

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Third Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 8, 1980/Asadha 17, 1902
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 428.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I gave you a notice for suspension of rule to discuss.....

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed; I did not give my consent to that....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My submission is.... (interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.... I am not allowing anything. Please take your seats.

(व्यवधान) यह दोनों तरफ लागू होता है एक तरफ लागू नहीं होता है। (व्यवधान) आप मानेंगे तो वे भी मानेंगे... आप नहीं मान रहे हैं फिर आप उनको कैसे कह रहे हैं... आप बैठ जाइये। व्यवधान प्लीज बैठ जाइये... आप सारे लोग बैठ जाइये... आप बैठिये... वे भी बैठ जाते हैं। (व्यवधान) आप कहां मान रहे हैं। व्यवधान मैं खड़ा हूँ फिर भी आप नहीं मान रहे हैं... देखिए मेरी बात सुनिये, दोनों तरफ से बात बराबर चली है। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। (व्यवधान).....

MR. SPEAKER: Have you over read the rules?

(Interruptions)

1205 LS—1

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MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed him. Since he is persisting, everybody persists. No, no.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed it. Nothing doing. I never allowed you to do it. I have disallowed it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way to conduct the House. This is your House and you have to be careful. You have to be responsible. I am not allowing it. Please leave it with the Chair to decide.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: When I am standing, you are not supposed to stand. Why don't you have the courtesy enough to be silent. Please be silent. You must conduct this House in an orderly manner. This House has to be run by certain rules and precedents. Now you don't listen to me. Dinen Bhattacharya. No, no, you should not do it. (Interruptions). This House has to be guided by certain rules and procedure. (Interruptions) Again Mr. Basu, you are doing it. (Interruptions) I am not going to be intimidated like that. (Interruptions) I am going to be guided solely by the rules. I am trying to run this House in the best possible way. But if you do not help me in that and do not cooperate with me what will people think about all of us? You just remember that you have some responsibility. You can discuss anything you like but under the rules. I am allowing everything under the rules. (Interruptions). We are not going to be blamed for that. You cannot blame them. I blame everyone who obstructs my way, and this is the collective responsibility of all of us. You must share it. (Interruptions).. If I allow anybody to speak, then he will speak, otherwise

not. (Interruptions) I disallow it. Yes. Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha. (Interruptions) No, no, I do not allow it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow point of order during the Question Hour. There is no question of any point of order during Question Hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am raising a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Suspension of rules: Rule 388 says, "Any member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the House and if the motion is carried the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being." I have not allowed that. So, there is no question....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Have you read that out? We want to adjourn the House. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, there is no question of point of order during Question Hour. (Interruptions) Why are you trying to do it? I have to do it. (Interruptions) No, no, during Question Hour, it is not allowed. Now you are speaking without my permission. I have not allowed. Yes. Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha. (Interruptions) If you are going to show like that, does it make any difference? (Interruptions) I could not expect this thing from a parliamentarian of your stature. (Interruptions) I have discussed it so many times in this House (Interruptions) Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha. (Interruptions) Not allowed. Mr. Jain.

Proposal to Set up a Radio Station in Barmer

*328. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to set up a radio station in Barmer city, the head-

quarters of Barmer District, for the benefit of the public of Barmer and Jaisalmer, border districts of Rajasthan has been under the consideration of Government for a long time and if so, since when it has been under consideration; and

(b) the time by which decision will be taken on this proposal and the work to set up the station will be started?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान में बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव पर 5वीं "योजना" के प्रस्तावों तथा 1980-85 की अवधि की योजना के प्रस्तावों को तैयार करते समय विचार किया गया था। तथापि, संसाधनों के अभाव और सापेक्ष प्राथमिकताओं के कारण दोनों अवसरों पर उक्त प्रस्ताव को छोड़ देना पड़ा।

श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन : बाड़मेर तथा जैसलमेर के लोगों के लिए एक रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने का पांचवीं योजना में प्रोपोजल था लेकिन उसको ड्राप कर दिया गया। छठी योजना में भी यह प्रोपोजल था और उसको भी ड्राप कर दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाड़मेर एवं जैसलमेर जिले जो पश्चिमी क्षेत्र के सीमावर्ती तथा पिछड़े हुए जिले हैं और बहुत ही विस्तृत हैं और जो हरियाणा प्रान्त तथा केरल प्रान्त से भी बड़े हैं उनकी इस प्रकार से कब तक धोर उमेक्षा होती रहेगी ?

