phase about 11.5 mcm/day of natural gas may be provided to Gujarat from offshore fields for manufacture of fertilizers, petro-chemicals etc. as against the requirement of 3.81 mcm/day assessed by the Working Group for Gujarat with which a representative of the State Government was also associated.

(d) During the current financial year, i.e., 1979-80 ONGC proposes to supply about 806 million cubic metres of gas to various industries in Gujarat as per the existing contracts with them.

Proposal to amend M.R.T.P. Act

379. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to suitably amend the MRTP Act in order that the MRTP Commission may become an effective weapon to check concentration of economic power in the private Corporate Sector.

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

made certain recommendations for the amendment of M.R.T.P. Act to check the concentration of economic power in the Private Corporate Sector as well as to increase the powers of the MRTP Commission. The recommendations of Sachar Committee are presently under the active consideration of the Government and appropriate action, including legislative amendment, to give effect to such of the recommendations, as are accepted by the Government, will be taken in due course.

Take over of Oil India Limited

380. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when exactly the talk for complete take over of Oil India Limited started;

(b) when a final agreement is expected to be reached in this regard;

(c) the reason why so much time is being taken to reach an agreement;

(d) total profits earned by Oil India Limited during the last three financial years, year-wise; and

(e) total amount remitted abroad by the company during the last three financial years as (1) profit (2) divi-

dend (3) royalty (4) Technical fees (5) interests and (6) Head Office expenses?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Negotiations with BOC for resolving certain disputes relating to the accounts of Oil India Limited for the years 1971 to 1976 and for the take over of whole or part of their interest in the company started in September, 1976.

(b) The disputes relating to the accounts of Oil India Limited were resolved in August, 1977. It will take some more time before negotiations for the take over of BOC's interest in OIL are finalised.

(c) It was decided to negotiate the take over of Assam Oil Company and BOC's interest in Oil India Limited simultaneously. The delay is due to the fact that necessary data for a proper evaluation of the net worth of Assam Oil Co. was not readily available. A number of income tax and excise cases against Assam Oil Company were pending and their liabilities in respect of these could not be determined.

(d) Oil India Limited earned a profit of Rs. 432.28 lakhs in 1976. Their accounts for the years 1977 and 1978 have not yet been finalised.

(e) The amounts remitted abroad by the company during the last three financial years are as under:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1. Interim dividends for 1974 and 1975	106.00	..	..
2. Final dividends for 1971 to 1976	..	434.80	..
3. Interest	16.24	9.13	5.80
4. Technical fees	43.66	13.62	109.57

381 Demand for Finished Steel

381. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) total assessed demand for finished steel as at the end of 1955-56, 1960-61, 1965-66, 1968-69, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) actual production during the period referred to above;

(c) total quantity and value of steel imported year-wise from 1976-77 to 1978-79 and first three months of the financial year 1979-80, and

(d) factors responsible for the current steel crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Electricity Supplied by DVC to West Bengal

382 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statistics prepared by the Ministry in April, 1979 showing that West Bengal had an installed thermal and hydro-electric power generation capacity of 1,455 MW and Bihar had 845 MW

(b) whether Government are aware that these figures are exclusive of the capacity of DVC (1,421 MW) over which neither West Bengal nor Bihar has priority claim but the Centre has,

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto, and

(d) the average quantity of electricity supplied by the DVC to West Bengal in 1977-78 and 1978-79 when West Bengal is suffering from severe power crisis?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) to (c) The installed capacity—Thermal and Hydro of West Bengal, Bihar and D.V.C. is as follows:—

	MW
West Bengal	1455.5
Bihar	845
D.V.C.	1421.5

(d) The average quantity of electricity supplied by the DVC to West Bengal is given below:—

	1977-78	1978-79
(In million KWH)		
1. Sale to consumers	1872.660	1949.416
2. Interconnection	72.439	61.848
	1945.099	2011.264

Setting up of a New Unit by M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd.

383 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state what steps are being taken to set up a new unit in West Bengal by M/s. Bharat Electronics Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (SHRI SHER SINGH): There is no specific proposal for setting up a new unit of M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd (BEL) in West Bengal. However, BEL, has submitted a proposal for augmentation of their equipment production capacity, to meet the additional requirements of Defence Services, by setting up two new units. Several State Governments including West Bengal, have requested that one of the units may be set up in their respective States. The question of location of the units will be considered at the time of taking a final decision.

sion on BEL's proposal, taking into account all relevant factors.

Proposal for Sponge Iron Plant in West Bengal

384. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to set up a sponge iron plant in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Setting up of a Coastal-Based Steel Plant at Haldia

385. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal had requested for setting up a coastal-based steel plant at Haldia which offers ready infrastructure facilities with highly mechanised port for handling charges for coal and iron ores; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir. Chief Minister of West Bengal had some time back written to the Union Minister of Steel and Mines about the possibility of a steel plant at Haldia.

(b) Location of future steel plants is to be based on techno-economic considerations. Steel Authority of India Limited have commissioned a study on the input costs at various port-sites including Haldia.

Extraction of Quality Coal from High Sulphur Coal

386. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent findings by a group of scientists which will now help miners to extract quality coal from high sulphur coal which is abundantly found in the north-eastern region of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad and the Bose Institute, Calcutta are undertaking a sponsored project of Central Mine, Planning and Design Institute Ltd. for desulphurisation of high sulphur Assam coals by bacterial means. The researches so far carried out has enabled them to identify a strain of bacteria which can remove organic sulphur from coal. Presently work is in progress on optimising the conditions of desulphurisation and identification of more effective strains. However, it is too early to plan the commercial application of the technique.

Cases pending in High Courts

387. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases are pending with various High Courts in different States;

(b) if so, latest facts about such pending cases and the break-up of the cases lying with each High Court;

(c) facts about the number of cases lying with the High Courts for over three years;

(d) whether Government have made any fresh assessment about the

causes behind the delay in disposal of the cases lying with the High Courts;

(e) if so, facts thereabout;

(f) whether Government have given any fresh attention to reasonably reduce the period of disposal of such cases by the various High Courts; and

(g) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The number of cases pending as on 31-12-1978 and cases pending for more than three years on that date in various High Courts is given in the attached Statement I.

(d) and (e). The Law Commission of India were requested to examine the question and suggest measures for expeditious disposal of cases in the High Courts. They have submitted a Report in this respect very recently.

(f) and (g). Recent steps taken to expedite the disposal of cases are given in the attached Statement II.

Statement-I

Name of the High Court	Number of cases pending on 31-12-78	Number of cases pending for more than 3 years as on 31-12-1978
Allahabad	1,25,852	46,248
Andhra Pradesh	20,050	343
Bombay	54,872	20,680
Calcutta	77,127	26,058
Delhi	30,190	12,654
Gauhati	7,125	2,540
Gujarat	12,990	1,810
Himachal Pradesh	5,281	1,498
Jammu and Kashmir	6,340	692*
Karnataka	44,106	6,387*
Kerala	34,552	1,401
Madhya Pradesh	43,206	12,431
Madras	50,156	4,510
Orissa	7,908	950
Patna	35,814*	10,463*
Punjab and Haryana	98,278	16,745
Rajasthan	22,050	8,509*
Sikkim	12	..
TOTAL	6,13,799	1,81,319

*Main Cases only.

Statement-II

The following steps have been taken during recent years to expedite the disposal of cases, namely:--

(i) On 1-4-1977 as against the total number of 349 sanctioned posts of High Court Judges only 285 Judges were in position. The States and the Chief Justices have been asked to adhere to specified time schedule for sending their proposals and the Central Government takes the initiative in asking them to submit their proposals for vacancies existing or about to occur. The result is that on 4-7-1979 the total number of High Court Judges had gone up to 347. Besides 4 *ad hoc* Judges have been appointed under article 224A.

(ii) Since 1-4-1977, the sanctioned strength of Judges has been increased in the High Courts in respect of which proposals were received. This increase has been made in the following High Courts from the dates the posts are filled up:—

Name of the High Court	Number of posts increased	Number of appointments made against new posts.
Allahabad	9	7
Delhi	6	2
Gauhati	1	
Himachal Pradesh	2	2
Karnataka	6	6
Madhya Pradesh	6	1
Madras	4	3
Patna	3	
Rajasthan	2	1
	38	22

(iii) Cases involving a common question are being grouped together by several High Courts so that with one judgment the whole group would be disposed of.

(iv) The Law Commission as well as the Chief Justice of India were asked to make suggestions. The recommendations of the Law Commission and the Supreme Court have been received.

Appointment of Class II and Class III officers

388. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many class II and III officers from Scheduled Castes and Tribes are there in his Ministry and A.I.R.;

(b) how apprenticeships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been drawn training in his various departments, and

(c) how many non-regularised employees are in the Radio Station and how many permanent Harijans are working in the Radio Stations?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Grant of Petrol Pumps and Gas Agencies to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

389 SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS, be pleased to state the number of Scheduled Castes and Tribes granted Petrol Pumps and Gas agencies in accordance with the policy declared and where; figures may be given from 1960 to 1976 and 1977 to May 1979?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Filling of Reserve Posts

390. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state how many reserved posts of Class I, II, III, officers and others post down to Class III have been filled fully in his Ministry and attached offices and how many reserved posts dereserved and under what administrative procedure?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA).

	Department of Petroleum	Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers
(i) No. of post reserved in Class I, II, III during 1978 (as on 1-1-1979)	5	19
(ii) No. of post filled	4	7
(iii) No. of post dereserved	Nil	10

The procedure laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Personnel and A.R.) is followed for dereservations.

Allotment of Petrol Pumps to Defence Personnel

391. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state how many of the Scheduled Castes, Defence personnel officers or Indian other ranks (I.O.R.'s) in the Defence Ministry were issued petrol pumps or gas agencies for Disabled persons during Indo-Pak War or Indo-China War?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Only Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) had

after Indo-Pak conflict in December, 1971, introduced a scheme of awarding their dealerships/distributorships to disabled defence personnel, widows dependents of those killed or missing in war and ex-servicemen. The appointments were made on the basis of nominations received from the Director General Resettlement (DGR). Upto May, 1979, a total number of 171 cooking gas distributorships and 98 retail outlets have been allotted to such personnel. Prior to December, 1971 also, 25 ex-servicemen were awarded cooking gas distributorships.

DGR did not distinguish among their nominees whether they belonged to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe category or not. Accordingly, no separate records for such disabled defence personnel or widows/dependents belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been maintained.

Crude Storage Capacity in Coastal Areas

392 SHRI A R BADRI NARAYAN:
SHRI R. V SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M SAYEED:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major investment of Rs 300 crore is being contemplated for a five fold increase in the crude storage capacity in coastal areas;

(b) if so, whether this proposal was under the consideration of Government for long,

(c) whether the present storage capacity of 18 days is to be raised to 80 days, and

(d) whether any final decision has been arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise

(c) There is a proposal to augment storage capacity for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 90 days consumption.

(d) No, Sir.

Staggering of Power on Statutory Basis

393. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments were asked to consider the possibility of enforcing staggering of power on a statutory basis;

(b) if so, whether in this regard Union Minister in this regard Union Minister had made proposals to the State Government;

(c) if so, what were the details of the proposals made by the Union Minister; and

(d) how many States have accepted the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Although certain guidelines on the effective use of power supply consistent with *inter se* priority of the various consumers, including staggering of holidays/closed days, suggestions for incentives to shift working from peak-hours to off-peak hours, were issued to the State Governments, no reference was made to the State Governments for enforcing staggering of power on a statutory basis.

(b) & (d). Question does not arise.

Agitation by Confidential Stenographers of Bharat Petroleum Corporation

394. SHRI MANOHAR LAL:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Confidential Stenographers of Bharat Petroleum Corporation have been agitating for equal status with Lady Stenographers in regard to their salaries and perquisites and if so, details thereof,

(b) the action taken by the Management of the Company to bring about parity between the two categories and if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. Confidential Stenographers of Bharat Petroleum Corporation, have in the past represented for equal status with Lady Secretaries.

(b) Confidential Stenographers are in clerical category whose conditions of service are settled through the process of collective bargaining with Unions, whereas Lady Secretaries are in the Management cadre. Since the conditions of service of bargainable categories are not comparable with Management category, the question of parity between two categories does not arise. However, after the take over of the Company by Government, Secretarial posts in the Management cadre have been thrown open to both men and women and there is no discrimination on grounds of sex for these posts.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer against (b) above.

Interview of U.P. Finance Minister Recorded by Lucknow T.V. Centre

395. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the 'Indian Express' of 17th June, 1979, that Lucknow T.V. Centre has recorded interview with Finance Minister of U.P. Shri Madhukar Dighe for telecast on June 2, 1979.

(b) whether it is a fact that the recorded interview was not telecast on 2nd June, 1979;

(c) if so, the reasons;

(d) whether a copy of the text of his recorded interview will be placed on the Table of the House;

(e) whether the Minister has received any communication from the Finance Minister in this connection; and

(f) whether the censor instruction came in the way of telecasting the interview?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir. (The report on this subject appeared in the 'Indian Express' of 16th June, 1979).

(b) and (c). The interview with Shri Madhukar Dighe, Finance Minister, U.P., was on the U.P. Government's policy on sales tax and the agitation by traders on this issue. It carried, at one point, a personal reference to the President of the UP Vyapar Mandal, which seemed to contravene the guidelines embodied in the AIR/Doordarshan Code. It was suggested to the Minister that he may agree to the omission of the reference. Shri Dighe declined and the interview could not, therefore, be telecast on 2-6-79. Later, however, Shri Dighe agreed to record a talk on the same subject on 3-6-79 over All India Radio, which was filmed by Door-1466 LS-9.

darshan Kendra, Lucknow and was telecast from that Kendra the same date at 8-10 p.m.

(d) A copy of the text of the recorded interview is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4597/79].

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) No censorship exists in the programming of Doordarshan, which is governed only by the principles embodied in the AIR/Doordarshan Code and guidelines laid down from time to time for ensuring impartiality, fairness and balance in programmes.

Negotiations between India and Britain for Purchase of Harriers

396. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:
DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state what is the result of the final round of the negotiations between India and Britain for the purchase of Harriers for aircraft carrier, Vikrant?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): The final round of discussions for the purchase of Sea Harrier aircraft for the Indian Navy is yet to take place. The negotiations are however in an advanced stage.

Cases against Swadeshi Polytex Limited

397. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Company Law Board has found *prima facie* case against the Swadeshi Polytex Limited belonging to Jaipuria group of industries and served show cause notice on them;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said company has been accused of evasion of excise duties to the tune of several crores of rupees and

notice has been issued against them by the Collector of Central Excise, Kanpur;

(c) if so, at what stage the cases are at present and the details of the cases;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Jaipurias are trying to influence people in 'high places' to escape from the cases; and

(e) if so, what guarantees are made so that no undue influence will be brought in by the company; and they escape?

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) As the subject of excise duties is the concern of the Ministry of Finance, attention is invited to the information furnished in reply to Unstarred Question Nos. 6393 and 7857 by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance in the Lok Sabha on 6th April, 1979 and the 20th April, 1979 respectively. Attention is also invited to the proceedings of the half-an-hour discussion in the Lok Sabha held on 10th May, 1979 arising out of the reply given by the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs to Unstarred Question No. 3030 on 13-3-1979.

(c) So far as the proceedings under Section 408 of the Companies, Act, 1956 under which show cause notice has been issued to the Company, are concerned, the Company Law Board has part-heard the concerned parties and further hearing to the parties is scheduled to be given shortly. As for the excise cases referred to in part (b), according to the information obtained from the Ministry of Finance, the adjudication proceedings are reported to be still pending.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Proposal to set up a New Unit of Hindustan Aeronautics in Punjab

398. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are thinking of setting up a new unit of the Hindustan Aeronautics in Punjab to manufacture avionics for the Jaguar Aircraft, while the existing capacity of the Hyderabad division of the Hindustan Aeronautics are not fully utilised; and

(b) if so, the rationale behind the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The question of undertaking manufacture of new ranges of equipment of Jaguar Aircraft at a separate factory *vis-a-vis* at an existing factory is still under consideration of Government. The selection of a site would be entrusted to Hindustan Aeronautics Limited after the need for setting up of an independent factory is established.

Drilling Operations in Tamil Nadu Region

399. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the range and extent of exploratory drillings for oil carried out now in various parts of the country and the prospects of discovery of new deposits; and

(b) the present state of drilling operations in Tamil Nadu Region particularly in Cauvery basin and the reasons why deeper drilling cannot be resorted to in the face of unmistakable evidence of considerable deposits in that region?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) ONGC is presently carrying out exploratory drilling in the states of Gujarat, Assam, Tripura, West Bengal,

Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh by deploying 32 deep drilling rigs. Besides these on-land areas exploratory drilling is also being carried out in the offshore areas in the Arabian sea and Palk strait by three drilling rigs. The exploration work both in onshore and offshore areas is being undertaken according to geological priorities ascertained by various studies and surveys carried out. The exploratory plans formulated for the five year period starting from 1978-79, envisage directing exploratory efforts not only in the two known oil bearing basins namely Cambay and Assam-Aizakam basins but also in certain new areas in West Bengal and coastal Andhra Pradesh which are considered to be prospective. In offshore areas exploration will be extended to east coast and Andaman offshore. It is proposed to increase progressively the number of rigs and also the number of geo-exploratory survey parties to cover more areas.

It is planned to prove above 115 million tonnes (65 million tonnes from Onshore and 50 million tonnes from Offshore) or additional recoverable reserves of oil/gas during the period 1978-79 to 1983-84.

(b) Presently no drilling is proposed in the onland Cauvery basin area of Tamil Nadu. During 1979-80 field season it is proposed to deploy 3 seismic parties in Tamil Nadu to carry out systematic surveys of the Ariyalur Pondicherry Thanjavour and

Ramnad sub-basins, to delineate prospects for testing by exploratory drilling. No unmistakable evidence of commercial oil deposits has been found in the Tamil Nadu Region of Cauvery Basin so far by ONGC. Only indications of some non-commercial oil had been obtained from the two of the wells drilled in Karaikal area.

Rise in the price of Steel

400 SHRI HUKAMDEO NARAIN YADAV Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the extent to which price of Steel, per tonne was increased during the period 1975 to 1978 and when its price was increased and the causes thereof, and

(b) the shortfall in production year-wise during the above period, and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA)

(a) Prices of different categories of steel plants during the period from 1975-76 to 1978-79 is given below. Broadly there was no shortfall during the year 1975-76 and 1976-77 —

(b) Production of saleable steel *ms-a-1* is the targets and shortfall/excess in production at the integrated steel plants during the period from 1975-76 to 1978-79 is given below. Broadly there was no shortfall during the year 1975-76 and 1976-77 —

Production of Saleable Steel

Year	Target	Actual	(000 tonnes) Excess (+) Shortfall (-)
1975-76	5700	5779	(+) 79
1976-77	6465	6922	(+) 457
1977-78	7373	6894	(-) 479
1978-79	7676	6591	(-) 1085

The production of saleable steel in 1977-78 and 1978-79 was adversely affected by a number of factors. The main factors were problems relating to supplies of coking coal both in terms of quantity and quality, shortage and frequent restrictions/fluctuations in power supply, indifferent industrial relations in some of the

plants, unprecedented rains and floods in West Bengal in September, 1978 resulting in flooding of coal fields as well as Durgapur Steel Plant and affecting the rail movement and critical position of some raw materials at some of the plants in 1978 caused by movement bottlenecks

Statement
 F O R Destination/Basc. Selling Prices of Steel as on:
 (Rs. per tonne for Standard Tested)

Product	1-7-75	8-12-75	1-4-76	1-3-78	5-6-78	12-9-78
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
Blooms & Slabs	1431	1414	1457	1474	1780	1780
Billets/RC Squares	1516	1509	1582	1599	1830	1830
Josts	1422	1435	1448	1465	2015	2115
Bars in straight length upto 25 mm	1726	1739	1752	1769	2230	2230
Flats all sizes	1929	1842	1855	1873	2362	2362
Plates	1497	1510	1523	1541	2237	2237
H R Sheets	2071	2084	2097	2120	2645	2742
14 G (2mm) & Thicker						
16-20 G (1.6 mm-1 mm)	2271	2294	2297	2320	3150	3250
Thinner than 20 G (1 mm)	2471	2484	2497	2520	3510	3610
H R Coils						
14 G and Thicker (2 mm to 10mm)	1071	1084	1097	2020	2467	2567
C R Sheets						
14 G (2mm) & Thicker	2746	2759	2772	2805	3475	3575
16-20 G (1.6 mm-1 mm)	2746	2759	2772	2755	3599	3699
Thinner than 20 G (1 mm)	2716	2729	2742	2765	3799	3899

*

G R Coals								
14 G (2 mm) & Thicker	24 1/2	23 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2		
16—20 G (1 6 mm— 1 mm)	26 1/4	20 1/9	26 7/2	27 0/5	35 1/0	36 1/9		
Thinner than 20 G (1 mm)	26 1/5	27 1/1	27	27 5/5	37 1/9	38 1/9		
GP Sheets 24 G & Thinner	33 1/6	33 1/9	33	33 7/5	46 3/8	47 3/8		
GC Sheets 24 G & Thicker	33 1/6	33 1/9	33 1/2	34 1/5	46 3/8	47 1/3		

Reasons for retention in prices

- 17-75 Due to increase in coal price
 8-12-75 Due to increase in Railway freight
 14-76 Due to increase in Railway freight
 13-78 Due to increase in excise duty
 5-6-73 To meet the requirement of increase in price of raw materials and development surcharge for the
 maintenance and rehabilitation of the industry and to meet the requirement of budgetary support
- 12-9-78 Levy of surcharge for import price qualification

12.05 hrs.

(Conditions of Service) Act,
1954:—

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF DAMODAR
VALLEY CORPORATION FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Budget Estimates (Hindi version)* of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1979-80, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4975/79.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COM-
MODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 258(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 1979, requiring the use of all categories of steel to conform to conditions governing their acquisition with a view to checking mis-utilisation, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4576/79.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER HIGH COURT
JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) ACT,
UNDER SPECIAL COURTS ACT AND UNDER
COMPANIES ACT

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:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the High Court Judges

(i) The High Court Judges Travelling Allowance (Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 502 in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 1979.

(ii) The High Court Judges (Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 562 in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4577/79.]

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 323(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1979, regarding establishment of Special Courts, under section 13 of the Special Courts Act, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4578/79.]

(3) A copy of the Cost Accounting Records (Tractors) Amendment Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 660 in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4579/79.]

STATEMENT RE. MARKET LOANS FLOATED
BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND NOTI-
FICATION RE. 7YEAR NATIONAL RURAL
DEVELOPMENT BONDS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the result of market loans floated by the Central Government in May and July, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4580/79.]

*English version of the document was laid on the Table on the 15th May, 1979.

(2) A copy each of Notification Nos. G.S.R 388(E) and 390(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1979, regarding issue of 7—Year National Rural Development Bonds [Placed in Library See No LT-4578/79]

(5) The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Bill, 1979

(6) The Haryana and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Bill, 1979

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY SU, I lay on the Table following three Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 18th may, 1979 —

- (1) The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill 1979
- (2) The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill, 1979
- (3) The Goa Daman and Diu Appropriation (Second Vote on Account) Bill, 1979

2 Sir I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following six Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 18th May, 1979 —

- (1) The Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1979
- (2) The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1979
- (3) The Kosangas Company (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill, 1979
- (4) The Parel Investments and Trading Private Limited and Domestic Gas Private Limited (Taking Over of Management) Bill, 1979

12 07 hrs

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

MR SPEAKER I have to inform the House that I have received a Notice of Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers under rule 198 from Shri Y B Chavan The notice as slightly edited reads as follows

“This House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers”

May I request those Members who are in favour of leave being granted to this Motion to rise in their places?

Several hon Members rose in their seats

MR SPEAKER The required number is there Therefore the leave is granted May I ask the Government as to when this motion might be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) It can be taken up at any time Perhaps, it may be put for tomorrow and the number of hours may be fixed

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara) It may be taken up tomorrow or next week, I have no objection

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA But we would like to complete the discussion and voting on this motion in this week itself.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: (Trivandrum): After all, now it is mainly for you and the Government side to decide whether discussion should be taken up. But I have to point that when a No-Confidence Motion is accepted, the discussion should start as early as possible and no Government with any sense of honour would like to postpone it.

