

Seventh Series, No.13

Tuesday, October 19, 1982
Asvina 27, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Price- Rs 4.00

CONTENTS

No. 13, Tuesday, October 19, 1982/Asvina 27, 1904 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions:	COLUMNS
*Starred Questions Nos. 231 to 238	1—36
 Written Answers to Questions:	
Starred Questions Nos. 229, 230 and 239 to 249	37—47
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2438 to 2450, 2542 to 2588, 2590 to 2606, 2608 to 2631, 2633 to 2636 and 2638 to 2674	48—297
Papers Laid on the Table	297—298
 Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—	
Report of Study Tours	298
Message From Rajya Sabha	298
Leave of Absence from the sittings of the House	299-300
 Election to Committee	
National Shipping Board	301
Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill— <i>Introduced</i>	301-32
 Matters Under Rule 377—	
(i) Construction of television studio in Bangalore :	
Shri S. M. Krishna	303-304
(ii) Demand for Assistance to farmers of Haryana, whose crops have been destroyed by hail-storm	
Shri Mani Ram Bagri	304A
(iii) Need for setting up of an electronic telephone industry at Bhuvaneshwar :	
Shri Chintamani Jena	305A
(iv) Need for alternative sources of energy :	
Shri Harikesh Bahadur	305-306

*The sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(v)	Demand for a direct train service between Delhi and Sonpur :	
	Shri Krishna Pratap Singh	306
(vi)	Nationalisation of National Bubber Manufacturers Ltd. and Incheck Tyres Ltd. :	
	Shri Krishna Chandra Halder	307
(vii)	Artificial scarcity of cement in Karnataka particularly in Bangalore :	
	Shri T. R. Shamanna	307-308
(viii)	Strike by Engineers in Bihar :	
	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	309
	Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1982-83.	310-59, 353-432
	Shri Sudhir Giri	315-325
	Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	325-338
	Shri Jagannath Patil	338-343
	Shri Arjun Sethi	343-347
	Shri Rasheed Masood	347-59, 353-77
	Shri Chitta Basu	378-82
	Shri Ramavatar Shastri	382-88
	Shri P. Namgyal	388-401
	Shri M. Kandaswamy	402-408
	Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar	408-18
	Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal	418-25
	Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao	425-31
	Statement re: incidents in Amritsar on 18th, October, 1982	359-63
	Shri P. C. Sethi	359-60
	Appropriation (No. 4), Bill :	432-33
	Motion to Introduce/Consider —	
	Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao	432-33
	Clauses 2, 3 and 1	433

Motion to pass —

COLUMNS

Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao 433

Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill. 433—50

Motion to consider—

Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao 433—35

Shri M. M. Lawrence 435—42

Shri Mool Chand Daga 443—50

Business Advisory Committee —

Thirty-seventh Report 451

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, October, 19, 1982/Asvina
27, 1904 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Congratulations, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: On what?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On your recovery.

MR. SPEAKER: With your good wishes. Thank you.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): We were worried about your health.

MR. SPEAKER: I know, you must be because you are a *hal-dar*.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिंमार) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं नियम 388 के अन्तर्गत आपका और सदन का ध्यान .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं साहब ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : देखिये, अध्यक्ष जी, अमृतसर एक पवित्र नगरी है । वह आज जल रही है । आपका नाम भी इसमें है कि आप भी इसमें शामिल हैं । यह अठवार में आया है । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आप इसे मजाक समझते हो । आप बोलने क्यों नहीं देते । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैं कोई बेमुतल्लिक बात कर रहा हूँ ? अमृतसर जैसी पवित्र नगरी में लूटमार हो, इन्सानी कत्ल हो । (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात सुनने का टाइम नहीं है यह सवाल का टाइम है ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : सवाल में क्या रखा है ? चार सवाल हो जायेंगे वसंत साठे जवाब दे देंगे कि नाचने वाली नाच रही थी । (व्यवधान) देश जल रहा है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका नाम भी सुलह-सफाई कराने वालों के अन्दर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये, आपने मेरा नाम लिया है ...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You have been named, Sir!

MR. SPEAKER: Looks like that.

मैं स्पीकर अवश्य हूँ लेकिन स्पीकर होने से पहले मैं भारतवर्ष का एक नागरिक हूँ और देश का प्रतिनिधि हूँ । उसी नाते से मुझे स्पीकर भी बनाया गया है । बतौर इस हाउस के कस्टोडियन के, मेरे पास सभी पार्टी के लोग आते हैं, सभी वर्ग के लोग आते हैं

उनकी बात सुनना मेरा धर्म है। उनकी बात में सुनता हूँ और उसके पश्चात् जो सदन के लिए जरूरी होता है, सदस्य के लिए जरूरी होता है तो इसके पास मैं पहुंचाने की चेष्टा करता हूँ। इतना मेरा धर्म बनता है। इसके बाद सदन जाने, उसका काम जाने। उसके बाद मैं नहीं जाता, इतने तक रहता हूँ।

जहां तक इसका सवाल है, मैंने होम मिनिस्टर साहब से बातचीत की है। वे आज तीन वजे स्टेटमेंट करेंगे। लेकिन यह मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक अमृतसर नगर का सम्बन्ध है, अमृत नाम ही ऐसा है जो कि जीवनदात्री है, अमृतदात्री है। जहां प्रेम की गंगा बहनी चाहिए, वहां इस प्रकार का कुछ नहीं होना है। इसे चाहे कोई भी व्यक्ति करे, सिख करे, हिन्दु करे या मुसलमान करे। यह अधर्म की जड़ है। कोई धर्म को मानने वाला अच्छा व्यक्ति ऐसी पवित्र जगह पर अत्याय नहीं कर सकता। वहां दान दिये जा सकते हैं, लूटे नहीं जा सकते हैं। वहां जान दी जाती है, ली नहीं जा सकती है। वहां अत्याय नहीं बखेरा जा सकता है, घृणा फलाई नहीं जा सकती है।

यह एक अजीब किस्म की बात है पता नहीं किस तरीके के लोग पैदा हो गये हैं जो धर्म के नाम पर अधर्म करते हैं। जो धर्म के नाम पर अधर्म फैलाते हैं। यह प्यार की चीज है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सदन इसको देखे। प्रेम की बात होनी चाहिए, धर्म की बात होनी चाहिए, देश हित की बात होनी चाहिए। जिस आदर्श में देश प्रेम नहीं है वह आदर्श नहीं है, जलील आदर्श है। प्यार की बात सबसे बड़ी बात है। जो भगवान, गुरु-महाराज, ऋषि-मुनियों में विश्वास करते हैं, उनको सबसे पहले

देश प्रेम की बात करनी चाहिए, सद्भावना की बात करनी चाहिए। इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। तीन वजे मंत्री महोदय का स्टेटमेंट है।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : (गढ़वाल)
सरकार को आपने क्या कहा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आगे बातचीत के लिए बात करने को कहा है।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : सरकार कम से कम एक राउण्ड टेबल कान्फ्रेंस बुलाए और सबसे बात तो करे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही मैंने कहा है, और कुछ नहीं कहा।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लि०
को घाटा

* 231. श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री अरर अरर मोले : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक सरकारी उपक्रम इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लि० को गत वर्ष घाटा हुआ था।

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह राशि कितनी है और इस कंपनी के अब तक कुल कितना घाटा हुआ है, और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The loss suffered during 1981-82 amounts to Rs. 27.44 crores. The accumulated losses as on 31-3-82 stood at Rs. 75.18 crores.

(c) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited's performance has been reviewed and the company has been asked to:

(i) improve and streamline the marketing strategies;

(ii) Re-work the production strategy for improving capacity utilisation based on the pattern of demand;

(iii) make efforts to capture a greater share of trade market and reduce dependence on institutional sales;

(iv) Enforce strict economic discipline and curtail non-productive expenditure;

(v) Remove organisational weaknesses;

(vi) Exercise strict control on materials consumption.

श्री भीम सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि 1979-80 में 7.20 करोड़ का लास हुआ, 1980-81 में 16.80 करोड़ का लास हुआ और अभी आपने लासेस बताए हैं 27.44 करोड़ जो 31-3-82 तक 75.18 करोड़ का घाटा आपने बताया है। पब्लिक एंटरप्राइसेस सर्वे 1980-81 की रिपोर्ट में पैराग्राफ 8 के अन्दर बताया गया है :—

During the Year the company achieved a turn-over of Rs. 7994 lakhs registering a growth of 14.50 per cent.

जब ग्रीथ रजिस्टर्ड की 14.500 और उसी साल लासेस 16.80 करोड़,

1980-81 में बताया गया है। ग्रीथ हुई प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा और घाटा भी बढ़ गया। यह कैसे हुआ ?

श्री बलरत्न साठे : बड़ी आसान चीज है। प्रोडक्शन तो बढ़ा, लेकिन जो कीमत आनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं आ सकी। इनपुट्स कास्ट बढ़ गई, लेकिन कीमत नहीं बढ़ी। इस वजह से घाटा हुआ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या सिंपल फारमूला है।

श्री भीम सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रक्रिया चल रही है कि हर साल आपका घाटा करोड़ों में डबल होता जा रहा है। आइंदा यह डबल न हो, इसके लिए इमीजिएटली आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ताकि अगले साल कम से कम इस पर रोक लग सके। इसके लिए ब्रेक लगाने के लिए आप क्या प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ?

श्री बलरत्न साठे : ब्रेक लगाने की पूरी कोशिश हो रही है ...।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : ब्रेक आयल है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिलेण्डर ठीक काम कर रहा है ?

श्री बलरत्न साठे : ब्रेक आयल भी है, सिलेण्डर भी ठीक काम कर रहा है। ब्रेक लगेगा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आई. डी. पी. एल. एक बढ़िया नमूना है।

श्री भीम सिंह : घाटे का बढ़िया नमूना है क्या ?

श्री बलरत्न साठे : बढ़िया नमूना है पब्लिक सेक्टर कैसे नहीं चलना चाहिए,

इसका। इसलिए हम सोच रहे हैं कि इस संगठन की पुनर्रचना करनी पड़ेगी। जब तक यह काम नहीं करेंगे तब तक कोई भी घबूरा काम इसको ठीक नहीं कर पायेगा। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इसको कैसे पुनर्गठित किया जाए जिससे घाटा न हो।

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Sir, It is really very unfortunate that our hon. Minister, although he knows that the losses are to the extent of more than Rs. 75 crores at the end of March 1982, he is made to defend the bureaucrats and, probably, the management which are absolutely bankrupt in performance as also in the management.

Sir, in answer (c), the Government appears to have delivered a very big sermon to the management by using the words-to improve and streamline the marketing strategies, improve the capacity utilisation and also the production strategy; they must also, it is said by Government, make efforts to capture the greater share of trade market and must reduce the dependence on institutional sales and must curtail non-productive expenditure and remove the organisational weaknesses. Sir, this is an exercise in useless sermons. We really want the public sectors to be the leaders of industries. This is not the way to sermonise to the management.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The public sectors give public advice!

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: What is the capacity of the plant? I am right, the capacity of the Rishikesh Plant is 80 per cent, of Durgapur Plant is 30 per cent and of the Hyderabad Plant is 68 per cent.

MR. SPEAKER: Put your question.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: But, Sir, in the private sector, it is more the maximum. What is the reason. If

the public sector is incapable of doing it, why don't you remove the management or the directors and do something else instead of sermonising....

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Why don't you wind it up?

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. You put your question.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Sir, they are not able to sell their products. There is a massive inventory, if I am right, of Rs. 29 crores. There are distress sales.

MR. SPEAKER: You put your question.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: I want to know what is the rated capacity of the different plants in different areas as compared to the private sector? Also I want to know whether there is any imported equipment at Rishikesh worth Rs. 1 crores which was purchased some time back and it is still lying unutilised and not fixed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, as to the sermons, I will accept the amendment and add the sermons given by my hon. friend.

MR. SPEAKER: That is for the action.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The sermon given or the discourse, if you like, is for action.

Sir, I entirely agree that the criticism, howsoever, strongly worded, will not be enough. The fact remains that there has been a total lack of proper planning and management in the IDPL. (Interruptions) Now, instead of crying over the split milk, we must identify the causes and try to remove them. That is what we have tried to do and what we are trying to do.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Sir, he has not answered my question about the

rated capacity of different plants as compared to the private sectors.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The figures give by you are more or less correct. The plant has not been put into operation because, the other plants which are already provided are not working; therefore we don't want to add one more and see that it is not working.

MR. SPEAKER: Responsibility should be fixed on somebody, at some time. They should be made responsible.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just now stated that due to unplanned planning (*Interruption*) and other things (*Interruption*) you may say, lack of proper planning, this has been happening, Sir, when the private sector and multinationals were controlling the drugs and chemical concerns in the country they were all earning huge profits every year. But these public sector undertakings are incurring heavy losses. The accumulated loss is Rs. 75 crores.

MR. SPEAKER: I think he has already answered on that.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know this: What are the causes for these heavy losses. May I know whether Government will institute an enquiry to find out those who are responsible for the losses?

MR. SPEAKER: This has already been answered by him.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, those who are responsible for the losses must be brought to book. Will he institute an enquiry? He has not said whether he will institute an enquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: Re-planning, he has said.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I want to know whether he

will identify those things. I want to know whether he will institute an enquiry.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: One of the reasons for loss in public sector undertakings has been this: Apart from the management problems there has been the lack of parity in increase of the prices compared to the increase in the price of inputs. The input price whole sale was 173 in 1975-76. It came to 276 in 1982-83. In 1981-82 it was 280 whereas the comparative rise in prices has been only from 118 in 1975-76 to 160. If you have such a big gap in the wholesale price and input price what happens? In our DA automatically there is a linkage. If there is rise in wholesale index there is a rise in the DA. In the structure that we have, there is no parity, there is no automatic rise in the price of the end-product, compared to the wholesale. This is one of the reasons. But this is applicable to all this is not only applicable to public sectors. (*Interruptions*) They are not losing; there are other ways of gaining, other means which they utilise for which they always complain against multi-nationals and monopolists and all that. After all the public sectors cannot do all this; public sector does not have those advantages but has all the other disadvantages of mismanagement which are in-built in a public sector industry

MR. SPEAKER: Last supplementary.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will you institute a committee?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I don't believe in 'head-hunting' I don't believe in 'Committee'—I believe in action in results. Let us see what to do. I don't think like you, I don't go along with you, just to appoint a committee and wait for 2 years!

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: Sir, I am very much surprised that the answer given by the hon. Minister is very brittle. In the revised 20 point programme given by the Prime Minister it has been emphasised that the public sector should not make losses and they should be improved by

implication the Minister in his answer has suggested that public sector is not viable in this respect and by implication he has suggested also that there is room for re-consideration of such units being there in the public sector undertakings. In the light of such observations by the hon Minister, may I know whether the Minister wants to compromise on the basic policy?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is not, for the simple reason that, as the hon. Member himself has stated, our policy is to see that the public sector must be improved, and must have commanding height. If there is mismanagement that mismanagement must be set right. This is what I said has to be done in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—
Mr. Parashar. 20 Minutes are over.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Basic thing has been missed by the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: 20 minutes are over.
Next question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You missed it when you were there.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: You please read my 20-page note. In that note I have recorded everything.
(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Actually the whole collapse started when you were there.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Read my papers first. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. Mr. Parashar.

Power to P and T Directorate/Heads of Postal circles for opening/Up-Grading Posts Offices

*232 **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P&T Directorate or the Heads of Postal Circles have been given any powers for (i) opening (ii) upgrading the Post Office in (i) rural, (ii) urban areas, in relaxation of the existing norms or in special circumstances;

(b) if so, the nature of the powers given and the relaxation allowed indicating the number of cases per year for which this relaxation is allowed;

(c) whether this number is considered adequate or there is any need for greater discretion; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which greater relaxation would be allowed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Heads of Circles have been given powers to open Post Offices or upgrade Extra-Department Post Offices to Departmental status in relaxation of standard norms.

(b) In rural areas, Post Offices may be opened in relaxation of any of the prescribed norms and in urban areas in relaxation of the distance norms in hilly, backward and tribal areas, Extra-Departmental Post Offices can be upgraded as Departmental offices in relaxation of any of the stipulated conditions.

The powers are exercised by Heads of Circles and are limited to 10 per cent of proposals sanctioned in each category every year.

(c) The existing provisions are considered to be adequate.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister, though the powers have been delegated to the Heads of circles in regard to 10 percent of cases for relaxation of norms for opening Post Offices, what about the powers of the Directorate. In how many cases this percentage in respect of relaxation of norms was applicable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Sir, there is no such percentage fixed for the Directorate. Whatever percentage is fixed, the Head of the circle is considering.

SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: For this 10 per cent, the hon. Minister says that the Head of the Circle has the same powers as the Directorate. May I know from the hon. Minister on which date these powers were delegated in the first instance and how many cases have been sanctioned under this 10 per cent, this year?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, I have not said that the powers of the Directorate and the Heads of Circles are the same. I said that the powers of the Directorate were not fixed. In the case of Himachal Pradesh, I can give the particulars:

1980-81—Peokar
Samdoh

1981-82—Demul (Simla)

1982-83—Shalkhar (Simla)

These were the names of Branch Post Offices opened in Himachal Pradesh in relaxation of norms.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने (ए) पार्ट के जवाब में बताया है :

“Heads of Circles have been given powers to open Post Offices or up-grade Extra-Departmental Post Offices to Departmental status in relaxation of standard norms.”

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह तो रिलेक्सेशन की बात आपने कही है। लेकिन जहाँ स्टैंडर्ड नॉर्म के मुताबिक पोस्ट आफिस होने चाहिये उस तरह के पोस्ट आफिस के लिये, जैसे बिहार में मैं भीतरी इलाके से आता हूँ, वहाँ हमारे डिवीजन में इन्होंने कहा साल में

4 पोस्ट आफिसेज खुल सकते हैं और उस नॉर्म के तहत इन्होंने 24 पोस्ट आफिसेज की मन्जूरी कर दी है और कहते हैं कि वित्त के अभाव में नहीं खोले जा सकते हैं। तो स्टैंडर्ड नॉर्म के मुताबिक भी वित्त के अभाव में नहीं खोले जा सकते हैं, जब कि दूसरी तरफ़ आपने अधिकारियों को पावर्स दे रहे हैं कि उसके अलावा भी पोस्ट आफिस खोल सकते हैं। तो यह दोनों बातें कंट्रैडिक्टरी हैं। क्या आप ऐश्वोर करोगे कि नौम्स के तहत कम से कम जो पोस्ट आफिस बनते हैं जिस इलाके में वह तो तुरन्त खोले जायें।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Post Offices are opened where the norms are satisfied. But, Sir, for that also, the Planning Commission has fixed the target. It is done according to the target fixed by the Planning Commission and according to the finances available with the Government.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: What are the powers available to those Circle Offices?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Powers are used when the finances are available. Otherwise, it would not serve any purpose. It all depends upon the resources of the country.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: Then why should they give the Extra Powers to the Circle Offices if they are not in a position to use them?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहाँ जरूरी खोलने चाहिये ऐकॉर्डिंग टु नौम्स वहाँ तो पहले खुलने चाहिये। दूसरी जगह नहीं।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : जहाँ नौम्स परमिट करते हैं वहाँ तो पहले ही खोले जाते हैं।

It is according to the target fixed by the Planning Commission and the hon.

Member is interested in knowing what is the target fixed by the Planning Commission, I can give them.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: Sir, it is not a satisfactory answer. Sir, are you satisfied with this answer?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसमें क्या कह सकता हूँ।

SHRI R. P. YADAV: According to the norms laid down by you, the post offices are not opened and you are giving extra powers to the officers to open post offices.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Generally, wherever the norms are satisfied, post offices are opened. There can be hardly one or two cases where it might not have been possible due to lack of resources.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि सरकिल अफिसों को निर्धारित मानदंडों में छूट देकर डाकघर खोलने अथवा विभागेतर डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाकर विभागीय डाकघर बनाने के लिये शक्तियां प्रदान कर दी गई हैं, और उन्होंने अपने जवाब में यह भी कहा है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निर्धारित मानदंडों में ढील देकर और शहरी क्षेत्रों में दूरी के मापदंड में ढील देकर पोस्ट आफिस खोलने के लिये निर्देश दिये जा चुके हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले वर्ष 1981-82 में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खासकर उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने डाकघर निर्धारित मानदंडों में ढील देकर खोले गये हैं?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: In 1980-81, the total number of post offices opened is 1889, in 1981-82 it is 1601, and we envisage to open nearly 1000 post offices in 1982-83.

श्रमिक विवादों का निपटान

* 233. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह : क्या श्रम और पुनर्जात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रमिक विवादों के शीघ्र निपटान की कोई नई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (c). The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982 provides for time limits for disposal of references under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act and applications under Section 33(C) by Labour Courts and Tribunals. The question of bringing into force the Amendment Act is under consideration.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Is it not a fact that the Labour Courts and Tribunals have not been disposing of the cases within the time limit. What special steps are proposed to be taken to expedite the disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): It is true that the cases before the Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts are taking a long time, and they are not being disposed of expeditiously. That is why the Industrial Disputes Act has been amended during the last session and in the amended Act it has been said that so far as the disputes before the Labour Courts and the Industrial Tribunals are concerned, Government

while referring these disputes to them will specify the period; in the case of individual workmen, I think, the period would not exceed three months, and in the case of individual applications also, we have said that the Government is going to specify that the period will not be more than three months. We are going to specify the period in order to ensure that disputes are disposed of as expeditiously as possible.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: If these cases are not disposed of within this time, am I to understand that the cases would be deemed to have been decided in favour of the workers?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: When the cases are before the Industrial Tribunal and the Labour Court, it is for them to decide the case as they deem it fit. I cannot say in whose case it is going to be decided.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: If these cases are not going to be disposed of within the stipulated period, the labour suffer. They cannot afford to go on with protracted litigation.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: There are reports that a huge number of lay-offs, lock-outs and closures have taken place in various parts of the country. I would like to know what remedial measures have been taken by the Governments in such cases?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: All this procedure is laid down in the Industrial Disputes Act, If I remember correctly, so far as the lay-offs and closures are concerned, according to the amendment that has been passed in the last session they have to seek the permission of the Government; without that they cannot declare closure.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न कोर्ट्स में

और विभिन्न सरकारी अधिकारियों के पास बड़ी संख्या में श्रम विवाद लम्बित पड़े हुए हैं। यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है।

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : जो केसेज इण्डस्ट्रियल ट्रिब्यूनल्स के पास केसेज पेंडिंग पड़े हुए हैं, मेरे पास उनकी जानकारी है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इण्डस्ट्रियल कम लेबर कोर्ट, धनबाद, नम्बर एक—120 केसेज और 6 एप्लीकेशन्स, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इण्डस्ट्रियल ट्रिब्यूनल कम लेबर कोर्ट, धनबाद, नम्बर टू—150 केसेज और 25 एप्लीकेशन्स, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इण्डस्ट्रियल ट्रिब्यूनल लेबर कोर्ट नम्बर 3, धनबाद—165 केसेज और 126 एप्लीकेशन्स। इसी तरह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इण्डस्ट्रियल कम लेबर कोर्ट, बीम्बे 66 केसेज ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो काफी लम्बी-चौड़ी लिस्ट है, आप इन्हें एक कापी भेज दीजिए ...

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : अगर आप चाहें तो मैं उसकी एक कापी भेजने के लिए तैयार हूँ ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हां, भेज दीजिए ...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : और यह भी बता दें कि कितने दिनों से लम्बित पड़े हैं और सबसे पुराना केस कौन सा है और कितने दिनों से लम्बित है।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : अध्यक्ष महोदय, औद्योगिक विवाद नियमों में संशोधन के बाद सरकार ने निर्णय लिया था कि महिला श्रमिकों को भी समान काम के लिए समान वेतन दिया जाएगा। ऐसे आदेश दिए गए थे। लेकिन क्या सरकार को ऐसी जानकारी है कि आज

भी महिला श्रमिकों को समान काम के बदले समान वेतन आज तक नहीं दिया जा रहा है। क्या सरकार ने ऐसा कोई सर्वे करवाया है कि किन-किन प्रान्तों में अभी तक मान्य नहीं हुआ है और उसके लिए सरकार क्या करने जा रही है।

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह प्रश्न मूल प्रश्न से सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यदि माननीय सदस्या को ऐसी कोई जानकारी हो कि कहीं महिला श्रमिकों को समान काम के बदले समान वेतन नहीं मिल रहा है तो वे मुझे लिख कर दें तो मैं उनको जानकारी दे सकता हूँ।

PROF. N. G. RANGA: I would like to know, since the Act was amended, if the number of these courts and tribunals has been increased, and whether the Government have decided to locate these courts in such important industrial centres as Vishakhapatnam, Hyderabad and so on.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: We have been time and again impressing upon the State Governments, keeping in view the large number of disputes that are pending before the Labour Courts and the Industrial Tribunals to have more tribunals. Similarly, at our level we are also trying to see if more Tribunals can be appointed.

ग्वालियर, मोरना को एस० टी० डी० द्वारा दिल्ली/भोपाल से जोड़ना

* 234. श्री बाबू लाल सोलकी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में ग्वालियर और मोरना को एस० टी० डी० सुविधा द्वारा दिल्ली और भोपाल से जोड़ने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह सुविधा कब तक प्रदान किए जाने का संभावना है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) STD facility between Gwalior and Delhi is already existing.

(ii) STD facility between Gwalior and Bhopal is expected to be commissioned during this year.

(iii) STD facility from Morena to Bhopal and Delhi is expected to be provided towards the end of the current Plan period.

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश के कौन-कौन से स्थानों में आप एस० टी० डी० सुविधा प्रदान करके दिल्ली और भोपाल को कनेक्ट करने जा रहे हैं। क्या खजुराहो जैसे स्थान को भी, दिल्ली और भोपाल से एस० टी० डी० द्वारा जोड़ने का सरकार विचार रखती है, क्योंकि खजुराहो पर्यटन की दृष्टि से विश्व-विख्यात स्थल है। यदि कोई योजना है तो कब तक उसको जोड़ दिया जाएगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इट इज़ ए स्माल प्लेस.....

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : मैंने यह भी पूछा कि मध्य प्रदेश में और कौन-कौन से स्थानों को आप एस० टी० डी० के जरिए दिल्ली और भोपाल से जोड़ने जा रहे हैं.....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): It is a very small exchange. There is a long list of exchanges: if you want I can read them. For this question, I require a notice.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र की स्थापना

* 235 श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी :
श्री एन. रामगोपाल रेड्डी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र कब तक तैयार हो जाएगा ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ; और

(ग) उस पर किये जाने वाले कुल व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) A low-power TV receive-cum-relay system will be set up at Simla before the Asian Games '82. Another TV relay Centre with a 10 KW transmitter at Kasauli is expected to be commissioned during the year 1984-85.

(b) and (c) A Statement containing the details is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

1. Low-Power TV Receive-Cum-Relay Centre at Simla.

(a) Estimated Outlay—
Rs.18 lakhs.

(b) Range of Coverage—
12 to 15 Kms.

(c) Site located, part equipment already received.

(d) Relay Centre will be commissioned before Asian Games, '82.

2. 10 KW TV Relay Transmitter at Kasauli

(a) Estimated Outlay—
Rs. 127.75 lakhs.

(b) Range of Coverage—
150 Kms.

(c) Possession of part of site has been taken over and the rest is in the process of being taken over. Transmitter equipment is available.

(d) The relay centre will be commissioned by 1984-85.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : जवाब में कहा गया कि शिमला में एक रिसेव-कम-रिले सेंटर खोला जाएगा, जो एशियायी खेलों से पहले चालू हो जाएगा और कसौली में जो रिले सेंटर खोला जा रहा है, वह 1984-85 में चालू होगा। पीछे मंत्री महोदय वहां गये थे, तो उन्होंने अखबारों में बयान दिया था कि यह काम जल्दी से जल्दी कम्प्लीट कर दिया जाएगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि रिले केन्द्र के लिए कितनी सामग्री कसौली में पहुंचा दी गई है, इसके लिए कौन सी जगह चुनी गई है और इस काम में क्या अड़चन आ रही हैं। पहाड़ के लोग इस बात के लिए बहुत उत्सुक हैं कि वहां पर टी० वी० केन्द्र जल्दी खुले, ताकि वे लोग एशियायी खेलों को देख सकें।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. के० पी० मालव) : हम खुद इस बात के लिए ज्यादा उत्सुक हैं कि कसौली में जल्दी से जल्दी हमारा सेंटर लग जाये, लेकिन बहुत सी दिक्कतें हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हम यह काम तुरन्त पूरा कर दें, लेकिन बहुत सी दिक्कतें सामने खड़ी हो जाती हैं। सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत जमीन मिलने में रही है। वहां पर हमने जो जमीन डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री

से मांगी थी, वह पूरी जमीन अब जाकर जुलाई में हमको मिल पायी है। उनकी अपनी दिक्कतें रहती हैं। उनको डिफेंस की दृष्टि से देखना होता है और हमें अपनी दृष्टि से देखना होता है। अगर हम जल्दी से जल्दी अपना काम आगे बढ़ा पायेंगे, तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि 1984-85 तक कसौली का स्टेशन पूरा हो जाएगा।

श्री धृष्ट्या वल्लभ सुल्तानपुरी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उम्मीद है कि वह पूरा हो जाएगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी उसको खोलें।

श्री राम गोपाल रेड्डी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने तो उपस्थित सदस्यों का शुक्रिया अदा किया है। मैं उन सदस्यों का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ, जो गैर-हाजिर हैं, वरना मेरी यह सवाल न आता।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि ट्रांसमिटर एक्विपमेंट एवेलेबल है। तो फिर यह काम 1984-85 में क्यों पूरा होगा, क्या उसे इससे पहले पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता है? हमारे यंग मिनिस्टर अपनी एफिसिएंसी दिखा कर इस काम को जल्दी कर सकते हैं?

श्री एन. के. पी. शाल्वे : माननीय सदस्य की मेरे बारे जो गलतफेहमी है, मैं उस के लिए उनका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। हमारी तरफ से कोई देरी नहीं है इसके लिए जो भी सामग्री लगती है, हम उसे इकट्ठा कर रहे और और जल्दी से जल्दी लायेंगे, तब 1984-85 तक पूरा हो पाएगा। हमारी तरफ से किसी तरह की देरी नहीं हो रही है।

Expansion of Telephone Exchange Equipment Factory, Palghat

*236. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised plans for setting up telephone exchange equipment factories;

(b) whether there are any plans to expand the existing Factory at Palghat;

(c) when the work will commence on the above projects;

(d) whether tenders were invited in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b). Government have decided to set up two large factories for manufacture of digital electronic switching equipment with annual production capacity of 5 lakh lines each, under the Ministry of Communications. One of the proposed factories will be set up under Indian Telephone Industries at Gonda in Uttar Pradesh. Government have also decided to augment the present manufacturing capacity of the Palghat Unit of Indian Telephone Industries from 10,000 lines per annum of small electronic exchanges to 1.5 lakh equivalent lines per annum by including manufacture of electronic trunk automatic exchanges, rural automatic exchanges and private automatic branch exchanges.

(c) Construction of the proposed large digital electronic switching factory at Gonda is likely to start during 1983-84. As regards expansion of Palghat Unit of ITI, preliminary work has already started.

(d) and (e). Global Tenders have been invited for one of the large digital Electronic Switching Factories and for the augmentation of the capacity of Palghat Factory. As regards the other large digital Electronic Switching Factory, Government of India received an offer from the French Government and M/s. Indian Telephone

Industries have entered into an agreement with M/s CIT Alcatel of France for transfer of know-how for setting up of this factory. The tenders/offer received in respect of the second large digital Electronic Exchange and Palghat factories are under evaluation.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोखल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मन्त्री ने अभी अपने उत्तर में बताया है एक डिजिटल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्वीचिंग फैक्टरी, जो गोंडा में लगाई जाने वाली है उसके सम्बन्ध में फ्रांस की कम्पनी मैसर्स सी आई टी अल्केटल से एग्रीमेंट किया गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस एग्रीमेंट के द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में जितना भारत को नुकसान हुआ है वह शायद दूसरे को नहीं हो सकता है। इसके साथ ही साथ जो हमारे टेक्निकल एक्सपर्ट्स हैं, जो चाहते हैं कि उनका "से" होना चाहिये दिसीजन में, जितना धक्का उनको लगा है शायद किसी दूसरे को नहीं लगा होगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि डिजिटल एलेक्ट्रॉनिक फैक्टरी, जिसके लिए आपने फ्रांस की कम्पनी के साथ एग्रीमेंट किया है, इसको लगाने के लिए आपने ग्लोबल टेन्डर्स इन्वाइट किये थे? क्या यह भी सही है कि ग्लोबल टेन्डर्स इन्वाइट करने के बाद उन टेन्डर्स को इन्वाइट नहीं किया गया बल्कि उनको एक तरफ रखकर फ्रांस की कम्पनी के साथ एग्रीमेंट कर लिया गया? यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The hon. member is under a gross misunderstanding. Tenders were invited and were evaluate also. It is under examination. It is our technical matter. There are two parts of the tender. One is a technical part

and the other is a financial part of the tender. The first part is almost already completed and the second part is under examination. It is a question of two factories not of one. The tenders were invited for only one factory; and we received the offer from a Minister of the French Government to the Minister of Communications here in the Government of India; and the offer was quite reasonable and, therefore, we examined it. There were inter-departmental committee meetings where also it was examined and ultimately we came to the conclusion that it is advisable to accept this offer and, therefore, the offer is accepted for not only putting up a factory at Gonda but for research and development also.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोखल : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह सही है कि पालघाट फैक्टरी के एक्सपेंशन की जो आप बात कर रहे हैं, सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों ने कहा था कि फ्रांस की कम्पनी से जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ है उसके द्वारा पालघाट फैक्टरी भी कवर हो जाती है इसलिए उसका एक्सपेंशन भी उसके द्वारा होना चाहिये? क्या यह सही है कि कैबिनेट ने उसको इसलिए स्वीकार नहीं किया क्योंकि वर्ल्ड बैंक की असिस्टेन्स से यह सारी योजनाएँ चल रही हैं और डिफरेंस कम्पनीज ने, जिसमें यू.एस.०.० और जापान की कम्पनियाँ भी थीं उन्होंने इसके खिलाफ अपना असन्तोष जाहिर किया था और इसी दबाव के कारण पालघाट फैक्टरी के एक्सपेंशन के लिए अलग से टेन्डर इन्वाइट किये गये? इसके साथ क्या यह भी सही है कि जो पुराने टेन्डर्स आये थे उन्हीं को आधार मानकर टेक्निकल कमेटी ने कहा था कि देश में दो कारखाने एक साथ लगाए जाने चाहिये तो उन्हीं टेन्डर्स को आधार मानकर उनका एग्जामिनेशन नहीं फैक्टरी के लिए क्यों नहीं करते, अनेसेसरी डिले क्यों करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I do not agree with the hon. Member and the allegation which he has made are far from the facts. They are not true.

Tenders were invited for the expansion of the Palghat factory from M/s. BTM of Belgium, M/s. NEC of Japan and M/s. Thomson-CSF of France. They all filed their tenders.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: What I say is .. (Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I am coming to that. You do not hear me. I am coming to that.

The tenders were invited but because our financial resources are limited and the tenders were very high we requested them to re-bid and re-bidding also was done. That was also examined by the ITI. Meanwhile because the French offer from CIT was made by the Minister of the French Government there was backing of the French Government to this offer—we considered it and because we do not want many technologies in this field, we asked CIT to bid for this and they have also bid. Now that is under examination and a feasibility report was prepared by the French company and by the Indian ITI. That is also under examination now. No decision has still been arrived at by the Government.

Reduction in Staff by Textile Mills in Delhi

*237. **SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of LAB-

OUR AND REHABILITATION be please to state:

(a) whether several textile mills in Delhi have reduced their average permanent and daily rated work force;

(a) whether several textile mills in Delhi have reduced their average permanent and daily rated work force;

(b) if so, the particulars of those mills;

(c) the number of workers affected; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to protect the interest of the workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (c). According to information received from the Delhi Administration, during the period from 1-1-1979 to 30-9-1982, employment in the Textile Mills in Delhi has been fluctuating. A statement giving the names of these mills and number of workers employed is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Workers' interests are protected under the relevant provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and certified Standing Orders. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to see that the workers are aware of their rights and intervene whenever necessary.

Statement

Statement showing number of permanent and temporary/casual workers in textile mills in Delhi (1-1-79 to 30-9-82)

Name of the mill	As on	Number of Permanent workers	Number of temporary/casual workers
1	2	3	4
1. M/s. Ajudhia Textile Mills . . .	1-1-79	1265	623
	1-1-80	1388	389

	1	2	3	4
		1-1-81	1353	470
		1-1-82	1328	310
		30-9-82	1311	285
2. M/s. Birla Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills		1-1-79	2735	622
		1-1-80	2670	696
		1-1-81	2793	515
		1-1-82	2843	356
		30-9-82	2899	21
3. M/s. Delhi Cloth Mills		1-1-79	5181	1993
		1-1-80	5190	1636
		1-1-81	5013	1868
		1-1-82	4753	1899
		30-9-82	4479	1695
4. M/s. D.C.M. Silk Mills		1-1-79	511	186
		1-1-80	483	63
		1-1-81	471	166
		1-1-82	471	93
		30-9-82	477	85
5. M/s. Swatantra Bharat Mills		1-1-79	3157	368
		1-1-80	3130	565
		1-1-81	3205	586
		1-1-82	3142	606
		30-9-82	3174	538
6. M/s. S.B.M. Synthatic Mills		1-1-79	105	60
		1-1-80	88	18
		1-1-81	116	86
		1-1-82	117	48
		30-9-82	96	38

NOTE:—Figures on number of temporary/casual workers include badli workers in case of M/s. Delhi Cloth Mills.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : अध्यक्ष जी, 18-10-1979 को टेक्सटाइल वर्कर्स और मिल ग्रोनर्स में एक सेटिलमेंट हुआ था और उसमें रिट्रैचमेंट के बारे में भी कुछ निर्णय लेने की बात हुई थी। नेशनल प्रोडक्टिविटी कौंसिल और एक्सपर्ट कमेटी को उसके बारे में रैशनलाइजेशन और वर्कलोड कैसे कम करें, इसके सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट देनी थी। लेकिन अभी तक वह रिपोर्ट किसी भी ट्रेड यूनियन ऑर्गेनाइजेशन को नहीं मिली है। अयोध्या मिल और बिड़ला मिल ने जितने वर्कर्स को रिट्रेन्च किया है, उसके आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं। अयोध्या मिल में 1 जनवरी, 1979 को 623 कैजुअल लेबरर्स थे लेकिन अभी सितम्बर के आंकड़ों के अनुसार 285 ही रह गए हैं। बिड़ला मिल में इनकी संख्या जो पहले 622 थी वह आज केवल 21 ही रह गई है। इसका मतलब यह है कि इतने कैजुअल वर्कर्स को मिल्स ने निकाल दिया है। बाकी मिलों की भी यही हालत है। इतना ही नहीं, कैजुअल लेबरर्स बढ़ाने की बात कही गई थी, उसका भी इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ है। इसके कारण मजदूरों में बड़ा असन्तोष है। मैं नहीं जानती कि हमारे टेक्सटाइल वर्कर्स के साथ सरकार की क्या दुश्मनी है। जो चार साल के लिए एग्रीमेंट था वह समाप्त होने वाला है। कैजुअल लेबरर्स को 6 रुपए की बढ़ोत्तरी भी नहीं दी गई है तो इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए सरकार क्या करने जा रही है। इस के अलावा जो रिपोर्ट एक्सपर्ट कमेटी ने दी है वह ट्रेड यूनियन्स को देकर और फिर सबके साथ बैठकर आगे अनरेस्ट को दूर करने के लिए क्या आप कोई बातचीत करने जा रहे हैं? यह आप करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं? 1983 तक का जो एग्रीमेंट है वह पूरा होने वाला है। बम्बई में जो टेक्सटाइल वर्कर्स हैं उनकी शिकायतें बहुत सालों से रही हैं। उन पर ध्यान नह

दिया गया है। देश में टेक्सटाइल वर्कर्स की यह हालत हो रही है। उनकी ओर ध्यान देकर आप कोई कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं या नहीं जिससे कि टेक्सटाइल वर्कर्स की हड़ताल न हो?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : माननीय सदस्या नें कहा है कि अयोध्या टेक्सटाइल मिल में बहुत रिट्रैचमेंट हो रहा है और जो कैजुअल वर्कर्स और टेम्प्रेरी वर्कर्स हैं उनका नम्बर भी घटता जा रहा है। जहां तक अयोध्या टेक्सटाइल मिल का सवाल है, हमारे पास जो रिपोर्ट आयी है उसके अनुसार यह हालत है कि वहां पर टेम्प्रेरी वर्कर्स और बदली वर्कर्स को उन्होंने परमानेंट वर्कर्स में बदल दिया है।

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-VATE: Only 46 workers have been made permanent. And 245 workers have been removed from the service.

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि मेरे पास जो रिपोर्ट आयी है वह यह है कि कैजुअल वर्कर्स को और टेम्प्रेरी वर्कर्स को उन लोगों ने परमानेंट करने की कोशिश की है। मेरे पास ऐसी रिपोर्ट नहीं है कि वहां पर रिट्रैचमेंट हुआ है। अगर वहां पर कोई रिट्रैचमेंट हुआ है तो इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट की सेक्शन 9-ए के तहत पहले रिट्रैचमेंट करने वालों को नोटिस देना पड़ता है। उस पर वर्कर्स इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट रेज कर सकते हैं और ट्रिब्यूनल और लेबर कोर्ट्स के सामने वे जा सकते हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्या का यह कहना है कि वहां पर दो सौ के करीब रिट्रैचमेंट हुआ है तो मैं माननीय सदस्या को विश्वास

दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मैं उसकी जानकारी लूंगा और रिपोर्ट मंगवा कर उसके बाद कोई निर्णय लेने की कोशिश करूंगा।

जहां तक बिरला काटन स्पीनिंग मिल का सवाल है, वहां पर केजुअल लेबर का नम्बर बहुत कम हो गया है। वहां पर कुछ झगड़े हैं। वहां के मैनेजमेंट का यह कहना है कि उनके फोर्लिंग डिपार्टमेंट में काम करने वाले मजदूर गो-स्लो वर्क पर काम कर रहे हैं। वहां पर एक साल से गो-स्लो पर काम करने की वजह से काफी माल पड़ा हुआ है। माल की हालत और क्वालिटी अच्छी नहीं है, माल बिक नहीं रहा है, इसलिए वहां हालत अच्छी नहीं है। इसीलिए केजुअल लेबर की संख्या बहुत कम हो गयी है। हमारे पास एक रिपोर्ट आयी थी। हमने दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से भी रिपोर्ट मंगवाई है लेकिन वह अभी तक आयी नहीं है। रिपोर्ट आने के बाद ही हम कुछ कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं और वह करने के लिए हम तैयार हैं।

श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवते : वहां के बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि मैंने जो आंकड़ें सदन के सामने रखे हैं, वे मैं कहीं बाहर से नहीं लायी हूं। आपने जो जवाब में दिया है, उसी से मैंने ये आंकड़े दिये हैं। आपको और कहां से ये मिले हैं, मुझे पता नहीं। इतने लोगों को वहां से हटाया गया है। मेरे सवाल का मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब नहीं दिया है। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि जो एग्जिमेंट 1983 तक पूरा होने वाला है, उसके बारे में आप वर्कर्स के साथ, उनकी ट्रेड यूनियन के साथ बैठ कर बात कीजिए। आपने यह नहीं बताया कि आप इस एग्जिमेंट को आगे बढ़ायेंगे या नहीं। इसका आश्वासन आपने नहीं दिया।

मेरा दूसरा सवाल है। दिल्ली में दत्ता सामन्त नहीं है, वसन्त जोशी नहीं हैं, भाई भोंसले नहीं हैं। ये तीनों नहीं हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जगदीश टाइटलर हैं।

श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवते : जगदीश टाइटलर साहब होंगे। कुछ जगह यह हो रहा है कि प्रावीडेंट फण्ड का पैसा जो उनका जमा है, उस पर लोन इत्यादि की सुविधा उनको नहीं दी जा रही है।

अशोक महोदय : आपने तो बहुत समय ले लिया।

श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवते : मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस तरह की जो शिकायतें हैं, उनका ध्यान देकर जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यवाही करने की कोशिश करें नहीं तो दिल्ली टेक्सटाइल वर्कर्स भी स्ट्राइक करने की सोच रहे हैं।

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : मैं इतना विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि वर्कर्स की शिकायतें जो भी हमारे सामने आएंगी, दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के सामने आएंगी, उन पर पूरी कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: The hon. Minister had just now stated that if these things are brought to his notice, he will do something about it. I would like to remind him that six months ago I had raised the same question, which the hon. Member of the opposition has just now raised, and the same answer was given. It is true that the DCM Chemicals have employed over 1,200 workers, but the number in their permanent rolls is only 175. The rest of the workers are temporary for the last 20 years. So, they are not getting all the proper benefits. In this House, when the

Prime Minister was sitting, the Minister had replied that within two months he will give the answer. But today he replies "I will look into it". I would like to know whether he will implement what he promised in this House six months ago about the textile workers of Birla Textile Mills, the Swatantra Bharat Mills, the Ayo-dhya Mills and the DCM Chemical Works?

MR. SPEAKER: I don't think you appreciate the constituency in his answer.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I do not know what my predecessor in office has said: I find that he has asked about the DCM Chemicals: I do not know anything about DCM Chemicals. So far as textile Mills are concerned, if there are any demands or grievances, if they are brought to my notices, I will certainly look into them. But it is not enough to mention them to me in the House. I must know the demands and grievances. They must bring them to my notice in writing. Then I will certainly look into them.

Transfer of Assets and institutions created by Rehabilitation Department to State Governments

*238. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that his Ministry took the decision to transfer the assets and institutions created by the Department of Rehabilitation to the respective State Governments;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of Government of India for transfer as per this policy decision with details; and

(c) the measures taken by the Union Department and the respective States to implement the decision so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) it has been the

policy of the Government to normalise administration of rehabilitation projects after resettlement programmes for the displaced persons are completed. With this end in view, all the residuary assets created out of the Central Government grants in connection with the rehabilitation of displaced persons from both East and West Pakistan have been transferred to the respective State Governments wherever necessary. Recently, Government have decided to normalise administration in Kondagaon and Parakote zones of Dandakaranya Project in Baster District of Madhya Pradesh and Umerkote zone in Koraput District of Orissa.

(b) The assets created by the Dandakaranya Project will be transferred to the respective State Government free of cost. Government of India have also agreed to pay for the expenditure on making up the deficiencies in these assets and for their maintenance by the State Governments for such period as may be agreed upon.

(c) The modalities for transfer of assets and the detailed terms and conditions on which the concerned staff would be absorbed in the State services are being worked out in consultation with the State Governments who have set up High Power Committees for this purpose. Their final reports are awaited. Action is also being taken to redeploy the surplus staff against certain vacancies available under the Central Government.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: The whole of the Dandakaranya Development Authority is in Baster. It is in my constituency and also in the constituency of the hon. Deputy Minister. So far as the rehabilitation of the displaced persons in this area is concerned, that work has been completed. But the other two works, namely the development of the tribal families and the integrated area development are yet to be completed. May I know

whether the hon. Minister will assure this House that the DDA will complete these two incomplete works before transferring the assets and these institutions to the State Government?

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Supply of Second L.P.G. Cylinder to existing Users

*229. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a measure to obviate hardships to users of LPG, Government have recently taken a decision to release a second cylinder to those existing customers who desire to have such a facility; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made arrangement to issue directions to cylinder manufacturers to increase their capacity so that supply could be made without any difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir, The oil industry has decided to supply an additional cylinder to the existing customers who seek it. This will be done on a priority basis in the areas in which it takes undue time to supply a refill due to a variety of problems which may take some little time to overcome.

(b) Sufficient orders have already been placed on all cylinder manufacturers. Even prior to this announcement all cylinder manufacturers had been requested to increase their production capacity to the maximum.

Installation of Long Distance Public Telephones

*230. SHRI N.E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has drawn up a plan to provide a long distance public telephone (LDP) within a 5 km. of any inhabitation using the new multiaccess-radio system;

(b) if so, the number of such long distance public telephones going to be installed, (State-wise); and

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir. P and T Department has adopted as a future planning objective, the provision of telephone facilities within 5 Kms of most of the inhabited places in the country. Multi-access radio system will be used as one of the means to provide long distance public telephones to progressively achieve the objective.

(b) Studies are in progress to identify the number and location of nodal points in clusters of villages for providing long distance public telephones.

(c) A preliminary appreciation indicates that the programme would have to be stretched over to the 7th Plan.

Automatisation of Chandernagar Telephone Exchange

*239. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Chandernagar Telephone Exchange is being converted into Automatic Telephone Exchange; and

(b) if so, when the conversion is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is expected to be completed during early 7th Plan.

Production of Bulk Drugs from Basic stage by Foreign Manufacturers.

*240. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to one of the provisions of the New Drug Policy, foreign manufacturers producing bulk drugs from intermediate stage will produce bulk drugs from basic stage within a period of two years;

(b) if so, how many foreign drug manufacturers have gone to basic stage, as almost four years have passed since the announcement of policy, with details of bulk drugs as well as of companies;

(c) what steps his Ministry has taken to implement this provision, full details and what action has been taken to stop import of intermediates of those companies which have not complied with this decision;

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons; and

(e) is it a fact that on account of non-implementation of this provision huge amount of foreign exchange has been wasted?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) Paragraph 21 of the New Drug Policy lays down *inter-alia*, that foreign companies producing bulk drugs from penultimate stage will have to manufacture, within a period of 2 years the bulk drugs concerned from the basic stage.

(b) Of the ten foreign drug companies producing bulk drugs from penultimate stages, none has started commercial production from basic stages.

(c) to (e). Many of the penultimate stage chemicals used in the production of these drugs are available indigenously. In many cases, the bulk

drugs are reported to be produced from such indigenously available penultimates. In other cases, the companies have expressed their inability to set up basic manufacture of the relevant penultimate intermediates on account of high cost of production due to low volume of such chemicals required by them.

In the absence of any provisions under the industries (Development and Regulation Act, 1951 to recall the industrial licences already issued and impose fresh conditions thereon, the above mentioned policy decision can be implemented fully only after the amendment of those said Act. However, in cases where foreign companies have applied for recognition of installed capacity under the September, 1980 policy, basic manufacture will be stipulated as a condition subject to techno-economic feasibility and parameters of the Drug Policy like reservation etc.

Conversion of DL2 Aminobutanol to DL2 Aminobutanol

*241. SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that conversion of DL2 Aminobutanol to D2 Aminobutanol does not involve any chemical change;

(b) whether Government are also aware that conversion of D2 Aminobutanol to Ethambutol is more basic than conversion of DL2 Aminobutanol to D2 Aminobutanol; and

(c) if so, the reasons why special concessional rate of customs duty for D2 Aminobutanol was withdrawn in November 1981 whereas the same concessional rate of custom duty is being allowed for import of DL2 Aminobutanol?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) D2-Aminobutanol is separated from DL2-Aminobutanol by means of optical resolution through use of Tartaric Acid.

(b) D2-Aminobutanol is a Penultimate intermediate for Ethambutol.

(c) Custom's duty concession on the import of D2-Aminobutanol was withdrawn to encourage production from more basic stage of DL2-Aminobutanol.

Medical Assistance for Victims of Mine Accidents

*242. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to the adequacy or otherwise of the existing availability of the mobile field hospital and specialised surgical units to deal with the victims of the mine accidents;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to augment the existing medical facilities for the mine workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) To meet the hospital care for the victims of mine accidents, managements in the organised mining sector have established their own hospitals. In the case of coal, mica, iron ore, manganese and limestone and dolomite mines, hospitals have also been established through the respective Labour Welfare Funds. Where these facilities do not exist, hospitals of the State Governments are utilised, Government has not so far found those arrangements inadequate.

(d) and (c) Does not arise.

Notification about Free Sale Collieries

*243. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a standing order from Government to the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. to notify the list of free sale collieries every month well in advance for unrestricted sale;

(b) whether despite that the free sale, coals are supplied to some beneficiaries from the collieries which are specified only in the supplementary lists issued at the eleventh hour; and

(c) if so, what action do the Government propose to take for strict implementation of its standing order to avoid malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Instructions have been issued from time to time laying down guidelines with regard to implementation of the policy of coal free of restrictions from identified mines. No such specific standing order, however, has been issued in regard to Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Coal Production

*244. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the estimated target of coal production by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) what is its annual break up;

(c) what has been the actual production during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 so far;

(d) what is the Plan outlay for coal in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(e) the actual expenditure as per the mid term appraisal?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The production target of coal during the terminal year (1984-85) of the Sixth Five Year Plan has been fixed at 165 million tonnes.

(b) The yearwise break up of the VI Plan target is as follows:

	Million tonnes				
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Coal India Ltd.	99.02	108.70	118.50	132.00	144.00
Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	11.50	12.00	13.50	15.00	17.00
Tisco/II SCO/DVC	3.28	3.30	3.66	4.00	4.00
TOTAL	113.80	124.00	135.66	151.00	165.00

(c) The actual production during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is given below :

	Million Tonnes		
	1980-81 (Actuals)	1981-82	1982-83 (upto Sept. 82-provisional)
GIL	100.95	109.61	50.30
SCCL	10.10	12.10	5.99
TISCO/IISCO/DVC	2.95	3.19	1.54
TOTAL	114.00	124.90	57.83

(d) During the Sixth Five Year Plan an investment of Rs. 2573 crores has been approved for the coal industry by the National Development Council.

(e) Year-wise actual expenditure for Coal India Ltd., and Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (in full) is as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

	Coal India Ltd.	Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.
1980-81	355.26	24.30
1981-82	575.80	39.98
1982-83 (upto Sept 82-provisional)	274.70	16.23
TOTAL	1205.76	80.51 = 1286.27

BHEL Row with DVC Escalates

*245. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the news-item in the "Business Standard" dated 23 September, 1982 under the caption 'BHEL for with DVC escalates' and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the dispute between the BHEL and DVC over the problems and commissioning the 210 MW unit at DVC's Durgapur power station has escalated into an open row and that the BHEL has now refused to commission the unit unless certain preconditions are fulfilled;

(b) if so, the circumstances leading to the said row; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure cooperation and smooth working between the two public sector units?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir. The unit has already been recommissioned.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Telecast of Trial Games

*246. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

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

(a) whether his Ministry are satisfied with the quality of TV coverage of the Trial Games in September 1982;

(b) whether there was any confusion regarding commentators and producers' team; and

(c) whether separate teams of producers, cameramen, commentators have been constituted to cover each of the events in Asiad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

बिहार के सारन जिला में मुह; डाकघर खोला जाना

*247. प्रो० सुप्रवेब सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार के जिला सारन में छिड़वारा स्थान पर एक मुख्य डाकघर खोलने की संभावना का पता लगाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा यह डाकघर कब तक खोला जाएगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में आरम्भिक जांच की प्रक्रिया कब तक पूरी होगी ।

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेश्वर मकवाना) : (क) जी नहीं । बिहार सर्किल में छिड़वारा नाम का कोई डाकघर नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Allocation of funds for Legal aid to the poor

*248. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allocated some amount to the States for providing legal aid to the poor during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, (State-wise); and

(c) the criterion for providing legal aid to the poor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b) A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made in the budget of the current financial year for giving grants to States/Union territories and other voluntary institutions engaged in giving legal aid to poor. No. State-wise allocation has been made. Funds are released for specific projects on the recommendation of the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes set up under the Chairmanship of Justice P. N. Bhagwati, a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court.

(c) Under the Model Scheme prepared by the Bhagwati Committee, every citizen whose income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 5,000/- per annum shall be eligible for free legal services. This limitation as to income shall not apply in cases of disputes where the applicant for legal aid belongs to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes, or is a woman or a child.

Offer of Aid by USSR for Installing New Power Projects.

*249. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent visit of the Prime Minister to the USSR, an offer was made to extend to Government of India assistance for installing new power projects; and

(b) if the answer to the above be in the affirmative, the outlines of the offer and the reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) During the recent visit of the Prime Minister to USSR, the possibilities of installing new power projects in India with the help of Soviet assistance were considered. No decision has been reached as the feasibility and the

technical details of the projects are yet to be discussed at the expert level.

Exploration for Oil in Tamil Nadu

2438. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC has been making any survey in Tamil Nadu regarding the exploration of oil; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) ONGC has been exploring for hydrocarbons in the Cauvery basin in Tamil Nadu since 1958. Geoscientific surveys followed by exploratory drilling were carried out in the onshore part of the basin till 1977, by which period 18 wells had been drilled. Geoscientific surveys using advanced techniques have been carried out since then and are being continued. Based on these studies six independent locations have been released for exploratory drilling in 1983.

दिल्ली के त्रिनगर, गणेशपुरा में कोल्हू के लिये बिजली के कनेक्शन

2439. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) त्रिनगर, गणेशपुरा दिल्ली-55 में एक तथा दो किलोवाट बिजली कुल कितने कोल्हू कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जिन लोगों के पास कोल्हू-कनेक्शन हैं, वे तेल निकालने की मशीन की बजाय प्लास्टिक के कारखाने चला रहे हैं तथा अवैध रूप से रात को भी बिजली खर्चा करते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन अनियमितताओं के बारे में कोई जांच की है और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे कितने मामलों का पता चला है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) वर्ष 1979-81 के दौरान नगरपालिका लाइसेंस क्षेत्र के अधीन तेल निकालने की मशीनों के लिए 2-2 किलोवाट के 218 औद्योगिक विद्युत कनेक्शन स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

(ख) और (ग) वर्तमान नियमों के अंतर्गत वास्तविक प्रयोजन के लिए जैसे तेल निकालने की मशीन (कोल्हू) को रात्रि के दौरान औद्योगिक विद्युत के इस्तेमाल पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। तथापि सामान्यतः तेल निकालने की लगभग सभी मशीनों (कोल्हू) के विद्युत कनेक्शन का काफी अधिक सम्बद्ध भार आदि के साथ प्लास्टिक उद्योग सहित अन्य उद्योगों को चलाने के लिए दुरुपयोग करते हुए पाया गया है। यदि किसी उपभोक्ता को जिस प्रयोजन के लिए कनेक्शन स्वीकृत किया गया है उसके अलावा किसी अन्य प्रयोजन के लिए कनेक्शन का दुरुपयोग करते हुए पाया जाता है तो उसे अधिकतम टैरिफ की दर 50 पैसे प्रति यूनिट और/या अधिक भार पर 25 प्रतिशत अधिक भार दण्ड के रूप में देने पड़ते हैं तथा डेसू का किसी पूर्वग्रह बगैर दिल्ली विद्युत निवृत्तण आदेश, 1959 के प्रावधानों के अधीन सप्लाइ को काट देने का अधिकार है।

USSR's Technological Assistance and Expertise to boost Coal

2440. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the substantial USSR technological assistance and expertise has been extended to boost India's coal to strengthen its key economic sectors; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the directions laid down in the protocol, and if any, between India and the USSR in this regard?

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

(b) As per the Indo-Soviet Protocol signed on 10.12.1980 Soviet Union have extended a rouble credit of 520 million for development of identified coal projects and for projects in other sectors of India.

The credit for coal sector is primarily meant to be utilised for importing mining equipment of Soviet origin not indigenously available and for geological exploration.

Disturbance in Reception of Poona T.V. Station

2441. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the reception on T.V. Station, Poona is frequently disturbed and pictures from Karachi Station are received; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Interference is occasionally observed during pre-monsoon season.

(b) A microwave link between Bombay and Poona is being provided to enable transmission of interference-free T.V. programmes from Poona.

Relay programmes between Madras and Bombay

2442. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the relay programme that is being done now alternatively between Madras and Bombay is not at all satisfactory;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Kannada-speaking people have time and again urged for more programmes as their legitimate right; and

(c) if so, the steps that have been taken or are proposed to be taken to start relaying of more of such programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). There have been demands for more programmes in Kannada language from the relay centre at Bangalore.

(c) At Bangalore an interim relay service was started in November, 1981 and there are no programme production facilities. Some programme in Kannada e.g. feature film, chitrahara magazine programme, short films, etc., are being telecast from Madras and relayed by Bangalore transmitter. The position will improve when the regular Television Centre at Bangalore is commissioned.

Electronic Telephone Factory at Gonda

2443. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister for COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to establish an electronic telephone factory at Gonda in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that earlier it was to be located at Bangalore;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for shifting it; and

(d) what has been decided about the exact locations of other electronic telephone factories in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The public Investment Board (PIB) has recommended its location near Bangalore.

(c) With a view to develop industrially backward areas it has been decided to locate the Electronic Switching Factory at Gonda in Uttar Pradesh.

(d) As per the decision of the Government, two large Electronic Switching Factories will be set up during the current decades. One of the such factories is to be located at Gonda in Uttar Pradesh. As regards the second factory, the recommendations made by the Site Selection Committee are under consideration of the Government.

Setting up of Gas based Fertiliser Plant in Punjab

2444. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have by now taken a final decision about the location of the proposed Bombay High Gas-based Fertiliser plants in the public sector; and

(b) if so, what and whether the case of Punjab for being given one such Plant will also be considered?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The locations of five of the proposed six gas-based fertilizer plants have been decided. The one plant in Madhya Pradesh will be located at Bijayapur (District Guna): The four plants in Uttar Pradesh will be located at Babrala (District Badaun), Aonla (District Bareilly), Shahjahanpur, (District Sahjahanpur) and Jagdishpur (District Sultanpur). The location of the one gas-based fertilizer plant to be set up in Rajasthan has not been decided so far.

The plant in Madhya Pradesh is expected to be in the public sector. No decision has been taken on the ownership of the remaining gas-based plants.

There is no proposal at present to consider the setting up of a gas-based fertilizer plant in Punjab.

Assessment of Working of Area Manager South's Organisation in Delhi Telephone District

2445. SHRI ZAINUL BASHIR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of the working of Area Manager (South) Organisation in the Delhi Telephone District from the point of view of efficient public service and operational efficiency of the Telephone system; billing and prompt disposal of public complaints have ever been made; if so, the outcome thereof;

(b) whether he is aware that the location of the office of the Area Manager (South) in two different buildings at a distance causes considerable inconvenience to the harried subscribers in shuttling from one office to another to get their grievances redressed; and

(c) what is the annual rent paid by the P&T Deptt., for hiring two buildings for the Area Manager's office in Safdarjang Enclave and why the P&T Deptt. has not built its own building housing both the wings of this office under one roof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. Action is being taken to attend to the complaints promptly and to improve subscriber's satisfaction.

(b) Yes, Sir. The accounts Officer and the Area Manager's (South) office are located in separate building having this much covered accommodation is available.

(c) The annual rent paid by the Department for the two buildings is Rs. 6,42,879. Efforts are being made to procure land for the Area Manager(s)'s office and construct a building.

Employment to Unemployed workers of Ayurvedic Pharmacy

2446. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) number of workers, regular or casual rendered unemployed due to the closure of Ayurvedic Pharmacy under the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation. Dhanbad now under the Department of Coal, facts in details;

(b) number of workers, regular or casual given employment in the Ayurvedic Udyan started by the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation in Dhanbad, facts in details; and

(c) whether all the workers regular or casual, thrown out of employment due to the closure of the Ayurvedic Pharmacy have been given employment in the Ayurvedic Udyan; if so their names; if not the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) The Ayurvedic Pharmacy under Coal Mines Welfare Organisation was never closed. Hence, the question of rendering workers unemployed does not arise.

(b) An Ayurvedic Udyan was started by Coal Mines Welfare Organisation w.e.f. 15-8-1980. Two casual workers are working in the Udyan besides 9 regular workers employed for both Pharmacy and Uryan.

(c) Does not arise.

Insurance Scheme for Advocates

2447. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of his Ministry that some State Governments have introduced Advocates Insurance Schemes;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have introduced such insurance schemes for the Advocates; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Request by Gujarat for Increase in Rate of Royalty on crude oil

2448. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government to increase the rate of royalty on crude oil production;

(b) if so, when the request was made;

(c) what steps have been taken in this respect;

(d) what are the criteria adopted for fixing the rate of royalty on crude oil;

(e) whether it is a fact that the rate of royalty being paid to Gujarat is less than the rate according to the criteria adopted; and

(f) if so, whether the rate of royalty is proposed to be increased?

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

(b) In June, 1981.

(c) The matter is being examined in detail.

(d) The royalty payable on the indigenously produced crude oil is regulated under the provisions of the Oil-fields (Regulation & Development) Act, 1948. According to the provisions of this Act, the rate of royalty is not to be enhanced more than once during any period of four years and is not to exceed 20 per cent of the sale price of

the mineral oil at the oil-fields or the oil well-head as the case may be.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Legislation on Dowry

2449. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on Dowry;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring legislation seeking necessary amendments on the basis of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on Dowry; and

(c) if so, when will such legislation be introduced in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Joint Committee of the Houses of examine the question of the working of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 are being considered by the Government and necessary legislation for amendment of the Act is likely to be brought before Parliament during the next session of Parliament.

Development of Postal and Telegraph Services in North Eastern Region

2450. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the schemes that will be taken up during the sixth Five Year Plan in the North Eastern Region for the development of Post and Telegraph services; and

(b) how many villages in the region are not covered by postal services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) (i) Postal Services:— For development of postal services in North Eastern Region during the 6th Five Year Plan it is proposed to open additional post offices in rural areas of the region, appoint extra departmental delivery agents for strengthening daily delivery and clearance of letter boxes, provide villages with mobile counter service facilities and instal additional letter boxes. During the first two years of the plan period i.e. April 1980 to March, 1982, 220 rural post offices were opened, 346 extra departmental delivery agents were appointed, 209 villages were provided with counter service facilities and 312 additional letter boxes were installed in the North Eastern Region. During the current year 1982-83, it is proposed to open 85 rural post offices, appoint 125 extra departmental delivery agents, provide counter service facility to 50 villages and instal 25 letter boxes in this region. Plans for the year 1983-84 and 1984-85 have not yet been finalised.

(ii) Telecommunications Services: Telecommunication services in the North Eastern Region are proposed to be extended to new places besides expanding the existing services. About 155 telephone exchanges, 7 telexes and 408 long distance public telephones and telegraph offices have been planned during the 6th Five Year Plan. Multi Access Rural Radio Systems have also been proposed in Manipur and Tripura.

(b) There are 36,684 villages in the North Eastern Region. Out of this, 5013 villages are having post offices. For the remaining villages, postal facilities are usually provided by village postman/delivery agents. Some of these villages are visited by rural mobile post offices also.