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : मैंने जवाब दिया है कि पांचवीं योजना और छठी योजना को तैयार करते समय इन दोनों जिलों के लिए आकाशवाणी का केन्द्र खोलने का विचार किया गया था लेकिन संसाधनों के अभाव के कारण ऐसा करना संभव नहीं हो सका है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह भी बताना चाहती हूँ कि 1971 की सेंसस के मुताबिक बाड़मेर की जनसंख्या कुल 39 हजार थी और जैसलमेर की 17 हजार, इसलिए यहाँ पर आकाशवाणी का केन्द्र खोलना फीजिवल मालूम नहीं होता।

श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन : बाड़मेर के टाउन की संख्या 50 हजार से अधिक अभी हो गई है। इन क्षेत्रों जयपुर, जोधपुर और दिल्ली के स्टेशनों की आवाज बिल्कुल धीमी पहुँचती है और जब आधी आती है तो बिल्कुल ही नहीं पहुँचती है। युद्ध के समय में तो स्थिति और भी खराब होती है, पाकिस्तान की आवाज अधिक आती है, यहाँ की नहीं पहुँचती है। ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि यह हरियाणा और केरल से भी बड़ा क्षेत्र है तो

इसको प्रबल करना सिर्फ फंडिंग की कमी की वजह से क्यों की जाती है? क्या फंडिंग की कमी की वजह से सिर्फ हमारे क्षेत्र में ही डिफिकल्टी आयेंगी, क्या हमारा क्षेत्र किसी भी तरह से विकसित नहीं हो सकेगा? हम चाहते हैं कि पहले बाड़मेर को ले लिया जाए फिर जैसलमेर को ले जाए। पहले ही जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया, अब कांग्रेस (भाई) की सरकार भी वहाँ कुछ काम क्यों नहीं करना चाहती है? आप हमारे विकास को क्यों प्रबल करना चाहते हैं?

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : जहाँ चार वाइंडर डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैं बाड़मेर, गंगानगर, बीकानेर और जैसलमेर तो बीकानेर में आलरेडी रेडियो स्टेशन चालू है। गंगानगर के सुरतगढ़ क्षेत्र में तुरन्त ही आकाशवाणी का केन्द्र कमीशन होने वाला है। जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर का जहाँ तक सवाल है तो इसका ईस्टर्न पार्ट जोधपुर के केन्द्र से कवर्ड हो जाता है। जहाँ तक पूरे क्षेत्र कवर्ड होने का सवाल है—

“A proposal for setting up a 50 kw shortwave transmitter at Jaipur has been included in the revised 6th plan 1980—85. This shortwave transmitter will be able to provide day and night second grade service to the whole of Rajasthan including border districts of the state. Implementation of this scheme however depends upon final approval and availability of resources.”

यह सब इम्प्लीमेंट होने के बाद मैं समझती हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य की जी मंशा है, उनकी पूर्ति हो जाती है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आकाशवाणी केन्द्र खोलने के क्या आधार हैं? आपने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसमें आपने यह मालूम किया है कि बाड़मेर की सीमा कितनी है। वह सीमा केरल और हरियाणा से भी अधिक है और सीमावर्ती इलाका होने व पाकिस्तान का वाइंडर होने के कारण इसकी आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए आर्थिक साधन ही नहीं और भी कारणों से आप रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करते हैं। उन कारणों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्यों नहीं खोलना चाहते हैं?

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : मैंने पहले ही बताया कि जयपुर का जो 50 किलोवाट का शार्टवेव ट्रांसमीटर चालू हो जायेगा तो तमाम वाइंडर एरिया कवर हो जाते हैं। इसलिये सवाल नहीं उठना है कि बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में ही रेडियो स्टेशन खाना जाये। क्योंकि आलरेडी जो 4 डिस्ट्रिक्ट वाइंडर स्टेट के हैं, उसमें गंगानगर जिले के सुरतगढ़ में

अभी कमीशन होने जा रहा है, बीकानेर में पहले से है। इसके प्रतिरिक्त—

“There is a proposal to upgrade the transmitting power of Ajmer station from the present level of 20 kw to 200 kw during the 6th plan. Actual implementation is dependent upon the availability of funds. Kota is also being considered for setting up a district level radio station.”