MR SPEAKER: We are only considering the convenience.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Generally it is upto you and the Government to decide whether you can have the discussion after a week.

MR. SPEAKER: I am fixing up the time for tomorrow.

श्री मनोराम बागरी (मथुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी बात सुनिये। आप जरा इस बात को ध्यान में लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर बात में हमको लगा लगे, तो बात पट जाएगी।

श्री राज नारायण (राज रेवड़ी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय ... (अपवाक) ...

MR. SPEAKER: May I inform you that I would like to meet the leaders of the parties and groups at about 3.30 p.m. today so that we may fix up the time and other matters?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, I may tell you that it can start right now.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: (Gandhinagar): Sir, on a point of order You have just now read out the motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers, as given notice of by Shri Y. B Chavan. The required number of Members got up and it was agreed that the House will discuss it. If you see the past practice in this matter, the hon. Prime Minister has himself gone on record that when ever a no-confidence motion has been admitted, no time should be wasted between the admission of the motion and its discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: The rule itself provides for ten days.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: You were saying that at 3.30 p.m. you will meet the leaders of various groups. What are you going to discuss—allotment of 15 or 20 hours?

MR SPEAKER: The rule itself provides for it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: There is no rule for discussion between leaders of various groups about a no-confidence motion.

MR SPEAKER: Only for fixing of the time.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Do not leave it to the party leaders. That is not the practice. (Interruptions) You are creating a new practice.

MR SPEAKER: I am strictly going by the rules. The rules provide for that. (Interruptions)

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमान मरा ज्वाण्ट यह है कि आप देख रहे हैं कि इलिंग पार्टी में आज तक 2-2) सदस्यो टट चुके हैं। तो माना है कि कुल तक 50 सदस्यो टट जाए। इतना हम पर डिम्बशन के लिए समय बढ़ाया जाए। प्रारम्भ मिनिस्टर के कहने से क्या टाता है। व्यवधान

MR SPEAKER: I am not postponing the discussion. Nothing of that sort. I am fixing it up for tomorrow.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: It can be discussed within ten days.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): What is the meeting for?

MR SPEAKER: For fixing the time. It will be taken up tomorrow.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusara): Sir, I am rising on a point of order. Twice it has happened, during the last session and again today, that the Chair has been put in a very awkward situation. The Chair will recall that during the last session it had

fixed in the Business Advisory Committee the discussion on a No-Confidence Motion on Saturday. The Prime Minister, with great alacrity, came and said that he wanted the motion to be taken up here and now, at that time, when the Chair had already told the House that the discussion will take place on Saturday. Again today, when the Government was in a state of extreme indecision, and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said that the discussion could be taken up tomorrow or the day after, and the Chair... (Interruptions) Please wait; this is the mismanagement of the party, which has led up to this situation. Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs told you that the motion could be taken up tomorrow or the day after.

MR SPEAKER: Any time, even tomorrow.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But he mentioned tomorrow. Please look at the record. Then the Chair said that the Chair would hold a meeting of the leaders of various groups.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not understood me. You are misquoting me. I said: the discussion will start tomorrow for the arrangement of other matters I will meet the leaders of groups.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Am I misquoting you? I am not.

MR. SPEAKER: You are. Please see the record. What I said was that the No-Confidence Motion would be taken up tomorrow.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I was going to proceed to say what you have said. But you stopped me in the middle.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody could stop you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Chair could not speak untruth because it has धर्मचक्र, प्रवर्तनीय above it.

MR. SPEAKER: I suppose it is for everybody; not only for me but for everybody.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So, you in your wisdom had told the House that you would call a meeting of the leaders of the opposition, of various parties and groups here, to decide about the time, the hours for discussion and so on. In the meantime, again the hon. Prime Minister comes and says that the motion could be taken up here and now. That places the Chair, again for the second time, in an extremely awkward situation. That should not happen again. That is what I have to say.

MR. SPEAKER: This is no point of order. I have made it clear that the motion would be taken up tomorrow.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I say I would not have got up and said it? But the Leader of the CPI said that it must be taken up immediately. I said: I have no objection, it can be done now. I am not interested in keeping this Government in office if there is a No-Confidence Motion. So, let it be decided quickly.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already fixed it up for tomorrow. I must give notice to the other party people to get ready. So far as time and other matters are concerned, I am meeting the leaders of parties and groups at 3.30 p.m. today.

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SERIOUS POLITICAL CRISIS IN MIZORAM AND GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO BAN MIZO NATIONAL FRONT

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the reported serious political crisis developing in Mizoram and the decision of the Government to ban Mizo National Front and arrest its leaders.

श्रीराज नारायण (राय बरेली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय को अधिकार सीमा में है कि वह चाहे जो करें। आपने कहा है कि आप पार्टी लीडर्स

की मीटिंग बुलाएंगे और तय करेंगे। लेकिन सीटों वाला मामला आपने नहीं छोड़ दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी (एम) की कौन सीटें हैं? मैं

MR SPEAKER Mr Raj Narain, we are on Calling Attention now Please sit down.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा) 23
श्राद्धियों का जनता पार्टी (एम) दल है और उनको सीटें देने के बारे में आप तय नहीं कर रहे हैं। जा जनता पार्टी (एम) हैं उसका ता आपने

MR SPEAKER I am not concerned about it I do not belong to any party

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह (वाराणसी) यह
श्राद्धित परम्परा होगी कि जनता पार्टी कम्युनल
के लिए ता खान रहे और जनता पार्टी सक्षुद्धर
के लिए आप न रखें

MR. SPEAKER I have already fixed up the time Don't record

SHRI RAJ NARAIN***

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI ***

MR SPFAKER You can mention all that tomorrow

SHRI RAJ NARAIN Why tomorrow?

MR SPEAKER There are procedures to be followed We have to check up and inform the other parties regarding the procedure to be followed

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : जब आप पेंसिल हिला कर डाट रिकार्ड कर दते हैं तो बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाती है

MR. SPEAKER Because I have already gone to the Calling Attention You cannot disturb now

(Interruptions)***

THE MINISTER OF HOME
AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): The Government of India take a serious

view of the recent developments in Mizoram.

Soon after the mid-term elections in the Mizoram Assembly which were completed peacefully during the last week of April 1979, the Mizo National Front issued "Quit Mizoram Notice" to all non-Mizos. The 'Notice' required all non-Mizos to leave Mizoram by 1st July 1979

In pursuance of this Notice, some aimed underground of the MNF kidnapped and killed Shri R C Chaudhary, a Sub-Divisional Officer, PWD, Mizoram, on the 13th of June 1979 On the 23rd of June, MNF underground fired on the Mizoram Police guard at the State Bank of India Branch in Santul causing injury to one constable In another incident at Kolasib on the 1st of July 1979 two Jawans of the CRP were killed and two injured In addition four more violent incidents took place soon thereafter on 1st and 2nd July in which the MNF underground opened fire on security forces, though fortunately no loss of life has been reported

The situation was discussed by me with the Chief Minister of Mizoram on 3rd July, 1979 As a result of these discussions, security measures have been further intensified in Mizoram and in consultation with the Ministry of Defence, the strength of the security forces has been suitably increased to deal with the situation firmly Orders suspending the operations by security forces in Mizoram have also been revoled.

MNF and its allied organisations were declared unlawful under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 on the 7th of July. Shri Laldanga, President of the MNF has been taken into custody on 8th July 1979. The reasons which led the Government of India to take these measures are:

Mizo National Front had openly declared as its objective the forma-

tion of an independent Mizoram comprising the Union Territory of Mizoram and the adjacent Mizo and Kuki inhabited areas of Manipur and Tripura. In furtherance of its objective it has been employing an armed force namely the so-called Mizo National Army to attack the Security Forces and the Civil Government and the citizens in the Union Territory of Mizoram. Cachar District of Assam and Manipur and indulge in acts of arson, loot and intimidation and in pursuance of its aforesaid objective issued notices to all non Mizos to quit Mizoram by 1st July 1979 and in order to enforce the said notice the members of the Front have taken recourse to violence and murder. It has maintained contacts with foreign countries through its organisations and armed force with a view to securing financial assistance and assistance by way of arms, equipment and training for the so-called Mizo National Army and has secured such assistance. As a result to the killing of Shri R. C. Chaudhary in Silchar which resulted in the unfortunate death of three Mizos and injury to others. The Government of Assam have taken suitable action to provide security to Mizos in Silchar. In Mizoram also suitable measures have been taken to protect life and property of non-Mizos.

It is unfortunate that some misguided elements in Mizoram have chosen to disturb the atmosphere of peace and tranquility which had returned to Mizoram after years of strife and violence. The Government is, however, determined to see that such elements are not allowed to disrupt the normal life of the Union Territory and to harass and intimidate the law-abiding citizens.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI The problems of the northeastern States need a national approach, and not a partisan approach. The Congress Party all the time tried to adopt such an approach. I do not want to go into the historical background of the whole problem, but I wish the Janata Government under

stands in proper perspective the problems of the northeastern sister States especially the tribal States. If I may say so, it shows the ignorance and the indifference of the Janata Party Government. They showed callous indifference to the problems of the eastern States and that resulted in a gun battle between the people of Mizoram and the forces which you have employed there.

The previous Government tried their level best to find a political solution and they managed to get these States one by one to fall in line with the national mainstream. As a result of their efforts, in July 1976 the same person the leader of Mizo National Front who is now under detention Mr Laldenga came to Delhi and entered into an agreement with the Government of India that he will work within the framework of the Constitution. He was staying in Delhi. What happened later is to be examined. Why did the whole thing go off? Mr Patel has to explain that to the House. Mr Laldenga expressed a fear when Mr Charan Singh was the Home Minister. Mr Morarji Desai and Mr Charan Singh started a dialogue with Mr Laldenga. You have to explain as to why that dialogue could not be continued to remove the apprehensions which have been created in the mind of MNF Leader and the people of Mizoram.

Every action that has been taken from Delhi during Janata rule has created apprehension in the minds of the tribals. I will point them out, one by one. I am not accusing you. You must understand the problems. First, a Religion Bill was introduced by a prominent Member of the Janata Party, and that has created a panic amongst the Christians. Their faith in religion is being encroached upon by the authority of the Central Government. Neither you nor the Prime Minister did anything to remove the apprehension. Then demolition of churches—my friend from Arunachal Pradesh raised the whole issue the floor of the House. This like wild fire. You must know their feelings. People of every region have a feeling for their language. Fanatic-

ism is being shown by the Janata Party Government. Declarations are being made that Hindi will be imposed. The Prime Minister, when he went to the eastern region, declared that Hindi will be imposed. Such things will create panic. Then the issue of banning cow slaughter. We warned you that it will create tension. There are many people who eat beef. By banning cow slaughter, you are encroaching not only upon their faith in religion, but also upon their food habits. Is it the way to rule the country? You are the majority party. You must accommodate the sentiments of the minorities, of the Tribals of this country. Unfortunately, you fail to understand their problems. That has erupted a rebellion today. You have admitted what happened in Silchar. You know that happened during Assam-Nagaland border clash. You visited Gauhati. What happened there was at the initiative of the Assam Government, which is being ruled by the Janata Party. The same thing happened in Silchar. Nagaland and Mizoram are facing a threat from the Assam Government. This shows the lack of a national outlook of the Janata Party. Then the influx of the refugees from Bangladesh to these areas— you did nothing in that regard, and that created a feeling among the Mizos that they are being out-numbered, as it happened in Tripura.

You have to find a political solution to these problems. Mere gun battle will not solve them. That was what the Congress Government did first. Please leave that obsession. Continue with the political process and find a political solution. You must take it quite seriously. You are playing in the hands of Brig. Sailo. There is a rivalry between Brig. Saile and Mr. Laldenga and Brig. Sailo is exploiting your armed forces to fight the MNF Leader. Instead of being a party to their group rivalry, you must be mediator and find a solution.

I conclude with a quotation from the Indian Express which rightly

pointed out the inaction, the indifference and the ignorance of the Janata Government. I quote:

"... the Central Government did nothing to capitalise on the peace agreement or the subsequent downfall of Mr. Laldenga. The unhappy tradition of ad hoc responses to Mizoram has been unfortunately fully maintained by the Janata Government. The result is the situation that has arisen today."

May I ask you what concrete steps you are going to take to find out a political solution to the problem of Mizoram, what are the concrete steps you have taken to remove the apprehension in the minds of the tribal minorities regarding their faith in religion, their food habits and their culture and, lastly, would you propose to have a further dialogue and settle the whole issue and find peace in this area?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member has posed three questions. All of them really relate to this that the Janata Government had not sought a political decision. I think, the hon. Member referred to the fact that Mr. Laldenga had come to Delhi. An Agreement of 1st July was signed acknowledging Mizoram to be an integral part of India, conveying the MNF's resolve to accept the settlement of all problems in Mizoram within the framework of the Constitution of India and agreeing to abjure violence, to surrender all underground arms and to collect underground personnel in mutually agreed camps. It was then expected that the law and order situation in Mizoram would improve. This was the political agreement.

Further, it became evident that Mr. Laldenga, the President of the MNF, was not sincerely interested in the implementation of the Agreement though the discussions were continuing here. It was, therefore, declared on 19th March, 1978 to terminate the talks with him. The announcement regarding termination of peace talks with Mr. Laldenga created a split in the

MNF which led to various groups Mr. Laldenga who claimed to be the spokesman of the MNF, instead of pursuing further sincerely and genuinely the terms of this Agreement (Interruptions) What was the Agreement? The details of the understanding as per the Agreement are these. The Mizoram National Front Delegation acknowledged that Mizoram is an integral part of India and conveyed to the Government of India their resolve to accept settlement of all problems in Mizoram within the framework of the Constitution of India. This was the first thing. Then in order to bring about a climate of understanding and an atmosphere of peace and tranquility in Mizoram at the earliest the Delegation agreed to abjure violence and suspend all activities. In furtherance of these objectives the underground Delegation agreed to collect all underground personnel with their arms and ammunition in ritual camps within one month after establishment and also agreed to hand over arms and ammunition to the Government. That was the second thing.

The Government also decided to suspend operations thereafter by the security forces such suspension would not apply to operations against underground personnel attempting to cross international border and to the maintenance of law and order.

It was on these conditions that the Mizoram Government was established. Secondly there was a climate of understanding that they had to surrender arms and ammunition and underground personnel. This was not done. It is because of that further talk with Mr. Laldenga had to be terminated on 19th March, 1978. A substantial section of the MNF, in fact, came over-ground while the hard core supported Mr. Laldenga and remained underground. This was the result of this announcement.

The hon. Member said that we are favouring Brig Sailo who has been elected as the leader of the largest party in free and fair elections which were held at the end of April, 1979. It seems to me extra-ordinary. People elected him in proper elections and

gave him an overwhelming majority, and he forms the government. Are we now to bypass him? (Interruptions) But before that is done, the MNF leader from here issues the 'Quit Mizoram Notice' to non-Mizos and goes forward to implement it. They shoot down one SDO and say 'This is to give a warning that we mean business. Thereafter as I have read out to you a number of violent incidents took place. Therefore, at this stage there can be no question of doing anything else except to let what we have done, that we declare the MNF unlawful under the Unlawful Activities Act and we have had to resume operations to see that these people who are virtually inurgents are controlled. Until that is done to talk because the Bill has not yet come to be unreasonably. But certainly anything that can make possible a peaceful solution of this we would always be ready to consider. As it is it is expected that a good number of former MNF are proposing to come forward and surrender. If they do that then certainly it will make it possible to bring about a peaceful solution much earlier. It seems to me that Government has taken all the steps that they could possibly take.

To the question that we are interfering with their cultural thing I would say that I am sorry that he has brought in issues which are really not relevant to this particular question. But I must say that a Bill brought forward by a Private Member however important a person he may be, does not mean that it is a Government Bill. We have said repeatedly that it is not a Bill which would be acceptable to us in the form in which it is. That is all what one could say in the informal talks because the Bill has not yet come up. It is astonishing to see the amount of agitation that has been worked up on a Private Member's Bill. It has never occurred before in my experience. (Interruptions).

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM (Palani) What is the official attitude? Make a categorical declaration.

SHRI H M PATEL What has been the official attitude? The official atti-

[Shri H. M. Patel]

tude has never been to say that they support it. But they have certainly said..... (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): How does a member of your Party bring a Bill on such a sensitive issue without the sanction of your Party?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Whatever you may say, it is quite untrue. It did not come up with the sanction of the Party. This Party is not authoritarily governed as yours....

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The Government's attitude is important.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: A Private member of Parliament is entitled to bring a Bill that he consider right. I do not think that this is something which ought to be restricted. (Interruptions). I do not understand this. A Private Member produces a Bill and you want the Government to express its opinion even before it comes up!

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Prime Minister is used to giving his private opinion even as Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has already supported it. Has he done it privately or as Prime Minister? What do you want us to believe? (Interruptions).

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not think that this is right. The Prime Minister has never said what you have said. He has never supported the Bill as it stands. He has said it categorically that the wording of the Bill would require to be changed. But he has further clarified that conversion of certain type where fraud, monetary inducement, etc. is practiced, would have to be prevented. The definition, etc., must be so made that it is not abused. This is all that everybody should be anxious about. (Interruptions.) I think, I have answered his point.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): The hon. Minister has said that Mr. Lal denga has accepted that Mizoram is part and parcel of India. I want to know from the Minister whether the approval of Lal-denga is required that Mizoram is part and parcel of India and that sort of acknowledgement should not at all be included in any agreement. If that man says that it is not part and parcel of India, then he is an alien to this country and he has no place to stay in this country. Why does the Government of India unnecessarily make him so big that his sanction and his seal of approval is required that Mizoram is part and parcel of India? That is very bad and immediately the government must repudiate it and such clauses should not find a place in agreements with private parties. He is a private man. He is a defeated man. His party is finished at all level.... (Interruptions). Politically we can finish him. We have already finished him in the election. (Interruptions) No, no. He is defeated. I want to know whether it is a political problem or a problem of economics or a communal problem. These Mizos are attacking only the people of Assam who have settled down in Mizoram and they are not attacking any man who is connected with the Missionary activities. It is purely a communal organisation being led by Mr. Lal denga and the Government should take firm steps so that they may not indulge in such steps.

Then, Sir, the Home Minister has visited that place. You have got two other Ministers. Why should they not go and visit that place? When such serious things are happening in a sensitive area of our country, why not the Prime Minister go there? As a Gandhian and as leader of this nation he must go to such places and pacify the people. It will have a very good effect. If the Prime Minister stays in Dehi and passes orders to the Army, to this man and that man, that is not going to help. I want to know whether the Prime Minister is interested in going there and solve that problem. If not, I am sure though the Home

Minister is a senior man, but at the same time he is not having that much political weight which the Prime Minister is having and I urge upon this government that the Prime Minister should visit that place and console and satisfy everybody because his word will carry weight with the people of that area.

I want to know whether the Home Minister will convey these feelings to the Prime Minister.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Since the hon. Member has spoken in the House, naturally his feelings will be seen by the Prime Minister. But I would like to make it clear to him that the question was not Mr. Lal Denga's agreeing whether Mizoram is an integral part of India. It was, as I read out very clearly, that the Mizo National Front delegation which included Mr. Lal Denga acknowledge that Mizoram is an integral part of India....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: That is my objection. Why is it necessary?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Yes, There was a fight then, There was an uncertainty. There was a combat, There was an insurgency. At that stage what is done? It was acknowledged. No longer it is a question of agreeing because this is what they were denying before. Therefore, as a result of....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Suppose somebody denies that Andhra Pradesh is a part of India, then will it go?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It does not go..

MR. SPEAKER: Even when we take the oath, we acknowledge certain things which are in the Constitution.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon Member should understand what I say.

Sir, I do not think there was any particular point he has made.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Bilas Paswan.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: He has not answered my points.

MR. SPEAKER: Two points were raised: whether there was an acknowledgement and whether it was necessary. He said an acknowledgement was made and it is a fact whether it was necessary or not. Secondly, will the Prime Minister go there? He said your feelings will be anyway made known to the Prime Minister.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्व प्रथम तो मैं आप को आप की एक एक कृति की याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आप ने विगत सत्र में कहा था कि जुलाई से मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट को जो भी चीज सप्लाई की जायगी वह हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में दी जायगी। आज हम लोगों को सारे-ग्यारह बजे अंग्रेजी का स्टेटमेंट दिया गया और सवा-बारह बजे हिन्दी की कापी दी गई। तो इतने कम समय में क्या कालिग एटेशन मौजान, ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव, जो इतना महत्वपूर्ण है, का अध्ययन किया जा सकता है? इतने हलके तरीके से इस को लिया गया है। कम से कम एक घंटे पहले आप सप्लाई नहीं करवाएँगे, तो हम क्या अध्ययन करेंगे और क्या जबाब पाएँगे। आपने कहा था कि जुलाई के बाद ऐसी शिकायत का मौका नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए मैं आप से आग्रह करूँगा कि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि भविष्य में इस तरह की शिकायत करने का मौका न मिले।

अभी मामलीय मंत्री जी की तरफ से एक जबाब आया है और यह बात सही है कि हम लोग जब कालिग एटेशन का नोटिस देते हैं, तो सरकार की यह जबाबदेही हो जाती है कि वह उस का जबाब दे, लेकिन इन सारी समस्याओं से दूर हट कर हम लोगों को एक मुख्य चीज सोचनी चाहिए और वह यह है कि प्राज देश में जो आदिवासी हैं और हरिजन हैं, वे क्यों किश्कियन बनते जा रहे हैं और विदेशियों के चंगुल के शिकार होते जा रहे हैं। यह सब वे ब्रह्म मसला है। मिजोरम की जो समस्या है, यह कोई प्राज की समस्या नहीं है। प्रेस कंटिन्स उनसे भरी हुई हैं। 1974-75 की प्रेस कंटिन्स हमारे पास हैं और यह जो समस्या बनी, इस के पीछे, इसकी तह में क्या है, यह देखना जरूरी है। इस समस्या की तह में गरीबी है, भूखमरी है। प्राज देश में हरिजनों की स्थिति तो कुछ अच्छी होने लगी है लेकिन देश में जो आदिवासी समाज हैं, वह विस्तृत निरा दुःखा है और उस को देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। हम मोडयुल कास्ट्स और मोडयुल ट्राइब्स कमेटी के काम के सिलसिले में जहाँ जाते हैं, तो यह पाते हैं कि जो साधारण पोस्टें हैं, पीपुल की पोस्टें हैं या साधारण सिपाही की पोस्टें हैं, तो उन के लिए भी अधिकारी लोग सीधे और पर यह कह देते हैं कि इन

[H. M. Patel]

जातियो के साथ एक्सप्लिब नही है वे गावो मे नही जाते है लेकिन जब हम गावो मे जाते है और मालूम करते है, तो इन धादिवासी इलाको के लोगो मे हम यह पाते है कि वहा पर बी० ए० और एफ० ए० पाय किये हुए सड़के बेकार फिर रहे है । एक ऐसा भावना जमी हुई है कि इन जाँमयो के लोग नीकरी के लिए नही बिलते । मिजोरम और समवर्ती जा दूसरे इलाके है, उन के बारे में ध्राप ऐसा करते है लेकिन बिहार भी तो ऐसा प्रदेश है जहाँ पर स्यासो की प्रान्लम उठ खडी हुई थी और जा एक सोमावर्ती प्रदश नही है ।

MR SPEAKER: Mr Paswan, you raised an important point but it is not relevant

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : बिल्कुल यही बात है, जा सत्य है बाकी जो दूसरी बातें हैं बेइरेलेवेन्ट हैं । इसलिए मैं ध्राप से यह कहता हूँ कि कोई भी सीमावर्ती इलाका हा या कहीं का इलाका हो, ध्राप सरकारी मार्चा तैयार रखिये, ध्राप पब्लिकल मार्चा बनाइये लेकिन पब्लिकल मार्चा के साथ साथ यदि ध्राप नै धादिम और सामाजिक मार्चा तैयार नहीं किया, उन का ध्राप नै नही सुधारा, उन के स्टन्डर्ड ध्राफ लाइव का अपनिपट करने का सोचा नहीं दिया, तो मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि ये जो मिशनरीज के करते हुए जा रहे हैं और विदेशी ताकत ऐसा कर रही है, उन को ध्राप ऐसा करने से नहीं रोक सकते । इस में ध्राप यह देखिये कि मिजोरम की राजधानी जो एजाल है, वहा धधी तक कोई रेल मार्ग नही है, वहाँ कोई ठीक व्यवस्था पानी की, जिचन की नही है । यह कोई आज का मामला नहीं है । मेरे पास प्रेस क्लिपिंग है 13 जनवरी 1975 की । वहा पर आई० जी०, टी० आई० जी० और एम० पी० साहब को मार दिया गया । इस तरह से यह कोई नई घटना नहीं है । मिजा फ्रंट के जो नेता है, उन को सरकार ने गिरफ्तार कर लिया है और ध्राप ने फ्रंट पर पाबन्दी भी लगा दी है । तो मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मात्र पाबन्दी लगा देने से, ध्राप यह समझ रहे है कि समस्या हल हो जायेगी ? मैं यह नहीं कहता कि ध्रर कोई धराजकला की समस्या पैदा करे या इसा की कार्यवाही करे, तो उस से सरकार को नहीं निपटना चाहिए, बेसक उस से ध्राप निपटये लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के अलावा भी क्या सरकार के पास कोई कार्ययम प्रविध्य में इस तरह का है कि मिजोरम के जो निवासी हैं, जो गरीब हैं, जो धादिवासी हैं, जो ट्राइबल्स हैं, उस से उन का उत्थान हो सके ? क्या कोई योजना सरकार की इसके लिए है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, what the hon. Member has put in is a very very

reasonable one. I can only say that the programme on which Brigadier Silo won his election was on development even while peace is not completely secure. His Opposition Party's—People's Conference (B) as it was called—view was that first we must establish peace before we proceed with the development, (Interruptions) We are here concerned with Brigadier Silo because he has formed the Government in Mizoram and I am here explaining what his policy is That is development is first And, for the development, whatever funds are required to be spent are made available So, the development of North-eastern states has been given the highest priority by this Government. A reference was made to railways etc It is for the first time that for the construction of six railway branches, sanction has been given and the work has commenced Communication, that is to say, road transport etc, is also being given a very high priority Roads are under construction

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Unemployment of youths is there

MR SPEAKER: That is the biggest problem as you yourself said But this is a calling attention

SHRI H M PATEL Sir, Mr. Bosu is quite right Unemployment problem is not only of Mizoram but of the entire country If he only realises this he will know that whatever we try to do is only for removal of unemployment

SHRI C K CHANDRAPAN (Cannanore) Sir, I think the things that are happening in Mizoram are very unfortunate It also brings to the notice of the House the failure of all the governments who ruled in the Centre to provide a feeling to the people in that part of the country that they are part and parcel of India. Here I do not particularly blame the Janata party alone. Congress who ruled during the last 30 years they might have taken certain political steps for negotiation and all that. (Interruptions)

I look at the problem from a different angle. The problem of that part of the country is under-development, economic backwardness and the feeling among the people, the fear of so many kinds of neglect and also interference in their way of life.