Expansion of Dombivali Exchange

2451. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new 3500 lines crores bar exchange is pro-

posed for Dombivali (Dist. Thane Maharashtra) and the expansion of Dombivali M.D.C. exchange from 400 to 500 lines is also to be taken up during the Sixth Plan, and

(b) if so, when these two projects are likely to be taken up and completed, and what is the estimated expenditure for each of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The project for 3500 line crossbar exchange at Dombivali costing Rs. 3.3 crores will commence in 1983-84 and is likely to be completed in 1986-87. As regards M.D.C. Dombivali, the expansion from 400 to 500 lines has been completed in June, '82 at estimated cost of Rs. 4.36 lakhs.

फार्म बिल्डिंग और निर्माण कार्य के मजदूरों का वेतन

2452. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में फार्म और भवन निर्माण में लगे अकुशल मजदूरों की वेतन की नई दरें लागू की हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सभी राज्यों द्वारा वेतन को य दरें लागू करवाने के लिए कोई विशेष कदम उठाए गए हैं ।

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) : (क) दो विवरण संलग्न हैं जिनमें केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कृषि और भवन तथा निर्माण उद्योग के रोजगारों के संबंध में निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजदूरी-दरें दी गई हैं, सभा पटल पर रखे जाते हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया/ देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-5524/82]

(ख) संगत सरकारों को चाहे वह केन्द्रीय सरकार हो या राज्य सरकार,

ऐसे किसी भी अनुसूचित रोजगार के लिए जिसके संबंध में वे संगत सरकारें हैं, न्यूनतम मजदूरी की उपयुक्त दरें निर्धारित करने या उनमें संशोधन करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है। राज्य सरकारों के लिए यह अनिवार्य नहीं है कि वे किसी अनुसूचित रोजगार के संबंध में उन्हीं दरों को ही अपनाएं, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निर्धारित की हैं। तथापि, कृषि के मामले में, जिन राज्यों में न्यूनतम मजदूरी-दर 7 रुपये प्रति दिन से कम है, उनकी सरकारों को यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे कम से कम 6.75 रुपये प्रति दिन न्यूनतम मजदूरी निर्धारित करने के लिए कार्यवाही करें, जैसाकि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कर रखा है।

Nomination of persons belonging to SCs STs on Boards of Directors of Public Sector Undertakings

2453. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Articles of Association of Public Sector Undertakings under his Ministry do not have any particular clause that debar nomination of persons belonging to SCs/STs as non-official Directors on Boards of Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, why persons of proven calibre having faith in Public Sector from industry, commerce, administration, trade unions or from social fields hailing from SCs/STs are not nominated as non-official/part-time Directors;

(c) whether any recommendations to nominate outstanding personalities from SCs/STs are pending with his Ministry if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(d) the names of all Public Sector Undertakings and their subsidiaries under his Ministry on whose Boards

non-official/part-time Directors are to be nominated, along with their tenure?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nominations to the Board are made in the light of the specialisation of the individuals including those belonging to SC/ST.

(c) A request for nominating a retired official has been recently received. No decision has been taken.

(d) The names of all the Public Sector Undertakings and their subsidiaries under the administrative control of the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers are given in the statement enclosed.

The Boards of these companies are re-constituted after the Annual General Meeting. The term of the part-time Government and non-official Directors is till the next Annual General Meeting. In the case of Madras Fertilizers Limited, which is a joint-sector undertaking, the tenure of Directors is 3 years.

The Directors on the Boards of the subsidiaries are appointed by the holding public sector companies and State Government Corporations. The appointments generally are till the date of the next Annual General Meeting.

Statement

Public Sector Undertakings

1. Hindustan Insecticides Limited.
2. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited.
3. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited.
4. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited.
5. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited.
6. Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited.

7. Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited.

8. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited.

9. National Fertilizers Limited.

10. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited.

11. Project & Development India Limited.

12. Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Limited.

13. Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Limited.

14. Madras Fertilizers Limited.

15. Paradeep Phosphates Limited.
Subsidiaries

1. Southern Pesticides Corporation Limited.

2. Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited.

3. Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Limited.

4. Punjab Maize Products Limited.

5. Uttar Pradesh Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Company Limited.

6. Goa Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Company.

7. Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Limited.

8. Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Limited.

Extension of Telephone facility in the rural and semi urban areas

2454. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to extend telephone facility in the rural and semi-urban areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-

TIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 1023 crores has been earmarked for development of telecommunications in rural and semi-urban areas of the country during the 6th Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Progress regarding construction of Centre in Trivandrum

2455. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress so far achieved in the construction of T.V. Centre in Trivandrum;

(b) the amount spent so far on this project; and

(c) the likely date by which TV transmission can be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Building construction is in progress. Order for the equipment has been placed.

(b) The expenditure incurred upto September, 1982 is Rs. 173.44 lakhs.

(c) It is expected to be commissioned by 1984-85. In the meanwhile, a low power TV receive-cum-relay system is being set up at Trivandrum before the Asian Games, 1982.

Observance by coal workers of 'All India Coal Miners Protest Day'

2456. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the coal workers all over the country had observed 11 September, 1982 as the All India Coal Miners Protest Day to protest against the non-implemen-

tion of the last agreement, the anti-working class directives of R.P.F., arbitrary constitution of the new Joint Bipartite Committee for Coal Industry (JBCCI) and demanding early settlement of the charter of demands submitted by the trade unions; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir. Reports of demonstrations at some collieries in different coal companies on 11th September, 1982 have been received.

(b) Chairman, Coal India Ltd. has sought the co-operation of the concerned Central Trade Unions to attend the JBCCI meetings but some unions have not participated in it. Efforts are being continued to persuade all the concerned Central Trade Unions to participate in the JBCCI meetings.

Scaling down of Plant Target of Energy

2457. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the reasons why the original Plan target of over 4,000 MW has been scaled down to 3482 MW for the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Year-wise phased targets for commissioning of additional generating capacity for each year of the Sixth Plan were fixed at the time of formulation of the plan. The target fixed for 1982-83 at that time was 4354.5 MW. Since the setting up of power projects is a complex task involving various agencies and requiring sequential matching of a wide variety of inputs, the status of on-going schemes for the current year was reviewed before the beginning of the year and a revised target of 3482 MW of commissioning of additional generating capacity was set for the year 1982-83.

Creation of new postal Division at Karimganj

2458. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to create new Postal Division at Karimganj; and

(b) if so, when it is going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Changes in Press Council Act

2459. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that present Press Council Act of 1978 does not give any effective powers to the Council to punish erring newspapers for violating press ethics or indulging in yellow journalism rapidly;

(b) whether the Chairman of the Press Council has very recently (Financial Express, dated 27.9.81) expressed his unappiness about this position and has suggested that if a newspaper is found committing same offence thrice in three years, the Press Council should have the power to recommend that Government advertisement of Central and State Governments should be stopped for a stipulated period of time; and

(c) if so, whether Government have considered the above suggestion and propose to bring about a change in the Press Council Act to give this power to them and make the organisation more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI

N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (c). the existing provisions in the press Council Act, 1978 to empower the Council to warn, admonish or censure a newspaper, news agency, editor or journalist or disapprove the conduct of an editor or journalist if the Council is satisfied that the newspaper or news agency has offended against the standards of journalistic ethics or public taste or an editor or journalist has committed any professional misconduct. The Council has, however, proposed that it should also have the power to recommend, in case of newspapers censured thrice within a given time by it, to the Centre and the State Governments and to the Public Sector Undertakings etc. among other things, discontinuation of advertisements. The is being examined in the light of the Second Press Commission's recommendations on the subject.

Silver Jubilee Scholarships in E.P.F. Organisation

2460. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government conveyed their sanction for grant for Silver Jubilee Scholarships to the wards of employees of E.P.F. Organisation in December 1977 and thereafter Government conveyed their approval to the incurring of expenditure in Scholarships in November 1978;

(b) is it also a fact that Scholarships scheme was introduced in the E.P.F. Organisation in January 1981 with retrospective effect from January, 1980;

(c) if so, the considerations for introducing the scheme from January 1980 when academic sessions of Medical and Engineering courses start from July each year and the reasons why it could not be introduced from July 1979 when Government had already accorded their approval to the incurring of expenditure in November 1978; and

(d) what action Government now propose to take to implement the Scholarship Scheme from July, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : (a) The Government had given its clearance in December, 1977 for introducing a Scholarship Scheme but the implementation of the order was held in abeyance and a fresh sanction for introducing a Scholarship Scheme was issued in November, 1978.

(b) and (c). According to the E.P.F. authorities they had to draw up a comprehensive Scholarship Scheme, which took time. The scheme was ultimately finalised and approved in January, 1980. It was, therefore, given effect from January, 1980 only.

(d) There is no proposal for implementing the scheme from July, 1979.

Feasibility Report for Production of Benzene

2461. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a feasibility report for the production of 1.55 lakh tonnes of benzene has been drawn up and submitted to the Government of India by the Board of Cochin Refineries Limited; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Cochin Refineries Ltd. was advised to prepare a revised feasibility report, which is expected to be received shortly.

Setting up a Viral Vaccine Plant and Insecticide Plant in collaboration with France

2462. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a proposed to collaborate with the French Government

for setting up of a viral vaccine plant and an insecticide plant in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH):

(a) and (b). There is a proposal to set up a plant for the manufacture of Viral Vaccines in India. One of the offers received for technology transfer for this project is from a French Company. The French Government has indicated its interest in such a transfer of technology.

Disparity in Wages of Workers of Doors, Terrai and Darjeeling Tea Gardens (West Bengal)

2463. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there exists some difference in the wages and firewood entitlement between Doors, Terrai and Darjeeling tea garden workers;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to abolish the difference;

(d) if so, what measures are being taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (e). The matter falls within the sphere of the Government of West Bengal which has been requested to send the requisite information. It will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received.

मथुरा में गैस एजेंसी का आवंटन

2464. **श्री दिगम्बर सिंह :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मथुरा में खाना बनाने की गैस की दो एजेंसियां आवंटित की गई हैं,

यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक एजेंसी कितने-कितने उपभोक्ताओं को गैस सिलेंडर सप्लाई करेगी ;

(ख) इस बारे में निर्णय लेने वाला अधिकारी कौन होगा ;

(ग) गैस सिलेंडर का मूल्य कितना होगा ; और

(घ) क्या उस एजेंट से सिलेंडर के साथ गैस स्टोव खरीदता अनिवार्य है अथवा उपभोक्ता, गैस स्टोव किसी अन्य स्थान से खरीद सकता है ।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज. मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : जी, हां । वर्तमान में प्रभावी रिफिल्स सप्लाई की अधिकतम सीमा के अनुसार मथुरा में प्रत्येक डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर प्रतिमाह 2500 रिफिल्स की अधिकतम डिलीवरी करेगा ।

(ख) संबंधित तेल कंपनियां तेल उद्योग के परामर्श से सरकार द्वारा तैयार किये गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार निर्णय लेंगी ।

(ग) मथुरा में एल. पी. जी. के 15 किलोग्राम के सिलेंडर के मूल्य 47.50 रुपये और 14.2 किलोग्राम के सिलेंडर के मूल्य 44.97 रुपये निर्धारित किए गए हैं ।

(घ) जी, नहीं । उपभोक्ता अपने स्टोव को किसी भी स्रोत से खरीदने के लिए स्वतंत्र है बशर्ते कि स्टोव भारतीय मानक संस्थान द्वारा अनुमोदित हो ।

मकान निर्माण के लिये अस्थायी बिजली कनेक्शन

2465. **श्री मोहम्मद अख्तर अहमद :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान को इस बात की जानकारी है कि

इन मकानों का निर्माण कार्य तीन महीनों के अन्दर पूरा नहीं हो सकता,

(ख) यदि हां, तो केवल तीन महीने के लिये अस्थायी बिजली कनेक्शन देने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या नया मकान बनवाने वाले व्यक्तियों की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान का विचार एक वर्ष के लिए अस्थायी बिजली कनेक्शन देने का है ;

(घ) ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कितनी है जिसमें गत एक वर्ष के दौरान तीन महीने के भीतर ही अस्थायी बिजली कनेक्शन वापस सौंप दिए गए हैं ; और

(ङ) इसी अवधि के दौरान उन मामलों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें अस्थायी कनेक्शन केवल तीन महीने के लिए दिए गये थे लेकिन एक साल में वापस सौंपे गये थे और इस बारे में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (ग). किसी भवन के निर्माण को पूरा करना उसके आकार, निर्माण की किस्म, मजदूरों सामग्री की उपलब्धता तथा कई अन्य बातों पर निर्भर करता है ।

भवन के निर्माण के लिए तथा फर्श पालिश करने के लिए एक वर्ष से अनधिक अवधि के लिए अधिकतम 5 किलोवाट तक विद्युत का अस्थायी अनेक्शन स्वीकृत करने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा डेसू को अधिकार दिए गए हैं । तदनुसार निर्माण प्रयोजनों के लिए अस्थायी विद्युत कनेक्शनों की प्रारम्भ में डेसू द्वारा एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए स्वीकृति दी जाती है, जो कि सामान्य वाणिज्यिक

श्रौपचारिकताएं पूरी करने पर समय-समय पर उपभोक्ता द्वारा अनुरोध किए जाने पर एक वर्ष से अधिक अवधि के लिए बढ़ा दी जाती है बशर्ते भवन की योजना की मंजूरी वैध हो और उन पर निर्माण चल रहा हो ।

यदि एक वर्ष से अधिक की अवधि के लिए निर्माण प्रयोजन के लिए अस्थायी अनेक्शन की आवश्यकता हो तो आवश्यक निरीक्षण/सर्विस लाइन तथा वास्तविक इस्तेमाल आदि की जांच करके के पश्चात् मामले की दिल्ली प्रशासन से तिफारिश की जाती है । इस प्रकार अस्थायी विद्युत कनेक्शन की अवधि पर किसी प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है । तथापि बिजली की दुर्घटनाओं से बचने के लिए तथा ऊर्जा खपत प्रभारों आदि के कारण अधिक मात्रा में बकाया राशि इकट्ठी न हो जाए इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए स्वीकृति अलग-अलग छोटी-छोटी अवधियों के लिए दी जाती है ।

(घ) उपयुक्त भाग ख और ग के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) उपर्युक्त भाग क, ख और ग के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसका प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

M/s. Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

2466 SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reason for not taking any proceedings/penal action against Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. and Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. for violations and contravention of various provisions of Companies Act,

(b) details of inspection report under Sec. 209A of the Companies Act against Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. and Swadeshi Mining and Mfg. Co. Ltd.; and

(c) action plan, if any against the Management and Board of Directors of the Companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). A statement indicating the position is attached.

Statement

The inspection of M/s. Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Company Limited revealed mainly the following prima-facie financial irregularities/non-compliance of certain provisions of the Companies Act:

(i) Advancing of funds to the holding company viz. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited without approval of the Central Government.

(ii) Advancing of funds to certain other parties without any security, and non-recovery of the amounts.

(iii) Payment of guarantee commission to the relative of a director without the Government's approval.

(iv) Sale of certain investment of the company in the year 1972 at a loss.

(v) Inadequate steps for safeguarding the interest of the company in respect of sale of certain land belonging to the company by private negotiations.

(vi) Non-recovery of dues from the holding company on account of supplies of coal during different years upto 31-3-78.

(vii) Non-maintenance of cost accounting records as prescribed under the Rules.

(viii) Deficiency in the maintenance of certain statutory registers like register of members, register of

Directors' shareholding etc.

In respect of the matter in Sl. No. (i) above, prosecutions have been launched in the court of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Kanpur against M/s. Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Company Ltd. and its directors, and also against M/s Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited.

On other matters, the company has submitted its explanation which is under examination. The inspection report on Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited under section 209-A of the Companies Act is awaited.

Supply of Coal to Power Station in Gujarat

2467. SHRI DAULATSINLJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present annual requirement of coal for the power stations in Gujarat;

(b) whether it is a fact that only 70 to 75 per cent coal against requirement is being supplied, which effect on power production in the State;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for this short supply; and

(d) what measures are being taken to meet the coal demand of Gujarat State without any deduction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The power stations in Gujarat received 3.409 million tonnes of coal against the consumption of 3.364 million tonnes of coal during the year 1981-82 registering an increase of 16 per cent and 14 per cent respectively over the year 1980-81. During the period April, 1982 to September, 1982 the power stations in Gujarat have received 2.085 million tonnes of coal against the consumption of 1.979 million tonnes.

(c) and (d). The coal supply to the various thermal power stations including the thermal power stations in

Gujarat is being continuously monitored. The Government have recently constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Mohd. Fazal, Member, Planning Commission to look into the problems of coal supply to thermal power stations and recommend specific measures for improvement.

**Construction of RCC T.V. Tower,
Delhi**

2468. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction of a RCC TV Tower at Pitampura in Delhi has started;

(b) if so, the progress made and the time when it is expected to be ready for commissioning; and

(c) whether it would be possible to have the project executed earlier than scheduled now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pile foundation work is in progress. The Tower is expected to be commissioned by 1984-85.

(c) No, Sir.

**हरिजन कालोनी, हैदरपुर में बिजली
की व्यवस्था**

2469. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हरिजन कालोनी, हैदरपुर, दिल्ली-42 में 1960-1961 से आज तक घरेलू प्रयोग के लिए बिजली नहीं दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार वहां पर घरेलू प्रयोग के लिए बिजली देने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है और यदि हां, तो वहां कब तक बिजली दी जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Child labour

2470. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH: CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that children are forced to work in deplorable conditions in carpet industry, road side tea shops, fire-works factories etc; and

(b) proposals to effectively implement the Factories Act in these employments with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Government is aware of children working in carpet industry, road side tea shops, fire works factories etc. for supplementing their family income due to the compulsion of socio-economic conditions.

(b) The carpet industry and the fire-work factories would be covered under the definition of factory, if they satisfy the definition of factory, as per section 2(m) of the Factories Act. There is no proposal to extend the application of the Factories Act to the road side tea shops, which are covered under the Shops & Establishments Act. The enforcement of both these enactments is the responsibility of the State Government.

Lock-outs and closures of industries

2471. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of lock-outs and closures declared by the large industrial units since 1980 to date in India (State-wise);

(b) the number of employees and workers affected by such lock-outs and closures; and

(c) the measures taken by Governments (both Central and State) to re-open those units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR):

(a) and (b). Information regarding lockouts is maintained in all cases of work-stoppages involving 10 or more workers and not by size of industrial establishments. Statement I showing number of lock-outs and number of workers affected due to them during the period 1980 to 1982 (upto July) is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5525/82]. Information regarding closures, on the other hand, is maintained in respect of Factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948. Statement II showing number of closures and number of workers affected due to them is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5525/82].

(c) Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and in the States is making effort to reduce work-stoppages due to lock-outs by bringing about expeditious settlement of industrial disputes through preventive mediation, conciliation, adjudication and arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements.

दहेज निषेध अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन का प्रस्ताव

2472. श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

का विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने केंद्र सरकार को दहेज निषेध

अधिनियम, 1961 में संशोधन करने का सुझाव दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा क्या संशोधन किए जाएंगे ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन् नाथ कोशल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

कोयले का उत्पादन

2473. श्री राम प्यारे पत्रिका : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत महीने बिक्री योग्य कच्चे कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह उत्पादन किस सीमा तक बढ़ा है और क्या सरकार उसके उत्पादन को और बढ़ाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस सीमा तक इसका उत्पादन और बढ़ाये जाने का विचार है और किस तरह ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). सितम्बर, 1982 के दौरान देश में कोयले का उत्पादन 97.55 लाख टन रहा जबकि इसकी तुलना में अगस्त, 1982 में उत्पादन 89.70 लाख टन था । इस प्रकार 7.85 लाख टन की वृद्धि हुई । वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए कोयले का उत्पादन लक्ष्य 1356.6 लाख टन नियत किया गया है और इस

वित्तीय वर्ष के बाकी बचे महीनों में कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाएगा ताकि इस लक्ष्य को पूरा किया जा सके।

कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए अनेक योजनाएं चालू की गई हैं। उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए जो योजनाएं चालू की गई हैं उनमें यह शामिल है—कम समय में वास्तविक उत्पादन शुरू करने वाली नई खानें खोलना, वर्तमान खानों का पुनर्गठन, उपकरण का बेहतर उपयोग और आवश्यक उत्पादन सामग्रियों जैसे बिजली, परिवहन आदि की व्यवस्था।

Demand of caustic soda industry

2474. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the caustic soda industry is facing a major demand recession;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH): (a) No complaint has been received from any of the units manufacturing Caustic Soda in the country, regarding demand recession in the Caustic Soda Industry. The capacity utilisation of the Caustic Soda industry was about 73.2 per cent (pro-rata) during the period from January to August, 1982 as against the overall capacity utilisation of about 75.3 per cent in 1981 and about 71.5 per cent in 1980. The stocks of caustic soda as on 31st December with the manufacturing units was 0.14 lakh tonnes in 1980 and 0.16 lakh tonnes in 1981. The stock at the end of August was 0.25 lakh tonnes. The installed capacity in 1982 is 8.16 lakh tonnes. Hence it cannot be said that the caustic soda industry in the country is facing a demand recession.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

कोयले की सप्लाई पर विचार करने के लिये गठित समिति की रिपोर्ट

2475. श्री बापूसाहिब परुलेकर:
श्री मोती भाई आर०
चौधरी :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयले की सप्लाई के प्रश्न तथा उससे सम्बंधित समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिये एक समिति गठित की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को समिति की रिपोर्ट मिल गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो रिपोर्ट में शामिल मुख्य मुद्दे क्या हैं और उस पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो रिपोर्ट कब तक मिल जाने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) योजना आयोग के सदस्य श्री मोहम्मद फजल की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति गठित की गई है। यह समिति ताप बिजली घरों को कोयले की सप्लाई की समस्या का अध्ययन करेगी।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) समिति को अपनी रिपोर्ट फरवरी, 1983 में प्रस्तुत करनी है।

Import of crude oil from U.S.S.R.

2476. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how much quantity and value of crude oil was imported from the USSR in India during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) whether a delegation of the Petroleum Ministry had been to the USSR to negotiate crude oil imports for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(c) what are the details of the agreement arrived at between the two countries regarding import of crude oil; and

(d) petroleum products from the USSR to India, quantity, value and foreign exchange-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The quantity and value of crude oil imports from the USSR during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 are as follows:—

	Quantity (Million Tonnes)	CIF Value (Rs./crores)
1980-81	1.78	362.97
1981-82 (Provisional)	1.85	461.60

(b) Two delegations visited USSR in 1982 for the finalisation of the crude oil import contract for the year 1982. The contract for 1983 is still to be negotiated.

(c) A contract was concluded on 18-5-1982 for the import of about 2.5 million tonnes of crude oil during the year 1982. The contract provides that the crude to be supplied will be Iranian crudes and/or suitable crudes from the Arabian countries and/or Soviet Export Blend crude oil.

(d) The quantity and value of product imports from USSR during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 are as under:

	Quantity (Million Tonnes)	CIF Value (Rs./crores)
1980-81 SKO	0.87	241.93
HSD	0.95	250.28
	1.82	492.21
1981-82 SKO (includes Jet Fuel RT) (Provisional)	1.04	317.85
HSD	0.76	221.96
	1.80	539.81

Profit/loss of State Electricity Boards vis-a-vis private sector plants

2477. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

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

(a) profits/losses earned in each of the last three years and the current year by State Electricity Board in each State and Union Territory;

(b) how do they compare with profits/losses of the top five largest private sector power plants in the same period; and

(c) steps taken to improve the financial health of State Electricity Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

राज्यों को पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का आवंटन

2478. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री मोतीभाई आर. चौधरी :

श्री बापूसाहिब परुलेकर :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दशनि वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्यों के लिए मिट्टी का तेल, डीजल, पेट्रोल आदि के कोटे का आवंटन केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा निश्चित किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, इस कोटे के अनुसार, विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ क्षेत्रों को खासतौर पर महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, दिल्ली और हरियाणा को मिट्टी के तेल, पेट्रोल, डीजल की कितनी मात्रा आवंटित की गई ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस कोटे के आवंटन के लिए कुछ मानदंड निर्धारित किये गये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज. मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (घ). केवल मिट्टी के तेल के लिये कोटा संघीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है ।

विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को मिट्टी के तेल का आवंटन करने के सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार वर्ष को प्रत्येक चार महीनों के तीन खण्डों में

विभाजित किया गया है और इन सभी चार महीनों के लिए मिट्टी के तेल का आवंटन समान स्तर पर किया जा रहा है । ग्रीष्म महीनों (मार्च-जून) और वर्षा के महीनों (जुलाई-अक्तूबर) दोनों के लिए मासिक आवंटन पिछले वर्ष के तदनुसूची चार महीनों में हुई औसतन मासिक बिक्री के 5 प्रतिशत अधिक आधार पर होता है । शीतकाल के महीनों (नवम्बर-फरवरी) के लिए आवंटन पिछले वर्ष के तदनुसूची महीनों में किसी एक महीने में किये गये अधिकतम आवंटन/बिक्री से 5 प्रतिशत अधिक आधार पर किया जाता है । नियमित मासिक आवंटन के अतिरिक्त जब कभी आवश्यक या उचित होता है, बाढ़, सूखा, त्यौहारों आदि विशेष स्थितियों से निपटने के लिए तदर्थ आवंटन भी किये जाते हैं ।

हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल का मासिक राज्यवार आवंटन पिछले वर्ष के तदनुसूची मास में हुई वास्तविक बिक्री से 15 प्रतिशत दर पर किया जाता है । ये आवंटन केवल योजना बनाने के तथा उत्पाद के परिवहन के प्रयोजनों के लिए होते हैं और हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल की बिक्री पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है और तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा मांग को पूणतः पूरा किया जा रहा है ।

पेट्रोल मुक्त बिक्री आधार पर उपलब्ध होता है और कोई मासिक आवंटन नहीं किया जाता ।

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य को आवंटित और सप्लाई किये गये मिट्टी के तेल के ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं ।

विवरण

वर्ष 1979-80, 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 के दौरान मिट्टी के तेल का राज्यवार भ्रावंटन तथा बिक्री
(आंकड़े मी० टनों में)

राज्य / संघ शासित प्रदेश	1979-80			1980-81			1981-82		
	भ्रावंटन	बिक्री	भ्रावंटन	भ्रावंटन	बिक्री	भ्रावंटन	बिक्री		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	298343	285365	304785	312475	338280	334981			
2. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1739	3018	3632	3351	4510	4241			
3. अण्डमान और निकोबार	845	1140	1089	886	1705	1015			
4. असम	129803	104598	124605	98670	133800	123142			
5. बिहार	208345	200704	241580	225983	258600	249669			
6. चण्डीगढ़	8437	7775	9003	9550	10920	10370			
7. दादरा और नगर हवेली	607	अनुपलब्ध	755	1115*	1705	2375*			
8. दिल्ली	108337	102678	123950	121920	142600	136250			
9. गुजरात	364380	367709	400960	390489	438067	438578			
10. गोवा, दमन और दिव	13289	13232	15232	13531*	16670	13971†			
11. हरियाणा	62069	64074	67185	70700	77380	79820			
12. हिमाचल प्रदेश	13839	13605	16530	14890	19100	17320			
13. जम्मू और कश्मीर	23483	22882	27800	27260	32550	33180			
14. कर्नाटक	217431	204458	230440	229246	256410	251062			
15. केरल	132435	122914	131286	128419	140130	135685			

16. मध्य प्रदेश	192633	179963	193801	180345	210160	206803
17. महाराष्ट्र	805302	766926	829229	807149	869167	867695
18. मणिपुर	8248	6861	8114	8375	9250	11262
19. मेघालय	7397	6364	7255	5697	7970	7490
20. मिजोरम	3053	1877	2609	2679	3810	3152
21. नागालण्ड	4745	4376	4700	4304	5410	4890
22. उड़ीसा	78607	68576	77910	72710	85450	80605
23. पंजाब	123739	126011	140140	149600	165360	178370
24. पाण्डिचेरी	6724	6376	7144	5252	8090	6863
25. राजस्थान	119104	115420	127531	124700	143104	138980
26. सिक्किम	3735	3457	4808	2465	5450	2838
27. तमिलनाडु	338737	320391	349029	359020	387610	379959
28. त्रिपुरा	8548	7974	10832	9174	12310	11259
29. उत्तर प्रदेश	379114	347028	385710	387790	455386	453810
30. पश्चिम बंगाल	352459	352348	394866	382163	419800	418878

योग : 4015527 3828100 4242510 4149917 4660754 4604513

*दमन और दिव में की गई बिक्री भी सम्मिलित है ।
†दमन और दिव में की गई बिक्री को छोड़कर ।

राज्य विधायकों और संसद सदस्यों के चुनाव के लिये न्यूनतम योग्यता निर्धारित करना

2479. श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विधायकों, संसद सदस्यों के लिए चुनाव कानूनों में न्यूनतम शैक्षिक योग्यता की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव कुछ समय से सरकार के विचाराधीन रहा है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस प्रकार के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं ।

Uniformity in minimum wages of bidi workers

2480. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring about uniformity in the fixation of minimum wages for bidi workers all over the country; and

(b) if so, the steps already taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). At a meeting of some State Labour Ministers held in September, 1981 it was recommended that all State Governments should take immediate steps to revise the minimum wages for the employment in the beedi industry in the range of Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 per day. This recommendation has been implemented by most of the concerned State Governments.

Factory to manufacture conductors

2481. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to start factories to manufacture conductors in view of their shortage; and

(b) if so, the number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir. This Ministry do not have any such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Rajasthan in grip of severe power crisis

2482. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is correct that Rajasthan is in the grip of a severe power crisis (TOI 15-9-1982) largely due to transmission losses and thefts;

(b) whether it is true that the picture is also gloomy due to delays in Kota Thermal Power Plant and Mahi-Bajaj Hydel-Power Projects; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to help the Rajasthan Government to meet the power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). It is not correct to say that power crisis in Rajasthan is due to transmission losses and thefts, Rajasthan has been facing temporary power shortage mainly due to the outage of both the units of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station for long periods, low generation in hydel projects of Chambal Complex and non availability of share from Satpura Thermal Station. There have been delays in the commissioning of Kota Thermal Power Plant Stage I and Mahi Bajaj Hydel Project. Unit-I (110 MW) of Kotah Thermal Power Plant is already in the final stages of commissioning. Commissioning of additional generating capacity would also help in easing the power situation. Unit II of Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant has recently come back in service. Unit I of this Project is expected to be back in service by the end of this year. In order to meet the present power shortage in Rajasthan, arrangements have been made to supply additional power to Rajasthan from Northern Grid and Central Sector Stations to the maximum extent possible. Efforts are also being made to expedite commissioning of the on-going projects.

Opening of a Foreign Mail Sorting Office at Trivandrum, Kerala

2483. SHRI A NEELALOHITH-ADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any request for the opening of a foreign mail sorting office at Trivandrum in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details of the request and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request for opening of a Foreign Air mail Sorting Office at Tri-

vandrum was based on the ground that Trivandrum being an international airport and capital of Kerala, was more suitable than Cochin for location of the said office. But, after considering various factors regarding operational convenience and availability of air and train services, facilities for customs examination, quantum of mail received at Trivandrum, a limited Foreign airmail sorting office to deal with incoming air mails only, was set up at Cochin which was found more suitable for the purpose, with effect from 15-4-1980. At the present, action is underway to convert this office at Cochin into a fullfledged Foreign Air mail Sorting Office by opening a set to deal with outward Foreign air mail also.

Guidelines to States to Lift Power Cuts

2484. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has sent necessary guidelines to State Governments to lift power cuts;

(b) whether instructions have been sent to Orissa in this regard;

(c) if so, the date from which power cut is going to be lifted in Orissa; and

(d) the total number of Industries which will be benefiting by the lifting of the power cuts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). Power position in Orissa has improved. Power cuts are imposed by a State Government keeping in view the availability and demand for power within the State. Central Government have suggested guidelines to accord priority among the various sectors in regard to supply of power. Power cuts in Orissa on 22 industries were enforced from 8th November, 1981. These have been relaxed from 15th September, 1982 in respect of major industries.

Exploration of Oil/Gas in Rajasthan

2485. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the detailed information regarding the progress made in exploration of oil and gas in Barmer, Bikaner and Nagaur Sedimentary basins in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The ONGC have completed geological mapping and gravity-magnetic surveys in the Barmer and Bikaner-Nagaur basins in Rajasthan. Besides, 1722 line Kms. of seismic surveys have also been conducted in the Bikaner-Nagaur basin.

One structural well (Pugal-1) has been drilled in the Bikaner-Nagaur basin to obtain sub-surface stratigraphic and structural information. This well did not indicate presence of oil or gas. Barmer area is rated as having low prospects.

Import of Bulk Drugs

2486. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several essential bulk drugs which are produced in the country and whose production can be easily stepped up are being imported in large quantities;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to ensure that such imports are reduced, if eliminated altogether; and

(c) whether it is a fact that imports of several bulk drugs can be reduced substantially if companies which have the capacity to manufacture them are allowed to do so?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry (popularly known as the Hathi Committee), keeping in view the es-

sentiality of the medicines, their need and availability, identified 116 medicines, which in its opinion are extensively used in medical practice both in urban and rural areas. The bulk drugs/active ingredients in these 116 medicines number about 91. The cif value of imports during 1981-82 of the bulk drugs/active ingredients in these 116 medicines is of the order of Rs. 19.36 crores. The value of indigenous production of these bulk drugs/active ingredients during 1981-82 is approximately Rs. 126 crores. The various steps taken by the Govt. to increase indigenous production of the bulk drug have been given in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1478 for 12-10-1982.

Imports are allowed as per the provisions of the Import Policy in vogue. The Import Policy is reviewed from time to time to make suitable changes for fuller utilisation of indigenous capacity and keeping in view the indigenous demand and the indigenous production. In a number of items such as Trimethoprim, Sulphamethazole, Analgin, Paracetamol, Hydrazine Hydrate, Niacin, and Sulphacetamide, imports have been banned.

Energy Generation and Consumption in Karnataka

2487. SHRI D. K. NAIKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total energy generated in Karnataka State;

(b) what is the energy consumed by sugar factories, cement factories and aluminium factory respectively, in Karnataka every year;

(c) what is the respective total sum paid for consumption every year by these factories;

(d) what is the total power requirement of the State for both domestic and non-domestic purposes every year apart from consumption of these factories; and

(e) whether he is aware that there is always a shortage of power in the State and as such the action Government have taken to improve the power position in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The total energy generated in the State of Karnataka during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 was 6330 MU and 7144 MU respectively.

(b) A statement showing energy consumed by major sugar factories, cement factories and aluminium factories during the year 1980-1981 is attached.

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

(d) The total energy requirement of the State during 1981-82 was 8559 MU.

(e) The power resources of the State are entirely hydro and available energy depends on the monsoons. During draught years, the availability being low, imposition of power cuts becomes necessary. Relief to the extent possible is provided from the neighbouring States of the Region. A number of new generating schemes have also been sanctioned to meet the growing demand of the State.

Statement

Statement showing energy consumed by Sugar, Cement and Aluminium factories during the year 1980-81

Name of Industry	Net generation in captive plant (Mkwh)	Energy purchased (Mkwh)	Energy consumed (Mkwh)
ALUMINIUM			
1. Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd.	—	26.30	26.30
CEMENT			
1. Bagalkot Cement Co. Ltd.	0.01	20.23	20.24
2. Mysore Cement Works	7.45	48.68	56.03
3. A.C.C. Ltd.	—	47.41	47.41
4. C.C.I. Ltd.	—	22.69	22.69
SUGAR			
1. Indian Sugar & Refinery Ltd.	1.86	0.78	2.64
2. Mysore Sugar Co.	4.50	4.75	9.25
3. Godavari Sugar Co. Ltd.	3.20	0.87	4.07
4. Sh Hiranya Kashi SSK Niyamat	10.34	0.40	10.74
5. Kothari Sugar & Chemical Co. Ltd.	2.71	0.20	2.91

Increase in the Price of Soft Coke

2488. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many times and by how much the price of soft coke used for domestic consumption has been raised since nationalisation of coal mines;

(b) have Government adopted any safeguard in the distribution procedure to ensure that profiteering and black marketing are minimised if so, the details thereof; and

(c) is there any procedure for monitoring the shortages as different centres and the prices actually paid by consumers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Since nationalisation the pit-head prices of coal and coke have been revised 5 times viz. w.e.f. 1-4-74, 17.7.75, 17.7.79, 14.2.81 and 27-5-1982: The pit-head prices of soft coke fixed each time are indicated below—

Date from which the prices of coal and coke were revised	Price of soft coke fixed.
1-4-1974	Rs. 86.00 per Tonne
1-7-1975	Rs. 86.00 " "
17-7-1979	Rs. 110.00 " "
14-2-1981	Rs. 150.00 " "
27-5-1982	Rs. 175.00 " "

(b) and (c). Distribution of soft coke in each State is controlled by the State Governments under the Coal Control Orders issued by the in pursuance of the Essential Commodities Act. These Coal Control Orders contain provisions by exercising which the State Governmeneas ensure that there is no profiteering and black marketing.

The Coal Companies are responsible for supplying soft coke to various State

Governments according to the programmes drawn up by thtm. The Regional Sales Officers of Coal India Limited maintain liaison with the State Governments and if there is additional demand for soft coke in any State, further quantities are despatched to the State.

The supply position within a State and the prices actually paid by the consumers are monitored by the Civil Supplies Department of the States and in case of shortage or of higher prices, suitable action is taken by them.

T.V. Stations for all State Capitals

2489. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State Capitals which are having T.V. Centres;

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government to have T.V. Centres in all the Statie Capitals; and

(c) if so, the target fixed and when this facility will be providing to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) (i) State/Union Teeritory Capitals with T.V. Centres are Delhi, Bombay, Srinagar, Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow, Jaipur, Hyderabad and Bangalore.

(ii) Low power transmitters are being set up before the Asian Games, 82 at, inter alia, the capital towns of Trivandrum, Bhopal, Patna, Simla, Bhubaneshwar, Gangtok, Port Blair, Gauhati, Imphal, Agartala, Shillong, Kohima, Itanagar and Aizawal.

(iii) An interim service at Panaji is expected to be commissioned before the Asian Games, 82.

(b) and (c). A perspective plan for setting up TV Centres at the Capitals of all State/Union Territories has been prepared. Implementation of the plan will depend on availability of resources.

एशियाई खेलों का ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए रंगीन प्रसारण

2490. श्री शिव शरण वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोग भी दूरदर्शन पर एशियाई खेलों का रंगीन प्रसारण देख सकेंगे और यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के सामने क्या कठिनाई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन के. पी. सल्वे) : जी, हां। एशियाई खेलों का रंगीन प्रेषण उन ट्रांसमीटरों के सेवा क्षेत्र में आने वाले ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी उपलब्ध होगा जो रंगीन अनुरूप बनाए जाते हैं।

उड़ीसा में बीड़ी कर्मचारियों को वृद्धावस्था पेंशन तथा अन्य राहत

2491. श्री जगपाल सिंह :

श्री शिव शरण वर्मा :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उड़ीसा में डेढ़ लाख बीड़ी कर्मचारियों की वित्तीय स्थिति में सुधार के लिए एक स्थायी समिति या एक संस्थान बनाया है जो एक सर्वेक्षण करेगा और उन्हें वृद्धावस्था पेंशन तथा अन्य राहत देने के लिए सरकार को सिफारिश करेगा ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इन गरीब कर्मचारियों को वृद्धावस्था में कठिनाइयों से बचाने के लिए दी जा रही प्रस्तावित सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि 50 वर्ष तक लगातार कार्य करते रहने पर इनकी कार्यक्षमता कम होनी शुरू हो जाती है और बीड़ी उद्योगी उन्हें काम से निकाल देते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उनका जीवन कष्टमय हो जाता है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उनके लिए एक स्थायी सेवा संस्थान बनाने हेतु एक विधेयक लाने का है ताकि उनका जीवन बेहतर बन सके ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री धर्म वीर) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). यह सही है कि बहुत से बीड़ी श्रमिक अपने कार्य के स्वरूप के कारण तपेदिक जैसी श्वास की बीमारियों से पीड़ित हैं। इन श्रमिकों के लिए लगातार डाक्टरों देख-रेख की व्यवस्था करने के लिए बीड़ी कर्मकार कल्याण निधि के अन्तर्गत चिकित्सा सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था को प्राथमिकता दी गई है। 78 औषधालय, मैसूर में एक दस पलंगों वाला अस्पताल तथा निमतिता (पश्चिम बंगाल) में चैस्ट क्लीनिक स्थापित किया गया है। ऐसे स्थानों में ऐसे और संस्थानों के लिए मंजूरी दी जा रही है, जहां बीड़ी श्रमिक अधिक संख्या में हैं। बीड़ी श्रमिकों तथा उनके परिवारों के सदस्यों के लिए विशिष्ट उपचार की व्यवस्था करने हेतु अस्पतालों/सिनेटोरियमों में पलंग भी आरक्षित रखे जा रहे हैं।

(घ) पहले से ही दो केन्द्रीय कानून हैं, जिनमें बीड़ी उद्योग के श्रमिकों के कल्याण की व्यवस्था है। बीड़ी तथा सिगार कर्मकार (नियोजन की शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1966 में बीड़ी प्रतिष्ठानों के श्रमिकों के कल्याण की व्यवस्था है और यह उनके कार्य की शर्तों को नियमित करता है। बीड़ी कर्मकार कल्याण निधि अधिनियम, 1976 में उपायों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने की व्यवस्था है, ताकि बीड़ी प्रतिष्ठानों में लगे व्यक्तियों के कल्याण अर्थात् डाक्टरों देख-रेख सुविधाओं, आवास सुविधाओं बीड़ी श्रमिकों के बालकों के लिए छात्रवृत्तियां देने, आदि को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। इसको देखते हुए, इस समय किसी और विधायी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

Assistance to Projects undertaken by Women Entrepreneurs

2492. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a scheme to assist projects undertaken by women entrepreneurs;

(b) what is the programme for giving assistance to women in setting up small units; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to start training facilities through correspondence for women to remove constraints on transport, housing and prejudices, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). The Labour Ministry has no proposal to start a scheme regarding women entrepreneurs. However, the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries has a scheme of Entrepreneurial Development Programme amongst women. The objective of this training is to assist women entrepreneurs to take up small industries of their own. In addition to the entrepreneurial development training for women, this organisation has also been providing technical assistance and guidance to women entrepreneurs in identification and selection of suitable items for manufacture.

Managerial training courses are also being conducted for the development of small industrialists and their senior representatives, for which eligible women entrepreneurs also are selected.

No training through correspondence has been envisaged.

Financial Allocation for Oil and Natural Gas Commission

2493. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has sought a substantial

increase in the financial allocation from the Union Government for the implementation of its accelerated plans of exploration and exploitation;

(b) if so, whether Government have given their approval;

(c) if so, how much amount is likely to be spent on these plans; and

(d) full details of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The ONGC have now sought a financial outlay of Rs. 7608 crores against the earlier outlay of Rs. 4738 crores for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85.

(b) Not yet Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Salient features of the physical targets envisaged in the Sixth Plan Mid-Term Review are as under:—

Drilling ('000 Mts) 2188.4

Wells (Nos) 926

Oil Production (MMT) 91.63

Seismic Survey :

On-shore 195 party years

Off-shore . . . 120.5 thousand standard line Km

Progress made in Setting up of Thal Vaishet Fertilizer Complex

2494. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in setting up the Thal Vaishet Fertilizer Complex; and

(b) how much time it will take for its completion and the approximate cost involved and the foreign assistance involved in it?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The basic design for the Ammonia and Urea plants has been

completed. Procurement of most of the equipments has been finalised and some items are already under shipment. Civil works on administration building, work shops, switchyard, main sub-station, factory roads, reservoir and underground piping are in progress. Work on the steam generation plant, coal handling plant and Ammonia and Urea plants is progressing.

(b) The first set of Ammonia and Urea Plants is likely to go into commercial production in September, 1984 and the second set by December 1984. As per the latest estimates of the Company, the total project cost is likely to be of the order of Rs. 917 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 301 crores. The Revised Cost Estimates are under examination of the Government.

Employment Pattern to be Followed for Centrally-Sponsored Projects in Assam

2495. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government considered and finalised the employment pattern to be followed for the Centrally-sponsored projects already located or being constructed in Assam;

(b) the norms set up by the Ministry as regards salary slab upto which local people have to be appointed; and

(c) whether keeping in view the economic backwardness of the State and serious unemployment problem, Government propose to relax the norms for the State of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). Under the provisions of the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, and the Rules framed there-

under, all employers in the public sector and those employing 25 or more in non-agricultural establishments in the private sector are required to notify their vacancies to the local Employment Exchange. Filling up of the vacancies in the public sector is, however, governed by executive instructions. According to the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms, all vacancies irrespective of their nature and duration (except those to be filled through U.P.S.C. etc.) in Central Government Offices/Establishments (including Quasi Government Institutions and Statutory Organisations) are not only to be notified but also to be filled through the Employment Exchanges alone. Similar instructions have also been issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises for the posts carrying pay scale the maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 800/-.

Increase in Capacity of Darbhanga Broadcasting Station

2496. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation consisting of several Members of Parliament and others on behalf of the All India Mithila Sangh had represented and impressed on the then Minister for Information and Broadcasting last month the urgency for increasing the capacity of Darbhanga Broadcasting Station of the A.I.R. from 10 to 100 Kms. and for news bulletins in Maithili language and the Minister had assured sympathetic consideration; and

(b) if so, the details of the representation and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). A representation had been received from the Akhil Bharatiya Mithila Sangh urging that the capacity of transmitter of AIR Darbhanga should be increased and

news bulletins in Maithili be broadcast.

The Darbhanga Station has even now one Transmitter of the medium power of 10 KW MW. Due to constraints on financial resources, it has not been found possible to include any scheme for upgrading the transmitter.

So far as Maithili news bulletin is concerned, the existing bulletin in Hindi have wide listening and understanding among the Maithili speaking listeners. There is, therefore, no felt need to start a separate news bulletin in Maithili.

सिगरौली कोल फील्ड्स को माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली से जोड़ना

2497. श्री मोती लाल सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का सिगरौली कोल फील्ड्स को 'टेलीफोन, टेलेक्स, हाट लाइन' और तार द्वारा दिल्ली और कलकत्ता से जोड़ने का विचार है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने 1979 में सिगरौली कोल फील्ड्स के लिए माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली शुरू की थी या क्या ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) इस समय ऐसा कोई योजना नहीं है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । 1979 में ऐसी किसी माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली का प्रस्ताव नहीं किया गया था और इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Transfer of Judges whose relatives are practising in the same High Court

2498. SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of LAW,

JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that in High Courts, Law-practising relatives of the Judges have established an impression amongst the people that they have influence over the Judges and whether this fact has resulted in more lucrative business for them;

(b) whether Government propose to transfer such Judges to other High Courts;

(c) whether any suggestions have been received in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with regard to their disposal?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) Government have seen certain reports to this effect.

(b) to (d). Some suggestions have been received that Judges of High Courts whose relatives are practising in the same High Court should be transferred. No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

Expansion of Telecommunications

2499. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the telecommunication expansion plans for 1982-83;

(b) the details of new telephone connections, telephone exchanges, automatic exchanges, public call offices and telex exchanges to be developed or opened during this year; and

(c) the outlay proposed for the expansion plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The details of the telecommunication expansion plan for 1982-83 are given in the statement attached.

(b) During this year it is proposed to provide 2.6 lakh new telephone connections, open 685 new telephone exchanges, 2300 long distance public call offices and equal number of telegraph offices, open 20 new telex exchanges

and provide 5000 new telex connections.

(c) The approved plan outlay for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 477 crores.

Statement

Details of the telecommunications expansion plan for 1982-83

Component Scheme	Target
1. Local telephone system	
1.1 Switching capacity (lakh lines)	3.00
1.2 Underground cables (lakh pair Kms)	15.20
1.3 Direct Exchange lines (lakh lines)	2.60
1.4 Telephones Stations (Lakh Nos.)	3.38
1.5 Telephone Exchange (Nos.)	6.85
2. Long Distance System	
2.1 Long distance switching :	
2.1.1 TAXs (Trunk Automatic Exchange Nos.)	4
2.1.2 Tax capacity (lines)	24,100
2.1.3 STD routes (point to point) nos.	10
2.1.4 Manual Trunk boards (Nos.)	250
2.2 Long Distance Transmission Systems	
2.2.1 Coaxial cables (route Kms)	
(a) New Schemes	1,513
(b) Augmentation	180
2.2.2 Microwave	4,258
2.2.3 U.H.F.	1,555
2.2.4 Open Wire channels (Nos.)	1,250
3. Open Wire Telegraph	
3.1 Telegraph Offices (Nos.)	2,300
3.2 Long Distance Public Telephone (gross)	2,300
3.3 Telex Exchange (Nos.)	20
3.4 Telex capacity (lines) :	
(a) Local	5,660
(b) Transit	5,300
3.5 Telex connections	5,000
3.6 VFT channel (Nos.)	1,400

Drilling operations by ONGC at Razole and Narsapur

2500. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the on shore drilling operations for Natural Gas by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) at Razole and the Offshore operations at Narsapur in East Godavari District have been completed;

(b) if so, whether any exploratory study has been made to find out the exact position and the potential of the reserves; and

(c) if so, what is the quantum of reserves with details and the present position for further drilling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Drilling operations at Razole-1 have been completed while those at Narsapur-2 which also is on shore are still progressing.

(b) and (c). The potential of the area will be known after further exploratory drilling and detailed testing has been carried out.

Import of Methyldopa

2501. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Methyldopa is imported in the country in huge quantities from abroad on long terms contracts entered into by the canalising agency;

(b) whether Government are entering into further long term contracts for import of Methyldopa and have asked the indigenous producers to get market acceptability reports; and

(c) if so, the reasons for doing so and the steps taken by Government to protect indigenous production of Methyldopa for the present and future?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Methyl Dopa is canalised for imports through the State Trading Corporation (STC). Since 1980, STC has been importing this bulk drug against a long term contract for three years at an advantageous price of US. \$55 per KG. The quantities of imports by the STC are decided by the Government taking into account the indigenous requirements.

One indigenous unit has started commercial production of Methyl Dopa. As its indigenous production was started for the first time and as this is an important anti-hypertensive drug, this unit was advised for getting its product tested for standards of quality. After getting the report on the standards of quality in respect of the indigenous product, STC have been instructed to make allocations on the stocks offered by the indigenous unit. The indigenous production of canalised drugs is taken into account before considering imports of such drugs through STC. In the case of Methyl Dopa also, its indigenous production would be taken into account before deciding future imports.

Imparting of Vocational Training to Rural Women

2502. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to prepare a scheme for imparting vocational training to rural women to enable them to self-employed; and

(b) if so, the details in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) 17 Studies to assess training needs of women in rural areas have been undertaken in 16 States and one Union Territory of

the country. The methodologies and recommendations being diverse, action is being taken to bring out a comprehensive edited document. The question of preparation of a scheme for imparting vocational training to rural women will be decided after examination of the edited document.

(b) Does not arise.

Microwave facilities in Assam

2503. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of District and Sub-divisional Headquarters in Assam connected by Microwave;

(b) the plan of the Ministry in the next five years to develop Microwave facilities in Assam's district and sub-divisional Towns which are not now connected; and

(c) the total allocations of funds for 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Five District Headquarters are connected by Microwave. Six Sub-divisional Headquarters including Five co-located with District Headquarters are connected by Microwave.

(b) It is planned to connect two more district Headquarters and one more Sub-divisional Headquarters during the current Five Year Plan. Plan beyond 1985 has not been finalised yet.

(c) The total allocation of funds for 1981-82 and 1982-83 for Microwave systems is Rs. 417.9 lakhs and Rs. 377.46 lakhs respectively. Funds for 1983-84 are yet to be allocated.

Foreign Correspondents to cover Asian Games

2504. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMA-

TION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have made any arrangement for the foreign correspondents to come to India and cover the Asian Games;

(b) if so, the number of such correspondents who will be coming; and

(c) whether facilities for short filming the events have also been given to foreign concerns and if so, their number and the revenue likely to be earned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) The Press Information Bureau, in coordination with the special Organising Committee of the Asian Games, has made arrangements to set up Press Centres at various Stadia in Delhi, Jaipur and Bombay to facilitate coverage of the Asian Games by Indian & Foreign media representatives.

(b) The exact number of foreign correspondents who will be coming to cover the Asian Games is not yet known.

(c) The work relating to these arrangements has not so far been entrusted to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Linking of Jaipur Transmitter through Microwave

2505. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether for Asiad coverage Jaipur transmitter is now proposed to be linked through microwave;

(b) if so, whether Government would also like to extend this microwave facility to Udaipur transmitter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal at present to set up a TV centre at Udaipur due to constraint of resources.

Linking of Malda with INTELSAT-V

2506. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have arranged for the lease of one transponder on INTELSAT-V for Asiad coverage;

(b) whether Malda is proposed to be linked through it, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government also proposed to extend this facility to Cooch-behar, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and what arrangement have made for the Cooch-behar people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. A low power-receive-cum-relay system is being set up at Malda before the Asian Games, 82.

The range of the system would be 12 Kms. (approximately).

(c) No, Sir.

Disposal of pending cases in High Court in Gujarat

2507. SHRI RAMJI BHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cases have accumulated in Gujarat High Court;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many of them are more than 1,3,5, 10 and 15 years pending;

(d) when these are likely to be disposed of; and

(e) what steps Government have decided for their speedy disposal?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (c). The information, as furnished by the Registry of Gujarat High Court, is given in attached Statement-I.

(b), (d) and (e). Many complex factors are responsible for delays in disposal of cases and accumulation of arrears. No time limit can be indicated for their disposal. Steps taken to reduce the pendency of cases in High Court in general are indicated in the attached Statement-II.

Statement-1

*Number of cases pending in Gujarat High Court
(As on 31-12-1981)*

Total Number of cases pending	Number of cases pending for more than				
	One year	Three years	Five years	Ten years	Fifteen years
24565	15513	4994	1048	19	3

Statement-II

Steps taken to reduce pendency in High Courts

The following steps have been taken to reduce pendency in High Courts:—

- (1) The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent Appeals from Judgment of Single Judge of the High Court in second appeal (vide Section 100A).
- (2) The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973 and amended in 1978 and 1980.
- (3) The sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from time to time.
- (4) Apart from the above certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases:
 - (a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High Courts.
 - (b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable dates.
 - (c) Dispensing with printing of records.
 - (d) Dispensing with printing of records.
- (5) The Government have also addressed the Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts in which there is a heavy pendency of civil cases over 5 years old to consider appointment of retired judges under Article 224A of the Constitution exclusively for disposing of those cases.
- (6) The Government have also appointed Law Commission (10th Law Commission) to keep under review the system of judicial administration in the country. Among the terms of reference of the Law Commission are:
 - (a) To keep under review the system of judicial administra-

tion to ensure that it is responsive to the reasonable demands of the times and in particulars to secure—

- (i) elimination of delays, speedy clearance of arrears and reduction in costs so as to secure quick and economical disposal of cases without affecting the cardinal principle that decisions should be just and fair;
- (ii) simplification of procedure to reduce and eliminate technicalities and devices for delay so that it operates not as an end in itself but as a means of achieving justice; and
- (iii) improvement of standards of all concerned with the administration of justice.

(b) To revise the Central Acts of general importance so as to simplify them and to remove anomalies, ambiguities and inequities.

(c) To recommend to the Government measure for bringing the statute book up-to-date by repealing obsolete laws and enactments or parts thereof which have outlived their utility.

बल्लूनाथ में पल्लामु जिले में कोयले के निक्षेप

2508. श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बल्लूनाथ डिवीजन में पल्लामु जिले में विभिन्न स्थानों पर कोयले के निक्षेप हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है ; यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जाएगा; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कोयले के मूल्यों में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है, यदि हां, तो

इसके मूल्य कम करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) दिनांक 27-5-1982 से कोयले की औसत खान-मुहाना कीमतें कोल इंडिया लि० के मामले में रु० 128.02 प्रति टन से बढ़ा कर रु० 145.90 प्रति टन और सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कं० लि० के मामले में रु० 136.85 प्रति टन से बढ़ा कर रु० 154.75 प्रति टन कर दी गई है । कोयले की कीमतों में वृद्धि इन कारणों से आवश्यक हो गई थी—उत्पादन सामग्रियों की लागतों में वृद्धि, कर्मचारियों की मजदूरी में वृद्धि, मूल्य ह्रास का अधिक भार और व्याज का अधिक भार, आदि । कोयले के मूल्य लागत का अध्ययन करने के बाद हाल ही में बढ़ाये गये हैं और इसलिए कीमतों को घटाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों को पेट्रोल/डीजल पम्पों का आवंटन

2509. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के जन लोगों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्होंने वर्ष 1980 और 1981-82 में पेट्रोल और डीजल पम्प लगाने के लिए आवेदन किया था ;

(ख) उन आवेदनकर्ताओं में से, जिन लोगों को पेट्रोल पम्प खोलने की अनुमति दी गई, उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनके आवेदन-पत्र अभी विचाराधीन हैं; और

(घ) लम्बित आवेदन-पत्रों पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ग). तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा डीलरशिप/डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप देने के लिए प्रेस विज्ञापनों के उत्तर में प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों के सांख्यिकीय आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त इतनी विशालकाय सूचना एकत्र करना/संकलन करना समय लेने वाली प्रक्रिया है और ध्यान में रखे गए उद्देश्य के अनुरूप न होगी ।

(ख) तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा अपनी 1980-81 और 1981-82 के लिए योजनाओं के प्रति 31-8-1982 को दिए गए कुल 661 फुटकर बिक्री केन्द्र डीलरशिपों पेट्रोल/डीजल में से 130 एजेन्सियां अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के समुदायों के उम्मीदवारों को दी गई हैं । उनके विस्तृत विवरण तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(घ) शेष एजेन्सियों को, जिनमें वे भी शामिल हैं जो अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति श्रेणी के अधीन हैं, तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा शीघ्र अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

Cheating of Job Seekers by Recruiting Agencies

2510. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a large number of incidents of exploitation of emigration labour to

foreign countries by unscrupulous agencies and individuals;

(b) the number of complaints about irregularities/cheating in employment of labour received by Government last year and the action taken thereon; and

(c) what effective steps Government propose to adopt to prevent exploitation and regulate emigrant labour to foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Some complaints of exploitation of intending emigrants and emigrants abroad by Indian recruiting agents and foreign employers have been received:

(b) During the period from 1st September, 1981, when the work relating to emigration was transferred to the Ministry of Labour, upto 30th June, 82, 158 individual complaints alleging exploitation, cheating breach of agreement contract and under payment of dues etc. were received. All these complaints have been referred to the appropriate authorities for investigation.

(c) Following steps have been taken to prevent exploitation and cheating of workers:

(i) A pamphlet giving the details of living and working conditions in various Gulf countries along with the minimum expectation of wages and peculiar features of the labour laws of those countries has been published and circulated to the various State Governments.

(ii) Steps are being taken to advertise a list of 'Dos' and 'Donts' for the prospective emigrants at the Protector of Emigrant's Office as also at the embarkation points, so as to educate them regarding their rights and duties.

(iii) Giving wide publicity to the 'Dos' and 'Donts' through All India Radio and Doordarshan is also being considered.

(iv) A bill on Emigration, which will provide adequate powers to the Government to regulate the activities of the Indian recruiting agencies, is in the final stages of consideration.

Non-Implementation of Labour Laws in Tea Gardens in West Bengal

2511. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tea garden workers in West Bengal are unhappy over non-implementation of Labour laws; and

(b) whether in view of the importance of tea in the export trade, Government propose to take a rational and realistic view and ensure the well being of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

राष्ट्रीय बेतन नीति के संबंध में समिति का गठन

2512. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वा. मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय बेतन नीति बनाने के लिए गठित समिति की कुल सदस्य संख्या क्या है तथा वे किसके साथ सम्बद्ध हैं और राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के संदर्भ में उनका अनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व क्या है और

(ख) समिति के निदेश क्या हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना हिदवाई) : (क) समिति का अभी तक गठन नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Out of Turn Gas Connections

2513. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state how many persons have been allowed out of turn gas connections by his orders during the last six months, with category-wise detailed break-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): About 7450 LPG (cooking gas) connections have released out of turn during the last six months from April, 1982 to September, 1982. Since LPG connections are not sanctioned on the basis of any specific category, the question of furnishing detailed break-up does not arise.

रूस की फर्म के साथ तेल निकालने के लिये समझौता

2514. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग रूस की किसी फर्म के साथ तेल निकालने के लिए समझौता किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इसके फलस्वरूप भारत को कितना लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जहां। तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने अभी हाल में वी०ओ०

टेकनो एक्सपोर्ट, मस्को के साथ दो ठेके किये हैं।

(ख) गुजरात में लगभग 120 रुग्ण कूपों के मरम्मत कार्य को करने के लिए एक ठेके पर दिनांक 16-10-81 को हस्ताक्षर किये गये हैं। इस प्रयोजन के लिए, सोवियत संघ तकनीकी जानकारी उपलब्ध कराना, दो वर्क ओवर रिगों, 60 सकर राड पम्प, अन्य पूंजीगत उवकरण और अतिरिक्त पुर्जों की डिलीवरी और जसोविद्यत विशेषज्ञों की सेवा जैसी सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है।

तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों हमें तेल उत्पादन को यांत्रिकी प्रणालियों को आरम्भ करने के सम्बन्ध में एक दूसरे ठेके पर भी दिनांक 4-6-82 को हस्ताक्षर किये गये हैं। इस ठेके के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न आवश्यकताओं का हिसाब निकालने के लिए तीन सोवियत विशेषज्ञों को भारत में भेजा जाएगा और उसके बाद तेल की कृत्रिम उठाने के लिए एक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जाएगा।

(ग) रुग्ण कूपों की मरम्मत और आरम्भ करने के फलस्वरूप, भारत को होने वाली सम्भावित लाभ की मही मात्रा पहले से बताना कठिन है।

Non-Implementation of Minimum Wages etc. in case of Inter-state Migrant workers Employed in Asiad projects

2515. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has studied the Supreme Court Judgement in the public-interest petition regarding non-implementation of statutory minimum wages and other benefits to the inter-State-migrant workers employed through contractors on various projects of the Asiad Games in Delhi;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) remedial and preventive measures taken, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In its judgement dated 18-9-82 the Supreme Court has enunciated the following three principles which are of an innovative nature on the existing traditions of the Anglo-Saxon system of jurisprudence:—

(I). Public interest litigation can be brought before the Court by any individual not for the purpose of enforcing the right of one individual against another but if it is intended to promote and vindicate public interest which demands that violation of constitutional or legal rights of large number of people who are at a disadvantageous position should not go un-noticed and un-redressed.

(II). In case of violation of the provisions of various amenities and facilities to the workmen under different labour laws not only the contractor but the Government who is the principal employer of these labourers shall also be held responsible; and

(III). The infringement of labour laws shall be treated as infringement of some of the provision which find place in the Constitution of India and shall also be treated as infringement of the Fundamental Rights.

(c) Government are concerned with enforcement of the provisions of the Employment of Children Act, 1938. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition Act, 1970, Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, Inter-State Migrant workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979. Ever before pronouncement of the final Judgement and after issue of an interim order by the Supreme Court on

11th May, 1982, we have been issuing instructions to all concerned authorities, namely, the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and the Labour Commissioner, Delhi Administration, to bring about improvements in the working conditions of workers by conducting regular inspections of various Asiad sites to enforce provisions of Labour Laws and ensure payment of statutory rates of wages to workers direct without any deductions. They have been instructed to ensure proper working conditions for women workers provisions of proper medical/sanitary facilities, creches, latrines and other welfare measures and that the children below the age of 14 years are not employed. Inspections are being carried out by the competent authorities to ensure that the provisions of these Labour Laws are not violated. It has been reported by the Chief Labour Commissioner, (Central) and the Labour Commissioner, Delhi Administration that so far 139 prosecutions have been launched against the persons who have violated the provisions of the above mentioned Labour Laws.

सेंसरशिप निधनों को लागू करना

2516. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फिल्मों के सेंसरशिप के नियमों का कड़ाई से पालन करने का निर्णय कब लिया गया और यह निर्णय कब से लागू किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त निर्णय के अनुसार कितनी फिल्मों से आपत्तिजनक दृश्य निकाले गये हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे): (क) और (ख) भारत में लोक प्रदर्शन के लिये अभिप्रेत सभी फिल्मों की जांच केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 के उपबन्धों और इसके अन्तर्गत

जारी किये गये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के अनुसार की जाती है। मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के अनुसार, फिल्मों के जिन अंशों को आपत्तिजनक समझा जाता है, उन्हें प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने से पहले हटा दिया जाता है। केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड से बार-बार यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों को लागू करने में कड़ाई बरते। 1981 में प्रमाणीकृत की गई 737 भारतीय फीचर फिल्मों में से 370 फिल्मों में से आपत्तिजनक अंश हटाये गये हैं।

Subsidy to Rural Electrification Programmes questioned by World Bank

2517. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank as a conditionality for loans for rural electrification has questioned the rationality of the States continuing to subsidise the rural electrification programmes; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remove such crutches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). In the recently negotiated IBRD Credit of US \$ 304.5 millions for expansion and improvement of Rural Electrification Programme in the country, one of the eligibility conditions suggested by the World Bank and agreed to by the Government of India, is for progressive reduction of the Rural Electrification subsidy to a 'Reasonable' limit, by the participant States. The concerned States have accordingly been advised to maintain or reduce the Rural Electrification subsidy to a certain proportion, prescribed for each State separately, by the end of March, 1985.

आकाशवाणी गोरखपुर का विस्तार

2518 श्री रामाधन राय: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार आकाशवाणी, गोरखपुर के विस्तार करने तथा यहां दूसरा चैनल शुरू करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रस्ताव का व्यौरा क्या है तथा क्या इस क्षेत्र की सभी बोलियों में कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जायेंगे;

(ग) क्या इस आकाशवाणी केन्द्र पर अग्रधि, भोजपुरी आदि के विद्वानों को नियुक्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) इस केन्द्र के कार्यक्रमों को सुधारने की क्या योजनाएँ हैं तथा क्या इस केन्द्र में ऐसे व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति करने की कोई योजना है, जिन्हें पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की संस्कृति का ज्ञान हो और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के रा.च. मंत्री (श्री एन. के. पी. सत्वे):

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) अनेक योजनाएँ स्वीकृत और कार्यान्वित भी की गईं हैं। उनमें से मुख्य हैं फार्म और गृह यूनिट, शैक्षणिक प्रसारण यूनिट और प्रादेशिक सभाघर यूनिट/संगीत कार्यक्रमों के लिये भी पर्याप्त धनराशि उपलब्ध की गयी है।

गोरखपुर में कार्यक्रमों को तैयार और प्रस्तुत करने के लिये इस समय जो कर्मचारी हैं उनमें ऐसे कर्मचारी पर्याप्त संख्या में हैं जिनको स्थानीय बोलियों/भाषाओं और संस्कृति का, कार्यक्रमों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये आवश्यक अच्छा ज्ञान है।

Imperfect Telephones Billing in Bangalore city

2519. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) has it come to his notice that of late that there are a lot of complaints particularly in Bangalore city regarding the defective working of the defective telephone system and imperfect billing; and

(b) Will he propose to take immediate steps set right the defective working of the telephone system and imperfect billing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) No, Sir. No such complaints have been brought to the notice of Government.