जब इतने हमारे प्लान इम्प्लीमेंट हो जाते हैं तो इस का कोई सवाल ही नहीं उठता है।

Utilisation of Gypsum Discharge from Cochin Division of Fertiliser Chemicals Travancore Limited

*429. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken by Government to put to better use large gypsum discharged from Cochin Division of Fertiliser Chemicals Travancore Limited for manufacturing ammonium sulphate which is very much needed as a fertilizer;

(b) whether Government also propose to take steps to use the calcium carbonate by-product, arising out of the above process of making gypsum into ammonium sulphate, for producing cement; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to set up such a plant?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Fertilizers and Shemcals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) had submitted to Government in August 1978 a proposal for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate based on the by-product gypsum of the Phosphoric acid plant of their Cochin Phase II unit. The proposal was examined by Government but was not found acceptable on techno-economic grounds. The views of the Government have been communicated to the company, and the company has been asked to come up with viable proposals after taking into account Government's views.

(b) and (c). In view of the answer given to part (a), these do not arise.

SHRI A. A. RAHIM: In view of the heavy shortage of fertiliser and cement, is Government contemplating any step to try out unconventional methods of producing these items as mentioned in the question?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The question is about utilisation of gypsum which is being dumped now. For every tonne of fertilizer that is produced in that factory it generates five tonnes of gypsum. So a huge quantity of gypsum is dumped there. Though the question is how best we can utilise gypsum in order to produce ammonium sulphate or Cement, so far as the proposal for utilisation of gypsum which is dumped there is concerned, two proposals are under active consideration of the Company.

(1) Setting up 900 tonnes per day ammonium sulphate plant by converting the entire gypsum which is being dumped there.

(2) Setting up a plant to convert the entire gypsum into cement.

These two proposals are being considered by the Company. They have not come to the Government with a concrete proposal. When they come with concrete proposal, then the Government will consider.

SHRI B. R. NAHATA: The non-Minister said in his answer that the Government of India turned down the proposals of the company on techno-economic grounds. What were the technical defects or the economic problems? Has the Government of India considered the aspect that such a huge quantity has to be utilised some how or the other? Is there any scheme being prepared by the Government of India?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I have said, it is not for the Government to prepare a scheme. It is for the Company to prepare a scheme. It is not as if gypsum is only in Cochin Phase II

Plant. Gypsum is produced elsewhere, wherever phosphatic fertiliser is being produced. In Cochin, this is the problem because a huge quantity is being dumped there. First they came with the proposals in August 1978 and the proposals after examination in the Ministry were not found feasible. Therefore, we have asked the Company to work out an alternative and about the alternatives also as I have just now replied, alternatives are being considered by the Company and after getting their proposal we will consider that further.

1978-83 में विद्युत उत्पादन के लक्ष्य

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* 431. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :

श्री के० ए० राजन :

क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1978-83 की योजना के अनुसार बिजली के उत्पादन के लिए कितना लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ख) 1978-83 को योजनानुसार सरकार सिंचाई प्रयोजनों और औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के लिए बिजली की सप्लाई कहाँ तक कर सकी है ;

(ग) बिजली की कटौती के परिणाम स्वरूप कृषि, सिंचाई और औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के उत्पादन में कितनी हानि हुई है ; और

(घ) योजना में निर्धारित किए गए लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) A draft Five Year Plan for 1978-83 had been prepared which envisaged increase in the annual total energy generation from about 99 billion units in 1977-78 to 168 billion units during 1982-83. However, the plan is being re-cast for the period 1980-85.

(b) and (c). The energy shortage in the country during the year 1978-79 and

1979-80 was 10.3 per cent and 16.1 per cent respectively. The power shortage has, therefore, necessitated cuts/restrictions on various categories of consumers, including industry and agriculture. While all possible efforts have been made to exempt the agricultural sector from power cuts, peak load restrictions or rostering of rural load has to be resorted to keep down the system demand. The State Governments have been advised to give utmost priority in the matter of power supply to agricultural sector as a result of the above measures, the impact of power shortage on agricultural production has been marginal.

Industries have been subjected to power cuts/restrictions ranging from 10 to 60 per cent in various States/Union Territories. The main reason for the present-shortage in the country has been the failure of monsoon during 1979. With the onset of monsoon during the current year the States are now relaxing/lifting the power cuts/restrictions imposed on industries. Shortage of power is one of the contributing factors for loss in production in the industrial and agricultural sectors. However, it would not be possible to quantify the loss in production on account of power shortage alone.