Sir, if you take the whole question of the unsatisfactory situation of development there you can see that there is backwardness—in spite of the fact that Mizoram is a place where there is the greatest percentage of literacy, perhaps, apart from Kerala—you can see almost complete unemployment there. Agriculture is backward. There is no trace of any industry. All these are realities. Now, the Minister says that they have plans but for the last thirty-two years the people had undergone a life of misery. Sir, I am not justifying, therefore, that Lal Denga and his party is calling for separation but this creates a climate that can be exploited and that is being exploited in a big manner with international collusion.

Sir, I would like to know whether this Minister is aware of the fact that the imperialist forces who are interested in de-stabilising the country are trying to support and help and encourage the forces of fissiparous tendencies and forces of separation in that part of the country. It is a fact and it is also a fact—I was there last year in a government committee—that even government officials, the top-most ones, while talking to us talked about that feeling of the people that they feel we are all foreigners. Who are responsible for that feeling to be persistent among the people even today? I think those who ruled or who are ruling this country they failed in discharging their responsibility towards that neglected part of the country.

Secondly, there is the question of foreign aid being given to the underground.

Sir, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee visited China and he came back and reported

to this House about this. He talked to the Chinese leaders and they promised him that they will not hereafter send arms and ammunitions to insurgents in India. But is this not a fact that only yesterday or day before yesterday there was a report which appeared in the papers that those people who came from Bangladesh to Nadia district (who attacked and killed the people) carried weapons and they used bullets with Chinese markings? Is it not a fact? Is the Government aware of the fact that the underground people with h.q. at the Aravalli region of Burma have been getting aid both from US imperialists and the Chinese? Are these not factors which play an important role in creating this sort of a situation in the country? Therefore, my question is this. Will the Government seriously take note of this fact of imperialist and Chinese intervention and utilising the discontent among the people for creating conditions of instability in India to help Mizo and the present underground insurgents there to further thrive? That is a very important question to be answered by the hon. Minister. My second question is this. Whatever may be your political negotiations,—if they should have a meaningful conclusion,—the Government should come forward with concrete proposals of giving a feeling to the people that they are treated as first class citizens and not as second class and third class citizens of the country. Is there any concrete proposal in this regard? He says that Mr. Silo has a programme. Up till now all the Ministers who ruled this country said that they had programmes but nothing much has happened. So, I want to know whether you have any concrete programme in this regard, to do something. Unless that is done there would not be any peace in that region.

I am now concluding. I can understand the undesirable nature of Mizo National Front and the dirty role played by Laldenga. But merely by banning a party you will not find a solution. You are treating a symptom without knowing what the disease is.

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

So I want to know whether the Government will identify the disease and treat the disease and find a practical solution to the problem. That is my question.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The disease is clear. The MNF has decided to use violence to the maximum extent possible in order to unseat the Government of Brig. Silo and to form a Government of their own party with Laldanga and the MNF people. Therefore it is declared as an unlawful body under the Unlawful Activities Act. Therefore necessary military operations which are necessary are carried on. Until that is done and until certain conditions of peace and normalcy are restored, it is not easy to carry out many programmes. To the extent possible, the programme is being carried out. My hon. friend Mr. Chandrappan will not want me to say that when they have a duly elected Government with a majority, we can only assist them with funds and help and advice and guidance. Beyond that we cannot ourselves proceed to carry out the programmes. We are doing whatever is possible in order that the development aspect of the area is taken care of. We are trying to restore peace and normalcy in that area.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: What about the foreign intervention?

MR. SPEAKER: It is mentioned in the statement but without naming the foreign country.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is a pigment of imagination. When he refers to Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the Foreign Minister, and about the Chinese having given an assurance, certainly that assurance has been given and it is a fact that the Chinese have ceased giving assistance. A question was asked with reference to the dissatisfied elements of India, that is to say, Mizoram, Nagaland or any of those people. When you gave an instance of a raid from Bangladesh which had the Chinese weapon, that I think

is something to which Mr. Vajpayee's agreement may not have extended. But when you say further that there are imperialist forces which are also planning, well that may be so, we do not know. We have no information to that effect. As for certainty with which he gave expression to the fact that these are actually functioning, I will be grateful if he gives me the sources of information on the basis of which he gave expression with such certainty and firmness.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: What is the foreign interference he had referred to in the statement? Let him make it clear.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have only mentioned that these Mizoram rebels find shelter both in Bangladesh and in Burma and it is from there they came.

12 56 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

RECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA SABHA TO NOMINATE MEMBER

DR BAPU KALDATE (Aurangabad) I beg to move.

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate one member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of this House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee ending on the 30th April, 1980 in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr Rafiq Zakaria from the Committee on the 18th May, 1979 and communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate one member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Com-

mittee on Public Undertakings of this House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee ending on the 30th April, 1980 in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Rafiq Zakaria from the Committee on the 18th May, 1979 and communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

—
The motion was adopted.
 —

12.58 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (1) NEED TO ESTABLISH PAPER FACTORIES IN CERTAIN PARTS OF UTTAR PRADESH

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM (Shah-jahanpur) Sir, the Government of India has been giving several licences to various private sector entrepreneurs for setting up factories for the manufacture of various kinds of papers in the country particularly in the Uttar Pradesh State. I have been noticing that most of such projects are being located in Western parts of Uttar Pradesh in view of availability of raw materials. Several other parts of Uttar Pradesh also have raw materials for paper industry in abundance with other facilities required for paper industries. Such places are Shah-jahanpur, Hardoi, Pilibhit, Budaun, Faizabad, Gonda, Jaunpur, etc. where new paper projects of large capacity may be established. The Central Government must see to this matter on top priority so that several new paper plants are not located at few selected centres and these are distributed at several places in the country for the good of the people as well as paper industry. In Uttar Pradesh many paper industries are coming up in Ghazilabad, Sikandrabad area which is not justified and proper. As such concentration of paper industries at one or two locations is bound to create problems of shortage of raw materials, difficulties of disposal of effluents and such other industrial problems.

13 hrs.

- (ii) REPORTED PANIC AMONG PEOPLE FEARING FALL OF SKYLAB SPLINTERS.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, confusing and contradictory reports about the areas where the splinters of the Skylab are likely to fall out have created great anxiety, uncertainty and alarm all over India, as in other parts of the world. Different Space and scientific agencies are circulating different reports about the nature, time and the areas of the probable fall out of the splinters of the Skylab, which have added to the worries and alarm facing the people, particularly in our country.

The Space Department of India or the Government of India have not made any specific statement or given any positive information about the probability of fall-out of Skylab parts over the Indian territory.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) Yesterday, it was made by the Prime Minister.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Not a clear statement. Various press reports have created such an atmosphere of terror in the mind of the people that many people are hectically moving out to different places in search of some areas of security from Skylab fall-outs.

It is an urgent duty for the Government to come out with a statement followed by necessary actions regarding the hazard that may be caused to the Indian people due to fall-out of the high speed splinters from the crashing Skylab. The Government should immediately inform in as much details as they are capable of

(1) Whether the Skylab splinters are likely to fall out over the territory of India. If so, the areas where the splinters may fall.

(2) Whether the Concerned authorities of various potentially endangered areas of our country have been properly alerted? If so, the nature of the warning given to them?

[Prof. Samar Guha]

(3) What are the precautionary measures the Central Government have asked the various State Governments to adopt to meet the danger if it overtakes some parts of India?

(4) What are the information about the Skylab fall-out received by the Space Department of India from NASA and other international space agencies and Governments as well?

The Government should make a prompt and informative statement today about all aspects of danger, apprehension and hazards connected with the question of crashing of Skylab and fall-out of its splinters.

MR. SPEAKER: A proper reply will be possible only next week.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—Contd.

(iii) LOCK-OUT BY MESSRS. BENNET COLEMAN AND CO., THE PUBLISHERS OF THE *Times of India* PUBLICATIONS.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Under Rule 377 I wish to raise the following, namely:

The management of Bennett Coleman and Company, publishers of *Times of India* allied publications, has declared a lock out throwing nearly 4500 employees out of employment. The employees were agitating on the demand for interim relief. The lock out in Delhi, Ahmedabad and Calcutta and the efforts to take similar action in Bombay came in the wake of the unions in the four centres going on strike after the complete breakdown of

the two and half months of negotiations with the management. The management was adopting delaying tactics not to reach any accord. Meeting of the employees' demands has become urgently necessary, especially since the presentation of the Union budget for 1979-80.

The demands of the employees are quite legitimate, reasonable and should be accepted by the management without delay. The Central Government should not remain as a passive spectator and should immediately intervene in favour of the employees and see that the dispute is settled in their favour.

(iv) RE. CONVERSION OF NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS LTD, CALCUTTA, INTO A GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Under Rule 377 I would like to raise the following matters in Parliament:

The National Instruments Limited, Calcutta, is Government of India undertaking under the Ministry of Industrial Development. It manufactures items for the Defence Ministry, Survey of India and also consumer items like cameras etc.

The number of employees is about 1300.

For the last 3 years the company has been suffering losses and the cumulative loss now stands at Rs. 6 crores. The present range of production will not be able to wipe out the loss. The situation in the Company has been made more difficult by the recent formation of the CITU union which is causing indiscipline, violence and loss of production in the company.

The department of Science and Technology has already recommended that the company may be converted into a Government Department and placed under the control of Survey of India as one of the specialised branches. The Defence Production Minis-

try has also expressed the desire to convert this unit into a defence production unit. The large majority of the employees of the Company (of whom 46 per cent are Government servants) have also appealed to the Government to convert it into a departmental undertaking.

This may seriously be considered by the Ministry of Industry.

(v) REPORTED FAILURE OF AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL AT NAGPUR AIRPORT.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN (Tirupattur). I request the Deputy Speaker to permit me under Rule 377 to mention the following matter of urgent public importance:

I would like to draw your specific attention to the hair-breadth escape from disaster which I including other passengers in the Delhi bound plane Boeing from Madras had on July 8th evening. The plane which lands at Nagpur airport had been cleared to land by the Air Traffic control and had actually descended to 300 feet. The pilot then discovered that landing was fraught with grave risk as the airport was lashed by thunderstorms and took the decision to overfly Nagpur. He had to do a steep climb as the aircraft had already come down very low. We, the passengers had our hearts in our mouths in those nerve racking moments. Then we realised the debt of our gratitude to the pilot who saved us from near certain death by his skill. In this close brush with destiny, we cannot help asking the question 'How did the Nagpur airport authorities give clearance for the plane to land under such bad weather conditions and treat the passengers as hostages to fortune. We would not like to live those moments again. It is not the first time that a similar experience has occurred in Nagpur. It is high time that Government orders a thorough check up of surveillance and communication facilities at Nagpur so as to avert any disaster in future.

(vi) REPORTED POSSIBILITY OF STRIKE BY WORKERS OF MILLS UNDER N.T.C. AT INDORE AND OTHER PLACES IN MADHYA PRADESH

श्री कल्याण जैन (इन्दौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विषय 377 के अधीन विनियमित महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आप का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ—

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के सतत कपड़ा मिलों के कामगारों को 45 रुपये प्रति माह की बेतन-वृद्धि देने की घोषणा की है। इस के परिणामस्वरूप मिलीजोक्त की सभी कपड़ा मिलों ने अपने मजदूरों के बेतन में 45 रुपये की वृद्धि की है। लेकिन मेमनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन ने अपने अस्तित्व की कपड़ा मिलों के मजदूरों को उक्त बेतन वृद्धि देने से इन्कार कर दिया। परिणामस्वरूप इन्डौर एवं मध्य प्रदेश के अन्य स्थानों की कपड़ा मिलों में आन्दोलन उत्र हो गया है और हड़ताल हो गई है। पूर्व में जब बेतन वृद्धि को ले कर आन्दोलन हुआ तो सभी प्रतिनिधि भय सचदनों एवं कपड़ा मिलों के प्रबन्धकों से मामला पत्र निर्णय के लिये मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री पर सौंपा था। मेमनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के द्वारा पत्र निर्णय को न मानने से कपड़ा मिल मजदूरों में असंतोष बढ़ रही है।

(vii) REPORTED REMOVAL OF NAMES FROM VOTERS' LIST IN MANGALDOI CONSTITUENCY IN ASSAM.

SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN (Dhubri): I take this opportunity of drawing your kind attention to a human problem which is causing lot of political and social tension in the State of Assam.

Sir, I also like to mention here some unwise and undemocratic action of the Assam Government, as a result of which the reign of panic has been let loose in areas particularly amongst the minority communities. In the last budget session, I raised the issue of deportation of Indian Citizens and harassment caused by the police to the innocent peace loving citizens of the land. We presume that the matter might be under active consideration of the Government. But the recent deployment of the Police to get the Voters names excluded from the list on the eve of by-election of Mongaldai Parliamentary Constituency due to the sudden death of late Shri Hiralal Pate-

[Shri Ahmed Hussain]

wary, is yet another illegal act that has come to our notice.

June 4 was fixed as the last date for submitting application for correction of Voter Lists in Mongaldai Parliamentary Constituency. There is a legal procedure for correction of such lists either by addition or by exclusion of the names in the Voter List. Now without following such procedures Government have deployed the police to get the names of the voters excluded from the voter list in a planned manner. It is gathered, the Home Department asked for 50 thousand objection forms. The Election Department could not supply the full quantity and only 10 thousand could be supplied from Dispur. Another 40 thousand forms were printed locally at Mongaldai for the police at the instance of the State Government. This shows how the police has been involved in this matter and has been working for the exclusion of the names of the bonafide voters in a planned way with a particular motive. The forms were taken in bulk in hundreds and thousands to a Police Station or to Inspection Bungalows. The Gaon Buras, Secretaries of VDPs or such other persons were called there. They were asked to sign the blank forms. In some cases who, the person concerned objected to sign, they were either allured or threatened to sign such blank forms which were subsequently filled up by the Police and submitted by the Police in Bulk to the Election Office.

This is obviously a gross violation of democracy and administrative procedures. We objected to such arbitrary and unauthorised action of the Police which amounts to extortion and fabrication of false documents. The Police thus were committing criminal offences. In a Democracy the right to vote is a most important fundamental right. If that right to vote can be nullified so easily by a police officer where does the Democracy stand? When we are all earnestly asking for the prompt action by the Government to deport all the foreign nationals from

our State to a man, but at the same time we urge upon the Government not to victimise any Indian National either for deportation or for depriving him of the right to vote.

Recently, as it appeared in a Section of Press that the Government and ruling party in Assam, have been, persuading the Centre to remove the foreign Nationals in the name of infiltrators; but in the actual field the innocent Citizens are deprived of all their fundamental right as per the circumstances I mentioned earlier. I am continuously raising the issue of infiltrators who in gangs are crossing the Indian Territory and committing criminal offences. Thefts on the innocent Indian Citizens but no concrete action has so far been taken to protect them. Instead they are being harassed and are most likely to be deported by the Police since their names have been excluded from the Voters List.

I urge upon the Home Minister and the Election Commission through this House to enquire into this matter immediately to refuse the tension which has already been created by the Police among the Minority Communities of Assam.

14.15 hrs.

LOKPAL BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We continue discussion on the Lok Pal Bill.

श्री कृष्णा प्रसाद शर्मा (रीवा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कस निवेदन कर रहा था कि सार्वजनिक जीवन को निष्कर्षक बनाने के लिए सरकार ने एक बड़ा ही उदासीन कदम उठाया है। इस देश के इतिहास में यह पहला अवसर है जबकि हमारे देश की सर्वोच्च सत्ता ने अपने भाप को एक निष्पक्ष और स्वतंत्र सत्ता के सामने जांच के लिए बुद्ध कर दिया है। हमारे देश का इतिहास हमेशा स्मरण रखेगा इस सरकार को जिस ने सार्वजनिक जीवन के अप्ठेकार को समाप्त करने के लिए यह प्रयासकारी कदम उठाया है। वस्तुतः लोकनायक जयप्रकाश जी के सम्बोधन का यह प्रमुख सूत्र रहा है कि सार्वजनिक जीवन के

सर्वोच्च स्तर से अष्टाचार को समाप्त किया जाए और उन के स्वल्प को साकार करने के लिए यह विधेयक आज प्रस्तुत किया गया है। अष्टाचार का कोई धाज इतना व्याप्त हो गया है कि देश के जीवन में बच्चे बच्चे से इसकी दुर्गन्ध आ रही है, जिस को समाप्त करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि सब से पहले सर्वोच्च स्तर पर जो अष्टाचार है, उस को समाप्त किया जाए।

यहां पर कुछ सदस्यों ने यह प्रालोचना की है कि इस की परिधि से बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों को क्यों बाहर रखा गया है और केवल मंत्रियों, प्रधान मंत्री और मुख्य मंत्रियों को और अन्य सदस्यों को ही क्यों इस में शामिल किया गया है। जो बड़े बड़े अधिकारी हैं, जैसे सेक्रेटरीज हैं, डिप्टी सेक्रेटरीज हैं या डायरेक्टर्स हैं, इन लोगों को इस की परिधि से बाहर क्यों रखा गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उचित ही है क्योंकि वस्तुतः अष्टाचार का उद्भव सर्वोच्च स्तर पर ही होता है। वहीं अगर इस का उन्मूलन हो जाए तो मुझे विश्वास है कि ये जो अधिकारी हैं उन पर भी इस का प्रभाव पड़ेगा और अष्टाचार को हम समाप्त कर सकेंगे। उन के लिए और भी अनेक कानून हैं विभिन्न एन्टी-कॉरप्शन एक्ट हैं, जिन के अन्तर्गत उन की जांच होती है और उन के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही हो सकती है लेकिन वे प्रभावकारी निष्पत्ति नहीं होते, वे सारे कानून बिस्कुल निष्प्रयोजन और निष्फल हो जाते हैं केवल इन कारण से कि सर्वोच्च स्तर ही है, वह निमल ही है। इसलिए सर्वोच्च सत्ता को नियंत्रण करना आवश्यक है और इन के सम्बन्ध में धाज से नही बल्कि बहुत पहले से यह धारणा रखी है

यद्यथाचरित श्रेष्ठस्त तत्त देवो नरो जना

स यत् प्रमाणम् कुरते, लोकस्तदनुवर्तते ॥

श्रेष्ठ जो आचरण करता है, उस का अनुकरण निचले लोग भी करते हैं। इसलिए श्रेष्ठ लोगों की जांच आवश्यक है। अगर वे सुधर जाए तो जो निचले स्तर का अष्टाचार है, उस को समाप्त करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी।

श्रीमन्, कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यह भी कहा कि मुख्य मंत्रियों को इस की परिधि में क्यों लाया गया क्योंकि प्रवर समिति ने तो कह दिया था कि मुख्य मंत्रियों को इस की परिधि में नहीं लाया चाहिए और सरकार की ओर से यह सलाहजन क्यो लाया गया है कि मुख्य मंत्रियों को इस की परिधि में रखा जाए। इस के लिए तर्क यह दिया गया है कि मुख्य मंत्री तो विधान मण्डल के प्रति उत्तरदायी होता है अथवा उस के विनाशक जांच कार्यवाही गठित किया जा सकता है कमीशन याक प्रेम्बामरी एक्ट के अन्तर्गत, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा होते हुए भी क्या मुख्य मंत्री

के विरुद्ध अष्टाचार क था। यी म कमी धार्दी है? इस बात की क्या गारन्टी है कि तमाम राज्यों की विधान सभाएं लोकसुल की नियुक्ति का कानून बनाएंगी। आज तक तो बहुत कम राज्यों ने लोकसुल का कानून बनाया है। तो यह क्या आवश्यक है कि राज्यों पर अगर यह छोट बिना जाएगी तो राज्य विधान सभाएं कानून बना कर अष्टाचार के उन्मूलन के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठाएंगी। धाधा थी कि वे ऐसा कानून बनाएँ मगर सब ने ऐसा कानून नहीं बनाया और जहाँ कहीं लोकसुल की नियुक्ति का कानून बना भी है, वहाँ पर मुख्य मंत्री का उस की परिधि से बाहर रखा गया है। जो पिछली सरकार थी, उस ने तो एडमिनिस्ट्रिव रिफॉर्मस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को बाध्यताक रख कर यह तय किया कि मुख्य मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री को लोकपाल और लोकसुल की जांच की परिधि से बाहर रखा जाए। वे कहते थे कि इन की जांच होनी ही नहीं चाहिए। उसी विचारगशात्रा से प्रभावित हो कर आज कुछ लोग करते हैं कि मुख्य मंत्री का इस की परिधि के अन्तर्गत नहीं रखना चाहिये। लेकिन जो यह सलाहजन सरकार की तरफ से धाया है कि मुख्य मंत्रियों की भी जांच लोकपाल कर सके, उनके बारे में भी जांच करने का अधिकार लोकपाल को होना चाहिए, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्रीमन् एक बात यहाँ पर बड़े जोरों से कही गयी कि संसद सदस्यों को इस लोकपाल बिल की परिधि में नहीं रखना चाहिए। कुछ साया ने कहा कि संसद् सदस्य तो निर्दोष प्राणी हैं, उसके पास तो कोई पावर नहीं है फिर उनका क्या लोकपाल की परिधि में लाया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन श्रीमन् मैं समझता हूँ कि जब हम लोग निर्दोष प्राणी हैं जब हम लोगों के पास कोई अधिकार नहीं है तो फिर हमें इस बारे में आपत्ति नहीं करनी चाहिए। जब हमारे पास अष्टाचार के प्रवर्तन ही नहीं है तो फिर हमें आपत्ति क्यों? वैसे ऐसे उदाहरण हम देश में हैं जब संसद् सदस्यों पर भी हम तरह के आरोप लगे हैं। मूदगल और सुलागम संसद् सदस्य थे जिनके विरुद्ध बिना एक्जीक्यूटिव पावर के भी गम्भीर आरोप लगे। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि संसद् सदस्यों को भी लोकपाल बिल की परिधि के अन्तर्गत लाया जाए। हम लोगों को भी सहर्ष इस बात का समर्थन करना चाहिए। जब हम लोगों का जीवन कुली बिताव है तो फिर क्यों किसी को भी हम लोगों के विरुद्ध उगनी उठाने का हम मौका दें? इस तरह से तो देश में संसद् सदस्यों की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ेगी और लोगों को संसद् सदस्यों के विरुद्ध कुछ कहने का मौका ही नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए मैं इस सलाहजन का स्वागत करता हूँ और कहता हूँ कि संसद् सदस्यों को भी लोकपाल की परिधि में रचना चाहिए।