(b) However it is the endeavour of the Government to further improve the quality of services always.

कोयले की आवश्यकता और उत्पादन

2520. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस देश में प्रति वर्ष कुल कितना कोयला खान से निकाला जाता है और देश में कोयले की वर्तमान आवश्यकता कितनी है ; और

(ख) क्या कोयले की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुये सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है। और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और कोयले की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज. मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) वर्ष 1979-80, 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान देश में हुआ कोयले का उत्पादन और वर्ष 1982-83 के लिये उत्पादन लक्ष्य निम्नलिखित है :—

उत्पादन

(मिलियन टनों में)

वर्ष 1982-83 के लिये लक्ष्य

1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
103.95	114.00	124.90

135.66

वर्ष 1982-83 के लिये कोयले की मांग का अनुमान 137.00 मि० टन लगाया गया है। यह मांग चालू वर्ष के दौरान उत्पादित कोयले से और खान-मुहानों के स्टार्कों से भी कुछ कोयला लेकर पूरी की जायेगी।

(ख) योजना आयोग ने छठी योजना अधि (1984-85) के दौरान विभिन्न उपभोक्ता क्षेत्रों की मांग 168 मि० टन निर्धारित की है जबकि छठी योजना के दौरान उत्पादन लक्ष्य 165 मि० टन नियत किया गया है। बाकी

3 मि. ट.; कोयले की आवश्यकता खान-मुहान स्टाक से कोयला लेकर पूरी की जाएगी।

कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से थोड़े समय में वास्तविक उत्पादन शुरू कर देने वाली खाने खोली जा रही हैं और वर्तमान खानों का पुनर्गठन किया जा रहा है ताकि इस्पात क्षेत्र तथा अन्य उपभोक्ता क्षेत्रों की मांग पूरी की जा सके। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान कोयले की कुल अनुमानित मांग और उसकी उपलब्धता में कोई अन्तर नहीं है।

National Programme on all India Hook-up

2521. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the time allotted for national programme on All India hook-up;

(b) what is the language used;

(c) the reasons why only the official language is used;

(d) whether other national languages are used;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) have the States protested against the time allotment for this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) (a) 1-1/2 hours from 8.30 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. daily.

(b) to (e). The National programme is not a single language programme. It consists of programmes in various languages.

(f) The proposal for National programme was discussed in the conference of State Ministers of Information held on 3rd July, 1982 and the

apprehension that the telecast time of regional programmes might be reduced was laid at rest by clarifying that available time for regional programmes would not be affected. The timings of the National programme have been fixed at 8.30 P.M. to 10.00 in order that out of the prime viewing time of two hours (7.00 P.M.—9.00 P.M. 1½ hours are made available for regional programmes of the respective Doordarshan Kendras.

Automatic Telephone Exchange at Bhagalpur

2522. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether there has been a proposal for automatic telephone exchange in Bhagalpur if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Yes Sir. A 2000 lines ICP Cross bar type automatic exchange is planned to be commissioned during 1985.

झालावाड़ जिला मुख्यालय में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की स्थापना

2523. श्री चतुर्भुज: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय ने पूरे देश में राज्यों के जिला मुख्यालयों में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो झालावाड़ जिला मुख्यालय में एक स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की स्थापना कब तक हो जायेगी;

(ग) स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से सीधी डायल सेवा किन-किन स्थानों के लिए उपलब्ध होगी; और

(घ) झालावाड़ जिले के झालार पाटण, अकलेश, मनोहर थाने, खानपुर

भवानी मंडी, दग, चौमहला, रायपुर रतकाई बाकम, पीरावा आदि अन्य प्रमुख नगरों को संचार सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं और उपरोक्त नगरों में स्वचालित डायल प्रणाली कब से चालू हो जायेगी और इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में झालावाड़ में एक स्वचल एक्सचेंज की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ग) ऐसी संभावना है कि स्वयं-लीकरण होने पर झालावाड़ से राजस्थान के मुख्य शहरों के लिये सीधी डायलिंग सेवा उपलब्ध हो सकेगी ।

(घ) झालावाड़ जिले के उपरोक्त कस्बों में एस ए एक्स/ सी बी एक्सचेंजों/ लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों के रूप में संचार सुविधायें पहले से ही उपलब्ध हैं । स्वचल डायलिंग सेवा उत्तरोत्तर प्रारंभ की जायेगी जो कि स्वचल स्वचन और संचारण प्रणालियों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करती है ।

Performance of P and T Offices in Nalanda and Nabada

2524. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Post and Telegraph Offices at Nalanda and Nabada, whose performance is below average; and

(b) the steps proposed to improve their functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

2482 LS—5

Crime and Pilferage in Coal fields in Bihar and Bengal

2525. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the physical achievements of the measures undertaken recently to check the crime and pilferage in the coal field of Bihar and Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

investment in Petro-Chemical Plants

2526. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make massive investment in petro-chemical plants;

(b) whether Government have had talks with some foreign Governments in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the names of the places where petro-chemical plants are proposed to be set up and the estimated cost of setting up each plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A number of petro-chemicals plants have been identified for being set up in the Central Public Sector. These are:—

(i) a gas cracker complex in Maharashtra; approximate capital cost—Rs. 1100 crores.

(ii) a benzene unit in Bombay as part of the Bharat Petroleum Refinery; approximate capital cost—Rs. 47 crores.

(iii) a benzene plant as part of the refinery in Cochin; approximate capital cost—Rs. 50 crores.

(iv) an aromatics recovery unit in Uttar Pradesh and some derived chemical plants; approximate capital Cost—Rs. 651 crores.

In addition to the above major plants, Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Limited (I.P.C.L.) has a plan to set up in Baroda (Gujarat) plants to expand the capacity to manufacture acrylic fibre, DMT, polypropylene, linear alkyl benzene and xylenes at a total estimated capital cost of about Rs. 256 crores. Also expansion of the polyester filament yarn plant of Petrofils and addition of nylon filament plant in Petrofils is under consideration.

Some foreign Governments have expressed interest in some of the projects.

उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश में दण्डकारण्य परियोजनायें समाप्त करना

2527. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश में दण्डकारण्य परियोजनाओं को समाप्त करने जा रही है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत पुनर्वासित आदिवासियों, को बंगालियों और अन्य लोगों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उड़ीसा में यह कार्य अभी चल रहा है जबकि इसे बस्तर क्षेत्र में समाप्त किया जा रहा है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री गिरिधर गोमांगे) : (क) वर्तमान में दण्डकारण्य परियोजना को समाप्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। चूंकि दण्डकारण्य परियोजना के तीनों जोनों में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास का कार्य

लगभग पूरा हो गया है, अतः सरकार ने परियोजना के मध्य प्रदेश में कोंडा गांव और परलकोट जोनों और उड़ीसा के उमरकोट जोन में प्रशासन को सामान्य बनाने और दण्डकारण्य परियोजना द्वारा इन जोनों में निर्मित की गयी परिसम्पत्तियों को संबंधित राज्य सरकारों को हस्तांतरित करने का निर्णय किया है।

(ख) 1 जुलाई, 1982 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए 7,638 पुराने प्रवासी परिवारों और 28,672 नये प्रवासी परिवारों को दण्डकारण्य परियोजना में बसाया जा चुका है। इसके अतिरिक्त, 4,161 आदिवासियों परिवारों को भी बसाया गया है। इस क्षेत्र में किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को नहीं बसाया गया है।

(ग) जबकि मध्य प्रदेश में दण्डकारण्य परियोजना के दोनों जोनों, अर्थात् कोंडागांव और परलकोट, में स्थापित परिसम्पत्तियों और संस्थानों को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को हस्तांतरित किया जाएगा, उड़ीसा के मामले में दो में से केवल एक जोन, अर्थात् उमरकोट जोन की परिसम्पत्तियों और संस्थानों को ही हस्तांतरित किया जाएगा। उड़ीसा में मलकानगिरि जोन का कार्य दण्डकारण्य परियोजना द्वारा ही देखा जाता रहेगा। यहां अभी कार्य जारी है। इस जोन में अभी कुछ और परिवारों को बसाया जायेगा।

गुजरात में पेट्रो-रसायन संयंत्र

2528. श्री छोटू भाई गामित। : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने गुजरात में गैस पर आधारित

एक और पेट्रो-रसायन संयंत्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह संयंत्र राज्य-क्षेत्र में लगाया जायेगा अथवा संयुक्त क्षेत्र में और इस संबंध में कोई निर्णय कब तक ले लिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) इस संयंत्र पर कितना खर्च आने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वल्लभजी सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने गुजरात में गैस पर आधारित एक पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग समूह की स्थापना के लिये सिद्धांत रूप में निर्णय लिया है ।

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के केन्द्रीय खण्ड में इस उद्योग समूह की स्थापना के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । गुजरात सरकार ने यह प्रस्ताव दिया था कि इस प्रायोजना को केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार के संयुक्त उद्योग के रूप में शुरू किया जा सकता है । इस आधार पर कि यह प्रायोजना केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा गुजरात सरकार के संयुक्त उद्योग के रूप में उपयुक्त होगी । प्रारंभिक कदम उठाने के लिये जैसे कि प्रौद्योगिकी का चयन तथा कुछ मूल प्रायोजना इंजीनियरी व्यवस्था किये जाने की आशा है ।

(ग) प्रायोजना की अनुमानित लागत 730 करोड़ रुपये है ।

गुजरात में बिजली का संकट

2529. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात अभूतपूर्व बिजली संकट का सामना कर रहा है तथा

दिन के समय उद्योगों को बिजली की सप्लाई रोक देने के बावजूद कृषि क्षेत्र को अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार बिजली की सप्लाई प्राप्त हीं हो रही है और दिन में बार बार बिजली चली जाती है क्योंकि पूरी बोल्टेज उपलब्ध नहीं है तथा वर्षा न होने के परिणामस्वरूप पूरा गुजरात भारी सूखे की चपेट में है ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार गुजरात को कितनी सहायता दे रही है तथा उस राज्य को बिजली संकट से उबारने हेतु आगे कितनी सहायता और देगी ;

(ग) क्या इस बात का पता लगाने के लिये कोई जांच की जायेगी कि यह गड़बड़ी अचानक कैसे हो गई ;

(घ) क्या पड़ोसी राज्यों से बिजली सप्लाई की जायेगी तथा तारापुर परमाणु बिजली घर से बिजली की पूरी सप्लाई सुनिश्चित की जायेगी ; और

(ङ) बिजली की समस्या पर काबू पाने हेतु गुजरात सरकार की सहायता करने के अन्य क्या उपाय करने का विचार किया गया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) गुजरात, कुल मिलाकर अपनी ऊर्जा आवश्यकताओं को सम्पूर्ण रूप से पूरा करने में समर्थ रहा है यद्यपि दिन प्रतिदिन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुये उसको मांग कटौतियों लगानीं पड़ी । गुजरात में ताप विद्युत प्रणाली मुख्य रूप से है और व्यस्ततम-कालीन कमी से कुप्रभावित होता है । 1982 के दौरान दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान राज्य में एकमात्र उर्कई के जल विद्युत केन्द्र में अन्तर्वाह कम रहा है । धान की फसल को बचाने के लिये कृषि उपभोक्ताओं को 15 घंटे विद्युत सप्लाई की जा रही है ।

(ख) भ्रमणशील दलों ने विभिन्न ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों का दौरा किया तथा अधिकतम विद्युत उत्पादन करने के लिये सुधारात्मक कार्यक्रम बनाये हैं।

(ग) आवश्यक प्रतीत नहीं होता।

(घ) और (ङ) गुजरात पश्चिमी क्षेत्रीय ग्रिड से सम्बद्ध है तथा फालतू बिजली वाले राज्यों और कम बिजली वाले राज्यों के बीच विद्युत का अन्तरण किया जाता है। तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र से भी गुजरात को इसका समुचित हिस्सा प्राप्त हो रहा है।

गोरखपुर ~ दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना

2530. श्री अशफाक हुसैन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय सूक्ष्म तरंग प्रणाली पर कितने दूरदर्शन केन्द्र अथवा दूरदर्शन प्रसारण केन्द्र कार्यरत हैं ;

(ख) इन केन्द्रों के क्या नाम हैं और वे कब से कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) 1982-83 के दौरान इस प्रणाली पर कितने और कौन-कौन से

अतिरिक्त केन्द्र अथवा प्रसारण कार्य करने लगेंगे, उनका कार्यस्थल कौन सा होगा और यह केन्द्र कब से कार्य करने लगेंगे तथा प्रत्येक केन्द्र से कितने पारिषण क्षेत्र आने की संभावना है ;

(घ) क्या निकट भविष्य में गोरखपुर में किसी दूरदर्शन केन्द्र अथवा प्रसारण केन्द्र के सूक्ष्म तरंग प्रणाली पर कार्य करने की संभावना है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस दूरदर्शन अथवा प्रसारण केन्द्र से प्रसारित होने वाले कार्यक्रम कितने दायरे में देखे जा सकेंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) :

(क) से (ग). सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(घ) और (ङ). गोरखपुर में 10 किलोवाट का एक दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर इंसेट योजना के अन्तर्गत स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। गोरखपुर, दिल्ली और कलकत्ता के बीच माइक्रोवेव सर्किट पर है। इसकी सेवा परिधि लगभग 70 किलोमीटर होगी।

विवरण

माइक्रोवेव सर्किट से जुड़े हुए दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों का व्यौरा

क्रम संख्या	केन्द्र का नाम	केन्द्र के चालू होने की तारीख	माइक्रोवेव लिंकों के चालू होने की तारीख
1	2	3	4
1.	दिल्ली	15-9-1959	1-12-1981
2.	बम्बई	2-10-1972	1-1-1981

1	2	3	4
3.	श्रीनगर	26-1-1973	प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर
4.	कलकत्ता	9-8-1975	—तथैव—
5.	मद्रास	15-8-1975	1-1-1981
6.	लखनऊ	21-11-1975	प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर
7.	जलंधर	13-4-1979	—तथैव—
8.	बंगलौर	9-11-1981	9-11-1981
9.	मसूरी	12-8-1977	12-8-1977

2. उन दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्रों का ब्यौरा जिनको 1982-83 में माइक्रोवेव सर्किट से जोड़ दिए जाने की संभावना है।

क्रम संख्या	केन्द्र का नाम	सेवा परिधि
-------------	----------------	------------

	किलोमीटर
1. कानपुर	75
2. पूणे	52.90
3. अमृतसर	65
4. पणजी (अन्तरिम)	20
5. जयपुर	90

Expansion of Refineries

2531. SHRI LAKSHMAN MAL-LICK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the refineries of which expansion programme is going on at present;

(b) since when the expansion work started in those refineries;

(c) how many of them are expected to complete the expansion work by the year 1985; and

(d) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DAL-BIR SINGH):— (a) to (d), statement indicating the names of the refineries under expansion, dates of approval of the projects and progress made so far is attached. All efforts are being made to complete all these expansion programmes by 1984-85.

Statement

Sr. No.	Name of the refineries	Date of approval	Progress made so far
1.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd., refinery at Visakh expansion & secondary processing facilities.	December 1980	22.9%
2.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.'s Bombay refinery expansion and secondary processing facilities.	December 1979	25%
3.	Madras Refineries Ltd's Madras Refinery expansion and secondary processing facilities.	April' 80	22.4%
4.	Cochin refinery Ltd., Cochin		
	(i) expansion project	September 1981	4.88%
	(ii) Secondary processing facilities.	November 1979	41.3%

तेल की संभावना वाले क्षेत्रों की खोज

2532. श्री विरवाराम फुलवारिया :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में तेल की संभावना वाले क्षेत्रों की खोज करने का कार्य तेज कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जैसलमेर में भी नए तेल क्षेत्रों का पता लगा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य में कितनी सफलता मिली है और उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर खोज कार्य चल रहा है ।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) खोज कार्य प्रगति पर है परन्तु अभी तक किसी तेल क्षेत्र की खोज नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग जैसलमेर में निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर व्यघन कार्य कर रहा है ।

1. मनहीरा टिब्बा ;
2. भारवरी टिब्बा ;
3. विक्रन नई ;
4. श्मरवाली तलाई ;
5. खरोतर ;
6. भूम्राना ;

घोटारू में व्यघन कार्य प्रगति पर है ।

Amending Wakf Act

2533. SHRI S. T. QUADRI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee was constituted by Government in the year 1976 to suggest amendment to the Wakf Act;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government to implement the recommendations;

(c) whether it is a fact that the committee also prepared a draft Bill incorporated various suggestions; and

(d) If so, the reasons why the Bill has not been brought before Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL):

(a) to (d). No Committee was constituted for the purpose by the Government in 1976. However, a Committee known as the Wakf Inquiry Committee which was first constituted in 1970 for suggesting amendments to the Wakf Act, submitted its interim report in 1973 and its final report on the subject in 1976. The annexure to the final report of the Committee contains a draft Bill for giving effect to all the amendments and definitions suggested by the Committee in its report. Some of the major recommendations of the Committee such as those relating to abolition of the Central Wakf Council and changes in the pattern of administration of wakfs at the State level had given rise to sharp differences of opinion and hence before taking decisions on the recommendations of the Committee, it became necessary for Government elicit the views of all concerned. The recommendations of the Committee were referred to the State Governments and State Wakf Boards for their consideration and comments. Further, a Standing Committee and a Sub-Committee of the Central Wakf Council had also examined the recommendations. The recommendations were also considered at the Nineteenth meeting of the Central Wakf Council held at New Delhi in October, 1980. The Minorities Commission which wanted its views on the recommendations to be taken into account by Government had also gone into the matter and made certain recommendations in April, 1982. Since the views expressed at different levels have been at times diametrically opposed even on the basic schemes to ensure the objective of better administration of wakfs, it was considered appropriate to have the benefit of the views of the Mus-

lim Members of Parliament on these issues, and a meeting for the purpose was held in September, 1981. The Members were requested to send their views in writing and replies have been received from some of the Members.

The formulation of the Bill to amend the Wakf Act, 1954 is now at an advanced stage.

Non-Materialisation of calls booked for Outstations

2534. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that calls booked for outstations do not materialise in reasonable time and taken an unduly long time;

(b) whether it is also a fact that tele-communication staff do not inform the subscribers booking trunk calls of the position of their calls and the subscribers have to make enquiries themselves for which their calls are metered;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the reply given by the exchange staff is generally vague, unsatisfactory and discourteous; and

(d) whether Government propose to make the exchange staff answerable for materialisation of a given number of productive calls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) No, Sir. However, in some cases the trunk calls get delayed due to interruptions on the trunk lines or where transit calls are passed involving multi-links.

(b) In case of route failure the subscribers are informed that their calls are likely to be delayed. Subscribers can also ring up Trunk Information Service Nos. 181 or 188 to know the positions of their trunk calls. These services are non-Metered.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The out-turn of the exchange staff is being monitored to see that they give reasonable out-turn.

Machinery purchased for Lower Lagyap Project

2535. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how much major special tools and plants were purchased for the Lower Lagyap Project with the cost of each;

(b) how many hours each machinery worked in the last five years with quarterly details;

(c) how much of the above machinery was under-utilised or not utilised for years together;

(d) the reasons for not disposing or transferring such machinery to other river valley projects; and

(e) who is responsible therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). The major special tools and plants purchased for the Lower Lagyap Project and their costs are given in the attached statement. While certain special tools and plant articles necessary for operation and maintenance of this Project would be handed over to the Governments of Sikkim along with the Project, the remaining machinery would be transferred to other projects or disposed off when no longer required.

The information regarding the utilization of special tools and plant articles during the last 5 years is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Statement

Statement showing the major special tools and plants purchased for Lower Lagyap Project with the cost of each.

Sl. No.	Description	Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	D.G.Set N 4 Nos. X 248 KW.	28,00,000
2.	D.G.Set 2 Nos. X 27.2 KVA	1,36,000
3.	D.G.Set 34.3 KW	36,000
4.	Ford Tractor	1,18,200
5.	Bull Dozer 2 Nos. (One sold to Sikkim PWD).	12,52,732
6.	Tractor (Diesel) 2 Cylinder Model Ford-8000	40,670
7.	Mobile Coles Crane 10/15 Ton Capacity 3 Nos.	13,16,923
8.	Tata Trucks 12 Nos.	11,41,309
9.	Jeep 7 Nos.	3,44,000
10.	Diesel Jeep	54,000
11.	Station Wagon 1 No.	41,350

1	2	3
12.	School Bus 2 Nos.	3,28,000
13.	Petrol Dodge 4 Nos.	1,60,000
14.	Diesel Mini Bus 4 wheel Drive 2 Nos. (One sold to NHPC)	1,60,000
15.	Stone Crusher	4,00,000
16.	Rolad Roller Model Jesso 2 Nos.	2,48,280
17.	Core Drilling Machine & Accessories	1,08,541
18.	Kirloskar Type Rotary Air Compressor	60,000

Electricity Bills for Shalimar Bagh, DDA Flats

2536. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that no electricity bill has been sent after March, 1982 for Shalimar Bagh (DDA flats A/C & A/D);

(b) if so, what are the reasons and when these will be sent;

(c) whether while taking reading Government have noticed large number of cases of malfunctioning of meters;

(d) if so, what action has been taken till date with full details and whether meters have been replaced if not, when it will be done; and

(e) in view of part (d) whether Government propose to check all the meters if so, when if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Electricity consumption charges bills upto July, 1982 have been sent by DESU to the consumers concerned under Postal Certificate.

(c) to (e). Normally all meters are tested before their installation. The possibility of malfunctioning of some

meters after installation cannot be ruled out. In the event of cases of malfunctioning of meters noticed by the field staff or on the complaints of consumers about suspected malfunctioning of meters, the same are again tested and appropriate action taken including replacement.

Surveillance kept over by liaison Officer

2537. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 4749 dated the 10th August, 1982 regarding issue of licences for expansion of units of man-made fibres and drugs and state:

(a) whether Government have at any stage applied their mind to see how and what are the circumstances in which an Assistant drawing a salary of Rs. 620/-p.m. while seeking voluntary retirement to join a firm with whose matters he was dealing had been given a remuneration of more than Rs. 55,000 p.a. with huge perks, chauffeur-driven car etc; and

(b) if so, action taken or proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Assistant in question was granted voluntary retirement in accordance with the rules. Officials of this level

do not require Government permission for taking up private employment after retirement and therefore their post-retirement occupation is not dealt with by Government.

Highest Paid Executives of M/s. Bata India Limited, Calcutta

2538. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and designation of first five highest paid Executives of Bata India Limited, Calcutta and their remuneration;

(b) who of them are foreigners and how much money they are permitted to

repatriate home and what is the period of their employment in India; and

(c) whether the job done by them cannot be performed by Indians and if so, the reasons for not training Indians for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The names and designations of the first five highest paid Executives of Bata India Ltd. and their annual remuneration for the year ended 31-12-1981 are as under:—

NAME	DESIGNATION	ANNUAL REMUNERATION	
		(Rs-)	(GROSS)
Mr. D.M. Merchant	Managing Director	314,119	
Mr. P.T.J. Knaapen	Dy. Managing Director (Technical)	213,949	
Mr. T.A. Kemps	Manager, Product Research & Development	200,240	
Dr. Z. Kotasek	Unit Manager, Mokameghat	198,014.	
Mr. V.K. Lamba	General Sales Manager	146,044	

(b) Four of the five highest paid executives are foreign nationals and their tenure of employment are as under:—

NAME	TENURE OF EMPLOYMENT
Mr. D.M. Marchant	1.5.79 to 30.4.84
Mr. P.T.J. Knaapen	1.1.81 to 31.12.85
Mr. Z. Kotasek	16.6.77 to 16.6.84
Mr. T.A. Kemps	3.6.79 to 2.6.84

These foreign executives are permitted to repatriate their savings as per guidelines and permission accorded by RBI.

(c) Progressive Indianisation in industries is an avowed policy objective of the Government. Engagements of foreign nationals/Technicians are approved by the Government in consulta-

tion with the Technical Authorities when sufficient justification for such appointments exists. While according approvals, a condition is also stipulated that suitable Indians should be placed on training under the technician for preparing him as a replacement in due course. It is observed that M/s. Bata India Limited have taken steps in this direction and have replaced fourteen foreigners by Indians since 1970.

Industrial Committee on Plantations

2539. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a 30-Member Industrial Committee on Plantations to look into the problems and prospects of the plantation industry;

(b) if so, whether State Governments have also been represented in this Committee;

(c) the main functions of this Committee and whether any report is likely to be submitted by them to the Union Government; and

(d) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The functions of the Industrial Committee in general are to study and discuss the problems in the labour field special to the industry concerned. The conclusions of the Committee will be placed before Government for its consideration.

Distribution of Newsprint

2540. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have decided to distribute newsprint to newspapers through State Governments instead of State Trading Corporation (STC) as at present; and

(b) if so, the considerations therefor and the details regarding the arrangement recommended by the State Infor-

mation Ministers at their 166th meeting in July this year in New Delhi, in order to eliminate the difficulties experienced by newspapers which are located away from port towns and newsprint mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. EALVE): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

Imported as well as indigenous newsprint will continue to be distributed through various depots of the State Trading Corporation and the distribution outlets of the indigenous newsprint producing mills. The matter was *inter-alia*, discussed in the 16th Conference of Information Ministers held in New Delhi on 3rd July, 1982. It was recommended that the existing distribution facilities for imported newsprint might be augmented by utilising State Government agencies/cooperatives, whenever feasible. This would help small and medium newspapers located away from port towns and newsprint mills. The proposal is being pursued with the State Governments.

Import of Power Generation Machinery

2542. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's decision to allow import of heavy power generation machinery has been greatly criticised by the various organisations;

(b) whether they have stressed that the solution of power problem did not lie in import but in strengthening and sustaining the existing infrastructure in the country;

(c) whether it is also pointed out that the import of power equipment would affect the power equipment industry's skill and competence;

(d) whether it has also been pointed out to Government that in no country in the world except US import of power equipment was allowed;

(e) if so, whether in view of this great criticism Government have decided not to import power equipment;

(f) if not, the main reasons thereof; and

(g) to what extent the import of power generators has improved the power generation capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (g) Primary reliance for procurement of equipment is on indigenous manufacturers. Out of the total capacity of 19666 MW envisaged for the Sixth Plan, the share of import is hardly 11 per cent. Sometimes, however, the import of equipment has to be resorted to selectively and in a limited manner under special circumstances. The equipments may be imported where the projects form part of the World Bank assistance, assistance from bilateral sources or where credit facilities are readily available. Some specialised equipments, which are outside the manufacturing range of the indigenous manufacturers, are also imported depending on the totality of the circumstances obtaining in the case in question. Since the import of equipment is currently on a very modest scale, its overall impact on power generation cannot be segregated and quantified precisely.

Visit by Soviet Experts to Assist Oil Exploration

2543. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high-level delegation of Soviet experts visited India to assist in the field of exploration and drilling;

(b) if so, whether this assistance would be under an agreement reached between India and the Soviet Union for activating idle oil wells which have a potential of million tonnes of oil a year;

(c) if so, whether all the 400 idle oil wells in India will be assisted by the Soviet Union;

(d) if so, to what extent the Soviet Union has provided assistance including delivery of drilling rigs and other equipment for the purpose; and

(e) what is the progress made so far in oil exploration with the help of the Soviet Union?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The last high-level delegation of Soviet experts that visited India had accompanied Mr. N. A. Maltsev, Soviet Minister of Oil Industry, in November, 1981. However, various Soviet experts keep visiting India under different protocols signed between the two countries.

(b) A contract had been signed on 16-10-81 for carrying out work over jobs in about 120 sick wells in Gujarat. It is difficult to quantify precisely, in advance, the actual quantity of oil that could be available from these wells. This can only be known after the repairs are over.

(c) No, Sir. The present contract with the Soviet organization is for repair and activation of only about 120 sick/idle wells.

(d) For this purpose, the Soviet Union is giving assistance like providing technical know-how, delivery of two work-over rigs, 60 number of sucker rod pumps, other capital equipment and spares and the services of Soviet experts.

(e) Currently, the Soviet organisations are rendering assistance to the ONGC in the following fields:

1. Drilling of a well in Rokhia (Tripura).
2. Repairing of sick wells in Gujarat.
3. Assistance for training drillers in the Institute of Drilling Technology.

4. Assistance for carrying out studies in the Institute of Reservoir Studies.
5. Installation and maintenance of sucker rod pumping units in Gujarat.
6. Seismic surveys in West Bengal and Tripura.

Withdrawal of Powers of Telephone Advisory Committees

2544. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the powers of the Telephone Advisory Committees to allot out of turn telephone connections to OYT and Special categories have been withdrawn;

(b) if so, what are reasons for the same; and

(c) whether members of such committees have protested against the withdrawal of such powers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of the 11th report of the Estimates Committee of the 7th Lok Sabha it was decided to review the powers of the TACs.

(c) A few representations from the Members have been received in the P&T Directorate.

Linking Bangalore with other Towns in Karnataka by STD

2545. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the names of towns in the State of Karnataka which are under plan to be linked by STD with Bangalore during 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The following towns in the State of Karnataka are planned to be linked by S.T.D. with Bangalore during the remaining period of 1982-83:—

1. Gadag
2. Harihar
3. Chitradurg, and
4. Karwar.

Better Communication Facilities in Tribal Districts

2546. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Tribal districts selected by his Ministry for installation of Micro-wave and improved types of machinery for providing better communication facilities in such districts during the Plan period;

(b) whether the Telecommunication circles of these Tribal districts have submitted a detailed report regarding the places selected for installation of the instruments in the districts and other related schemes to his Ministry; and

(c) if so, the measures taken by his Ministry for sanctioning the schemes and funds to these districts in the current financial year and the coming financial year to execute the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The following 5 tribal districts have been selected for providing better telecommunication facilities during the current plan period:

1. Jalpaiguri (West Bengal)
2. Koraput (Orissa)
3. Murshidabad (West Bengal)
4. North Lakhimpur (Assam)
5. South Arcot (Tamil Nadu)

(b) A detailed Scheme covering all aspects has been prepared by the Special Rural Development Task Force set up at the P&T Directorate.

(c) The Scheme is under examination of the Government.

Postal and Telecommunications Facilities in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas

2547. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have prepared detailed schemes and programmes regarding postal and telecommunication facilities in Tribal Sub Plan areas of the country during the Plan period;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) if so, the names of the States and the districts and areas covered under the Tribal Sub-plan, Circle-wise; and

(d) the progress made by the Circles regarding the postal and telecommunications before and after the introduction of Tribal Sub-Plan concept by Government of India for the development of the tribal regions

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YONGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Circle-wise information regarding areas covered under the tribal sub-plan is given in the Annexure-I & II laid on the Table of the House (*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5526/82*)

(d) POSTAL Prior to introduction of the tribal Sub-Plan concept, concessional norms were applied for purposes of opening of post offices in areas scheduled as backward which included tribal areas also. However no separate target were prescribed for tribal areas and therefore the resultant benefits were not separately accounted for. After the introduction of Sub-Plan concept, a certain proportion of the benefits envisaged under plan schemes are set apart for tribal areas.

Under the Sixth Plan, up to 31-3-82, 830 new post offices were set up in tribal areas.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS —Before the introduction of Tribal Sub-Plan Concept (1978) there were 78 Long Distance Public Telephones and 384 Combined offices in the tribal areas of the country. After introduction of this plan additional 748 Long Distance Public Telephones and 395 Combined Offices have been opened in tribal areas.

Representations Regarding Running of Hospitals and Dispensaries by Dandakaranya Development Authority

2548. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have received representations from the representatives of the people and the tribals of Dandakaranya area regarding the Hospitals and dispensaries run by Dandakaranya Development Authority;

(b) if so, the main points contained therein;

(c) whether his Ministry have examined the points raised in the representations; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry to retain the hospitals and dispensaries run by the Dandakaranya Development Authority under the control of the Central authority in the interest of the tribals and displaced persons of Bastar and Koraput districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANGO): (a) and (b) Representations have been received by Government from some Members of Parliament and some organisations in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh demanding the continuance of R. N. Tagore Hospital at Kondagaon in Bastar District under the management of the

Central Government after the assets and institutions of Dandakaranya Project are transferred to the respective State Governments, in view of the good work done by this hospital by bringing modern medical system closer to the tribals and in view of the limitation under which the State Government is likely to manage the Hospital, if transferred to them.

(c) and (d) Government have decided to normalise the administration in Kondagaon zone of Dandakaranya Project in Madhya Pradesh and transfer the assets and institutions created by the Dandakaranya Development Authority there to the Government of Madhya Pradesh. This will include medical institutions like Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries etc. set up by the Dandakaranya Development Authority. However, the views of Government regarding the transfer of R. N. Tagore Hospital at Kondagaon to the State Government have not yet been formulated.

Gas-based plants in Private Sector

2549. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allocate the Bombay High Gas-based fertiliser plants to private sector on the basis of the extent of resources the big houses are in a position to raise their own; and

(b) if so, which are the houses who are in the run for starting such plants; their location and production capacity and likely time by which they are expected to go on steam?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) Tatas, Birlas, Shriram and M/s. Indian Explosive Limited have evinced interest in taking up gas-based fertilizer plants. No decision has been taken on the number of gas-based fertilizer plants to be entrusted to the private sector and the loca-

tions where the plants could be set up in the private sector.

No detailed project proposals have been received from these private sector Companies. It is, therefore, premature to indicate the schedule of completion of the projects. However, capacity of each of the gas-based fertilizer plants is likely to be 1350 tonnes per day of Ammonia.

Rates of payment paid to Producers for telecasting Chitrahars

2550. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the rate at which payment is being made at present for the two Chitrahars in Hindi and the one in Regional language (Pradeshik) televised from Delhi to the Film Producers and whether it covers the relay of this programme at other T.V. Stations in the country;

(b) the rate at which payment is made for Feature Films selected for screening on Sundays and other days both Hindi and Regional and whether within the same payment, these films can be shown at other Stations also or some extra payment has to be made for additional shows;

(c) the manner in which the sequence of the various songs played in the Chitrahar and the feature films are selected; and

(d) the payment made to the Artistes participating in the Bombay TV's 'Arohi' and 'Phul Khile Hain Gulshan Gulshan' programmes and now the persons interviewed are selected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) For each 15-minute duration of songs and sequences in Hindi Chitrahar on Wednesdays and Regional Chitrahar on Mondays from TV Centre, Delhi, Doordarshan pays Rs. 250/-. The second Hindi Chitrahar

programme telecast on Fridays includes songs and sequences from latest films which are offered by Producers for which Doordarshan charges Rs. 5,000/- per song and sequences. This programme is also relayed through the relay transmitter at Mussoorie.

(b) The rates of payment for the feature films are given in the attached statement.

(c) The songs are selected by Doordarshan Kendras keeping in view their visual and musical contents and their availability for telecast. The Hindi feature films are selected by a Centre

Selection Committee at Delhi and the films in regional languages by Committees at the respective Kendras.

(d) If the artiste participating in 'Arohi' is approved and graded by A.I.R., he is paid the A.I.R., approved fee plus 50 per cent thereof. Artistes who are not approved by AIR are selected on the basis of their popularity on stage/films and are paid a sum of Rs. 100/-.

In 'Phul Khile Hain Gulshan Gulshan' programme, the artiste being interviewed is paid Rs. 100/- and the interviewer is paid Rs. 200/-.

STATEMENT

Rates of Payment for Telecasting Feature Films on TV

(a) HINDI FILMS :

Category	Rate of payment for telecasting at TV Centres/Relay Centres		
	Delhi & Bombay With Relay Centres Mussoorie, Pune/ Bangalore.	Madras, Calcutta & Jullundur with Relay Centre Amritsar.	Rest of the Centres
A	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 10,000
B	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 7,500
C/Repeat Films	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 7,500	Rs. 5,000

(b) Regional films:

The rate of payment for telecast of regional films at TV Centres in the Region pertaining to the language of the films as also the rate of payment for telecasting with sub-titles at the metropolitan centres, viz, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Delhi, will be the same as for Hindi films. Rates for the remaining TV Centres will be as for 'C' category films.

Allotment of Gas Agencies in Punjab

2551. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new gas agencies are likely to be opened in Punjab during the current year;

(b) if so, their number and location; and

(c) the anticipated gas connections likely to be made available to Punjab during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 20 LPG distributorships are expected to be put up by the oil companies against their 1982-83 plan (tentative) at the under noted locations:

1. Amritsar
2. Banga
3. Barnala
4. Fazilka
5. Ferozepur

6. Gagroon
7. Jullundur
8. Khanna
9. Kot Kapura
10. Ludhiana
11. Malerkotla
12. Mohali
13. Muktsar
14. Nangal
15. Nawansahar
16. Patiala (3)
17. Rajpura (2)

Besides the above, 21 LPG distributorships, for which distributors have already been selected, are expected to be opened in Punjab by the end of the current year as under:

1. Amritsar (4)
2. Jullundur (2)
3. Bhatinda (2)
4. Moga (2)
5. Ferozpur
6. Abohar
7. Phagwara
8. Ropar
9. Batala
10. Gurdaspur
11. Ludhiana
12. Kapurthala
13. Nabha
14. Patiala
15. Sangrur.

(c) Oil Companies have planned to release about 85,000 new cooking gas connections during 1982-83 in Punjab.

Pending Communications for Reply in area Managers Office in Safdarjang Enclave

2552. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER; Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the practice with the Area Manager (South) is Office in Safdarjang Enclave not to reply to

any communications from the aggrieved subscribers even through addressed to the Area Manager or the Chief Accounts Officer, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the number of such communications which were pending for reply as on 27-9-1982 and how long will it take to clear this backlog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS): (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir. According to General Manager, Delhi Telecom., the communications addressed to the Area Manager (South) and Chief Accounts Officer are being acknowledged and replied to, without undue delay.

(b) As on 27-9-1982, 1781 communications were pending disposal. These are likely to be cleared by 15-11-1982 depending upon the nature of complaints.

Release of New LPG connections in South Delhi Colony

2553. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased the refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 689 dated the 13th July, 1982 regarding the number of customers registered with Indane Gas in South Delhi and state:

(a) the number of new LPG gas connections since released to the distributors in the South Delhi colony of Anand Niketan or expected to be released during the rest of the current year; and

(b) how long more will it take to cover the February 1979 bookings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. has only one distributor located in the South Delhi in Anand

Niketan. The distributor had been released 200 connections during the month of January, 1982. No more new connections can be released to this distributor for the present, since the distributor has already touched the refill ceiling limit fixed. Release of new connections in this area is expected to be made by the IOC within the coming few months, when a new distributor already appointed in this area is expected to commission distributorship.

(b) Waiting list with this distributor has been cleared upto booking No. 1107 of 19th January, 1979 and the distributor has 3135 customers on the waiting list who are still to be provided with gas connections and these consumers will be serviced when the new distributor starts operations next year.

Progress in Drilling Operation in West Bengal

2554. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the progress so far made in the oil exploration and drilling operations in Port Canning and other areas in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI BALBIR SINGH): Exploration for hydrocarbons in West Bengal was initiated by the Indo-Stanvac Petroleum Project in 1953. They drilled 10 wells including Port-Canning-1. Subsequently the ONGC also carried out geophysical surveys in Port Canning area, but no suitable drilling prospects could be delineated. This area is now being explored with Soviet collaboration.

In other areas of West Bengal, the ONGC is carrying out geophysical exploration using sophisticated instruments and advanced technique. Till now, the Commission has drilled 8 wells. Currently, drilling is in progress at two locations, namely, Jaguli-1 and Naldaha-1. However, no commercial discovery of hydrocarbons has so far been made in West Bengal.

Detailed Project Report of 2,000 MW Thermal Power Station in Murshidabad

2555. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority/Government have received from the West Bengal Government detailed project report for setting up 2,000 MW Thermal power station in Murshidabad district, and

(b) if so, how long will it take to process it and convey sanction to the West Bengal State Electricity Board?

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

(b) Necessary inputs such as availability of coal, water, environmental clearance etc. have to be tied up before the project can be appraised for techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority.

Exploration by ONGC in Krishna Godavari Basin

2556. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government (Oil and Natural Gas Commission) have framed any active programme for giving a major thrust to its exploration activities in both on-shore and off-shore areas of Krishna-Godavari basin;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact a seismic survey has found that the Krishna-Godavari area is 'very prospective' and pregnant with hydrocarbon deposits; and

(c) if so, the details regarding steps Government have taken to step up the drilling operation in the off-shore area?

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

(b) Prospectiveness of basin is determined not only by seismic surveys but on the basis of the results of drilling that may be carried out subsequent to the identification of possible structures by seismic surveys. As a result of these activities, Krishna Godavari basin is regarded as a prospective area even though so far, no commercial accumulation of hydrocarbons have been discovered.

(c) Presently, two rigs have been deployed at two locations, namely, Narsapur-2 and Razole-1 in the on-shore areas of the Godavari basin. In the off-shore areas, one rig, namely, Sedco-445 is in operation at location G-13-1 where drilling is in progress. More rigs, both on-shore and off-shore are planned to be deployed in this basin.

Technology involved in production of drugs

2557. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some drugs to the notice of Government which are being produced in India and do not satisfy the specified criteria laid down by the High Technology Committee;

(b) if so, the nature of technology involved in the production of such drugs as also the criteria laid down by the Committee on High Technology; and

(c) whether any investigation has been made by his Ministry's officers; if so, their findings; whether any suggestion made to the Committee on High Technology?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) Government had set up a High Level Committee to identify foreign companies engaged in the manufacture of bulk drugs not involving high technology. This Committee considered the manufacturing processes of 207 bulk drugs being pro-

duced by foreign drug companies and found that 93 of these involve high technologies. The remaining 114 bulk drugs were identified by the Committee as not involving high technology. The main criteria adopted by the High Level Committee for the purpose of identification of bulk drugs involving high technology produced/proposed to be produced by foreign companies were:—

(1) Isolation and extraction involving sophisticated processes such as counter current liquid extraction, repeated chromatography or narrow cut fractionalisation;

(2) Fermentation processes; use of enzymes for chemical transformation;

(3) The steps of operations involved in a chemical synthesis;

(4) Reaction temperatures above 250 C or below (-)30° C;

(5) Reaction pressures of 10 atmospheres and above;

(6) Use of potentially explosive materials;

(7) High temperature vapour phase catalytic processes;

(8) Use of toxic materials;

(9) Purification and separation by different types of sophisticated techniques;

(10) Careful on-line process controls;

(11) Degree of sophistication employed to ensure health safety and quality;

(12) New drugs discovered in Indian involving detailed pre-clinical laboratory and clinical trials.

(c) The High Level Committee arrived at its findings based on the information furnished by the foreign companies in the prescribed proforma which were analysed by the technical officers of the Ministry.

**Directions to Coal Department by
Public Investment Board**

2558. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Investment Board
has asked the Coal Department to go
show in posing new projects for finan-
cial approval;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of his Ministry
thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI
GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) No,
Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Production and consumption of petro-
leum and petroleum products**

2559. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will
the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to
state:

(a) what are the details regarding
the percentage of indigenous Produc-

tion of petroleum and that of petro-
leum products to their total consump-
tion in the country; and

(b) what are the names of the coun-
tries with whom agreements have been
made for increasing the production of
petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI
DALBIR SINGH): (a) A statement
giving the requisite information is
attached.

(b) Indigenous production can be
increased by increasing exploration
activities and by building up more re-
fining capacity. Assistance in some of
these specialised areas is being obtain-
ed on an as required basis from a
number of organisations in countries
like USA, Germany, USSR, Italy
Japan, South Korea, Romania, U.K.
France etc.

STATEMENT

(000 Tonnes)

Item	1981-82*		Indigenous Pro- duction as % of consumption
	Indigenous Production	Consumption	
1	2	3	4
(a) Petroleum (Crude)	16194	30143 @	53.7
(b) Petroleum Products	28272	32325	87.5
of which			
Mogas	1612	1599	100.8
Naphtha	3005	2932	102.5
LPG	483	491	98.4
ATF	1010	1122	90.0

*Provisional

@Actual crude throughout

1	2	3	4
SKO	2907	4703	61.8
HSD	9045	10739	84.2
LDO	949	1030	92.1
FO	4014	4301	93.3
Bitumen . . .	1293	1302	99.3
Ludes	407	597	68.2
Others	3547	3509	101.1

Note : The indigenous production of LPG has been revised to include production from ONGC's fractionation plant. Consequently the overall indigenous production of petroleum products has also been slightly revised upward.

Electrification of villages in Gujarat

2560. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether any target year has been fixed by when all the remaining villages of Gujarat State will be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Gujarat is expected to achieve cent per cent village electrification during the 7th Five Year Plan period.

Pending Cases in Agartala Bench of Gauhati High Court

2561. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many court cases are pending in Agartala Bnch of Gauhati High Court; and

(b) what are the reasons for the accumulation of so many cases and what are the steps Government have proposed to take to speed up the finalisation of pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) As per information received from the Government of Tripura, the pendency

of cases in the Agartala Bench of Gauhati High Court was 1765 as on 1-6-1981.

(b) Many complex factors are responsible for the accumulation of cases. Government have addressed the State authorities concerned to consider augmentation of the strength of the Gauhati High Court to cope with the arrears of the Court as a whole and also to facilitate effective functioning of its circuit benches including the bench at Agartala.

Demand for High Court in Tripura

2562. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a strong demand from the people of Tripura to establish a full-fledged High Court in Tripura; and

(b) if so, what are the steps the Central Government have taken to establish a High Court in Tripura and by when it will be established?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) At present the Gauhati High Court serves Assam and the States and the Union Territories in the North East, including Tripura. The Government of Tripura have proposed the establishment of a separate High Court for Tripura.

(b) The workload does not justify the proposal. The Union Government are, therefore, not in favour of establishing a separate High Court for Tripura.

Allotment of bitumen for Tripura

2563. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of bitumen allotted for Tripura during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) total quantity of bitumen actually delivered during those periods; and

(c) if the total quantity of the allotted bitumen did not reach Tripura the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The total quantity of bitumen allotted and the total quantity actually sold for Tripura during 1979-80, 1980-81, and 1981-82 is as follows:—

(Figures in Metric tonne)

	Allocation	Actual Sales
1979-80	2100	900
1980-81	2600	1300
1981-82	5000	3800

(c) The main reason for non-materialisation of the allocation in this pocket is the movement constraints and the bottlenecks encountered by Railways in regard to moving product via Farakka and then on the Metre Gauge Section. For 1979-80 the entire allocation was given to Assam Oil Company and due to product and movement constraints they were not able to supply the allocation to Tripura.

Allotment of Petrol and Kerosene for Tripura

2564. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of petrol and kerosene oil allotted to Tripura

during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(b) the total quantity of petrol and kerosene oil actually delivered during those periods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Petrol is available on a free sale basis and no monthly allocation is made.

Details of allocations and sales of Kerosene and sales of Petrol to Tripura during the year 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 are given below:—

Figures in tonnes

Kerosene allocations/Sales			Petrol Sales								
1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
Allocation	Sale	Allocation	Sale	Allocation	Sale						
8548	7974	10832	9174	12310	11259	2000		3000		3000	

Opening of sub-post Office at Teesgaon Naka (Thane District)

2565. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to reply given to USQ No. 2656 on 8 December, 1981 regarding opening of Sub Post Office to Teesgaon and State:

(a) whether the Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Thane has completed his examination of the proposal for opening of Sub Post Office at Teesgaon Naka (District Thane) as suggested by late Shri R. K. Mhalgi, M. P.; and

(b) what is his findings and what decision has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Proposal to open a delivery sub post office at Teesgaon has been approved. The Office could not be opened for want of suitable accommodation. Efforts are in progress to secure necessary accommodation to house the Post Office.

Ceilings on Selling of L.P.G. Cylinders in Bombay

2566. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1497 dated 1-12-1981 regarding ceiling for distribution of L. P. G. cylinders by Bharat Gas Bombay and state:

(a) what were the specific reasons for fixing the ceilings on selling of 6,000 and 3,000 cylinders (LPG) per month respectively for Bombay and Thane dealers of Bharat Gas, and when these ceilings were imposed;

(b) what are the grounds on the basis of which the Thane Suppliers of Bharat Gas as well as the Bharat Petroleum Corporaion had recommended to Government that there should not be any difference in such ceilings

between Bombay and Thane dealers of Bharat Gas. and

(c) what are the specific reasons for rejecting this proposal aimed at removing the disparity between Bombay and Thane dealers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) In order to ensure that LPG distributorships are optimally economic and viable and at the same time maintain a size conducive to efficient functioning, but do not become or continue to be too big and thus deprive others from the opportunity of running such distributorships, norms on the sale of refills by the distributors were established in April, 1978. While prescribing the ceilings the working conditions and the cost of operations in different areas were also taken into consideration.

(b) The main grounds/reasons advanced for leatng Thane on par with Bombay were as under:—

(i) Land value, cost of living, insurance premia for fire and general insurance, sales tax summary assessment scheme etc. at Thane were reportedly the same as at Bombay;

(ii) Rationing control at Thane is governed under the same regulations as of Bombay; and

(iii) Two of the three distributors at Thane had already reached the ceiling and were having large waiting lists.

(c) Once if deviations from laid down norms were made in isolated cases, it would have been difficult to reject similar requests from other towns putting forth similar grounds. Moreover, waiting list would be liquidated by establishing more distributorships there.

Delay in Building of Auto Exchange at Shiroll Distt. Kolhapur

2567. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred question No. 3850 on 15-12-1981 regarding delay in building of Auto-exchange at Shirol District, Kolhapur and state;

(a) what is the progress made since December, 1981 about the procurement of exchange equipment and the building and/or setting rented accommodation from MIDC and cable work for the proposed auto-exchange at Shirol Distt. Kolhapur, Maharashtra; and

(b) when the said exchange is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAWANA): (a) and (b). Rented accommodation has been taken from M.I.D.C. Installation work of 200 lines MAX-II at Shirolli is in progress and is expected to be completed before December, 1982.

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के बेरोजगार लोगों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता

2568. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के बेरोजगार लोगों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) :

(क) भारत सरकार का व्यक्तियों की किसी श्रेणी को जिसमें अ० ज / अ० ज जा० शामिल है, बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) बेरोजगारी भत्ता प्रदान करने में भारी परिव्यय अंतर्बलित होगा। सरकार का विचार है गिक बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को केवल बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने के लिये साधनों का उपयोग गैर-उत्पादकार होगा तथा इससे मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ेगी। सरकार का यह प्रयास है कि बेरोजगारों को बेरोजगारी भत्ते की अदायगी करने पर उपलब्ध साधनों को खर्च करने की वजाय उनका उपयोग उत्पादनकारी रोजगार के सृजन के लिये किया जाए, विशेषकर हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास की वर्तमान अवस्था पर, जब कि सीमित उपलब्ध साधनों का कुशलतापूर्वक उपयोग करने की आवश्यकता है।

Rajasthan Bhil Labour Engaged in Construction work of Cenral/State Governments

2569. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is correct that the Rajasthan Bhil labourers as also other construction labourers engaged in construction works of Centre and State Governments are living under abject conditions (Hindustan Times—21-8-1982); and

(b) whether Government propose to provide minimum and bare amenities and shelter and set example as an ideal employer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION: (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) On the news item relating to Rajasthan Bhil labourers referred to, Delhi Development Authority have reported that a number of Bhil families are living in an area known as Bhil Basti in Baljit Nagar near West Petel Nagar which is a notified slum and that basic amenities like

drinking water, electricity and foot-paths in the colony have been provided.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority have further reported that their Slum Department is proposing to carry out a socio-economic survey of Baljit Nagar to ascertain the extent of the problems and their appropriate solution by providing some of the basic amenities of life and by improving the environment subject to availability of funds during the next financial year.

Collection of Public Deposits by Industrial Houses

2570. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all top ten Industrial Houses are in the market for obtaining company deposits;

(b) what is the total amount collected by all the top ten Industrial Houses through the public deposit scheme during the year 1980-81;

(c) whether Government have assessed the intensity of the collection through the public deposits as against their paid-up capital; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Registrars of Companies on the basis of returns of deposits (as on 31-3-81) filed by the companies pursuant to the provisions of Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975, a sum of Rs. 14,638.35 lakhs was collected by the companies of top ten Industrial Houses registered under section 26 of the M.F.T.P. Act.

(c) In terms of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, which regulate the invitation and acceptance of deposits by non-banking non-financial companies, ceilings for acceptance of deposits are reckoned with reference to the net worth, namely, the aggregate of paid-up capital and free reserves reduced by the accumulated balance of loss, deferred revenue expenditure and other intangible assets. The said Rules provide for ceilings of 25 per cent and 10 per cent of net worth for deposits from the public and from the shareholders, respectively.

(d) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of Industrial House	Total amount of deposits accepted	Paid-up capital
		(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1	Tata	5489.12	16579.86
2	Birla	1041.10	10143.52
3	Mafatlal	2922.93	7397.87
4	J.K. Singhania	865.94	2953.23

1	2	3	4
5	Thapar	948.76	3058.77
6	Sarabhai	533.98	2512.14
7	Bangur	561.06	2179.02
8	A.C.C.	262.52	4363.12
9	I.C.I.	1056.93	5576.68
10	Shri Ram	956.01	2913.43
		14638.35	57677.64

Cutting down Production by Soda Ash Industry

2571. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the indigenous soda ash industry cutting down the production by about 50 per cent in this year of Productivity; and

(b) whether any letter of intent or licence has been given for setting up units to produce soda ash in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C.

RATH): (a) The indigenous production of soda ash during January to June 1982 only has been 2,98,117 MTs and against 6,400,703 MTs during 1981. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the indigenous soda ash industry has cut down its production by 50 per cent during the current year. However, as the import of soda ash is under Open General Licence, the manufacturers have been representing that large-scale imports and poor off-take are adversely affecting indigenous production.

(b) Details of Industrial Licences/ Letters of Intent granted in favour of different companies for setting up soda ash units are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Statement Indicating Details of Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent Granted for Manufacture of Soda Ash in Addition to the Existing Installed Capacity.

S.No.	Name of the Company	Industrial Licence/ Letter of Intent. No. and Date.	Capacity (in Tonnes per Annun)
1	2	3	4
<i>Industrial Licence</i>			
1	M/s. Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.	CIL : No.L/18(1)/ 6/71-Ferts.(1) dt. 27-12-1971	60,000 (N.U.)
2	M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited.	CIL : No.15(73) dt. 4-12-1973	1,40,000 (S.E.)

1	2	3	4
3	M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals Ltd.	CIL : No. 158 (76) dt. 8-4-1976	38,000 (S.E.) The expansion allowed was by 1,00,000 tonnes ; 62,000 tonnes already implemented on 1-5-80.
4	M/s. Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals & Fertilisers.	CIL : No. 79(79) dt. 20-4-1979	66,000 (N.U.)
5	M/s. Punjab National Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd.	CIL : No. 138(82) dt. 5-4-82	66,000 (N.U.)
TOTAL			3,70,000 tonnes

Letter of Intent

1	M/s. Takta Chemicals limited	LI : No. 368 (79) dt. 13-11-79	2,50,000 (N.U.)
2	M/s. Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.	LI: No. 379 (79) dt. 15-11-79	3,00,000 (N.U.)
3	M/s. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation.	LI : No. 828(80) dt. 30-12-80	1,20,000 (N.U.)
4	M/s. Indian Farmers' Fertilisers' Co-operative Ltd.	LI : No. 363 (82) dt. 31-5-82	66,000 (N.A.)

TOTAL : 7,36,000 tonnes

Grand Total (Licence Plus Letter of Intent) = 11,06,000 tonnes,

S.E.=Substantial Expansion of existing Unit.

N.U.=New Undertaking

N.A.=New Article in an existing unit.

Telecast of ASIAD for Bihar, Orissa and Assam

2572. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to the failure of INSAT-1A, a large population living in Bihar, Orissa and Assam will be deprived of the benefit of seeing the Delhi Asiad on TV; and

(b) whether there is any proposal for certain make shift arrangement so

that the people of the region may not feel its impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). It has been decided to hire a transponder of INTELSAT to provide TV coverage of the Asian Games to areas which were to be served through INSAT-1A, including those in Bihar, Orissa and Assam. However, certain villages in Orissa which would have received Asian Games on Direct Reception Sets fed through INSAT-1A, would not receive these due to failure of INSAT-1A.

Import of Live saving drugs

2573. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of life saving drugs will continue and will not decline;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in 1981-82, the drugs import totalled over Rs. 150 crores and during the current year as well there is no hope of any decline in imports;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that the industrial units which have been granted licences or letters of intent for the creation of additional capacity appear to be moving slowly in implementing there plans;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Sixth Plan investment target in the case of drug industry will not be achieved; and

(e) if so, what are the causes and the remedial measures, if any Government are going to take?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) There is no standard list of life-saving drugs. The import of formulations is negligible. While the import of bulk drugs is expected to remain at about the present level, the proportion of imported bulk drugs in the total value of bulk drugs consumed in the country is expected to decline.

(b) No, Sir. The import of bulk drugs and formulations during 1981-82 were Rs. 105 crores and Rs. 1.93 crores respectively.

(c) A period of two years is allowed for the implementation of Industrial Licences and extension of this period is granted only if reasonable reasons for the delay exist. Wherever a licensee has, without sufficient reasons, failed to implement or take

effective steps for the implementation of the industrial licence, action is taken to revoke the licence.

(d) and (e). Complete information regarding the fresh investments made so far in the drug industry during the current Plan period is not yet available. However, a study of the Annual Reports of 20 major pharmaceutical companies indicates that investment in gross fixed assets has increased by 18.3 per cent and 12.3 per cent during the first two years of the current Plan period over the respective previous years. Government have granted a large number of industrial approvals for the manufacture of bulk drugs and formulations. The Government have also extended the schemes for automatic growth, recognition of installed capacity and re-endorsement of higher capacities based on the best production performance to the drug industry subject to certain conditions. The Government would also consider any further measures that may be necessary to achieve the Plan targets.

भारतीय श्रमिकों का मलेशिया में अपदा-ग्रस्त होना

2574. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि 120 भारतीय जो रोजगार के लिये मलेशिया गये थे, बहुत दिक्कतों का सामना कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है कि ऐसी घटनाएं भविष्य में घटित न हों ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) और (ख). इस मामले के तथ्यों का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

Malpractices of Travel Agents

2575. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL
REDDY:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that travel agents in Punjab, Haryana and Delhi and in some other parts of the country are charging 2500 to 3500 to help people circumvent immigration laws of the countries like Canada, Britain and West Germany by arranging political refuge; and

(b) whether State Government since been asked to inquire into the matter and if so, whether any arrest has been made and action taken by Government against the persons involved?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

छोटे बच्चों का चाय के स्टालों तथा होटलों में नौकर रखा जाना

2576. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में चाय के अधिकतर स्टालों पर प्रायः छोटे बच्चों को नौकर रखा जाता है और उनको सारा दिन काम करने के लिये बाध्य किया जाता है और हालांकि उनसे 14-15 घंटे तक का काम लिया जाता है परन्तु

स्टाल मालिक उनको उचित भोजन तथा कपड़े आदि जैसी न्यूनतम सुविधाएं प्रदान नहीं करते ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे स्टालों पर काम कर रहे इन बच्चों के भविष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) :

(क) सरकार को दिल्ली में चाय के स्टालों और होटलों में कार्य कर रहे बालकों के बारे में जानकारी है। तथापि, दिल्ली प्रशासन को कार्य घंटों के उल्लंघन की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन के श्रम विभाग के निरीक्षणालय कर्मचारी ऐसे प्रतिष्ठानों की समय-समय पर जांच करते हैं और जहां कहीं कानून के किसी प्रकार के उल्लंघन का पता चलता है, वहां दोषी नियोजकों के विरुद्ध दिल्ली दुकान और प्रतिष्ठान अधिनियम, 1954 के उपबंधों के अधीन कार्यवाही की जाती है।

Vocational Institutions to increase Employment Potentially

2577. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many vocational institutions are there in the country and at what places;

(b) how many students applied for admission to these institutions and how many got admission in 1981-82; and 1982-83 courses;

(c) whether linking of these institutions with industry is not up to the mark; and

(d) whether there are proposals to open more of such institutions in order to increase employment potentiality in and outside the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) There are 1084 Industrial Training (Government/private all over the country. State-wise details laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-5527/82].

(b) This information is not available as admissions into such institutes are controlled by the respective States in which they are located.

(c) All Government run Industrial Training Institutes have local Advisory Committees with representation from workers and employers from industry for advising on the training requirements to be met by these institutions.

(d) Proposals for opening of more Government Industrial Training Institutes are included in the Annual Plans of the respective State Governments. The private sector is also free to enter the field.

Decisions taken in Income Tax Appellate Tribunal meeting at Bombay

2578. **SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of members of Income Tax Appellate Tribunal of Northern Region was held at Bombay this month;

(b) what were the important items discussed at the meeting and the decisions, if any, taken thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Union Law Minister went to the extent of saying that rigid bureaucrat attitude and "vested interests in various levels" delay tax settlements; and

(d) if so, the facts in details

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) No Sir. A Conference of the Vice-Presidents and Members of the Western Zone of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal was held at Bombay on September 18, 1982.

(b) The Conference was held in two parts and the important items discussed therein are given below:—

(i) **Zonal Conference.**

- (1) How to avoid the delay in passing orders?
- (2) How to increase disposal?
- (3) How to formulate norms for constituting Special Benches?
- (4) How best to disseminate information regarding important orders passed by the Tribunal for public use.

(ii) **Conference of Vice-Presidents.**

- (1) To find solution to avoid delay in tax litigation.
- (2) To re-organise the Benches to get maximum output.
- (3) To simplify the procedure and get correct norms for constituting:—

- (a) Single Member;
- (b) Third Member; and
- (c) Special Bench Cases.

- (4) How to create more congenial atmosphere so as to increase expediency in the working of the Tribunal.

The proceedings of the Conference have not been formally received by my Ministry as yet and accordingly the question of examining them or taking any decision thereon does not arise at this stage.

No Sir. However, I did make general observations regarding the delay in setting the grievances when a notice under section 80 of the code of Civil Procedure is given.

(d) Does not arise.

Crisis in Polyester Industry

2579. SHRI BALASAHEB IKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the polyester industry of our country is faced with acute competition as the foreign producers have drastically reduced their prices making it difficult for Indian producers to sell in foreign market;

(b) what is the sale price of foreign polyester in India and those as compared to Indian price and its impact on production; and

(c) what action Government contemplated to take to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Representations have been received from the Association of Polyester Staple Fibre manufacturers and Association of Synthetic Fibre Industry that overseas exporters are offering polyester staple fibre and polyester filament yarn to Indian consumers at very low prices.

(b) and (c). On the basis of import contracts registered with the Textile Commissioner in July, 1982, the C.I.F. price of foreign polyester staple fibre is reported to be about Rs. 12.40 /kg;

on this basis the price of imported fibre comes to about Rs. 78/kg (including import duty). The present price of indigenous fibre is reported to be about Rs. 83-85/kg which includes central excise duty of Rs. 45/kg. The C.I.F. price of polyester filament yarn of 150 denier is reported to be Rs. 12.45/kg. On this basis, the price of imported polyester filament yarn (150 denier) comes to about Rs. 100/kg. The price of Indian polyester filament yarn of 150 denier is reported to be Rs. 113.50/kg, which includes central excise duty of Rs. 61.25/kg.

The impact of imports on indigenous production is being studied.

Manufacture of harmful Drugs

2580. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases have come to the notice of Government that certain drugs or formulations which have been prohibited as being harmful are being manufactured by public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the names of the drugs and formulations, which have been proved harmful and were prohibited under Government orders, are being produced in public sector undertakings presently; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard and the steps taken to stop their manufacture and sale?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The production of Amidopyrine and Phenacetin and preparations containing Phenacetin which have been prohibited by Government have been stopped by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL). In regard to categories of fixed doses combinations of drugs

which have been decided to be weeded out by the Drug Control Authorities, manufacturing units were allowed time till 30th September, 1982 for stopping the production and 31st March, 1983 for stoppage of sales. The production of such drugs has been stopped from 1-10-82, by M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd. The position regarding M/s. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited is however, being confirmed.

Post Offices Downgraded/Closed in Himachal Pradesh

2581. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any post offices have been (i) downgraded, (ii) closed on account of financial losses incurred by them, during the past three years in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names thereof, separately; and

(c) whether any steps are being undertaken to restore these so as to provide this essential facility in the State with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No post office is downgraded/closed on account of financial loss as such.

However in the case of departmental sub offices opened on the basis of non-returnable contribution (NRC), if the contribution is not forthcoming from the concerned parties, then the question of its downgradation to ED post office is considered provided the post office satisfies the norms prescribed for EDSO/EDBO as the case may be. Moreover, under the existing policy in

rural areas an experimental post office, which cannot be made permanent after the maximum trial period of 10 years on account of the loss being in excess of the permissible limit, is to be closed.

In accordance with this policy (i) 8 post offices have been downgraded either from departmental sub office to ED sub office or from E.D. sub office to E.D. branch office. (ii) 1 ED branch post office has been closed in Himachal Pradesh during the past three years.

(b) Information is furnished below: Downgrading from Departmental Sub Post Office to E.D. Sub Post Office.

(i) Qasba Kotla in Kangra Distt.

(ii) Jangal Beri in Hamirpur Distt.

(iii) Chanaur in Dehra Distt.

(iv) Jahu in Hamirpur Distt.

(v) Bahina in Una Distt.

(vi) Tikkar in Simla Distt.

Downgrading from E.D. Sub Post Office to E.D. Branch Post Office

(vii) Jagitnagar in Solan Distt.

(viii) Sanaura in Solan Distt.

Closed

(i) Bagli E.D. Branch Post Office in Dehra Distt.

(c) Cases are being pursued with the State Government for payment of non-returnable contribution in respect of all the above offices.

Opening of Post Offices in Rural Areas

2582. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) targets for opening of new post offices in the rural areas during the Sixth Five Year Plan State-wise;

(b) the number of post offices opened during the first two years of the Plan and the first half of the third year of the Plan State-wise;

(c) the targets fixed for the 3rd, 4th and 5th Years of Sixth Plan State-wise; and

(d) whether, while fixing the targets, care has been taken to see that all panchayat villages are provided at least one post office each within its jurisdiction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Targets fixed for opening Post Offices in rural areas of the country

for the first three years of the Sixth Five Year Plan i.e. 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and the number of Post Offices actually opened during the period (upto 30-9-1982 in the case of current year 1982-83) in the various States of the country are given in the attached statement. Plan targets for the fourth and fifth years of the Plan are yet to be fixed.

(d) Circle-wise targets are fixed in the light of the provision made in the Annual Plan and taking into account the relative postal development of the different Circles. In any particular Plan year, priorities are determined by the Heads of Circles. In this exercise, due consideration is given to 'Gram Panchayat', villages.