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

(1) Formation of task forces to evolve and implement Betterment Programmes and streamline maintenance management to maximise generation from the existing installed capacity in the Central Sector. The State Governments are also being assisted to similarly maximise generation from their installed capacity.

(2) Expediting commissioning of new generation capacity in the Central Sector and advising the States

to take similar detailed project plans and monitoring systems. The construction of power projects in the country is also closely monitored and coordinated by the Central Electricity Authority and necessary timely assistance is being arranged from concerned sources for the commissioning of new units.

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

(4) Transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas.

(5) Arranging supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers.

(6) Additions of 1903 MW of new generating capacity is expected to be installed during the period 1980-85.

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बताया है कि 1-9-79 में मानसून की कमी के कारण विद्युत की आपूर्ति में कटौती की गई जिसके कारण औद्योगिक तथा कृषि उत्पादन घटा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ऐसा कौन सा उपाय कर रही है, जिससे विद्युत का उत्पादन बढ़े, राज्यों में जो विद्युत-उत्पादन के संयंत्र लगे हैं, उन्हें ठीक तरह से चलाया जाये और पुराने संयंत्रों का नवीकरण करके विद्युत-उत्पादन की क्षमता को बढ़ाया जाये। मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों में प्रस्तावित नये बिजली घर कब तक काम शुरू कर देंगे? मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी योजना विचाराधीन है कि हम केवल मानसून पर निर्भर न रह कर नई वैज्ञानिक तकनीक के आधार पर.....

प्रधान मंत्री महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सीधा सवाल करें। वह बहुत लम्बा-चौड़ा सवाल कर रहे हैं, जैसे कि यह एक डिसकशन हो।

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ। मंत्री महोदय को कहना चाहिए था कि सभसभ में नहीं आया।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस बात का प्रयत्न करेगी कि हम मानसून पर निर्भर न रह कर नई वैज्ञानिक तकनीक के आधार पर विद्युत-उत्पादन कर सकें।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: In my reply to the main question, I had given the details of the measures being

taken. These are given in (d) of my statement. If you want, I can read that out. I have already said that we are taking the following steps:

1. Formation of task forces to evolve and implement Betterment Programmes and streamline maintenance management to maximise generation from the existing installed capacity in the Central Sector. The State Governments are also being assisted to similarly maximise generation from their installed capacity.
2. We are expediting commissioning of new generation capacity in the Central Sector and advising the States to take similar detailed project plans and monitoring systems. The construction of power projects in the country is also closely monitored and coordinated by the Central Electricity Authority and necessary timely assistance is being arranged from concerned sources for the commissioning of new units.
3. Monitoring of coal stocks at thermal power stations and ensuring availability of coal.
4. Transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas.
5. Arranging supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers.
6. Additions of 19903 MW of new generating capacity is expected to be installed during the period 1980—85.

So far as dependence on monsoon is concerned, we have to take maximum use of the resources which are available with us and hydro power is one of these sources which can argument power output to this country. At the same time, we are going to non-conventional sources. All over the world, we are asking different countries as to what developments have taken place. We are also expediting our own research.

I have already said that, so far as new project are compared to 7R

ing to expedite the construction so that they start generation very soon.

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री जी ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में स्वीकार किया है कि विद्युत की कमी के कारण ही औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में और वृषि के क्षेत्र में हानी हुई है लेकिन कितनी हानि हुई है यह बताना उनके लिए संभव नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक ओर आप स्वीकार करते हैं कि बिजली की कमी के कारण उत्पादन घटा है तो राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन में कितने प्रतिशत की कमी आई है और उसी प्रकार से वृषि के क्षेत्र में जो हमारा उत्पादन होता था उसमें कितने प्रतिशत की कमी आई है? क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि गांव में क्राशतकारों को जो बिजली दी जाती थी वह रात्रि के समय दी जाती थी, दिन में बिजली नहीं दी जाती थी? आपके मिमिनेजमेन्ट के कारण रात्रि में दी गई बिजली का सदुपयोग नहीं होता था। क्या मंत्री जी भविष्य के लिए राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश देंगे कि क्राशतकारों को दिन में बिजली दी जाए ताकि वे ठीक प्रकार से अपना वृषि कार्य कर सकें?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: The main responsibility today for generation of power is with the State Electricity Board. They are generating the electricity. Therefore, it is the State's responsibility to provide electricity to the contributing factors for loss in production in the industrial and agricultural sectors. It is not only factor but one of the factors. However, it would not be possible to quantify the loss in production on account of power shortage alone.