संसद् सदस्य अपने लिये नहीं होता है। उसका तो काम ही यह है कि वह देश के अन्तर

[श्री कमला प्रसाद खासी]

ऐसा वातावरण तैयार करे जिससे सदाचारण पैदा हो और भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त हो। वह अपने लिये कुछ नहीं करता है। वह तो देख के लिए, समाज के लिए समर्पित है। ससद् सदस्यों का जीवन उसी तरह का होना चाहिए जिस तरह से किसी में लिखा है—

विषयि नच स्वयमेव नाम्ब

नदियां अपना पानी अपने आप नहीं पीती हैं। उसी तरह से जो अधिकार हमें मिले हुए हैं उनका उपयोग भी हम अपने व्यक्तिगत जीवन के, अपनी व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति के लिए नहीं करते हैं। उनका उपयोग तो हम समाज के लिए करते हैं। उसी तरह से श्रीमन्—

न चन्दनो जिग्रति सौरभ स्वय

स्वय न चावाति फलानि वृक्षा,

परोपकाराय तताप विभूतय ॥

वृक्ष अपने फल खुद नहीं खाते हैं, चन्दन अपनी सुगन्ध का स्वयं नहीं सुघना है। वह सारे समाज के लिए होती है। इसलिए श्रीमन् ससद् सदस्यों को इसकी परिधि में जो लाया गया है, इस लोकपाल के अधिकार क्षेत्र में लाया गया है वह एक सराहनीय कदम है और इसका चारों धार से और सभी सदस्यों की ओर से स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए।

श्रीमन् हमको एक बात पर जरूर आश्चर्य है। इस विधेयक में इस बात का प्रावधान किया गया है कि जब से यह विधेयक पारित किया जाएगा, जब से यह कानून या अधिनियम बन जाएगा उसके पांच वर्ष के पूर्व के जो भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप होंगे उन्हीं की लोकपाल जांच कर सकेगा। श्रीमन्, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि यह पांच वर्ष की अवधि ही क्यों रखी गयी है? इसका तर्कसंगत आधार मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। क्यों नहीं आप 15 अगस्त, 1947 के बाद के सारे प्रकरण को इसके अन्तर्गत लाते? मेरी राय है कि अगर इस अवधि के बाद का कोई भ्रष्टाचार का प्रकरण है और उसके बारे में प्रमाण है तो उसके बारे में भी लोकपाल की अधिकार मिलना चाहिए कि वह जांच कर सके। 15 अगस्त, 1947 के बाद से कितने लोग कुर्सी पर रहे हैं और बिना किसी भी कोई शिकायत है तो वह लोकपाल के सामने जैसी था सके और लोकपाल उस पर जांच कर सके, ऐसा प्रावधान जरूर होना चाहिए। यह मेरा सुझाव है और मैं चिन्ता करता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी। यह सीमा पांच वर्ष की ही क्यों रखी गयी है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। अगर आप यह सीमा रखते हैं तो लोगों को भ्रष्टाचार दूर करने की आपकी शैल्य और

नशा पर कुछ कहने का अवसर मिलता है : श्री समझता हूँ कि यदि हमें लोकपाल कानून के द्वारा इस देश के सार्वजनिक जीवन की रक्षा करनी है तो इस कानून को 1947 के 15 अगस्त के बाद के सारे प्रकरणों पर लागू किया जाना चाहिए।

श्रीमन् दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि यह सारे कानून को मनाने के बाद जो लोकपाल नियुक्त किये जायेंगे वे बहुत कमजोर हो जाएंगे। इनको जो काम सौंपा गया है वह बहुत ऊंचा है, इनको जो अधिकार दिये गये हैं वे भी ऊंचे हैं। उनकी बहुत निष्पक्ष नियुक्ति का प्रावधान किया गया है। वहाँ यह गया है कि जो हमारे लोक समा के अध्यक्ष या हमारी राज्य सभा के वेयर-मेन होंगे वे लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के विभिन्न दलों के नेताओं से परामर्श करके लोकपाल नियुक्त करेंगे।

हममें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि एक निष्पक्ष व्यक्ति की तलाश होगी जिस पर सब का विश्वास हो उस तरह के व्यक्ति को लोकपाल नियुक्त किया जाएगा। स्पष्ट है कि कोई अपने मन पसन्द भावों को नहीं कर सकेगा बल्कि जिस पर सब का विश्वास होगा, जिसकी ईमानदारी और निष्पक्षता पर सब का विश्वास होगा, जिसकी ईमानदारी और सदाचारण पर किसी को कतई सन्देह नहीं होगा उस प्रकार के व्यक्ति को ही लोकपाल नियुक्त किया जाएगा। अब जब ऐसे व्यक्ति को आप लोकपाल बनाने हैं तो आप उसको क्या अधिकार देते हैं यह भी आप देखें। आपने कहा है कि उनका पास कोई शिकायत रहेगा तो उसकी जांच वह कर लेंगे और जांच करने के बाद अपनी रिपोर्ट सक्षम अधिकारी के पास भेज देंगे। अब क्या केवल रिपोर्ट देने के लिए ही आप लोकपाल की नियुक्ति कर रहे हैं और उनको प्रोग कुछ अधिकार नहीं देना चाहते हैं। यह तो उसी तरह की बात होगी जिस तरह से शाह प्रायोग या कोई अन्य प्रायोग आप ने बना दिये थे। उन्होंने भी इनी प्रकार स अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी थी। यद्यपि आपने इन में कहा है कि उस पर जल्दी कार्रवाई होगी और समय सीमा भी आपने बांधी है कि नब्बे दिन के अन्दर अन्दर अगर कार्रवाई नहीं होती है तो सदन के अन्दर और उसके सामने उस को रख दिया जाएगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि लोकपाल का काम केवल रिपोर्ट देना नहीं होना चाहिये। आप जब उनको उच्च सत्ता प्राप्ति अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करने जा रहे हैं, लोकपाल की सत्ता बनाने जा रहे हैं तो उनको आपको अधिकार भी देने चाहिये, सत्ता देने के अधिकार भी देने चाहिये। जब वह किसी व्यक्ति को बोधी पाते हैं तो सक्षम अधिकारी के पास ही रिपोर्ट को क्यों भेजें? अब सक्षम अधिकारी की कौन होना? पहले तो ज्यादत विवेक कर्मदा ने कहा था प्रधान मंत्री के मामले में कि लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष होंगे, स्पीकर सहाय होंगे लेकिन अब सरकार की तरफ से संकीर्ण आया है कि नहीं प्रधान मंत्री ही होंगे। यह बड़ी अजीब सी स्थिति बन गयी है। अगर प्रधान मंत्री के ही

विरुद्ध आरोप है और लोकपाल जांच करता है तो कष्ट करने के बाद उद्घान मंत्री जी के पास ही रिपोर्ट लेने और प्रधान मंत्री ही उस पर कार्रवाई करें तो यह एक बड़ी शक्ति और परेशानी और उलझन से डालने वाली स्थिति होगी। ऐसा करने में नहीं समझता हूँ कि आप प्रधान मंत्री के साथ भी न्याय कर रहे हैं। यह उनको भी परेशानी में और झमेले में डालने वाली बात होगी कि वह स्वयं अपने बारे में निर्णय करे। अगर लोकपाल प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा प्रेषित रिपोर्ट से संतुष्ट न हो तो फिर वह उसको संसद् में रखेंगे। अब संसद् में प्रधान मंत्री तो बड़ी होता है जिस के दल का बहुमत होता है। अब संसद् में वह भा जाएगी तो भी ऐसा हो सकता है कि उस में कुछ निकल न सके और कोई कुछ कहने वाला न हो। इस वास्ते मेरा सुझाव है कि लोकपाल को स्वयं सक्षम अधिकारी होना चाहिये जो सजा दे सके। अगर कोई अप्रत्याचार का बोधा पाया जाता है चाहे मंत्री हो और चाहे प्रधान मंत्री या संसद सदस्य हो तो लोकपाल को स्वयं उसको सजा देने का अधिकार होना चाहिये, उसको केवल रिपोर्ट देने का अधिकार प्राप्त न दें। वैसे मैं इस पक्ष में नहीं हूँ कि किसी को आप निम्न लोकपाल के सक्षम अधिकार बनाए सजा देने के मामले में और मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि लोकपाल के निष्पक्षों के उपर कोई जजमेंट देने के लिए बैठे लेकिन अगर आपका बयाना ही है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश को सक्षम अधिकारी बनाए जिससे कोई शका की गुंजाइश न रहे। लोक सभा के स्पीकर के बारे में तो फिर भी कहा जा सकता है कि उनकी मर्जी से ही उनको बनाया गया था, उनकी पार्टी के ही थे और अगर वह नहीं चाहते तो नहीं बनते और उनके विरुद्ध वह अपना निर्णय कैसे देगे लेकिन मुख्य न्यायाधीश के बारे में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कही जा सकती है और उनको सक्षम अधिकारी बनाया जाना चाहिये।

अगर किसी को अप्रत्याचार का बोधा पाया जाता है तो उसको सजा नया होगी यह निश्चित नहीं है। अभी तक जो सजाये दी जाती रही है वे विष्कुल अपराध रही हैं, विटरटे साबित नहीं हुई हैं। ऐसी सजा का प्रावधान होना चाहिये जिससे फिर दुबारा अप्रत्याचार करने की किसी को हिम्मत ही न हो। सार्वजनिक जीवन में काम करने वाले व्यक्ति अगर अप्रत्याचार के बोधा पाए जाते हैं तो उनको इस प्रकार की सजा मिलनी चाहिये जो दूसरों के लिए उदाहरण साबित हो सके ताकि कोई फिर अप्रत्याचार में लिप्त होने की हिम्मत ही न कर सके। अगर लोकपाल किसी को अप्रत्याचार का बोधा पाते हैं तो उसकी सारी सम्पत्ति जब्त हो जानी चाहिये, गलत तरीके से धनित की गई सम्पत्ति सारी की सारी जब्त की जानी चाहिये। सम्पत्ति का अधिकार धन ही नौतिक अधिकारों की दृष्टी से निकाल दिया गया है इसलिए अगर इस प्रकार का प्रावधान कया प्रस्ताव है तो कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी,

उसको सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी रद्द नहीं कर सकेगा। इस वास्ते ऐसा प्रावधान भी आपको करना चाहिये।

अपने इस नये प्रावधान किया है कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति शिकायत करता है वह एक हजार रुपया जमा करेगा तभी लोकपाल जांच करेगा। हम कहते हैं कि केवल शिकायत करने पर ही क्यों जांच करे लोकपाल? चाबिर उनके पास अपना तल होगा, इसमें प्रावधान है कि अपने अधिकारी होंगे, सूचना के स्रोत होंगे, वह स्वयं बहुत से कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति करेंगे, तो जब लोकपाल के पास अपना तल होगा तो बिना किसी के शिकायत पाये हुए भी अगर लोकपाल को कहीं ने जानकारी मिलती है कि सार्वजनिक जीवन में काम करने वाले संसद सदस्य, मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री के पास इतनी सम्पत्ति है कि जो उसके मौन सोसल आफ इन्कम से ज्यादा है तो उसकी जांच वह स्वयं करा सके, उस पर वह कार्यवाही करा सके, इस प्रकार का अधिकार लोकपाल को होना चाहिये। अगर इस तरह के समोसनों को स्वीकार कर के इस बिल का पास किया गया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार, आज का शासन इतिहास में हमेशा स्मरण किया जाता रहेगा कि इससे सचमुच में अप्रत्याचार को समाप्त करने के लिये एक प्रभावकारी कदम उठाया जिससे देश के सार्वजनिक जीवन को निष्पक्ष और निर्मल बनाया जा सका।

इतना कह कर मैं इस विषयक का समापन करता हूँ।

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM Alias 'ALADI ARUNA' (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I welcome thus Lokpal Bill, subject to my proposals for amendment. The long-cherished aspirations of our people, who were repeatedly and consistently requesting the Government to establish an institution to enquire about corruption and misconduct of public men, is going to be fulfilled after 30 years

Though it is delayed, I am happy that at least it has not been denied. The deeply rooted poisonous plant in the soil of evil mind is corruption. The turgid growth of this virus affects all aspects of a welfare State. Its history started with the forbidden fruit. Therefore, the eradication of corruption is not an easy task in this sinister world. Whether a Government succeeds or not, the paramount responsibility of the Government is to take steps towards clean administration.

[Shri V. Arunachalam alias 'Aladi Aruna']

The welfare of a nation and happiness of its people mostly depend not upon the form of Government they have, or the political system they adopt, but mostly upon the clean, impartial, fair and just administration. Sometimes even a capitalist Government with clean administration will deliver the goods to the country. At the same time, a corrupt socialist Government may fail to show any development. Therefore, a clean administration is a crystallised way for the pursuit of the happiness of life.

During the period of freedom struggle, the Congress stalwarts harangued against corruption, abuse of power, malpractice and misconduct. Sir, the resounding speech of Nehru immediately after his release from the jail of Almora in 1945 is still ringing in the ears of political thinkers and freedom fighters. But, after the dawn of freedom and taking charge of the Government, the leaders who once ignited against corruption and misconduct of public men, started referring to the maximum "Men are in public life as in private, some good, some evil".

Within a few years, most of the public men in charge of ministerial responsibility fell down into the unfathomable ditch of corruption. Therefore, to save the nation, as well as to fight against corruption, our beloved leader, Jayaprakash Narain, asked the Government to establish the institution namely corruption tribunal. He was the first man who raised his voice for the creation of an institution to enquire into the charges of corruption. Unfortunately, the party in power in the past refused to accept this demand to create a corruption tribunal.

Mahatma Gandhi asked the Congress leaders to dissolve the organisation only because of the rising tide of corruption on all sides. Apart from the Father of the Nation, our beloved leader, Jayaprakash Narain,

some of the elders of the Congress Party, like Shri Rajendra Prasad used their good offices to form an institution like Ombudsman of Scandinavian countries to eradicate corruption.

A surprising fact is reported in the book *From Curzon to Nehru and after* written by an eminent journalist, Mr. Durga Das. He writes "the role of Nehru on corruption was perhaps the strongest 'Prasad' ever penned. "Corruption" he said "will verily prove a nail in the coffin of the Congress". Prasad strongly supported the proposal of Mr. C. D. Deshmukh to create a tribunal which would be under the control of the President or would act as an independent body. But his proposal was not accepted by Panditji. It is known to the world that Panditji was not in favour of creating an institution to inquire into corruption or malpractices of public men. It has been further disclosed in the Interim Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) on the problem of redress of citizens' grievances, as follows:

"The late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, speaking to the All India Congress Committee at Jaipur on 3rd November, 1963, said that the system of Ombudsman fascinated him, for the Ombudsman had overall authority to deal with charges even against the Prime Minister and commanded respect and confidence of all. He felt, however that in a big country like India the introduction of such a system was beset with difficulties."

So even though most of the leaders and men of ministerial responsibility were prevaricating on the problem the prevalence of corruption the existence of widespread inefficiency and unresponsiveness of administration pressurise the Government to do something for the creation of such institutions.

In fact the ARC (Administrative Reforms Commission) has realised the

urgent public importance of this problem. Therefore is opined:

"We have no doubt that an urgent solution of this problem will strengthen the hands of Government in administering the laws of the land, its policies "without fear or favour, affection or ill-will" and enable it to gain public faith and confidence without which special and economic progress would be impossible."

In spite of all these things, unfortunately the party in power failed to create an institution in the past. Twice the Lok Pal Bill was introduced in this House, but it was deliberately allowed to lapse.

This House is aware of the fact that in respect of following certain principle, the Bill proposed before this House followed neither the guidelines given by the Administrative Reforms Commission nor the principle adopted in the Bill introduced in 1968.

Sir, I have moved some amendments which I honestly feel that they are quite necessary to wipe out the corruption in our administration. In my amendment I have requested the Government to substitute the word 'office of Governor'. In our political system Governor is enjoying all the privileges and rights. He is free from fear of any scrutiny. Sir, we have the right to impeach the President, we have a right to take action against the Chief Justice of Supreme Court, but the office of Governor is free from all scrutiny. "The king can do no wrong" is applicable in our political system not to the office of the Governor and not to others. The Indian Penal Code which is elaborately dealing with the taking of action against public servants under Section 21 did not touch the office of Governor.

Neither the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 and further amendments nor the Commission of Inquiry Act 1952 have been armed with any power to take action against the office of the Governor. We are not able to under-

stand the logic for this immunity. We are not able to understand the justification for this position. Therefore, Governors should be brought under the purview of this Act. We know how the Governors in the past behaved, how they were illegally helpful to raise the fund for the Party in power in the States and in the Centre. Such Governors are appointed by the President. They hold the office during the pleasure of the President. Therefore, since it is a central Act, Governors must be brought under the purview of this Act.

Sir, I am very happy to note that the Joint Committee had omitted the institution of Chief Minister. In principle, I am not against taking any action or to bring the Chief Minister under the fire of any scrutiny. But as far as this Bill is concerned, I oppose the inclusion since the Chief Minister is the Head of a State. The Joint Committee has conveniently omitted the inclusion of Chief Minister. The reason mentioned by the Committee is quite convincing and acceptable. But the Home Minister has introduced an amendment to bring the Chief Minister within the purview of this Bill. It is purely politically motivated to blackmail the Chief Ministers of the other political parties and place them under the threat of pressure from the Centre. That is why they have included the Chief Minister in this Bill.

I am not, as I mentioned earlier, against taking action against the Chief Minister, but what is the opinion of the Administrative Reforms Commission? The question of the inclusion of the Chief Minister within the purview of the Bill was duly examined by them. They did not rule out the possibility of amending the Constitution, but they clearly said that without amending the Constitution, the Central Government has no right to include the Chief Minister within the purview of this Bill, but our Minister has deliberately done it only to blackmail the Chief Ministers of other political parties.

छात्र आप उनकी दो प्रकार से मदद कर रहे हैं। एक तो आप उनकी अष्टाचार करने की चुनौती छुट दे रहे हैं क्योंकि वे इस विधेयक की परिधि से बाहर हैं। दूसरी ओर जो सभी लोग अष्टाचार करते हैं वे बिना इनकी मदद के नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए उनकी इस विधेयक की परिधि में लाना आवश्यक है।

लोकपाल विधेयक की परिधि में ससत्सदस्यों को लाना गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ससत्सदस्यों को किसी प्रकार की कार्यपालना शक्ति नहीं होती है इसलिए उनको इसकी परिधि से बाहर रखना चाहिए। उनके लिए और फोरम हो सकते हैं जैसे कि जिस सदन के वे सदस्य हो उसी के बहुमत पर छोड़ दिया जाना चाहिए कि जो भी ससत्सदस्य अष्टाचार करते हैं उनके बारे में विचार करके उनको दण्डित किया जाए। बरना सविधान की धारा 105 में जो व्यवस्था है उसका उल्लंघन होगा क्योंकि अष्टाचार का पर्यायवाची करने वाले जो ससत्सदस्य हूँ उनको भयभीत करने के लिए समाज में नतेक प्रकार के गलत लोग हैं वे सामने धायेंगे और जासकर कमजोर वर्ग के जो ससत्सदस्य हैं वे उनके शिकार होंगे। इसलिए मेरा मत है कि ससत्सदस्य जिनके हाथ में कोई कार्यपालना शक्ति नहीं है, उसको इस विधेयक की परिधि से अलग रखा जाए।

साथ ही साथ मेरी यह कतई मना नहीं है कि ससत्सदस्यों को अष्टाचार करने की चुनौती छुट दे दी जाए बल्कि जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, उनके लिए दूसरे फोरम हो सकते हैं।

तीसरी बात यह है कि जब यह विधेयक कानून बन जायेगा तो पांच साल पहले से लागू होगा। सभी शास्त्री जी कह रहे थे कि सन् 47 के बाद इसकी लागू होना चाहिए लेकिन मेरा मत है कि पांच साल का समय कम है, इसको बढ़ाकर दस साल कर देना चाहिए। इस में एक व्यवस्था यह की गई है कि लोक सभा के सदस्य के बारे में सख्त अधिकारी लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष रहेंगे, और यदि लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष के बारे में कोई विवाद है तो सख्त अधिकारी उपाध्यक्ष होंगे। लेकिन राज्य सभा के पीदासीन अधिकारी के विरुद्ध यदि कोई विवाद होता है, उस में सख्त अधिकारी कौन होगा, इस के बारे में इस विधेयक में व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में भी विधेयक में उपबन्ध होना चाहिये।

दूसरी तरफ़ से प्रधान मंत्री के विरुद्ध सख्त अधिकारी प्रधान नहीं होंगे, यह भी बढ़ी हुलास्य बात है। यह तो जो भी प्रधान नहीं होगा उस को अष्टाचार करने की चुनौती छुट का अन्वयण है। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि प्रधान मंत्री के विरुद्ध सख्त अधिकारी मुख्य न्यायाधीश होना चाहिये।

जो लोग लोकपाल नियुक्त होंगे उन की एक सिफारशी-बाजी बनाने का प्रयास किया गया है, मेरी दृष्टि में यह गलत है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि उन की रिज्यूमे-बेसड बाइडिंग होनी चाहिये या उन के प्रबन्ध स्वयं सजा देने का अधिकार निहित होना चाहिये तब ही वे सफल हों तर्कने प्रत्यया यह शाक-ने-तीन-पात जैसी बात बन कर रह जायगी।

इस में उपबन्ध है कि हर वर्ष लोकपाल राष्ट्रपति जी को अपना प्रतिवेदन देंगे और राष्ट्रपति महोदय उसे इस सभा के पटल पर रखने के लिये भेज देंगे। जिन मामलों में लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष या उपाध्यक्ष या राज्य सभा के सभापति को सख्त अधिकारी बनाया गया है, यदि वे मामले इस सभा में रहस्य के लिये लायेंगे तो इस से अध्यक्ष पद की गरिमा को लाइन लग सकता है। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बारे में हमें ऐसा प्रावधान करना चाहिये जिस से अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष या सभापति पद की गरिमा नष्ट न हो।

श्रीमि हमारे शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि केवल कम्प्लेंट के आधार पर ही कार्यवाही नहीं होनी चाहिये बल्कि लोकपाल को स्वयं कार्यवाही करने का भी अधिकार होना चाहिये। यह बात मुझे उचित प्रतीत होती है। इस में कम्प्लेंट के लिये 1 हजार रुपया सजा कराने का प्रावधान किया गया है, मेरी दृष्टि में यह प्रावधान भी उचित नहीं है। ऐसे बहुत से लोग होंगे जो जानते होंगे कि अनुक्रम धारणी अष्ट है, लेकिन उन के पास एक हजार रुपया नहीं पौया तो वे जैसे कम्प्लेंट कर सकेंगे। इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि उन को किसी बड़े धारणी, किसी इन्फ्लैटो-लिस्ट के पास जाना पड़ेगा जो सम्भव है स्वयं भी अष्टाचार में लिप्त हो और उस कम्प्लेंट से लाभ उठाना चाहता हो। इस लिये प्रबन्ध सम्मिलित के उसी सिफारिश की है कि कुछ मामलों में इस प्रावधान को शिथिल किया जाना चाहिये, मैं भी उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्रीमि हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि राज्यपाल को भी इस विधेयक की परिधि में लाना चाहिये। मुझे भी यह सुझाव उचित प्रतीत होता है और मैं सदन से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह इस सुझाव पर भी सम्मोचन से विचार करे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस लोकपाल विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI M N GOVINDAN NAIR
(Trivandrum). Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill has a history of its own. It started in 1966 with the ARC Report. But my hon friend sitting here, near me, claims that 20

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years ago, he started moving a non-official Bill to stop corruption at higher places. So, when I go into the history and the present fate of this Bill, I am reminded of a story in Panchtantra.