STATEMENT

Plan targets fixed for opening Post Offices in rural areas during the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and the number of Post Offices actually opened during the period (upto 30-9-82 in the case of year 1982-83)—State-wise.

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement up to 30-9-82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	160	235	105	105	45	21
2	Bihar	135	184	175	175	111	88
3	Delhi	10	8	5	5	3	1
4	(i) Gujrat	80	84	60	60	45	35
	(ii) Diu and Daman area of the Union Territory of Goa, Diu and Daman.						
	(iii) Dadra and Nagar Haveli						
5	Jammu & Kashmir	50	50	50	50	25	4
6	(i) Kerala	75	75	55	56	15	8
	(ii) Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(iii) Mahé area of Pondi- cherry Union Territory.	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
7	Karnataka . . .	90	90	85	85	50	25	
8	Madhya Pradesh	115	206	181	181	100	60	
9	(i) Maharashtra . . .	130	181	141	141	80	48	
	(ii) Goa, area of Goa, Daman & Diu.		2	4	4		3	
10	(i) Assam . . .	50	57	50	50	85	17	
	(ii) Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	7	7		2	
	(iii) Manipur . . .	8	10	11	11		22	
	(iv) Meghalaya . . .	13	19	10	10		2	
	(v) Mizoram . . .	13	13	10	10		2	
	(vi) Nagaland . . .	6	6	11	11		4	
	(vii) Tripura . . .	5	5	6	6		4	
11	(i) Punjab . . .	22	22	7	8	13	10	
	(ii) Haryana . . .	8	9	17	17	13	15	
	(iii) Himachal Pradesh	80	80	40	40	16	11	
	(iv) Chandigarh Union Territory.	—	—	1	—	—	—	
12	Orissa	140	141	65	65	40	21	
13	Rajasthan	155	157	94	94	55	34	
14	(i) Tamilnadu . . .	75	75	85	85	40	23	
	(ii) Pondichery and Karaika area of Union Territory of Pondichery.							
15	Uttar Pradesh . . .	100	100	220	220	160	65	
16	(i) West Bengal . . .	75	74	102	102	56	17	
	(ii) Sikkim		—	—	2			2
	(iii) Andaman and Nicobar Islands		—	1	1			1
17	Reserve	—	—	—	—	48	—	
Total		1600	1889	1600	1601	1000	542	

Controlling Shares of M/s. Kalinga Tubes Ltd., Orissa

2582. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the management of controlling shares of M/s. Kalinga Tubes Ltd. Choudwar, Orissa passed hands to M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd. Orissa;

(b) if so, which year this took place in 1978, 1979 and 1980;

(c) if so, the face value of the controlling shares in 1978 and at what value the shares passed hand; and

(d) who had the controlling shares in 1978 and 1979 in M/s. Kalinga Tubes Ltd. Choudwar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). Approval was granted by the Central Government on 29-5-1978 under section 372(4) of the Companies Act, 1956 to M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd., to purchase as many equity shares of M/s Kalinga Tubes Ltd., as were offered by the shareholders—each at par value. Accordingly, the investing company informed (in December, 1978) that it had acquired at par more than 85 per cent of the equity shares of the investee company till the last date of its offer i.e. 30-11-1978.

(d) In March, 1978, Kalinga Foundation Trust, Directors of Kalinga Tubes Ltd., and their relatives and companies (under the same management held the controlling shares, while in 1979 this was with Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd.

R.M.S. Sections Closed Down

2584. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any R.M.S. sections have been closed down during the

past three years including the current financial year;

(b) if so, (i) the names of the sections closed, Circle-wise; (ii) reasons for closing them down, (iii) the alternative arrangements made for sorting of mail and, (iv) the details of improvement brought about by switching over to the new arrangements; and

(c) whether any representation for resorting these sections or complaints about delay in sorting/delivery of mails have been received by Government and, if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Out of 42 Sections affected in the country only one was closed down and 41 were converted from sorting to transit sections to provide adequate space for conveyance of closed bags.

(b) (i) A list showing names of these Sections either closed or converted is given in the attached statement.

(ii) The reasons for closing the Sections are congestion in the RMS mailvans, dimlight, nonprovision of additional accommodation in the trains and non-supply of ear marked mailvans for doing sorting work.

(iii) Mails have been diverted to the concerned mail offices where adequate accommodation, better equipment and proper lighting arrangements are available.

(iv) The detention to mails which was being caused on account of non-supply of mailvans, or shortage of accommodation or inadequate lighting arrangements has been avoided and these mails are properly handled in the mail offices.

(c) Some representations requesting the restoration of this service have been received. They were examined and suitable replies were given.

Statement

List of Sections closed/converted

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Name of Section	Beat	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra . . .	Z-8	Kaxipct-Ballarshar	Converted into Transit Section
2	-do-	TP-2	Tirupathi-Kathpadi	—do—
3	Bihar . . .	NB-2	Darbhanga-Jayanagar	—do—
4	—Do—	PT-11	Patna-Gaya	—do—
5	—do—	U-4	Muzaffarpur-Barauni	—do—
6	—do—	PT-6	Patna-Mughalsarai	—do—
7	Gujarat . . .	SR-12	Surat-Ahmedabad	—do—
8	Kerala . . .	GT-4	Mangalore-Cannanore	—do—
9	—do—	TV-17	Quilon-Shencottaih	—do—
10	—do—	TV-7	Trivandrum-Eranakulam	—do—
11	—do—	EK-5	Eranakulam-Coimbatore	—do—
12	Karnatka . . .	HB-2	Belgaum-Hubli	—do—
13	—do— . . .	HB-3	Hubli-Guntakal	—do—
14	—do—	Q-4	Bangalore-Mysore	—do—
15	Madhya Pradesh . . .	JB-10	Kantni-Bina	—do—
16	—do—	MP-18	Nagpur-Itarsi	—do—
17	—do— . . .	RP-2	Chhindwara-Nainpur	—do—
18	—do— . . .	ID-14	Indore-Bhopal	—do—
19	—do—	JB-4	Jabalpur-Allahabad	—do—
20	—do— . . .	MP-4	Bhopal-Jabalpur	—do—
21	North Eastern . . .	GH-4	Chhaparmukh-Silghat	—do—
22	Madhya Pradesh . . .	RP-1	Bilaspur-Katni	—do—
23	North Western	LD-2	Ludhiana-Jullundur City closed	
24	—do—	I-3	Amritsar-Khemkaran	Converted into transit section.
25	—do—	I-6	Jullundur City-Pathankot	—do—
26	—do—	I-7	Jullundur City-Saharanpur	—do—
27	—do—	D-4	Delhi-Bhatinda	—do—
28	—do—	LD-5	Ludhiana-Jakhal	—do—

1	2	3	4	5
29	North Western	LD-4	Ludhiana-Ferozpur	Converted into Transit Section
30	—do—	HR-4	Ambala-Bhatinda	—do—
31	—do—	HR-1	Ambala-Amritsar	—do—
32	Orissa	K-2	Jharsuguda-Tata Nagar	—do—
33	—do—	BG-3	Behrampur-Khurda Road	—do—
34	Rajasthan	J-5	Ghittorgarh-Ajmer	—do—
35	Tamilnadu	T-1	Madras Egmore-Myuram	—do—
36	—do—	T-C	Mayuram-Tiruchirapally	—do—
37	—do—	T-4	Villupram-Tiruchirrapally	—do—
38	—do—	MA-13	Tiruchirpally-Rameshwaram	—do—
39	West Bengal	H-5	Sealdah-Ranaghat	—do—
40	Uttar Pradesh	A-8-	Allahabad-Kanpur	—do—
41	—do—	A-9	Allahabad-Mugalsarai	—do—
42	—do—	A-15	Raibareli-Kanpur	—do—

बिहार के बंधुआ मजदूरों का पुनर्वास

2585. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिन्हा :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार राज्य के बंधुआ मजदूरों ने अगस्त, 1982 में केन्द्र सरकार से अपने पुनर्वास की सुविधाओं के लिए मांग की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) और (ख) ग्राम बरुना, जिला पटना (बिहार) के 22

कृषि श्रमिकों ने, जिन्होंने मुक्त कराए गए बंधुआ श्रमिक होने का दावा किया, अगस्त, 1982 में अपने पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था करने हेतु अभिवेदन किया। उनके अभ्यावेदन को बिहार सरकार को इस मामले में उचित कार्यवाही के लिए भेजा गया है।

प्रशिक्षित विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार

2586. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिन्हा : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रशिक्षित विकलांग व्यक्तियों ने रोजगार प्राप्ति में असफलता के कारण उनमें उत्पन्न असन्तोष को व्यक्त करने के लिये भूख हड़ताल करने की घमकी दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं और सरकार की इस बारे में क्या नीति है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Accumulation of P.F. Arrears

2587. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether provident fund arrears in the country are rising;

(b) if so, what is the level of arrears at present; and

(c) what steps have been taken to collect the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). There has been some increase in the assessed amount of Provident Fund arrears, as shown below:—

	Unexempted establishments.	Exempted establishments,	Total
	(Rupees in crores)		
As on 31.3.81	25.93	16.92	42.85
As on 31.3.82	31.37	17.91	49.28

(c) The Provident Fund authorities are taking the following steps for recovery of the arrears:—

I-Unexempted establishments:

(i) Revenue recovery certificates are issued to the District Collectors in terms of Section 8 of the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952;

(ii) Prosecutions are launched under Section 14 of the Act;

(iii) First Information Reports are filed with the Police authorities under Section 406-409 Indian Penal Code, where considered necessary;

(iv) Damages are levied on belated payment at graded rates in terms of Section 14B of the Act;

(v) The Courts are approached under Section 110 of Criminal Procedure Code to bind the accused employer for good conduct;

(vi) Wherever it is felt that the punishment awarded by lower Court is meagre and inadequate appeals are made to secure enhanced punishment.

(vii) Defaults are brought to the notice of the Employees' Union/Employers' Organisation with the request to use their good offices for expediting payment.

II. Exempted establishments:

(i) Prosecution cases are launched under Section 14 (2A) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952;

(ii) First Information Reports are filed with the Police authorities under Section 406-409 of Indian Penal Code, where necessary;

(iii) Penal interest at graded rates are charged on belated transfer of provident fund money;

(iv) Action is taken to cancel the exemption granted.

Price of Chloramphenicol

2588. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3987 on 3 August, 1982 regarding indigenous producers of Chloramphenicol and state:

(a) what was the depreciated cost of machinery that was taken into account by Government from time to time while revising the retention price of Chloramphenicol Powder IP produced ex-Benzaldehyde;

(b) what are the details of continuous increase in the cost of each input during these years;

(c) whether with the increase in the price of petroleum products recently Government have reduced the price of Chloramphenicol products ex-Benzaldehyde; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Prices of Chloramphenicol Powder produced in the country ex-benzyldehyde have been fixed by the Government in the past based on the costs of M/s. Boehringer Knoll Ltd. At the time of 1975 and 1979 Cost-cum-Technical Study in respect of this drug, the depreciated cost of machinery taken into account for M/s. Boehringer Knoll Limited was Rs. 37.50 lakhs and Rs. 89.61 lakhs respectively.

(b) to (d). The price of Chloramphenicol Powder produced ex-benzyldehyde was increased to Rs. 544 per kg. on 7th October, 1980. It was further increased to Rs. 680.79 per kg. to allow for escalation in the cost of major raw materials upto August 1980. In revising the prices of Chloramphenicol Powder ex-Benzyldehyde, the increase in raw materials and utilities which were on account of hikes in petroleum prices as well as increases in the conversion cost were taken into consideration.

Sanction for three petro-chemical projects

2590. **PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 25 crores have already been sanctioned for preliminary works in respect of the three proposed petro-chemical projects of our country; and

(b) if so, what progress has been made with regard to these projects (project-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A provision of Rs. 25 crores is expected to be made for an Aromatics projects in Saleempur (Uttar Pradesh) and for the proposed petrochemicals projects in Haldia (West Bengal) and Gujarat, for taking some preliminary steps such as selection of technology and some basic project engineering.

Site selection, land survey and soil testing work has been completed for the project in Uttar Pradesh.

The site for the project in Haldia is being developed, and the site for the project in Gujarat has been selected. The product pattern is under review.

Disruption of telephone service between Chinsurah and Bhatpara and Chinsurah and Kalyani

2591. **PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telephone connection between Chinsurah and Bhatpara and Chinsurah and Kalyani has been disrupted for months together during the last two years;

(b) if so, what were the reasons; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The disruption to telephone service was caused due to frequent failure of underground cables between the Carrier Station and the telephone exchange at Bhatpara and Chinsurah.

(c) A Pulse Code Modulation system of 120 channels has been commissioned between Bhatpara and Telephone Bhavan, Calcutta. A digital microwave system of 480 channels will

be commissioned by the middle of 1983 between Chinsurah exchange and Calcutta telephone exchange when some junctions will be built-up between Chinsurah and Bhatpara for providing trouble free service.

Estimate power requirement in 1990

2592. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the estimated total power requirement of our country in the year 1990;

(b) how the estimated requirement is proposed to be fulfilled; and

(c) how much progress we have already made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) According to the 11th Annual Power Survey, the total power requirements of the country in the year 1989-90 would be 53545 MW.

(b) and (c) At the beginning of the Sixth Plan, the installed capacity in utilities was 28,448 MW. The Sixth Plan envisages an addition of 19666 MW to the installed capacity. Out of this, a capacity of 4918 MW has since been added. In addition, advance action on a number of power projects with benefits totalling to 19612 MW in Seventh Plan and 1143 MW in the Eighth Plan has already been taken and the works on this are under various stages of progress.

Process of Manufacturing Isoprenaline Sulphate and Salbutamol Sulphate

2593. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that process of manufacture of Isoprenaline Sulphate and Salbutamol Sulphate involve identical steps and also conform to almost identical criteria laid down by the Committee on High Technology.

(b) if so, how Salbutamol manufacture has been identified as involving high technology whereas Isoprenaline Sulphate manufacture has not been classified as involving high technology;

(c) what are the reasons for such distinction and what action has been taken on the request of Indian manufacturers classifying Salbutamol Sulphate manufacture as involving low technology; and

(d) what are the common criteria in the manufacture of the above two drugs out of the twelve criteria infixed by the Committee on High Technology?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c) The manufacture of Isoprenaline Sulphate from a penultimate stage by Burroughs Wellcome was adjudged by the High Level Committee as not involving high technology. The manufacture of Salbutamol by Glaxo from Phenol was found to be high technology. From the data available on the process of an Indian manufacturer for the manufacture of Salbutamol from Aspirin they appear to conform to the criteria laid down by the High Technology Committee for qualifying as high technology.

(d) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Trimethoprim by M/s. Burroughs Wellcome

2594. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the steps involved in the manufacture of Trimethoprim and what are the specific criteria that were taken into consideration to classify the manufacture of this drug by Burroughs Wellcome as involving high technology.

(b) whether Indian companies were producing this drug from more basic stages and even from Gallic Acid;

(c) whether Burroughs Wellcome is producing this drug from intermediate stage; and

(d) if so, steps taken to classify Trimethoprim as involving low technology and to compel the company to go more basic?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (c) The criteria differ from drug to drug and company to company for the same product depending on the process etc. involved. They were examined individually by a High Level Committee which consisted of eminent experts. The decisions of the Government were based on their recommendation. The High Level Committee identified the production of Trimethoprim even from intermediate stage by M/s. Burroughs Wellcome as involving high technology.

(b) At the time the High Level Committee examined the process of M/s. Burroughs Wellcome for manufacture of Trimethoprim, no Indian company was reported to be producing this drug from more basic stages.

(d) There is no proposal to revise the classification of technology involved in the manufacture of Trimethoprim by M/s. Burroughs Wellcome. M/s. Burroughs Wellcome are reported to have developed a process for the manufacture of Trimethoxybenz aldehyde, which is the intermediate on which production of Trimethoprim is based, starting from indigenously available Myrabolan nuts. Further development work to achieve the perfection of this process is being actively pursued by the company.

Extension of EPF and ESI to Brick-Kiln workers in U.P.

2595. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Brick-Kiln workers in Uttar Pradesh have been denied benefits under the Employees' Provident

Fund Scheme and the Employees' State Insurance Act;

(b) whether the Brick-Kiln Employers' Association has prayed for exemption from the Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance;

(c) whether Government are agreeable to grant exemption;

(d) if so, on what grounds; and

(e) if not, what steps Government propose to take to implement Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance in the Brick-Kilns effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (e) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Coal production

2596. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the target of production of each nationalised coal company for the Sixth Five Year Plan and the actual production thereof during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (so far) year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): The target of production of each nationalised coal company for the Sixth Five Year Plan period and the actual production thereof during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given below:

Million tonnes

	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	1984-85
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Provisional upto Sept.82	(TARGET)	
ECL	22.50	22.70	24.20	24.22	26.05	9.99	28.50	31.58
BCCL	21.00	21.42	22.50	23.02	23.75	10.23	25.50	26.75
CCL	26.35	27.47	30.00	30.11	33.60	14.09	37.00	43.00
WCL	28.50	28.75	31.30	31.56	34.40	15.69	40.20	41.68
NECL	0.67	0.61	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.30	0.80	0.99
TOTAL (CIL)	99.02	100.95	108.70	109.61	118.50	50.30	132.00	144.00
SCCL	11.50	10.10	12.00	12.10	13.50	5.99	15.00	17.00
TISCO HISCO/ DVC	3.28	2.95	3.30	3.19	3.66	1.54	4.00	4.00
TOTAL ALL INDIA	113.80	114.00	124.00	124.90	135.66	57.83	151.00	165.00

Loan factor of power projects and their losses/profits

2597. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the power load factor of each State, project-wise during the last three years with installed capacity in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) how many units were generated in the last three years by each project;

(c) what was the money earned by each project and total revenue of the State by sale of power, category-wise and the rate of sale of energy, category-wise during the last 3 years; and

(d) what are the losses of each power project in each State individually and collectively of the State during the last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) A statement showing State-wise, Project-wise details of generating capacity, energy generation and P.L.F. of Thermal, Nuclear and Hydro power stations during the period 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 is laid on the Table of House [Placed on Library. See No. LT-5528/82].

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

Import of Microdyne sets for T.V. expansion

2598. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has imported Microdyne sets for T.V. expansion;

(b) if so, when was the decision made;

(c) whether these could have been obtained locally; and

(d) what was the price differential between imported and indigenous sets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 30-7-1982.

(c) The indigenous manufacturers were not in a position to supply the equipment within the time-frame of Asian Games' 1982.

(d) Enquiries were made from the indigenous manufacturers who did not give any quotations for the supply of equipment within the time-frame of the Asian Games.

हैड पोस्ट आफिस छपरा (बिहार) के लिये भवन

2599. प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार हैड पोस्ट आफिस, छपरा (बिहार) के लिए विभागीय कार्यालय भवन और आवासीय भवन बनाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में प्रारम्भिक सरकारी जांच की है और छपरा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज भवन बनाने का निर्णय किया है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवानना) : (क) छपरा मुख्य डाकघर के लिए पहले से ही विभागीय इमारत है जिसमें पोस्टमास्टर के लिए

आवास की व्यवस्था है। फिर भी, इस इमारत के विस्तार के लिए कार्रवाई चल रही है।

(ख) छपरा स्थित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के लिए इमारत के बारे में प्राथमिक जांच की गई है, तथा वह पाया गया कि अतिरिक्त इमारत की तत्काल आवश्यकता नहीं है।

छपरा बिहार में डी० ई० टी० (टेलीफोन) के कार्यालय के लिये विभागीय भवन का निर्माण

2600. प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छपरा में डी० ई० टी० (टेलीफोन) का कार्यालय किराए के भवन में है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका वार्षिक खर्चा कितना है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इतनी अधिक धनराशि को बचाने की दृष्टि से विभागीय कार्यालय भवन बनाने का है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवानना) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) किराया मूल्यांकन समिति द्वारा भवन का किराया निर्धारित किया जा रहा है तथा अभी तक कोई किराया नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, भवन के मालिक ने 2500 रु० प्रतिमाह मांगा है।

(ग) जी हां। छपरा में एक विभागीय कार्यालय भवन का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है।

आरा, बिहार में विभागीय टेलीफोन कार्यालय के भवन की आधारशिला

2601. प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आरा, बिहार में विभागीय टेलीग्राफ कार्यालय के भवन का आधार-शिला समारोह डाक और तार विभाग के कुछ कर्मचारियों के असहयोग पूर्ण रवैये के कारण सम्पन्न नहीं हो सका ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इसे कब तक पूरा करेगी और अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ।

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यह कार्य जुलाई, 1981 में सौंप दिया गया था परन्तु कर्मचारियों द्वारा बाधा के कारण कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई । यह कार्य शीघ्र ही आरम्भ किया जाएगा और 18 मास में पूरा कर लिया जाएगा ।

Export of language films

2602. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of different language cinema and T.V. films exported from India to other countries (mentioning names of countries and valuation of films) during the years 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and current year, language-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the number of different language films imported from other countries and valuation thereto during the above period (mentioning names of countries from which imported)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Production of films

2603. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of films (language-wise) produced in India by private producers, Central and State Governments during the years 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and the expenditure incurred;

(b) the shortfall in the production of films, if any, in the country (year-wise) and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of films proposed to be produced year-wise during the next three years (specifying categories of producers)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) to (c). Presumably the Honourable Member wants information relating to Indian feature films. The production of feature films largely is in the private sector and Government have no control as such thereon. Government have therefore no information regarding the number of Indian feature films produced, expenditure incurred thereon, shortfall in production and number of Indian feature films proposed to be produced in future. However, according to information readily available, he language-wise

break-up of Indian feature films certified by the Board of Film Censors during the calendar years 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 is as follows:—

No. of Indian Feature Films Certified By the Board of Film Censors.

Language:	1978	1979	1980	1981
1	2	3	4	5
Hindi/Urdu	122	114	145	153
Assamese	6	10	7	5
Badaga	—	—	1	—
Bengali	37	37	37	42
Bhojpuri	1	2	3	5
English	2	1	—	2
Gujarati	32	38	34	34
Kannada	54	59	68	65
Konkani	1	—	2	—
Malyalam	123	131	99	111
Manipuri	—	3	—	3
Marathi	15	19	28	27
Oriya	15	11	15	10
Punjabi	8	15	6	8
Rajasthani	—	—	—	2
Tamil	105	140	145	137
Telugu	94	133	152	132
Tulu	3	—	—	1
Nepalese	1	1	—	—
TOTAL :	619	714	742	737

Allotment of L.P.G. connections

2604. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of L.P.G. gas connections given in the country (State-

wise, Town-wise and year-wise) since 1980 to date; and

(b) the number of such LPG connections proposed to be given during the next two years (State-wise and year-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) State-wise enrolment plan for release of new gas connections of the oil companies during the year 1982-83 is given in the attached statement. Similar plan for the year 1983-84 has not yet been drawn.

Statement

State-wise Enrolment Plan of Oil Companies—
1982-83 :

Name of the State/U. T.	Enrolment Plan
1. Andhra Pradesh	1,06,000
2. Assam*	80,000
3. Bihar	50,500
4. Chandigarh	16,000
5. Delhi	1,02,000
6. Gujarat	1,32,000
7. Goa, Daman & Diu	13,500
8. Haryana	37,000
9. Himachal Pradesh	12,000
10. Jammu & Kashmir	8,000
11. Karnataka	1,22,000
12. Kerala	27,000
13. Maharashtra	1,52,000
14. Madhya Pradesh	1,19,500
15. Orissa	36,500
16. Punjab	79,000
17. Pondicherry	500
18. Rajasthan	45,500
19. Tamil Nadu	1,04,000
20. Uttar Pradesh	1,52,500
21. West Bengal	52,500
TOTAL	14,48,000

*includes North-Eastern States/U.T.

Meeting of Chief Executives of Oil Companies

2605. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of Chief Executives of the Oil Companies was held recently in September, 1982 in Delhi and whether any Minister took part in the said meeting;

(b) what decisions were taken in the meeting; and

(c) when Government propose to implement the decisions taken at the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Minister for Energy presided over the performance review meetings of the oil companies held in Bombay and Dehra Dun.

(b) A review of the progress of the activities of the oil companies was made during the meetings. Important decisions taken are listed in the attached statement.

(c) The decisions taken generally cover areas where action is already being taken but where more attention and speed is required.

Statement

I. Oil Refining & Marketing Companies (Indian Oil, Bharat Petroleum, Hindustan Petroleum, Madras Refineries, Cochin Refineries, Indo-Burma Petroleum).

1. Time schedules for completion of various expansion and other projects should be strictly adhered to.

2. Newer technologies for increasing the production of middle distillates (kerosene and HSD) should be carefully studied for implementation.

3. Special studies on energy conservation schemes in the refineries must be expedited.

4. Advance action should be taken to bottle and market large quantities of LPG that would be available in the next 5 years.

5. To alleviate hardship faced by LPG users, they may be permitted to have a second cylinder according to priority in areas where due to transport and other problems that will take time to overcome, there are backlogs in the supply of refills.

6. Oil companies will intensify their efforts in consumer LPG education of safety precautions that have to be adopted in the use of LPG.

7. Special training should be arranged for the delivery boys of the distributors.

It will be the responsibility of the distributors to ensure the efficiency of delivery boys.

8. A number of steps were identified for checking malpractices like short-delivery and adulteration of petroleum products.

Agreements for supply to dealers and distributors who are indulging in malpractices, should be cancelled promptly.

9. Special task forces should be created to implement the recommendations of the Petroleum Conservation Research Association & increase the efficiency in the use of hydrocarbons.

10. Special measures should be taken to recruit and train historically under privileged groups especially SC/ST including granting of scholarship and special additional training.

11. Urgent steps must be taken to expedite the commencement of business by the 600 distributors that have been selected in the last few months.

II. Oil Exploration & Production Enterprises (Oil India Ltd. & the Oil and Natural Gas Commission).

1. ONGC and OIL to gear up and ensure fulfilment of the seismic and other survey targets and drilling targets.

2. The production of crude oil targets for the year to be accomplished without fail.

3. Additional computer facilities to be established to process seismic data within the country.

Setting up of Coal Washeries under B.C.C.L.

2606. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited to start eight coal washeries with a capacity of 18.5 million tonnes per annum by the end of the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, whether Government have given their approval;

(c) if so, how many washeries have started functioning and how many more are likely to start functioning;

(d) the purpose for which these washeries have been set up; and

(e) to what extent these washeries will have an effect on the Steel Plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Bharat Coking Coal Limited took up construction of 4 new washeries, namely, Sudamdih, Moonidih, Barora and Mohuda having capacity of 5.11 m.t. per annum of raw coal throughout for commissioning in the Sixth Plan period.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Sudamdih washery with input capacity of 2.00 m.t. per annum was commissioned in 1980. Moonidih and Barora washery projects are expected to be commissioned by the end of 1982-83, and Mohuda by 1983-84.

(d) The washery projects have been taken up to meet the increasing demand of clean coking coal from the steel plants.

(e) Taking into account the availability of prime and medium coking coal from existing washeries and six washeries now under construction including 3 in BCCL as also the expansion of West Bokaro washery of Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., it is expected that there will be a reduction of shortage of coking coal at the end of the Sixth Plan period.

Construction of auto Exchange at Samalpur

2608. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in construction of auto-exchange at Sambalpur;

(b) the amount earmarked for the purpose during 1982-83;

(c) whether Government propose to complete the construction of auto exchange before 1984; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) Foundation work is in progress.

(b) Rs. Six lakhs have been provided in 1982-83.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Jobs and compensation of injured in Firing by Central Industrial Security Force B.C.C.L.

2609. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 11 tribals were injured in firing by the Central Industrial Security Force of Bharat Coking Coal Limited near Dhanbad in August, 1982 while they were going to demonstrate to demand restoration of land which

had been illegally appropriated by the BCCL;

(b) whether Government are aware that the said public undertaking illegally appropriated the land and has not returned the same to its rightful owners even after a court order; and

(c) whether the tribals have been demanding jobs and suitable compensation, if so, the steps taken to look into their demands and to acquire the land legally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of a T.V. Relay Centre at INDORE

2610. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Malav Development Council has urged him for the immediate installation of a mini-transmitter to provide for a television relay centre at Indore before the Asian Games as prominaed by him in November last;

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

(c) the measures undertaken for the creation of infrastructure for installing the necessary facility for commissioning the TV relay centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A low-power receive-cum-relay system is being set up at Indore before the Asian Games, 1982.

Opening of P. Os. in Kerala

2611. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many new post offices had been opened in Kerala after 1980;
- (b) their location and details;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to open more post offices in Kerala; and
- (d) if so, the details and the action taken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) 126 New Post Offices were opened in Kerala from 1-1-1981 to 30-9-1982.

(b) Information is furnished in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5529/82].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) During the current financial year 1982-83 there are 7 proposals for

the opening of Branch Post Offices and two proposals for the opening of Sub Post Offices. These are being processed and are likely to be finalised by the end of this financial year.

New Telephone Exchanges in Kerala

2612. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having any plan to start new telephone exchanges in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the names and details and the action taken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) Yes, Sir, 19 New Telephone Exchanges are planned to be opened in Kerala during 1982-83 subject to availability of necessary equipments.

(b) The details are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Statement of New Exchanges proposed to be opened in Kerala during 1982-83.

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Revenue Distt. in which it falls.	capacity.
1.	Peringammala	Trivendrum	25 lines
2.	Pattazhi	Quilon	50 lines
3.	Thannemukkom	Alleppay	25 lines
4.	Kuriyannoor	Alleppey	50 lines
5.	Kurichikara	Trichur	50 lines
6.	Thenkurissi	Palghat	25 lines
7.	Noolpuzha	Wynad	25 lines
8.	Keczhoor	Cannanore	50 lines
9.	Naduvil	Cannanore	25 lines

1	2	3	4
10.	Kalkandy	palghat	25 lines
11.	Chument	Cannanore	25 lines
12.	Ancheri	Idukki	25 lines
13.	Padinjarangadi	Palghat	50 lines
14.	Perumpilavu	Trichur	50 lines
15.	Anavilasa m	Idukki	50 lines
16.	Mammoodu	Kottayam	50 lines
17.*	vallikunam	Alleppey	25 lines
18.*	valayar	palghat	50 lines
19.*	Chombla	Calicut	50 lines.

*Already opened during 1982-83

Telephone exchanges in Kerala in Group Dialing System

2613. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many telephone exchanges of Kerala are now included in the Group Dialing System, with details thereof;

(b) whether Government are having any scheme to bring more telephone exchanges of Kerala into the Group Dialing System; and

(c) if so, their names and details and the action taken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHR YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) 273 out of a total of 496 telephone exchanges in Kerala State are having group dialing facility. 38 group dialing centres serve the neighbouring small auto exchanges.

(b) Yes, Sir. Subject to availability of group dialing equipment.

(c) Details of group dialing schemes will be worked out after availability of equipment is reasonably assured.

Price of newsprint and supply of newsprint to newspapers

2614. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHAD-ASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of rise in the price of newsprint in the last ten years;

(b) what is the percentage of rise in the price of the National Dailies in the last ten years; and

(c) whether Government propose to supply newsprint at subsidised rate to newspapers enabling the lower and middle class people to purchase newspapers at a lower rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) Between April 1972 and

September, 1982, the price of imported newsprint went up by 349.8 per cent (approximately). The price of indigenous newsprint produced by NEPA Mills went up by 281.8 per cent (approximately) during the same period.

(b) The average price of big dailies with a circulation of more than 50,000 per publishing day increased by 149 per cent (approximately) between 1971 and 1981.

(c) No, Sir. However, small papers do not pay the Customs duty on imported newsprint supplied to them and medium papers pay Rs. 275.00 per tonne which is one-third of the Customs duty charged on big newspapers

Construction and working of National Labour Institute

2615. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of National Labour Institute;

(b) what are the names and number of Executive Members of this Organisation and its functions;

(c) whether this Institute has any common project with Gandhi Peace Foundation and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have unearthed any irregularities in collection of data particularly regarding Bonded Labour;

(e) what is the difference between the Government Report regarding number of bonded labourers and the report submitted by the Gandhi peace Foundation; and

(f) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHISINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes, Sir. A Review Committee was set up by the General

Council to review the functioning of the National Labour Institute and to suggest ways and means to strengthen it further. The Committee was also to examine the Memorandum of the Association and Rules of the Institute and suggest appropriate modifications in order to stream-line the functioning of the Institute. The Committee submitted its report in November, 1981.

(b) The number of Executive Members as on 1st April, 1982 was 9; their names and functions of the Executive Council are given at Statements I and II respectively.

(c) At present the Institute has no common project with the Gandhi Peace Foundation. Earlier, the Gandhi Peace Foundation conducted a National Sample Survey in 1978-79 in 10 States on the incidence of bonded labour.

(d) The Gandhi Peace Foundation had conducted in 1978-79 a National Sample Survey in 10 States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh on the incidence of bonded labour. This survey was based on a random sample drawn from the total of 4,50,119 villages in the aforesaid 10 States selected for the purpose. Finally 1,000 villages from out of 4,50,119 villages were selected. Every 450th village in census list of villages of each State starting with a random number was selected for the Survey.

The National Labour Institute New Delhi, was associated with the survey during the initial stage only.

(e) On the basis of the Gandhi Peace Foundation Report, estimated number of bonded labour was 26.17 lakhs whereas according to reports received from the State Governments the total number of bonded labourers identified as on 30-6-1982 is 1,44,930.

(f) Since the methodology adopted by the Gandhi Peace Foundation was not scientific the Government have not accepted their estimates.

Statement I

List of Members of the executive Council of the National Labour Institute as on 1st April, 1982.

- | | | |
|----|---|----------------------|
| 1. | Prof. D.T. Lakdawala,
Deputy Chairman,
Planning Commission,
Yojana Bhavan, Parliament
Street,
New Delhi-1 | Chairman |
| 2. | Shri Ashoka Mehta,
Chintanpur, Mehrauli,
New Delhi-30 | Member |
| 3. | Shri Nawal H. Tata
President,
Employers' Federation of India,
Army Navy Building,
148, Mahatma Gandhi
Road,
Bombay-400023 | Member |
| 4. | Dr. M.S. Gore,
Director,
Tata Institute of Social
Science,
Bombay-400048 | Member |
| 5. | Shri Radha Krishna,
Secretary,
Gandhi Peace Foundation,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 6. | Prof. Bashiruddin Ahmed,
Senior Fellow,
Centre for the Study of De-
veloping Society,
Rajpur Road,
Delhi-6. | Member |
| 7. | Shri H. Pais,
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Labour,
New Delhi-110001 | Member |
| 8. | Shri Brij Mohan Toofan,
Hind Mazdoor Sabha,
Bombay. | Member |
| 9. | Dean,
National Labour Institute,
AB-6, Safdarjang Enclave,
New Delhi-16. | Member
Secretary. |

Statement II

Function of the Executive Council of the National Labour Institute

(a) To prepare the executive detailed plans and programmes for the furtherance of the objects of the Institute;

(b) to create such posts, appoint and control such staff, other than those for whose appointment specific provisions have been made elsewhere, as may be required for the efficient management of the affairs of the Institute and to regulate the recruitment and conditions of their service;

(c) to receive and to have custody of the funds of the Institute and to manage the properties of the Institute;

(d) to enter for and on behalf the Institute into agreements including those containing arbitration clause;

(e) to sue and defend all legal proceedings on behalf of the Institute; and

(f) to appoint committees including Standing Committees with power to coopt, for disposal of any business of the Institute, or for advice in any matter pertaining to the Institute, provided that in cases of emergency the Chairman of the Executive Council shall have the power to appoint such committees;

(g) to accept the management of any endowment trust, fund, subscription or donation, provided that it is not attended by any condition inconsistent or in conflict with the objects of the Institute;

(h) to draw up the annual budget of the Institute to be submitted for approval of the General Council;

(i) to prepare the annual report and accounts of the Institute for the consideration of the General Council.

(j) to incur expenditure subject to the provisions of the approved budget;

(k) to lay down terms and conditions governing scholarships, fellowships, deputations, grants-in-aid, research schemes and projects; and

(l) to nominate a person or persons to represent the Institute in national or international conferences and organisations subject, in the case of conferences or organisations outside India, to the approval of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour.

Madhya Pradesh Plan to set up Power Plants During Next Five Years

2616. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have drawn up any plan to set up new power plants in that State during the next 5 years;

(b) if so, the places where new power plants will be set up;

(c) capacity of each power plant;

(d) whether Central Government have provided any assistance for the purpose and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) how far it will meet the requirements of electricity in Madhya Pradesh State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) The following power generation schemes are under various stages of construction in Madhya Pradesh and are expected to yield benefits in the time frame 1982—88;

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Bodhghat HEP | 4x125 MW |
| 2. Satpura Thermal Project
(8th & 9th Units) | 2x210 MW |
| 3. Korba West Thermal Project | 2x210 MW |
| 4. Korba West (Extension)
Thermal Project. | 2x210 MW |

5. Birsinghpur Thermal Project

2x210 MW

6. Pench HEP (State's Share)

106.6 MW

The State Government have also sent to the Central Electricity Authority 13 project reports for techno-economic clearance.

In addition Madhya Pradesh will receive a share of 609 MW from Korba Super Thermal Project. The State will also get shares from the Sardar Sarover Inter-State project, Vindhya-chal STFS and Kakrapar Nuclear project.

(d) An outlay of Rs. 845 crores has been provided for ongoing and new power generation schemes in the Sixth Plan of the State.

(e) It is anticipated that if the projects are commissioned as per schedule, the power requirement of Madhya Pradesh would be, by and large, met.

Achievement of Production Target for Drugs

2617. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investment and production targets for drugs in the Sixth Plan will be achieved;

(b) what is the actual achievement so far in relation to the targets; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) The Working Group of the Planning Commission had estimated that the indigenous production of bulk drugs and formulations at the end of the Sixth Plan should be Rs. 665 crores and Rs. 2450 crores respectively. The actual production of bulk drugs and formulations during 1981-82 was estimated at Rs. 275 crores and Rs. 1,300 crores respectively. These estimates were

based on the demand projected for 126 important bulk drugs. These demand projections are proposed to be reviewed during the current year. All efforts would be made to achieve the revised production and investment targets fixed after such a review.

(c) The Government have already taken the following measures to increase the production of drugs in the country.

(1) A large number of industrial approvals have been granted and their implementation is closely monitored and steps taken to resolve problems if any, in implementation

(2) Steps are being taken to increase the production of bulk drugs and formulations in the public sector by improving the capacity utilisation.

(3) The schemes for automatic growth, recognition of installed capacities and the scheme for re-endorsement of higher capacities based on the best production performance have been extended to the drug industry, subject to certain conditions. Additional measures, if any needed will be taken to achieve the Sixth Five-Year Plan targets.

Thermal Plant at Raichur

2618. SHRI D. K. NAIKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of the Thermal Plant at Raichur in Karnataka State;

(b) what are the difficulties faced in completing the Project; and

(c) what is the stipulated period within which the project will be completed and start generating power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Raichur Thermal Power Project comprises two

units of 210MW each. Boiler erection of both the units is in progress. About 50 per cent and 8 per cent erection work has been completed in respect of Boilers for Units I & II respectively. Boiler drum of Units I & II were lifted in January, 1982 and September, 1982, respectively. Infra-structural works including railway siding have been completed. Works on structural steel erection of TG Hall, TG pedestral etc. are in progress. Works on other areas such as Chimney, Cooling tower, CW system, Coal Handling Plant, Water Treatment Plant and Ash Handling Plant etc., are also in progress.

(b) (i) Slow rate of progress in execution of civil works by the contracting agencies.

(ii) Delay in placement of orders for auxiliary equipments.

(iii) Delay in the finalisation of Engineering details by consultants.

(c) As per the latest assessment of CEA, Units I & II of the project are expected to be commissioned in June, 1984 and February, 1985, respectively.

Release of new gas connections

2619. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have declared that they will issue at least 1 lakh new L.P.G. connections during the year 1982-83 per month;

(b) if so, the number of new connections released during the last six months, month-wise and State-wise;

(c) the number of registrations made for new connections upto 31st March, 1982, State-wise; and

(d) whether any target has been fixed for completing the outstanding registration before starting new registration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI

DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Oil industry has plans to release 14 lakh connections during 1982-83. During the period from April to August 1982, 473,968 new connections have been released. Information about releases made during the month of September 1982 is not readily available. Information giving month-wise and State-wise break up of releases made during the last six months is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) As on 31-3-1982, the number of applicants on the waiting lists was 39,45,705. State-wise details are given in the attached statement.

(d) Registration on waiting lists is open to all prospective consumers. However, the waiting lists are being cleared in a phased manner in synchronisation to the increasing availability of LPG.

Statement

State-wise waiting list as on 31-3-82

Name of the State/U. T. No. of applicants		
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,63,998
2.	Assam	11,587
3.	Bihar	60,808
4.	Gujarat	5,35,421
5.	Haryana	1,30,026
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8,340
7.	Karnataka	1,59,182
8.	Kerala	46,000
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2,10,902
10.	Manipur	300
11.	Meghalaya	323
12.	Nagaland	1,006
13.	Orissa	26,291
14.	Punjab	1,08,343

1	2	3
15.	Rajasthan	65,861
16.	Sikkim	150
17.	Tamil Nadu	2,23,95
18.	Tripura	869
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3,93,325
20.	West Bengal	55,283
21.	Chandigarh	49,320
22.	Delhi	4,14,258
23.	Mizoram	590
24.	Pondicherry	7,000
25.	Maharashtra	11,25,209
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	36,038
27.	Jammu & Kashmir	11,320
TOTAL :		39,45,705

Steps to prevent concentration of Wealth and Economic Power

2620. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the new policy of the Government to throw the core-sector open to industrial houses and FERA companies will adversely affect the objectives to the MRTP Act; and

(b) if so, the corrective action, if any, proposed in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Presumably, the reference to the "new policy" is about the re-defining of the industries listed in Appendix-I of the Industrial Policy Statement of 2nd February, 1973 vide Press Note dated 21st April, 1982 issued by the Department of Industrial Development.

The position in this regard is that the M.R.T.P. and F.E.R.A. companies have always been eligible to participate in the core-sector industries listed in Appendix-I to the Industrial Policy Statement of 2nd February, 1973 provided the item of manufacture is not reserved for the public sector or small scale sector. Keeping in view the various considerations like technological advancement changed potentiality for exports, development of middle level entrepreneurship below the level of M.R.T.P./F.E.R.A. companies, need for establishment of adequate capacities in certain industries consistent with the level of technology and quality standards, the core-sector industries listed in the aforesaid Appendix-I were re-defined as per the list appended to the Press Note referred to above. Re-defining of industries listed in Appendix-I is mainly aimed at stimulating industrial growth in the core-sector, as well as in industries with export potential or import substitution and the detailed reasons for and the premises under which the industries under Appendix-I were re-defined have also been indicated in the relative Press Note referred to above. Since the industries listed in Appendix-I are the core-sector industries in which the M.R.T.P. and F.E.R.A. companies had already been allowed to participate and there is no change in this basic policy, the re-defining of industries in Appendix-I is not likely to adversely affect the objectives of the M.R.T.P. Act, which is not aimed to prevent industrial growth in the country but only to channelise it in suitable areas so as to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the Question.

Jute mills Defaulting in Provident Fund

2621. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of jute mills in the country are defaulting in Provident Fund;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some States' Provident Fund defalcation has touched crores of rupees;

(c) whether the Centre has asked information in this regard from all the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners in each State; and

(d) if so, full details thereof and further steps taken by Government to streamline the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

टेलीफोन सेवा में सुधार

2622. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने हाल ही में एक नारा दिया था कि "प्रयोक्ता हमारे मालिक है"; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस नारे को सार्थक बनाने के लिए विभाग द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाए जाने का विचार है और टेलीफोन सेवा के कब तक सुधारे जाने और कुशल बनाए जाने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवान्त) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) टेलीफोन सेवा को सुधारने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं ;

(एक) कर्मचारियों को निदेश दिए गए हैं कि वे जन साधारण के साथ अपने व्यवहार में विनम्रता लाए।

(दो) जन सेवी संगठनों, अस्पतालों, न्यूज एजेंसियों आदि में कार्यरत महत्वपूर्ण टेलीफोनों के सुचारू रूप से कार्यकरण के लिए दैनिक जांच की जा रही है।

(तीन) उपभोक्ता के अहाते की टेलीफोन संस्थापना की आवधिक जांच की जा रही है।

(चार) उपभोक्ता की सहायता के लिए ग्राहक सेवा केन्द्र खोले गए हैं।

(पांच) प्रति दिन एक घंटे की निर्धारित अवधि के दौरान जनता की शिकायतों को सुनने के लिए अधिकारी अपना समय देते हैं।

(छह) दाबीकरण, डकटों में केबिल बिछाने आदि जैसे कार्यों द्वारा भूमिगत केबिल परिपथ जाल में सुधार किया जा रहा है।

(सात) इलैक्ट्रॉनिक एक्सचेंज स्थापित करके टेलीफोन परिपथ जाल को आधुनिक रूप दिया जा रहा है।

सेवा में यथाशीघ्र और अधिक सुधार लाने के लिए सभी संभव प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

Allotment Kerosene/LDO Dealerships in Delhi

2623. SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some dealerships-general categories (handicapped, etc.) for kerosene/light diesel oil were advertised in September, 1981 by Delhi Division of Indian Oil Corporation of India for Delhi Territory;

(b) whether it is also a fact that four dealerships were reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(c) whether it is also a fact that general categories of dealerships have been allotted in 1982, by Delhi Division of IOC;

(d) the particulars of the parties to whom these dealerships were allotted; and

(e) reasons for not allotting the dealerships reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A few were advertised in October 1981 also.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The names of the parties to whom letters of intent were issued are as follows:—

1. Shri Ramesh Chand Bindal
2. Shri Ram Kumar Sharma
3. Shri Brij Mohan Sarin
4. Shri Harish C. Narula
5. Shri Murari Lal Gupta

For the selection of the dealers under the reserved categories there were two committees. Firstly all eligible candidates were to be interviewed first by the Screening Committee who would classify them as 'fit' and 'unfit' and thereafter all the 'fit' candidates were to be interviewed by the Selection Committee. Hence the delay in the selection of dealers under the reserved categories including SC/ST category which are now under process.

Misuse and Pilferage of Materials and Power in DESU

2624. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large scale misuse and pilferage of materials and power are noticed in DESU (Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking), if so, the details of the cases noticed during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 (September);

(b) whether it is also a fact that electric installations were checked to detect theft, misuse and pilferage; if so, how many connections were checked in each of the above three years and how many of them were found relating to (i) excess load, (ii) tampered meters, (iii) thefts and (iv) bogus firms;

(c) what action in the above cases was taken; and the results thereof; and

(d) what new steps are being taken to curb the above corrupt practices in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up Floating Power Stations based on Bombay High Gas

2625. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ONGC is considering the feasibility of setting up floating power stations for floating chemical plants based on Bombay High Gas;

(b) whether it is a fact that stations in the sea like "R-12" and "B-33" are considered as fitting for this purpose;

(c) whether Government have examined the economic aspect of these structures for development as chemical plant or power station; and

(d) if so, the details thereof on all the economic matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). ONGC had commissioned a study by consultants for identifying possible alternatives for the utilisation of natural gas from marginal offshore fields. The purpose of the study was to examine the techno-economic viability including that of using mobile offshore plants, for various alternative uses.

The report of the consultants has been received and is under examination.

Ban on Screening of Certain Indian Films

2626. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have banned screening of certain Indian films in the country and abroad;

(b) if so, the names of the films banned for screening (i) outside India, and (ii) inside India;

(c) the themes of each of the above films; and

(d) reasons for ban on such of the above films?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (d). The Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) applies only in respect of films meant for public exhibition in India. Government have decertified/suspended the exhibition of the Indian feature films mentioned below under the said Act during the last three years:

(i) In 1979 the film 'Jadu Tona' (Hindi) was decertified by the Central Government as in its opinion the film contained *inter alia* avoidable scenes of violence, cruelty and horror. However, on a writ petition filed by the applicant, the order of Central Government was quashed by the Madras High Court.

(ii) In 1980 the exhibition of the film 'Lok Parlok' (Hindi) was suspended for two months by the Central Government as the film contained *inter alia* scenes offending the provisions relating to public order and decency. However, the film was subsequently allowed to be released after portions considered objectionable were deleted.

(iii) In 1981, the exhibition of the film 'Meri Awaz Suno' (Hindi) was suspended by the Central Government

on 19-12-1981 for two months as it was felt that the film offended the guidelines relating to violence, cruelty, incitement to the commission of any offence and vulgarity. Simultaneously, a show-cause notice for decertification of the film was issued to the applicant. However, the distributors for the film filed writ petitions in various High Courts and obtained directions staying the suspension order. The applicant has filed a writ petition in respect of the show-cause notice in the Calcutta High Court and the matter is thus sub-judice.

Production of Haldia Unit of HFC

2627. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) when the Haldia unit of H.F.C. will start production;
- (b) what are reasons of delay;
- (c) who is responsible for the delay of production which is causing a great national loss;
- (d) what steps have been taken so far against those persons who are responsible for the delay in production in the H.F.C. Unit of Haldia; and

(e) when the full production from the said unit will be available?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHI): (a) The Methanol Plant of the Haldia Unit of HFC has already started production. The commissioning of Ammonia and Urea Plants is in the final stage and production of Ammonia and Urea is expected shortly. Production of Nitro-phosphate and Soda-ash is expected from 1st April 1983.

(b) The project was originally scheduled for commercial production in October, 1976. There was, however, delay in the construction of the plant due to various causes, such as shifting of source of supply of equipment from

indigenous sources to imported sources and vice-versa, the delay in civil works, delay in the supply of some critical equipment by the manufacturers and unfavourable labour situation. The mechanical erection of the plant was completed in November, 1979. However, the commissioning activities could not be undertaken because of the inability of the West Bengal State Electricity Board (WB SEB) to supply the required quantum of power. The commissioning activities which started from January, 1982 were further delayed due to major breakdown and defects in critical machinery.

(c) In view of the reply given in Part (b) above, no individual can be held responsible for the delay in the production.

(d) The question does not arise.

(e) The full production from the Haldia Fertilizer Unit will be available between 18 to 24 months from the time of commencement of first production.

Number of Employees in Farakka Super Thermal

2628. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have been employed so far in the permanent posts in the Farakka Super Thermal Power Project, West Bengal;

(b) what are the details thereof;

(c) what is the method of employment in these cases;

(d) whether it is fact that the Employment Exchange was not consulted in this matter;

(e) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(f) if consulted, the details as to the extent of consultation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) As in September, 1982, 426 persons are employed in

permanent posts in Farakka Super Thermal Power Project of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) including its Calcutta Office.

(b) The details of employees in Farakka Projects are as given below:—

Executives	98
Supervisors	104
Workmen (Non-supervisory)	224
	426

(c) to (f) Selection of candidates for filling up of posts carrying pay scale of Rs. 500—800 and below is finalised from amongst the candidates sponsored by Employment Exchange subject to availability of vacancies and suitability of the candidates as prescribed. In the event of non-availability of persons with requisite qualifications, background and experience etc. from the employment exchanges, the vacancies are filled by taking recourse to Press advertisement etc. The posts carrying the pay scale of Rs. 550—900 and above are filled up on the basis of selection finalised pursuant to advertisement issued on All India basis. These vacancies are also notified to the Employment Exchange(s) as prescribed.

Some of the posts have also been filled up by the lateral transfer of persons from other units/projects of the Corporation.

Famine of Power in Bihar

2629. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute famine of power supply in Bihar; if so, the actual state of affairs;

(b) whether there is a proposal for generating 33 lakhs KWs of hydel from a Dam over river Koshi besides those from rivers Kamla and Bagmati; if so, the steps to expedite the same; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to start small-scale hydel generation from

Tirhut canal, Western Koshi canal, Cyphen over river Kamla for Koshi canal and such other places in Bihar; if so, details thereabout; if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The present generation in the State is about 7 MU/day and 430 MW as against its requirement of about 12 MU/day and 750 MW. Thus the shortage is about 5 MU/day (42 per cent) and 320 MW (43 per cent). There is no statutory power cut in the State. But the load shedding is done depending upon the day to day availability.

(b) The Feasibility Report on Koshi High Dam prepared by Central Water Commission envisages generation of 3000 MW of power at the dam powerhouse and 300 MW at Canal powerhouse. The Feasibility Report has been forwarded to HMG Nepal for their concurrence. The reaction of HMG Nepal on the report is awaited. Government of India is having bilateral talks with HMG Nepal to expedite the acceptance of the proposal.

(c) While a Project report to install two power houses with total capacity of 60 MW on Tirhut Canal has been received, no proposals for setting up of similar hydel generation units from the Western Koshi canal including Cyphen across Kamala, have been received from the State Government.

Production of Synthetic Rubber

2630. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of SBR (synthetic rubber) produced in the country during the past three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government are satisfied with the installed capacity of the industry and its performance being fully exploited by the indigenous producers and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the demand of tyre manufacturers of the country is being met by indigenous production of SBR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The production of Styrene Butadiene Rubber (SBR) in the country during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82, was about 20,000, 18,100 and 16,000 tonnes respectively.

(b) Shortage of raw-materials and market constraints were reported to be the main reasons for less than optimum utilisation of capacity to manufacture SBR.

(c) Tyre manufacturers meet their requirements partly with indigenously produced SBR and partly through imports.

Setting up Factories for Manufacture of Telephone Exchange Equipment

2631. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up two new factories to manufacture telephone exchange equipments;

(b) if so, the steps taken to secure efficient technology for this purpose;

(c) what are the details in regard to tenders invited and offers, if any, received from abroad; and

(d) the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d) The approved plans of the Government envisage setting up of two new factories each with a capacity of 5 lakh lines per annum, to manufacture digital type of Electronic Exchange equipment. The investment decision in respect of one of the factories to be located at Gonda in Uttar Pradesh

has already been taken. This factory will be under Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. (ITI) and will have an annual production capacity of 5 lakh lines. M/s. ITI have entered into agreement with M/s. CIT Alcatel of France for transfer of know-how for this factory. This has been decided on the basis of Government to Government offer. As regards the second factory, global tenders have been invited in March, 1981 and the tender offers received are under evaluation.

Concessional Rate of custom Duty for Drug Intermediates

2633. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the increase in production from basic stages during the last one year, month-wise of the end products on which concessional rate of customs duty was withdrawn;

(b) what are the names of small scale units that have been closed for non-availability of advance technology from basic stage of these products; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Customs duty concession was withdrawn with effect from the 27th November, 1981 on the four drug intermediates but on one of them namely D-Alpha Phenyl Glycine, the custom duty concession was subsequently restored and on Guanidine Nitrate which is substitute of Guanidine Hydrochloride, the concessional duty continued. The two intermediates which were affected on account of custom duty increase w. e. f. 27th November, 1981 are therefore, L-Base which is used for the production of Chloramphenicol and D2-Aminobutanol which is used for the production of Ethambutol Hydrochloride. The production of the two

bulk drugs during the last two years is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the drug	Production	
		(Figures 1980-81)	in tonnes) 1981-82
1.	Ethambutol HCl	59.93	78.93
2.	Chloramphenicol Powder	128.37	148.01

Month-wise production of two bulk drugs by various units from different stages is not available.

(b) and (c). Government have already allowed increase in price of Ethambutol Hydrochloride based on increase on custom duty on D2-Aminobutanol. Chloramphenicol Powder is available in the market at a price lower than the pooled price fixed by the Government. There have been no reports of closure of any small scale sector unit on account of non-availability of technology for basic production. Small scale sector units have not been debarred from producing these drugs from L-Base and D2-Aminobutanol and the imports of these intermediates are permissible.

Non-Payment of wages, PF benefits, Pension etc. to workers of tea gardens in Assam

2634. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in several tea estates of Assam tea garden labourers and employees are not getting their wages, provident fund, pension and legal facilities;

(b) whether in order to avoid labour law, a large number of casual labourers are engaged in the industry to avoid payment of regular wages and benefits as per law; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to ensure that these

workers get their legitimate legal rights and dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the Government of Assam and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt from the State Government.

Death due to burst of gas cylinder

2635. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last nine months in Delhi alone 104 cases of accident involving 13 deaths arising out of spurious cylinders have been reported;

(b) whether Government have in all these 104 cases taken pains to find out how any why such spurious cylinders could be got mixed with the genuine one; and

(c) whether such an enquiry made already has led to the arrest of the culprits both at the company depot level and otherwise and the nature of punishment given and steps proposed to ensure that gas users are only supplied with the genuine ones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No accident has been reported in Delhi during the nine months on accounts of involvement of spurious gas cylinders.

However, according to the Chief Controller of Explosives, Nagpur, altogether six accidents involving domestic Liquefied Petroleum Gas cylinders were reported to have taken place during the above period. These accidents are reported to have caused thirteen deaths and injuries to thirty-eight persons. None of these accidents are due to use of spurious cylinders but due to negligence to the prescribed safety measures.

(b) Immediate inquiries are undertaken by the oil companies in regard to accidents involving LPG cylinders and reports are sent by them to the Chief Controller of Explosives, Nagpur. The oil companies take all precautions to see that only the cylinders which are duly certified by ISI are procured from the approved manufacturers.

(c) Oil companies have fairly well established field organisations who are constantly surveying the market and keeping an eye on any unauthorised distributors of LPG. Police are also vigilant in these matters. Any cases of defrauding the public by any unauthorised parties are immediately apprehended and action is taken against them by the concerned authorities in accordance with the due process of law.

Advice given to private sector fertiliser units to achieve 100 per cent capacity utilisation

2636. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has recently urged upon the private sector fertiliser units to achieve 100 per cent capacity utilisation;

(b) if so, what is the present capacity utilisation by private units;

(c) what are comparative figures for capacity utilisation by Public Sector Units; and

(d) whether he has given the same advice to the Public Sector Units and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In September, 1982 the overall capacity utilisation of nitrogenous fertiliser plants was 96.5 per cent in the private sector and 58.6 per cent in the public sector.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Lacuna in curbing smuggling cases

2638. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 7th September, 1982 where a judge in his judgement has pointed out that under the present law only the carriers can be punished on being caught in a smuggling case and the big bosses behind the whole scene escape even on evidence of a co-accused if uncorroborated;

(b) whether the judge has further said that the present law in India has outlived its utility and in Europe the evidence of a co-accused is given due importance to convict the chief of the culprits who always remain behind the scene;

(c) whether this lacuna has prevented Government for curbing smuggling in the country; and

(d) what steps are contemplated to bring an immediate change in the law so that the real culprits and master minds are dealt with properly and not their minions?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The observations of the Judge relate to section 30 of the Indian Evidence Act, according to which when more persons than one are being tried jointly for the same offence and a confession made by one of such persons affecting himself and some other of such persons is proved, the Court may take into consideration such confession as against such other persons as well as against a person who makes such confession. In the case referred to in the question, the Judge has expressed dissatisfaction with the limited use for which such confession can be put under this section. On the other hand, it may be mentioned that even the limited use to which such a confession can be put under the section has been strongly criticised by others. The Law Commission, in its Sixty-ninth Report on the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (a copy whereof was laid on the Table of the House on 29-1-80) considered the matter in detail (*vide* pages 222 to 225 of the Report) and observed that "even the limited use to which the confession can be put under the section is not justifiable" and that, therefore, the section should be repealed. In the circumstances, the question of amending section 30 of the Evidence Act to give the evidence of co-accused any added importance does not arise.

Allotment of LPG Agency of Hindustan Petroleum in Banswara

2639. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision in allotment of an agency of LPG of the Hindustan Petroleum for the Scheduled Tribes in Banswara; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and by when a final decision in the matter is expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI

DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Allotment of dealerships of LPG is made by the Oil Companies. No decision has yet been taken by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited in awarding its LPG dealership at Banswara. However, the final decision in the matter is expected to be taken shortly.

Allotment of LPG Agency of Bharat Petroleum in Jaipur

2640. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision in allotment of an agency of LPG of the Bharat Petroleum to the Scheduled Tribes in Jaipur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof and by when a final decision in the matter is expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). In the 1980/81 Roster, M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited has planned one distributorship at Jaipur under 'ST' category and this has been finalised and a Letter of Intent has also been issued in favour of the candidate empanelled No. 1 by the Selection Committee.

Stepping up production of crude oil.

2641. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to step up crude oil production from its existing well; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The original Sixth Five Year Plan envisaged a total crude oil production of 93.4 million tonnes for the

period from 1980-81 to 1984-85. As per the mid-term review of the Sixth Five Year Plan, which is presently being carried out, the total crude oil production over this period is hoped to be stepped up to 105.26 million tonnes.

Holding of Elections in Assam

2642. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to hold Assembly and Lok Sabha elections in Assam State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when elections are expected to be held?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State of Assam is at present under the President's Rule. It is the intention of the Government that Assembly and Lok Sabha elections in Assam should be held as early as possible.

Setting up Bench of High Court in Saurashtra region of Gujarat

2643. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H.
PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Centre has decided or is considering to send an expert commission or committee or team of experts or officials to Gujarat so as to take a stock or find out the case of opening a High Court Bench in Saurashtra Region or in South Gujarat;

(b) if so, when the said team of officials or commission is expected to visit Saurashtra/South Gujarat and what are the terms of reference thereof;

(c) when the said team etc. will submit the report to the Centre;

(d) if not such team or Committee or officials are to be sent, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether such demand has been made by the Gujarat High Court or (2) Gujarat Government or (3) Bar Associations and other organisations from Gujarat, if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) According to information received from the State Governments representations have been made to the Government of Gujarat by MLAs, erstwhile Savtantra Paksha, Juagandh and Rajkot bar Associations, etc. for the establishment of Benches at Rajkot, Surat and Baroda. No proposal has been received by the Central Government in this regard from the State Government or the Gujarat High Court. The Central Government considers such a matter on receipt of proposals from the State Government.

जिला गया (बिहार) के इमामगंज पुलिस थाना में कोथले का भंजार

2644. श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में डुमरिया डिवीजन के गया जिले के इमामगंज थाने में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में कोयला उपलब्ध है और क्या सरकार

का विचार इस बारे में सर्वेक्षण करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) डुमरिया डिवीजन के गया जिले के इमामगंज पुलिस थाना क्षेत्र में बड़ी मात्रा में कोयला होने की बात मासूम नहीं है और इसलिये समन्वेषण का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Participation of Karnataka MPs in Programmes from Bangalore, Mysore and Hubli Radio Stations

2645. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many Members of Parliament of Karnataka have been requested by All India Radio in Bangalore, Mysore and Hubli Stations to participate in any of the programmes conducted by AIR from March 1980 till date; and

(b) the particulars of the Member of Parliament and the subjects in which they were asked to participate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). There is no Station of AIR at Hubli. However, the information regarding (i) the names of all the Members of Parliament; (ii) the Sabha to which they belong; and (ii) the subject matter on which they spoke over AIR, Bangalore and Mysore for the period from 1-3-1980 to 30-9-1982 will be collected and laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Development of Electronic Telephone

2646. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that young engineers of the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore are working on an electronic telephone;

(b) if so, the results of their research;

(c) whether some research on an indigenous electronic telephone exchange is also under way; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far and the nature of encouragement given to these young engineers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Telephone Industries has developed prototype models of electronic telephone instrument, which are being evaluated for technical performance, feasibility of manufacture, etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) M/s. Indian Telephone Industries has already developed a type of small electronic exchanges with capacities varying from 9 lines to 50 lines. Development of electronic exchanges in the range of 50 to 200 lines for use in the P&T network has been successfully completed and are ready for trials. A digital electronic exchange system of 100 lines to 2,000 lines capacity of contemporary technology employing PCM technique is also under development.

Indian Telephone Industries R&D Wing is equipped with modern facilities for development of such exchanges and the engineers working there are provided with the required

environment to further their knowledge in the field of telecommunications. Their progress is also continuously monitored to take care of their career development.

Engineers are also given plenty of opportunities for participation in seminars and conferences with a view to post them with the latest developments of the state-of-the-art. They are also sponsored for invention promotion and other awards.

Soviet offer to set up 1,000 MW Thermal Plant during Prime Minister's visit

2647. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union during the Prime Minister's visit offered to set up a 1000 MW thermal plant in India;

(b) whether the offer has been accepted and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) where the new plant is likely to be located?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). During the recent visit of the Prime Minister to U.S.S.R. the possibilities of installing new Power projects in India with the help of Soviet assistance were considered. No decision has been reached as the feasibility and the technical details of the projects are yet to be discussed at the expert level.

Theft of Coal from Coal India Collieries

2648. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI RANJIT SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large scale theft of coal continues to take

place from the Coal India Collieries and they are being sold in black market both in India and neighbouring countries;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry have recently issued some guidelines/instructions to Coal India to prevent such thefts; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made about the normal loss that is taking place as a result of such thefts and whether there has been any patronage from any political quarter to the underworld who are indulging in such matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) There is no large scale pilferage of coal from the Coal India collieries.

(b) A number of measures including the following have been taken to prevent the pilferage:—

(i) Regular physical checking of coal stocks by teams of the coal companies and also from Coal India Limited.

(ii) Surprise visits by Vigilance Teams from the coal companies and Coal India Limited.

(iii) The number of private coal depots is being reduced.

(iv) Boundary walls and fencing are being constructed/done at various places where coal stocks are being kept on a regular basis.

(v) Road transportation of coal, coke and sand is being departmentalised.

(vi) Security arrangements are being tightened.

(c) As stated at (a) above, the loss of coal is not on large scale. Patronage from any political quarter to those who are indulging in such matters, if any, is not known.

Division of coal India subsidiaries

2649. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Subsidiaries are going to be divided into various divisions; and

(b) whether Government propose to ensure that this division will lead to better production and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) It has been decided by the Government to sub-divide the four coal producing subsidiaries of Coal India Limited, namely Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Eastern Coalfields Limited, Central Coalfields Limited and Western Coalfields Limited into 2, 2, 3 & 2 divisions respectively. Coal mines in Assam will be under a separate Division under the direct control of Coal India Ltd. Each Division will be headed by a Director. In the re-organised set up, adequate administrative as well as financial powers will be delegated to the Divisional Directors to enable them to carry on their divisional activities effectively and to step up production.