So far as the shortage of power is concerned, I have said in my reply that the shortage of power is one of contributing factors for loss in production in the industrial and agricultural sectors. It is not the only factor but one of the factors. However, it would not be possible to quantify the loss in production on account of power shortage alone.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In this statement, the Minister has said that the main reason for the present shortage in the country, has been the failure of monsoon during 1979. Failure of monsoon can affect power supply only where hydro-electric power is being generated. Otherwise, it has no bearing on the thermal power at all. I would like to know

from him: what was the main reason for shortage of power in so many States which are mainly producing thermal power and not hydro-electric power?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I have said in my statement that it is one of the main reasons. I did not say that this was the only reason. The other reasons are: In 1976-77, the capacity utilisation of the thermal stations was to the tune of 55 per cent. This was the All-India figure. In the last three years, it has gone down to about 45 per cent., So, 10 per cent slippage has occurred in most of the States.

States have to construct new thermal power stations and slippage in these stations in the last three years is as follows:

In 1977-78, the target was for 2596 MW. But the actual commissioning was 1475. So, the slippage was to the tune of 640 MW. In 1978-79, the target was 3857 MW and the actual commissioning was 1522 MW. Slippage was 835 MW.

Similarly, last year 2,813 MW was the target. The actual commissioning was only 857 MW. Again the slippage was there. This is another factor. Then the third factor is that the State Electricity Boards delay placing of order and at the same time there are differences between the BHEL and the State Electricity Boards and that is why the delay occurs. So, these are some of the other factors as to why power shortage is there.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उसके अनुसार 1982-83 के दौरान ऊर्जा को बढ़ा कर 166 बिलियन युनिट की वृद्धि की जानी है और यह भी बताया है कि 1980-85 के दौरान 19903 मेगावाट की नई उत्पादन क्षमता की अभिवृद्धि की जाने की आशा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में कहां-कहां पर आप नए पावर स्टेशन बनाने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: In Madhya Pradesh thermal power stations under construction are at Satlura which will generate approximately 420 MW, Korba West 210 MW,

Korba West second Unit which will make it over 400 MW, Korba West third and fourth units will be commissioned later (Interruptions). And the hydel stations that we are going to construct are Bodhghat Units 1, 2, 3 and 4 each of 125 MW.

SHRI RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, the coal reserves are not unlimited. According to one estimate they are not going to last for more than 50 years or 100 years, and we have to depend upon other sources of energy. I want to know whether the hon. Minister is going to consider construction of hydro-electric projects in snow-bound Himalayas and tapping of solar energy.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Yes, Sir. We are working for both the sectors.

श्री नारसिंहे राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरे देश में बिजली की मांग और पूर्ति में भयावह अंतर हो गया है, उसको देखते हुए क्या सरकार विचार करेगी कि पूरे देश में जो बची-खुची प्राद्वेट बिजली कम्पनियां हैं और प्रदेशों में जो विद्युत् बोर्ड है उसके संचालन और नियंत्रण को भारत सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले ?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Sir, there are hardly any private companies which are supplying power to the public sector. We are allowing only captive units to the industrial sector. That is the only permission given. Therefore is no question of taking over of new power stations from the private sector.

So far as the State Electricity Boards are concerned, this is a matter between the States. If they are willing to hand over, we have no objection but otherwise, we have tried to raise this issue earlier. But most of the States are objecting to it.

Royalty to West Bengal for Collieries

*432. **SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the amount to be paid to the Government of West Bengal as royalty for collieries; and

(b) reasons for delay in paying the said amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Amount of royalty on coal to be paid to the Government of West Bengal by the coal companies is as follows:

Eastern Coalfields Ltd: Royalty dues for the quarters ending 31st December, 1979 and 31st March, 1980 have been paid in full.

Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.: Dues upto 1979 have been cleared. For the quarter ending March, 1980, Rs. 4,78,157.50 is due which is expected to be paid very shortly.