A thief who tried to get into a house by digging a hole in the wall got died because the wall was wet, it was a newly built wall. So, the wife of that thief went to the seat of justice and said that the house-owner was responsible for the death of her husband because it was while trying to enter into that house that her husband lost his life. So the house-owner was caught. The house owner said that he was not responsible because the wall was newly made and it was done by so and so. The mason was caught. The mason said that he was not responsible because the gentleman who mixed the cement was responsible. That person was sent for. The others were let off. When he came, he said that he was not responsible because the pot in which he was carrying the water had a bigger mouth and, therefore, it was the potter who was responsible. He was let off and the potter was caught. The potter said that, while he was making that pot, a beautiful girl passed by....

AN HON. MEMBER: From Kerala?

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Of course, we have beautiful girls in Kerala.

The potter said that, because he was enjoying seeing that beautiful girl, the mouth of the pot became bigger. Finally, that damsel was caught and she was punished.

That is the story.

My hon. friend, Shri Patel, after going through all these has found that the source of corruption is M.Ps. I know that the records of some of the MPs are not clean. There are stories. I do not deny. Here, the ARC report has clearly and categorically

said as to who are the persons who are actually involved in this, namely, high officials and Ministers. And what was the reason behind it? Because they are the people who have executive power. People without executive power also, by scratching or something, may get some benefit. That is another matter. But the real culprits are the Ministers and their officers. But the officers are excluded from this and the MPs are brought in. That is why, I have narrated this story. The real culprits, the officers, who connive with Ministers in corrupt practices, are left out. That is a very serious omission, and I think that Mr. Patel, who has experience both as a Minister and as an officer, will understand the weight of my argument and accept the amendment which we are moving

Another point is this. The Joint Committee has decided to leave out the Chief Ministers, not because they should not be brought under the ambit of similar Acts, but considering the federal nature of our set-up, it was thought better that the Chief Ministers and their co-Ministers should be brought under similar Lokpal Bills in their respective States. Not that they should be allowed to escape. That was the recommendation of the Joint Committee and why is it that you have now found it necessary to bring it again as against the recommendation of the Joint Committee. That also I cannot understand.

15 hrs.

Then there is another thing. When you make a provision and pass an Act, how are these things to be implemented? What is the machinery for that and what is the amount of work that they have to handle? All these things should become part of our consideration here. You know from experience how many Central Ministers are there. And a 'Minister'

means himself. But, in our country sons and sons-in-law have become a problem. If great ladies like Dr Sushila Nayar are in the Ministry, without any encumbrances there will be no problem.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayin kil) Even Jyoti Bosu is a problem

SHRI M N GOVINDAN NAIR Nowadays it is not like that. Every son is a problem to a father who is a Minister.

AN HON MEMBER So Lokpal should include sons also?

SHRI M N GOVINDAN NAIR Oh, Yes. Whether they stay in the same house or separately is no problem. So they and all these Ministers and sons-in-law are a problem. So they and all the Ministers and if you bring in the Chief Ministers—they also have sons and sons-in-law—then it will be something quite unmanageable. So leave out the Chief Ministers and his co-Ministers and have a Lokpal Bill at the State level. (Interruptions)

AN HON MEMBER Our Deputy Speaker has no encumbrances.

SHRI M N GOVINDAN NAIR Yes, you are fit to be the Prime Minister because absolutely you have no encumbrances. He is a national figure. He does not know from which part of the country he comes. He knows all the languages. But, unfortunately, they may not oblige.

Now, coming back, we are discussing the Lokpal Bill. Then, there is another anomaly. Finally the Prime Minister is the competent authority to decide whether he or his colleagues have committed an offence of corruption. How is it? Our Home Minister for the last 2 years was actively functioning in this House and the other House. I do not want to name the people. But what did happen in the other House?

About someone's son they had a Resolution. In spite of that, you want the Prime Minister to be the competent authority. You will only be embarrassing him by doing that. So, my suggestion is that it should be the President.

The Speaker should be the person. That suggestion is also there. But, he will also be in a very embarrassing position. So, the one person who can be considered above all is the President. And at the same time it is he who is to reckon with the opinion of the Council of Ministers. And, if such a person is put as a competent authority, that would be much more appropriate than the present arrangement.

Finally, I would say that the MPs should be left out of this. But, then the ghosts of Shri Tuj Mohan Ram and Shri Mudgal are there. Therefore I think the MPs should be left out of this Bill but some other mechanism should be found to try such cases. I am not suggesting what that mechanism should be. But by bringing in the MPs within the ambit and leaving out the officers will only create a very embarrassing situation whereby the functioning of a Member of Parliament will become difficult. I stress this aspect and I want to bring in an appropriate amendment by which even though the MPs are left out of this, their misdeeds are at least examined and appropriate punishment is given to them also. This is my suggestion.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE (Jalgaon) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as the Bill emerges after the Joint Select Committee's report, its rigour has been reduced. The expectation is that this is the best type of measure which should be adopted to root out the corruption. This can never be fulfilled by such a type of Bill.

Sir, since 1966, there had been a thought going on in this country to provide for an institution like

[Shri Yashwant Borole]

budman in order that the grievances of the people may be adequately redressed. Grievances are not only relating to the corruption but they are plenty. We will find that the nature of the grievances is such that they only provide a ground for committing the corruption.

We are thinking to root out the corruption but we are concentrating on the actual act of corruption when it has been completed. But the stage which leads to corruption has to be reduced and the stage which will come when we take an action that will reduce the corruption manifold times and that was the real intention. What the Administrative Reforms Commission has observed is that a Lokpal and a Lokayukt have to be appointed in order to go into grievances of the people which could not be ventilated by either of the means which are available. One is that one has to proceed in a court of law against any officer who must have done injustice to him. The other procedure is provided within the hierarchy of the administration itself by way of an appeal and revision to the higher authority in order to get the grievances redressed and the third, as we take it, in a democracy is by way of representation through the representative of the people and to ventilate it in Parliament. All these three methods which have been provided are found to be highly inadequate in order to meet the growing needs. The expansion in the activities of the Government are so much so that the previous limited field has increased manifolds and it is humanly impossible for any minister or any one individual to have a good control over it howsoever intelligent and honest he may be.

Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the intention which was underlying the Administrative Reforms Commission's report has been completely done away with by this Bill. I will just point it out by reading para 3 of the Statement of Objects and

Reasons for this Bill:

"The matter has been re-examined having regarding to the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission and provisions of 1971 Bill and other laws on the subject enacted in the various States from time to time and experience of functioning of such institutions in the States where they have been set-up. In the light of this re-examination it is proposed to alter the schemes of Lokpal."

Now, let us see. The ARC recommendations are there. Some States like Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Bihar, and Orissa have their own enactments for Lokayukt and Up Lokayukt. Now, the working of these particular enactments by the States and the recommendations of the ARC and the previous two bills which have been tabled are considered and this para has been written down. This is a complete fraud on us. This is a deception. It is nowhere stated that the working and the functioning of the Lokpal and Lokayukt would not be physically possible. It is nowhere stated by any Report that the Lokayukt and the Lokpal would not be a successful institution or would not be an adequate remedy also. However, this para observes quite contrary to it and this is because the intelligent bureaucracy has by itself incorporated very fine words here also. Corruption at higher levels, the word 'political' has been introduced solely by saying that 'higher political level corruption' comes within the purview of this Bill.

I do not know why it is not possible to bring in the bureaucracy, working and functioning in this country, within the purview of this Act.

Therefore, I would submit to the House that they must see the reason why the bureaucracy has been taken out of the purview of this Bill. What are the reasons? In fact, the decision-making power lies with the bureaucracy more than with the Minis-

ter even. This is the position. I am making this statement because it is the bureaucracy which is well-versed with the rules and regulations and they are constantly there whereas the Ministers are coming and going. The bureaucracy knows very well where a certain matter stands and what is to be done. In the bureaucratic act lies the whole origin of corruption. The Minister is enabled to commit an act of corruption only with the aid of the bureaucracy. No act of corruption can be accomplished without the connivance of the bureaucracy. So, kindly examine this. All the matters of corruption are accomplished only with the aid of the bureaucracy. Take the case of Mr. Pratap Singh Kairon. Could it have been done without the concurrence of the bureaucracy? Therefore, there lies the role of the bureaucracy. Of course, it is the Minister who is held responsible and he should be held responsible and there is no doubt about it. But what I wish to say is that the bureaucracy is the only instrument which the Minister will have at his command to commit any type of corruption. Are there any cases of corruption indulged in by the Minister without the aid of the bureaucracy? There are no such cases. Hardly there may be one or two such cases. The margin of jurisdiction of a Minister and that of a Secretary is very thin. One cannot say really where one's jurisdiction began and where the other's jurisdiction ended. It is extremely difficult to demarcate it. Even in the case of Mr. Pratap Singh Kairon, the order was passed by the bureaucracy. It is always considered that the act is done by the Minister himself although various actions were taken by the bureaucracy. Consequently these two, that is the Bureaucracy and the Minister, heading this bureaucracy, are necessarily inseparable entities. If we try to separate them the consequential result would be that they will escape, they will have an acquittal, at the hands of any judge. Therefore, what I would urge upon the hon. House is that the inclusion of bureaucracy is a must. This

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is an important point which must be pressed by us, as I think that without this provision being included, this enactment as a whole will be highly ineffective to book the offenders to book. One cannot understand why the M.P.s. are included but the bureaucracy is excluded. The M.P. has no executive role to play. The bureaucratic officer who has this executive role to play, has been excluded. It is impossible for a Minister to commit any act of corruption without the aid of a bureaucracy. i

But the bureaucracy which appoints which has come to play havoc, has been excluded, has been safely excluded. This is what has happened with this particular Bill. Therefore, the first important thing would be that the bureaucracy must be brought within the purview of this particular enactment, if at all we want to succeed. (*Interruptions*) What we are saying is that we should think from the aspect of the effectiveness of a particular enactment for which we all want certain desired results. If the desired results are to follow, it is for one and all to consider in a very cogent manner and to find out whether this will be an effective weapon or whether this will have no effect whatsoever and will be a good statute left in the statute book without any result whatsoever.

Therefore, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that if we go through the reports of the various commissions which have been appointed—Khanna Commission, Sarjoo Prasad Commission, Mitter Commission, Sarkaria Commission, Shah Commission, Grover Commission and Vimadlal Commission—we will find that if at all we do sincerely desire to combat the evil of corruption, it is absolutely necessary to bring within the purview of any particular Act, all the persons concerned and those who cannot be detected at least those who are inter-linked must be taken together. Otherwise, the responsibilities would be shifted and one can escape and the other will also simultaneously escape and, therefore, it is

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necessary that the officers must be brought within the purview of this enactment. Therefore, in the case of Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and the Deputy Secretaries who are functionaries, who are more well-versed than the Ministers themselves at times, there is a need to bring them under the purview of this enactment. I would like to conclude with a request to the House that the Bill which has been in this modified form, after it has emerged out of the canopy, needs to be reconsidered by this House at great length so that it can be an effective weapon really for the purpose for which we are enacting, and, therefore, it is absolutely necessary that along with the Ministers concerned, the high top-ranking officials in the Secretariats must be brought within the purview of this enactment. Otherwise, the Minister would also escape as the Secretary has already escaped

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Joint Committee which went into this question, laboured for a long time. But what it produced is not commensurate with its long-laboured effect. Sir, this is a case where it looks as though the dissenting minutes can be more properly called the main report and the main report may be the dissenting minute. In many matters, it looks as though the Committee had to act against its better judgement. It looks as though it was under some compulsion, some form of coercion; that it was not a free agent. I very much sympathise with the Committee for the predicament in which it found itself in dealing with this Bill.

I do not pretend to be original, much of the ground that has to be covered has already been very ably covered by the speakers who preceded me. I spoke on this Bill earlier when it was referred to the Joint Committee and I had said that several improvements would have to be made and the Joint Committee would look into them. The Committee cer-

tainly looked into some aspects and incorporated certain things. And even some good things that the Committee wanted to do are being sought to be undone by Government by its present amendments.

As far as the history and background of the Bill goes, here Shri Kamath sits and my friend who claim to be the father of this Bill is Shri P. K. Deb. Though it is not his exact product, he was the father of the idea, the concept. This is how it started.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Foster father.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Let us take the question of the competent authority with regard to the Prime Minister. I said when I spoke earlier that the Prime Minister cannot be the competent authority to consider a report against the Prime Minister himself by the Lokpal. That was there in the original Bill and that was really a strange thing. I suggested even then that the competent authority in the case of the Prime Minister can either be the Speaker or the House. Now the Committee in its wisdom thought that the competent authority in the case of the Prime Minister should be the Speaker. In this one respect, I accept what the Government has said. The Government by an amendment is going to have this House, the Lok Sabha as a whole, as the competent authority with regard to the Prime Minister. They have given cogent reasons. They do not want to involve the chair; they have said that the chair should be above these things; it should be apart from the Government machinery etc. These are all very valid reasons. Perhaps this is the only good thing which the Government by its amendment is going to do.

I am also against the Chief Ministers of States being included in the scope of the Bill. There is a contradiction in the Bill itself with regard to the treatment that is being made

out to the Prime Minister and the treatment proposed to be meted out to the Chief Ministers. It would be very natural to say that the competent authority in the case of the Chief Ministers of various States would be the legislative assemblies, if it is Parliament in the case of the Prime Minister. Instead we find that the Chief Minister himself will be the competent authority with regard to the Chief Minister if he is a sitting Chief Minister. If he is not in office or for some reason there is no Chief Minister in the State, then it will be the Governor who will be the competent authority. It should be very natural that the Government brings an amendment and makes the legislative assemblies of the various States to be nominated as the competent authority with regard to the Chief Ministers of the States.

Similarly Mr Deputy-Speaker, you have to go through this embarrassment; earlier also you were in the chair. Who is the competent authority with regard to Speaker. The Deputy-Speaker has been made the competent authority. I think, it is an embarrassment which should be avoided, as far as the Deputy-Speaker is concerned.

There should be nothing wrong. It will be very proper if the House is again made the competent authority with reference to the Speaker, because there should be none else who should sit in judgement over the Speaker, except the House itself.

Now I come to the question of including the Chief Ministers of States within the scope of this Bill. When I spoke earlier, I pleaded very much against it, and said that Chief Ministers should not be brought within the scope of the Bill. And I gave my reasons also. The Committee agreed with them. They omitted the Chief Ministers from the scope of the Bill, and even to-day, it was said that it was illegal, unconstitutional, etc. that Parliament should legislate with

reference to Chief Ministers. But then, Mr Patel has relied on the verdict pronounced by the Chief Justice of India and said that it is all legal. May be I am not a legal expert myself. This is how he has quoted the Chief Justice. I have taken it from his speech. The Chief Justice said:

"I have come to the conclusion that no such principle of federalism could be found there, which could implicitly cut down expressly conferred powers on Parliament to legislate with regard to enquiries of every type, including enquiries against Ministers of the State Governments in respect of wrongs alleged to have been committed in the exercise of Government powers"

Perhaps he has relied on this. Why perhaps—he has relied on this pronouncement of the Chief Justice; and so he says he is including the Chief Ministers within the scope of this Bill.

As the report of the Joint Committee has disclosed, the Attorney General—I do not say he is a bigger authority than the Chief Justice—has opined that it would be better to leave out the Chief Ministers from the mischief or spoke of this Bill. Apart from legal and constitutional questions, I would like to ask whether it would be wise to include Chief Ministers. What is the present scenario? It is not the same party as before. There was a time when the Congress Party ruled at the Centre and in all the States but now different parties are the ruling parties in various States. In my own State it is the AIADMK, in Kerala it is a coalition ministry. In Karnataka it is the Congress ministry. (Interruptions) It is the Karnataka Congress Ministry. At any rate it is not a Congress(I) Ministry. Then there are various States. It is the Akali ministry in Punjab. Various States have different parties as their ruling parties. Under the circumstances, I would again appeal to the Gov-

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ernment not to press this issue and include Chief Ministers, because it may lead to people accusing this Government of political malice. You would do well to leave the Chief Ministers out of this Bill. This is what the Committee, in its report, says:

"The Committee are further of the opinion that when an example is set by the Centre, it would automatically be followed by the States, under the pressure of public opinion."

It would be good to rely on the pressure of public opinion on the various State Governments to enact a similar legislation which can very well bring the Chief Ministers under its scope.

I now come to the most vicious part of this Bill, namely, the inclusion of MPs and non-inclusion of administrative officials. This is the most vicious part of the Bill. Mr. Venkatasubbsiah went so far as to say—and I entirely agree with him—that this Bill should be withdrawn or taken back for some time, there should be fuller thinking of this Bill, I do not want to spend any time on this. Even now we can introduce the amendments. I think this is the most vicious part of the Bill; and I pleaded very strongly that MPs should be excluded and the higher officials should be brought within the scope of the Bill. But then the Minister while commending the Joint Select Committee's Report to the House had said that if only Ministers are going to be looked after by the Lokpal, then there may not be enough cannon fodder. He did not use the word 'cannon-fodder'. He said that there may not be many people. The Lokpal may have to waste his time. So, you include as many as possible so that the Lokpal may be fed. This was the strange argument which our Home Minister had put forward while commending this particular aspect of the Bill. With regard to this matter, I cannot express myself more forcefully than what had been said by my friend, Shri Bhupesh Gupta in his dissenting note. He is a veteran parliamentarian and has used all his skill in marshall-

ing all the arguments against inclusion of MPs and against exclusion of the officials. In fact, one disturbing thing he said in his dissenting note is this: It is very disturbing. He has quoted the Prime Minister, and I think it should have been properly quoted. He has quoted the Prime Minister as saying: "I would like to say that it is only the Select Committee Members who do not want the MPs to be included." Perhaps it is this sort of pressure that was put on the Committee which made it go against its own judgment.

Now the bureaucracy should be the happiest of the lot. They should be thinking that here the MPs tried to spread a net to catch them. Now they are seeing to it that they—that M.P.s—are caught in their own net that they spread for others and the bureaucrats have cleverly escaped from being caught in this net. This should be the happiest thought crossing their mind. And here I cannot put it more effectively than my predecessor Mr. Borole had put that when you proceed against a Minister you proceed only against one half. Have we got any case of corruption or experience of corruption where it has been committed only by the Minister, without the aid of his own officials. They are an inseparable thing. The corruption results as a result of chemicals union of the Minister and his own official aides. Is it possible that you catch hold of one and leave the others scot free?

Now the Committee is very much concerned about this. It finds itself in a very helpless situation. They are not able to do anything. But I had said even earlier that it is not the MPs that should be brought within the scope of the Bill but such MPs or such legislators who occupy posts of Chairmen or the Managing Directors of various public undertakings. Now the Committee on Public Undertakings have made a recommendation that Members of Parliament and not officials should be made Chairmen of the various public undertakings. I do not know whether government will accept it or not. I myself was not personally for it. But that recommendation has been made.

In various States, we find that several legislators and MLAs are occupying the posts of Chairmen of various public undertakings. It is more than the Ministership, because you are not so directly answerable to the legislature. You can do anything. You can do as you please in the particular empire that has been carved out for you. So it is sought after more eagerly by legislators than even ministership. I have no objection if you bring in such MPs and MLAs who preside over public sector undertakings within the mischief of this Bill because they will have powers to dispense contracts, to do various purchasing and selling transactions. Such people can be brought. But if you are going to bring ordinary M.Ps under the mischief of this Bill you will be crippling the freedom of the Members of Parliament and cramping their style of working. As has been pointed out in many dissenting minutes, the Democies' sword will be having over the heads of parliamentarians and they will certainly be cramped in their style, they will not be able to discharge their duties as one would like them to do.

In this connection I should like again to refer to the report of the committee. It is almost a swan song of the joint committee, it is said that it is not able to exclude the M.Ps, or include the officials, in the last para it says: "However the Committee are of the opinion that government in the light of the experience gained during the working of the present provisions of the proposed legislation after its enactment might examine if it was necessary in the interest of the main object of the Bill to bring forward an amending Bill at a later stage to cover such civil servants." In fact they regret that they have not been able to do it themselves. Why? perhaps because of that one sentence which was uttered by the Prime Minister. They almost regret it that they are not able to achieve this in their own right, when the opportunity was before them. The positive mischief of bringing in the M.Ps. into the scope of the Bill and the nega-

tive mischief of excluding the civil servants, bureaucracy from the scope of this Bill should be removed. This is the most vicious part of the Bill. I think Mr. Patel the Home Minister is both a public man and an ex bureaucrat; he combines both these roles and he will understand my plea and I hope he will himself bring forward an amendment to this Bill. This point was stressed by many Members and I also stress it. There is a saying in Tamil that in the hustle and bustle of marriage the bridegroom forgot to tie the thali, that is mangala sutra, around the neck of the bride, that is the most important thing, he forgot to do that. Similarly, the most important thing, the ombudsman, the grievance-comean has been given a go by in this Bill. everybody has forgotten him. That was the main purpose of this measure and that had been left out. The main purpose was grievance machinery for redressal of grievances. In fact it is entwined with corruption. I am not pleading the case of corrupt ministers. But it is from the lower officials that people suffer, the impact is more. Mr. Pabitra Mohan Pradhan said that when he was minister for eradication of corruption he was able to attain 50-60 per cent success. I congratulate him if it is true because to eradicate corruption to the extent of 50-60 per cent is almost cent per cent. He should be a bold man, he has made the claim on the floor of the House. It is a very good thing that I heard. Ombudsman or some machinery for redressal of grievance has been devised and other countries are having it. We have completely forgotten it. So, the ordinary man should have some recourse when administrative justice has not been meted out to him. He should go somewhere and state his grievances and get them redressed. That is most important. I do not say that corruption matter is not an important thing. What I say is—there is a saying,—'the better should not be the enemy of the good'. I am going to eradicate corruption from public life, but I am not going to leave this question untouched—that is, the question of redressal of grievances. Every lit-

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the man or small man is concerned with it. That has been entirely forgotten. It has been given a go by. This lacuna, I think, should be filled.

One more point and then I close. I spoke about this also—the retrospective effect being given to the Bill for five years. I said this is more done with the political motive. Let not this Government at his stage in its career expose itself to the charge that it is doing things with a political motive. If you want it on the ground that no new offence has been created, then give effect from the date when the Constitution began, that is, from 26th January, 1950. Nobody will object to it. Let it be a free for all. Let it take effect from the day when Constitution began or let it be prospective.

One non-Congress Chief Minister said in Tamilnadu that they would go through the records of the earlier Congress Government and they would take Congressmen to court if they had done anything wrong in the previous five years. Shri Bhakthavathsalam the earlier Congress Chief Minister said—not only five years, you take the entire record as we have been from 1946. You can take that. We are ready to face any scrutiny or enquiry. That is what I said—you want to give retrospective effect for five years on the ground that no offence has been created.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): You have an amendment.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Thank you for the advice.

They want to give retrospective effect on the basis that no new offence has been created under the Act. If that is so, let it be from the date when the Constitution began. If you have a doubt in your mind that you have new offences under the Act and people cannot be punished for an offence that

did not exist under the Act, then you make the Act prospectively. That is all. I have done.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hosshangabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this essential piece of legislation, much-needed piece of legislation, the first of its kind in free India has had a curious, sad and chequered history. The genesis of this Bill or the legislation goes back to the 3rd Lok Sabha, in many ways a notable Lok Sabha. The Third Lok Sabha saw three Prime Ministers and three wars. Three Prime Ministers began with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Then came Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and in the last year of its tenure or term Shrimati Indira Gandhi was inducted.

DR SUSIILA NAYAR (Jhansi): What about Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH. I am not talking of acting Prime Ministers. In that Lok Sabha, the idea was first mooted in April, 1963, during the last declining year of the then Prime Minister, when he was steeply on his physical and mental decline. The idea was first mooted during the budget debate in 1963. The then Law Minister—

I believe it was Shri A. K. Sen at that time—replying to the debate on the demands of the Law Ministry, when the idea was first mooted, said that it may be necessary to have a constitutional provision for this purpose. Then later in the same year on the 3rd November 1963 at Jaipur, the then Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, referred to this in explicit terms and said:

“The system of Ombudsman fascinates me, for the Ombudsman have overall authority to deal with charges even against the Prime Minister and commands the respect and confidence of all.”