पेट्रोल पम्पों और गैस एजेंसियों का आवंटन

2650. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-82 के दौरान आवंटित किए गए पेट्रोल पम्पों और कुकिंग गैस एजेंसियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इसमें से हरिजनों आदिवासियों और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए कितना प्रतिशत कोटा आरक्षित था ;

(ग) क्या कोटा आरक्षण नियमों के अनुसार वितरित किया गया था ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) सरकार की घोषित नीतियों के उल्लंघन के मामले में अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा अपनी 1980-81 और 1981-82 की योजनाओं के प्रति 31-8-1982 को कुल 661 फुटकर विक्रय केन्द्र डीलरशिपें (पेट्रोल/डीजल) और 554 एल० पी० जी० की एजेंसियां दी गई हैं । राज्य-वार ब्यौरे तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) सभी डीलरशिपों/डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों का 25 प्रतिशत आरक्षण अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों के लिए है । तथापि भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए कोई आरक्षण नहीं है ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) विभिन्न श्रेणियों के लिए उद्योग द्वारा रखे गये 100 प्वाइंट रोस्टर के अनुसार राज्य-वार आरक्षण किया जाता है । उपर्युक्त (क) में बताई गई डीलरशिपों और डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों में से 130 फुटकर पेट्रोल बिक्री केन्द्र और 124 एल० पी० जी० की एजेंसियां अनुसूचित जातियों और जन जातियों के उम्मीदवारों को दी गई हैं । कुछ और एजेंसियों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

(ङ) अगर मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों/नीतियों का कोई विशिष्ट उल्लंघन सरकार के ध्यान में लाया जाता है, सम्बन्धित तेल कम्पनी की परामर्श से शीघ्र जांच की जाती है और जहां आवश्यक हो उपचारिक कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

Petroleum Dealer's Commission

2651. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that his Ministry on the one hand has increased the dealers' commission on H.S.D. and petrol and as the other hand taken more from the 'A' site dealers by increasing the rate of licence fees;

(b) is it also a fact that investments of the dealers of petroleum products have considerably increased due to rise in prices of these products during recent years; and

(c) what consideration his Ministry have for reduction in the profitability of dealers inspite of their regular demands for the increase in the rate of commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The revised rates of dealers' commission on H.S.D.O. and petrol and licence for recoveries announced with effect from 1.7.1982 have been kept in abeyance. Final decision has not been taken so far.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The rates of dealers' commission on H.S.D.O. and petrol have been revised upwards from time to time to compensate the dealers for the losses suffered due to:—

(i) increased monetary value of the evaporation and handling losses borne out of the gross commission paid to them; and

(ii) increased financing charges due to higher interest burdens on the working capital needed for stocks held arising from increase in the prices of high speed diesel oil and petrol.

इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज रायबरेली में नियुक्ति/भर्ती के मामले में की गई अनियमितताओं की जांच करने के लिये समिति का गठन

2652. श्री राम लाल राहो : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज, रायबरेली में नियुक्ति/भर्ती के मामले में की गई अनियमितताओं की जांच करने के लिये समिति गठित की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समिति से किस अवधि तक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किये जाने की अपेक्षा है ; और

(ग) उक्त समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और क्या इसने सरकार को अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज, रायबरेली के उत्पादन में कमी

2653. श्री राम लाल राहो : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, रायबरेली को उत्पादन क्षमता में गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कमी आई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्पादन क्षमता में कमी के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, रायबरेली के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र भकवाना) : (क) से (ग). रायबरेली में मैसर्स इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड का स्ट्रोजर कारखाना अभी भी परियोजना स्तर पर है। इस कारखाने में अन्ततः एक लाख लाइनों का उत्पादन प्रति वर्ष होगा। इस उत्पादन क्षमता को उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ाया जा रहा है और एक लाख लाइनों की अन्तिम उत्पादन क्षमता, 1983-84 तक प्राप्त होने की संभावना है। वर्तमान स्ट्रोजर परियोजना के अलावा "भारतीय क्रासबार परियोजना" डिजाइन के क्रासबार स्विचिंग उपस्कर की प्रति वर्ष 2 लाख लाइनों के उत्पादन की एक परियोजना भी हाथ में ले ली गई है।

राष्ट्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण का गठन

2654. श्री राम लाल राही क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई राष्ट्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण गठित किया है या करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्राधिकरण में सदस्यों की अनुमानित संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या इस प्राधिकरण के गठन के बारे में राज्य सरकारों से भी परामर्श किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे परामर्शों के बाद हुए निर्णय का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जो, नहीं। विद्युत

(प्रदाय) अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत पहले ही एक केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण का गठन किया गया है।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

साउथ एवेन्यू में धोबीघाट में धोबियों को बिजली के कनेक्शन देना

2655. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली के साउथ एवेन्यू कम्प्लेक्स में धोबीघाट में धोबियों के किसी भी परिवार को बिजली का कनेक्शन नहीं दिया जाता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उनके बच्चों को अपनी पढ़ाई में काफी कठिनाइयां हो रही हैं और धोबियों को अपना काम करने में कठिनाई हो रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनको उनकी कठिनाइयां देखते हुए बिजली के कनेक्शन न देने के क्या कारण हैं।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख). 19-2-1973 को 28 धोबियों ने बिजली के कनेक्शन के लिये प्रार्थना पत्र दिए थे। उनके घरों को बिजली के कनेक्शन देने के लिये 3240-रु. की राशि का एक सम्मिलित अनुमान उन्हें 9-4-1973 को भेजा गया था परन्तु उन्होंने अनुमानित सर्विस कनेक्शन प्रभार जमा नहीं कराए थे। तदनुसार इन घरों को विद्युत कनेक्शन नहीं दिए जा सके।

Issue of Licences for expansion for man-made fibres yarn

2656. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of licences/ Letters of Intent issued to the various

large and other Industrial Houses for the expansion/installation of new plants for production of polyester and other man-made fibres like Nylon-6, acrylic etc. and Viscose staple yarn, Rayon yarn etc. up till 31.8.1982 and their capacity;

(b) which of these units have been allowed to enter into agreement with foreign collaborators in Japan and Europe for import of machinery, technical know-how, transfer of expert technology and other cognate matters; and

(c) the element of foreign exchange involved in these agreements and whether Government's approval to these agreements is necessary or not in the former case, has it been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The following letters of Intent/Industrial Licences have been issued for the manufacture of various man-made fibres during the period between 1st January, 1981 and 31st August, 1982:—

S.No.	Name of the party	Letter of Intent/ Industrial Licence No. & Date	Capacity (tonnes/ annum)	Location
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kanhaya Polysynthetics	LI: 7-3-80 FTZ dt. 16-5-81 (NU)	18,000	Gujarat, Kandla
2.	Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Ptg. Co. Ltd.	CIL: 124(81) dt. 17-6-81 (SE)	6,100	Gujarat
3.	Karnataka State IDC Ltd.	LI: 382/81 dt. 29-6-81 (NU)	15,000	Karnataka
4.	M.P. State IDC Ltd.	LI: 408/81 dt. 2-7-81 (NU)	15,000	M.P.
5.	Industrial Promotion & Investment Corpn. of Orissa Limited	LI: 409/81 dt. 2-7-81 (NU)	15,000	Orissa
6.	Pradeshia Indl. & Investment Corpn. of Uttar Pradesh Limited	LI: 407/81 dt. 2-7-81 (NU)	15,000	U.P.
7.	Punjab State IDC Ltd.	2(17)81-I A-II dt. 30-7-81 (NU)	15,000	Punjab
8.	Swadeshi Polytex Ltd.	LI: 681/81 dt. 7-11-81 (SE)	6,100	U.P.
9.	J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	CIL: 325(81) dt. 5-11-81 (SE)	6,000	Rajasthan

POLYESTER FILAMENT YARN

1.	Orkay Silk Mills Pvt. Ltd.	CIL: 228(81) dt. 7-8-81 (NU)	6,000	Maharash- tra
2.	Reliance Textile Industries Limited	IL: 233(81) dt. 17-8-81 (NU)	10,000	Maharash- tra
3.	J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	CIL: 324(81) dt. 5-11-81 (SE)	6,000	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5
NYLON INDUSTRIAL YARN/TYRE CARD ..				
1.	Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Limited	LI: 755/81 dt. 16-12-81 (SE)	2,810	Maharashtra
2.	National Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	LI: 756/81 dt. 17-12-81 (SE)	1,700	Marashsh- tra
3.	Baroda Rayon Corpn Ltd.	LI: 722(81) dt. 21-12-81 (SE)	2,000	Gujarat
4.	Garware Nylons Limited	LI: 770/81 dt. 21-12-81 (NU)	2,000	Maharash- tra
5.	Shriram Fibres Limited	LI: 771/81 dt. 21-12-81 (SE)	2,000	Tamil Nadu
6.	J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	LI: 1/82 dt. 4-1-82 (SE)	2,000	Rajasthan
7.	Modipon Ltd.	LI: 5/82 dt. 11-1-82 (SE)	2,000	U.P.
8.	Century Enka Ltd.	LI: 344(82) dt. 12-5-82 (NU)	2,200	Maharash- tra

ACRYLIC FIBRE

1.	J.K. Synthetics Limited	LI: 394(81) dt. 30-6-81 as amended vide no. 1447(81)-IL/SCS dt. 16-8-82	12,000	Rajasthan
----	-------------------------	---	--------	-----------

VISCOSE STAPLE FIBRE/FILAMENT YARN

1.	M/s Tungabhadra Fibres Ltd.	10,000
2.	South India Viscose Ltd.	7,000
3.	Indian Rayon Corpn.	7,300

NOTE: NU — NEW UNDERTAKING

SE — SUBSTANTIAL EXPANSION

(b) and (c). The units which have been allowed to enter into agreements with the foreign collaborators in Japan and Europe and the element of foreign exchange involved in these cases is as follows:—

S.No.	Name of the party	Country of foreign collaborator	Foreign exchange involved
1.	Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co., Limited	West Germany	Rs. 139 lakhs
2.	J.K. Synthetics Limited:		
	(i) Polyester Staple Fibre	West Germany	Dm 25,00,000
	(ii) Polyester filament yarn	West Germany	Dm 12,48,000
3.	Orkay Silk Mills Pvt. Ltd.	West Germany	DM 35,49,000
4.	Tungabhadra Fibres Limited	Japan	150 million yen
5.	South India Viscose Ltd.	Italy	Rs. 56.55 lakhs

Amendment to Labour Laws to include Stiff Penal Provision

2657. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to amend relevant labour laws to include stiff penal provisions so as to prevent its violation as suggested in the Judgment of Supreme Court on September 18, 1982 on Writ petition filed by Peoples Union for Democratic Rights; and

(b) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). Government have already taken note of the three instalments of the Judgment of Supreme Court, which appeared in the Press on 20—22nd September, 1982 and steps have been taken to obtain a certified copy of the Judgment. Necessary action on some of the observations of the Supreme Court with regard to the enforcement of certain labour laws has already been initiated by issue of suitable instructions to the appropriate authorities. Suitable action with reference to the principles which are of an innovative nature enunciated by the Supreme Court in

the Judgment and which also involve amendment to some of the existing laws will be taken in consultation with the Ministries/Departments concerned.

1982-83 में बेरोजगारों की संख्या

2658. श्री स्वामी इन्द्रवेश : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1982-83 के दौरान देश के रोजगार केन्द्रों में कितने बेरोजगार युवकों ने अपने पंजीकरण कराये और अलग-अलग रूप से गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किस सीमा तक उनकी संख्या में वृद्धि हुई ; और

(ख) इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जाने का विचार है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) : (क) दिसम्बर, 1978, 1979, 1980 तथा 1981 के अन्त में देश में स्थित रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर पर 15-34 वर्ष के बीच के आयु वर्ग के व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा वर्षवार प्रतिशतता वृद्धियां नीचे दी गई है :

प्रत्येक वर्ष के दिसम्बर के अन्त में

	1978	1979	1980	1981 (अन्तिम)
चालू रजिस्टर पर संख्या (लाखों में)	119.9	134.3	151.3	171.4
प्रतिशतता वृद्धि		12.0	12.6	13.3

नोट : 1. रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत सभी व्यक्ति अनिवार्यतः बेरोजगार नहीं हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सभी बेरोजगार व्यक्ति रोजगार सहायता के लिए अपना नाम रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत नहीं करवाते। आयु वर्ग के अनुसार सूचना वार्षिक आधार पर प्रत्येक वर्ष के अन्त में एकत्र की जाती है।

नोट : 2. प्रतिशतता पूर्ण आंकड़ों पर आधारित है।

(ख) छठी योजना में, युवकों में बेरोजगारी सहित देश में बेरोजगारी के विस्तार को कम करने के लिए रोजगार नीति संबंधी कई उपायों की सिफारिश की गई है। इस संदर्भ में तैयार की गई विभिन्न योजनाओं के ब्यौरे छठी योजना दस्तावेज में दिए गए हैं। छठी योजना में अपनाए गए पृथक-पृथक दृष्टिकोण के एक अंग के रूप में युवकों सहित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिए स्व-रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाने में सहायता देने हेतु कई राज्यों में जिला जनशक्ति आयोजना तथा रोजगार सृजन परिषदों का गठन किया गया है।

औषधियों के मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिये समिति की नियुक्ति

2659. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जीवन रक्षक और अन्य औषधियों के मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिये कोई समिति नियुक्त की है यदि हां, तो उसका गठन किस प्रकार किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार औषधियों के उत्पादन और बिक्री मूल्यों की विशेष जांच करेगी और मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिये एक समिति नियुक्त करेगी ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बंसत साठे) : (क) और (ख). सरकार द्वारा मूल्य नियंत्रित बल्क औषधों के मूल्य औद्योगिक लागत और मूल्य व्यूरो की सिफारिशों के आधार पर निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। सरकार को फार्मूलेशन के मूल्यों की सिफारिश करने के लिए औषध मूल्य

समीक्षा समिति की एक उपसमिति गठित की गई है जिसमें बी, आई, सी, पी, डी, जी, टो, डी, औषध नियंत्रक (भारत) और रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं। उपरोक्त को ध्यान में रखते हुए, औषधों के मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिए कोई अन्य समिति नियुक्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। राज्यों के औषध नियंत्रकों और केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों के माध्यम से औषधों के मूल्यों पर निरन्तर निगरानी रखी जाती है। मेरे मंत्रालय द्वारा औषधों के उत्पादन और उनकी उपलब्धता की भी देख-रेख की जाती है।

Setting up TV Station at Bangalore

2660. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals for setting up a Television Station at Bangalore;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to procure loans for setting up this station; and

(c) if so, the nature of the schemes in this regard and the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (c). A 1 KW transmitter has already been commissioned at Bangalore. A full-fledged T.V. centre with studio facilities and a 10 KW transmitter is expected to come up by 1984-85. The equipment has been ordered and the site acquired. Building plans have been finalised.

(b) No, Sir. The expenditure is proposed to be met out of the funds allocated in the 6th Plan for the purpose.

Posting up non-Qualified Persons in ONGC

2661. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in ONGC non-qualified persons are posted as Deputy Superintendent Engineers and Executive Engineers; if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The so-called non-qualified persons, who have been appointed as Deputy Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers in the ONGC, were initially appointed in Class III posts where prescribed qualifications were Under-matric, Matric, Under-graduate, Graduate and above considering the nature of job to be handled by them, like Topman, Rigman etc. They had gained sufficient experience in their line and in accordance with the Recruitment and Promotion Regulations, 1974, they were eligible for promotion and as such have been considered for promotion and suitable ones have been promoted.

Dual Pricing for Drugs

2662. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Drugs Industry in India has been allowed to adopt dual pricing for its production and the prices of specified important drugs are controlled while for other products the prices are to be fixed by the producers;

(b) what is the permissible profitability with regard to the uncontrolled drugs for which the prices are to be fixed by the producers; and

(c) whether life-saving drugs are to be controlled?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Price controlled bulk drugs are specified in the First and

Second Scheduled and price controlled formulations are specified in the Third Schedule of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. The prices of bulk drugs and formulations specified in these Schedules are approved/revised by the Government from time to time. There is no price control on the bulk drugs and formulations which are not specified in these two schedules and the manufacturers are free to fix their own prices.

(b) There are no profitability ceilings for price decontrolled formulations. However, the overall ceiling of profitability on formulations which are specified in the Fifth Schedule of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 provide for pre-tax return on sales turnover of manufacturers or importers of formulations varying from 8 per cent to 13 per cent depending upon the sales turnover and the fact that whether the manufacturers are engaged in the manufacture of bulk drugs and/or research and development. The ceilings of profitability are for the entire formulation activity including price decontrolled formulations.

(c) There is no standard list of life saving drugs. Formulations which are considered essential and of mass consumption are price controlled and Government allows lower mark-ups of 40 per cent and 55 per cent on the ex-factory cost while fixing/revising their prices. Such formulations are specified in Category I and Category II of the Third Schedule to the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

Construction of Sub-section in Kalkaji Extension

2663. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA had allotted MIG flats in Kalkaji Extension in March, 1982;

(b) whether they could not be given possession for want of electricity;

(c) whether a new sub-station is required to be built in Kalkaji Extension to meet the needs of new residents in Kalkaji Extension; and

(d) if so, steps taken to expedite the construction of the same?

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

(b) As intimated by DDA allotment cum demand letters have not been issued so far.

(c) A comprehensive electrification scheme comprising installation of one 66 KV Sub-station and a number of 11 KV sub-stations are required to cater to the load requirements of new residents in Kalkaji Extension.

(d) The site of the proposed 66 KV sub-station has been finalised and the possession of this site has not been handed over to DESU by DDA. Some sites for 11 KV sub-stations were handed over by DDA in July, 1982.

On formal allotment of the site for the proposed 66 KV sub-station, detailed estimates for electrification scheme will be prepared and share payable by DDA representing 50 per cent estimated cost on general electrification and 100 per cent cost on street lighting will be intimated to the DDA for making payment.

Number of Man-Days Lost

2664. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been unusual increase of the number of mandays lost during the first five months of 1982;

(b) the reasons therefor and the break-up figures for strikes and lockouts during the period; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR):

(a) According to the reports received at the Labour Bureau till 17-7-82, 7.65 million mandays were lost due to strikes and lockouts during the first five months of 1982.

(b) Statement showing the number of strikes and lockouts during the first five months of 1982, cause-wise, is attached.

(c) The Government is keeping a constant watch on the industrial relations situation in the country. The Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and in the States continues to make efforts to reduce work-stoppages and the number of mandays lost due to them through preventive mediation, conciliation, adjudication and arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements.

Statement

Statement showing the number of strikes and lockouts during January-May, 1982, Cause-wise

Cause Group	No. of Strikes (P)	No. of lockouts (P)
1	2	3
1. Wages & Allowances	185	19
2. Bonus	33	4
3. Personnel & Retrenchment	156	14
4. Leave & Hours of work	13	Nil
5. Indiscipline & Violence	37	78
6. Others	177	61
TOTAL	601	176

(P) = Provisional and based on the returns received in the Labour Bureau, Simla till 17-7-1982.

Payment of Bonus to the Workers

2665. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the general policy of Government of India in giving bonus to the workers in the current financial year;

(b) what steps Government propose to take against those persons/managements who will deny payment of bonus to the workers in the current year;

(c) what are the details of (a) and (b); and

(d) what steps, in details, Government have taken or propose to take so that the workers are guaranteed payment of bonus in this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOH-SINA KIDWAI): (a) to (d). The Policy of the Government is to ensure payment of Bonus in accordance with the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 as amended from time to time. The appropriate Government is responsible for effective enforcement of the law. The Act provides that the appropriate Government may appoint Inspectors for ascertaining whether any of the provisions of the Act have not been complied with. If any person contravenes any of the provisions of the Act or any rule made thereunder will be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000/- or with both. The Act also provides that if a dispute arises with respect to the bonus payable under the Act it shall be deemed to be an industrial dispute and disposed of accordingly. The Central Government have issued directions to the State Governments to ensure that bonus is paid in accordance with the provisions of the Bonus Act.

Issue of Debentures by Lohia Machines, Kanpur

2666. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Lohia Machines while inviting applications for issue of Debentures last month offered the attraction of reservation of 25 per cent of the annual production of Vespa scooter to be undertaken by them for preferential allotment to the debenture holders;

(b) whether such an attraction to swallow more capital in the form of debentures from the open market is considered as a malpractice of unfair trade practice coming within the purview of the MRTP Act or Rules made thereunder;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to ask the MRTP to institute a *suo moto* enquiry into this matter; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) is the negative, what action do Government propose to take in case of such trade practices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) In the prospectus dated 28-7-1982 of M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd., regarding the issue of debentures, it is stated that "The Board has decided to reserve 25 per cent of the annual production of Scooters by the company for preferential allotment to the successful allottees who shall be allotted the Debentures in terms of this Prospectus, excluding Debentures allotted on a preferential basis to non-resident Indians and person of Indian origin resident abroad." The consent for the relative debenture issue was granted under the Capital Issues (Control) Act by the Controller of Capital Issues who functions under the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs.

(b) to (d). Malpractices/unfair trade practices are not covered under the MRTP Act. This Act, as it stands, covers only Monopolistic/Restrictive Trade Practices. Accordingly, the question of any enquiry or action under the MRTP Act does not arise and no *suo moto* enquiry in this regard has been instituted by the MRTP Commission.

सामाजिक कानूनों में संशोधन और एक समान विवाह कानून

2667. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व हिंदू परिषद्, वाराणसी के महासचिव ने सरकार से सामाजिक कानूनों में संशोधन करने और एक समान विवाह कानून बनाने के लिए अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Plan to face Exhaustion of Existing Energy Sources

2668. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any short-term/long-term plan in the event of the existing source of energy being exhausted;

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

(c) have Government considered Plasma as one of the possible future source of energy; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to encourage research on Plasma for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). The question of developing alternative sources of energy both on a short-term and long-term basis has been engaging the attention of Government. The development of renewable sources of energy such as solar energy, wind, biomass, biogas and hydro power has been significantly intensified in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Commission for Additional Sources of Energy has taken up an integrated programme of research, development and demonstration in respect of various renewable technologies. Several renewable energy devices and systems, including solar water heating systems, driers, solar cookers, solar photovoltaic pumps, wind pumps and biogas engines have been developed in the country and some of these have been brought to a stage of commercial scale production. As cost of conventional fuels rise and those of renewable systems decrease on account of technological and other developments, it is expected that renewable sources of energy will be able to increasingly supplement and replace conventional sources of energy.

(c) and (d). Government is aware of the potential of plasma as an alternative source of energy for the future. An intensive programme of research and development in this area has been taken up. The studies cover various aspects of plasma physics, magnetically confined plasma and laser produced plasmas. These research programmes are being executed at the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad; Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay and other organisations in the country. A project on the possible utilisation of low temperature plasma for magnetohydrodynamic power generation is also being implemented by the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy.

Unsatisfactory Handling of Newsprint by STC

2669. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Press Council of India had mentioned to Government that the handling of newsprint by STC was unsatisfactory and suggested that the working of STC should be streamlined to ensure better availability of newsprint requirement by newspapers; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Improvement in the services provided is a constant process and efforts are always being made by the State Trading Corporation to give maximum customer satisfaction. Some of the specific recommendations made by the Press Council are under consideration of the Government in the light of the recommendations made on the subject by the Second Press Commission.

Provision of Electricity for People Living in Resettlement Colonies in Capital

2670. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in Patriot dated 14 September, 1982 that more than 15 lakhs people in the Capital's resettlement colonies have been living in darkness for the last two years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government had been giving assurances to provide them electricity and other facilities; and

(c) if so, the details regarding steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) All the resettlement colonies established in Delhi by the DDA during 1975-77 are already electrified. Facility of street lighting also exists in these colonies. DESU used to give domestic electricity connection to the prospective consumers in these colonies on completion of usual commercial formalities i.e. payment of security deposits and production of ration card as proof of occupancy. In July, 1982, DDA desired DESU not to grant any electric connection on slum J.J. plots/tenements to their respective allottees without producing a 'NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE' from them. These restrictions were withdrawn by DDA in September, 1982 and DESU has taken steps to maintain status quo in the matter of grant of domestic electricity connections in the resettlement colonies. The prospective consumers are not required to produce 'NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE' for getting domestic electric connections in resettlement colonies.

As many as 44945 applications for new electricity connections in resettlement colonies were received by DESU, out of which 43333 connections stood energised upto 30-9-1982.

Storing of Kerosene Oil

2671. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kerosene Oil Depots are to be run in the premises on which Licences have been given by Delhi Administration and the storing of the oil outside the licenced premises is an offence under the Delhi Kerosene Oil Export and Price Control Order, 1962;

(b) if so, how many Kerosene Oil Depots are violating the Control Order, with full details thereof; together with action taken against them, more so keeping in view the impending ASIAD '82 and the public safety from fire accidents in view;

(c) have Stay Orders been obtained from the Courts from 1979 against the suspension of Kerosene Oil Depots on violating the Control Order which are yet to be revoked; and

(d) if so, reasons for the inordinate delay in getting them vacated with all details thereof?

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

(b) A survey is being conducted by Delhi Administration to ascertain this fact and necessary action will be taken against such licences for violation of the provisions of Control Order.

(c) Yes, Sir. One case of Kerosene Oil Licence No. 1502 regarding storage of Kerosene Oil is pending.

(d) One 28.8.1980 a Counter Affidavit was filed in the Hon'ble High Court by Delhi Administration but the case has not yet been fixed for hearing by the High Court, Delhi.

Amount spent on Loktoki and Kopili projects

2672. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far on the Loktoki and Kopili projects in north eastern region;

(b) the total expenditure likely to be incurred hereon.

(c) when these two projects would be completed; and

(d) the details of benefits to arise therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The amount of Rs. 95.22 crores on Loktak Project (till end of August, 1982) and Rs. 100.71 crores on Kopili Project (till end of September, 1982) have been spent.

(b) As per the latest estimates of cost the total expenditure likely of be

incurred on Loktak Project would be Rs. 108.77 crores and that on Kopili Project Rs. 149.02 crores.

(c) The Loktak power station is expected to be commissioned by December, 1982. The first unit of Khandong power station under Kopili Project is expected to be commissioned by March 1983 and all the generating units under Kopili Project are scheduled to be commissioned by December, 1984.

(d) The Loktak and Kopili Projects would provide installed generating capacity of 105MW and 150 MW respectively.

Selection of block/districts for sitting up of gobar gas plants

2673. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are selecting blocks and districts in the States to provide assistance for the setting up of gobar gas plants; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Under the National Project for Bio-gas Development taken up from 1981-82 as a Central Sector Scheme, it is intended to set up bio-gas plants throughout the country. However, 112 districts/areas have been selected to start with for intensive development of bio-gas programme on clustered area approach basis. A statement indicating such districts is attached. In addition, State Governments have been asked to submit appropriate sites for the setting up of community type larger bio-gas plants.

Statement

State	Name of district/areas selected for intensive biogas development
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	(1) Guntur (2) Krishna (3) Medak (4) Mehboobnagar (5) West Godavari
Assam	(6) Namrup
Bihar	(7) Bhagalpur (8) Bhojpur (9) Monghyr (10) Patna (11) Gaya (12) Purnea (13) Ranchi (14) Rohtas (15) Samastipur
Gujarat	(16) Ahmedabad (17) Mehsana (18) Broach (19) Junagarh (20) Kheda (21) Panchmahals (22) Sabarkantha (23) Surat (24) Valsad (25) Kutch
Haryana	(26) Ambala (27) Gurgaon (28) Hissar (29) Karnal (30) Mahendragarh (31) Rohtak
Jammu & Kashmir	(32) Jammu
Karnataka	(33) Bangalore (34) Belgaum (35) Dakshina Kannada (36) Dharwad (37) Mysore (38) Tumkur (39) Gulbarga
Kerala	(40) Ernalukam (41) Kottayam (42) Palaghat (43) Trivandrum
Madhya Pradesh	(44) Bhopal (45) Raisen (46) Dhar (47) Indore (48) Jabalpur (49) Khandwa (50) Ujjain

1

2

Maharashtra	(51) Jalgaon (52) Kolhapur (53) Nasik (54) Pune (55) Thane (56) Sangli (57) Satara (58) Sholapur
Orissa	(59) Balasore (60) Cuttack (61) Ganjam (62) Puri (63) Sambalpur
Punjab	(64) Farozapur (65) Gurdaspur (66) Jullundur (67) Hoshiarpur (68) Ludhiana (69) Patiala
Rajasthan	(70) Ajmer (71) Alwar (72) Sawai Madhopur (73) Kota (74) Jaipur (75) Sriganganagar (76) Udaipur .
Tamil Nadu	(77) Chingelput (78) Coimbatore (79) Eroda (80) Madurai (81) North Arcot (82) South Arcot (83) Thanjavur (84) Tiruchirapalli
Tripura	(85) Tripura (whole State)
Uttar Pradesh	(86) Allahabad (87) Agra (88) Basti (89) Bulandshahr (90) Gorakhpur (91) Deoria (92) Ghazipur (93) Jaunpur (94) Jhansi (95) Kanpur (96) Lucknow (97) Meerut (98) Mirzapur (99) Morababad (100) Nainital (101) Rae Bareilly (102) Pratapgarh (103) Sultanpur (104) Varanasi

West Bengal	(105) Burdwan (106) Birbhum (107) Midnapur (108) Nadia (109) West Dinajpur (110) 24-Parganas
Pondicherry	(111) Pondicherry (whole U.T.)
Goa, Daman & Diu	(112) Goa

News-item: "spurious packets of Nirma washing powder"

2674. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards the news appeared in India Today (Sept. 1—15) that a sales-girl belonging to Hindustan Lever was caught in Bombay on July 27 distributing "spurious" packets of Nirma Washing Powder;

(b) whether he is aware of the fact that the issue was settled by the court and Hindustan Lever assured Nirma that they had destroyed the controversial Nirma leaflets and the printing blocks used to make them got rid of all stocks, and undertook not to do this kind of research in future; and

(c) if so, the reasons why the MRTP Commission has not suo moto taken note of this unfair trade practice and proceeded against this conspiracy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been reported by M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited that in connection with certain market research operations carried out by the company at Bombay and Ahmedabad for developing detergent powder, advertisements for the proposed product of the company as also for Nirma were distributed to consumers to ascertain

the efficiency of these advertisements. However, this research led to some misunderstanding on the part of Nirma and complaints were filed by Nirma at Bombay and Ahmedabad alleging that Hindustan Lever had violated their copyright by printing a leaflet containing their advertisement and that they suspected that Nirma supplied to the consumers in the course of this research was spurious, M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited has also reported that this matter was amicably settled out of court and that an agreement was signed under which Nirma representatives confirmed that the misunderstandings had been removed and the Hindustan Lever agreed that they will not in future reprint the Nirma advertisement.

(c) The MRTP Commission has directed suo-moto investigation to find out the truth or otherwise of the press report in question and to ascertain whether Hindustan Lever is indulging in any restrictive trade practices in respect of detergents.

12.00 hrs.

श्री कल्पनाथ सोनकर (बस्ती) :
मैं अपने क्षेत्र की बात आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। मैंने आपको नोटिस दिया हुआ है

श्री राम बिलास पारुवान (हाजीपुर) :
आप इनकी बात तो सुनिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्होंने कोई नया नहीं दिया है। और भी देते हैं और उन्होंने भी दिए हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर):
कम से कम उनकी बात तो सुन लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी की बात सुनता हूँ तो उनको भी सुनूंगा।

It is under my consideration. I will look into it. Then I will tell you.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

श्री राम विजयस पातव्यान : सुन तो लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे लिए सारे मੈम्बर एक जैसे हैं। मैं किसी में डिसक्रिमिनेट नहीं करता हूँ। ए, बी, सी, डी, ई, एफ, जी, एच में कोई फर्क नहीं करता। आप न तो शोर करके मुझे दवा सकते हैं और न ही मैं घमकाया जा सकता हूँ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप सुन तो लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस बात को सुन लूँ? किसी और की सुनता हूँ तो उनकी भी सुनूंगा। यह मेरी कंसिड्रेशन में है। जब तक मैं देख नहीं लेता मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता। आप मेरे ऊपर दवाब डालना चाहते हैं। इस तरीके से काम नहीं चलेगा। उसूल की बात सुन लीजिये।

अवधान

MR. SPEAKER: It does not matter. It does not concern me. I am not concerned with that.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: इन्होंने लिख कर दिया था जवाब नहीं आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज तो दस बजे नोटिस दिया है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, one submission to you. We respect your decision that it is under your consideration. In the mean time his life is in danger because his security is involved.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of anybody's life. Every Member is free. Every Member is under the law.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You give it to me in writing. I can't do it otherwise.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record whatever the Members are saying. I have taken whatever action is to be taken.

(Interruptions)*

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : आप मेरी एक बात सुन ले। आपने कहा है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से रिपोर्ट आएगी फिर देखेंगे। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट पर रिलाई किया जाने लगा तो प्रिवलेज मोशन कभी भी एडमिट नहीं होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रिवलेज मोशन तब मैं एडमिट करता हूँ जब वह रूल के मुताबिक हो। आप रूल पढ़ लें। रूल विल्कुल स्पष्ट है।

The Member in his capacity as a Member of Parliament is doing his duty not otherwise.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to discuss with you here. You can come and discuss with me in my chamber. You are welcome.

आप मेरे पास आ कर बात कर लें। मैंने आपको कभी बन्द नहीं किया। अब भी आ सकते हैं और मुझे कन्विस कर

सकते हैं। ऐसे चिल्लाने से कुछ नहीं होगा।

You are always welcome.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आकर मेरे से बात कर लीजिये। मुझे समझा दीजिये या मैं आपको समझा दूंगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : दिल्ली में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वकील सम्मेलन हो रहा है। उसमें दक्षिण अफ्रीका के लोग भाग ले रहे हैं

MR. SPEAKER: This is nothing. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लीडर होकर आप रोज़ खराब करते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जिस देश के साथ हमारे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है . . .

श्री राम विलास पासवान : भूख से . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. I have allowed 12 hours' discussion. I am not going to allow any more. No, no. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

श्री राम विलास पासवान : डिप्टी स्पीकर ने कहा था कि यह अंडर कंसिडरेशन है।

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
COMPANY SECRETARIES REGULATIONS, 1982

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Company Secretaries Regulations, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) pub-

lished in Notification No. 710/2(1) in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1982 under sub-section (4) of section 39 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980.

[Placed in Library See No. -LT-5517/82]

12.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Reports of Study Tours

SHRI A. C. DAS (Jaipur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Study Tours of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

(i) Report of the Study Tour of the Study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Village Rampur in District Mainpuri (U.P) on 31st July, 1982.

(ii) Report of the Study Tour of the Study Group II of the Committee on its visit to Village Gaini in District Aurangabad and Patna (Bihar) on 31st July and 1st August, 1982.

12.05 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya I am director to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th October, 1982, agreed without any amendment to the State Bank of Sikkim (Acquisition of Shares) and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th October, 1982".

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):
अध्यक्ष जी, हमने ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया
है.....

देश के विरोधी लोग यहां पर भाग ले
रहे हैं

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे पास आ
जाइये । नोट अलाउड । कुछ नहीं है ।

(व्यवधान)

उस सम्मेलन का उद्घाटन प्रधान मंत्री
ने किया है (व्यवधान)

श्री रामश्रवतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
अध्यक्ष जी, वकील सम्मेलन में हमारे

(Interruptions)**

12.06 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTING OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Tenth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods mentioned against each :-

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Shri Mukunda Madal | 8 July to 16 August, 1982 and
4 October to 22 October, 1982 (Ninth &
Tenth Session) |
| 2. Shri Jamilur Rahman | 4 October to 22 October, 1982 and
2 November to 5 November, 1982 (Tenth
Session) . |
| 3. Shri D.M. Putte Gowda | 4 October to 18 October, 1982 (Tenth
Session). |
| 4. Shri A.G. Subburaman | 4 October to 22 October 1982 and
2 November to 5 November, 1982
(Tenth Session) . |
| 5. Prof. Satya Deo Singh | 4 October to 22 October, 1982 and 2 Nov-
ember to 5 November, 1982 (Tenth
Session) . |
| 6. Shri Madhavrao Scindia | 8 July to 16 August, 1982 and 4 October
to 22 October, 1982 (Ninth & Tenth
Session) . |
| 7. Shri Kamal Nath | 12 October to 22 October, 1982 and 2
November to 5 November, 1982 (Tenth
Session) . |
| 8. Shri Shiv Kumar Singh. | 28 July to 16 August. 1982 (Ninth Session) |

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes,

MR. SPEAKER : The leave is granted.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

National Shipping Board

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from amongst themselves, to serve as members of the National Shipping Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is;

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from amongst themselves, to serve as members of the National Shipping Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

12.07 hrs.

PAYMENT OF GRATUITY (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Item No. 7 is in the name of Shri Veerendra Patil. He is present here. But it has been moved by Shri Dharamavir. This is not proper.

MR. SPEAKER: His objection is valid.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is only on the question of propriety.

MR. SPEAKER: What is right is right.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I introduce the Bill.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal): Shri Ramavatar Shastri has raised a very relevant issue.

MR. SPEAKER: I have overruled that.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Visa will be given by the Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs. They cannot come into this country.

MR. SPEAKER: You come and discuss with me.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: All right. I will come to your office. We will have it tomorrow. (*Interruptions*)

साउथ अफ्रीका के लोग आ रहे हैं और आप जरा भी नहीं सुन रहे हैं। आखिर वीजा किसने दिया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुना नहीं, देखा नहीं। मेरे से आ कर बात करना।

श्री हेमवन्ततीनन्दन बहुगुणा : मैं जानता हूँ आप नापसन्द करेंगे। लेकिन पता नहीं क्या बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे पास आइये ।

12.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

Need for Construction of television studio in Bangalore

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement:

The foundation for construction of the Television Studios and Station was laid at Bangalore on 4.2.1981 with promises of its being one of the best Studio Complexes in the country. But to our great dismay and disappointment it is yet to make its initial start.

Though a microwave relay was started as a step-gap arrangement with the assurance that the regular studio would be ready by the end of 1983. No such thing seems to be happening.

As per the programme replayed (mainly in Tamil), except for the programme that are given in the national hook up-the local viewers and Artists are quite unhappy with the present programme pattern.

Bangalore is the home of electronics. The disillusionment and frustration of the people is all the more greater over this indifferent and cavalier attitude.

In view of this delay which was avoidable, I suggest that the following steps could be taken to salvage the situation to some extent:

(i) a couple of 1-inch IVC Video recorders are installed with the necessary T.B.C. and a 35 mm Telecine chain for Kannada Films are installed on priority basis.

(ii) a couple of 3/4" cassette portapac recorders are made available with its editing facilities for local coverages;

(iii) a provisional studio can be expedited either in the Sri Jaya-

chammaraja Polytechnic (which incidentally has all facilities of 35 mm cameras, sound recording studio and equipment lights, and a good hall) or alternatively one floor of Kantuvara film studios are requisitions and one of the Doordarshan O.B. Vans are diverted to Bangalore. Both places suggested are under State Government's control.

12.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

While Bangalore TV viewers are looking forward to the forthcoming Asian games and the proposed national hook up, they also want to have some of their own programmes instead of seeing only Tamil programmes and Hindi programmes throughout the week. Expediting at least a provisional studio, which is not impossible would go a long way in tiding over the disappointment of the Kannada audience, as also by the Kannada staff stationed in Hyderabad.

Demand for providing assistance to those farmers of Haryana whose Crops have been destroyed by hail-storm

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बार देश में बाढ़-सूखा में किसानों की फसलें तबाह हुई, लेकिन हरियाणा में जिला जोन्द तहसील नरवाना की एक लाख एकड़ जमीन एवं खड़ी फसल ईख ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का और कपास ओलावृष्टि से तबाह हो चुकी है। सरकार को चाहिये कि तुरन्त जो किसान पकी फसल खो चुके हैं, उनको शीघ्र सहायता दें और रिश्कत की लूट से बचाने के लिये सीधा किसानों से सम्पर्क गांवों में जाकर करे और पैसे बांटे जायें। इसके लिये जहां ऐसी आसमानी दुर्घटनायें हों, जिससे फसल खराब हों, केन्द्र की तरफ से सर्वे टीम जानी चाहिये ताकि किसानों को इन्साफ और मुआवजा मिल सके।

(iii) NEED FOR SETTING UP AN ELECTRONIC TELEPHONE INDUSTRY AT BHUVANESHWAR.

*SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Sir, there is an inordinate delay in setting up a unit of telephone industry at Bhuvanewar despite the setting up of the unit on priority. The site selection team visited the spot about a year back and it has already submitted its report to the Ministry of Communications. It has submitted a favourable report about the location of the unit at Bhuvanewar.

The electronic industry is conspicuously absent in the eastern region, particularly in Orissa. The Government of Orissa has sent a letter to the Union Minister of Communications requesting him to consider setting up of the electronic telephone factory at Bhuvanewar. The Government of India have taken a decision to remove the regional imbalances in respect of setting up of electronic industry in the country. The implementation of the proposal to set up telephone industry at Bhuvanewar will go a long way in removing this regional imbalance. Bhuvanewar is ideally located for this industry. It has not only got all infrastructural advantages but its good climate is immensely suitable for setting up any type of electronic industry. The State being industrially backward in general and electronic industry in particular, setting up of this industry at Bhuvanewar will help in establishment of a large number of ancillary electronic units around it and help growth of industrialisation in the nucleus industrial complex in Chandaka area.

In view of this, I demand that the Government of India should take immediate steps to set up an electronic telephone industry at Bhuvanewar.

(iv) NEED FOR ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF ENERGY.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): The country is facing

serious energy crisis at present due to heavy imports of petroleum products and serious energy crisis is around the corner due to depletion of world petroleum reserves. While the entire world is frantically working on alternate and renewable sources of energy, very little is being done in our country even when we have been pioneers in the field of bio-gas technology. We are tackling the problem half-heartedly. During the IIInd World War, power alcohol was being regularly mixed with petrol but this has been discontinued now, even though claims have been made for 100 per cent alcohol driven motor engines.

This requires urgent and immediate attention of the Government.

(v) Demand for a direct train service between Delhi and Sonipur. 1

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह (महाराजगंज) : देश की राजधानी दिल्ली के लिए सोनपुर से यात्रियों का काफी यातायात रहता है, किन्तु दिल्ली-सोनपुर के बीच सीधी गाड़ी उपलब्ध न होने के कारण बहुत परेशानी होती है और काफी अतिरिक्त समय लगता है। इस बारे में पहले भी क्षेत्रीय जनता ने अनुरोध किया था किन्तु मांग के उचित होने पर भी सरकार सीधी गाड़ी की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पायी है। अतः सोनपुर की जनता के हितों का ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा यात्रियों के समय की बर्बादी एवं असुविधा का देखते हुए शीघ्रति-शीघ्र दिल्ली सोनपुर के बीच सीधी गाड़ी की व्यवस्था की जाये।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I read out Matter under Rule 377, I would like to make a small submission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But it will not go on record. You read out whatever has been given.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:*

(vi) NATIONALISATION OF NATIONAL RUBBER MANUFACTURERS LTD. AND INCHECK TYRES LTD.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, the National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. and Incheck Tyres Ltd. was taken over by Government of India in 1977-78. Nationalisation of these undertakings is under the active consideration of the Government of India and the workers of these two units in West Bengal are eagerly waiting for announcement of this decision. The Rubber & Tyre Industry in India is now dominated by the monopoly houses and multi-national companies and naturally they will take a very different view.

Apart from the needs of the Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings, the needs of the Defence Departments for tyre and rubber products is very vital for national interest and it is desirable that we should be completely self-reliant to meet these needs. The nationalisation of NRM Ltd. and Incheck Tyres Ltd. will be the desired step to attain the objectives. These two companies together can give an annual products of Rs. 100 crores approx., if raw materials are supplied regularly and in adequate quantities. I am informed by the representatives of the workers and they further informed me that they have assured the Government full cooperation to utilise full production capacities of these two units and make them most successful public undertakings. In the circumstances, I request the Minister concerned to give a statement in this regard.

(vii) ARTIFICIAL SCARCITY OF CEMENT IN KARNATAKA, PARTICULARLY IN BANGALORE.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): After the new policy of the distribution of cement announced (though the consumer was to pay

higher price for cement), it was expected that cement in the open market will be available freely and he will be not made to pay higher price than the rate fixed viz Rs. 65 to Rs. 67 per bag of 50 Kg.

In Bangalore, cement was freely available and in some cases, the user was getting cement at Rs. 63 or Rs. 64.

During the last 25 days in Karnataka particularly in Bangalore city, the cement has only disappeared in the market and one will have to pay Rs. 80 or Rs. 85 per bag. This is a rude shock to consumers. There is a forced holiday for those building houses and the building activities have stopped. This is not only a big hit to cement users who take construction of houses but also petty industries using cement for asbestos cement sheets, cement pipes etc., Some cement consumers allege that there is an understanding between cement producers and cement dealers to bring about an artificial scarcity for cement to make larger profit by raising selling cost of cement.

I learn that the cement controller of New Delhi has ordered that cement factories have to give all levy cement by 31st October, 1982, as such, the factories are unable to supply to open market. And this has raised the cost of cement in market and also the scarcity. In any case, the sufferer is the poor consumer.

I have received letter and telegrams urging me to ask the Central Government to arrange for the supply of cement to market. I appeal to Government to take immediate steps to remove the artificial scarcity and also to see the cost of cement is not abnormal in these hard days.

I had been to Bangalore 3 days back and many citizens told me that the black market now is Rs. 100 per bag, and urgent relief needed.

(viii) Strike by Engineers in Bihar

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन
निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर मंत्री महोदय
का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :

पूरे बिहार के 12 हजार से अधिक
इंजीनियर विगत सात सितम्बर, 1982
से अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में हड़ताल पर
हैं। उनकी मुख्य मांगे वेतन मान में
समानता लाना है।

इंजीनियरों के हड़ताल के कारण
बिहार में सारी विकास योजनाएँ ठप्प हैं।
अभी काम का मौसम होता है। काम
ठप्प रहने के कारण जहाँ एक ओर करोड़ों
रुपयों की क्षति प्रतिदिन हो रही है,
वहीं भूखे बेरोजगार मजदूर काम के अभाव
में बिहार से भाग रहे हैं। यदि कुछ समय
और हड़ताल जारी रही तो बिहार की
सारी विकास योजनाएँ उन तमाम योजनाओं
सहित जिनमें केन्द्र द्वारा आर्थिक सहायता
दी जा रही है, निश्चित तिथि से काफी
पीछे पड़ जायेंगी।

अतः सरकार से मांग है कि सरकार
अभियंताओं की हड़ताल खत्म करवाने में
पहल करे।

12.25 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (GENERAL) 1982-83

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we
shall take up Demands for Supple-
mentary Grants (General).

Motion moved:

"That the respective supplement-
ary sums not exceeding the amounts
on Revenue Account and Capital Ac-
count shown in the third column of
the Order Paper be granted to the
President out of the Consolidated
Fund of India to defray the charges
that will come in course of payment
during the year pending 31st day of
March, 1983 in respect of the follow-
ing demands entered in the second
column thereof:—

Demand Nos. 2, 12, 13, 14, 18, 26,
30, 31, 41, 42, 43, 55, 59, 62; 63; 64;
69; 71; 78; 79; 80; 82; 91; 92 and 98."

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 1982-83 Submitted to the vote of Lok-Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant Submitted to the Vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE			
2.	Agriculture . . . . .	..	17,99,00,000
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE			
12.	Foreign Trade and Export Production . . . . .	..	40,00,000
13.	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	2,00,000	22,87,00,000

1	2	3	
			Revenue Rs.
			Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS			
14.	Ministry of Communications . . . . .	..	12,36,00,000
18.	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	..	4,000
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE			
26.	Education	4,05,00,000	..
MINISTRY OF ENERGY			
30.	Department of Power	10,00,00,000	3,000
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS			
31.	Ministry of External Affairs	5,00,00,000	..
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
41.	Transfers to State Governments	75,00,00,000	..
42.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	1,000	73,50,00,000
43.	Loans to Government Servants, etc. . . . .	..	7,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS			
55.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9,36,24,000	..
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES			
59.	Industries	10,00,00,000	..
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING			
62.	Information and Publicity	3,000	..
63.	Broadcasting	2,09,04,000	3,000
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION			
64.	Ministry of Irrigation	5,00,00,000	..
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS			
69.	Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers	12,00,000	..
71.	Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries	200,00,00,000	2,000
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT			
78.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	1,69,72,000	..
79.	Road and Inland Water Transport	18,00,000	27,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE			
80.	Ministry of Social Welfare	7,00,04,000	..

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES		
82. Department of Mines . . . . .	..	8,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING		
91. Public Works . . . . .	..	1,00,00,000
92. Water Supply and Sewerage	23,00,00,000	..
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS		
98. Department of Electronics . . . . .	..	10,85,01,000

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Those hon. Members who would like to move their cut motions may do so now,

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI
(Patna): I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,89,00,000 in respect of Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to resolve the nine-month old strike of workers of Bombay textile mills.](4).

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,89,00,000 in respect of Textiles, Handlooms and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accept the demands of striking textile workers of Bombay.](5).

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grants of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,05,00,000 in respect of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check pilferage and wastages in Mid-day Meals Programme](6).

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,03,000 in respect of Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Undue delay in completion of Koyalkaro Hydro-electric Project](7).

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,03,000 in respect of Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay the compensation at market rates to farmers for their land acquired for Koyalkaro Hydro-electric Project.](8)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,00,00,000 in respect of Transfers to State Governments be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more financial assistance to States affected by drought and floods so as to enable them to deal with the famine conditions.](9).

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,00,00,000 in respect of Transfers to State Governments be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide financial assistance to States in accordance with their demands so as to enable them to face natural calamities.](10).

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,00,00,000 in respect of

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

Loans to Government Servants etc. be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant advances liberally to Government employees for house building.](11).

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,00,00,000 in respect of Loans to Government Servants etc. be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove discrimination and malpractices in grant of advances to Government employees for house-building.](12).

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,89,00,000 in respect of Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to find a solution of the textile mill workers strike.](13).

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,03,000 in respect of Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide funds for Thermal Power Project in Karnataka State.](14).

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,00,000 in respect of Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give subsidy to industrial units in backward districts of Karnataka.](15).

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): The presentation of the second round of Supplementary Demands for Grants exhibit a total expenditure of Rs. 589.70 crores. Out of this amount, the States will get Rs. 181.47 crores. Again, out of this Rs. 181.47 crores, provision has been made for relief work for cyclone-

affected people to the tune of Rs. 75 crores only.

What about the people who have been affected by the drought? There is a report that hundreds of people have died in Bihar alone and various parts of the country have been seriously affected by drought and what provision has been made for these drought-hit people? I find no provision has been made.

And subsequently, the Minister may have to come forward with Supplementary Demands for Grants. This is very bad.

Surprisingly enough, an amount of Rs. 8.09 crores has been provided to work out the arrangement for Non-Aligned Summit Conference and for AIR and TV coverage in the Asiad.

While hundreds of people are dying due to floods, cyclones and drought, to spend money on the coverage of AIR and TV sets is a luxurious expenditure.

While presenting the original Budget in this House, the hon. Finance Minister pointed out that the wholesale price index had been falling and that such a decline in the wholesale price index would be reflected in the consumer price index. But the truth is otherwise. I think that the Government, of which Mr. Pranab Mukherjee is the shortest Finance Minister, has no ideology, no policy, no determination, no political will, to fight against the evils of price-rise, communal violence, social injustice, inequality in income and wealth, rampant corruption, inefficiency and above all, the abject poverty haunting all over the country. Even a single problem has not been tackled effectively and successfully by this Government. I am giving you some examples.

Take the economic problems of the country. Prices are rising day by day. The All India consumer price index for industrial workers showed an increase of 4.1 per cent during the first four-month period of 1982-83. In

absolute terms the index rose from 459 in April, 1982, to 478 in July, 1982. Even during the week ended October 2, the prices of commodities like textiles and mineral products have registered increase at the rate of 0.3 per cent. Lock-outs, lay-offs and closure are taking place in various parts of the country. Tens of thousands of workers have been thrown out of their jobs thus creating a burden on our economy. What does Government propose to do for all these poor people who have been thrown out of their jobs?

The Sixth Plan is in doldrums. No target set in the Sixth Plan has yet been achieved. Not only this, there is a report that there is a shortfall of Rs. 10,000 crores. How this shortfall of Rs. 10,000 crores will be made up by the Government has not been clearly outlined.

The Central Government is putting administered prices, but is asking the State Governments to mobilise resources through taxation, hiking of transport charges, increasing power rates, irrigation levies, etc. The impact of all these things would badly affect the people.

The balance of payment position has reached an alarmingly low proportion. On September 17 this year the foreign exchange reserves stood at Rs. 3,498 crores. The IMF element of Rs. 1,568 crores was included in it. If this element is deducted, then the net amount stands at Rs. 1,930 crores. This is the lowest since the end of 1975-76. +

The Union Government is responsible for all these things. I will mention the reasons why the Central Government is responsible. The Central Government has liberalised the import policy. They have opened the door to the multi-nationals. They have cut down subsidies. They have imposed credit restrictions. They have made the public undertakings and public utility services profit-earning concerns. Not only these, they have given con-

cessions to a great extent to the monopoly houses.

There is a press report that the executives of the top Japanese monopolists are travelling in our country in search of markets for their products. The Government is requested to take all these things into account.

The Government has been importing colour TV sets. By importing colour TV the Government is spending scarce foreign reserves—certainly at the cost of the people. For example, the Government has to meet the foreign exchange requirements. The Government has been exporting rice, an essential commodity which half the vast majority of the people need at the present moment. Unable to tackle all these problems, the Central Government has been resorting to authoritarian measures. I am pointing out some of them.

The passing of the Industrial Disputes Amendment Bill demonstrates the undemocratic attitude of the Government towards the working class. They have also passed the NSA, ESMA, etc. The provisions of these black laws definitely go against the interests of the working class. The working class people's hard-own rights to strike, organise and collective bargaining—all have been demolished by the measures enacted through these laws.

Regarding law and order situation in the country, I would point out that there are rampant communal violences in various parts of the country. Take for example Meerut, Kanpur, Deoli, Moradabad, Biharsharif, Aligarh, Jamshapur, Delhi, etc. In all these places communal violences have taken place. The measures taken by the Government so far are very meagre. These measures cannot tackle the problem suitably. Not only this, in every Congress (I) ruled State, we have found that the administration is in direct collusion with the communal-violence-seeking people.

[Shri Sudbir Giri]

The Police forces are also being affected by the general discontent among the people. We have seen the first discontent among the Police personnel in Maharashtra and Haryana. Their demands have not been fulfilled. They have got sympathy from all quarters. They have got sympathies from the trade union workers. These very things remind us of the Indian Naval revolt in 1946. I would, therefore, warn the Government that these violences and these agitations on the part of the Police personnel should be carefully looked into. Otherwise, there may be an outburst on some occasion.

Atrocities on Harijans, backward people, weaker sections and women in the society are still going on, what measures are the Government taking? Not only that you have directed the Press to suppress all this from being published in newspapers, journals, etc. so that people may not know the misdeeds of the Congress (I) rulers. These things should be taken into account. I would request the Minister to take note of it.

While I am discussing the Grants for Home, I demand that elections to the Tripura Assembly should be held on December 19, 1982. The demand has been put forward by the left-front Government of Tripura also.

As regards agriculture, I would like to point out that production of foodgrains has increased as the Minister of Agriculture says. We also admit that production has increased. But, at the same time, the prices of foodgrains have also gone up. What is the reason? Because the big farmers are cornering the crop and they are not selling it in the market. They are demanding a high price and the Government is not yielding. Even they are importing wheat from America or Australia at a higher price without giving remunerative prices to the growers.

These things should also be taken note of.

As regards Information and Broadcasting, I would charge the Minister

for Information and Broadcasting for the use of the mass media like the A.I.R. and T.V. for narrow party interests. The A.I.R. and T.V. telecast the speeches and views of the ruling party Members only. They hardly give publicity to the views and speeches of the Opposition Members. Even the Historical Peace March organised by the Left Forces was not publicised by the A.I.R. with due importance through the mass media like the A.I.R. and T.V. The reason for non-publicity should be explained by the Minister concerned.

As regards industry, I would point out that the West Bengal Government has been asking for setting up an electronic unit in West Bengal for the past several years. The demand of the State Government should be fulfilled without further delay. Sir, a demand was made for setting up a Petro-Chemical Complex at Haldia in this House more than once. Sir, I demand on behalf of the State Government of West Bengal that the Petro-Chemical Complex at Haldia should be established in Haldia without any further delay. Not only this. But the West Bengal Government had been demanding for long for the establishment of a ship building yard at Haldia. The Union Govt. promised to do so. They have charged now, the decision even though the West Bengal Government was promised the establishment of ship building yard at Haldia. Subsequently, they said that instead of a ship building yard they would establish a ship repairing yard at Haldia. That proposal has not yet materialised. So, I demand that a ship repairing yard should be established in Haldia immediately.

Sir, for the last ten to 12 years there has not been any central investment in West Bengal excepting the investment in the Metro Railways. The entire North-eastern North-eastern region has been neglected by the Government of India. There are so many agitation agitational movements. I would, therefore, request the Government to take into account all these

things. Otherwise, the fissiparous attitude of the divisive forces would develop and move in its own direction. I would, therefore, warn the Government to take suitable measures in right time. One more thing. The West Bengal Government has sent a proposal to West Bengal Government for giving some concessions to the small newspapers and new magazines and the journals.

In a written reply to my question, the Minister has rejected that proposal but the reason has not been intimated to me. I demand that this proposal, which is not only that of West Bengal Government but it is a proposal throughout the country from the small newspapers, magazines and journals, should be accepted and concessions should be given to them so that they can purchase newsprint at cheaper rate.

As regards land, it is known to all that about 78 per cent of the people live in the countryside of India and, as many as 60 to 70 per cent of the people, live below poverty line. What are the reasons? There has been abundant production of foodgrains. But, there has been poverty prevailing amongst the people. The reason for this is that the total land of the country has been concentrated in a few hands. This should be distributed among the landless and this concentration of lands in a few hands should be put an end to. For this purpose, these lands should be distributed among the landless people. Not only that. In various States, the Governments have accepted this thing in principle. But, this has not been implemented so far.

So, I request the Government to take suitable measures and immediate measures so that the surplus land could be distributed among the people.

Sir, rising prices of foodgrains is also one of the reasons.

As regards the Department of Education, I would like to point out one thing. The other day, an hon. Member from the ruling party benches said that the Government of West Bengal is imparting Marxist Education in West Bengal. But what is the meaning of 'Marxist Education?'....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All the subjects concerning West Bengal is being covered by you. Very well.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: This is Education. This comes in the Supplementary Demands. I am not going outside the jurisdiction. Sir, this question was raised in the House.

An hon. Member from the ruling party said that the West Bengal Government is indoctrinating all the people in West Bengal into Marxist education. I want to know, what does he mean by Marxist education. Do they want that we should go on following only the superstitious ways of life?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do you want to have a debate on that?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Yes; we want a debate; if you allow such a debate we shall indeed be very happy. But the actual fact is this. A Syllabus Committee was formed with the representatives of the teachers' organisations in West Bengal. This Syllabus Committee's Report was also assented to by the then Congress Chief Minister of West Bengal Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray. But they were not implementing those recommendations of the Syllabus Committee. Now, having come to power, the Left Front Government has gone ahead to implement those recommendations of the Syllabus Committee. Nothing else. But now they are shouting saying that we are imparting Marxist Education. Sir, what is Marxist Education? It is nothing else but Economics. If one can know very well how the poor people of the country can be developed and can be saved from the clutches of hunger,

[Shri Sudhir Giri]

then this is Marxism; Marxism will do it; nothing more than that.

In this connection I would like to point out that there was a controversy regarding the book 'Sahaj Path' by Tagore. Though you I want to inform the hon. Members of the House about the facts of the case. This 'Sahaj Path' book was prescribed for Class IV. Subsequently the heads of many primary schools and area representatives of various teachers organisations said that 'Sahaj Path' is difficult to digest by the small children and so it should be substituted by a suitable book. But then, when the Left Front Government came to translate that recommendation into action, then the so called privileged people known as educationists started shouting at the top of their voice saying that the Left Front Government in West Bengal is doing away with the educational system so far prevailing in that State.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): Is it only West Bengal, or is he dealing with this subject? You are referring only to West Bengal.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Sir, you are taking money from the Consolidated Fund of India for the purpose of Education. So, I am not going beyond my jurisdiction. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I want to remove certain misgivings that are there in the minds of certain hon. Members. The Press is also giving publicity to all these things saying that West Bengal Government is teaching only Marxist Education and nothing else. This is utterly wrong. This is not the case. So, I want to make this clear...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Marxism is a subject that is being taught to M.A. students. It is already being taught to M.A. students in Economics: it is an advanced subject.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Yes, Sir. I would respectfully submit that it is taught not only in West Bengal but in other places also. There are various other universities also which teach Marxism.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know if it was taught in those days. I could not understand this theory when I was young. Therefore, I said that this theory was too much. But when I was in the advanced stage of studies, I could follow it. But I could not follow when I was young. I could understand it in my college days.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I understood it when I was in Kashi Vidya Peeth. It was a subject which was being taught in Kashi Vidya Peeth.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): The word 'socialism' has got 2963 meanings. Which brand of socialism they prefer to practice?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: So, I would charge the Government that they are not what they are actually professing. I want that the Government should do what they profess. In 1936, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a Congress Presidential address from Lucknow pointed out that if the vast majority of the Indian people are to be benefited then the path of scientific socialism must be adopted. Even our Constitution was subsequently amended. In the Preamble, the word 'Socialism' has been added. There are also the Directive Principles of State Policy. I therefore want the Government to tell us categorically whether they are following the path of socialism or not. In 1960, they actually started to follow some path, at least in the case of indirect taxation. But now they have been resorting to more Indirect Taxation than Direct Taxation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Government have never said that they are going to usher in socialism. They have not said that in presenting the Supplementary Demands.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I would therefore warn the Government that if they do not actually work for what they profess, they have to face the consequences of it and the people are becoming more and more conscious and they would not, at any cost, surrender their rights to collective bargaining or something else which they can get from the Government. With these words I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you opposing or supporting the Supplementary Demands?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I am opposing it, Sir.

श्री गिरधारी लाल श्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स रखी गई हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

अभी जो माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे हैं उनको आपने याद दिला दिया तब उन्होंने कह दिया कि मैं विरोध कर रहा हूँ। वैसे उनको ध्यान ही इस बात का नहीं था। इसी तरीके से उनके यहाँ की व्यवस्था भी चल रही है। वह समाजवादी व्यवस्था की बात कर रहे थे लेकिन बंगाल में जो व्यवस्था उन्होंने बना रखी है, उनको पता ही नहीं है कि वहाँ कितने लोग उससे खुश हैं। यह जो डिमान्ड्स यहाँ प्रस्तुत की गई हैं उनमें से कृषि की डिमान्ड के सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना है कि इसमें जो कमियाँ हैं और जिम तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, उनको और माहूल बनाया जाना चाहिये। राजस्थान में हमने कहा था, कल परसों ही डिस्कशन हुआ है फेमीन के सम्बन्ध में, वहाँ बुरा हाल है। अभी बंगाल का जिक्र कर रहे थे कि वहाँ बहुत बड़ा फेमीन है। मेरा कहना है कि बंगाल से ज्यादा फेमीन राजस्थान के अन्दर है, मगर उसका जिक्र इसलिये हम नहीं करते हैं कि वहाँ हर साल फेमीन पड़ता है। हमें खाने को वहाँ नहीं मिलता, पीने को पानी नहीं

मिलता, मजूरी नहीं मिलती, हमारी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मगर चूँकि हम इस व्यवस्था को लगातार देख रहे हैं इसलिये हम जिक्र नहीं करते हैं। बंगाल में अगर एक साल अकाल पड़ गया तो हल्ला हो गया। तो आप हमारी तरफ देखेंगे या इनकी तरफ देखेंगे? यह लोग जोरदार हल्ला मचा कर 33 करोड़ ले गये और राजस्थान को एक पैसा नहीं जिसमें पीने को पानी नहीं, घास नहीं, अनाज नहीं, कोई काम नहीं, कुछ भी व्यवस्था नहीं है। जो झूठे सच्चे आंकड़े पेश करके पैसा ले जायें भारत सरकार से और जेनरल लोक बैठे रह जायें, उनकी कोई व्यवस्था न हो क्या यह ठीक है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर खास तौर से तवज्जह देनी चाहिए।

एन० आर० ई० पी० है, फूड फोर वर्क प्रोग्राम है, इस प्रोग्राम का सारा पैसा बंगाल में अपने कार्यकर्त्ताओं को दे दिया, सारा अनाज उनको दे दिया और उनकी स्थिति मजबूत करने का काम किया। यह है इनकी फर्जी कार्यवाही और इसलिये आज तक कोई सर्टिफिकेट पेश नहीं किया। एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि आज तक करोड़ों रु० के सर्टिफिकेट नहीं दिये। उसका मुख्य कारण यही है कि सर्टिफिकेट कहाँ से दें, सारे फर्जी आंकड़े हैं। सारा गेहूँ लुटा दिया मार्क्सिस्ट पार्टी के कार्यकर्त्ताओं को। इसलिये इस प्रकार की स्थिति वहाँ पर है। अगर सरकारी धन का दुरुपयोग बचाना है तो आपको देखना चाहिये, प्रायरिटी उन स्थानों को देनी चाहिये जहाँ पर भयकर अकाल है। इन लोगों ने देखा नहीं कि अकाल क्या होता है। बंगाल में रहने वाले लोग कभी नहीं जानते हैं। अकाल का नाम सुन लिया, लेकिन अकाल किसको कहते हैं इन्हें कुछ नहीं मालूम। . . .

(व्यवधान)

श्री नारायण चौबे (मिदनापुर) :
बंगाल हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है कि नहीं ?

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: West Bengal is part and parcel of India.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): He is the oldest Youth Congress(I) Member.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are making a request to him. No point of order.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मेरा पॉइंट ऑफ़ आर्डर है । इतनी इम्पोर्टेंट बहस हो रही है और इतने वरिष्ठ मेम्बर हैं, हम तो जानते हैं कि बूढ़े तो में वरिष्ठ होंगे (व्यवधान)

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि मैं पैसा देने का विरोधी नहीं हूँ, लेकिन गलत, झूठे आंकड़े
(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह कहना कि यह लोग बेईमान हैं, क्या यह ठीक है ?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: This should be expunged from the records.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will go into the records.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: He should be pulled up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will go into the records.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि वहाँ भयंकर अकाल है, और राजस्थान के मुकाबले में अगर बंगाल में अकाल हो तो हम कहेंगे हमें एक पाई न

दीजिये और हमारी कोई व्यवस्था न कीजिये । यह लोग चिल्ला-चिल्लाकर, क्योंकि वे विरोधी लोग होते हैं, हमारी सरकार को गाली देते हैं और हम लगे अपनी सरकार का समर्थन करते हैं, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि हमारे लोग भयंकर तकलीफ में हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You don't compare it with other States. You speak about your own State.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैंने यह कहा है कि बंगाल से पहले हमको मिलना चाहिये । . . . (व्यवधान) हमारे लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ।

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: All States which are suffering from drought and floods should get his help.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. Don't compare it with other States. You stress your own point. According to them, the famine conditions in West Bengal are the worst; according to you the famine conditions in Rajasthan are the worst. Both of you can express your own point of view, but one should not compare it with other States. You come to the subject. If you want that Rajasthan should get foodgrains and other things, you stress on that point.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : यह बहुत जरूरी है उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप स्वयं जाकर देखें हमारी क्या हालत हो रही है ?