As the amount equal to the royalty is added to the pithead price of coal and collected from the consumers, there are some delays involved in collecting the amount and depositing the same with the State Government.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARYA: The Minister has stated in his reply that only Rs. 4,78,157.60 is due but according to the Government of West Bengal, the amount lying with the Central Government as royalty is much more than what has been stated here. It is about Rs. 13 crores. So, will the Minister kindly clarify the position?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: There is a dispute over certain amounts. For example, the West Bengal Government wants royalty also on the consumption of coal in the coalfields themselves. That comes to about Rs. 30 lakhs per annum. The legal opinion given to us is that it is not due, but the West Bengal Government does not agree. West Bengal is also claiming another sum of Rs. 4 crores. These are only minor items. So far as my information goes, an amount of Rs. 13 crores is not due as mentioned by the hon. Member.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARYA: May I know whether the Central Government have received representations from the West Bengal Government regarding the raising of royalty on coal, whether any decision has been taken to increase the same, and if so, the details thereof?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: The West Bengal Government has asked for the raising of royalties, but that would raise the price of coal approximately by Rs. 16 to Rs. 20 per tonne, incidentally raising the prices of other commodities also. There is a discussion going on at present. The matter is under consideration, and we will take a decision very soon on this.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects of Tribal Sub-Plan Area of Orissa.

*434. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the major and medium irrigation project reports of tribal sub-plan areas of Orissa still pending for clearance by Central Water Commission;
- (b) the reasons for delay in clearance of the reports of the projects by the Central Water Commission, if any;
- (c) the names of the projects likely to be cleared by the Central Water Commission for inclusion in the current financial year; and
- (d) the projects ready for clearance for next financial year, if any?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

(a) The new major and medium irrigation projects in the tribal Sub-plan area of Orissa, received from the State Government, and which are yet to be cleared by the Planning Commission, are as follows:

Major Projects

- (i) Bhimkund multipurpose project.
- (ii) Subernarekha Irrigation Project.
- (iii) Irrigation Project.

Medium Projects

- (i) Badanala irrigation project.

(b) Comments on the Bhimkund project were forwarded to the State Government in September, 1975 and the replies were received in July, 1976 and February, 1977. Since then further clarifications were sought from the State Government and some additional investigations, particularly with regard to the power component were also found necessary. The revised report was received in the Central Water Commission only on 24-6-1980 and is presently under examination. The comments on the Subernarekha project were sent to the State Government in February and September, 1979 and on the Ib Irrigation project in December, 1979 and March, 1980. The replies to these comments are yet to be received from the State Government. The Badanala project report was received in March, 1980 only and has been examined. Comments have been sent to the State Government in June, 1980, replies to which are yet awaited.

(c) and (d). The projects can be considered for clearance by the planning Commission after the technical and economic feasibility of the projects are satisfactorily established. The clearance of the projects, therefore, depends upon the response from the State Government in furnishing the replies and/or complying to the comments of the Central Water Commission and deputing the concerned officers for discussions of the outstanding points and providing clarifications, as necessary.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I have gone through the statement. It seems the Ministry has not examined the project of the Government of Orissa which has been sent for clearance to the Planning Commission. He has not mentioned which are the projects under the tribal sub-plan and which are outside of it. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have issued any guidelines to the States to prepare master plans for the tribal areas and if so, what are the guidelines, and the names of the States which have responded to them.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: This question is related to four important projects, three major ones and one medium, and it is related to the clearance of these projects by the Planning Commission.

The guideline is that we have got certain projects for the tribal areas. This is related to Orissa where there is a tribal area. We have got so many projects going on. Nearly 14 projects are under execution already in the tribal area.

In addition to these 14 projects, these four projects are being examined. There has been delay and the delay is due to the fact that the State Governments did not respond in time.

The major projects are Bhimkund Multi-purpose project, Subernarekha Irrigation Project, Ib Irrigation Project and one medium project, the Badanala Irrigation Project. These projects have not received clearance from the Planning Commission. The Central Water Commission has sent the projects to the State Government for comments. They did not respond in time. Hence there is delay. We are taking prompt action to see that these projects are taken up and we get the clearance from the Planning Commission so that we may execute these projects.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The hon. Minister, while replying, read out a statement. But I asked a specific question as to whether the Government of India have issued the guidelines to the State Governments including the State Government of Orissa regarding the irrigation development projects in tribal areas. This has not been answered.