But—there comes the snag—Shri Nehru felt that “in a big country like India, the introduction of such a system is beset with difficulties.” Therefore, he was allergic to the establishment of this institution. As a matter of fact,

it is a curious coincidence, a tragic coincidence in some ways that just before Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri passed away at Tashkent on the midnight of 10-11, January, 1966, five days before that, the Gazette Notification was issued. But the decision had been taken earlier before he left for Tashkent, because he had invited me to his chamber to discuss the matter with him. He suggested that I should agree to join the Commission—the Administrative Reforms Commission. I asked him, "Why of all persons do you ask me? I have been a vehement critic of your Government and previous Government also", as Mr. Alagesan knows very well. "Why do you want me to join this Commission?" He said with a disarming smile, "That is exactly, Mr. Kamath, why I want you to join this Commission, because you have been a vehement critic." That disarmed me and I said, "Yes". Then before he left, Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, the then Home Minister, was asked to draw up the terms of reference, the notification and all that. Mr. Nanda showed this to me after Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had left for Tashkent. Therefore, it occurs to me—I may be wrong in my presumption—that if the notification had been delayed and had not been issued on 5th January, 1966—that was the day on which it was issued—if it had been delayed by a week, there would have been no Lokpal. There would have been no Administrative Reforms Commission appointed at all, because the daughter of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was totally antithetical, totally opposed to such a commission, as her subsequent acts showed. She put on an appearance of wanting to put down corruption, but having been in more ways than one the fountain head of corruption, she had no mind, no heart really to have that institution in India. That is why the Lokpal Bill, in pursuance of the unanimous recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission headed by the present Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, was introduced once in 1968 in the Fourth Lok Sabha. I was not there in that Lok Sabha. It was adopted, with certain amendments, very vicious amend-

ments—I would use the word which Shri Alagesan used—excluding the Prime Minister from the jurisdiction of the Lokpal. Curious arguments were advanced by the then Home Minister, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla. Anyway, with the majority, they passed that demanded, mutilated Bill, truncated Bill and then it was sent to the Rajya Sabha. There it was lying in cold storage till the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in 1970. Nothing happened till then. It was not taken up for consideration at all by the Government of the day and it lapsed on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. It was re-introduced. You Mr. Deputy Speaker, were there, perhaps, in the Rajya Sabha then, I am not sure. You might be knowing the inside story of that episode. I do not know about that. I leave it to you to judge as to what happened then.

Then in 1971 after the 'Garibi Hatao' election were they had got reportedly or propagated massive mandate, not in terms of votes but in terms of seats all right—votes were less than what Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had got in his time in 1962—anyway, they had got two-third majority in the Lok Sabha, the Bill was re-introduced in the Lok Sabha in 1971. There it suffered a worse fate than in the Fourth Lok Sabha. In the Fifth Lok Sabha it was never taken up for consideration. I do not know whether a Joint Committee was appointed then or earlier in the Fourth Lok Sabha. Anyway, for six years, it was lying in cold storage, it was almost in a mortuary so to say. And finally, on the dissolution of Fifth Lok Sabha, it again lapsed. That clearly proved, if at all proof was needed, the malafides of the then Prime Minister whom the country had the misfortune of having for eleven long years from 1966 to 1977. Twice the Bill was introduced and twice it was massacred, slaughtered. Nothing had happened. Now, the Janata Government, I am glad to say has introduced the Bill within a short time. That means, one year the Joint Committee deliberated upon it and now the Bill is before the Lok Sabha. I hope and pray that this

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]
Bill will become law, will get the President's assent before the end of this year.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Before you get out of power.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: You may rest assured about that, there will be no change (*Interruptions*).

There is lot of letting off steam and all that but nothing will happen.

I hope and pray and I am sure, you will also be at one with me that by the end of 1979 this Bill becomes law and the first Lokpal will begin functioning on the Republic Day of 1980 so that the '80s of this century will begin with the institution of Ombudsman because this is an institution which has been tried and tried with effect and success in several countries, in Scandinavian countries. The first Lokpal was appointed in Sweden. It was not Lokpal there. It is our Hindi word which we in the ARC after some deliberation, devised and coined. We have an Article in the Constitution about Rajyapal. So, we wanted to have a good word, a proper word. So, we coined the word 'Lokpal'. It has been accepted and commended by the whole House and the Nation that Lokpal is a good word.

The first Lokpal, Ombudsman, was appointed in the Scandinavian countries, in Sweden, as far back as 1805 or so, more than 170 years ago Sweden had the first Ombudsmen, and then it was followed by Norway, Denmark and Finland in the last century. In this century similar institutions were established in the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and also, I believe, in some States of the United States, not at the Centre, at the federal level, but at the State level, so that this institution has been gathering momentum, gathering popularity, and it was high time that our country also had this institution.

The Administrative Reforms Commission was appointed with the following ten terms of reference. I do not wish to read the entire Notification, but the terms of reference of the ARC were as follows:

"The Commission will give consideration to the need for establishing the highest standards of efficiency and integrity in the public services and administration and for making public administration a fit instrument for carrying out the social and economic policies of the Government and achieving the social and economic goals of development as also one which is responsive to the people. In particular, the Commission will consider the following:—

- (1) the machinery of the Government of India and its procedures of work;
- (2) the machinery for planning at all levels;
- (3) Centre-State relationships;
- (4) Financial administration,
- (5) Personnel administration;
- (6) Economic administration;
- (7) Administration at the State level;
- (8) District Administration;
- (9) Agricultural Administration; and
- (10) Problems of redress of citizens' grievances."

The Commission gave top-most priority, the highest priority, to item No. 10, the last item, the last became the first. I am glad to say that the then Chairman of the Commission, Shri Morarji Desai, now Prime Minister, decided at the very first meeting that this should be taken up first, and rightly so, and we submitted our report in October 1966. But the October Report, as I said earlier, had a very curious and chequered history, it had a long gestation period, and ultimately today in 1979 it is well within the reach of final enactment.

When the first report on "problems of redress of citizens' grievances" was presented to the then Prime Minister, by the Chairman of the ARC, while forwarding the report it was made clear that there would be two institutions to be designated as the Lokpal and the Lokayukta. The Lok-

pal will look into complaints against administrative lapses of Ministers and Secretaries to the Government at the Centre and in the States (this letter was signed by Shri Morarji Desai) and a Lokayukt is to be appointed in each State and one at the Centre for the Union Territories, too look into complaints against administrative acts of authorities below the level of Secretaries. This was the scheme envisaged and incorporated in this slim report of the ARC in October 1966.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

16.05 hrs.

Now it is strange that the Bill, as it has emerged out of the Joint Committee, makes a wide departure from the recommendations of the ARC, which were unanimous. In the ARC, there were five members, four of the Congress Party, then ruling party, and I was the only member from the opposition. We were all unanimous with regard to the recommendations made in the Report. Now the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament has made some very vital changes, radical changes I would say, which perhaps were not very necessary.

First I would take up the provision about "competent authority." Competent authority—is it really necessary? Is not the Lokpal of such a calibre, of such a status, of such competence himself that he cannot decide whether a particular complaint should be inquired into or not? Why should it go to a competent authority for preliminary examination or investigation, preliminary probing, because that will make cumbersome the entire machinery

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

16.06 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Kamath, will you permit me to disturb you just for a minute, just for an announcement?

16.06 1/2 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. LEADER OF OPPOSITION IN LOK SABHA

MR. SPEAKER: There has been a request for change of official Leader of the Opposition, and in view of the changed circumstances, I have consulted Shri Stephen, he has no objection to my designating Shri Y. B. Chavan as the Leader of the Opposition. I accordingly designate Shri Y. B. Chavan as the Leader of the Opposition.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): We want to congratulate Mr. Chavan.

16.77 hrs.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): It is a domestic arrangement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kamath, you can continue.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Mr. Chairman, this has been an important and pleasant diversion because it evoked both sympathies and congratulations, sympathies verging on condolence.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): I take objection to this. It is a musical chair. So, anybody can go and occupy and rotate also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the objection there?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: You want to harp on music? I have no objection.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Mr. Kamath said, condolence for Stephen. I said, it is not like that.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Sympathy verging on condolence.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: That is the matter I wanted to get clarified. After all, it is in a good spirit, in a sportive spirit, I said it is a musical chair. I wish it may come round also like that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That stage will apply to those who do not get any chair.

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR: No. I may go this way or that way.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Mr. Bala Panjanor, it is more likely that you may have music without the chair.

16.06 hrs.

LOKPAL BILL—Contd.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Mr. Chairman, I was talking about the competent authority. The competent authority, Sir, is an original idea generated by the fertile brain of the Joint Committee, collective brain of the Joint Committee, but I do not know whether it will not add to the cumbrousness of the entire procedure and process of the entire institution, make for dilatory procedure. That means, in a way it will also make people think that we do not trust the discretion and judgment of the Ombudsman or the Lokpal himself. But if the competent authority should be there, has to be there, then the various authorities prescribed in the Bill—I am sure you will also agree with me, Mr. Chairman, not when you are there up above, but down below here—that some of them are preposterous, to use a very mild word. I do not know how, the Prime Minister can be the competent authority in his own case, the Deputy Speaker to be the competent authority in the case of the Speaker etc., it is very strange. We tried our best, some of us, to reverse it in the Joint Committee, but the majority did not agree

with this view that the Prime Minister should not be the competent authority in his own case, that the Deputy Speaker should not be the competent authority in the case of the Speaker etc. If at all there should be a competent authority, I personally think that in the case of the Prime Minister the competent authority should be the President, but unfortunately there is here a snag, a difficulty imposed upon us by the Constitution. Under the Constitution, the President is obliged to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers. So, I have suggested that the President in this particular case should act in his individual judgment, but for that purpose the Constitution may have to be amended. I do not know whether it is necessary, but if necessary it should be amended because the ARC in its first report, of which I spoke earlier, clearly states that at some stage the Constitution may have to be amended. They say in Para 37, and I quote:

“The Constitutional amendment and any consequential modification of the relevant statute can follow.”

So that, if necessary, a constitutional amendment may be brought in to enable the President to act in his individual judgment in this matter.

Or, the Vice-President should be the competent authority, because the Vice-President is not obliged to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers. There is no such obligation on the Vice-President, and in the Warrant of Precedence he stands higher than the Prime Minister, and therefore he should be the competent authority in the case of the Prime Minister. In the case of Members of Parliament, I suppose it is the Speaker. We can go into further details when the clauses are taken up.

There are two other features of the Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Committee to which I wish to refer. On the others I reserve my further

observations for the second reading. The ARC report was very positive that so far as the Secretaries to the Government are concerned, they should be brought within the ambit of the Lokpal Bill, and this is the argument given by the ARC

"A word may be said about our decision to include Secretaries' actions along with those of Ministers in the jurisdiction of the Lokpal. We have taken this decision because we feel that at the level at which Ministers and Secretaries function — I may use the phrase that they are often hand-in-glove with each other —

" it might often be difficult to decide where the role of one functionary ends and that of the other begins. The line of demarcation between the responsibilities and influence of the Minister and the Secretary is thin, in any case much depends on their personal equation and personality and it is most likely that in many a case the determination of responsibilities of both of them would be involved "

The present Home Minister is fortunate in one respect. He has been Secretary to many of the Ministries of the Government of India in his long career as a civil servant, and he had occupied that position in vital, key Ministries—the Defence Ministry

and also the Finance Ministry. You know certain episodes occurred when he was Secretary during those years in the Finance Ministry as well as the Defence Ministry. I suppose the first jeep scandal — not the latest scandal—of free India came to light when the present Home Minister was Defence Secretary. The Mundhra Episode also came to light when he was the Finance Secretary. He knows more about these things than I can presume to, and I should like him to consider this matter as to whether the Secretaries to Government—hand-in-glove as they are—should also not be

brought within the ambit of the Lokpal. This may be considered and he may himself bring forward an amendment so that the scope of the Bill will be enlarged. I think that without that, this Bill may defeat the purpose which it is supposed to serve.

One last word and I have done for the present. Later on, I may take up other matters. It has been suggested that the Members of Parliament should be excluded from the jurisdiction of the Lokpal. As a matter of fact, the ARC Report did not recommend the inclusion of the MPs or the Members of the State Legislatures within the ambit of the Lokpal and the Lok Ayuktas. But the Joint Committee has decided to include the Members of Parliament within the jurisdiction of the Lokpal. Now having incorporated the Members of Parliament in the provisions of the Bill, it would not be proper, to say the least for us as Members of Parliament to get it deleted because that will create an adverse psychological impact upon the people. If it had not been there, it would have been all right, but now that it is there it would be unfortunate if we oppose it without suggesting an alternative machinery for any complaints against the Members of Parliament. If we suggest an alternative machinery, that would be all right. But if we have a blanket opposition to the proposal, in view of the fact that two Members of Parliament have in the past been arraigned in the House as well as outside—one in 1951 and another in the seventies (*Interruptions*). My hon. friend, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee says that many more should have been done. I do not wish to say anything upon that. I have not been in the Lok Sabha for ten years. I am not as knowledgeable as he is about these matters. So, I would suggest that it would be impolitic and unwise to oppose this provision for enquiries into the complaints against the MPs unless we can suggest and devise an effective alternative machinery for going into the complaints against them.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
You can have Special Courts.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
You can suggest an amendment.

Finally one word. Many years ago, when the first report of the British Parliamentary Commissioner of Administration came in 1967 or so, he asked for more powers for the Ombudsman and that is what we would like to have for Lokpal. As a matter of fact, the powers that are to be conferred upon him will not be adequate for achieving the purpose which we have set before us in this Bill. The *Manchester Guardian* commenting upon that report had said—I remember, I happened to be in London at that time. I read that Editorial. It is an important report that has come and unless more powers are conferred upon the Ombudsman, he will no longer be an Ombudsman, the Ombudsman will become an Ombudsmouse." Regarding the Lokpal we cannot use the same phrase; we cannot use the word "mouse", it does not fit in.

With these words, I do hope, what I have said at this stage will commend itself to the Minister of Home Affairs and to my hon. friends, right, left and centre, so that necessary amendments will be made in this Bill, so that it will really become a Lokpal Bill, and create not a mere apologia an anemic substitute for a Lokpal. We want a vigorous, buoyant and vibrant Lokpal in this country because there are many problems, and abuses of authority are rampant. I am sorry to say that even after the Janata Party came to power, these things have not abated. I realise very well that corruption and these other things cannot be eradicated. But it should be minimised. The Lokpal cannot eradicate it but, I am sure, he will at least minimise it. We should give proper powers to this Authority and not depend too much on other authorities.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to generally welcome the Bill because of the fact that this is an attempt to institute

an office of the Lokpal, in the name of Lokpal, to go into the charges of corruption against political and public men. While I welcome the Bill, I have got certain reservations particularly because the Bill does not go the way I wanted to go, because the Bill has got certain deficiencies and because the Bill cannot claim itself to be an effective instrument to eradicate corruption from public life in our country today.

Of course, it has been mentioned by our esteemed friend, Mr. Kamath, that the Lokpal Bill cannot eradicate corruption to the fullest measure. But an attempt to have an institution which can really play an effective role might combat corruption. According to me, at the present stage of development of our country and society, it is an insignificant step particularly in view of the fact that in the last 32 years, there has been no effective effort in this direction. So, I welcome this Bill only to that extent, not beyond that, not more than that.

There has been an attempt on the part of the Janata Party to introduce the Bill and to refer it to the Joint Committee to establish an institution which would go into the charges of corruption against public men. But there are many snags in it. The Joint Committee in its wisdom has made certain changes. I do not doubt their *bona fides* or integrity as members of the Joint Committee. Why I am constrained to make this general observation is that the Joint Committee in its wisdom has reduced or rather lessened some of the effectiveness of the original Bill. The Bill envisages an office of the Lokpal who is to take certain action against public men on charges of misconduct. There are two crucial aspects, namely, the definition of "public men" and the definition of "misconduct". In these two crucial aspects, I find, there has been substantial departure made from the recommendations of the ARC. I do not want to go into the details because it has been adequately dealt with by my esteemed friend, Mr. Kamath. It is also found that there has

been some departure from the original Bill itself in the matter of defining public men and in the matter of defining mis-conduct. I would only draw your attention to the Joint Committee's Report regarding Clause 3. It says that the Committee notes the definition of mis-conduct proposed in the Clause is too wide and is therefore liable to be amenable to different interpretations. That is the crucial point, of what constitutes "mis-conduct". I think there are many sound case laws, during these 30 years, which were created by several Commissions appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1954; and, at this stage, I am tempted to go into certain observations made by the Das Commission in connection with Kairon's case, wherein the Commission mentioned about mis-conduct, corruption, etc. It says :

"Mis-conduct on the part of a public man shall cover not only corruption of the kind made punishable by the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, but extends to corruption in its ordinary etymological meaning, signifying rotten, putrid or impure act or conduct."

So, if the object of the Government is to combat corruption, to fight corruption, to create a congenial atmosphere of clean administration, of a clean life of public men, then this concept of mis-conduct should be widened. My grouse against the Joint Select Committee is that instead of expanding the scope of the Bill, it tends to restrict the operation of the Bill, to restrict the area of operation of the Bill, restrict the operation of the Bill or the Act itself.

Therefore, my first point is that this definition of mis-conduct should be sufficiently wide to cover all aspects of corruption, particularly violation of norms which ought to be followed by a class of public men, to which class they are attached. That is the important and crucial thing. Suppose a Member of the Council of Ministers has certain norms to follow, if he does not follow a particular

norm, certainly it constitutes an act of mis-conduct. Similarly, a Member of Parliament is supposed to have certain norms of conduct: if a Member of Parliament does not behave in accordance with those norms of conduct, the Member of Parliament is liable to be charged with mis-conduct.

Therefore, if we have a social view of the problem instead of having a partisan view of the problem, then the definition of 'mis-conduct' has the greatest significance. My grouse against the Joint Select Committee is that, instead of having a social view of the problem, they have been guided by the consideration of a partisan outlook. This means they did not understand that implication of corruption in our life and the impediments in the way of establishing a clean political life and a clean administration.

A point may be raised that the norms cannot generally be incorporated in the Act. Here I would only like to mention certain Acts which mention the norms in the Acts themselves. Section 45 of the Army Act of 1950 makes it an offence for any officer, Junior Commissioned Officer or Warrant Officer, to behave in a manner unbecoming of his position and the character expected of him. In the Advocates Act also it is said that a particular advocate can be punished or censured if his behaviour is not in accordance with the norms of the profession he belongs to.

Therefore, I do not understand why the Joint Committee disagreed with the idea of having a particular norm to be followed by a public man, including Members of Parliament. Therefore, my feeling is, as I have already mentioned, the Joint Committee did not take a social view of the problem but it rather took a partisan view of the problem. That is the basic weakness of the Bill.

Coming to the second area, that is, 'public man', I would only join my voice with what has already been mentioned by many hon. friends.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

Bureaucrats are willing partners in corruption. The hon. Minister knows the mechanism, how a civil servant helps or abets in the practice of corruption at the South Block or North Block level. He should share his experience with us, and should try to plug the loopholes.

Then I come to 'Competent authority'. Again there has been some restriction here. A particular attitude has been taken towards Members of Parliament and Legislature. Dealing with the misconduct of the legislators is different from that of the ordinary citizens. This has already created an impression among the people that the Members of Parliament and Legislature are always prone to protect themselves; while they accuse the people outside, Members of Parliament and Legislature are prone to protect themselves under a protective umbrella. Therefore, this is another deficiency. By this, we do not set an example, we do not enthrone the people of our country that the Members of Parliament also have a certain responsibility to create a climate for combating corruption.

Then, the Prime Minister is going to be the competent authority in his own case. So far as the Chief Ministers are concerned, under certain conditions, they should also be brought under the purview of this legislation. This has been proved necessary particularly after the Grover Commission's report. The Grover Commission submitted a report. The Government of the day under the law, cannot but remit it to the same Government, to the same Chief Minister, to take necessary follow-up action. That means, there will be no follow-up action of the Grover Commission's report. This is absurd. Therefore, there should be some mechanism provided in this Bill to bring in the Chief Ministers under the purview of this legislation.

Regarding implementation of this Bill, I have got an apprehension which I would bring to the notice of the House. My apprehension is that this will ever remain a non-starter because it is so restrictive, the mechanism is so complicated, that it will remain a non-starter. Therefore, at this stage, I also want to be assured that it shall not remain a non-starter but it will become a starter.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर)
सभापति जी, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि जो विधेयक 12 साल से अभी तक सदन के सामने नहीं आया था, कोल्ड-स्टोरेज में रखा हुआ था, उसे जनता पार्टी पहली बार यहाँ लायी। मुझे मालूम है, हमारे इधर के साथी कई बार जनता पार्टी को दोषी ठहराते थे कि आप जान-बूझकर लोकपाल बिल नहीं ला रहे हैं। वह तो कभी इस बिल को लायेही नहीं, लेकिन आज उनकी उस बात की हालोनेस, कि जनता पार्टी लोकपाल बिल नहीं लाना चाहती, जनता के सामने आ गई और आज यह बिल इस सदन में डिस्कस हो रहा है। जनता पार्टी के मंत्री इस बिल को लाये हैं, मैं उसके लिये उन्हें पूर्णतया बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

पहले केवल लोकपाल की बात की गई थी। लोकपाल बिल भी आया, इन्ट्रोड्यूस भी हुआ, लेकिन वह सरकार उसको पारित करना नहीं चाहती थी। जनता पार्टी इसको पारित करने के लिये सदन में लाई है। जनता पार्टी जो कहती है, वही करती है। पहले की सरकार जो कहती थी, वह करती कुछ और थी और सोचती कुछ और थी।

सबसे बड़ी बात इस बिल में यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री को भी इसमें शामिल किया गया है। पहली सरकार जो बिल लायी थी उसमें प्रधान मंत्री शामिल नहीं थे, प्रधान मंत्री को उन्होंने अलग रख दिया था कि प्रधान मंत्री अगर कोई मिस-कॉन्क्ट करता है या करणन करता है या करती है तो वह लोकपाल के पास नहीं जायेगा, यानी प्रधान मंत्री में वह दूसरे मंत्रियों में और संसद-सदस्यों में भेदभाव किया गया था। जनता पार्टी के प्रधान मंत्री ने पहली बार यह बात बतायी कि कानून के सामने चाहे प्रधान मंत्री हो, चाहे मंत्री हो या कोई भी संसद-सदस्य हो, अगर कोई कानून को तोड़ेगा मिस-कॉन्क्ट करेगा, करणन करेगा तो लोकपाल के सामने उसकी बात रखी जायेगी और सजा दी जायेगी। यह नहीं हो सकता कि अगर कोई प्रधान मंत्री है और वह करणन करता है तो उसको तो सजा न दी जाये और जो दूसरे मंत्री हैं, उनको सजा दी जाये। इन दोनों का भेदभाव जनता प

ने हटाया, उसके लिये भी मैं मन्त्री मणोदय को बर्धाई देना चाहता हूँ। गृह-मंत्री भी सरकार के न्यायन्त्री ही हैं, इसलिये मैं गृह-मंत्री और सरकार दोनों को ही बर्धाई देना चाहता हूँ।