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: What is the comparison of population between Rajasthan and other States?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि इनको मत दो, अगर जितना इनको दें, उससे ज्यादा हमको दें क्योंकि हमारे यहाँ कंडीशन बहुत भयंकर हैं । मुझे उस दिन आपने उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बोलने का समय नहीं दिया, मैं उस दिन भी

यही कहता कि राजस्थान में भयंकर अकाल है और उसमें आपको हमारी मदद करनी चाहिये। इसलिये सरकार को इस बारे में माकूल व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

मैं मुकाबला कर के बताना चाहता हूँ कि बंगाल को साढ़े तीन लाख टन गेहूँ दिया जा रहा है और हमको 27 हजार टन ही मिलता है। लोगबाग हमारे यहां ज्यादा भयंकर स्थिति में हैं इसलिये मजबूरी में मुझे बंगाल के बारे में जिक्र करना पड़ रहा है। यह डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन फेयर होना चाहिये। इनके चिल्लाने से सरकार इनको अनाज और रुपया दे दे, हम लोग जो सरकार में विश्वास करते हैं वह चुपचाप बैठकर कुछ न ले पायें, हमारी सरकार हमारी तरफ ध्यान न रखे तो यह ठीक नहीं है। हमारी मदद करने की कोई न कोई व्यवस्था माकूल होनी चाहिये। अनाज हमको पूरा मिलना चाहिये। फौमिन के सम्बन्ध में काफी पैसा हमको हमारी जरूरत के मुताबिक मिलना चाहिये ताकि हम लोगों को रोजगार और धन्या दे सकें।

पीने के पानी की हमारे यहां भयंकर तकलीफ है। बंगाल में कहां इतनी तकलीफ है जितनी राजस्थान में है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whether it is West Bengal or Rajasthan or Tamil Nadu or Andhra Pradesh, the people are suffering. Why do you speak about other States? You speak about your own State.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : आपने तो योजना बनाई है कि 1.6 किलोमीटर में जितने गांव हैं उन सबके लिये पानी की व्यवस्था होगी, मगर हमारे यहां 10 मील यानी 16 किलोमीटर से पानी लाना पड़ता है। परिवार का एक आदमी रात और दिन पानी लाने के लिये एंजेज रखना पड़ता है। यह स्थिति हमारे यहां

ग्राम दिनों की है। भयंकर अकाल के दिनों में क्या हालत होती है, यह सबको मालूम है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : बिहार के लोग भी इस तरीके से बातें करते हैं, उनके यहां तो गंगा नदी है और दूसरी नदियां बह रही हैं, उनके यहां तो बल्कि बाढ़ आ रही है। हमारा कहना तो यह है कि आप हमारे यहां बाढ़ भेज दो और अकाल का सारा पैसा आप ले लो, गंगा, जमना, तवदा का पानी हमें दे दो।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can continue after lunch. The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet at 2 P.M.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

(The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Ten Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock)

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1982-83—
CONTD.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Gir-dhari Lal Vyas will continue his speech.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जिक्र कर रहा था राजस्थान के अकाल के सम्बन्ध में, और यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि राजस्थान में भयंकर अकाल है जिसकी वजह से भारत सरकार को राजस्थान की पूरी मदद करनी चाहिए। वहां पर अनाज, पीने के पानी, घास—इन सभी चीजों की माकूल तरीके से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए तभी राजस्थान के लोगों को कुछ राहत मिल सकती है। आप अच्छी तरह से

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

जानते हैं पिछले 4-5 वर्षों से लगातार वहां पर भयंकर अकाल है। आपकी जो एन० आर० ई० पी० और आई० आर० डी० पी० की योजनाएँ हैं उनके द्वारा राजस्थान में गरीब किसानों को काम दे सकते हैं लेकिन यह योजनाएँ भी वहां पर बिल्कुल ठण्ड पड़ी हुई हैं चूंकि राजस्थान सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है। इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार इन योजनाओं के लिए राजस्थान सरकार को पैसा दे ताकि वहां की जनता को कुछ काम-काज उपलब्ध हो सके। यह सारी व्यवस्थाएँ वहां पर भाकूल तरीके से की जानी चाहिए वरना राजस्थान के लोगों पर एक बहुत बड़ा संकट धा जायेगा। डी० पी० ए० पी० का प्रोग्राम राजस्थान में चलता था और इस प्रोग्राम से 10-12 सालों से वहां के लोगों को बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर काम-काज मिल रहा था। वहां के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में छोटी छोटी योजनाओं (सड़कों का निर्माण, हैड्रीफ्ट आदि) के द्वारा लाखों लोगों को रोजगार मिलता था लेकिन आज उस प्रोग्राम को काफी कटौत कर दिया गया है बल्कि एक तरह से इसको बिल्कुल मिटा ही दिया गया है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि राजस्थान तथा देश के अन्य भागों में भी इस प्रोग्राम को चालू रखना चाहिए ताकि लोगों को राहत मिल सके।

कोऑपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट की तहत ही आता है। कोऑपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट के जरिए से देश के उन भागों में, जहां पर बड़ी बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज नहीं मिल सकी है और रीजनल इम्बैलेन्सेज बने हुए हैं, इण्डस्ट्रीज की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए। हमारे राजस्थान में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर कपास पैदा होती है इसलिए कोऑपरेटिव बेसिस पर जो तीन मिलें हमारे जिले में

स्वीकृत हुई हैं (गंगापुर, शहपुरा और आसीन में) इन तीनों मिलों को चालू किया जाए ताकि लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके।

इसके साथ-साथ मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि राजस्थान एक कृषि प्रधान प्रदेश है, जहां पर 30 प्रतिशत से अधिक लोग खेती बाड़ी पर निर्भर करते हैं। लेकिन राजस्थान में एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी का बिल्कुल अभाव है। पहले उदयपुर में एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी बनी भी थी लेकिन बाद में उसको जनरल बना दिया गया। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि राजस्थान में एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए जिससे कि वहां पर भी एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस के सम्बन्ध में नये नये अविष्कार किए जा सकें और खेती की पैदावार में बढ़ोतरी की जा सके।

रीजनल इम्बैलेन्सेज को मिटाने के लिए भी कार्यक्रम चलाए जायें, यह बात मैंने पहले भी इस सदन में कई बार कही है। राजस्थान में भीलवाड़ा जोकि मेरी कांस्टीटुएन्सी है, वहां पर बड़े पैमाने पर अमरक निकलती है। वेस्ट अमरक से जो बागज के कारखाने बनते हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में दो ढाई सालों से इस सदन में डिमाण्ड्स के अक्सर पर कहता चला जा रहा हूं लेकिन अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। भारत सरकार ने ऐसे दो कारखाने स्वीकार किए हैं। एक तो बिहार को दिया और दूसरा राजस्थान को मिलना है। इस बार में बराबर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करता आ रहा हूं। इस डिपार्टमेंट ने भी माइक्रो के पेपर के कारखाने के संबंध में भारत सरकार को कहा है। इसलिए निश्चित तरीके से यह कारखाना भी लगाना चाहिए।

दूसरा निवेदन मेरा यह है, जो माइका सरकारी इन्स्टीचूशन द्वारा खरीदी जाती है, उसकी खरीददारी में बड़ा भारी पक्षपात है। वहां पर जो लोग माइका निकालते हैं, वह छः मन्बर की माइका है। उसके खरीदने के संबंध में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। प्राइवेट एजेंसी से यह एक्सपोर्ट नहीं करते हैं, मिटको सरकारी एजेंसी के होते हुए। आपका सारा माल एक्सपोर्ट होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में मिटको के जरिए उसको न खरीदकर वहां के छोटे-छोटे जो कारखाने वाले हैं, उनकी रोजी रोटी के साथ आप खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हू कि इस एजेंसी में जो माल तत्व फसे हुए हैं, पूंजीपतियों से मिलकर और बड़े-बड़े लोगों के मान को खरीदते हैं तथा जो छोटे पैमाने पर इस सारे काम को करते हैं, उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसमें भी खरीदने में बड़ा भयंकर पक्षपात है। इसलिए इसकी माझून व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। ताकि छोटे छोटे जो जान खरीदने वाले लोग हैं, जो इन्के मन्बर की माइका निकालते हैं, उनकी माइका खरीदा जाना नितान्त आवश्यक है। यदि उन की माइका नहीं खरीदी गई तो हजारों, करोड़ों लोग बेरोजगार हो जायेंगे। इस लिए इस व्यवस्था को भी करना नितान्त आवश्यक है।

मैं एक निवेदन स्टील माइन्स के संबंध में करना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान के अन्दर सैन्ट्रल एजेंसी की तरफ से कोई बड़ा कारखाना नहीं है। आज भी आप ने एक परसेंट से ज्यादा इन्वैस्टमेंट राजस्थान के अन्दर नहीं किया है, जबकि अन्य प्रांतों के अन्दर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर बड़े-बड़े कल-कारखाने लगे हैं। राजस्थान में मेरी कन्स्ट्रिक्शन्सी भीलवाड़ा में जिन्क के बहुत बड़े

भण्डार मिले हैं, जिसको विभाम ने साबित कर दिया है कि इससे बड़े भंडार हिन्दुस्तान क्या एशिया में नहीं है। अमरीका के सिवाय शायद दुनिया में ऐसा कोई भंडार नहीं है। वहां पर सुपर जिन्क स्मैल्टर प्लान्ट लगाना बहुत आवश्यक है। इस संबंध में बराबर आपसे निवेदन कर रहे हैं कि इस प्लान्ट को वहां पर लगाया जाये। इस प्रकार जो वहां पर रा-मैटिरियल निकलेगा, उसको दूसरी जगह पर ले जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी। जब यह प्लान्ट आपका बन जायेगा, तो इस से देश को भी फायदा होगा।

आपको अग्लो तरह से माझून है कि सौता घोर जस्ता आर विदेजों से मंगो है। जिसमें आपको 100--150 करोड़ का फारेन एक्सचेंज आपको खर्च करना पड़ता है, यदि आप इन चीज को यहां पर स्थापित कर देते हैं, तो यह बराबर आप का बच सजता है। इस के प्रधाना शर्दा प्रोडक्शन करके आर इपको एक्सपोर्ट भी कर सकते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब इतना बड़ा डिमांडिड यहां पर निकला है, उसके लिये कारखाना स्थापित हो तो आप हर साल इसका खरीदने में फारेन एक्सचेंज बचा सकते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि यह कारखाना स्थापित कर दिया जाये, तो उसके लिये पूरे देश को राहत मिल सकती है।

पेट्रोलियम और गैस एजेंसी के संबंध में मेरा निवेदन है कि इसमें बड़ा गफला हो रहा है। गफला यह है कि आई ए एस आफिसर की पतनियों के नाम पर, उनके लड़कों के नाम पर एलाटमेंट हो रहे हैं। जबकि यह आम लोगों के लिये होना चाहिए, लेकिन आम लोगों को एलाटमेंट नहीं होता है। यह जो बलास आपने आप में एक बलाज बन गई है, उन्हीं को गैस एजेंसी

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

दी जाती है, बाकी लोगों को नहीं दी जाती है।

इस प्रकार की बातों से जनता के ऊपर बड़ा असर पड़ रहा है, इसका अंदाजा आप अपने आप लगा सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस व्यवस्था को पूरे तरीके से करना चाहिए, जोकि आम लोगों को सहूलियत हो सके।

एक निवेदन मेरा आपसे फटिलाइजर के बारे में है। आपने राजस्थान के अंदर गैस के ऊपर आधारित एक फटिलाइजर प्लान्ट दिया है। उसके साथ-साथ राजस्थान के अंदर राँक फासफेट निकलता है, बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर पायराइट निकलता है, जब इस विभाग की डिमान्ड्स प्रस्तुत हुई थी, उस वक्त भी इसके बारे में कहा था। उस समय माननीय सेठी जी मंत्री थे। उस वक्त उन्होंने कहा था कि गैस पर आधारित फटिलाइजर का कारखाना मिलेगा, एक राँक फासफेट पर आधारित कारखाना मिलेगा और पायराइट पर आधारित कारखाना मिलेगा। गैस के ऊपर आधारित कारखाना लगा दिया, लेकिन राँक फासफेट और पायराइट पर आधारित कारखाना नहीं लगाया। इस को लगाना नितान्त आवश्यक है। भारत सरकार का जो पब्लिक सेक्टर में इन्वेस्टमेंट है, वह भी एक लेवल पर आ सकेगा और राजस्थान की आर्थिक हालत भी सुधर सकेगी। वहाँ के लोगों को भी आर्थिक आधार पर मिलेगी मदद। इसलिये इस व्यवस्था को भी करना नितान्त आवश्यक है।

इसी तरीके से मैं बिजली के संबंध में आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे राजस्थान को पंजाब और मध्य प्रदेश से बिजली मिलती है। दो राज्यों से राजस्थान को पूर्ण रूप से बिजली नहीं

मिल रही है, जिससे राजस्थान को बहुत बड़ी तकलीफ हो रही है। इस वजह से वहाँ खेती और कारखानों की कठिनाई पैदा हो रही है। 4,500 करोड़ रुपये का राजस्थान को इन्डस्ट्रीज बन्द होने की वजह से नुकसान हो रहा है। चाहे वह मजदूरों का नुकसान हो, मालिकों का नुकसान हो, सरकार का नुकसान हो—इस प्रकार की योजनाएं बनाई जानी चाहिये, जिससे सब को फायदा हो। मैं आपसे यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ आप पंजाब से हमारी बिजली दिलाइये और मध्य प्रदेश से भी हमारी बिजली बिलाइये। कोटा के अन्दर एटोमेटिक प्लांट दो लगे हैं, एक प्लांट तो अभी चालू हुआ है और दूसरा प्लांट अभी भी खराब पड़ा हुआ है, जिसकी वजह से राजस्थान की समस्याओं ने गंभीर रूप धारण किया हुआ है। इस लिये इस प्लांट को ठीक करने की आवश्यकता है। इसको जल्दी से जल्दी दुरुस्त करके राजस्थान को पूरे तरीके से बिजली उपलब्ध करायी जाये, ताकि इन्डस्ट्रीज और एग्रीकल्चर को पूरी तरह से बिजली मिल सके। कोटा में आपने एक थर्मल प्लांट को स्वीकार किया है। जो कि मार्च के महीने में चलने वाला था। जून क्या अब अक्टूबर चल रहा है, मुझे तो उम्मीद है कि यह दिसम्बर में भी नहीं लगेगा। अगर इसका चालू नहीं किया गया तो आप जानते हैं कि दिसम्बर, के बाद रबी की फसल के लिये बिजली की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी, इस को किस प्रकार पूरा किया जा सकेगा। इसलिये इस प्लांट को भी लगाना नितान्त आवश्यक है। जब जाकर सारी व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से हो सकेगी।

कल ही माननीय मंत्री महोदय श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जी के सवाल पर जवाब दे रहे थे। इन्होंने लिगनाइट पर आधारित बिजली का कारखाना लगाने की मांग की थी, उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि आप कैसे-कैसे बातें करते हैं। यदि इस प्रकार की बातें नहीं करेंगे तो देश कैसे ऊंचा उठा सकते हैं। देश किस प्रकार आगे बढ़ सकेगा। वहां के लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति कैसे मजबूत बन सकती है। इसलिये लिगनाइट पर आधारित कारखाना, चाहे आप पलामु में लगाये या बाडमेर में लगाये, आपको माकूल तरीके से विचार करके लगाना चाहिए। जब लिगनाइट पर आधारित कारखाना राजस्थान के अन्दर जल्दी से जल्दी स्थापित होगा, तब जाकर सारी व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से चल सकेगी।

मैं खास तौर से टेलीफोन्स के बारे में आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे भीलवाड़ा के अन्दर दो तहसीलें ऐसी हैं, जो जिला हैडक्वार्टर से मिली हुई नहीं हैं। बराबर इसकी हम मांग करते आए हैं, हमें आये तीन साल हो गये हैं, दो साल बाकी हैं। इसी तरह से पांच साल का अर्सा निकल जाएगा। भीलवाड़े को आसीन और जहाजपुर तहसील हैडक्वार्टर्स से टेलीफोन से मिलाना नितान्त आवश्यक है। इसके सम्बन्ध में निश्चित तरीके से व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए ताकि उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को लाभ मिल सके।

भीलवाड़ा शहर में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की व्यवस्था बहुत गड़बड़ है। उसकी बिल्डिंग बनाने का प्रावधान हुआ है लेकिन अभी तक बिल्डिंग तैयार नहीं हुई है। इस सम्बन्ध में भी तुरन्त व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

अजमेर से इन्दौर तक एक सड़क चलती है। इस सड़क को नेशनल हाई वे

बना दिया जाना चाहिये। अगर इसको नेशनल हाई वे बना दिया जाएगा तो तीन प्रांत राजस्थान, मध्यप्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र जुड़ जाएंगे। इसलिए इसे नेशनल हाई वे बना दिया जाए। अगर यह नेशनल हाई वे बना दी जाती है तो इससे राजस्थान को उन्नति करने का बहुत अवसर मिलेगा।

मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मुझे आशा है जो मैंने आप से निवेदन किया है, उसके बारे में आप निश्चित तरीके से व्यवस्था करेंगे और राजस्थान को आगे बढ़ाने में पूरा सहयोग देंगे।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपकी डिमाण्ड्स का समर्थन करते हुए अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request all hon. Members not to take more than 10 minutes.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Earlier, you allowed 40 minutes. You are Lakshmanan drawing the "Lakshman-Rekha."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am conducting the deliberations of this House. Why do you interrupt? Just because you are sitting in the Opposition, it is not that you should oppose everything.

(Interruptions).

श्री जगन्नाथ पाटिल (दाणे) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने गवर्नमेंट ने जो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड्स रखी है उनमें से कुछ डिमाण्ड्स के ऊपर मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री जगन्नाथ पाटिल]

कृषि मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित कुछ करोड़ रुपये की मांगें सदन के सामने लायी गयी हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अपने देश में 70 प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में रहने वाले हैं, देहातों में रहने वाले हैं। उनमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग छोटे किसान हैं, खेत मजबूर हैं जो खेती स्वयं करते हैं। किसी भी तरह की खेती जो देश में होती है, चाहे वह कपास की हो, चीनी की हो, गेहूं, ज्वार, बाजरे की हो, सभी की खेती करने वाले लोग आज दुःखी हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि जो छोटे छोटे किसान, खेत मजदूर मेहनत करते हैं उसका उन्हें फल नहीं मिलता है। जो भी पैदावार वे करते हैं, उसका पूरा भाव उनको नहीं मिलता है। खेती के लिए बीज, बाढ़ और अन्य सुविधाएं जो उन्हें मिलनी चाहिए, और ज्यादा से ज्यादा मिलनी चाहिए उनके न मिलने के कारण उनमें असन्तोष पैदा हो रहा है।

किसानों को कर्जा मिलता है। छोटे-छोटे किसानों को जो कर्जा मिलता है, उस कर्जे को लेने के लिए उन्हें गांव से शहर में आना पड़ता है और कई-कई बार आना पड़ता है। चार-पांच हजार रुपये का कर्जा लेने के लिए उन्हें दस-बंद्रह बार आना पड़ता है और जितनी बार भी उन्हें आना पड़ता है, हर बार उन्हें चार-पांच हजार रुपये का कर्जा लेने के लिए रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है। अगर वे आपके अधिकारियों को चाय-पानी के लिए कुछ न दें तो उन लोगों का कर्जा मंजूर नहीं होता है और कई लोगों को तो मंजूर ही नहीं होता है। उनको अपनी खेती में जो सुधार करना होता, उसमें उन्हें बड़ी परेशानी होती है। उन्हें अपने खेत के लिए कुआं खोदना पड़ता है, इलेक्ट्रिक मोटर लगाना होता

है। खेती के लिए कुछ मशीनरी चाहिये तो उसके लिए भी कर्जा नहीं मिलता।

इसके बाद वाणिज्य मंत्रालय को डिमांड 13 के अंतर्गत उन्होंने नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के लिए कई करोड़ रुपया मांगा है। नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन की स्थापना को कई साल हो गए और एन टी सी का कारोबार कहीं भी अच्छा नहीं है। जहां-जहां भी सिक मिलें ली गई हैं, कोई भी मित्र मुनाफे में नहीं जा रहो है, सब जगह घाटा हो रहा है। इसलिए इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए। जिस संस्था में घाटा हो रहा है, उसको पैसा बढ़ाकर नहीं देना चाहिए, ऐसी मेरी राय है।

इसी प्रकार शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में भी कुछ मांगें सदन के सामने रखी हैं। मैं जिस लोकतभा क्षेत्र से चुन कर आया हूं, उस क्षेत्र में आज भी कई गांव ऐसे हैं जहां प्राथमिक स्कूल की व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं जिस राज्य से आया हूं, उसमें कई गांवों में आज भी स्कूल की व्यवस्था नहीं है। स्कूल है तो शिक्षक नहीं हैं, जहां विद्यार्थी और शिक्षक हैं वहां स्कूल बिल्डिंग नहीं है। महाराष्ट्र में एक समय का ब्रेकफास्ट, जिसको सुकड़ी कहते हैं विद्यार्थियों को देने का प्रावधान है, लेकिन या तो वह पहुंचता ही नहीं है, अगर पहुंचता है तो बहुत थोड़ी मात्रा में। पता नहीं वह ब्लैकमार्केट में चला जाता है या कहां चला जाता है? यह अम्बई के गांवों की हालत है, अन्य गांवों की क्या हालत होगी?

महाराष्ट्र में इंडस्ट्रीज बढ़ती जा रही हैं, खासकर बंबई क्षेत्र में, थाना डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, बैलापुर में भी इंडस्ट्रीज दिन-ब-दिन

बढ़ती जा रही हैं। पापूलेशन भी बढ़ रही है। महाराष्ट्र के कई पावर प्रोजेक्ट केन्द्र सरकार के पास पेंडिंग पड़े हैं, जिससे बिजली पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रही है। इसलिए जितने भी पावर प्रोजेक्ट केन्द्र सरकार के पास पेंडिंग पड़े हैं, उनको शीघ्र स्वीकृत किया जाना चाहिये, जितसे बिजली की समस्या हल हो सके।

बंबई के आसपास जितने भी शहर हैं, उनमें टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था है। वहां कई लोग प्रतीक्षा सूची में पड़े हुए हैं। थाना, कल्याण, डूंगरी, उल्लास नगर, मुलंद जैसे टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में और मशीनरी आ जाए तो दो सौ, चार सौ, हजार, दोहजार कनेक्शन और दिए जा सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जल्दी से जल्दी मशीनरी उपलब्ध कराई जाए जिससे प्रतीक्षा सूची में जो लोग 3-4 साल से पड़े हुए हैं, उनको कनेक्शन मिल सके ?

थाना में इंडस्ट्रीज बढ़ रही हैं। खाली बंबई को छोड़कर आसपास कहीं टेलेक्स की व्यवस्था नहीं है। अगर थाना शहर में टेलेक्स की व्यवस्था हो जाए तो वहां के कारखानेदारों को अपने इंपोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट के आर्डर्स देने-लेने में बहुत सुविधा प्राप्त होगी।

इस साल देश के कोने-कोने में या हर एक स्टेट में कई जगह सूखे और बाढ़ के कारण जनता को बहुत परेशानी उठाना पड़ी है। महाराष्ट्र के लगभग 15-16 जिले ऐसे हैं जहां कि सूखा होने के कारण लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वहां एक शिष्ट मंडल भी भेजा था और सूखे की जानकारी लेने के लिए जो अधिकारी वर्ग वहां गये थे, उनके रहने की

व्यवस्था कम से कम जो फाइव स्टार होटल होते हैं, उन में नहीं होनी चाहिये। जिस राज्य में सूखा होता है, लोगों को तकलीफ होती है, वहां जांच करने के लिए जायेंगे तो उनको बड़े होटल में नहीं रहना चाहिये। यह सिर्फ महाराष्ट्र में जाने वालों को नहीं बल्कि देश में जहां भी केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से शिष्ट मंडल जानकारी लेने के लिए जायेंगे, उनको ऐसे आर्डर देने चाहिए कि अच्छे होटल में नहीं रहना है।

महाराष्ट्र ने जितनी मांग की है, इस सूखे के लिए वह तो जल्दी से जल्दी पूरी कीजिए। वहां के लोगों को खाने के लिए जो आनज चाहिये, उसकी सप्लाई होनी चाहिये। जानवरों के लिए घास नहीं है, उसकी व्यवस्था जल्दी से जल्दी करने के लिए महाराष्ट्र स्टेट को या जो वहां राज्य सरकार है उसको जल्दी से जल्दी पैसे मिलने चाहिये।

पानी की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिये। इस साल सब जगह कठिनाई हो रही है। महाराष्ट्र में भी यही अव्यवस्था है। लोगों को पीने के लिए पानी हर साल ठीक से नहीं मिलता था, लेकिन अभी भी 4-6 महीने तक ठीक से नहीं मिलता।

मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय को कहता हूँ कि पानी की व्यवस्था वहां होनी चाहिये। देश में भूख के कारण लोग मरते हैं। आज अबबार पढ़ने के बाद ऐसा पता लगता है कि सबसे ज्यादा लोग बिहार स्टेट में मर रहे हैं। जैसे बिहार स्टेट में छोटा नागपुर, कोडरमा, संथाल परगना और हजारी बाग। इन इलाकों में लगभग एक सौ के आसपास लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

[श्री जगन्नाथ पाटिल]

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहता हूँ कि वहाँ फसल इस समय अच्छी नहीं होगी क्योंकि सूखा हो गया है। जिस एरिया में भूख से ज्यादा लोग मर रहे हैं, उस एरिया में कुछ माइन्स हैं, उसमें अगर मजदूरी करने वाले लोग लिए जाएं तो वहाँ के लोगों को कुछ न कुछ जांब मिल जायेगा। अगर हर फैमिली में एक जांब मिले तो उनके लिए व्यवस्था हो सकती है। मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन इस सूखे के कारण जहाँ-जहाँ कठिनाई हो रही है वहाँ-वहाँ सरकार को खासकर जल्दी ध्यान देना चाहिये, इतनी प्रार्थना आपके माध्यम से करना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak):

Sir, at the outset I like to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented by the Hon. Member to the House.

But, the additional amount of Rs. 75 crores at demand No. 41 will not be adequate for the Government to take steps to meet the present conditions under which almost all the States in the country are suffering due to recent drought.

We all know in what manner almost all the States in the country have suffered from cyclone and floods and are now suffering from drought.

In this House almost all the Members coming from almost all the States of the Union have stressed this point time and again. So I must request the hon. Minister to increase the amount they have sought in these Supplementary Demands for Grants so that the present situation can be adequately tackled and the sufferings of the people can be minimised. Here I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister the condition which is prevailing especially in the State of Orissa.

In the State of Orissa we had, first, in the month of June cyclone. Then for about one month the dry spell continued. Afterwards came the devastating floods in Cuttack and Sambalpur districts. The Central Team has visited the State and they have seen the havoc that the devastating cyclone and floods had wrought in the lives of the people there. That is why, our Chief Minister as well as the Government of Orissa have presented a memorandum for an amount of Rs. 618 crores for relief and restoration works in the State. Perhaps the hon. Minister has not taken this fact into consideration. I would like to be clarified on this point whether they have considered the demand of the State of Orissa and if they have considered, what is the amount they have provided for restoration works in the State.

In the month of June when cyclone came first, tidal waves from the sea inundated a vast stretch of fertile land and uptill now this vast stretch of fertile cultivable land, has not been made ready for cultivation.

Recently just after the floods which we had in the State in the first week of September, no rain has fallen almost throughout the State. Of course, the day before yesterday we had some rainfall in Bhubaneswar, but in the districts of Balasore, Cuttack and Sambalpur, we have had no rainfall for one and a half months. This unprecedented dry situation which is prevailing in the State of Orissa has completely ruined the State's economy and has also ruined the prospects of Kharif crop in the State. In fact, in my constituency, in the district of Balasore people are not getting drinking water in the area where saline inundation had taken place in June. A vast stretch of fertile land has been made unusable and the tubewells which were sunk earlier are not being used now because the water of those tubewells has turned saline.

Under the present circumstances, I urge upon the hon. Minister here be to take the prevailing situation in the State of Orissa into account, consider all the points and sanction immediately funds so that the sufferings of the people can be minimised to some extent.

After the floods of first week of September, it is a fact that from the Centre about 20,000 tonnes of food-grains were rushed to the State, but because of the unprecedented floods and cyclone, the stock of rice has depleted; particularly in the last two months the supply to the fair price shops has been cut hence, people are facing difficulties there. Similarly, adequate funds are not available with the the State Governments to carry out the NREP and IRD programmes so that jobs are provided to the working population there. So, I urge upon the Government that since an alarming situation has arisen in the State of Orissa, in almost all the districts of Orissa, Government must take immediate measures. Otherwise the people will starve and afterwards the situation will go out of control.

Now under Demand No. 71 they have asked for money to increase the retention price of fertilisers. Here, time and again, I have raised one point regarding Talcher. About Talcher. I would like to point out some facts for the consideration of the House as well as the Minister. In 1981 this plant has gone into production and since then this Plant is producing much less than its rated capacity and especially from April this year this plant remains closed up till now....

PROF. N. G. RANGA: WHY?

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Because in the initial stages power was not available to the plant. That was why it was closed down. But power has already been made available to the plant in the month of August. The management assured that if power is available, they will start the plant within 7

days. But up till now—September is gone and then we are in the middle of October now—no steps have been taken and the cumulative losses till today, I am told, are Rs. 120 crores in this particular plant. Moreover, why are losses being suffered there? I am told the conveyor belt which was put up there for carrying coal from the coal-mines to the factory is not being used and instead, the management carries the coal from mines to the factory by trucks. As a result the factory loses and this loss is increasing day by day.

Similarly, so many instances of mismanagement are there. I have already raised this point under Rule 377 and I would like to impress upon the Government further that adequate steps must be taken so that this plant is ready for production so that people's faith in our public sector units is not reduced.

Here I would like to point out another fact. If market price for urea is around Rs. 2200 per tonne, the production cost of urea for Talcher is about Rs. 12000 per tonne. If it is a fact, I must urge upon the government to see what are the defects due to which these losses occur and this difference in the production cost is there.

I am glad at last provision has been made for Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. and I only request the Government that adequate and timely steps should be taken to see that this plant is commissioned very soon.

One word about the second steel plant in Orissa. Now it has been decided to have this plant at Daitari and that negotiations were going on to finalise the agreement with Soviet Russia. May I just ask the hon. Minister at what stage does this matter of second steel plant in Orissa stand?

At last I once again impress upon the Government as well as our new, although new but experienced member and Minister here to see that the

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

present situation which is prevailing in the State of Orissa is very alarming and unless timely measures are taken to save the people and to provide adequate rice at the fair price shops, the situation will go out of control and the sufferings of the people will be very great.

With these words, I thank you.

श्री रशीब मसूब (सहारनपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जब 1980 में वह सरकार बजट में आई, और हम सब लोग यहां पर इकट्ठे हुए, तो प्रेजिडेंट साहब का एड्रेस सुनने के बाद हमको तबकी बंधी थी कि शायद यह सरकार इस मुल्क के देहात को उसी तरीके से ऊपर उठाना चाहती है—शायद उससे भी ज्यादा—जिस तरीके से उससे पहली सरकार उठाना चाहती थी।

14.53 hrs.

[SHRI S. M. KRISHNA in the Chair]

प्रेजिडेंशल एड्रेस में देहात को उठाने पर जितना जोर दिया गया था, उतना जोर उससे पहले कांग्रेस की तारीख में नहीं दिया गया। इस लिए हम लोगों को गलतफहमी पैदा हुई कि शायद इस सरकार की नीयत और नीतियों में फर्क आया है।

यही नहीं सरकार ने बहुत जोर और शिद्दत के साथ कहा कि इस गवर्नमेंट का मकसद इस मुल्क से गरीबी, बेरोजगारी और भुखमरी को, देहात और शहर में फर्क को मिटाने का, और खुद-कफालता सैल्फ-रैलायंस, पैदा करने का है।

उस बात को तीन साल गुजर चुके हैं। यह गवर्नमेंट अब तक तीन बजट

पेश कर चुकी है और आज ये सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स हाउस के सामने हैं। हमारा मकसद यह नहीं है कि हम गवर्नमेंट के हर स्टेप को क्विटसाइज करें। हमसे कोआपरेशन मांगा जाता है, हम वह हर बक्त देने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन क्या गवर्नमेंट अपनी फेल्युर्ज में कोआपरेशन चाहती है?—इसके लिए हम तैयार नहीं हैं।

हमने देखा है कि पिछले तीन चार सालों में यह सरकार कहां कहां अपने वादों को पूरा करने में नाकायाब रही है और उसकी क्या बजूहात है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार का डिफेक्टिव बजेटिंग, डिफेक्टिव प्लानिंग और उसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने वाली डिफेक्टिव मशीनरी मौजूदा प्राबलम्ज के लिए जिम्मेदार है, जिनमें हम रोज-व-रोज उलझते जा रहे हैं। आज लोगों की परेशानी गुरुवत और कीमते बढ़ती जा रही हैं। लेकिन इस सरकार ने अपने प्लानिंग का जो सिस्टम सोच लिया है जो तरीका अपना लिया है वह उस पर दोबारा गौर करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। वह अपने बजट को थोड़ा सा भी इधर से उधर करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। वह अपनी इस पालिसी और सेट रूल्ज को भी बदलने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, जिनका मकसद है कि इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को बढ़ावा मिले और गरीब को गरीबतर बनाया जाए जो सिस्टम इस सरकार के प्रोग्राम्ज को इम्प्लीमेंट करता है, वह उसमें भी कोई बेसिक तब्दीली लाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

इन तीन सालों में सरकार की मुसलसल नाकामियों को कहां तक गिन-वाया जाए? लेकिन इन नाकामियों को ले कर आपोजीशन की कोआपरेशन की बात की जाती है और मुल्क को यह

इम्प्रेशन देने की कोशिश की जाती है कि आपोजीशन को आपरेस्ट नहीं कर रहा है। लिहाजा सरकार की फैंल्योर की यही वजह है। मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से, अपनी तरफ से और अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि तमाम अपोजीशन पार्टियों की तरफ से, उन मामलात में आपके साथ हैं, जिनका टाल्लुक मुल्क की मुफाद से है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे साथियों को भी उसमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा। हम अपोजीशन के लोग ऐसे मामलात में आपसे एक इंच भी अलग हटने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। लेकिन जिस तरह आपकी फैंल्योर हैं, हम उसको भी यही कहते रहें कि बहुत अच्छी हैं, उम्दा हैं, वैलडन, उसके लिए हम तैयार नहीं हैं।

आपने यहां पर गरीबी को हटाने की, जिस तरह से बात की, और हिन्दुस्तान में 1980 में गुरवत की लाइन से नीचे, गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जो 46.48 प्रतिशत लोग रहते हैं, जिनके बारे में आपने पिछले साल यहां पर खुद भी तसलीम किया है कि उनकी संख्या 56.3 परसेंट है। उसके बाद के ढाई या तीन सालों के अंदर, आपका 1980 में किया गया क्लेम, जिसे आपने 1980 के प्रेजीडेंशियल एड्रेस के जरिए हम तक पहुंचाया था, कि हम उनके लिए यह करेंगे, वह करेंगे, वह बिल्कुल नाकाम साबित हुआ है। आप उसमें मुकम्मल तौर पर फेल हो गए हैं। मैं यकीन करता हूँ कि आप अपनी नाकामियों को हिम्मत के साथ, एडमिट करेंगे और कबूल करेंगे जिससे कि यहां अच्छी फिजा पैदा हो सके। क्योंकि अगर आप यह बात कहते रहेंगे कि हम नाकाम नहीं हैं, हमने कीमतों को नहीं बढ़ने दिया है, जैसा कि पिछले दो-तीन सालों से आपका रवैया रहा है,

लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं, भले ही आपके कागजों में ने न बढ़ें। दूसरे मुल्क के अंदर लॉ एंड आर्डर की हालत खराब से खराबतर होती जा रही है, लेकिन आपने उसे भी कभी तसलीम नहीं किया कि आपकी लॉ एंड आर्डर की हालत खराब हो रही है। आप तो रोज-ब-रोज कहते रहते हैं कि उसमें इम्प्रूवमेंट हो रही है। आपकी खुद खिफालत की क्या पोजीशन हो रही है, सैल्फ रिलायंस की क्या हालत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि 1980 के बाद आप की हस्ती एक भिखारी की रह गई है। कहीं आप वर्ल्ड बैंक के पास जा रहे हैं, कहीं दुनिया के अमीर मुमालिग के पास जा रहे हैं कि हमें सहायता दीजिए। इसलिए आपकी सैल्फ रिलायंस क्या है। आप जिस चीज में सैल्फ रिलायंस थे, उसको भी बरकरार नहीं रख सके। आपने आई एम एफ से लोन ही नहीं लिया, लोगों के खाने के लिए बाहर से हजारों लाखों टन गेहूं भी मंगवाया। जब भी आपने बाहर से गेहूं मंगवाया, उससे पहले आपकी मुसलसल तकरीर यह हुआ करती थी कि अब की बार हमारा रिकार्ड प्रोडक्शन है, अब की बार हमारी रिकार्ड प्रोक्वोरमेंट है। आप हमेशा पार्लियामेंट में यही कहते थे। लेकिन आपके रिकार्ड प्रोडक्शन और रिकार्ड प्रोक्वोरमेंट के दावों के बावजूद आपने पिछले साल बाहर से गेहूं मंगाया। मुझे याद है जब आपने बाहर से गेहूं मंगाया था और हम लोगों ने उस पर यहां ऐतराज किया था तो यह कहा गया था कि हम बफर स्टॉक बनाने के लिए मंगा रहे हैं। आइन्दा इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी और अब की बार ही सिर्फ मंगाया जा रहा है। लेकिन अखबारों में भी मुसलसल वही कहा जा रहा है कि देखिए साहब हम अपने खाने के लिए गेहूं भी नहीं मंगा रहे हैं। इस साल भी वही तमाशा रहा है और

[श्री रसोद मसूद]

आप बाहर से गेहूँ मंगवा रहे हैं। एक तरफ आपने कहा कि हमारा रिकार्ड उत्पादन हुआ है, रिकार्ड प्रोक्थोरमेंट हुआ है और इतनाफाक से आपने रिकार्ड इम्पोर्ट भी किया है। आपने इस साल 25 लाख टन गेहूँ इम्पोर्ट किया तो फिर आपकी सैल्फ रिलायंस कौन सी रह गई। क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि किस फील्ड में आप सैल्फ रिलायंस होने का दावा करते हैं। आपने मल्टी नेशनलस को अपने यहां आने की इजाजत दे दी। आप जिन जिन चीजों में सैल्फ रियायंस का दावा लेकर 1980 से चले हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि करीब-करीब आप हर क्षेत्र में फेल होते रहे हैं और जब हम आपका फैल्योर को यहां बताते हैं तो आपको ठंडे दिल से उस पर गौर करना चाहिए कि कहीं आपकी प्लानिंग में तो कोई डिफैक्ट नहीं है, आपकी बजटिंग में तो कोई डिफैक्ट नहीं है, कहीं आपकी मशीनरी में तो कोई डिफैक्ट नहीं है, जिसके वजह से यह सब कुछ चल रहा है। क्यों कि हमारी और आपकी राय में फर्क हो सकता है। हम कोई एक पौलिसी को लेकर चलते हैं और आप कोई दूसरी पौलिसी को अख्तयार करते हैं। जैसा मैंने कहा, हमारी पौलिसी तो यह है कि हम देहातों में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं। हम बिल्कुल यकीन के साथ इस बात को मानते हैं कि यदि हमें इस मुल्क से बेरोजगारी दूर करनी है तो ग्रामों में आपको स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा देना होगा। क्योंकि हमारा एक ऐसा मुल्क है जहां हाथों की कमी नहीं है। जिन मुल्कों में हाथों की कमी है, आपके सामने उनकी एकजा-म्यलस हैं। वहां पर ही औटोमाइजेशन की जरूरत है ताकि वहां ज्यादा मशीनरी लगे क्योंकि वहां पर काम करने वालों

की संख्या कम है। लेकिन मैं आपको बताऊं कि पिछले 6-7 साल के अंदर औटोमेशन के जरिए आस्ट्रेलिया मुल्क में भी

شہری رشید مسعود (سہ روزی) :

ڈپٹی سیکرٹری صاحب جب 1980ء میں یہ سرکار وجود میں آئی تو سب لوگ یہاں پر اکٹھے ہوئے تو پریزیڈنٹ صاحب کا ایڈریس سننے کے بعد ہم کو توقع بلکہ ہی نہیں کہ شاید یہ سرکار اس ملک کے دیہات کو اس طریقے سے اوپر اٹھانا چاہتی ہے - شاید اس سے بھی زیادہ - جس طریقے سے پہلی سرکار اٹھانی تھی -

(جناب ایس - ایم - کرشنا صاحب
روزی اندروز ہوئے)

پریزیڈنٹ شہری ایڈریس میں دیہات کو اٹھانے پر جتنا زور دیا گیا تھا اتنا زور اس سے پہلے کانگریس کی تاریخ میں نہیں دیا گیا - اس لئے ہم لوگوں کو غلط فہمی پیدا ہوئی کہ شاید اس سرکار کی نیت اور نیتوں میں فرق آیا ہے -

یہی نہیں سرکار نے بہت زور اور شدت کے ساتھ کہا کہ اس گورنمنٹ کا مقصد اس ملک سے غریبی بے روزگاری اور بھکھری کو دیہات اور شہر میں فرق کو مٹانے کا اور خود کفالت - سلف ریلائنس پیدا

کرنے کا ہے -

اس بات کو تہی سال گزر چکے ہیں - یہ گورنمنٹ اب تک تہی ہجرت پھر کر چکی ہے اور آج یہ سپریم کورٹ کے سامنے ہیں - ہمارا مقصد یہ نہیں ہے کہ ہم گورنمنٹ کے ہر اسٹیپ کو کرتی سائز کریں - ہم سے کوآپریشن مانگا جاتا ہے ہم وہ ہر وقت دینے کے لئے تیار ہیں - لیکن کیا گورنمنٹ اپنی فیملیوں کو آپریشن چاہتی ہے - اسکے لئے ہم تیار نہیں ہیں -

ہمیں دیکھنا ہے کہ پچھلے تہی چار سالوں میں یہ سرکار کہاں کہاں اپنے وعدوں کو پورا کرنے میں ناکام رہی ہے اور اسکی کیا وجوہات ہیں - میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس سرکار کا ڈیفیکٹو بجیٹنگ ڈیفیکٹو پلاننگ اور اسکو امپلی منٹ کرنے والی ڈیفیکٹو مشینری موجودہ پرائیمری کے لئے ذمہ دار ہیں جن میں ہم روز بہ روز الجھتے جا رہے ہیں - آج لوگوں کی پریشانی فریٹ اور قہمتوں بڑھتی جا رہی ہیں - لیکن اس سرکار نے اپنے پلاننگ کا جو سسٹم سوچا ہے جو طریقہ اپنا لیا ہے وہ اس پر دوبارہ فور کرنے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہے - وہ اپنے ہجرت کو تھوڑا سا بھی ادھر سے ادھر کرنے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہے - وہ اپنی اس پالیسی اور ہجرت رولز کو بھی بدلنے کے لئے تیار

نہیں ہے - چلکا مقصد ہے کہ انڈسٹریل سسٹمز کو پورا ملے اور فریٹ ک فریٹ تر بنایا جائے - جو ہم اس سرکار کے پروگرامز کو امپلی منٹ کرتا ہے وہ اس میں بھی کوئی بوسک تبدیلی لانے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہے -

ان تہی سالوں میں سرکار کی مسلسل ناکامیوں کو کہاں تک گڈوایا جائے - لیکن ان ناکامیوں کو لے کر ایوزیشن کی کوآپریشن کی بت کی جاتی ہے اور ملک کو وہ یہ امپریشن دینے کی کوشش کی جاتی ہے کہ ایوزیشن کو آپریٹ نہیں کر رہا ہے -

لہذا سرکار کی فیملی کی یہی وجہ ہے - میں اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے اپنی طرف سے اور اگر میں یہ کہوں کہ تمام ایوزیشن پارٹیوں کی طرف سے ان معاملات میں آپ کے ساتھ ہیں چلکا تعلق ملک کی مذاں سے ہے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمارے ساتھوں کو بھی اس میں کچھ اعتراض نہیں ہوگا - ہم ایوزیشن کے لوگ ایسے معاملات میں آپ سے ایک انچ بھی الگ ہونے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں - لیکن جس طرح آپکی فیملیوں میں ہم اسکو بھی بھی کہتے رہیں کہ ہجرت اچھی ہیں - عمدہ ہیں ویلڈن میں اسکے لئے ہم تیار نہیں ہیں -

کہا کہ آپکی لا ایلڈ آرڈر کی حالت
بکاب ہو رہی ہے -

آپ نے یہاں پر فریڈی کو ہٹانے
کی جس طرح سے بات کی اور
ہندوستان میں ۱۹۸۰ء میں غربت
کی لائن سے نیچے فریڈی کی دیکھا
سے نیچے جو ۲۶۵۲۸ پرتشست لوگ
رہتے ہیں جن کے بارے میں آپ نے
پچھلے سال یہاں پر خود بھی تسلیم
کیا ہے کہ انکی سیکھیا ۵۶۵۳
پرسہلٹ ہے - اسکے بعد کے قوائمی
یہا تین سالوں کے اندر آہکا ۱۹۸۰ء
میں کھا کھا کلیم جسے آپ نے
۱۹۸۰ء نے پریزیڈینٹشیل ایڈریس کے
ذریعہ ہم تک پہنچایا تھا کہ ہم
انکے لئے یہ کریں گے وہ کریں گے وہ
بالکل ناکام ثابت ہوا ہے - آپ اس
میں مکمل طور پر فہل ہو گئے
ہیں - میں یقین کرتا ہوں کہ آپ
اپنی ناکامیوں کو مذمت کے ساتھ
ایڈمنٹ کریں گے اور قبول کریں گے
جس سے کہ یہاں اچھی فضا پیدا
ہو سکے - کیونکہ اگر آپ یہ بات
کہتے رہیں گے کہ ہم ناکام نہیں ہیں
ہم نے قہمتوں کو نہیں بڑھانے دیا ہے
جیسا کہ پچھلے دو تین سالوں سے
آپکا رویہ رہا ہے لیکن اس کے باوجود
بھی قیمتوں بڑھی جا رہی ہیں
بہلے ہی آپکے کانڈر میں وہ نہ
پڑھیں - دوسرے ملک کے اندر
لا ایلڈ آرڈر کی حالت خراب سے
خراب تر ہوتی جا رہی ہے لیکن
آپ نے اسے بھی کبھی تسلیم نہیں

آپ تو روز بروز کہتے رہتے ہوں
کہ اس میں امرورومہلٹ ہو رہا
ہے - آپکی خود کفالت کی کھا
پوزیشن ہو رہی ہے سہلف ریلائنس
کی کھا حالت ہے - میں سمجھتا
ہوں کہ ۱۹۸۰ء کے بعد آپ کی
ہستی ایک بھکاری کی رہ گئی ہے -
کہیں آپ ورلڈ بھنگ کے پاس
جا رہے ہیں کہیں دنیا کے امور
ممالک نے پاس جا رہے ہیں کہ
میں سہائنتا دیکھئے - اس لئے آپکی
سہلف ریلائنس کھا ہے - آپ جس
چہرے سے سہلف ریلائنس سے اسکو
بھی برقرار نہیں رکھ سکے - آپ نے
اڈی - ایم - ایف - سے لون ہی نہیں
لہا لوگوں کے کھانے کے لئے باہر سے
ہزاروں لاکھوں تین گھنٹوں بھی منگوايا -
جب بھی آپ نے باہر سے گھنٹوں
منگوايا اس سے پہلے آپکی مسلسل
تہیر یہ ہوا کرتی تھی کہ اب کی
بار ہمارا ریکارڈ پروڈکشن ہے اب کی
بار ہماری ریکارڈ پروڈکشن ہے -
آپ ہمیشہ پارلیامینٹ میں یہی
کہتے تھے - لیکن آپکے ریکارڈ پروڈکشن
اور ریکارڈ پروڈکشن کے دعووں کے
باوجود آپ نے پچھلے سال باہر سے
گھنٹوں منگایا - مجھے یاد ہے جب
آپ نے باہر سے گھنٹوں منگایا تھا اور
لوگوں نے اس پر یہاں اعتراض کیا

تو یہ کہا گیا تھا کہ ہم پندرہ
 - ایک بلانے کے لئے ملنا رہے ہیں -
 آئندہ اسکی کوئی ضرورت نہیں پڑے گی
 اور اب کی بار ہی صرف ملنا رہا
 جا رہا ہے - لیکن اخباروں میں
 بھی مسلسل وہی کہا جا رہا ہے
 کہ دیکھئے صاحب ہم اپنے کہانے
 کے لئے کیہوں بھی نہیں ملنا رہے
 ہوں - اس سئل بھی وہی تماشہ
 رہا ہے اور آپ باہر سے کیہوں ملنا
 رہے ہیں - ایک طرف آپ نے کہا
 کہ ہمارا ریکارڈ اتھارن ہوا ہے ریکارڈ
 پر ویورہ ملتا ہوا ہے اور اتفاق سے
 آپ نے ریکارڈ اسپورٹ بھی کیا ہے -
 آپ نے اس سال ۲۵ لاکھ ٹن کیہوں
 اسپورٹ کیا تو پھر آپکی سیلف
 ریٹائنمنٹ کون سی وہ گئی - کیا آپ
 بتا سکتے ہیں کہ کس فولڈ میں
 آپ سیلف ریٹائنمنٹ ہونے کا دعویٰ
 کرتے ہیں - آپ نے ملٹی نیشنل
 کو اپنے یہاں آنے کی اجازت دے دی -
 آپ جن جن چیزوں میں سے
 سیلف ریٹائنمنٹ کا دعویٰ لیکر ۱۹۸۰ء
 سے چلے ہیں میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ
 قریب قریب آپ ہر چیز میں
 فولڈ ہوتے رہے ہوں اور جب ہم
 آپکی فولڈ پر کو یہاں بتاتے ہیں تو
 آپکو ٹھنڈے دل سے اس پر غور کرنا
 چاہئے کہ کہیں آپکی بلاننگ میں
 تو کوئی کمی نہیں ہے آپکی
 بلاننگ میں تو کوئی کمی نہیں
 ہے کہیں آپکی مشینری میں تو

کوئی کمی نہیں ہے جس کی
 وجہ سے یہ سب کچھ چل رہا ہے -
 کہونکہ ہماری اور آپکی رائے میں
 فرق ہو سکتا ہے - ہم کوئی ایک
 پالیسی کو لیکر چلتے ہیں اور آپ
 کوئی دوسری پالیسی کو اختیار کرتے
 ہیں - جیسا میں نے کہا ہماری
 پالیسی تو یہ ہے کہ دیہاتوں میں
 اسمبل اسکول انڈسٹریز کو بڑھاوا دینا
 چاہتے ہیں ہم بالکل یقین کے ساتھ
 اس بات کو مانتے ہیں کہ یہی
 ہمیں اس ملک سے بے روزگاری دور
 کرنی ہے تو کراسوں میں آپکو اسمبل
 اسکول انڈسٹریز کو بڑھاوا دینا ہوگا -
 کہونکہ ہمارا ایک ایسا ملک ہے
 جہاں ہاتوں کی کمی نہیں ہے -
 جن ملکوں میں ہاتھوں کی کمی ہے
 آپکے سامنے انکی ایکزپلٹ ہیں -
 وہاں پر ہی اوتومائزیشن کی ضرورت
 ہے تاکہ وہاں زیادہ مشینری لگیں
 کہوں کہ وہاں پر کام کرنے والوں کی
 سکہوٹا کم ہے - لیکن میں آپکو
 بتاؤں کہ پچھلے چوبہ سات سال کے
 اندر اوتومیشن کے ذریعہ آسٹریلیا
 ملک میں بھی -

15 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you are going to take some more time.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At 30' Clock the hon. Minister for Home Affairs is going

[Mr. Chairman]

to make his statement. If you can resume your speech later, I shall call upon him to make the Statement.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Home Minister.

STATEMENT RE: INCIDENTS IN
AMRITSAR ON 18th OCTOBER, 1982

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, it was quite recently that the situation in Punjab was discussed and many Members who took part in the debate expressed the unanimous view that steps should be taken to defuse the situation and create an atmosphere of goodwill. The Government of Punjab has decided to release all the prisoners arrested in connection with the morcha launched by Siromani Akali Dal at Amritsar. According to information received from Punjab Government one of the buses carrying released Akali agitators returned to Amritsar on 18th October, 1982 and on the way these agitators threw brickbats at random and later set the bus on fire near Darbar Sahib. Immediately thereafter another bus was driven away to some distance and it was also set on fire. Thereafter the mob started indulging in looting of shops in the vicinity of Durbar Sahib. According to the report the persons who were indulging in these acts of arson and looting were Nihangs. They also set a police jeep on fire and damaged the car of the Addl. Superintendent of Police, Amritsar and have beaten up the driver of the jeep. The assembly was declared unlawful and orders were issued to disperse. To control the situation, police fired tear gas shells to disperse them. But they did not disperse. Ultimately the police had to resort to firing in which

one person reported to be a Nihang, was killed. The Sub-divisional Magistrate and the Dy. Superintendent of Police, Amritsar who have gone to control the situation were attacked with Kirpans and as a result they sustained grievous head injuries and had to be hospitalised. Three constables also received injuries.

It is further reported that some of the agitators stormed the office of Dy. Commissioner, Amritsar. Three cases were registered under various provisions of law. The State Government have taken adequate measures to deal with the situation. Additional force has also been provided by the Central Government to assist them in maintaining law and order.

I am confident that this House will join me in condemning the acts of violence which vitiate the atmosphere. The Akali leaders even now I hope will see the path of reason and avoid confrontation. It is only through negotiations and in a cordial atmosphere that issues can be resolved.

I make a fervent appeal to the Akali leadership to pave the way for negotiations.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): Today there is a spot news that 'shoot-at-sight' orders have been issued. There are some other serious developments in Punjab which has forced the Government to issue shoot-at-sight orders.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There cannot be a debate on a statement here.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: No discussion, Sir, but only clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even clarification also is not permitted.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: There might be some more serious happenings there. That is why shoot-at-sight orders have been issued.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because it was serious the Minister has made a statement. We should appreciate it. There are so many other avenues.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): We want a debate on this.

श्री सुरज भान: कायर धार्म्स की दुकाने लूट ली गई हैं।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Punjab is burning. The House must have a debate on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please give a notice for that. It will be looked into.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: In Gujarat when Gujarat was burning there was a debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point in going to Gujarat etc. now. The Minister has made a statement. According to the rules..

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I cite Gujarat as an instance. We have discussed this; we have done it in the past.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, we have done it very recently also; there was debate on the statement. Even now you can give a notice for a debate and then it will be discussed.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: There is no question of debate now. We don't want discussion. We only want information.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर).

इस वारे में आप डिबेट करवायें या न करवायें। लेकिन होम मिनिस्टर की जवाबदेही है कि होम मिनिस्टर जिनसे बात करना चाहें अपनी पार्टी के लीडर्स से या अपोजीशन के लीडर्स से, सब लोगों से बातचीत करके, यह ला एण्ड आर्डर की प्राबलम है। पंजाब की स्थिति बिगड़ती जा रही है। उसके संबंध में कोई कदम उठायेंगे। सिर्फ इतना कह देना साफिशियेंट है कि वहां कल लाठी चल गई, कल

गोली चल गई—क्या सरकार उस पर कार्यवाही कर रही है? उस समस्या का निदान कहां हो रहा है। समस्या के समाधान के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): The situation in Punjab is very tense. We are not interested in a Debate. From our opposition side, we are always willing to extend our cooperation to the Government in tackling that particular problem, provided the Government wants it. We want to settle the problem. The situation is very tense. It is not merely a law and order problem but it is much more deeper than that, there is a deeper malice in Punjab. We will extend our support to Government on this issue provided the Government seeks our cooperation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I draw your attention to Rule 372 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha? I will read it out to you.

"372. A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made."

AN HON. MEMBER: That we know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then what are you doing?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप जनरल रूल्स और प्रोसीजर की बात कर रहे हैं। पंजाब में रूल और प्रोसीजर नाम की कोई चीज ही नहीं है। विशेष परिस्थिति में होम मिनिस्टर को विशेष रूप से डील करना चाहिये। इसलिए मैंने निवेदन किया कि आप

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

सब लोगों को बुला कर कोई रास्ता निकालिये (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the matter was not serious enough, the Statement would not have been made by the Government. The very fact that they have made the statement shows that they are seriously concerned about it.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: But that is not enough.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can give a notice to this effect so that the Government can consider it.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीली-भीत) : इस मामले में हम सभी सरकार के साथ सहयोग करने को तैयार हैं। हम सब आपके साथ हैं। पंजाब के मामले में आपको सदन को डाक में नहीं रखना चाहिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Give it in writing.

15.06 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1982-83—contd

श्री रशोद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : जनाब, मैं यह कह रहा था कि जब आप अपने वायदे में फल हो गये तो आपने आई० एम० एफ० लोन लेने की कोशिश की। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि कुछ खास वज्रूहात में आई० एम० एफ० से लोन लेना या उसके लिए कोशिश करना कोई बुरी बात नहीं है। लेकिन सरकार को यह भी बहुत संजीदगी से सोचना चाहिये था कि आई० एम० एफ० से लोन लेने के बाद भी अगर हम इस दलदल से नहीं निकल सक तो क्या होगा। इसलिए

आई० एम० एफ० से लोन लेने से बेहतर यह था कि हम अपनी प्लानिंग को, अपनी बजटिंग को, अपनी मशीनरी को दुरुस्त करते। अगर आई० एम० एफ० से लोन लेने के बाद भी हम इस दलदल से नहीं निकलते हैं तो हमारे पास इसके सिवाय कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं रहता है। तमाम रास्ते हमारे बंद हो जायेंगे। इसलिए हमें अपनी प्लानिंग को, अपनी बजटिंग को, अपनी मशीनरी को दुरुस्त करना चाहिये। अब तक आपने इसके बारे में नहीं सोचा और आई० एम० एफ० से लोन लेना बेहतर समझा।

जहाँ तक हमारे फोरन एक्सचेंज और फोरन रिजर्व का सवाल है, वह भी गिरता जा रहा है। जब हम 1977 में सरकार में आये थे तो उस वक्त 26 सौ करोड़ रुपये के करीब हमारा फोरन रिजर्व था। लेकिन जब हमने 1979 में सरकार को छोड़ा तो उस वक्त हमारे मुल्क के पास 53 सौ करोड़ रुपये फोरन रिजर्व था। यह दूसरी बात है कि आपने बाहर यह कह दिया कि हमने फोरन एक्सचेंज को फोरन रिजर्व को खत्म कर दिया, हमने मुल्क को वेंकट्रुप्ट कर दिया। यह आपका ही रिकार्ड है और उस रिकार्ड के मुताबिक हमने 53 सौ करोड़ रुपये का रिजर्व छोड़ा था। आज आपकी क्या हालत है? आपके पास आज 35 सौ करोड़ रुपये का फोरन रिजर्व है इसमें भी 15 सौ करोड़ रुपये जो आपको आई० एम० एफ० की किस्त मिली है, उसका है। अगर 35 सौ करोड़ रुपये में से इस 15 सौ करोड़ रुपये को घटा दिया जाए तो सिर्फ 19 सौ करोड़ रुपये का फोरन रिजर्व बचता है। यह है आज की हालत, यह है आज का फेक्ट जिसके लिए

आप दिन-रात कहते हैं कि हम सेल्फ रिलाइंस की तरफ जा रहे हैं। क्या यह सेल्फ रिलाइंस है ?

इसके लिए आपकी कोई प्लानिंग नहीं है। बजाए सेल्फ रिलाइंस की तरफ बढ़ने के आपने मल्टी नेशनल्स को इन्वाइट किया, आई० एम० एफ० और दूसरे इरादों से लोन लिया। हमने कई दफा आपको सजेशन दिया कि दुनिया के मुल्कों में जो हमारे हिन्दुस्तानी रहते हैं उनसे हम दरखास्त करें कि वे अपने मुल्क में इन्वेस्टमेंट करें। एकोनोमिक टाइम्स के सर्वे के मुताबिक करीब 90 हजार करोड़ रुपया हमारे हिन्दुस्तानी भाई दूसरे मुमालिक में इन्वेस्ट करते हैं। अगर हमारी सरकार इस ओर काफी सीरियस होती तो वह इस मसले पर गौर करती और आई० एम० एफ० से लोन लेने के बजाए अपने हिन्दुस्तानी भाइयों से जो यहां से चले गए हैं और दूसरे मुल्कों में रह रहे हैं उनसे दरखास्त करती कि वे अपने मुल्क में इन्वेस्ट करें। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि दस-बीस परसेंट इन्वेस्टमेंट कराने में सरकार कामयाब हो जाती।

एक बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम साल्व हो जाती।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): It cannot be more than hundred crores. You need thousands of crores.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: It will be more than 5000 crores, which you have obtained from the IMF.

हमारी एंबेसीज की क्या हालत है विदेश में रहने वालों की कभी गैदरिंग नहीं होती, कभी उनको बुलाया नहीं जाता। कई बार तो उनके पास उनके नाम-पते भी नहीं होते। मैं ज्यादा उसमें नहीं जागा चाहता। हमें तो यह देखना है कि आज देश की क्या हालत है।

आज बंगाल में देखिए खुश्कसाली भी है, कहते भी है। वहां पर पब्लिक बहुत परेशानी में है। उड़ीसा की हालत देखिए। वहां हालात इतने खराब है कि ट्रक्स में जो माल जाता है, उसको छीन लिया जाता है। आपने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा। आपका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का सिस्टम बहुत डिफेक्टिव है आफिसर्स जो सामान लेकर जाते हैं वह भी उनसे छीन लिया जाता है। अभी बिहार में संथाल परगने का वाक्या आपके सामने है। आप भले ही कुछ भी कहते रहें कि कोई बात नहीं है, लेकिन आज देश की हालत बहुत खराब है। आज ही हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में बिहार, उड़ीसा की हालत के बारे में आया है वहां भुखमरी है। उत्तर प्रदेश के 27 जिलों में खुश्कसाली है। बाकी जिलों में पानी आ गया है। जहां खुश्कसाली है वहां 45 से 65 फीसदी तक फसलें तबाह हो गई हैं और जहां सैलाब आ गया है वहां 50 फीसदी और कहीं-कहीं तो मुकम्मल तौर पर फसलें तबाह हो गई हैं। बिहार, यूपी, बंगाल, उड़ीसा की यह हालत है। राजस्थान के बारे में भी अभी इन्होंने बताया। इस तरह से 5-6 राज्यों की हालत बहुत खराब है। हरियाणा में हालांकि खुश्कसाली का असर नहीं होता है, लेकिन इस मरतबा हुआ है इसकी वजह है कि आपने एशियाड कराने का फैसला किया। उस पर आपने 12 सौ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया, जिस देश में लोगों के पास दो वक्त की रोटी न हो, वहां तमाशे पर इतना रुपया खर्च हो रहा है। खैर उसको छोड़िए लेकिन वह विजली जो हरियाणा; टयूबवेल्स को मिलनी चाहिए वह उस किसान को न मिलकर जो आपको खाने के लिए गेहू देता है, एशियाड गेमिंग के लिए दी जाती है। कभी ऐसा नहीं

[श्री रशीद समूद]

हुआ। हरियाणा की तारीख में अभी तक ट्यूबवेल्स के लिए इस तरह से बिजली नहीं काटी गई। इस तरफ तबज्जह देने की जरूरत है। यू पी में भी जहां खुशकसाली है, वहां भी किसानों को 6 घंटे भी बिजली नहीं मिल रही है। 1977 से 79 तक जब हमारी गवर्नमेंट थी, उस वक्त भी खुशकसाली का वक्त आया था, लेकिन हमने सबसे पहले यह फैसला लिया कि बड़े-बड़े शहरों को बिजली कम दे कर वह बिजली देहातों में किसानों को ट्यूबवेल्स के लिए दी थी। इस तरफ ध्यान दीजिए, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि आज जो 25 लाख टन गेहूं का आयात किया है यह कहीं 5000 टन न हो जाए। आप कहते हैं कि सब ठीक है, लेकिन हमारा कहना है कि हालात ठीक नहीं है। असाम और पंजाब की बात तो रोजमर्रा की हो चुकी है, इस बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन एक बात जरूर है कि रूरल री कंट्रैक्शन डिपार्टमेंट मालम नहीं कहां वर्क कर रहा है ?

रूरल रि-कंट्रैक्शन की बजाय रूरल डवलपमेंट हो गया है, तो बहुत ही अच्छा नाम है। लेकिन रूरल डवलपमेंट आपका कहां है, वह तो डवलपमेंट नहीं कर रहा है। हमें याद है, आप किसी भी देहात में चले जाइए। सन् 1977 से 1980 के दरम्यान कुछ सड़कें बनी हैं फूड फार वर्क के डि-पार्टमेंट के नाम से। लिहाजा जरूरत आपको इस बात की पेश आई कि इसका फायदा जनता वाले न उठाएं और इसलिए इसका नाम बदल दिया जाए। नाम बदल देते और काम वहीं रहता तो हमें शिकायत

न होती और हम आपको सपोर्ट करते। लेकिन आपने नाम बदलने के साथ-साथ काम भी बदल दिया क्योंकि आपकी नीयत देहात में कुछ काम करने की नहीं है। लिहाजा आप किसी भी देहात में चले जाइए। आपकी गवर्नमेंट को ढाई तीन साल हो गए हैं। जहां एक कि० मी० की सड़क भी बनी हुई है, वहां चले जाइए। जितने मजदूर सड़क बनाने में लगाए जाते थे, उनको ही अनाज दिया जाता था लेकिन आपने सब बन्द कर दिया है।

जैसा मैंने बताया आज सूखे की हालत है, उसमें हर आदमी को बहुत सोचने की जरूरत है कि हम कहां जा रहे हैं। आपके बजट में ऐसा महसूस नहीं होता है कि आप कोई प्राविजन रख रहे हैं कि आपका कुछ फन्सर्न है या आप परेशान हैं। आपकी प्लानिंग में कोई खास चेंज दिखाई नहीं देता। मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब बताएं कि वे इस सिलसिले में क्या कर रहे हैं। कहना तो बहुत चाहता था लेकिन आप घंटी बजा देते हैं और जो दिमाग में ध्यालात होते हैं वह भी मुन्तशिर हो जाते हैं। सिर्फ एक बात कहकर खत्म कर दूंगा, एजुकेशन के सिलसिले में।

यहां पर कुछ साहेबान ने खड़े होकर एतराज किया, बंगाल की सरकार का। बंगाल की सरकार मेरी नहीं है, लिहाजा यह न समझिए कि उस सरकार के लिए, लेकिन अगर एजुकेशन में कोई इम्प्रूवमेंट आ रहा है तो हम समझते हैं कि हमें उसे एक्सेप्ट कर लेना चाहिए। अगर वह बेसे का वैसा ही पड़ा हुआ है और कोई तब्दीली नहीं ला रहे हैं तो कम्पलीट फेल्योर हो रहा है। आज तमाम यूनिवर्सिटीज में हंगामा है, क्योंकि अपने

सिस्टम ने यूथ में फस्टेशन पैदा कर दिया है ।

पहले प्लानिंग में आपने 7 फीसदी अपने बजट का रखा था एजुकेशन पर और आज 2 फीसदी खर्च कर रहे हैं जबकि उसके मुकाबले में अब ज्यादा जरूरत हो गई है । किस तरफ आप मुल्क को ले जाना चाहते हैं ।

आप कन्सेशन देना चाहते हैं । जब भी आपका बजट में रिलीफ आया तो कन्सेशन किसको मिला-इन्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट को, इस मर्तवा किसको मिला-इन्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट को आइंदा किसको मित्रेगा इन्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट को । इस मुल्क के गरीब के लिए तालीम जरूरी है, लेकिन आप एजुकेशन बजट को दिन-ब-दिन घटाते जा रहे हैं । मैं सिर्फ बजट की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं बल्कि आपको सिस्टम के बारे में भी सोचना पड़ेगा कि आप उसमें तब्दीलियां ला सकते हैं ।

हम पार्लियामेंटरी फोरम आफ यूनिवर्सिटीज एंड रिसर्च आरगेनाइजेशन की तरफ से एक कन्वेशन फेब्रुरी में करने जा रहे हैं । उसमें आप सभी लोगों को दावत है, उसमें मदद करें और देखें । वहां हम यह चाहते हैं कि कोई फार्मूला निकाला जाए कि एजुकेशन सिस्टम में क्या खराबी है और क्या-क्या इम्प्रूवमेंट किया जाए । यह चंद चीजें आपको बतायीं । चूंकि टाइम कम है इसलिए आप इन चीजों पर गौर करें कि आपका प्लानिंग तो डिफेक्टिव नहीं है और आपका सिस्टम जो इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करता है, वह डिफेक्टिव तो नहीं है । इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूं ।

شرعی رشید مسعود : جناب میں

یہ کہہ رہا تھا کہ جب آپ اپنے وعدے میں فیل ہو گئے تو آپ نے آئی - ایم - ایف - لون لہنے کی کوشش کی - میں یہ مانتا ہوں کہ کچھ خاص وجوہات میں آئی - ایم - ایف - سے لون لہنا یا اس کے لئے کوشش کرنا کوئی بری بات نہیں ہے - لیکن سرکار کو یہ بھی بہت سمجھدگی سے سوچنا چاہئے تھا کہ آئی - ایم - ایف - سے لون لہنے کے بعد بھی اگر ہم اس دلدل سے نہیں نکل سکتے تو کیا ہوگا - اس لئے آئی - ایم - ایف - سے لون لہنے سے بہتر یہ تھا کہ ہم ایڈمی پلاننگ کو ایڈمی بجاتنگ کو ایڈمی مشینری کو درست کرتے - اگر آئی - ایم - ایف - سے لون لہنے کے بعد بھی ہم اس دلدل سے نہیں نکلتے ہیں تو ہمارے پاس اس کے سوائے کوئی دوسرا راستہ نہیں رہتا ہے - تمام راستے ہمارے بند ہو چائیں گے - اس لئے ہمیں ایڈمی پلاننگ کو ایڈمی بجاتنگ کو ایڈمی مشینری کو درست کرنا چاہئے - اب تک آپ نے اس کے بارے میں نہیں سوچا اور آئی - ایم - ایف - سے لون لہنا بہتر سمجھا -

جہاں تک ہمارے فارن ایکسچینج اور فارن ریझرو کا سوال ہے وہ بھی کرتا جا رہا ہے - جب ہم 1977ع میں سرکار میں آئے تھے تو اس وقت 26 سو کروڑ روپے کے قریب ہمارا فارن

[شری رشید مسعود]

ریزرو تھا۔ لیکن جب ہم نے ۱۹۷۹ء میں سرکار کو چھوڑا تو اس وقت ہمارے ملک کے پاس ۵۳ سو کروڑ روپے فارن ریزرو تھا۔ یہ دوسری بات ہے کہ آپ نے باہر یہ کہہ دیا کہ ہم نے فارن ایکسچینج کو فارن ریزرو کو ختم کر دیا جائے ہم نے ملک کو بھنگریٹ کر دیا۔ یہ آپ کا ہی ریکارڈ ہے اور اس ریکارڈ کے مطابق ہم نے ۵۳ سو کروڑ روپے کا ریزرو چھوڑا تھا۔ آج آپ کی کہا حالت ہے۔ آپ کے پاس آج ۳۵ سو کروڑ روپے کا فارن ریزرو ہے۔ اس میں بھی ۱۵ سو کروڑ روپے جو آپ کو آئی۔ ایم۔ ایف۔ کی قسط ملی ہے اس کا ہے۔ اگر ۳۵ سو کروڑ روپے میں سے اس ۱۵ سو کروڑ روپے کو کھٹا دیا جائے تو صرف ۱۹ سو کروڑ روپے کا فارن ریزرو بچتا ہے۔ یہ ہے آج کی حالت یہ ہے آج کا فیکٹ جس کے لئے آپ دن رات چلاتے ہیں کہ ہم سیلف ریلائنس کی طرف جا رہے ہیں۔ کہا یہ سیلف ریلائنس ہے۔

اس کے لئے آپ کی کوئی پلاننگ نہیں ہے۔ برائے سیلف ریلائنس کی طرف بڑھنے کے آپ نے ملٹی نیشنلس کو انوائٹ کیا آئی۔ ایم۔ ایف۔ اور دوسرے اداروں سے لون لیا۔ ہم نے کئی دفعہ آپ کو سنجیدگی دیا کہ دنیا کے ملکوں میں جو ہمارے

ہندوستانی رہتے ہیں ان سے ہم درخواست کریں کہ وہ اپنے ملک میں انویسٹ منٹ کریں اکونامک ٹائمز کے سروے کے مطابق قریب ۹۰ ہزار کروڑ روپے ہمارے ہندوستانی بھائی دوسرے ممالک میں انویسٹ کرتے ہیں۔ اگر ہماری سرکار اور کافی سروس ہوتی تو وہ اس مسئلے پر غور کرتی اور آئی۔ ایم۔ ایف۔ سے لون لینے کے بجائے اپنے ہندوستانی بھائیوں سے جو یہاں سے چلے گئے ہیں اور دوسرے ملکوں میں وہ رہے ہیں ان سے درخواست کرتی کہ وہ اپنے ملک میں انویسٹ کریں۔ میں اُمید کرتا ہوں کہ دس بیس پرسینٹ انویسٹ منٹ کرانے میں سرکار کامیاب ہو جائی۔ ایک بڑی ہراہلم سولو ہو جائی۔

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It cannot be more than hundred crores. You need thousands of crores.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: It will be more than 5000 crores, which you have obtained from the IMF.

ہماری ایمپیسوز کی کہا حالت ہے۔ وہیں میں رہنے والوں کی کبھی گیدرنگ نہیں ہوتی کبھی ان دو بلایا نہیں جانا کئی بار تو ان کے پاس ان کے نام پتے بھی نہیں ہوتے۔ میں زیادہ اس میں نہیں جانا چاہتا۔ ہمیں تو یہ دیکھنا ہے کہ آج دیس کی کہا حالت ہے۔ آج بدگال میں دیکھئے خشک سالی بھی

ہے قحط بھی ہے۔ وہاں پر پہلک
 بہت پریشانی میں ہے۔ اڑیسہ کی
 حانت دیکھئے۔ وہاں حالات اتنے
 خراب ہیں کہ ترکس میں جو سال
 جانا ہے اس کو چھوٹا لیا جاتا ہے۔
 آپ نے اخباروں میں پڑھا ہوگا۔ آپ
 کا دستوری بیوشن کا سسٹم بہت قہر دیکھو
 ہے۔ آفیسرس جو سامان لے کر جاتے
 ہوں وہ بھی ان سے چھوٹا لیا جاتا
 ہے۔ ابھی بہار میں سہماتل پرکندہ کا
 واقعہ آپ کے سامنے ہے۔ آپ بولے ہی
 کچھ بھی کہتے رہیں کہ کوئی ہنس
 نہیں ہے لیکن آج دیکھ لی حالت
 بہت خراب ہے۔ آج ہی ہندوستان
 ٹائمس انڈین ایکسپریس میں بہار
 اڑیسہ کی حالت کے بارے میں آیا
 ہے وہاں بھوک مری ہے۔ اتر پردیش
 کے ۲۷ ضلعوں میں خشک سالی ہے۔
 باقی ضلعوں میں پانی آگیا ہے۔
 جہاں خشک سالی ہے وہاں ۴۵
 فی صدی تک فصلوں تباہ ہو گئی
 ہیں اور جہاں سیلاب آگیا ہے وہاں
 ۵۰ فیصد اور کھوں کھوں تو مکمل
 طور پر فصلوں تباہ ہو گئی ہیں۔
 بہار یو۔ پی۔ بدنگال اڑیسہ کی یہ
 حالت ہے۔ راجستھان کے بارے میں
 بھی ابھی انہوں نے بتایا۔ اس طرح
 سے ۵-۶ راجیوں کی حالت بہت
 خراب ہے۔ ہریانہ میں حالانکہ
 خشک سالی کا اثر نہیں ہوتا ہے۔
 لیکن اس مرتبہ ہوا ہے۔ اس کی
 وجہ ہے کہ آپ نے ایشیاک کرانے کا

فیصلہ کیا۔ اس پر آپ نے ۱۲۱ سو
 کروڑ روپہہ خرچ کیا جس میں
 لوگوں کے پاس دو وقت کی روٹی نہ
 ہو وہاں تماشے پر اتنا روپہہ خرچ ہو
 رہا ہے۔ خیر اس کو چھوڑتے لیکن
 وہ بھلی جو ہریانہ میں تھوب ویل
 کو ملدی چاہئے وہ اس کسان کو نہ
 مل کر جو آپ کو کھانے کے لئے گھروں
 دیتا ہے ایشیاک گیمس کے لئے دی
 جاتی ہے۔ کبھی ایسا نہیں ہوا۔
 ہریانہ کی تاریخ میں ابھی تک
 تھوب ویلس کے لئے اس طرح سے
 بھلی نہیں کاٹی گئی۔ اس طرف
 توجہ دینے کی ضرورت ہے۔ یو۔ پی۔
 میں بھی جہاں خشک سالی ہے وہاں
 بھی کسانوں کو ۶ گھنٹے بھی بھلی
 نہیں مل رہی ہے۔ ۱۹۷۷ع سے
 ۱۹۷۹ع تک جب ہماری گورنمنٹ
 تھی اس وقت بھی خشک سالی کا
 وقت آیا تھا۔ لیکن ہم نے سب سے
 پہلے یہ فیصلہ لیا کہ بڑے بڑے
 شہروں میں بھلی کم دے کر وہ
 بھلی دیہاتوں میں کسانوں کو
 تھوب ویلس کے لئے دی تھی۔ اس
 طرف دھیان دیجئے کہیں ایسا نہ
 ہو کہ آج جو ۲۵ لاکھ تین گھروں
 کا آیات کیا ہے یہ کھوں ۵۰۰۰ تین
 نہ ہو جائے۔ آپ کہتے ہیں کہ سب
 تھیک ہے لیکن ہمارا کہنا ہے کہ
 حالات تھیک نہیں ہوں۔ آسام اور
 پنجاب کی بات تو روزمرہ کی ہو چکی
 ہے اس بارے میں میں کچھ نہیں

[شری رشید مسعود]

کہنا چاہتا لیکن ایک بات ضرور ہے کہ رول دی کانسٹرکشن ڈیپارٹمنٹ معلوم نہیں کہاں ورک کر رہا ہے۔

رول دی کانسٹرکشن کی بجائے رول ڈیولپمنٹ ہو گیا ہے تو بہت ہی اچھا نام ہے۔ لیکن رول ڈیولپمنٹ آپ کا کہاں ہے وہ تو ڈیولپمنٹ نہیں کر رہا ہے۔ ہمیں یاد ہے آپ کسی بھی دیہات میں چلے جائیں۔ سنہ ۱۹۷۷ء سے ۱۹۸۰ء کے درمیان کچھ سوڑیوں بنی ہیں فوڈ فارو ک ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے نام سے۔ لہذا ضرورت آپ کو اس بات کی پھس آئی کہ اس کا فائدہ جلتا والے نہ اٹھائیں اور اس لئے اس کا نام بدل دیا جائے۔ نام بدل دیتے اور کام وہی رہتا تو ہمیں شکایت نہ ہوتی اور ہم آپ کو سپورٹ کرتے۔ لیکن آپ نے نام بدلنے کے ساتھ ساتھ کام بھی بدل دیا کیونکہ آپ کی نیت دیہات میں کچھ کام کرنے کی نہیں ہے۔ لہذا آپ کسی بھی دیہات میں چلے جائیں۔ آپ کی گورنمنٹ کو ڈھائی تین سال ہو گئے ہیں۔ جہاں ایک کروڑ روپے کی سڑک بھی بنی ہوئی ہے وہاں چلے جائے۔ جتنے مزدور سڑک بنانے میں لگائے جاتے تھے ان کو ہی اناج دیا جاتا تھا لیکن آپ نے سب بند کر دیا ہے۔

جس میں نے بتایا سوکھے کی حالت ہے اس میں ہر آدمی کو

بہت سوچنے کی ضرورت ہے کہ ہم کہاں جا رہے ہیں آپ کے بچت میں ایسا محسوس نہیں ہوتا ہے کہ آپ کوئی پروویژن رکھ رہے ہیں کہ آپ کا کچھ کلسن ہے یا آپ پریشان ہیں۔ آپ کی پلاننگ میں کوئی خاص چیز دکھائی نہیں دیتا۔ میں چاہوں گا کہ ہمارے منسٹر صاحب بتائیں کہ وہ اس سلسلے میں کیا کر رہے ہیں۔ کہنا تو بہت چاہتا تھا لیکن آپ کھنتی بجا دیتے ہیں اور جو دماغ میں خیالات ہوتے ہیں وہ بھی منتشر ہو جاتے ہیں۔ صرف ایک بات کہہ کر ختم کر دوں گا ایجوکیشن کے سلسلے میں۔

یہاں پر کچھ صاحبان نے کہوے ہوئے اعتراض کیا بلکہ اس سرکار کا۔ بلکہ اس سرکار میں نہیں ہے لہذا یہ نہ سمجھئے کہ اس سرکار کے لئے لیکن اگر ایجوکیشن میں کوئی امور و مہلت آ رہا ہے تو ہم سمجھتے ہیں کہ ہمیں اسے ایکسپیت کر لینا چاہئے۔ اگر وہ ویسے ہ ویسا ہی پورا ہوا ہے اور کوئی تبدیلی نہیں لا رہے ہیں تو کمپلیٹ فیوریور ہو رہا ہے۔ آج تمام یونیورسٹیز میں ہلکا ہے کہونکہ آپ کے سسٹم میں ہوتے ہیں فرسٹوشن پیدا کر دیا ہے۔ پہلے پلاننگ میں آپ نے ۷ فیصدی اپنے بچت کا رکھا تھا ایجوکیشن پر اور آج ۲ فیصدی خرچ کر رہے ہیں جبکہ اسکے مقابلے میں اب زیادہ

ضرورت ہو گئی ہے - کس طرف آپ
ملک کو لے جانا چاہتے ہوں -

آپ کنسولیشن دینا چاہتے ہیں -
بہت بڑی آپکا بھرت میں ریلوے
آپا تو کنسولیشن کس کو ملے -
انڈسٹریلہسٹ کو اس مرتبہ کسکو
- انڈسٹریلہسٹ کو - آئندہ کسکو
ملے گا انڈسٹریلہسٹ کو - اس ملک
کے قریب کے لئے تعامم ضروری ہے
لیکن آپ ایجوکیشن کے بھرت کو
دن بدن کہتے جا رہے ہوں - میں
صرف بھرت کی بات نہیں کر رہا
ہوں بلکہ آپکو سسٹم کے بارے میں
بھی سوچنا پڑے گا کہ آپ اس میں
تبدیلیاں لا سکتے ہوں -

ہم پارلیامینٹری فورم آف
یونیورسٹیز اینڈ ریسرچ آرگنائزیشن کی
طرف سے ایک کنویونشن فروری میں
ڈرنے جا رہے ہیں - اس میں
آپ سبھی لوگوں کو دعوت ہے اس
میں مدد کریں اور دیکھیں - وہاں
ہم یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ کوئی فارمولا
نکالا جائے کہ ایجوکیشن سسٹم میں
کیا خرابی ہے اور کیا کیا اقدامات
کئے جائیں - یہ چند چیزیں آپکو
بتائیں - چونکہ ٹائم کم ہے اس لئے
آپ ان چیزوں پر غور کریں کہ آپکی
پلاننگ تو دیکھو کہ نہیں ہے اور آپکا
سسٹم جو اسکو امپروو میٹ کرنا ہے
وہ دیکھو کہ تو نہیں ہے - ان الفاظ
کے ساتھ میں سمایت کرتا ہوں -

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I
want to seize this opportunity to draw
the attention of the Government, and
also of the House to a very perennial
problem that relates to Centre-State
financial relations. These supple-
mentary Demands for Grants have a
very large sums for transfer to the
States. Naturally, it gives me an
occasion when I can draw the atten-
tion of the Government regarding
Centre-States financial relations. As
I do not have much time to discuss
in detail these very important aspects
of our national life, I would only re-
fer to certain important aspects of it
so that the points can be driven
home.

Now, as you know, the Government
of India have taken a decision for con-
verting all the over-drafts of the
States into medium-sized loan upto
March 31st, 1980. Now, all the over-
drafts have been converted into me-
dium term loan; and from the First
of July, 1982, there will be no over-
draft for any State; but, at the same
time, a decision has been taken that
the amount of overdraft which has
been drawn from January to 31st
March, this year, will have to be paid
by the State exchequer during this
current year, that is, for the rest of
the nine months, the State will have
to mobilise some resources which can
enable them to repay the Government
of India the three months overdraft,
in addition or apart from the expen-
diture they are likely to incur for
the remaining nine months of the
year. I would only appeal to the
Government that, in view of the fact
that there have been widespread
floods causing damages necessitating
the State Governments to undertake
huge relief operations massive relief
operations without any opportunity of
drawing the overdrafts from the RBI,
is it possible for the State Govern-
ments to make the payment of three
months overdraft for the current
year? Even if we go through these do-
cuments, we will find that under the
accounts of transfer to the States,

[Shri Chitta Basu]

only Rs. 75 crores have been earmarked for the cyclone affected relief. No mention has been made for the drought relief. As a matter of fact, may I presume that the Government of India is also coming with the proposal of another supplementary grant to meet the situation arising out of the drought conditions in our country? It is very clear that only Rs. 75 crores have been earmarked for the relief operation of the drought and cyclone victims; nothing has been mentioned or allocated for drought relief. Therefore, I think the Government has not given full consideration to the drought problems in our country. As a matter of fact, it is quite well-known to you and to the House that several State Governments have asked their claims for huge sums of money. Orissa has claimed more than Rs. 600 crores. Rajasthan has claimed more than Rs. 100 crores. West Bengal Government has claimed more than Rs. 100 crores. If you go through these figures, it will come to about Rs. 1000 crores which the States require today to meet the situation arising out of the drought conditions prevailing in the country. Unfortunately, these documents provide that of the total fund transferred to the States, only Rs. 75 crores have been earmarked for relief of the drought and cyclone affected people; nothing, not a single pie has been allocated for drought. This means, this shows, this betrays, this exhibits the callousness of the Government; the Government does not give a proper thought to the situation that is developing in our country. Therefore, I want to drive home this point that the Government is callous, the government is indifferent and the government cannot have a comprehensive view of the problem the country is facing today, particularly arising out of drought.

What is the necessity of overdrafts? There is no limit to your deficit financing; the Central Government has got no limit for the deficit financing.

As a matter of fact, for the last 3 year, on average deficit financing has been of the order of Rs. 2000 crores. During the three years, you have a deficit financing of Rs. 6000 crores; and you are very much angry with the States when they have to resort to deficit financing and overdrafts from the RBI. But it is your fiscal policy, it is the inflation which rises the cost of the expenditure of the State Governments. It is needless to explain in detail; you know everything. Therefore, the fundamental fault lies with you in your fiscal and economic policies out of which inflation grows and the impact of it falls on the States. They are bound to resort to overdrafts. You stop overdrafts; you do not provide them adequate financial assistance to meet the contingency. You mean to say that it is only the Central Government that have got role to play and the State Governments have got no role to play or the State Governments have got no responsibility towards the people of the States. If that is your attitude, then our country is not a quasi-federal; it is a unitary form of Government. This is a very basic and fundamental issue and this is one of the reasons which has led to the discontent in the Punjab, whatever might be the law and order situation; whatever might be the other situation, but the fundamental question is the financial relation between the Centre and the States in which you take pride that you are transferring resources from the Centre to the States; and that also I have explained what is the tiny amount that you have given.

The West Bengal Plan is only of the order of Rs. 531 crores for the year 1981-82; and this is exactly what it was, what was the expenditure incurred by the West Bengal Government last year. Having regard to the cost escalation, the plan size of West Bengal is lower; and having regard to the fact that this Rs. 531 crores size of plan includes certain special programmes in the

drought affected areas, which cost also about Rs. 15 crores, therefore, the plan has been pruned, the plan has been reduced. May I request the hon. Minister to reconsider it so that the plan size of the West Bengal may be revised and so raised so that the development tempo in the State can be further continued.

Lastly, there is an injustice done regarding market borrowing. The Central Government can raise any amount of fund by borrowing not only from within this country but outside also. The State Governments have got no scope of borrowing from outside. During 1961-66, the total market borrowings of the Central Government and the States was of the order of Rs. 823 crores. What was the apportionment? The States' share was 62.7 per cent—about Rs. 516 crores; the Centre's share was 37.3 per cent—about Rs. 307 crores. The States' share was bigger whereas the Central Government's share was less. What comes there during the Sixth Five Year Plan? My hon. friend here was the former Chairman of the Finance Commission.

During these Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85, the total market borrowing is contemplated, or is expected to be of the order of Rs. 20,000 crores. The Centre's share is 75 per cent or Rs. 15,000 crores and the States' share is 25 per cent or Rs. 5,000 crores. What are you planning for? Are you planning to kill States? Are you planning to deprive the States of their financial resources? That is enough and I need not state more facts to prove that your attitude is financially to have a unitary type of Government whereas the Constitution provides or envisages a quasi-federal Government.

I have not got much time. But I would only implore upon the Government to revise this policy, in the interests of the unity and integrity of the country to satisfy the hopes and aspirations of the people of the States.

Sir, you also represent the States. The people in the States expect much from the State Governments. You are beyond their reach. But I am within their reach. The resources of the State Governments are static and non-elastic, whereas the demands of the people on the States are elastic. Your resources are extraordinarily elastic and the demands on you are not as strong as that of the people of the State Governments. Therefore, do not treat the State Governments as beggars at your door. Do not treat them as mere municipalities. Give them more financial powers. I hope that the points which I have raised would receive due consideration of the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call Shri Ramavatar Shastri, I would like to remind that the time allotted for this was two hours and we have already taken more than two hours. So, I would appreciate if you could kindly restrict your speeches—shall I say—to five to seven minutes each?

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: You can extend the time.

AN HON. MEMBER: Time should be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Besides, Shastriji is wanted some where else. We have two other Bills also.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
सभापति महोदय, सरकार ने 589.70 करोड़ रुपए के अनुदानों की मांग की है। इसमें 30 मांगें शामिल हैं। मैं दो तीन मांगों के मिलसिले में अपने विचार व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा।

मांग संख्या 41 में प्राकृतिक विपत्तियों की बात कही गई है। उसमें बाढ़ और चक्रवात की चर्चा है, लेकिन सुखाड़ या अकाल की चर्चा नहीं है। आज हमारे देश के करीब एक दर्जन राज्य बाढ़ और सुखाड़ से पीड़ित हैं। सब से

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

ज्यादा खराब स्थिति उड़ीसा, बिहार पश्चिम बंगाल, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और आसम की है। और भी राज्य हैं, जहां कहीं कहीं स्थिति ठीक नहीं है, जिनमें आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु और गुजरात आदि हैं। इन सभी राज्यों में स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय है।

अभी यह ठीक ही कहा गया है कि सरकार ने बाढ़ और चक्रवात के नाम पर 75 करोड़ रुपए के अनुदान की मांग की है, लेकिन इसके लिए हजारों करोड़ रुपए की आवश्यकता हो सकती है, और हैं, और कई राज्यों ने ज्यादा से ज्यादा मांग भी की है। उड़ीसा में चक्रवात, बाढ़ और सुखाड़ तीनों हैं, वहां के लोग तीनों बीमारियों से पीड़ित हैं। वहां 70 प्रतिशत धान की फसल नष्ट हो चुकी है, उद्योग-धंधे ठप्प हैं, क्योंकि बाढ़ और चक्रवात के कारण बिजली की व्यवस्था नष्ट हो चुकी है। चक्रवात और बाढ़ की वजह से 13 हजार 210 हेक्टेयर भूमि में बालू भर गया और लगभग 3.84 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि की फसल नष्ट हो चुकी है। और भी वहां काफी हानि हुई है और आंकड़ों के जरिए बहुत कुछ कहा जा सकता है। लेकिन इस तरह की स्थिति चलने से वहां पर राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाने के लिए परेशानी हो रही है और उसमें उत्पादन पर इसका प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। क्योंकि उसको बिजली की कमी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

पश्चिमी बंगाल में 15 जिलों में से 13 जिले बुरी तरह से सुखाड़ की चपेट में हैं। धान के लगभग 70 फीसदी पौधे पानी न मिलने के कारण सूख गए हैं। इस के पहले भी वहां पर सुखाड़

की स्थिति रही है। हर साल वहां पर तीन फसल होती हैं, लेकिन इस बार केवल एक फसल ही हुई है और दो फसलें मारी गई हैं। सूखे से सहायता के रूप में वहां की सरकार ने आपसे 72 करोड़ रुपया मांगा था, जब कि आपने उसे 24 करोड़ रुपया ही दिया है। इससे आप अंदाज लगा सकते हैं कि वहां पर कौसी स्थिति होगी।

जहां तक बिहार का प्रश्न है, वहां पर 33 जिले और 587 प्रखण्ड हैं, जिनमें से 450 प्रखण्डों में सूखा और बाढ़ का प्रकोप है और वहां की 80 प्रतिशत आबादी पीड़ित है। वहां की आबादी 7 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा है। वहां पर 1982-83 का प्रोडक्शन का टारगेट 120 लाख टन अनाज का था, लेकिन उसमें बाढ़ और सुखाड़ की स्थिति के कारण बहुत कमी आ जाएगी। पिछले साल 1981-82 में वहां पर अनाज उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 116 लाख टन का था लेकिन उसके मुकाबले में 95 लाख टन ही पैदावार हुई। इसका मतलब है कि 21 लाख टन पिछले साल भी वहां उत्पादन में कमी रही। इन आंकड़ों से आप वहां की स्थिति का अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं। कम उत्पादन के कारण वहां पर आवश्यक वस्तुओं के दामों में तेजी आ गई है। जिस चावल की कीमत वहां पर पहले 3 रुपये किलो होती थी, आज वही चावल चार और साढ़े चार रुपये किलो विक रहा है। खुद गेहूं की कीमत में 75 रुपये क्विंटल का इजाफा हो गया है। उसका कारण सिर्फ कम पैदावार का होना, बाढ़ और सुखाड़ की स्थिति होना है, जिसके कारण वहां की फसल मारी गई है। स्थिति का फायदा गल्ला चोर और मुनाफा खोर उठा रहे हैं। उन्होंने बीजों के दाम बढ़ा दिए हैं। दालों के दाम प्रति किलो

डेढ़ रुपये ज्यादा हो गए हैं। इन सब चीजों से आप वहां की स्थिति का अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं। इन तामाम बातों पर काबू पाने के लिए वहां की सरकार ने आपसे 236 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता की मांग की है। परन्तु आपने बजट में 75 करोड़ रुपया ही मांगा है। आप क्यों उसको उतना पैसा नहीं देते, जितना वह मांग रहा है। इसके अलावा उनकी गल्ले की मांग एक लाख 5 हजार टन है, जिसमें से आप 20 हजार टन चावल और 20 हजार टन गेहूं उसको दे रहे हैं। इतने से कैसे वहां की अकाल की स्थिति पर काबू पाया जा सकेगा। मैं यहां पर रोज सुनता हूं कि बिहार में भूख से मौतें हो रही हैं। संथाल परगना और छोटा नागपुर जिलों के 4 लाख लोग बिहार से बाहर चले गए हैं, पंजाब में आ गए हैं और पंजाब में भी उनको सताया जा रहा है। उनके पास टिकट होते हुए भी, बगैर टिकट करार देकर जेलों में डाला जा रहा है। वहां से दूसरों की सेवा करने के लिए 4 लाख लोग बाहर चले गए हैं। वहां पर एक स्थान पर गोलियां चलाई गईं, जब वे एक भूख मार्च कर रहे थे, जिसके कारण 7 लोग मारे गए। लेकिन वहां के जो वर्तमान संसद सदस्य श्री शिवु सोरन हैं, उनका कहना कि उस गोलोकांड में 17 आदमी मारे गए हैं और वहां भूख से मरने वालों की संख्या 100 से भी अधिक है। यह उनका कहना है, जो कि झारखण्ड मुक्ति मोर्चा से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। लेकिन वहां के मुख्य मंत्री दिल्ली से बयान दे देते हैं कि कोई भी आदमी वहां भूख से नहीं मरा। लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि वहां लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं। वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर यहां पर अर्बन कोआपरेटिव बैंक के घोटाले के सिलसिले में बैठे हुए हैं, जब कि उनको वहां

पर होना चाहिए। वह तो उनके और लोग देख सकते थे.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it relevant to this debate?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: This is very much relevant. People are starving and he is sitting over here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): Everything under the sky is relevant!

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इसीलिए वहां की स्थिति बड़ी ही दयनीय है, चाहे वह बंगाल का इलाका हो या बिहारा का, उड़ीसा हो या राजस्थान का क्षेत्र हो। वैसे राजस्थान के बारे में यहां पर काफी कहा जा चुका है और मैं उसका पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूं। मेरा मत है कि आप उन सरकारों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता दें, आर्थिक रूप से भी और अनाज के रूप में भी, ताकि वे अकाल की स्थिति का सामना कर सकें। अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, तो दिक्कत होगी। मैं संथाल परगना की स्थिति के बारे में आपको बताना चाहता हूं, जिससे आप अन्दाज लगा सकते हैं—इस क्षेत्र का दौरा करने के बाद काम्यूनिस्ट विधायक श्री विशेश्वर खां ने बताया कि नाला, कुडहित प्रखण्ड में रोज एक दो व्यक्ति भूख से मरने लगे हैं। कुछ दिन पूर्व तक निम्न वर्गीय मजदूर ही भूख के शिकार हो रहे थे, किन्तु अब उच्च मध्यम वर्ग के किसान भी इसकी चपेट में आ रहे हैं। जिस परिवार के बारे में लोग कल्पना भी नहीं करते थे, वे आज मिट्टी काटने का काम खोज रहे हैं, किन्तु सरकार द्वारा चलाए जा रहे राहत कार्य "ऊंट के मुंह में जीरे सरोखा" साबित हो रहा है।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

इससे आप अन्दाज लगा सकते हैं कि वहां पर स्थिति कितनी दयनीय है।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगूसाय) : ड्राउट पर आप बोले हैं। इस पर क्या करेंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस पर आपको भी बोलना चाहिए। नहीं तो बिहार वाले कहेंगे कि जब शास्त्री जी बोल रहे थे तो कृष्णा साही बीच में रोक रही थी। इसलिए मत बोलिए।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : इलेक्शन आने पर देखा जाएगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इलेक्शन से पहले ही बात हो जाएगी। इलेक्शन की आप क्यों चिन्ता कर रही हैं। आप भी रहिएगा और दूसरे लोग भी रहेंगे। जब आपको मौका मिले, तो आप कहिए। मैं आपको कभी बीच में नहीं छोड़ता हूँ। अगर मैं छोड़ना शुरू कर दूँ, तो आपके लिए मुश्किल हो जाएगी।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : शास्त्री जी क्या आप छोड़ लेते हैं ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय, बम्बई कारखाने की हड़ताल के सिलसिले में त्रिपक्षीय समिति बनाई गई है, उस हड़ताल को नौ महीने से ज्यादा हो चुके हैं, 18 जनवरी से हड़ताल हुई थी। कई बार हम लॉग बहस कर चुके हैं, इसलिये मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि सरकार को बुद्धि से काम लेना चाहिये। हर बार दिमाग को टू-लेट करके काम नहीं चलता है। वहां के शगड़े को सरकार तय करे। नौ अरब से ज्यादा

रूपये की क्षति हो चुकी है, अभी भी इसको बचाया जा सकता है। हड़ताल को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार को प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल नहीं बनाना चाहिये और उसका कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए। यदि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में कुछ कह सकें, तो उनको जवाब देना चाहिये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सप्लीमेन्टरी डिपार्ट्मेंट्स फॉर ग्रान्ट्स को रिपोर्ट करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं चन्द बातें अपने इलाके के बारे में आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

सबसे पहले मैं डिमाण्ड नं० 2- एग्रीकल्चर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में दो एसेंबली के सैगमेंट हैं—लेह और कारगिल। बदकिस्मती से लेह क्षेत्र में बुद्धिष्ट की मजोरिटी है और कारगिल में मुस्लिम मजोरिटी है। अभी हाल ही में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने, जो कारगिल सैक्टर में डैजर्ट डेवलपमेंट का कार्यक्रम चल रहा था, पांच ब्लॉक्स में, उनमें से चार में इसको विदड़ा कर लिया है। जिसको देखने में ऐसा लगता है कि यह काम्यूनल लाइन पर करने का शुबाह हो सकता। इसलिये मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि इस की फ़ौरी तौर तबज्जह देनी चाहिए और जो चार ब्लॉक्स में कार्यक्रम बन्द किया गया है, उसको रिस्टोर करना चाहिये। जसा कि बताया गया है कि वहां लेह के मुकाबले में रेनफ़ाल ज्यादा है और ग्रीनरीज ज्यादा है। आपने एक टीम टास्क फ़ानर्स ड्राउट-प्रांमो एरियाज प्रोग्राम और डैजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के लिये भेजी है, उनकी सिफ़ारिश है, कि वहां पर ज्यादा रेनफ़ाल होता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर एवेरेज

हार्डली दस-बारह सेंटीमीटर रेनफ़ाल है। आप अन्दाजा लगाइए कि यहां एक-एक घंटे में 20-20 सेंटीमीटर रेनफ़ाल होता है, जब तेज बारिश होती है। जबकि वहां सिर्फ़ 10-12 सेंटीमीटर होती है। इसलिये मेरी आप से गुजारिश है कि इन सब सिचुएशन को देखकर आपको इस मामले में तबज्जह देनी चाहिये। और जिन चार-चार ब्लाक जिला कारगल में इस प्रोग्राम की अमलदारी रोक दी है फिर से बहाल किया जाये।

दूसरी बात में डिमांड नं० 14-काम्यूनिकेशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। आपको पता है कि सैटेलाइट काम्यूनिकेशन सिस्टम चल रहा है। आपने टेलीफोन काम्यूनिकेशन सिस्टम मुल्क में पांच स्टेशन पर शुरू किया है। जिसमें एक लेह है, आईजल है, पोर्ट ब्लेयर है, लक्षद्वीप है और पांचवा शायद गुजरात में है। पांच में से मुझे पता नहीं है कि किसकी क्या पोजीशन है। लेकिन जहां तक लेह का सवाल है, जब यहां से टेलीफोन काल बुक की जाती है तो कभी लाइन मिलती ही नहीं है। पहले तो एक्सचेंज में जो मैम साहब बैठी होती है उनको एजुकेट करना पड़ता है कि लेह कहां है। जब कहीं जाकर मुश्किल से लाइन मिलती है, तो कहा जाता है लेह एक्सचेंज से रिस-पास नहीं मिल रहा है। जब लेह से दिल्ली के लिये मिलाई जाती है, तो कहा जाता है कि दिल्ली से कोई रिसपास नहीं मिल रहा है। हायर अथारिटीज को कई बार लिखा है। मुझे पता नहीं है कि क्या हालत है, इसलिए इस तरफ भी आपको तबज्जह देनी चाहिये वायर लैस टेलीग्राफ भी लेह में मुश्किल से महीने में दस दिन चलती है। पैसा पूरा ले लिया जाता है तार को डिसपैच बा-डाफ करते हैं। इसके लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है लेह

और कारगिल का टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज है, उसको एटोमैटिक बनाया जाये, क्योंकि वहां का मौसम ऐसा है कि 24 घंटे वहां काम करना मुश्किल होता है। पहले कहा गया था कि कन्टेनराइज इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज वहां पर डाल रहे हैं। दो साल हो गए हैं, पता नहीं आप कब इसको करेंगे मेरी कांस्ट्रीच्यून्सी में चन्द एक नई पोस्ट आफिस के लिये भी आपसे मांग की गई थी। वहां दो क्षेत्र नौबराह और जानस्कार ऐसे हैं, तो छः, सात महीने लेह और कारगिल हैडक्वार्टर से कट-आफ रहते हैं। वहां पर सब-पोस्ट आफिस बनाया जाए। ब्रांच पोस्ट आफिस चलता है, सब पोस्ट आफिस नहीं बन रहा है। इसकी वजह से खसूसी तौर से पैशनर्स को परेशानी होती है। कट आफ होने की वजह से छः महीने के बाद पैशन लेने जाना पड़ता है। इस लिये इसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। लेह पोस्ट आफिस में जितने भी पार्सल जाते हैं, वहां बहुत चोरी होती है। अभी तक कोई इन्वारी नहीं हुई है। बहुत से लोगों को पार्सल नहीं मिले हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि कोई आर्गनाइज्ड गैंग है जो हो सकता है लेह में है या जहां से पार्सल रवाना होते हैं वहां से गायब होते हैं। इसको देखने की जरूरत है।

इसी तरह से टेलीफोन बिल जो गलत आ जाते हैं, इस तरफ भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। अभी पिछले दिनों मेरे बिल में 3-4 ट्रंक-काल सिल्वर आसाम के लिये दिखाए गए। मैंने जब पूछा तो बताया गया कि यह आपके ही टेलीफोन नम्बर से बुक किये गए हैं, जबकि सिल्वर से मेरा कोई संबंध ही नहीं है। इसी प्रकार जब बहुत सारे एम० पीज दिल्ली में नहीं होते हैं, उस पोरिपड के बिल भी आ जाते हैं। इन सब चीजों को देखने की आवश्यकता है।

[श्री पी० नामन्याल]

ग्रान्ट नंबर 26 के बारे में थोड़ा सा बोलना चाहता हूँ। 1978-79 में सेंट्रल स्कूल लेह के लिये सेंक्शन किया गया था, क्योंकि वहाँ पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के आफिसर्स और सर्विस मैन आर्मी के रहते हैं। पहले यह सोचा गया था कि कोई जगह किराये पर मिल जाएगी, लेकिन यहाँ से जो भी पत्त जाते हैं, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उसका जवाब देती नहीं है। यहाँ से किसी भी सिलसिले में जानकारी चाही जाये, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जवाब नहीं देती है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सिलसिले में किसी मिनिस्टर को यहाँ से जाना चाहिये और मामले की जांच करके कोई न कोई हल शीघ्र निकालना चाहिये ताकि वहाँ बच्चों को पढ़ाई की सुविधा मिल सके। नहीं तो वहाँ पर कोई आफिसर जाने को तैयार नहीं होता है। इस तरफ तबज्जह देने की जरूरत है।

डिमांड नंबर 30 पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में है। मेरा सजेशन है कि मेरी कांस्ट्रक्शंस लहाख में हाईड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक के बहुत सारे पावर पोटेंशियल मौजूद हैं। वहाँ पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को स्कीमें अपने हाथ में लेनी चाहिये। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के भरोसे नहीं बैठना चाहिए। स्तकना में साढ़े तीन करोड़ का एक पावर प्रोजेक्ट बनना था, जिसकी लागत अब 20 करोड़ पर पहुँच गई है, अभी तक पता नहीं है कि वह कब तक बनेगा। इसी प्रकार दोमखार प्रोजेक्ट पता नहीं कब से चल रहा है और सुरू प्रोजेक्ट करगिल जिले में है जो बहुत ही पावर पोटेंशियल माना गया है। पता नहीं इसमें कितने साल लगेंगे। जबकि हमारे बीस नूकामी प्रोग्राम में छोटे छोटे बिजली प्रोजेक्ट को अहमियत दिया गया है। इस ओर भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

इसी प्रकार एक और चीज की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ लेह में स्माल काइंस नहीं मिलते हैं। दुकानदार माचिस और मिठाई के जरिये ट्रांजिक्शन करते हैं। स्टेट बैंक वालों का कहना है कि चेस्ट नहीं है। इसलिये मेरी खुसुसी तौर पर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से गुजारिश है कि कम से कम इस क्षेत्र के लिये चेस्ट की व्यवस्था की जाए। हमारे यहाँ की कुल आबादी एक लाख तीस हजार है। ज्यादा चेस्ट की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी, कुछ तो वहाँ पर अवश्य भेजें, जिससे वहाँ के निवासियों को इस तरह को कठिनाई न हो।

वहाँ जो मरकजी सरकारी मुलाजिम तबके हैं, उनको अब जो अलाउन्सेज हैं या विन्टर अलाउन्सेज है स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के मुकाबले में बहुत ही कम है। मैंने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से टेक-अप किया था। नतीजा यह है कि जितने भी आफिसर्स हैं, वे वहाँ जाना नहीं चाहते हैं, कोई न कोई बहाना करके या कभी मेडिकल लीव लेकर चले जाते हैं और काम आपका वहाँ ठप्प हो जाता है तो उसके लिये फैसिलिटीज आप दीजिये।

लेह में जो काँस्ट आफ लिविंग है, वह श्रीनगर से 400 परसेंट ज्यादा है। मैंने रेडियों स्टेशन का केस लिया था उनके अलाउन्सेज का। दिल्ली, शिमला और श्रीनगर में ज्यादा तनबाह पाते हैं, लेह में कम मिलते हैं तो क्यों वहाँ जाएं। स्टेशन डायरेक्टर की पोस्ट कई महीनों से खाली पड़ी है। इसी तरह से जो पोस्ट आफिसर है या जो दूसरे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के इदारे हैं उनमें बहुत सारी पोस्ट्स खाली हैं। कोई अच्छा आफिसर जाने के लिये तैयार नहीं होता है इसलिये आपको अलाउन्सेज बढ़ाने की जरूरत है।

میں براڈکاسٹنگ پر थوڑا سا بولنا چاہتا ہوں۔ وہاں ایک ہی اسٹوڈیو ہے، ریڈیو کے لیے۔ اس میں، آرٹسٹ کو لائین میں بیٹھنا پڑتا ہے کبھی میوزک کا ہوتا ہے، کبھی ڈرامے کا اور کبھی کچھ ہوتا ہے۔ اسٹوڈیو سب سے ایک ہے، ہم نے کہا تھا کہ دوسرا اسٹوڈیو بنا دیجیے ابھی تک اس طرف کوئی قدم نہیں اٹھایا گیا ہے۔ ایک ٹھکانا سا جیپ ہے جو وہاں کے ملازمین کے لیے ہے ان کو کام کرنے کے لیے، اور تو اور وہاں لائبریری تک نہیں ہے۔ پچھلی دفعہ میں نے اس سلسلے میں ایک کونسلر پوچھا تھا تو منسٹر جی نے جواب دیا تھا کہ ابھی جو سامنے اسٹاف کوارٹرس ہیں وہاں جانا چاہیے۔ باہر سے جو آرٹسٹ آئیں گے دوسروں کے ریسٹورنٹ میں کھانا کھانے کے لیے جائیں گے، یہ تو بڑے افسوس کی بات ہے۔ وہاں پر کم سے کم لائبریری کی ضرورت ہے کیونکہ وہ ایک ریڈیو اسٹیشن ہے، اس کے لیے ہونی چاہیے۔ یہ شرم کی بات ہے انفرمیشن اینڈ براڈکاسٹنگ منسٹری کے لیے۔ اسی طرح مانسٹرنگ ڈیپارٹمنٹ نہیں ہے نیوز کے لیے۔ نیوز کو مانسٹرنگ کرنا پڑتا ہے، آٹھ ریڈیو اسٹیشنوں کو ٹیپ کرو، ٹرانسمیٹ کرو اور فیر براڈکاسٹ کرو۔ نیوز ایڈیٹر کے لیے ٹیلیفون تک نہیں ہے۔ میں جو پوائنٹس آپ کے نوٹس میں لے رہا ہوں، ان کو بہت سیریسلی دیکھ لینا چاہیے۔ ان کے ساتھ جو آپ نے پوائنٹس کیے ہیں ان کا اس کا سپورٹ کرنا ہے اور مجھے یقین ہے کہ ان پوائنٹس میں سے جو آپ نے لکھے ہیں، ان کو منسٹرنگ کو بھیج دیں گے۔

16 hrs.

شری پی۔ نام گھیل (لدانج) ۷

سب سے پہلے - میں سٹیٹسٹری
ڈیپارٹمنٹس فار گورنمنٹس کو سپورٹ کرنے

کے لئے کہنا ہوا ہے۔ اس کا سہارا
کرتے ہوئے میں چاہتا ہوں اس کے
کے بارے میں آپ کے سامنے رکھنا
چاہتا ہوں۔

سب سے پہلے میں ڈیپارٹمنٹ نمبر ۲
ایگزیکٹو کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا
ہوں کہ میرے ذہن میں چھوٹے
دو اسمبلی کے سیکشنز ہیں - لیہ
اور کارگل بدستوری ہے اور
میں بدستوری کی موجودگی ہے اور
کارگل میں مسلم موجودگی ہے -
ابھی حال ہی میں سٹیٹسٹری
گورنمنٹ نے جو کارگل سیکٹر میں
ڈیپارٹمنٹ ڈیولپمنٹ کا کام کرنا
چاہتا تھا ہائیڈرو پاور میں
سے چار ہائیڈرو پاور میں
ہے - جس کو دیکھنے میں ایسا لگتا
ہے کہ یہ کھوٹا لائن پر کرنے کا
شہ ہے ہو سکتا ہے - اس لئے میرا
سرکار سے آگے ہے کہ اس کی طرف
فوری طور پر توجہ دینی چاہئے اور
جو چار ہائیڈرو پاور میں
کیا گیا ہے اس کو ریستور کرنا چاہئے -
جیسا کہ بتایا گیا ہے کہ وہاں لیہ
کے علاقے میں زمین فیل زیادہ ہے اور
گینریز زیادہ ہے - آپ نے ایک ٹیم
ٹاسک فورس آف ڈیپارٹمنٹس
ایریاز پروگرام اور ڈیپارٹمنٹ
پروگرام کے لئے بھیجی ہے انکی
سفر ہے کہ وہاں پر زیادہ زمین فیل
ہوتا ہے - میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ

[شری ہی - نام گھال]

وہاں پر ایوریج ہارڈلی دس بارہ سیلٹی میٹر دین فال ہے - آپ اندازہ لگائیے کہ یہاں ایک ایک گھنٹے میں ۲۰-۲۰ سیلٹی میٹر دین فال ہوتا ہے - جب تیز بارش ہوتی ہے - جبکہ وہاں صرف دس بارہ سیلٹی میٹر ہوتی ہے - اسلئے میڈی آپ سے گزارش ہے کہ ان سب سٹیجیشن کو دیکھ کر آپ کو اس معاملے میں توجہ دینی چاہئے اور جن چار بلاک ضلع کرگال میں اس پروگرام کی عملداری روک دی ہے پور سے بحال کیا جائے -

دوسری بات میں ڈیمانڈ نمبر ۱۲

کمونیکییشن کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں - آپکو پتہ ہے کہ سہت لائف کمونیکییشن سسٹم چل رہا ہے - آپ نے ٹیلیفون کمونیکییشن سسٹم ملک میں پانچ اسٹیشن پر شروع کیا ہے جس میں ایک لہہ ہے ائزل ہے - پورٹ بلور ہے لکس دیپ ہے اور پانچوں شاید گجرات میں ہے پانچ میں سے مجھے پتہ نہیں ہے کہ کس کی کہا پوزیشن ہے - لیکن جہاں تک لہہ کا سوال ہے جب یہاں سے ٹیلیفون کال بک کی جاتی ہے تو کبھی لائن ملتی ہی نہیں ہے - پہلے تو ایکسچینج میں جو مہم صاحبہ بیٹھی ہوتی ہوں ان کو ایجوکٹ کرنا پڑتا ہے کہ لہہ کہاں ہے - جب کہیں جا کر مشکل سے

لائن ملتی ہے تو کہا جاتا ہے لہہ ایکسچینج سے رسپانس نہیں مل رہا ہے - جب لہہ سے دلی کے لئے ملائی جاتی ہے تو کہا جاتا ہے کہ دلی سے کوئی رسپانس نہیں مل رہا ہے ہائر آڈیوٹیو کوئی بار لکھا ہے - مجھے پتہ نہیں ہے کہ کہا حالت ہے اس لئے اس طرف بھی آپ کو توجہ دینی چاہئے -

وائر لیس تیلی گراف بھی لہہ میں مشکل سے مہلے میں دس دن چلتی ہے - پیسہ پورا لے لیا جاتا ہے تار کو تسبیح لہت کرتے ہوں - اس کے لئے کون ذمہ دار ہے -

لہہ اور کارگل کا تیلی فون ایکسچینج ہے اس کو آٹومٹک بنایا جائے کیونکہ وہاں کا موسم ایسا ہے کہ ۲۴ گھنٹے وہاں کام کرنا مشکل ہوتا ہے - پہلے کہا گیا تھا کہ کلتھرائز الیکٹرانک ایکسچینج وہاں پر ڈال دے ہیں - دو سال ہو گئے ہیں پتہ نہیں آپ کب اس کو کریں گے -

مہری کانسٹی جیونسی میں چند ایک نئی پوسٹ آفس کے لئے بھی آپ سے مانگ کی گئی تھی - وہاں دو چھتر نوبراہ اور زانسکو ایسے ہیں جو چھ سات مہلے لہہ اور کارگل ہڈ کوٹر سے کٹ آف رہتے ہیں - وہاں پر سب پوسٹ آفس بنایا جائے - پانچ پوسٹ آفس چلتا ہے سب پوسٹ آفس نہیں بن رہا ہے -

اس کی وجہ سے خصوصی طور پر پبلشرس کو پریشانی ہوتی ہے - کت آف ہونے کی وجہ سے چہہ مہلے کے بعد پبلشن لہنے جانا پڑتا ہے - اس لئے اس کی ویسٹہا ہونی چاہئے -

لہہ پوسٹ آفس میں جتلے بھی پارسلس جاتے ہیں وہاں بہت چو ہوتی ہے - ابھی تک کوئی انکوائری نہیں ہوئی ہے - بہت سے لوگوں کو پارسلس نہیں ملے ہوں - ایسا لگتا ہے کہ کوئی آرگنائزڈ گھنگ ہے جو ہو سکتا ہے لہہ میں ہے یا جہاں سے پارسلس روانہ ہوتے ہیں وہاں سے فائبل ہوتے ہیں - اس کو دیکھنے کی ضرورت ہے -

اسی طرح سے ٹیلیفون بل جو غلط آجاتے ہیں اس طرف بھی دھیان دینے کی اوشیکتا ہے - ابھی پچھلے دنوں میرے بل میں تین چار ٹرنک کال سلچر آسام کے لئے دکھائے گئے - میں نے جب پوچھا تو بتایا گیا کہ یہ آپ کے ہی ٹیلیفون نمبر سے ہکے گئے ہیں جب کہ سلچر سے میرا کوئی سمبندھ ہی نہیں ہے - اسی پرکار جب بہت سارے ایم پیز دلی میں نہیں ہوتے ہیں اس پوریق کے بل بھی آجاتے ہیں - اس سب چیزوں کو دیکھنے کی اوشیکتا ہے -

کرانت نمبر ۲۶ کے بارے میں تھورا سا بولنا چاہتا ہوں - ۱۹۷۸-۷۹ع

میں سہیلنگ اسکول لیہہ کے لئے سلکشن کیا گیا تھا کہونکہ وہاں پر سہیلنگ گورنمنٹ کے آفیسرس اور سرورس میں آرمی کے رہتے ہیں - پہلے یہ سوچا گیا تھا کہ کوئی جگہ کرایہ پر مل جائے کی لیکن یہاں سے جو بھی پتہ جاتے ہیں اسٹھت گورنمنٹ اس کا جواب دیتی نہیں ہے - یہاں سے کسی بھی سلسلے میں جانوری چاہی جائے اسٹھت گورنمنٹ جواب نہیں دیتی ہے اس لئے میرا نویدن ہے کہ اس سلسلے کسی منسٹر کو یہاں سے جانا چہئے تاکہ وہاں بچوں کو پڑھائی کی سونہا مل سکے -

قیمت نمبر ۳۰ پاور پروجیکٹس کے بارے میں ہے - میرا سچیشن ہے کہ موری کانسٹی جوینسی لداخ میں ہائڈرو الیکٹرک کے بہت سارے پاور پوٹنشل موجود ہیں - وہاں پر سہیلنگ گورنمنٹ کو اسکیموں اپنے ہاتھ میں لہنی چاہئیں - اسٹھت گورنمنٹ کے بہرے میں نہیں ہوتہا چاہئے - اسٹھت میں سارے تھن کرور کا ایک پاور پروجیکٹ بلنا تھا جس کی لاگت اب ۲۰ کرور رو پھلج گئی ہے ابھی تک پتہ نہیں ہے کہ وہ کب تک بلے گا - اسی پرکار دوم کھار پروجیکٹ پتہ نہیں کب سے چل رہا ہے اور سورو پروجیکٹ کارگل ضلع میں ہے جو بہت ہی پاور پوٹنشل مانا گیا ہے - پتہ نہیں اس میں

[شری پی - نام گھال]

کتنے سال لگیں گے - جب کہ ہمارے
بیس نکاتی پروگرام میں چھوٹے چھوٹے
بجائی پروجیکٹ کو اہمیت دیا گیا
ہے - اس اور بھی دھیان دینے کی
ضرورت ہے -

اسی پرکار ایک اور چیز کی اور
آپ کا دھیان دلانا چاہتا ہوں - لہہ
میں اسمال کوانٹس نہیں ملتے ہیں -
دوکاندار ماچس اور مٹھائی کے ذریعہ
ٹرانزکشن کرتے ہیں - اسٹیٹ بھنگ
والوں کا کہنا ہے کہ چھست نہیں
ہے - اس لئے مہری خصوصی طور پر
فائلڈس منسٹر صاحب سے گزارش
ہے کہ کم سے کم اس چھتر کے لئے
چھست کی ویسٹھا کی جائے - ہمارے
یہاں کی کل آبادی ایک لاکھ تیس
ہزار ہے - زیادہ چھست کی ضرورت
نہیں پڑے گی کچھ تو وہاں ہر اوشہ
بھجوں جس سے وہاں کے نواسوں
کو اس طرح کی کٹھالی نہ ہو -

وہاں جو مرکزی سرکاری ملازم
طبقے ہیں انکے اب جو الونسیز ہیں
یا ونڈر الونسیز ہیں اسٹیٹ کورنڈمنٹ
کے مقابلے میں بہت ہی کم ہیں -
میں نے فائلڈس منسٹر صاحب
سے ٹھک اپ کہا تھا - نتیجہ یہ
ہے کہ جتنے بھی آفیسرس ہیں وہ
وہاں جانا نہیں چاہتے ہیں کوئی

نہ کوئی بہانا کرے یا کبھی مہڈیکل
لیو لوکر چلے جاتے ہیں اور کام آپکا
وہاں ٹھپ ہو جاتا ہے تو اسکے لئے
خمس لیٹوز آپ دیجئے -

لہہ میں جو کاسٹ آف لیونگ
ہے وہ شری نگر سے ۴۰۰ پرسنٹ
زیادہ ہے میں نے ریڈیو اسٹیشن کا
کیس لیا تھا انکے الونسیز کا - دلی
شملہ اور سرینگر میں زیادہ تلخوواہ
پاتے ہیں لہہ میں کم ملتے ہیں
تو کیوں وہاں جائے - اسٹیشن
ٹائریکٹری کی پوسٹ کئی مہینوں
سے خالی ہے - کوئی اچھا آفسر
جانے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہوتا ہے
اس لئے آپ کو الونسیز بڑھانے کی
ضرورت ہے -

میں برات کاسٹنگ پر تھوڑا سا
بولدا چاہتا ہوں - وہاں ایک ہی
اسٹوڈیو ہے - ریڈیو کے لئے - اس
میں آرٹسٹ کو لائین میں بٹھانا
پڑتا ہے کبھی میوزک کا ہوتا ہے
کبھی ڈرامے کا اور کبھی کچھ ہوتا
ہے - اسٹوڈیو صرف ایک ہے - ہم نے
کہا تھا کہ دوسرا اسٹوڈیو بنا دیجئے -
ابھی تک اس طرف کوئی قدم نہیں
اٹھایا گیا - اکونڈمنٹ آپکے پاس
وہاں نہیں ہیں - ایک جھکڑا سا
چپ ہے جو وہاں کے ملازم لوگ
ہیں انکو کام کرنے کے لئے پوڈر نہیں

ہوتا ہے اور تو اور وہاں لیٹرین
تک نہیں ہیں - پچھلی دفعہ
میں نے اس سلسلے میں ایک
کوہسٹین پوچھا تھا تو ملٹری جی
نے جواب دیا تھا کہ بہتو جو شاملے
اسٹاف کوارٹرس ہیں وہاں جانا
چاہئے - باہر سے آرٹسٹ انہیں کے
دوسروں کے ریزیڈنٹس میں اسکویٹنگ
کے لئے جائیں گے یہ تو بڑے افسوس
کی بات ہے -

وہاں پر کم سے کم لیٹرین کی
بہت ضرورت ہے کیونکہ وہ ایک ریڈیو
اسٹیشن ہے اسکے لئے ہونی چاہئے -
یہ شرم کی بات ہے انفارمیشن اینڈ
پرائوٹ کاسٹنگ ملٹری کے لئے - اسی
طرح سانی ٹرننگ اکوپ میڈٹ نہیں
ہیں نیپوز کے لئے - نیپوز کو سانی ٹرننگ
کرنا پڑتا ہے آل انڈیا ریڈیو کو ٹیپ
کرو ٹرانسلیٹ کرو اور پھر برادکاسٹ
کرو - نیپوز ایڈیٹر کے لئے ٹیلیفون
تک نہیں ہے - میں جو پوائنٹس
آپ کے نوٹس میں لا رہا ہوں انکو
بہت سپریمسلی دیکھ لپنا چاہئے -
ان چند الریاض کے ساتھ جو آپ نے
گرائنٹس پبلس کی ہیں اسکا سپورٹ
کرتا ہوں اور مجھے امید ہے کہ جو
پوائنٹس میں نے ریز کئے ہیں وہ
کنسرن ملٹری کو پہنچ دیں گے -

*SHRI M. KANDASWAMY (Tiru-
chengode): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I
rise to make a few suggestions on the
Supplementary Demands for Grants
that have been brought before this
House by the hon. Minister of Fin-
ance. The hon. Minister of Finance
has sought the sanction of this House
for spending a sum of Rs. 589 crores
through these Supplementary Demands.
Out of this, a sum of Rs. 75 crores is
to be spent on drought relief measures
in Tamil Nadu, Bihar, West Bengal
and Rajasthan where almost all the
districts are reeling under unprece-
dented drought. When one sees the
serious drought situation prevalent in
these States, he is constrained to feel
that this sum of Rs. 75 crores is too
meagre to touch the fringe of the pro-
blem; it is just like offering sugar-
candy to the hungry elephant. I de-
mand that more funds should be al-
located for drought relief measures in
these States.

Many senior Members, who preced-
ed me, referred to the serious drought
prevailing in their respective States.
I would also like to refer to the fright-
ening drought prevailing in Tamil
Nadu. I will not be wrong in saying
that drought has enveloped Tamil Na-
du. In the Rajya Sabha, the hon. Mi-
nister of State for Agriculture has
sent stated that the Government of
Tamil Nadu has not sent any report
about drought to the Central Govern-
ment. At the same time, the hon.
Minister of Revenue in Tamil Nadu
Government, Shri S. D. Somasundaram,
has stated that the Government of
Tamil Nadu has already sent the re-
port about drought to the Central
Government. The AIADMK Member
in this House has also referred to this
in his speech the other day and has
confirmed about the drought report
having been sent to the Central by
the Government of Tamil Nadu. I do
not know which is true and which is
false. The people of Tamil Nadu are
caught between the devil and the

(Shri Kandaswamy).

deep sea because of such misleading politics.

Irrespective of the fact whether a report about drought has been received from the Tamil Nadu Government or not, I demand that the Government of India should send immediately the officials team to assess the extent of drought and submit its report to the Centre. You know, Sir, that without such a report the Finance Ministry will not release money for drought relief. I appeal to the hon. Minister to despatch immediately the Centre's Team to Tamil Nadu and get the extent of drought assessed, after which the required financial assistance must be rendered for fighting the frightening drought.

Instead of fighting drought on a war footing, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is implementing the nutritious food scheme, which costs annually Rs. 200 crores to the public exchequer. On the one hand the Government of Tamil Nadu is not lifting the foodgrains allotted under the National Rural Employment Programme and on the other hand the State Government is demanding huge quantities of food grains, more than the actual requirement. In order to create distrust in the minds of people about the Central Government, the State Government does not hesitate to charge the Central Government that required quantum of foodgrains are not being allotted to the State of Tamil Nadu. Unfortunately, 5 crores of Tamil people have become pawns in the political game of Chess. The skies have deceived the people. Their perennial river Cauvery is drying up. Their State Government has let them down without solving the basic problem of water. The Centre is too far away to come to their rescue.

The 1924 Cauvery Waters Agreement came to a close in 1974. The ruling party in Tamil Nadu, including the Chief Minister, Thiru MGR, is charging that the Cauvery waters dis-

pute has assumed such gigantic proportions because of the indifference of Thiru Karunanidhi, the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for about two years. After the close of this agreement in 1974, Thiru Karunanidhi was in office for just one year, during which period he was making ceaseless efforts in having a fresh agreement on Cauvery waters. He was frequently taking up with the Centre about the necessity for having a fresh agreement. Unfortunately, Thiru Karunanidhi's Government was not allowed to be in office for long after this.

What is the present Chief Minister, Thiru MGR, doing about this, after his party came to power? During the short intervening period of just one year, no agreement on Cauvery waters could be arrived at during the rule of D.M.K. between 1974 and the beginning of 1976. The AIADMK Government is in power there from 1977. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru MGR, is not attending even the meetings of Chief Ministers convened for discussing this issue. With all the force at my command, I charge that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru MGR, has not shown any interest in getting Cauvery waters to Tamil Nadu.

I am afraid that the Karnataka Government is building up superstructures on the cemetery of 5 crores of Tamil people who are being roasted alive in drought because of failure of monsoon and because non-supply of Cauvery waters to Mettur Reservoir by Karnataka Government. The Mettur Reservoir has the capacity to hold 120 ft. of water. Today there is just 15 ft. of water in Mettur Reservoir. The districts of Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli, which are known as the 'RICE BOWL' of Tamil Nadu and the adjoining districts of Periyar and Salem are fast becoming arid zones. One is alarmed at seeing the distressing news about drought in Tamil Nadu, which the national dailies are published day after day. Unfortunately, yet no action seems to have been initiated to fight this drought.

Sir, it is really regrettable that Karnataka is holding Tamil Nadu to ransom by not supplying Cauvery waters. The Government of Karnataka is emboldened to do this because it has constructed Haringgi, Hemavathi and Kabini reservoirs at an investment of Rs. 250 crores on the tributaries of Cauvery without the approval of the Central Planning Commission, though the construction of such dams is prohibited on the rivers, which are covered by inter-state dispute. The people of Tamil Nadu are not far wrong when they feel that the Centre is in complicity with Karnataka State because no objection has been lodged with the State for construction of dams on Cauvery without the permission of Central Planning Commission. Sir, if Mettur Reservoir dries up, then Tamil Nadu inevitably dries up. Consequently the woes of 5 crores of Tamil people would be beyond any remedy. I demand that the Government of India must direct the Karnataka Government to supply adequate quantity of Cauvery waters to Mettur Reservoir immediately. Then only Tamil Nadu can be saved from extinction.

Tamil Nadu is also in the grip of inadequate electric power supply. On account of paucity of water, the generation of electricity in hydel projects has come to a standstill. Similarly, on account of non-availability of coal, the thermal electric projects are also on the verge of closure. In reply to a question on the floor of this House, it has been stated that the Kalpakam Atomic Power Plant, near Madras, may take another decade to complete and to start power generation. It will be no exaggeration to say that Tamil Nadu is being enveloped by darkness from all sides—paucity of water and non-availability of electric power. I demand that more funds should be allocated for power generation in Tamil Nadu. More coal should be rushed to Tamil Nadu for generating more power in Thermal Station.

It is really unfortunate that after 1967 no big industrial unit under the

Central public sector has been given to Tamil Nadu. When DMK was ruling Tamil Nadu we extended all the necessary help to the Centre in setting up Salem Steel Plant. Instead of utilising the ores available nearby and also the coal from Neiveli, now this Salem Steel Plant has just become a steel re-rolling mill. 1000 acres of land were acquired for this Steel Plant, and that land is still lying vacant. The people who gave this land have also not got job opportunities in Salem Steel Plant. While about Rs. 2000 crores have been allocated for Vizag Steel Plant in Andhra Pradesh, I wonder why this kind of step-motherly treatment be given to Salem Steel Plant in Tamil Nadu? Sir, I demand that Salem Steel Plant must become really a steel plant, according to its original project report. Steps should be taken in this direction by the Centre.

I need not tell that Madras is one of the four metropolitan cities in the country. Yet, there is acute drinking water scarcity in Madras city. No permanent solution to this problem has yet been found. The people are purchasing drinking water. After the removal of D.M.K. Government in 1976, while addressing a mammoth public meeting in Madras, our hon. Prime Minister assured the people of Madras that water from Krishna river in Andhra Pradesh would be brought to Madras city. Still this assurance has not seen the light of the day and the people of Madras city are facing severe epidemics in the absence of drinking water. I demand that the Centre should ensure that the problem of drinking water in Madras city is resolved immediately.