इसमें चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को भी इन्क्लूड किया है। मुझे मालूम है कि कई लोगों को इस बात का एतराज होगा कि चीफ मिनिस्टर को इसमें दाखिल करने से हमारे अधिकार का हानन किया गया। लेकिन अगर हम पिछले 30 साल की हिस्ट्री देखें तो आखीर में यह कानूनी बात भी साबित हो गई कि केन्द्रीय सरकार चीफ मिनिस्टर को इन्क्वायरी करा सकती है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट की रूलिंग भी आ गई, अटार्नी जनरल की रूलिंग भी है और इसके अतिरिक्त 30 साल का जो चीफ मिनिस्टर्स का इतिहास है वह उठाकर देख लें। कैरों को देखें, बंसीलाल को देखें, देवराज अंस को देखें, कितने ही मुख्यमंत्री हैं जिनके खिलाफ करप्शन के कमीशन बनाये गये और आखिर में यह सिद्ध हुआ कि चीफ मिनिस्टर्स कई मामलों में करप्शन के शिकार हैं। इसलिये यह जरूरी था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को इस लोकपाल बिल के अधीन लाती और यह ठीक लाया गया है। किसी राज्य सरकार का अधिकार केन्द्र में आये, यह कोई इस भावना से नहीं किया गया है बल्कि स्वच्छ प्रशासन हो, क्लीन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हो और बेईमानी न हो, इस चीज के लिये यह जरूरी था कि चीफ मिनिस्टर्स भी इसमें आये और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत अच्छा काम है और राइट डायरेक्शन में यह कदम है। उसको इसी स्पिरिट में लिया जाना चाहिए। यह नहीं सोचना चाहिए कि उन्हें करप्शन करने दी जाए। अगर कैरों साहब, बंसी लाल और देवराज अंस के खिलाफ कमीशन न बिठाये जाते, तो क्या वे खुद अपने ऊपर कमीशन बिठाते?—कभी नहीं बिठाते। अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि राज्य सरकारों में भी करप्शन हटे, तो चीफ मिनिस्टर को इसमें शामिल करना चाहिए।

लेकिन इस बिल का एक लिमिटेड परपज है। मैं इसको बहुत ज्यादा महत्व नहीं देता हूँ। जैसा कि कहा गया है, हमारे देश में ऐसे 75 मानोपली हाउसिज हैं, जिनके पास दस करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा है। अगर ईमानदारी से एसेसमेंट हो और ठीक तरीके से एनक्वायरी कराई जाये, तो ऐसे पालिटिशन्ज 75 से ज्यादा निकलेंगे, जिनके पास करोड़ों रुपये हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वे उधर बैठते हैं।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैं उधर या उधर की नहीं कहता हूँ। मेरी निगाह में कोई भी पार्टी इससे छूटी हुई नहीं है। मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक पार्टी अच्छी है और दूसरी खराब है—डिग्री का फर्क हो सकता है। लेकिन

आज जनता के सामने पालिटिशन्ज का इमेज अच्छा नहीं है, जिस तरह का होना चाहिए, वह नहीं है। यह प्रिज्यूम किया जाता है कि वह तो करप्ट होगा ही। पिछले तीस साल में हमारा आचरण इसी तरह का रहा है।

करप्शन की समस्या केवल कानून बनाने से हल नहीं होगी। जब पोलिटिकल पार्टियां यह जानते हुए कि कोई आदमी करप्ट है, उसको टिकट देती हैं, उस को मंत्री और मुख्य मंत्री बनाती हैं, उसको और पद देती हैं, तो फिर करप्शन का विरोध किस तरह होगा? जब तक जनता में करप्शन के प्रति हेड्रिड की भावना पैदा नहीं होती है, इस बारे में पब्लिक को एजुकेट नहीं किया जाता है, तब तक ऐसे बिलों से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। इस बिल का एक सीमित उद्देश्य है कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति शिकायत ले कर लोकपाल के सामने जायेगा, तो उसकी एनक्वायरी की जायेगी।

मेरी मांग है कि लोकपाल की प्रोसीडिंग्स पब्लिक होनी चाहिए। शाह कमीशन का क्या हुआ। इन्दिरा जी के खिलाफ दो साल तक कार्यवाही चलती रही। उसके बाद मुकदमा कहां से शुरू हुआ?—मैजिस्ट्रेट से। इसमें काफ़ी देर हो गई। अगर लोकपाल की रीकमेंडेशन में कोई दोषी पाया गया, तो पहले पुलिस के यहां कम्प्लेंट दायर होगी और फिर मैजिस्ट्रेट के यहां केस चलेगा। उसमें और भी देर होगी। पब्लिकमैन को सब से बड़ी सजा इसी तरह दी जा सकती है कि लोकपाल के सामने उसकी पब्लिक हीरारिंग हो, बाकि उसका सही रंग-रूप जनता के सामने आये। इसलिए गृह मंत्री से मेरी पहली मांग यह है कि जो भी कार्यवाही हो, वह पब्लिक होनी चाहिए, इन कैमरा नहीं होनी चाहिए।

इसमें पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों को रखा जाये या नहीं, यह विवाद की बात हो सकती है। इसमें ईमानदाराना दो राये हो सकती हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों को कोई अधिकार प्राप्त है। उन्हें इस बिल में शामिल किया गया है, लेकिन उन्हें काफ़ी प्रोटेक्शन दी गई है। मिसकंडक्ट की डेफिनीशन पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों के लिए अलग है और मंत्रियों के लिए अलग है। श्री चित्त बसु ने कहा कि मिसकंडक्ट और करप्शन की डेफिनीशन और वाइडन होनी चाहिए। मेरे ब्याल में ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए। अगर इसको ज्यादा वाइडन किया जायेगा, तो कोई मंत्री फाइल पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं करेगा और उसका इनिशिएटिव खत्म हो जायेगा। ऐसा भी हम नहीं करना चाहिए कि सारे देश में और सारी दुनिया में ऐसा वातावरण हो जाए कि हिन्दुस्तान में सारे ही करप्ट हैं। साथ ही उनका इनिशिएटिव भी समाप्त नहीं होना चाहिए। इसलिए जो परिभाषा मिसकंडक्ट की मिनिस्टर्स के लिए है वह ठीक है और पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों

[श्री कंवय लाल गुप्त]

के लिए है वह ठीक है और पार्लमेंट के मेम्बरों के लिए है वह भी ठीक है पार्लमेंट के पास जो शिकायत जायेगी वह स्पीकर या प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पास जायेगी और उसके बाद लोकपाल के पास जायेगी। अगर कोई दोषी पाया जायेगा तो कार्यवाही की जायेगी। मैं समझता हूँ उसके लिए काफी सेफगार्ड्स हैं और उसका भी मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

इस बिल में एक चीज का अभाव है। जैसी कि ए आर सी की रिपोर्ट है और जैसा कि कामत साहब ने भी कहा है कि पब्लिक ग्रीवांसेज के लिए आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है? ठीक है, आज आप मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कीजिए, मेम्बर पार्लमेंट के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कीजिए लेकिन आज जनता पिस रही है, सरकार ने इतने कानून बना दिए हैं, आज मंत्री, सेक्रेटरीज और दूसरे आफिसर्स को चिट्ठियाँ लोग लिखते हैं लेकिन उनका कोई जवाब नहीं आता है। लोग शिकायतें कहते हैं लेकिन उनको दवा लिया जाता है। आखिरकार इनका क्या इलाज है? जो पब्लिक ग्रीवांसेज हैं उनका क्या इलाज है? जैसे जैसे समय बीतता है, जनता की गरदन पर सरकारी पंजा ज्यादा मजबूत होता जाता है। इसलिए पब्लिक ग्रीवांसेज को दूर करने के लिए जब तक कोई इंस्टीट्यूशन नहीं होगा तब तक काम चलने वाला नहीं है। आप ए आर सी की रिपोर्ट देखें—मोराजी भाई स्वयं उसके अध्यक्ष थे—उन्होंने स्वयं कहा है कि पब्लिक ग्रीवांसेज को दूर करने के लिए कोई अलग इंस्टीट्यूशन होना चाहिए। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक ग्रीवांसेज के सम्बन्ध में, सरकारी ढांचा जो इतना टेढ़ा-मेढ़ा है, कोई आदमी कौन सा दरवाजा नाक करे? मेरे पास परसों ही एक केस आया जिसमें किसी लड़की को जला दिया गया था। वे लोग एक दरवाजे से दूसरे दरवाजे घूमते रहे। वे मंत्री जी के यहाँ गए तो मंत्री जी के पी ए ने भी उनको धक्का दे दिया। आखिर ऐसे लोग कहाँ जायें? जब तक ऐसी ग्रीवांसेज दूर करने के लिए कुछ नहीं होता है तब तक मैं समझता हूँ यह काम अधूरा रहेगा। मैं मान सकता हूँ कि इस बिल के जरिए से यह काम नहीं हो सकता है लेकिन कम से कम आगे कोई बिल लाने का आप अथोरेंस दें और बतायें पब्लिक ग्रीवांसेज को दूर करने के लिए भी कुछ किया जायेगा।

जहाँ तक सेक्रेटरीज का सवाल है, सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि वह अलग से बिल लाये जिसमें सेक्रेटरीज, स्पेशल सेक्रेटरीज और एडिशनल सेक्रेटरीज शामिल किए जायें। मैं कामत साहब से इस बात में सहमत हूँ कि मंत्री और सेक्रेटरीज के बीच का रिश्ता इतना चारिक है जिसमें यह कहना मुश्किल है कि किसने क्या किया। आशा थी कि सरकार इसमें कुछ करेगी। ज्यादा समय मैं नहीं लेना चाहता

मैं चाहता हूँ कि जनता की ग्रीवांसेज को दूर करने की तरफ मंत्री जी जरूर ध्यान दें।

सभापति महोदय, यह लोकपाल बिल जो लाया गया है, यह दुनिया के इतिहास में अन-परेलैबल है। किसी भी देश ने ऐसा बिल नहीं बनाया है। खास तौर से 50 लाख या 1 करोड़ की आबादी वाले जो देश हैं जहाँ लिमिटेड स्कोप है वहाँ भी इस तरह का व्यापक बिल नहीं बनाया गया है। इसके लिए मैं जनता पार्टी तथा जनता सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि मेरे जो दो तीन मुझाब हैं उन पर मंत्री जी विचार करेंगे और इस सदन को विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि इस तरह का एक व्यापक विधेयक सदन के सामने लाया जायेगा।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am the happiest person today because I see that a legislative measure over which I have been striving for the last more than twenty years is going to see the light of the day. At least it has come to consideration stage and I hope that it will be passed and it will find a place in our statute-book.

Sir, in this regard I would like to congratulate Shri Morarji Desai, our Prime Minister, who happened to be the Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission and Shri H. M. Patel, the Home Minister, who has the Swatantra background. I mention 'Swatantra background' because it was the Swatantra Party that propagated the idea of having an institution like the Lok Pal since the year 1960. This was done at the inspiration of no less a person than Shri Rajaji, the relentless crusader against corruption. He drafted the party's statement which was adopted on the 19th of March, 1960. That paragraph says:

"The Party is of the view that, while efficiency of administration is necessary, its integrity is the very essence of good Government. It will therefore endeavour to set up a supreme authority to whom an appeal can be made by individuals who suffer injustice as a result of administrative action such as cannot be remedied otherwise. There

is necessity for such an authority, where Party government prevails. There is precedent for it in the countries of Scandinavia where the Ombudsman is a non-Party man elected by Parliament and invested with wide powers of investigation and access to official papers. He is an officers of very high status and acts on the complaint of any citizen who has a grievance and seeks justice."

Sir, in 1966 the Administrative Reforms Commission was set up at the initiative of our then Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. Shri H. V. Kamath happened to be a Member there. He has related the entire history and how they gave this recommendation first priority for the setting up of an institution like the Ombudsman in this country.

Sir, as is the usual case, when confronted with inconvenient recommendations, the Government at that time dragged its feet. Perhaps in the context of the Permit-Licence-Quota raj at that time, they were reluctant to implement this measure, which is quite understandable. It was kept in cold storage. I thought it to be my Parliamentary duty—and it was under the compulsion of my conscience—that I should bring an identical non-official Bill and I brought it and it got priority, it was classified in 'A' category and it came up for discussion. You will be surprised to know that at that time the Government did not advise the President to give his recommendation for its consideration in the Lok Sabha as it involved financial commitment. Though it is an usual practice that *suo motu* such recommendations should come from the President, this was denied to me. At the same time, I thought that this Bill should not be scotched at that stage and I moved the motion for eliciting public opinion and it came up for discussion in this House and I was surprised that the leader of the Opposition—who has been declared just now—Shri Y. B. Chavan, who has now been elevated to the status of the leader of the

Opposition, happened to be the Home Minister at that time and he strongly opposed this very Bill. At that time, it was to be taken up for discussion, elicit public opinion and was pressed for vote. On the 1st December, 1967, it was pressed to vote and for the first time, in the history of this Lok Sabha the Government was defeated on a substantive motion of a Private Member. The Government lost by 48 to 46 votes and my motion was carried and it was circulated for eliciting public opinion; favourable opinion came from all over India. Those high priests who talk of eradicating corruption, once they go to the ivory tower, once they become Ministers, become blind to the realities. They become *वृन्तः* they become blind their own sons and sons-in-law and their own relations are to make hey while the Sun shines. So, we expect that these Ministers who preside over the destiny of this nation when elevated to that position should be like Caesar's wife. They should be free from corruption and set such moral standard that would inspire confidence in public men. But, Sir, our misfortune in this country is very unpalatable; the experience is very said. So many Commissions have been instituted. They have pointed their fingers at the guilty men, but they now adorn the helm of the affairs they are now in power and position and unless the various recommendation of the Commissions of Inquiry are followed up, unless follow-up actions are taken it is no use to have Commissions of Inquiry, to have those reports to be kept in the cold-storage of the archives of the Government of India. So, I must respectfully submit that when the Commissions of Inquiry give their report, there should be usual follow-up action. Otherwise any recommendation of the Lokpal will be completely redundant because under this legislation, he has to make a certain recommendation as to whether there is a *prima facie* case against that particular person and that report has to be submitted to the Parliament, and ultimately the Parliament has to

[Shri P. K. Deo]

decide what action the Parliament is going to take, whether prosecutions are to be instituted or whether it should be further investigated, etc. But I find that if the attitude of the Government would be like the various commissions of Inquiry, this institution will have absolutely no significance. Now, two points have been highlighted by the Administrative Reforms Commission, that is, regarding complaints and grievances, complaints against various administrative measures or against individuals and grievances of the public men. This Bill, as it has emerged from the Joint Committee, lacks in remedy so far as the grievances of the public men are concerned. I do not want to complicate this matter at this stage because I want that this should immediately be passed and should find a place in the Statute Book of this country and the institution of Lokpal should start functioning in right earnest and as we see it working, we may bring necessary amendments to improve the Bill. I am sure, the Home Minister will give a serious thought so far as finding a remedy for grievances of the public men is concerned.

17 hrs.

I entirely associate myself with the sentiments expressed by most of the hon. Members that it would be wrong to exclude the Secretaries and bureaucrats from the purview of this Bill as they are a part of the administrative machinery and are supposed to give advice and aid the Minister in arriving at a decision. That is why, most rightly the Administrative Reforms Commission recommended that they should be included in this. If you do not want to include the Secretaries, why in the Special Courts, you are trying to hunt after the ghost of Mr. R. K. Dhawan, Mr. Bhinder and others. They are also bureaucrats. I would, therefore, urge that so far as administrative matters are concerned, the Secretaries should equally be responsible like the Ministers.

As regards the Members of Parliament, I have nothing to say. This was a new thing which was initiated by Shri Charan Singh, who happened to be the Home Minister when this Bill went to the Joint Committee for scrutiny. The reply that he gave to my non-official Lokpal Bill in this Lok Sabha goes to prove that he was very particular to include the Members of Parliament. I do not know what administrative power or executive authority the Members of Parliament exercise. Hardly they exercise any executive authority except endorsing a passport or giving a caste certificate or making some recommendations. Besides that, they usually function in the House and take part in the various legislative measures. The most important thing to which the Members of Parliament or legislature are susceptible is the political corruption, when there is political horse trading, when the legislators become a purchasable commodity, when they change their loyalties and change their parties. We see this horse trading very often in the various State assemblies; that game has now started here. However, in the Janata platform, we find that there has been mutual recrimination between various leaders; it is most disheartening. At least, political honesty should be observed by the Members of Parliament or the Members of the legislatures. If we lack in character, lack in morality, we have got no right to continue to be legislators either in the Parliament or in the Assemblies. For that, the only remedy would be a political remedy. If they go on changing sides, they should automatically lose their MP-ship or MLA-ship. For that, if necessary, the electoral laws have to be amended.

Coming to collection of funds, my observation will be incomplete unless I read a few lines from President Sanjiva Reddy's remarks while addressing the 52nd annual session of FICCI in New Delhi on 31-3-1979. It says here:

"Mr. Reddy made a blistering attack on politicians who, he said,

collected black money for their parties and business men who wanted to be in their good books. These two groups worked in collusion and created chaos. He said individuals had started collecting funds now and it was not known to the party president 'who collected and how much. This permits vested interests to have a stranglehold over administration.' "

So, taking all these various aspects into consideration, I most respectfully submit that my friend Shri H. M. Patel should see that this Bill, when it is passed, is made fool-proof and that the various suggestions made by Members should be incorporated at the stage of clause-by-clause consideration.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berrampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am afraid this Bill does not go far enough to root out corruption, either in high places or in public life.

When Chaudhuri Saheb was the Home Minister and introduced this Bill, I had high hopes that the Bill would be effective in achieving its objectives. But the Bill as it has come out of the Joint Select Committee, has been completely watered down. I think the objective which was there when it was introduced in this House, will not be achieved.

I also agree that corruption cannot be checked or eradicated mainly by passing laws. It is a code of conduct which every public man has to observe. We have to build up a code of public morality and political ethics. Every political party has a responsibility in this respect. It is not merely to be left to the Government to pass a law, to check corruption. We can check a few cases, but corruption will remain.

This Bill applies only to Ministers and Members of Parliament. It is well known that Ministers act on the advice of the Secretary or the Joint Secretary. There is no point in excluding them from the purview of this Bill. Without officers, Ministers cannot do anything. The former are a

part and parcel of the machinery and it is not proper to exclude them. Therefore, an amendment should be introduced, bringing in Secretaries and the officers concerned—if not in this session, but it can wait till the next session.

The most important thing is redressal of public grievances. Every public man speaks of the common man. The common man is over-diagnosed but he is under-treated. When we pass a law, we forget the common man. Is there a provision in this Bill to attend to public grievances? Do you know how much the local officers harass the people in villages? It is necessary that our statements are taken by the people as honest or *bona fides* ones. So, I would request the Home Minister to make a provision, by an amendment in this very Bill, to give powers to the Lokpal to hear public grievances and give them instant redress. That is highly necessary. Then I come to the question of a competent authority. According to me, there is no need for a competent authority. The Lokpal is a highly paid officer, a man of integrity. When he is discharging certain duties, he should be clothed with all the powers even of a High Court Judge. He should have all the powers of a court—a criminal court or a civil court. It is not merely to go into the question whether there is a *prima facie* case against a Minister or a legislator. For that, why should there be such a highly paid officer? He should have all the powers himself to pass a sentence which he thinks fit. Under the proposed Bill, the competent authority will receive the report. He is given three months' time. He will examine the report and take such action as he thinks fit. This report is being reviewed by a competent authority. Here I do not agree. The scheme itself is not sound. Therefore, you omit the clause of a competent authority and cloth, the Lokpal with all the powers required so that he can go into the question and pass sentence.

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

Secondly, the Bill has no teeth in it. What is the punishment that the Lokpal can give? He cannot give any punishments under the Bill as it stands today. He only reports. Then for what purpose all this paraphernalia of Lokpal is there? You also give him the machinery to enforce his own orders. If he passes a sentence against a person for an offence proved before him, he should have the right to pass a sentence and see that it is executed by his own machinery. That will serve the purpose of the Bill. Otherwise, simply getting a report and passing it on to the competent authority will lead us nowhere. If the competent authority clause is to be retained in respect of the Prime Minister, then as suggested by my friends, it should be the President or the Vice-President, but not the Speaker, much less the Prime Minister himself. He cannot be a judge of his own case. I do not know how this amendment was introduced by the Government where the Prime Minister will be a party to it, will be a judge in his own case. Therefore, if this competent authority clause is to be retained, I would suggest that in respect of the Prime Minister, it should be the President or the Vice-President. The President would not be acting under the Constitution. Only in that case, he is bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers. It is not coming within the purview of the Constitution; it is outside the Constitution. As a first citizen of the country; he can exercise his discretion.

In respect of the Members of Parliament, this should also be there. We are all public men. We are open to criticism. Therefore, we should also subject ourselves to the scrutiny. If a complaint is made against anyone of us, if anyone of us has committed any misconduct, then certainly we should be punished. We should not feel shy about it. To say that a separate forum should be created for us is not correct. I do not agree be-

cause we are creating an institution for this purpose. Therefore, that institution should have the jurisdiction to try such MPs, who are guilty of misconduct. Therefore, any argument in respect of this would not appeal to me and I would not be a party to it.

When a question of misconduct is considered either in respect of a Minister or a legislator, the same norm should be applied. In respect of misconduct, we have given certain conditions for a Minister, but for a legislator, we have given a separate standard. This, according to me, would not be correct. A legislator would have a narrow scope to come under misconduct while the Minister will have a wider scope to commit misconduct. He may be guilty of several cases of misconduct whereas a legislator may be guilty of one case or two cases. If there is any misconduct, the same norm should be applied in both the cases.

As I said, this Bill has no teeth in it. What is the remedy? What is the punishment that the Lokpal should inflict. Suppose a Minister is found to be guilty of misconduct. He has no power to impose any punishment. At least the Bill should contain a clause which empowers the Lokpal to disqualify a Minister or a legislator for his misconduct for a period of six years for standing in election. That should be there that is not there. In the case of a criminal offence, the criminal court should take care of it. In the case of Mr. Tulmohan Ram, MP, the criminal prosecution was launched. Against Mudgal, the Committee of the House had decided that his conduct was unworthy of a Member of Parliament. Therefore, he was expelled from the membership of the Lok Sabha for the rest of the term of the Lok Sabha. Therefore, when we want to judge others, we should also judge ourselves by the same standard. That is why this Bill should give that power to the

Lokpal to at least disqualify a person who is found guilty of misconduct from standing for election for a period of six years, as you find under the Representation of people Act when the offence of corrupt practice is proved. Several commissions of enquiry have been appointed against ministers and Chief Ministers. What happened? They have come back with a bang; nothing has happened. From past experience we should learn and then pass the law. It should be effective so that we can achieve the purpose for which the law is enacted. The Bill as it is will be ineffective and will not serve the purpose. So it should be amended to remove the lacunae so that the Bill could be improved and it could take care of the situation it should invest Lokpal with the powers of the criminal court and the civil court. The Supreme Court has said that the commission of enquiry is not a court. So also Lokpal will not be a court though he is given some powers under the code of civil procedure for production of documents which is not sufficient. Therefore, you should give him powers if you mean business; if you intend to do what you want to do. Create a Lokpal and give him all the powers necessary so that he can be effective and discharge his functions and achieve the objective for which this Bill was introduced. Otherwise, it will only be a farce and the purpose will not be served. Corruption will continue; nobody can eradicate corruption. Gulzarilal Nanda was the Home Minister in the sixties; he used to proclaim from housetops that he would eradicate corruption from public life; otherwise he would go. He went corruption remained. When Chaudhary Saheb came speaking on the demands of the Home Ministry—I was in the Congress then—I repeated this. Kamath used to say jocularly that Nandaji had become the clearing house of all corruption in the country. He could not clear corruption; he cleared himself. This is a good step taken by the government to eradicate corruption. The real cause of corruption is the costly expenditure on election. Elections should be made less

expensive and government should bear a major part of the election expenses incurred by the political parties so that the greed or incentive to collect money by political parties for the purpose of elections would not be there. That would be a major step that would prevent corruption in public life. I also appeal to all political parties to come together and evolve a code of conduct of political ethics and public morality. If everyone dedicates himself to lead a clean life as a public man, certainly corruption would be eradicated. I appeal to the Home Minister to consider these points and come forward with necessary amendments to this very Bill, and not say that they would bring another amending Bill at a future date; God knows when the future Bill will come. It should be done in this Bill itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call on the next Member to speak, I should inform the House that the time allotted for this Bill is upto 5.50. A number of Members want to speak.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Time should be extended by two hours.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN (Tirupattur): Extension by two hours is a reasonable time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the sense of the House is, for discussion of this Bill, two hours time will be extended at the consideration stage. Of course, it will depend upon the business when it finds time to-morrow or the day after. Extension will be for two hours for general consideration including the reply of the hon. Minister.

I propose that hon. members should be brief and should not go beyond ten minutes in any case. Only in that case I can accommodate most of the members. I cannot say that all of them will be accommodated.

Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time for two hours?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time is extended by two hours.