In these Supplementary Demands, more funds are being allocated for industrially backward areas. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, Salem district is industrially backward and more funds should be allocated for starting industries in Salem District. Unless there is industrial development in such of these backward areas, there is no

[Shri M. Kandaswamy]

redemption for the people of this area in the matter of getting job opportunities. The perennial unemployment problem can be solved only by starting more industries in industrially backward areas.

I find that substantial sums are being spent on Radio and Television. Many hon. Members of this House have eagerly enquired about the Colour TV era in India. It is really a matter of regret and condemnation that in Madras TV more time is being allotted for Hindi features than for Tamil features. So far as Tamil people are concerned, they will not accept Hindi. They will close the TV if such open patronage is being extended to Hindi in Madras TV features. It is no use using, seeing them without knowing the language. I want that the Central Government should ponder over this question whether the imposition of Hindi on non-Hindi speaking people through Madras TV will not prove injurious to national integration. The people of Tamil Nadu are committed to national unity and they are an inalienable part of the nation. Yet the national integration is being jeopardised by this kind of encouraging Hindi in Madras TV. I demand that Hindi features in Madras TV should be restricted to 15 or 10 minutes a day as has been the practice so far. This is very essential to nurture and nourish national integration.

Before I conclude, I demand on behalf of D.M.K. that the Central Government should get the extent of drought in Tamil Nadu assessed by sending immediately a Team to Tamil Nadu and after that adequate funds must be allocated for fighting the drought in Tamil Nadu. The Government of Karnataka must be directed by the Centre to immediately supply substantial quantum of Cauvery water to Mettur Reservoir and thus save the people of Tamil Nadu. The Centre has settled the Farakka water dispute, with the neighbouring country, Ban-

gla Desh. Similarly, the Centre must settle the Cauvery water dispute between the two States within the country.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत):
सभापति महोदय, सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स फार ग्रान्ट्स तो पास होंगी ही। इस अवसर को मैं दो तीन बातें कहने के लिये इस्तेमाल करना चाहता हूँ।

पहली बात इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन के बारे में है। छः सात महीने पहले फैजाबाद में टांडा के स्थान पर एक डीजल पम्प शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट हरिजनों की श्रेणी के लिये विज्ञापित किया गया। उसके लिये हरिजन लोगों ने प्रार्थनापत्र दिये। लेकिन बाद में उसको जनरल कैटेगरी में डाल कर वह डीजल पम्प किसी दूसरे को दे दिया गया, उन हरिजनों को नहीं दिया गया, उनका इंटरब्यू भी नहीं लिया गया। उसको जनरल कैटेगरी कर दिया गया। श्रीमान्, इस ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके यहां कुछ डीजल पम्पस बिक्री किये जा रहे हैं। मेरी बात आपको कुछ कड़वी लग सकती है। मैं यहां आपको स्पेसिफिक उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ। बरेली में भूला का डीजल पम्प आपने विज्ञापित किया। उसके बाद नीचे से चार लोगों की लिस्ट बनाई गई। उस लिस्ट में से जिसका नम्बर पहला और दूसरा था, उसको नहीं दिया गया बल्कि चौथे आदमी को वह पेट्रोल पम्प दे दिया गया। उनमें से एक आदमी ने आई० ओ० सी० के आफिसर के पास 20 हजार रुपया जमा करवाया था लेकिन आज तक उस मामले में दूसरे को डीजल पम्प दिये जाने के बाद भी उसका 10 हजार रुपया तो आफिसर ने वापस कर दिया और बाकी 10

हजार अभी देना रहता है। न तो उसको डीजल पम्प दिया और न उसको उसका बाकी 10 हजार रुपया वापस हुआ। इट इज इन माई पर्सनल नौलेज। यह आपके यहां डीजल पम्प देने के मामले में हो रहा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप पत्र लिखें।

श्री हरोश कुमार गंगवार : पत्र लिखूंगा तो किसी को मालूम नहीं होगा इसीलिये मैं सदन में बता रहा हूं। मैं उस के संबंध में गव.ही दिलवा सकता हूं। क्योंकि जिसने पैसा दिया, उसने पहले नहीं बताया, लेकिन जब उसको वापस नहीं मिला तो उसने बताया। दिल्ली से जाते समय उसने बताया कि उसको 10 हजार रुपया वापस मिल गया है। अब भी 10 हजार देने को बाकी रहता है।

तीसरी बात मैं यहां पर कुकिंग गैस की एजेंसी देने के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। बरेली में आपने गैस की दो एजेंसी देने के सम्बन्ध में अखबारों में विज्ञापित किया। मैं आपको बस एक वही उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं, वही काफी होगा, स्थिति को समझने के लिए। करीब 7-8 महीने पहले आपने वहां वितरक को नियुक्ति करने के लिए जब विज्ञापन दिया, तो उसके लिए आपने कोई इंटरव्यू नहीं किया। सौ से ऊपर लोगों ने दरखास्तें दीं मगर किसी को इंटरव्यू के लिए नहीं बुलाया गया। उसके बदले वहां के एक पूंजीपति, जो कि एक एम० एल० सी० भी है, उनके लड़के को एक एजेंसी और उस लड़के की जहां शादी हुई है, यानी उसके समुद्र के निजि परिवार को दूसरी एजेंसी दे दी गई। अब वे दोनों वहां गैस की एजेंसियां चला रहे हैं अराम से।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बहुत बढ़िया हुआ...

श्री हरोश कुमार गंगवार : उस लड़के की अभी शादी हुई है। उसमें से एक एजेंसी उसे मिल गई और दूसरी उसके समुद्र के निजि परिवार की। इस तरह दोनों एजेंसियां आपने एक ही परिवार में दे दीं और किसी का इंटरव्यू नहीं लिया। यह आपके समय में हो रहा है। यदि आपने ऐसा ही करना है तो फिर सोशलिज्म आ गया। आप इसी तरीके से काम करते जाइये। जब भी कोई भूले भटके से मेरे पास आ जाता है और कहता है मुझे एजेंसी चाहिए तो मैं उनको यही कहता हूं कि मेरा इससे कोई सम्बन्ध ही नहीं है तेल मंत्री जानें। वे कहते हैं कि एक लाख रुपया दे दो तो एजेंसी मिल जाएगी तो मैं कहता हूं कि आप दे दो एक लाख रुपया जा कर, मैं उसमें क्या कहूं। ऐसा आपके बारे में जनता का खयाल है। आपकी पैट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री की एक झलक मैं आपको बता रहा हूं कि किस तरीके से एक एम० एल० सी० के लड़के और उसके समुद्राल वालों को गैस की एजेंसियां दी गई। इन सब से यह विचार पुष्टता होता है कि आप कहां जा रहे हैं। आप इसकी जांच करवा लीजिए। मैं आपसे सही कह रहा हूं क्योंकि मेरे जिले का मामला है।

श्रीमन्, तीसरी बात में देहरादून के इण्डेन गैस के वितरक के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। लगभग तीन चार साल पहले देहरादून की गैस वितरण करने वाली फर्म पर कानपुर के इंकम टैक्स के अधिकारियों ने छाया मारा और उस दौरान उस फर्म में जो गैस बुकिंग रजिस्टर होता है, वे उसको भी ले गए, जिसमें लोगों ने गैस लेने के लिए अपने नाम लिखाये हुए थे ताकि उनका नम्बर आने पर गैस मिल सके। जब इंकम टैक्स के लोग उस रजिस्टर को भी उठा कर ले गए तो पिछले 3 सालों से वहां के

[श्री हरोश कुमार गंगवार]

लोग काफी लिखत पढ़त कर रहे हैं, परेशान हैं, कि कम से कम उस रजिस्टर की फोटो कापी ही उन्हें मिल जाए जिससे वे पुराने रजिस्ट्रेशन को आधार मानकर गैस ले सके। क्योंकि उनके नाम उसी रजिस्टर में दर्ज हैं। यदि वे फिर से अपना नाम दर्ज करायेंगे तो उनको काफी समय बाद गैस मिलेगी, जबकि पुराने रजिस्ट्रेशन के आधार पर उनका नम्बर जल्दी आ जाएगा। लेकिन वह रजिस्टर इन्कम टैक्स वाले वापस नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप कहते हैं कि मैं चिट्ठियां नहीं लिखता हूं, मैंने इसके बारे में दो चिट्ठियां लिखी हैं, लेकिन मुझे कोई जवाब नहीं मिला है। मैंने बरेली के डिवीजनल आफिस के अधिकारियों को चिट्ठियां लिखी हैं परन्तु मुझे उसके बारे में कोई जवाब नहीं मिला है। इस मामले के कारण देहरादून के हजारों लोग परेशान हैं। वे बेचारे आई० ओ० सी० के बरेली आफिस और दिल्ली आफिस को लिखते लिखते हार गए मगर अधिकारी इन्कम टैक्स वाले उस रजिस्टर को वापस कराने का नाम ही नहीं लेते हैं, जब कि उनका उस रजिस्टर से किसी प्रकार का सम्बन्ध नहीं है। उसमें तो खाली लोगों के नाम ही दर्ज हैं। मैं उनको लिखता हूं तो मेरा भी जवाब नहीं मिलता. . . . (व्यवधान) इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे पास कोई एकनालेजमेंट भी नहीं आया है

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या उसका कोई एकनालेजमेंट भी नहीं आया

श्री हरोश कुमार गंगवार : जी नहीं, देहरादून वाले मामले में मेरे पास कोई एकनालेजमेंट भी नहीं आया है।

श्रीमन् यह हो रहा है। श्रीमन् मैं 15-20 मिनट से कम नहीं बोलूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already made three points.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: I have to cover many more points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have many points. There are many occasions when you can make those points. Now, in a phased manner, you can make those points.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GNAGWAR: I am doing that.

श्रीमन् मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि देश भर में बहुत से पिछड़े जिले हैं। उनके औद्योगिकीकरण के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या नीति है, यह समझने आनी चाहिये। मैंने पिछली दफा यह मामला 377 में भी उठाया था। उसके ऊपर मेरे पास जवाब आया कि हमने एक कमेटी बिठा दी है जो यह पता लगायेगी कि कौन पिछड़ा जिला है, कौन पिछड़ा जिला नहीं है। अभी उद्योग मंत्री जी का वक्तव्य आया जिसमें यह बताया गया कि 82 जिले पिछड़े रखे गये हैं। लेकिन उसका क्या अर्थ है। हमारे यहां नैनीताल-कम-बहेड़ी कांस्टीच्युन्सी है, उसमें ही सारे उद्योग धंधे जा रहे हैं। काशीपुर एक कस्बा टाइप का है और इसी में आता है। चाहे किसी किस्म का उद्योग धंधा हो सब वहीं जा रहा है। उसके सौन्दर्यकरण के लिए एक करोड़ रुपए की योजना है। अगर पेयजल की व्यवस्था हो रही है तो वहीं हो रही है, इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स का कारखाना जा रहा है तो उसी क्षेत्र में जा रहा है। दूसरे कारखाने जा रहे हैं तो वहीं जा रहे हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप वहां की तरक्की न करिये लेकिन सभी जगह की बलेसड तरक्की करिये।

मेरा पीलीभीत का पिछड़ा जिला है। वह वनों का इलाका है। हमने कहा कि

वहां पक पेपर मिल दे दीजिए, लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं। वहां न कोई सरकारी उद्योग है और न ही कोई गैर-सरकारी उद्योग है।

श्रीमन्, रामपुर, हलद्वानी में बड़ी लाइन पड़ सकती है लेकिन पीलीभीत का जिला जोकि नेपाल के बाडंर से जुड़ा हुआ है, वहां बरेली से पीलीभीत हो कर बड़ी लाइन निकालने की हम मांग करते हैं तो वह पूरी नहीं की जाती है। यह लाइन डिफेंस परपज के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। इस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती और इसलिए नहीं होती क्योंकि वहां का कोई प्रभावशाली मिनिस्टर हमारी सरकार में नहीं है जो कि वहां उद्योग धंधे स्टार्ट करवाता, रेलवे लाइन डलवाता। सभी जगह रेलवे लाइन पड़ रही है। दक्षिण भारत में भी पड़ रही है। (व्यवधान) हम तो कहते कहते हार गये, लेकिन वहां बड़ी लाइन का कोई प्रपोजल सरकार ने नहीं बनाया। बरेली से पीलीभीत का सारा का सारा एरिया नेपाल बाडंर से लगा हुआ है और इस लाइन से डिफेंस की जरूरत भी पूरी होती है। इसके न होने से भी हमारे यहां उद्योग धंधे नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should confine yourself to the Supplementary Demands. You can conclude now.

SHRI DHANIKLAL MANDAL: (Jhanjharpur): This is the only occasion when Members can ventilate their grievances.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : श्रीमन्, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। पीलीभीत में शारदा नदी पर धनाराघाट में पुल बनना चाहिये। 62 की लड़ाई में चीनी लोग वहां तक कार ले कर आ गये थे। जब पुलिस को खबर को गयो तो

पुलिस चार घंटे के बाद वहां पहुंची तब तक वे लोग चले गये। इस सारे काम में चार घंटे लग गये। उस समय डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्रो का यह प्रपोजल था कि शारदा नदी पर धनाराघाट पर पुल बनाया जाएगा। बाद में लड़ाई खत्म हो गयी तो वह प्रपोजल भी खटाई में पड़ गया। डिफेंस के परपज से यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण पुल है। इसकी स्ट्रेटिजिक इपोर्टेंस है। इस पुल को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पर नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये, क्योंकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास इतने साधन नहीं हैं। यह कार्य सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को करना चाहिये। शारदा नदी पर यह पुल बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि पीलीभीत की सीमा नेपाल से मिलती है और नेपाल के जरिए से चीन से मिलती है। उस स्थान पर यह पुल बनना बहुत आवश्यक है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं। 1969 में कांग्रेस पार्टी का ऐतिहासिक विभाजन हुआ था। उसके बाद जो बम्बई का अधिवेशन हुआ था, चूंकि उस समय श्रमिकों में और जनता में बहुत बड़ा असन्तोष था, उसको समाप्त करने के लिए और उनको अपने पक्ष में करने के लिए, माननीय पंडित कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी ने जो कि इस समय सदन में उपस्थित हैं, उस अधिवेशन में एक प्रस्ताव रखा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाएगा। लेकिन वह 1969 से ले कर आज तक नहीं हुआ। कांग्रेस सरकार हर दफा इसको दोहराती रही है कि नेशनलाइज करेंगे लेकिन वह 1982 तक नहीं किया गया। अब सुना है कि किसी कारणवश सरकार चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं कर रही है। प्राइवेट गन्ना फैक्टरियां क्या कर रही हैं? नेशनलाइजेशन के डर से हर साल लोन ले लेती है और जिस काम के लिए वे लोन लेती हैं, उस काम पर वह खर्च न कर,

[श्री हरोश कुमार गगंवार]

उसमें से अपनी कमाई निकाल लेती हैं और अपनी पाकिट में डाल लेती हैं। श्रमिकों को ग्रेच्युटी नहीं देती, उनका प्राविडेंट फंड नहीं देती। वे किसानों का पैसा नहीं दे रही हैं वे यह सोचती हैं कि अगर नेशनलाइजेशन हो जाता है तो उनको इस पैसे का भुगतान नहीं करना पड़ेगा तमाम पैसा सरकार के जिम्मे पड़ जाएगा। यह हालत आज चीनी मिलों की है।

हमारे पीलीभीत में एक प्राइवेट चीनी फ़ैक्टरी है। वहां 20 लाख रुपये से ज्यादा कीमत की फ़र्जी पर्चियां बनायी जाती हैं। फ़र्जी पर्चियां इस तरह से बनायी जाती हैं। तौल केन्द्र पर 25 क्विंटल गन्ना किसान का तौला गया लेकिन किसान की पर्ची पर 20 क्विंटल गन्ना लिखा गया उसका पांच क्विंटल गन्ना मार लिया। उस पांच क्विंटल की एक्स्ट्रा चीनी बना कर बिना एक्साइज ड्यूटी दिए चीनी बाहर निकाल कर बेच दो। शाम को उस गन्ने की फ़र्जी पर्ची बना दी। यह सब एक्साइज इंस्पेक्टर से मिलीभगत से होता है। पीलीभीत की इस शूगर फ़ैक्टरी के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही भी नहीं होती है क्योंकि उसके मालिक एक मंत्री के बहुत बड़े भक्त हैं। कोई भी शिकायत करता रहे लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती। श्रमिकों का लाखों रुपये का प्राविडेंट फंड जमा नहीं किया, ग्रेच्युटी का पैसा जमा नहीं किया है।

इसी तरह से रेल के डिब्बों में दो सौ क्विंटल माल की कपेसिटी है लेकिन तीन सौ क्विंटल माल लाद दिया जाता है और किराया दो सौ क्विंटल का देते हैं। स्टेशन मास्टर की मिलीभगत से यह सब होता है। इसकी जांच हुई और यह बात सही पायी गयी उसके बावजूद वह स्टेशन मास्टर वहीं है। सरकार के कान पर

ऐसी बातों की जूं नहीं रेंगती। बारबार मैं खतों के जरिए कह रहा हूं कि सरकार को चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिये लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं।

ऐसे ही एक मझोला शूगर फ़ैक्टरी पीलीभीत है। उसके शीरा क्लर्क रशीद अहमद पारो हैं। जब उसने यह देखा कि तीन लाख रुपए का शीरा जनरल मैनेजर बेच कर हजम कर गये हैं तो उसने चिट्ठी लिख दी कि इसकी जांच की जाये। जनरल मैनेजर ने उसकी जांच से पहले ही उसको सस्पेंड कर दिया। आठ महीने हो गये वह अभी तक सस्पेंड है। इस बीच में जांच हुई और शिकायत सही पायी गयी शीरा क्लर्क रशीद अहमद पारो के विरुद्ध कोई आरोप नहीं पाया गया लेकिन जनरल मैनेजर के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं हुआ और वह शीरा क्लर्क अब तक सस्पेंड है। यह ऐसा ही है जैसा कि मारुति के मामले में माननीय उन्नीकृष्णन् ने यहां मामला उठाया था कि गवर्नमेंट ने सी० एफ० ब्राउन का कांटेक्ट क्यों कैंसिल कर दिया और दूसरी इटैलियन फर्म को दे दिया? बजाए इस बात की जांच होती यह जांच की गयी कि यह भेद और कागज कैसे लीक हुये। इस के लिए अफसरों को सस्पेंड किया गया और कुछ को अरेस्ट करके जेल भी भेजा गया। ऐसा ही इस फ़ैक्टरी में भी हुआ। जिस पर कोई चार्ज नहीं उसको तो सस्पेंड कर दिया गया और जिस अफसर के खिलाफ जांच हुई और शिकायत को सही पाया गया उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी।

इसीलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि शूगर मिलों की पालिटिक्स सारे देश में है। वह चाहे महाराष्ट्र हो, चाहे यू० पी० हो, सब जगह की शूगर फ़ैक्टरी वाले चुनावी राजनीति चलाते हैं। इसीलिए सरकार इन के मिल-मालिकों का कुछ नहीं बिगाड़

पाती और इनकी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करती ।

पहली मेरी मांग यह है कि कृषि की उन्नति के लिए कृषि बीमा योजना शीघ्र लागू की जाये ।

अगर आप चौबंभा राज्य चलाना चाहते हैं तो जिस तरह से पार्लियामेंट, असेम्बली में और नगरपालिकाओं और जिला परिषदों में बजट होता है, उसी तरह से ब्लाक और ग्राम पंचायत का बजट भी उनके हाथ में दीजिए, उसको पास करने दीजिए । उनके पास कोई साधन नहीं हैं । कैसे उन्नति होगी । तालाब चले गये, जमीनें चली गयीं, कुछ नहीं रह गया, प्रधान क्या करेगा ?

इसी प्रकार गांवों को सड़कों से जोड़िये । यदि आप सही माने में देहात का डेवलपमेंट करना चाहते हैं तो शिक्षा, बिजली से पहले सड़क दीजिए । इसके बिना ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का भला नहीं हो सकता ।

शिक्षा के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि प्राइमरी स्कूलों में कोई पढ़ाई नहीं होती है, इस ओर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है । यह इसलिए हो रहा है कि जिला परिषदों के हाथ से स्कूलों को ले लिया गया है और ये सरकार के हाथ में चले गये हैं । इस ओर भी ध्यान दीजिए और इनकी हालत में सुधार करवाइए । कान्वेंट स्कूल में सभी साधन उपलब्ध होते हैं और प्राइमरी स्कूलों में जहां पट्टी पर बैठना पड़ता है, कई बार तो पट्टी भी घर से लानी पड़ती है, इन विद्यार्थियों में कैसे समानता लायी जाएगी । एक बच्चा कलेक्टर और कमिश्नर बनेगा और दूसरा जो पट्टी पर बैठा है वह क्या बनेगा । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि कान्वेंट स्कूलों को समाप्त करके शिक्षा में एकरूपता

लायी जानी चाहिये । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे समय दिया ।

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Sir, I may make it clear to the House that two hours have been allotted to this Bill. There are two more Bills pending. My friend, Mr. Gangwar, has already taken more than half-an-hour.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: No, Sir. I have started at 3.16 hrs. I have taken only 16 minutes.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: At this rate I do not think we can finish it even in two days. Sir, you must adjust the time allotted for this Bill with the number of speakers so that each Member may be given minimum time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal will be very brief.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : माननीय कभापति महोदय, मैं इन मांगों पर चर्चा करते हुए आपके माध्यम से सरकार का और इस सदन का ध्यान एक गंभीर समस्या की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं ।

महोदय, विगत 13 अक्टूबर को मैं और मेरे दूसरे दलों के साथी अकाली सत्याग्रहियों की जेलों की दशा देखने के लिए पंजाब गये थे । सबसे पहले हम लोग बहादुर गढ़ किले में पहुंचे । वहां लगभग 2500 सत्याग्रही रखे गए थे यह एक पुराना किला है, लगभग साढ़े तीन सौ वर्ष पुराना । वहां पर जो हम लोगों ने देखा, वह सचमुच में हृदयविदारक था । अब चूंकि सत्याग्रही छोड़ दिए गए हैं इसलिए मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहूंगा क्योंकि अब वह अप्रसंगिक होगा, लेकिन उससे सम्बन्धित दूसरे बिन्दु की चर्चा करना चाहूंगा कि जब मैं वहां पर पहुंचा तो सत्याग्रहियों को देखने के बाद सत्याग्रहियों ने कहा कि यहां बिहार के भी

[श्री धनिक लाल मंडल]

बंदी हैं, जिनको चलकर आप देखिये। मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ कि बिहार के बन्दी कैसे पहुंच गये हैं। मेरी जब जिज्ञासा बढ़ी तो मैं उनको देखने के लिए गया।

लगभग तीस लोगों से मैं मिला जो बिहार के विभिन्न हिस्सों से पंजाब में काम करने के लिये गए हुए थे और जिनको पकड़कर जेल में रख दिया गया सत्याग्रहियों की सेवा शुश्रूषा करने के लिये।

यह कहा जा सकता है कि हम एक-पक्षीय बात कर रहे हैं। जब उनका चालान हुआ होगा, उनको जेल में रखा गया होगा, हम जो कह रहे हैं वह एक पक्षीय बात है। लेकिन मैं इस तरफ सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा - माननीय पण्डित जी यहां हैं - कि बहादुरगढ़ कोई जेल नहीं है। बहादुरगढ़ को फौरी तौर पर सत्याग्रहियों को रखने के लिये एक नोटिफिकेशन करके जेल का रूप दिया गया। वैसे वह कोई जेल नहीं है। वह साढ़े तीन सौ वर्ष पुराना किला है। वहां जंगलात हैं, उसमें सांप, बिछू आदि सभी प्रकार के जीव-जन्तु पाए जाते हैं। फिर, बिहार के तीस आदमी वहां कैसे पहुंच गए। यदि उन लोगों ने कोई अपराध किया और अपराध करने के सिलसिले में उनको गिरफ्तार किया गया और बजाय पंजाब के किसी जेल में भेजने के उनको बहादुरगढ़ किले में क्यों भेजा गया। इससे मेरा संदेह बहुत ही बढ़ गया। इसलिये, मैं सरकार से बार-बार निवेदन कर रहा हूं, दूसरे मीके का भी मैंने प्रयोग किया कि इन तीस बिहार के लोगों को मैंने बहादुरगढ़ फोर्ट में पाया।

सरकार यह कहती है कि वे लोग सचमुच अपराधी हैं, बिना टिकट यात्रा कर रहे थे इसलिए गिरफ्तार किया गया

और इसीलिये जेल भेजा गया। लेकिन बहादुरगढ़ तो जेल नहीं है, वह तो पुराना किला है। सत्याग्रहियों को जगह नहीं रहने की वजह से या किसी और कारण से पंजाब की सरकार ने उचित समझा कि उनको बहादुरगढ़ किले में रखा जाए। बहादुरगढ़ किले में बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हुए यात्रियों को भेजने का क्या रहस्य हो सकता है? मैं बहुत ही अदब से सरकार से यह मांग करता हूं कि इसकी जांच होनी चाहिये, दोषी अफसरों को सजा मिलनी चाहिये और उन लोगों को जेल से रिहा कर देना चाहिए।

मैंने बात शुरू की है बिहार से, लेकिन पंजाब से संबंधित हो गया, इसलिये पंजाब के संबंध में इतना अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूं कि हिंसा चाहे किसी की तरफ से हो या अकालियों की तरफ से हो, हम उसकी भी निन्दा करते हैं। हम उसको कोई शावाशी नहीं देते।

प्रो० ए०न० जी० रंगा : कई दफा।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मैं एक ही बात कह रहा हूं, चाहे हिंसा किसी भी तरफ से हो या सत्याग्रहियों की तरफ से हो। सत्याग्रहियों को हिंसा करनी ही नहीं चाहिये। कंकड़, पत्थर, डेला, नहीं फेंकना चाहिये। इसलिये, मैंने कहा कि हिंसा चाहे किसी को तरफ से हो उसकी निन्दा होनी चाहिए।

पंजाब में अभी जो कुछ हो रहा है और जिस ढंग से उसको सुलझाने की कोशिश हो रही है, मेरी इसमें आशंका है कि हम लोग स्थिति को बिगाड़ रहे हैं, सरकार स्थिति को बिगाड़ रही है, सरकार स्थिति को ठीक से संभाल नहीं रही है। पंजाब की यह जो सिख कम्युनिटी है, बहुत ही सेंसिटिव और वोलेटाइल कम्युनिटी है। इनकी समस्याओं को जिस तरह से

हमको सुलझाना चाहिये, इनके आन्दोलनों को किस तरह से सुलझाना चाहिये, वह रास्ता हम अख्तियार नहीं कर रहे हैं, जिससे हमको यह आशंका है कि मामला और गम्भीर बन सकता है। इसलिये मैं हिंसा की निन्दा करते हुए सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि सरकार अकालियों की उचित मांगों की जल्दी से जल्दी पूर्ति करे। उनकी जो वाजिब मांगें हैं, उनकी पूर्ति होनी चाहिये।

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Do you want greater autonomy?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Why not? why not greater autonomy for Punjab? What is wrong in it? I have conceded it so many times.

उनकी वही एक मांग नहीं है। एक मांग को कहीं से आप उठा लेंगे और हवा बनाएंगे, जैसे अभी आपने कह दिया कि ट्रेडर्स और आसानी से कह दिया तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा और एम० पी० को तो कम से कम इन शब्दों का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिये, अपने ऊपर काबू रखना चाहिये।

मैं कह रहा था कि अकालियों की मांगों पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। मेरी श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल से बात हुई है। मैं उनसे मिल आया हूँ। सरकार जो नैगोशिएण्ज की बात करती है उसे वे लोग इन्कार नहीं कर रहे हैं। उनका कहना है कि अकालियों की जो मांगें हैं उन पर सरकार को अपना रुख स्पष्ट करना चाहिये, वह सुस्पष्ट होना चाहिये। किन मांगों को सरकार वाजिब समझती है और किन को नहीं, यह पता लगना चाहिये। मैं जेल में बादल जी से मिला हूँ। तरह-तरह को मैं गया था, बहादुरगढ़

से नाभा और लुधियाना। लुधियाना की जेल में श्री बादल जी से मिला था। मैंने भी यही भाव व्यक्त किये थे। मैंने कहा था कि पहली बात तो यह है कि हिंसा नहीं होनी चाहिये। दूसरी, देश की अखंडता को ध्यान में रख कर ही कोई बात ही सकती है। इन दोनों बातों से वह पूर्णतः सहमत थे। उन्होंने स्वीकार किया कि सत्याग्रही को हिंसा नहीं करना चाहिये। दूसरे, जहाँ तक देश की अखंडता को अक्षुण्णता बनाए रखने की बात है, उनसे भी वह सहमत हैं। उस पर किसी प्रकार की आंच नहीं आनी चाहिये। उन्होंने कहा कि हम लोग हिन्दुस्तान में रहते हुए, हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान को स्वीकार करते हुए, हिन्दुस्तान की अखण्डता और प्रभुसत्ता को स्वीकार करते हुए जो हमारी बिल्कुल वाजिब मांगें हैं, उनको तो सरकार को स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि सरकार यदि वार्ता के लिये तैयार है तो क्या आप वार्ता करेंगे? उन्होंने कहा करेंगे। लेकिन इसके पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी से तथा और लोगों से वार्ता हो चुकी है लेकिन मामला एक इंच भी आगे नहीं बढ़ा है। जब मैंने पूछा कि आप क्या चाहते हैं, तो उन्होंने कहा कि एक तो रावी, व्यास नदी के पानी के बटवारे के बारे में हमारी मांग यह है कि एक कमिशन नियुक्त होना चाहिये और वह जो भी फैसला करेगा उसको हम स्वीकार कर लेंगे। कैसे हम उनको ट्रेडर कह सकते हैं? माननीय सदस्य ने तो बहुत आसानी से ट्रेडर कह दिया है। माननीय सदस्य काश्मीर सरकार से जब बात करने का मामला आता है, उस वक्त तो सिसेशनिस्ट नहीं होते हैं, लेकिन जब सिख बात करना चाहते हैं.....

श्री पो, नामस्थल : हम स्टेट आटोनोमी के बाहर जाकर बात नहीं करते हैं। जो मांगें हैं, वे स्टेट के अन्दर रहते हुए ही हैं। आप को गलत-फहमी है।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : जिस तरह से आप मांगें कर रहे हैं, वैसे ही वे भी कर रहे हैं। सिसेशनलिस्ट होने की बात क्यों करते हैं।

चण्डीगढ़ के मामले को आप लें। चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब का है, यह साफ बात है। इसको स्वीकार किया जा चुका है। जब पंजाब और हरियाणा बने थे, तब यह तय हो गया था कि चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब का है। बादल जो ने कहा कि चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब को मिल जाना चाहिये। उसमें भी उन्होंने कहा कि एक जज सुप्रीम कोर्ट का पंच बना दिया जाये और उसका जो भी निर्णय होगा उसको हम स्वीकार कर लेंगे। ऐसी रीजनेबल बात जो आदमी कर रहा हो, उसके बारे में इस तरह की हवा बनाना मैं समझता हूँ कि स्वस्थ वातावरण बनाने का काम नहीं है।

अब मैं बिहार के संबंध में एक दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। शास्त्री जो ने जो आंकड़े दिए, सही दिए। मैं दोहरा-ऊंगा नहीं। मैं इतना ही अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक ऐतिहासिक क्षण है। जब कि सरकार को निर्णय करना चाहिये। सत्यता के परीक्षण की यह घड़ी है।

बिहार में सम्पूर्ण रूप से अकाल है। इस बात से इन्कार करना सत्य को झुठलाना है। इसलिये मैंने कहा

यह सदन सत्य का घर है, सब के लिये और इस सत्य तथ्य को स्वीकार कर वहां के लोगों की जो मांग है कि बिहार को अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित करना चाहिये, इसमें विलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिये। उधर के माननीय सदस्य कह सकते हैं कि इससे केन्द्र सरकार का क्या संबंध बनता है? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह संबंध बनता है कि जिस पार्टी की सरकार यहां है, उसी पार्टी की सरकार बिहार में भी है और हम बिहार से आते हैं, वहां की जनता को हम नहीं बांट सकते हैं, राज्य और केन्द्र में। तो हम जिस जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, उसकी तरफ से मेरा कहना है कि बिहार को अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित करके तत्काल राहत का काम किया जाना चाहिये। यदि ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तो स्थिति हाथ से बाहर निकल जायेगी। जब काबू से बाहर हो जायेगी तो फिर हम लोग पीछे चल कर के सम्हालना भी चाहेंगे तो नहीं सम्हाल सकेंगे।

बाढ़ के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है, पांडे जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, बहुत जोर से यहां कहते हैं कि जो हिमालयन् रिवर्स है, उसके संबंध में हमारी नेपाल सरकार से बातचीत हो रही है। जिस जिम्मेदारी से माननीय पांडे जी कहते हैं उसी जिम्मेदारी से हम भी कहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि जल्दी समझौता करके कोई रास्ता निकालें। यह क्यों कह रहा हूँ? इसलिये कि बिहार की सभी नदियां नेपाल होकर आती हैं और उनकी वजह से बाढ़ और सूखा होता है। वहां जो नदियां हिमालय से निकल कर नेपाल होकर बिहार में आती हैं, उनको यदि नियंत्रित नहीं किया जायेगा तो बिहार को अकाल और बाढ़ से नहीं बचाया जा सकता है। क्योंकि पहले तो पानी बाढ़ लाता है और जब पानी ड्रेन आउट

करके गंगा द्वारा समुद्र में पहुंच जाता है तो सुखाड़ पड़ता है। इसलिये हमारी मांग है कि पांडे जी आप हमें केवल आश्वासन न दें, बिहार तो यों ही लगता है कि वह नासूर बन रहा है, पूरे देश का, लेकिन यह हमारे लिये कलंक की बात है। हमको उसको बचाना है। इसलिये गंगा या कोसी बेसिन पर समझौता कर के उसको नियंत्रित कर के बिहार को बाढ़ और सुखाड़ से बचावें। यही मेरी प्रार्थना है।

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Mr. chairman, I am happy that 11 hon. Members have taken part in this discussion and have made, quite valuable suggestions. They have also touched the problems in their respective areas according to what they feel. But I am surprised to note that the hon. members, some of them, who have spoken on the subject, are absent in the House even to hear my reply. I do not know whether it is worthwhile replying to their questions: yet I try to tell what I feel about them one by one.

The first speaker, Mr. Sudhir Giri, asked for grant for natural calamities. It is a reasonable request. But he must bear in mind about the availability of the fund at the Centre.

16.50 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*

It is not as if it is from a well that we are drawing water. It is according to the money that we have, that we have to give it to the States.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: You are wasting money on ASIAD!

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: That is absolutely in the interests of the country. Our name will go up in the world. We have to encourage youngsters and sportsmen. You and I are old people. We may not understand it. The youngsters will know it (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: People are dying in ASIAD.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO:even if people die, (*Interruptions*). That is not the question. You should never compare ASIAD games and people dying. By overage some people die. We cannot help it. They have lived enough and they die. We cannot help it. That question does not arise. Being a senior member you should not compare them; do not bring in those deaths in connection with ASIAD. ASIAD is an absolute necessity. It brings us credit and youngsters will be encouraged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There should be some veterans' race in which you and Mr. Mandal can participate. That is why he is referring to ASIAD.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: I cannot do it, but he may do it. He will win it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If there is a world Ministers veterans' race, then Mr. Mandal and you also can participate in it.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Thank you.

The Budget provision of Rs. 103 crores for non-Plan grants to States on account of natural calamities has become inadequate in the wake of unprecedented floods in Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Assam, besides devastating cyclone in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu in the current financial year. An additional Supplementary Grant of Rs. 75 crores has therefore been required.

Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas raised the problem faced by Rajasthan on account of severe drought. The Rajasthan Drought Central Team visited the State from 4th to 7th May, 1982. The ceiling of expenditure approved on the basis of the recommendation of the Team is Rs. 37.03 crores. Against this, an on account payment of Rs. 20 crores has since been released.

[Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao]

Shri J. S. Patil said that the agricultural prices are not remunerative. As the House is aware, agricultural prices are revised each year, having regard to the cost of the inputs and other factors and also keeping in mind the consumers on one side. If the prices are increased abnormally, the price the consumer has to pay will also go up. So, balancing these two, the prices have been given and apart from that the Agricultural Prices Commission recommends every year after taking all these into consideration. I am sure that this year the Government have been more liberal than the recommendations made by the Commission.

Mr. Patil also referred to the deficiencies in the implementation of the mid-day meals programme for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe and other poor children in Maharashtra's primary schools. This programme is entirely a State subject and we can give some assistance when it is possible. Actually, it is the State that has to look to such programmes as these and the Government of India does not come into the picture.

Shri Arjun Sethi referred to the Supplementary Demands of Rs. 200 crores for fertilizer subsidy. This demand has been necessitated not only on account of higher cost of production at Ramagundam and Talcher Projects but also due to increase in the cost of inputs and utilities of various fertilizer units in the country. There had been a steep increase in the input costs—natural gas, fuel, oil, naphtha, etc. Therefore, the retention prices had also to be increased. No doubt, he has supported the Supplementary Demands, but he has referred to the drought conditions in Orissa.

The Orissa Government sent a request for assistance of Rs. 57.93 crores. A central team has visited the State to assess the quantum of assistance and a decision in this regard will be taken after further discussion with

the State Government, which is considered necessary.

There are further reports of drought continuing in the State. But a detailed memorandum from the State Government in this regard is awaited.

For cyclone relief, the State Government sought assistance of Rs. 125.44 crores. Against this, ceiling of expenditure sanctioned by the Central Government is Rs. 56.56 crores and Rs. 25 crores have been released so far.

For flood relief, the amount asked for by Orissa is Rs. 618.40 crores. The central team had visited the State and its report was considered by the high level Committee on 15.10.82 and a decision on the quantum of assistance to be released to the State Government will be taken shortly. Meanwhile, 'on account' payment of Rs. 30 crores has been made.

My good friend, Shri Chitta Basu, referred to the recovery of loan provided by the Government of India to clear the amount of overdraft incurred by the West Bengal Government during the first three months of 1982 i.e. January to March, within the current year. The hon. Member has an erroneous impression of the arrangements made for the clearance of States' overdrafts at the end of March, 1982. The recovery of loans provided to cover overdrafts incurred during the first three months of the current financial year viz. April to June will be effected within this year. This is logical as the excess deficit was resorted to in the current year.

It may also be mentioned that the Central Government has already given loans of Rs. 1743 crores for clearing the deficits of States up to 31.3.82.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Is it for the whole country?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: For the whole country.

After all, the resources of the Central Government are also limited and it cannot assume unlimited burden on account of State Governments.

17 hrs.

Shri Chitta Basu referred to the allocation of the market borrowings between the Centre and the States during the Sixth Plan. The allocation of market borrowings is only one element for financing the Plan outlays of the States, for which a significant contribution comes by way of Central assistance. To the extent the market borrowings for States were increased, the capacity of the Centre to contribute to the State Plans would have been affected. So, it would have made no overall effect.

Shri Chitta Basu also referred to the fact that the supplementary demands do not include anything for drought, which shows that the Centre is insensitive to drought. The budget estimates for 1982-83 include already a provision of Rs. 100 crores for drought. This, together with some savings expected from some other provision, is considered adequate for the time being. Drought conditions are being reported from various parts of the country only now and, unless an assessment is available of the requirement of funds, based on the reports of Central study teams that are going to visit various States, it would be premature to go in for additional funds.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri also spoke about the drought conditions and the difficult position of the States. As I stated already, the study teams are going to various States from where reports of drought have come, to see what exactly is the position and, as soon as their reports are received, they will be considered and we will see what exactly can be done.

Shri Namgyal, who comes from the highest peak in India, has referred to some of the problems of his region, which have got to be redressed as

early as possible. We shall certainly go into each one of them, including the telephone exchange about which he spoke, and see what best can be done.

Shri Kandaswamy spoke in Tamil, but I was able to follow the English translation. I can assure him that more money is not given to the Vizag Steel Plant than to the Salem Steel Plant. Actually, the Salem Steel Plant has gone into production, whereas even the construction of the building has not started, so far as the Vizag Steel Plant is concerned. That is the difference. I am sure my predecessor, Shri Subramaniam has helped that State very much earlier in seeing to it that the Salem Steel Plant came into being. I would not say that came in our way, but anyway he helped the Salem plant, which has gone into production already. Certainly, Government will encourage it, as it is in the public sector.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you have an opportunity to help the Vizag Steel Plant.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: The Finance Minister considers all States as equal. Shri Pranab Mukherjee has got a very good balanced mind. He will take interest in every State equally.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: What about drought? Will you declare Bihar a famine area or not?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: The team is going to those areas. The team will assess the position.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: After the Report of the Team you will declare.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Mr. Gangwar has spoken on the subjects which do not come under the Grants, about petroleum etc. I would request him or suggest to him that he may write to the concerned Ministries

[Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao]

or Ministers to see that these points are sorted out.

Then, finally, Mr. Mandal, a seasoned politician and a former Minister, has spoken about the conditions of jails in Punjab and also about Bihar. We will look into all of them and see what best could be done.

Sir, I do not want to take more time of the House since we have to pass the Supplementary Demands.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: What about the Bombay strike? You did not say anything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You don't divert his attention.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: We are good friends. We can talk outside.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You meet him separately.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: So, Sir, I move that the Supplementary Demands for Grants be passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ramavatar Shastri and Mr. Shamanna moved cut motions. I hope they have no objection for putting their cut motions together.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: No objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

Cut motion Nos. 4 to 15 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 2, 12, 13, 14, 18, 26, 30, 31, 41, 42, 43, 55, 59, 52; 63, 64, 69, 71, 78, 79, 80, 82, 91; 92 and 98."

The motion was adopted.

17.06 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payments and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO:

**

Sir, I introduce the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up the Clauses. The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.10 hrs.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): Sir, I beg

to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, be taken into consideration."

As the House is aware, the Industrial Development Bank of India is the all India apex industrial financing institution charged with the responsibility mainly of providing long and medium term finance for industry and of coordinating the working of other industrial financing institutions. In addition, it has developmental and promotional responsibilities. Its share capital is owned wholly by the Government of India.

The IDBI gives financial assistance in various forms directly to large and medium projects. For small scale industries it provides assistance by way of refinance and rediscounting of bills. It gives assistance both for new projects as well as for expansion, diversification and modernisation.

IDBI's operations have been expanding rapidly over the years. The assistance sanctioned directly or otherwise during the year ending June, 1982 aggregated Rs. 1765 crores relating to 66,516 applications. The cumulative assistance sanctioned till June, 1982 was Rs. 8304 crores excluding export finance. This assistance is estimated to have generated investment of about Rs. 18,205 crores and additional employment for about 25 lakhs persons.

IDBI has been playing a significant promotional role as well as meeting the requirements of backward areas, small scale sector and technician entrepreneurs. The aggregate assistance sanctioned to backward areas upto June, 1982 was Rs. 3351 crores constituting about 42.4 per cent of the total assistance sanctioned to industry. The annual assistance sanctioned to the small scale sector has increased five-fold during the last four years from Rs. 120 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 600

[Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao]

crores in 1981-82. As regards the technician entrepreneurs, upto June, 1982, IDBI had extended assistance of Rs. 123.8 crores to 5,427 projects promoted by such entrepreneurs.

Keeping in mind the requirements of industrial growth the demand for funds from IDBI is expected to continue to increase. While the bulk of IDBI's resources would be from borrowings, in order, inter alia to have a balanced debt-equity ratio for the Bank, it is considered necessary to increase its share capital.

This Bill seeks to raise the limit of the authorised share capital from the present level of Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 500 crores.

With these remarks, I commend the Bill for consideration of the House.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill is a very small piece of amendment to augment the resources of the bank. In that regard I have no objection for bringing an Amendment Bill. But this IDBI is not working in a manner which was envisaged when it was initiated in 1964.

Sir, in the original Act, at Chapter IV, it has been said:

“(h) undertaking, research and surveys for evaluating or dealing with marketing or investments and undertaking and carrying on techno-economic studies in connection with the development of industry;

(i) providing technical and administrative assistance to any industrial concern of any person for promotion, management or expansion of any industry;

(j) planning, promoting and developing industries to fill up gaps in the industrial structure in India.”

Sir, from this perspective, we have to see how far the IDBI has marched ahead. You can see that this IDBI is one other concern like any other commercial bank which is helping mainly the private sector. It is not only helping the private sectors but it is helping the monopoly houses also. (Interruptions.) I am not saying that it is helping only monopoly houses but my contention is that it is mainly helping monopoly houses as any other commercial bank. If you go through the account of the assistance given by the IDBI, you will see that it has given big assistance to M.R.T.P. companies. Major portion of loan has gone to those companies.

For example, in the case of Birlas, over a period of five years, the IDBI and the IFCI have granted Rs. 65.50 crores. In the same period the IDBI and IFCI have given Rs. 47.09 crores to the Tata group of companies. During the same period, IDBI has given Rs. 13.70 crores to mafatlal groups. Similarly, for J. K. Singhania, it is Rs. 407 crores, Thapers—Rs. 4.78 crores, A.C.C.—Rs. 13.50 crores, Bangurs—Rs. 1.42 crores and Sri Ram—Rs. 1.99 crores. Sir, I am quoting from the Financial Express of August 5, 1982. In the IDBI Report of 1980-81 the size-wise classification of projects sanctioned has been given. The break-up of assistance sanctioned is like this:—

Rs 0.5 crores	Rs 1.2 crores
Rs 0.5 crores to Rs 1.0 crores	Rs 5.1 crores
Rs 1.0 crores to Rs 3.0 crores	Rs 16.0 crores
Rs 3.0 crores to Rs 5.0 crores	Rs 23.0 crores
Rs 5.0 crores to Rs 10.0 crores	Rs 151.0 crores

that this IDBI is mainly helping the MRTP companies.

At the same time, if you go through the report of the IDBI for the year 1980-81,

Table 3.8—Size-wise classification of Projects sanctioned, you will find:

Site of project	Assistance sanctioned
Upto Rs. 0.50 crore	Rs. 1.20 crores
Rs. 0.50 crore to Rs. 1.0 crores	Rs. 5.10 crores
Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 3.0 crores	Rs. 16 crores
Rs. 3.0 crores to Rs. 5.0 crores	Rs. 23 crores
Rs. 5.0 crores to Rs. 10 crores	Rs. 151.3 crores.
Rs. 10 crores to 20 crores—	it is Rs. 71.5 crores.
Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 50 crores—	it is Rs. 100.2 crores
and above Rs. 50 crores—	it is Rs. 201.1 crores.

From this, we can very well understand that the IDBI is mainly helping the big capitalists of our country. If we look at the table given, in 1980-81 report of IDBI we can see that they have given Rs. 237.2 crores to the private sector; Rs. 258.2 crores to the public sector and Rs. 33.8 crores to the cooperative sector. This shows that it is working as any other commercial Bank. The IDBI is not helping to end regional imbalances. Even the headquarters of the IDBI is situated in Bombay. Subsequently, they have opened regional offices in some places to help the entrepreneurs who make a request for loans. But we can see from the working of the IDBI that most of the assistance has been given to industrialists who are having the base in Bombay.

Now, take for example other States like Kerala. Kerala is a small State. We find there are very small industries. There is no big industry in Kerala. Mainly small-scale entrepreneurs are running the industries. So far very meagre amount has been given by the IDBI to the entrepreneurs of Kerala. Likewise, you take the north-

eastern area or any other backward area of our country. We can see that the IDBI is not assisting these backward regions in the development of industries. The IDBI is not helping the small entrepreneurs of the backward area. If they want to start a small industry and approach the IDBI for assistance, they have to overcome so many hurdles.

There is no system of monitoring. There is no system of evaluating the economic viability of small industries. If these small entrepreneurs try to study the economic viability of small industries in backward areas, they find it very difficult. They do not get technical know-how; they do not get expert assistance. If they go in for that, they have to spend a lot on that. They may be getting Rs. 25,000 as assistance. How much can they spend on technical assistance, expert know-how and all that? So, if the IDBI is interested in industrialising our country, naturally, they have to find out a device to evaluate the economic viability of starting small industries and to give proper assistance to those entrepreneurs who are starting small industries. That is not being done.

It is the same case with medium-sized industries. They are also experiencing a lot of difficulties in starting medium-sized industries. Their capital investment is also being escalated when they go for the advice and help of experts. For technical people, assistance is being given and that also to very few people which can be counted on finger tips. Many people are afraid of coming forward to start an industry. There are many constraints. It is very difficult to get loan assistance from the IDBI to start medium sized industry. They have to prove the commercial feasibility. They themselves can't do this. They have to seek the help of the experts. Big spending is needed for that purpose. So, the cost of the investment escalates. All this will have its impact on the products. The products will have to be sold at reasonable price, that is the market price. So, it will adversely affect the investment on medium-sized industry in our country. Hence these should be a service wing to help the small and medium entrepreneurs and also it should be properly publicized

[Shri M. M. Lawrence]

The IDBI is mainly helping the monopoly houses, who are amassing wealth, even otherwise. As I have pointed out earlier, the Tatas and Birlas and Mafatlals and Singhanias, even otherwise have amassed a lot of wealth.

Why is the IDBI helping those people? What is the purpose of the IDBI? Is that the perspective of the IDBI? I think it is not.

The purpose of the IDBI should be to bridge regional imbalances, especially in the backward areas and to give incentive to the small entrepreneurs and to the medium entrepreneurs and all that. That has not been done by the IDBI. Regarding medium entrepreneurs new entrants are finding difficulty to get the assistance. The existing industries may be able to get it easily.

The IDBI is now thinking of borrowing from the developed countries, the European countries. We have borrowed more than Rs. 5,000 crores from IMF with adverse conditionalities which are detrimental to the interests of our country. Because of the borrowing from the IMF, already many industries are being closed down or they are slashing down their production. In Kerala, the Periyar Chemicals closed down for two or three months and many workers have become unemployed. Like this many other industries are facing difficulties.

Recently, the Chairman of FICCI has pointed out that many products are being imported into our country to the detriment of our industries and, therefore, he made an appeal to the Government to stop this import. He has suggested to import technical know-how which we are lacking, instead of importing produced goods which we are making in our country.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: We have to prevent profiteering.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: In the name of preventing profiteering by Indian entrepreneurs, you are trying to help the foreigners to make more profits! You are reducing the employment potential of our

country also by allowing this. Even the existing employment is being reduced by that. Is it in our interest? Such a detrimental effect we have started experiencing in the industrial sphere due to IMF conditionality. Now we are trying to borrow more money from the same European countries with adverse conditions. They will lend money only with a profit motive. If I am correct, some 14 per cent or so, they will charge as interest. If we have to give so much of interest how are we going to make good of that? Who is going to pay that? Are we going to meet that much liability by exporting these products, by getting profit from foreign countries? No. We are going to overcome that difficulty or burden of loan by creating difficulties for the employees of the concerns who are going to borrow, by reducing their wages, or by selling those products inside our country for higher prices. At the same time in the name of getting more foreign exchange and repaying the loan, you will export the same products for lesser prices to foreign countries.

Over and above the IMF loan, the IDBI has come forward to get loan from foreign countries. Is that the purpose of formation of the IDBI? What is our aim? The whole policy of loans and assistance of the IDBI has to be changed. But we all very well know it is following only Government's economic policy. Now what is the economic policy of the Government of India? It is to help the big capitalists and monopoly houses. Being an economist, Prof. Ranga knows more than I do as to how much wealth these capitalists have amassed after independence. As per the 1981 statistics, the Tatas have amassed more than Rs. 1600 crores, the Birlas more than Rs. 1500 crores. By how much have the salaries of the textile workers, the jute workers, the coir workers, the handloom workers, the engineering and transport workers, and the Central Government employees increased? What is the bank balance of these employees? How these capitalists were able to make so much assets? Who is to be blamed for that? Are the workers to be blamed or are the opposition parties to be blamed or is the ruling Party to be blamed? It is the ruling party which is to be blamed; it is

the ruling party which is building up capitalism, which is helping the monopolists to loot the common people of India.

By forming the IDBI and such other institutions we cannot industrialise our country, we cannot overcome our backwardness. The first thing which we have to do is to bring about radical land reforms. We have to expand the internal market. Are you prepared to do that? What has the Party which has ruled for the last 35 years done? Still in our countryside the landlords are exploiting the common people. The agricultural labourers and the poor peasantry have not got any purchasing power. Is it not a fact? Without increasing their purchasing power, how are we going to industrialise our country? How are we going to industrialise our country? That is my question. Only by forming an Industrial Development Bank and augmenting the paid up capital and resources of that Bank we are not going to make any headway. We have not only not made any headway so far but in fact utterly we have failed. Sir, now we are in the grip of a recession. Our hon. Ministers and the ruling Party Members may deny. They will say that it is not so, that there is no recession and all that. But it is a fact. So many products which are being manufactured in our country like chassis, tractors, etc. are facing no off-take. The recession is going on. They have reduced their production by 50 per cent or below that. Why it has happened? This very Government and the representatives of the Government is accepting the fact that all over the world recession is going on. This is an international phenomenon. The world which they say is the capitalist world and not the socialist world. There is no recession in the socialist countries. But recession is going on in America, in West Germany, in England, in France and also in Japan. Unemployment is on the increase in all these countries. In such a situation, will these countries come forward to lend money to third world countries to help them to bail them out from the crisis which they are facing. Or will they try to put their burden on the common people of those third world countries? Naturally they will try to unload the burden on our shoulders. For that our Government is siding. Is it not

so? The policy of borrowing money from those capitalist countries which are squeezing the under-developed countries is not in our country's interest. If possible they may try this on the socialist countries also. But they won't succeed in that. Anyway I do not want to narrate all those things. But their main aim is to exploit the under-developed countries, the third world countries. Even the developed capitalist countries have been exploited by the more developed capitalist countries. That is or oppose this Bill. . .

In such a situation are we going to make any headway in industrialising our country by enhancing the resources and the capital of this IDBI by borrowing from abroad? No, Sir. So, in short, what I am telling is that the old policy, the basic approach of the IDBI has to be changed. They have to help small entrepreneurs and medium entrepreneurs. They have to mobilise resources from inside the country. They have to stop helping monopoly houses instead of becoming part and parcel of this system. So the Government is directing them to help these monopoly houses, liberally. That is what is happening today.

I do not know whether I should support or oppose this Bill..

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why are you so confused now? You were very clear in your speech.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE. There is no use in supporting this. I have no objection in enhancing or augmenting the resources of the Bank but for what purpose and with what aim that money is going to be utilised is the main question. Sir, now it is being utilised to help the monopoly houses. That is my main objection.

So, in that respect, I object this amending Bill. But, at the same time, if its augmentation is being utilised for the enhancement of the capacity of the small entrepreneurs and medium entrepreneurs, I welcome this amending Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Mool Chand Daga.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: He will give a fitting reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga. His is an independent part.

श्री मूलचन्द डगा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आपने यह बिल 1954 में पेश किया था तो इस बिल का उद्देश्य उद्योगों का विकास करना था। जो हमने उस समय सोचा था वह हुआ है। इस बैंक के कारण उद्योगों का विकास हुआ है। इसको नरे ख्याल से उधर बैठने वाले भाई भी चुनौती नहीं दे सकते।

सवाल यह है कि बैंक को लोन जिस रूप में देना चाहिए था वह नहीं दे पाया है। आई० डी० बी० आई० ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में खुद ही माना है कि जितना लोन छोटे उद्योग धंधों को देना चाहिए था वह हम नहीं दे पाये हैं। इस को वे चैलेंज नहीं करते। जितना लोन कारखानों को दिया जाता चाहिए था, वह भी वे नहीं दे सके।

उधर के लोग बार-बार यह बात कहते हैं इसका उद्देश्य मोनोपलीज़ हाउसिज़ को बढ़ाना है। यह इसका उद्देश्य नहीं है। इसका उद्देश्य तो यही है कि जो हमारी धनराशि है, वह दूर-दूर तक गांवों में, अंचलों में रहने वाले छोटे-छोटे कारखानों तक पहुंचे उन्हीं को इस से लाभ हो। इसीलिए पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी ने अपनी रिकमण्डेशन में खाम करके यह कहा है कि इस काम में तरक्की होनी चाहिए और इस काम को ठीक ढंग से चलाना चाहिए जो कि अब तक नहीं चल रहा है। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है—

I am quoting from the latest report of the Committee on Public Undertakings—Twentyfourth report of Seventh Lok Sabha from pages 69-70:

“There is delay in disposal of applications for assistance and there is also delay in disbursement of assistance

sanctioned despite its various measures taken to expedite the work. During 1979-80, 17 per cent. of the applications were delayed by more than 6 months. The number of applications pending as on 30 June, 1980 was 780 and the quantum of assistance sought for by the applicants was Rs. 1,082.6 crores. The undisbursed sanctions were of the order of Rs. 1,424.1 crores.”

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Is the sanctioned amount undisbursed?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Yes.

“Obviously the delay in sanction and the delay in disbursing the amounts sanctioned are also the causes of time slippage for additional assistance from the financial institutions. The Committee desire that case studies of a few typical cases of the delays should be made independently and on the basis of the outcome of the studies further steps should be taken to streamline the procedures to expedite the work.”

क्वेश्चन यह है कि यह बैंक जो लोन देता है, वह ठीक से डिस्बर्स नहीं कर पाता है। लोन वरसों के बाद डिस्बर्स किया जाता है जब तक प्रोजेक्ट की प्राइस बढ़ जाती है। हमने एक प्रोजेक्ट की बात कही थी कि सात करोड़ रुपये का प्रोजेक्ट बनाया गया था, वह बढ़ते-बढ़ते पचास करोड़ रुपये की योजना बन गयी। इसका कारण है कि आई० डी० आई० द्वारा लोन सही ढंग से डिस्बर्स नहीं होते।

अभी रिसेन्ट रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है—

“The position of defaults in repayment by the assisted units disturbs the Committee. The amount of overdues was of the order of Rs. 93.35 crores as at the end of June, 1980.”

इतना रुपया मांगते हैं। सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि न तो यह लोन बराबर दे पाते हैं, न समय पर दे पाते हैं और जब लोन देते भी हैं तो रिक्वरी नहीं होती।

बड़े-बड़े बैंकों को यह हालत क्यों हो गई है, क्योंकि इनकी वेंकैसीज पूरी नहीं की जाती। चेयरमैन बदले जाते हैं, डायरेक्टर्स नहीं होते और इनका इंतजाम अच्छा नहीं होती। दो-दो साल में डायरेक्टर बदल दिए जाते हैं।

'The Committee are concerned about lack of continuity in the top positions of the IDBI and the vacancies on the Board. There were 4 Chairmen of the IDBI since February, 1976 and 5 vacancies were kept on the Board for 2 years.'

—That is the way of working of the Bank!

अमेंडमेंट ठीक है। अथाराइज कैपिटल बढ़ जाए इसमें हमें एतराज नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में इंडस्ट्रीज बढ़ी हैं, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है, लेकिन उसका लाभ केवल पूंजीपतियों को क्यों मिला है। मैं ज्यादा फिगर कोड करना नहीं चाहता।

This is the report which has come in the Journal: Economy and Industry:

"If Tatas and Birlas had this kind of monopoly our industry would really go places"—says a retired Govt. Official, who has retired from the Industry Ministry.

हम यह नहीं कहते कि आप मोनोपली हाउसेस को एनकरेज करते हैं। सवाल यह है कि गवर्नमेंट की वर्किंग क्या है? गवर्नमेंट की वर्किंग बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। एक परसेंट रिटर्न लोन की मिलती है। इनके विभाग में काम करने वाले अफसर जब रिटायर हो गए तो उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दी—

"The total investment has nearly trebled in 6 years, from Rs. 6237 crores in 1974 to Rs. 18225 crores in 1980. Profit (pre-tax) has, however, come down from Rs. 312 crores to Rs. 227 crores, giving a rate of return that is slightly over 1 per cent: a case of a mountain yielding a mouse."

पहाड़ में से चूहे को निकालने का काम करते हैं।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : चूहा तो निकाला गया।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : हां, चूहा भी नहीं निकलना चाहिए था। तो सवाल यह पैदा होता है, जब उधर बैठने वाले एक बात कहते हैं कि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए, मैं उनकी तारीफ करता हूँ। आई० डी० पी० एल० के बारे में क्वेश्चन आज था। उसमें बताया गया कि 76 करोड़ का घाटा हुआ।

श्री रामाक्षर शास्त्री : नेशनलाइजेशन की वजह से नहीं हुआ, कोई और कारण है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shastriji, he never told you, you are responsible for it.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अव्यवस्था की वजह से। आप लोभ जो हड़तालें करवाते हैं, काम नहीं करने देते। (व्यवधान)

आप लोग जीवन बीमा निगम में काम करने वाले और दो-दो हजार रुपए वेतन पाने वालों की आप वकालत करते हैं।

श्री रामाक्षर शास्त्री : महंगाई महंगाई बढ़ेगी तो जरूर करेंगे। आप जब अपनी तन्ख्वाह बढ़ाने के लिए बात कर सकते हैं तो क्या हम कर्मचारियों की बात नहीं कर सकते। एक स्टैंडर्ड रूबिए, उबल स्टैंडर्ड फालो मत करिए।

You believe in capitalist system, therefore, you plead like that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PATTABHI RANA RAO: Permit him to do that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have the freedom to speak whatever you like.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

"Though the total number of undertakings now reached 186, the top 10, led by the Steel Authority of India (SAIL), Coal India, and Fertilizer Corporation, account for nearly 60 per cent of total investment, or Rs. 10,255 crores. On such a vast outlay which is about half the entire investment in the organised private sector, the loss was Rs. 28.9 Tata made a net profit of Rs. 1.50 crores".

Who has written this article? This article was written by the industrialists who are working in those industries.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: He should take the confidence of the workers. He is slandering the workers. He should slander the Government.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Mr. Shastri, you are harming me, not him.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

जो इन्वेस्टमेंट होता है, उसका एक परसेंट भी रिटर्न नहीं मिलता है। 76 करोड़ का घाटा आता है और बिड़ला-गटा जो बड़े-बड़े मनोपली हाउसेस हैं वे डेड सी करोड़ का नफा उठाते हैं। इस पर सोचना होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the public undertakings fail, it will only strengthen the interests of the capitalists. Therefore, the public undertakings should never fail. It will only enrich and increase the capitalists and big monopolists. So, the public undertakings should never fail.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : उनको नहीं, आप जो विरोध में बैठे हैं, आपकी वजह से होता है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अपनी गवर्नमेंट पर अटैक करिए।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : जिम्मेदारी आपकी भी है। आप जगह-जगह आग लगा देते हैं। (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: They are pursuing a faulty policy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is criticising himself. Why are you worried?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: This is because of the anti-workers policy adopted by them.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: Are you working for the private capitalist or the owners of the big industries?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : जिस तरह सेट विरोधी दल के लोग इंडस्ट्रीज को सिक करने का काम करते हैं, उससे 50 परसेंट जिम्मेदारी इनकी भी है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जी नहीं, आपकी जिम्मेदारी है। (व्यवधान)

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : हल्ला करने में आप लोग बहुत तेज हैं, लगाइए आग।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आपको आज क्या हो गई गया है। (व्यवधान)

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : जाते हुए गर्म होकर मत जाइए, शांत रहिए शरीर खराब हो जाएगा।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : इनको रात को नींद नहीं आती है।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: It is mentioned here.

"Of the total amount outstanding till December-end Rs. 1,158.48 crores were

locked up in 378 large units which were enjoying credit limits of more than Rs. 1 crore, Rs. 202.33 crores in 1,013 medium units and Rs. 261.74 crores in 20,975 small units."

Why is this so?

इतने सिक यूनिट्स ले लिए गए। हमने जितने चाहे ले लिए। आप देखें कि सिक यूनिट्स को लेने से क्या होता है। एन० टी० सी० को इस कारण से एक अरब या सौ करोड़ का घाटा हुआ है। सिक यूनिट्स को जो आप लोन देते हैं...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सिक यूनिट्स लोन मत दीजिये। हम अपोज कर रहे हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आई० डी० बी० आई० जो लोन देती है उनको देते के पहले प्रोजेक्ट्स की जो जांच होनी चाहिये वह ठीक से नहीं होता है। सिक यूनिट्स को लोन जो आप देते हैं इस वजह से बहुत बड़ा लास आपको हुआ है। पहले जो फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर थे उन्होंने बताया था कि सिक यूनिट्स से रिटर्न हमें कम मिला। जनता काड़ा बनाने के लिए जो लोन दिया गया उसमें सौ करोड़ का घाटा हुआ। किस की यह जिम्मेदारी है? जब कोई यूनिट सिक हो जाता है तो मजदूर कहते हैं कि हमें काम पर लगाओ। जरूर उनको लगाया जाना चाहिये। काम नहीं करके...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : ऐसा क्यों बोलते हैं...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका वाली बात है।

In this Report, it is said:

"The IDBI do not have any reliable data in this regard for the totality of the assistance rendered by all the term-

loan financing institutions. It is disappointing to the Committee that this should be so despite the coordinating role and the overall responsibility for the institutional finance assigned to IDBI."

लोन बिना सोचे समझे बांट दिए गए हैं। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जो अचीवमेंट होनी चाहिये थी नहीं हुई है। प्रोजेक्ट्स की जांच किए बगैर सिक यूनिट्स की जांच किए बगर उनको लोन दे दिए गए। लोन देने में पक्षपात हुआ है। रिजनल इम्बैलेंस को आप देखिये। मैं दूसरी गलती बता रहा हूँ।

"There is a pronounced regional imbalance in the assistance rendered by the IDBI. The Committee regrets that the share of the North Eastern region was almost negligible and it was around 1 per cent. Under a special programme for development of backward areas introduced in 1970-71, the IDBI sanctioned assistance of Rs. 1999 crores. An analysis of assistance has indicated that the top 50 districts of 245 backward districts assisted by the Bank accounted for the bulk of the assistance, their share ranging from 69 per cent to 85 per cent."

आई० डी० बी० आई० द्वारा लोन देने का जो तरीका अपनाया जाता है, एप्लीकेशन की डिस्पोजल का जो तरीका अपनाया जाता है, जो डिमवर्समेंट का तरीका अपनाया जाता है, वह गलत है। लोन दिए जा रहे हैं नार्दन...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may continue your speech tomorrow.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SRHI H. K. L. BHAGAT): I beg to present the Thirty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—

Contd.

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Mr. Pattabhi Rama Rao.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): I beg to lay on

the Table a copy each of Notification Nos. 230/82-Customs and 231/82-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to edible oils when imported as gift under an agreement approved by Government, from the Customs Duty, Additional and Auxiliary Duties, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5517A/82]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned, to meet again tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, October 20, 1982|Asvina 28, 1904 (Saka).