SHRI GEV M. AVARI (Nagpur): This Bill is engaging the attention of the whole country because it touches a every sensitive area—corruption in public life. All the members have said many things. But one thing remains pertinent, earlier in the Administrative Reforms Commission when Shri Desai was the Chairman it was said it would be nice to have Lok Pal to go into the conduct of any person at higher levels. But now when this Bill has come, this time very sweet sounding to ear but in meaning very sharp words have been added "political high level" only. When this is so a doubt comes to our mind, why only political high level, why not official and other high level also. Therefore, this demand has been made by many members that officials should not be left out from the purview of this Bill because otherwise we will have many of our doubts. We know in democracy officials and persons at political levels go together. We know in democracy people are sovereign. In the set up of political democracy which we have today, I think officials are having more of a say, and especially when the present Janata Government is finding itself shaky, when the Government is not very strong, is not very assertive, the officials rule the country. We find to-day that is after 1977 the officials are almost ruling every where. Many times we find Ministers saying "I cannot do anything because the officer or Secretary says it cannot be done." He puts it in the Minister's head. Minister is very busy. Therefore, it cannot be done. The officials have been left out of the purview of the Bill I have not been able to know the logic behind it. Why do you want to leave the officers? Do you consider bureaucracy as not being a part of democracy. Do you consider that bureaucracy is not at all a high level? What is the reason behind it that you are leaving them? The first thing is that officials must be included in it and suitable words added with the word 'political' which has been brought in. That must be changed.

Corruption is at high level, whether it be very high officials or Military Generals. We know to day that in many of the democratic countries are run by Military Generals. Do you think that no General can rule India at all? In the political instable situation that is arising to day any General can do that harm to day. Therefore, even people of military service, civil service, foreign service, all of them should be added to this. That is our first demand.

Secondly, you have added Members of Parliament. Of course, the whole House has strongly put its opinion that Members of Parliament should not be added to it, firstly because the Members of Parliament have no executive power. Today we find that the Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies, Members of Municipal Corporation, all these people are almost acting as a shock absorber. They have to go to the public. If anything goes wrong or anything wrong is done by the Government or the Minister, public is angry. Who gets beating? It is the Members of Parliament of the ruling party, it is the Members of Parliament or the Members of Legislative Assembly who get beating. It is the Member who absorbs shock. And then again you bring him under his purview and say that the conduct of M. P. should be gone into by the Lok pal. I think that is very unfair. If at all Members of Parliament behave badly or if at all Members of Parliament have any misconduct, if at all Members of Parliament indulge in corruption, there are other avenues to punish him. The best part of it would be to set up the House Committee. It could be set up to punish Members of Parliament. Many members have quoted instances when Members of Parliament were severely punished. I think this purview should be taken out. Again I have a doubt because it is bureaucracy at large which is always against the Members of Parliament, against the whole parliamentary democratic struc-

ture, because of late bureaucracy seems to have become more of a vested interest, more than the monopolies and multi nationals.

This is one of the best examples of what the bureaucracy would like to do in the set up of the Indian democracy. This should be sternly dealt with. I request the Home Minister to exclude the Members of Parliament from this.

The third point which I have not been able to understand is this. In this present Government, we do not have Deputy Ministers. But in the Bill I find that a Deputy Minister is supposed to be an ordinary Member of Parliament. If tomorrow the Prime Minister decides to appoint some Deputy Ministers, then the Deputy Ministers do have some powers of patronage. They do negotiate some contracts sometimes. So, I think to make a Deputy Minister equal to an ordinary Member as in the Bill is highly wrong. This should be clarified.

SHRI HARI VISHUN KAMATH: On page 2 of the Bill it is said:

"a member (including a Deputy Minister) of the Council of Ministers for the Union".

So, he is covered.

SHRI GEV M. AVARI: Then I withdraw what I said.

Another matter of importance is the power of awarding punishment. As many members have pointed out, after the Lokpal was found that a person at a high level is corrupt, he does not have the power to award punishment. I do agree that the power of punishment should be given to the Lokpal. Since 1952 when the Commission of Inquiry Act was passed, there have been so many Inquiry Commissions in India and many of the persons who were found guilty have escaped any sort of punishment till today. That is why we say that

the Lokpal should be given the power to inflict punishment. The Home Minister can call together the leaders of the various groups in Parliament so that a solid arrangement can be made in this regard.

Another main point is that while the Prime Minister has been included under the purview of the Lokpal, the Chief Ministers have not been included.

AN HON. MEMBER: They have brought an amendment for including them.

SHRI GEV M. AVARI: These are the major points I wanted to put forth, because these points have been agitating the minds of many hon members. The majority of members who have spoken today have also said the same thing. I am sure the public outside also is eagerly waiting for this Bill. The Janata Government, while putting forth this Bill should be rather objective, because our experience in the past has not been so well. There have always been insinuations. We have also felt that the Janata Government should not bring a Bill with vindictiveness. Always we hear, "Because the previous Government did this, we are doing this!" Let this attitude come to an end and let the Janata Government be objective while bringing forth this Bill.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura): Sir, as pointed out by the hon. member, Shri Kamath, the idea of Lokpal was first mooted by the Administrative Reforms Commission in 1966. In the Lok Sabha, the Lokpal Bill was brought in 1968. I was also a member at that time and I had the privilege of participating in the debate. In 1971 it was brought again. This time the Bill was referred to the Joint Committee, but the Bill as reported by the Joint Committee is full of drawbacks. It has not come up to our expectations. I

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will make some suggestions to reform this Bill.

The entire country has been looking forward to the Lokpal Bill. People are expecting that after this Bill is passed, corruption at every high place will be up-rooted. But this Bill has not been passed so far. I do not understand why only Ministers and Members of Parliament have been included in the purview of the Bill and why the bureaucrats and other high dignitaries like Supreme Court Judges, High Court judges and others have not been included. Can we say that all the Supreme Court judges and High Court judges are above board and they are like Caesar's wife and only we, the Members of Parliament and Ministers of Parliament and Ministers also, are corrupt? It is quite wrong. So, I think, the purview of this Bill should be widened to include in it the Supreme Court judges, the High Court judges and even diplomats who are posted in foreign countries. Nobody should escape from it. They have been spared and Members of Parliament have been included. We all know that we the Members of Parliament have no executive power whatsoever. What we think just and proper, we contribute here. Then what is the idea of bringing the Members of Parliament in its purview when they have got no executive power. When any Member of Parliament in the past like Shri Tulmohan Ram who comes from my district, committed something wrong, he was convicted and sentenced. The ordinary law of the land can take care of the Members of Parliament. Besides that, there is a Privileges Committee here.

What is the duty of a Member of Parliament? Our duty is to contribute here and sit in the Committees. For such a duty, how can we be brought under the purview of Lokpal. Certain constituents come to the Member of Parliament and he recom-

mends certain things. Is it obligatory on the part of the Minister to abide by that recommendation? I find generally that so many recommendations are being sent by the Members of Parliament and Ministers do not take care of them. Ministers take care only of those recommendations in which they themselves are interested. So, instead of bringing the Members of Parliament within the purview of Lokpal, I think the Ministers who accept the recommendations of these Members of Parliament, should be hauled up. So, there is no justification whatsoever in bringing the Members of Parliament within the purview of Lokpal. This will weaken parliamentarians. Parliamentarians should be those who fear none and who favour none. After all, they have got the right to give expression to their views in the Parliament and there they are protected by the Constitution. So, there is no justification in bringing the Members of Parliament within its purview. Instead all dignitaries including the judiciary, the executive and all should be brought within the purview of this Bill.

The Joint Committee suggested that in the case of Prime Minister the competent authority should be the Speaker. And the hon. Minister has brought an amendment saying that the Prime Minister himself should be the competent authority in his own case. I oppose both. For instance, everybody knows that one who is the Prime Minister here, comes from the majority party and the Speaker cannot dare generally—I say this with all respect to the Chair—to go against the wishes of the leader of the majority party if he wants to continue as Speaker. So, this is wrong. And to say that the Prime Minister himself will be the competent authority is more ridiculous. This country had the Prime Minister like Mrs. Indira Gandhi. When we are enacting a legislation, we should not take into account the present Prime Minister or the present person. Anybody like Mrs. Indira Gandhi or

even worse than her may one day become the Prime Minister of this country. So, there is no sense at all in it that the Prime Minister should be the competent authority for his own lapses. I would suggest, as some of the hon. Members suggested, that in the case of the Prime Minister, the President should be the competent authority and while acting as the competent authority, the President should not be guided by the advice of the Council of Ministers. After all, what is the necessity that in every case the President will be guided by their advice? Long ago, when Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the President, this question had cropped up. Dr. Rajendra Prasad had given a press statement that he was quite aware of the powers of the President and he wanted that some judicial experts in this country should discuss it. Then Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had opposed it.

I think it is not correct to say that the President of India is like the monarch of Great Britain, because the institution of monarchy in Great Britain is hereditary in nature, having no representative character, while the President of India has a representative character, in some respects more representative character than even the Prime Minister. So, there is no harm in giving this power to the President. If there is any constitutional difficulty, the Constitution may be amended. I think there can be no difficulty in the President acting as the competent authority for the Lokpal. There could be a separate proviso in the relevant article of the Constitution to say that while the President is acting as the competent authority, he need not be guided by the advice of the Council of Ministers.

The very idea of competent authority does not appeal to me. What is the necessity of keeping a competent authority? The Lokpal is for eradicating corruption. Why should we shield some officers by creating this competent authority so that the

favourites of the competent authority may escape? I think that the very idea of competent authority is not at all necessary. If the Lokpal thinks that the complaint is *prima facie*, he may take it up and there is no necessity for this competent authority.

When the Lokpal makes certain recommendations, according to the Bill it is for the competent authority to look into the recommendations of the Lokpal and then decide whether some steps should be taken or not. That is wrong. I entirely oppose it. If you are going to establish this institution of Lokpal, then the recommendations of the Lokpal should be mandatory; not that the competent authority should go on considering whether any steps should be taken or not. In case it does not take any step, the only alternative left to the Lokpal is representation to the President. I do not like it. I want that the recommendations of the Lokpal should be mandatory.

In my State of Bihar we have got the institution of Lokayukt for the last ten years. But that institution has not come up to the expectations of the people. Why? Because the enactment was faulty. Shri S. B. Sohony, a retired ICS officer, was appointed as Lokayukt. There were some complaints against some Ministers and the Lokayukt wanted to proceed with them. The Ministers went to the High Court and challenged the appointment of the Lokayukt. Since then, even though there is the institution of Lokayukt, nobody takes care of it. It has become very weak and meek.

SHRI HARI VISHUN KAMATH:
Has he resigned?

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Another Lokayukt was appointed. If he takes some Ministers to task, his appointment will also be challenged.

The provisions in the present Bill regarding the appointment of the Lokpal are not adequate. Several members have given suggestions in

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 this regard. I have also given some suggestions. I would request the Home Minister to look into the matter in the light of these suggestions and make the necessary changes in the Bill so that the institution of Lokpal would not become ridiculous.

Regarding the appointment of the Lokpal it is mentioned here that the President shall do it in consultation with the Chief Justice, the Speaker and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. It means that after consultation the President may or may not agree. Why could it not be, as in the case of a constitutional amendment, by two-thirds majority in both Houses when more than half the total number of members are present? I am not satisfied with the Bill because what we have been seeing in our Lokpal—again I say 'Lokayukt' because there is Lokayukt in my State and that institution has failed. So, I am afraid the Lokpal institution at the Centre may fail just as the Lokayukt institution has failed in Bihar, and in the matter of appointment also there should be 2/3rds majority of both the Houses. It should not only be by consulting the Speaker and the Chairman, because after all, what does consultation mean? The President will consult and may abide by the advice of the Speaker or the Chairman. After all, the President will go according to the advice of the Council of Ministers as has always been done.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
 No concurrence, only consultation.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: The word is 'consultation'. So, there should be concurrence.

With these words, I would say that I think these are the defects of the Bill and I will request the hon. Home Minister to kindly look into it and revise the Bill so that it may be suitable, it may come to the expectation of the people. It should not only be about corruption among the Ministers and the M. Ps., but it should

include corruption among the Secretaries, high officers and High Court and Supreme Court Judges.

With these words, I conclude.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand to welcome this Bill and the reason is obvious that all round corruption and less than low standards of public life in politics and utterly selfish and narrow party politicking have all combined and conspired to make a mockery of our democratic politics, and indeed they have brought us all to near collapse of the whole system. The people's credibility not only in politicians and partymen but I am sorry to find, even in the parliamentarians and parliamentary institutions as such, is going down very rapidly and therefore, unless we take very active and concrete steps as early as possible, we will not be able to restore that sense of confidence and credibility among the people for the politicians and the law-makers. Therefore, obviously, Sir, I welcome this Bill and I support it. In fact, such a Bill should have come to this House, to this Parliament, long time back. And it is significant that this Bill never came up for consideration during the entire period of the Fifth Lok Sabha when I had the privilege of being a Member and also had the peculiar privilege of working with the Leader of the House, no less a person than Mrs. Indira Gandhi. You could not expect at that time of the Parliament, throughout the period, anybody doing this in order to eradicate corruption. The system was getting more and more corroded and eroded because of political corruption at the highest level and it is significant that this Bill had never come up in the Fifth Lok Sabha. It has now come up in the Sixth Lok Sabha, and since I have the privilege of being returned to this hon House, I am very glad at this opportunity of welcoming this.

Having said this, I must say at the outset, however, that I really do not

know what exactly I am supporting in terms of concrete proposals of this Bill, I am supporting, of course, the laudable objective behind the Bill, but when I begin to look and look again, by way of study and repeated study, lining and underlining—as students of political science we are used to this kind of habit—the more I read, the more I am confused and perplexed because apart from supporting the laudable objective, I do not know exactly what the Bill is all about. Because my esteemed elder, Shri H. V. Kamath, spoke before me, I cannot say that he stole my words, but I wanted to say the same thing, that this Bill has had a chequered history. The ARC and the previous Bills and the previous discussions not only in Parliament but outside Parliament and in the whole country, those discussions, those Bills, and most notably the recommendations of the ARC, have not been properly and fully taken into account by the present legislation. I hope the hon. Home Minister will explain why they left out many of these points from the original thing, and have reduced the Bill to its present proportions. Therefore, I want to say, not by way of a charge, but by way of criticism, that the original purposes have been considerably diluted, if not mutilated. What has remained now is good in many parts, but is also doubtful in some parts, questionable in some other parts and even improper in the remaining few parts.

It is good that the Janata Government has resurrected this Bill and sent it to the Joint Select Committee. I must congratulate them, have produced such a valuable report. Their deliberations have been worthwhile, although they took more time than they should have; nonetheless, they have produced a good report, notably the Minutes of Dissent. In fact, they are a very valuable, precious part of the Report.

But the point is I do not understand why and how some of the unanimous

proposals and amendments produced by the Joint Select Committee have now been sought to be negated by my esteemed friend the Home Minister. I am not saying that this is irregular in terms of the procedures of the House. The procedures of the House do not say that they cannot negative it, I know that, but I think it is highly improper that Government should now negative by a very simple amendment what the Committee, after long deliberations, have recommended unanimously. After all, the Government had a built-in majority in the Joint Select Committee. All Committees have built-in majorities of the government of the day. Why did they not persuade the colleagues of the ruling party in the Joint Select Committee to do what they want the House to do now? I am only saying that this is not a very healthy and desirable practice.

This institution of the Lokpal is, of course, based, one might say, on the institution of the Ombudsman, but if anyone has the impression that the concept of the Ombudsman and the institution of the Ombudsman have been transformed into the institution of the Lokpal, he would be totally in the wrong. In fact, the Bill before us is far from the original idea and concept of the Ombudsman. I have no time to go into the details of the history the very fascinating history and purpose and the original concept itself of the institution of the Ombudsman. It was way back in 1809 that Sweden had its first Ombudsman and the Swedish example was followed after many, many accedes, almost after the end of the First World War and particularly after the Second World War, when countries became more and more conscious of, and activated by, the idea of a Welfare State and the activities of the States began to increase and expand rapidly, when in the name of the Welfare State, the liberties of the individual were being eroded and corroded. Therefore, the need of the Ombudsman was felt more vigorously, and

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therefore, you have the example of Sweden being followed by Finland, Denmark, Norway, New Zealand, Guyana, and Great Britain in 1967 through its Parliamentary Commissioner.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Australia.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Shri Kamath says Australia, but as far as I know, only parts of it have adopted it. But I do not want to go into those details. My only point is to make it clear that the Lokpal is not be taken as the Indian Ombudsman, because the Lokpal is not exactly the Ombudsman. The Ombudsman's functions have been wider, more comprehensive, because the rights of citizens, and the citizen's inherent right to have legal remedies against autocratic government and increasingly bureaucratic government, are not there in the present Bill. The practice of redressal of grievances is also not found in this Bill. There is no protection for the citizen against administrative and bureaucratic overlordship.

As far back as 1929, in Great Britain, it was the then Chief Justice, Lord Hewart who wrote the book called "*The New Despotism*" and that book has been really the basis in one sense for the institution of Ombudsman in Great Britain. But, none of these things are embodied in this Bill and I wish, therefore, that the Janata Government brings forward another important Bill to come to a nearer parallel of a real Ombudsman that we ought to have because India also is a welfare state and India has taken on this path of a welfare state and, therefore the citizens' rights against the increasing bureaucracy have to be protected with greater vigour and concern.

Now, in the remaining few minutes at my disposal, I want to go quickly through some of the major provisions

of the Bill. My esteemed colleagues, who spoke before me, have said about the competent authorities. I do not want to repeat them. But one point—how can the Prime Minister be his judge in his own case? My friend Mr. Nathwani or someone else, pointed out that it should be the Speaker. But then, you are putting the Speaker in a very embarrassing position. I would have, therefore, thought that in the case of the Prime Minister, it should be the President, but the President unaided by the advice of the Council of Ministers. I do not agree with Mr. Nathwani when he says that the Prime Minister will not sit in that particular meeting when his case is being discussed. It is just like the Directors of companies not participating in the Board meetings when matters involving their interests are being discussed. But then their interests are always passed. When the Prime Minister is there, it is no use giving it to the Council of Ministers. It must be given to an all-party Parliamentary Committee headed by the Speaker. Perhaps, that could be an alternative. I am only suggesting an alternative.

Now, about the Speaker—I do not know why the Bill says that the competent authority for the Speaker should be the Deputy Speaker. In my humble opinion, I feel that the competent authority for the Speaker if at all the speaker is to be brought within its purview, should be no less a person than the Vice-President of India because he is not only the Ex-Officio Chairman of the Council of States, but he is also, under the Constitution, not aided by and advised by the Council of Ministers. But I would go one step further. I want to suggest that the more fundamental point here involved is—I am asking this question aloud—whether we should include the Speaker in this category because after all, the Prime Minister and the Ministers and the Members of Parliament stand in one category and perhaps the office of the Speaker

is unique in more than one sense and I would have, therefore, thought that the Speaker should be kept out of this altogether.

About MPs, many of my colleagues, including my young friend, Mr Avari, have said that the MPs should be excluded. Let me be frank. I am quite clear in my mind that we, as Members of Parliament cannot be excluded because we, as members of Parliament and our relatives—my friend, Mr. Nathwani has brought forward amendments elucidating what those relationships are—are we really having a good image of the Members of Parliament in the eyes of the people? It is no use saying that we do not have executive powers and therefore we cannot be corrupt. Without executive powers, there are many areas and avenues where the Members of Parliament can be corrupt. But if the Members of Parliament are honest and if they have not done anything wrong, then why should we be afraid or nervous about any such thing? Having said that, I would like the Members of Parliament to be brought within its purview, but with a different modality. I am not very happy with what has been suggested in the Bill. But since I cannot propose an alternative, reluctantly, I am accepting the present position of the Bill viz., the Members of Parliament should be included. Having said that, I completely oppose the idea of giving the MPs a special treatment. Even the Joint Select Committee Report says that. I do not know why the Committee had said like that. I am not going into the details. The Report of the Joint Select Committee says in para 29, Clause 14 that in the case of MPs, the enquiries should be held in camera. Why should there be a special treatment for MPs? In fact that would give rise to a doubt in the mind of the people that there is something fishy or something wrong in the state of Denmark!

Therefore, I conclude, by saying that Members of Parliament, if they are pure and honest, and if they are do-

ing the duty of representation as important and valuable bridges between the people on one side and the Government on the other and if they are doing it without any consideration at all, then I do not see why and how they should be worried about their inclusion in this Bill.

Lastly, by way of an important addition, I say, the Lokpal Bill has not produced anything in terms of Secretaries and senior civil servants. I have no time to go into details. But here is the Statement of Objects and Reasons signed by Mr. Charan Singh who was the Home Minister at that time and, I suppose, the present Home Minister, Mr. H. M. Patel, continues to subscribe to the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the original Bill. I want to ask him one thing. There is one single sentence in the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

“Allegations against civil servants will not come within the purview of the Lokpal?”

But, why? The Statement of Objects and Reasons does not give reasons as to why Secretaries and senior civil servants are excluded. Therefore, I want to suggest that Secretaries, senior civil servants, Chairmen of public sector corporations, public sector companies and chief executives should also be included in some form either by an amendment or by an accompanying Bill. I have no time except to say that Mr. Bhupesh Gupta's Minute of Dissent with regard to exclusion of Secretaries and senior civil servants is very telling and is effectively worded. I endorse his views.

As regards the implementation, who will implement the provisions of the Lokpal Bill? There are various Government agencies. Here comes the most questionable part. I want to submit that the competent authorities are not armed with effective teeth and effective tools and because you are not giving them effective teeth and effective tools, the competent authorities will not be able to do

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much even after the Lokpal has given the report to the concerned authorities. Therefore, it will mean that even if you make a good choice of the Lokpal—his image, pay, office and powers are good—my difficulty is that the whole exercise that we are now going into might perhaps end up into some kind of self-deception which is bad enough and what is worse is that it will be cheating and fooling the people of India, telling them, "We have passed the Lokpal Bill and let us go happy and be content."

I hope, the hon. Minister will look into all the points and do something in terms of suggestions that I have made. I am grateful to you, Sir, for the consideration shown to me in giving me a few extra minutes.

18 hrs.

बीबरी बलबीर सिंह (होमियारपुर) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं जनता सरकार को مبارकबाद देता हूँ। हमने लोगो को कहा था कि जब तक राज्य करने वाले ईमानदार नहीं होंगे, तब तक देश ईमानदार नहीं बन सकेगा। तो यह बिल लाया गया है ताकि यह जो साठे 500 के करीब मेम्बरस लोक सभा के हैं और राज्य सभा के मेम्बरस हैं, मिनिस्टर्स हैं, यह सब इस परम्पू में आ जायें, लेकिन इसके साथ जो बड़े-बड़े आफिसर्स हैं और जो बोर्ड के चेयरमैन हैं, पब्लिक प्रण्टरफिक्स के चेयरमैन हैं,

तो वह क्यों इनमें आवें ? वह कोई नई बात नहीं है। हमें इन्वीस्ट बा बाहर के देशों की सरकार देखने की जरूरत नहीं है कि वहाँ पर 1801 या 1870 में क्या हुआ और किस ने क्या किया ? अगर हम अपने देश का इतिहास देखें, तो पता चलता है कि यहाँ लोकपाल मुकर्रर नहीं किये जाते थे, बल्कि कुछ लोग खुद लोकपाल बनते थे। भगवान् परशुराम एक तरह से लोकपाल थे। जो राजा भ्रष्टाचर करता था, वह उसके खिलाफ एक्शन लेते थे। यही भगवान् कृष्ण ने किया। देश में जहाँ जहाँ कोई राजा भ्रष्टाचारी हुआ, तो वह उसके खिलाफ एक्शन लेते रहे।

हमारी ताबा तारीख में पंजाब में महाराजा रणजीत सिंह का कस है। महाराजा रणजीत सिंह पर कोई इल्जाम लगा और इसके लिए उन्हें भ्रकाल तख्त के सामने पेश होना पड़ा। वह भ्रकाल तख्त के उस वकत के हीड ग्रणी, भ्रकाली फूलासिंह के सामने पेश हुए। उस वकत कोई कानून नहीं था, लेकिन सब से बड़ी बात यही थी कि एक महाराजा ने कोई शसती की है और भ्रकाल तख्त पर जो शकल बैठता है, वह उसके खिलाफ एक्शन ले सकता है।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण कल जारी रखें।

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July, 11, 1979/Asadha 20, 1901 (Saka)