Now, I ask the second supplementary. There is the Badanala Irrigation Project which has been mentioned here. It was started in 1961-62. It is now 1980. That project has not been cleared. 19 years have already passed. So far the Government of Orissa has not sent a proper reply to the Government of India though a number of times a

query has been sent by the Government of India to the Orissa Government. Recently, the Government of India has written to the State Government of Orissa to send comments on the project. The project report was received by the Government of India in March, 1980. It has been sent to the Government of Orissa in June, 1980. In this context, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether his Ministry will ask the Government of Orissa to clear the project immediately for inclusion in the Annual State Plan for 1980-81.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: The guideline of the Government of India is that we must give preference to tribal areas for their development and that development is in the field of irrigation and agriculture. Agriculture and irrigation are the two important areas which must get priority in the tribal areas. That is the guideline. According to this, in Orissa State, we have taken up nearly 14 projects. As regards the Badanala Irrigation Project, we have received certain comments. We still require some more comments. So, we have sent it for comments to the State Government. The reply is awaited.

श्री श्री. पी. यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक जनरल प्रश्न पूछना चाहूंगा। सेन्ट्रल वाटर कमीशन सिंघाई मंत्रालय की किसी योजना को क्लियर करता है टी० ए० सी० के माध्यम से। उस के बाद राज्य सरकार को वह योजना जाती है। जिस समय राज्य सरकार ने योजना को सबमिट किया, उस समय जो कास्ट फैक्टर होता है, वह 10 साल, 5 साल या 6 साल में बढ़ जाता है। सेन्ट्रल वाटर कमीशन में योजना को क्लियर होने में बहुत समय लगता है। और राज्य सरकार तक जब वह योजना स्वीकृत हो कर पहुंचती है, मूल्य बढ़ जाता है और योजना की कास्ट बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप्टवाइटेड क्वेश्चन पूछिये ?

श्री श्री. पी. यादव : मैं प्रायटेड क्वेश्चन पूछ रहा हूँ। शंका रहता यह है कि योजना के क्लियर करने का प्रायोजन, उस के बाद मोनीटोरिंग और सुझावों के कम्प्लोयन प्रायुर्विहीन, ये चार चीजें होती हैं, जो कि राज्य सरकार सम्भाल कर से कोई ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहती है जिस

में राज्य सरकार को वह बाध्य करे कि जो योजना बन गई है, उस को निर्धारित समय के अन्दर पूरा करना है ?

श्री केदार पाण्डे : कोई कानून तो अभी ऐसा नहीं है लेकिन इस पर विचार किया जा सकता है फिलहाल ऐसी बात नहीं है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अभी जवाब दिया है। मैं सिर्फ उड़ीसा के सम्बन्ध में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आदिवासी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए परियोजना है क्या यह सिर्फ उड़ीसा के आदिवासी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए है? यदि हाँ तो क्या उससे वहाँ के आदिवासियों को फायदा हुआ है, या हो रहा है? इस में उन्हें अब तक कितना लाभ मिला है ?

श्री केदार पाण्डे : अभी तो 14 स्कीम चल रही हैं और आदिवासी क्षेत्र में चल रही हैं। उनसे आदिवासियों को फायदा होने वाला है। अभी तक 62 करोड़ रुपये उनमें खर्च किया है। (व्यवधान) उनसे फायदा होगा एकदम कैसे फायदा होगा। इरिगेशन पोर्टलियल क्रियेट होगा तभी फायदा होगा अभी तो वे चल रही हैं।

श्री अनन्दि चरण दास : ये जो उड़ीसा के ट्राइबल एरियाज के लिए सब प्लांस हैं ये कब तक पूरे होने वाले हैं? दूसरे उन एरियाज में जो छोटे-2 नाले हैं, तदियाँ हैं जिन पर भी छोटे छोटे प्रोजेक्ट बन सकते हैं अगर उनका इन्वेस्टीगेशन किया जाए। क्या वाटर कमीशन इनको भी हाथ में लेगा? इनसे ट्राइबल एरियाज में जो डाट वगैरह आता है वह भी दूर होगा। इन प्रोजेक्ट्स को पूरा करने में क्या इस कारण से भी देरी हुई कि उड़ीसा सरकार से जानकारी देरी से मिली? अब जबकि जानकारी मिल गयी है तो अब इनको पूरा करने में कितनी देर लगेगी ?

श्री केदार पाण्डे : यह सारा प्रासेस कम्प्लीट हो चुका है। उड़ीसा गवर्नमेंट ने जवाब दे दिया है। अब आगे की कार्यवाही हम करेंगे। सेन्ट्रल वाटर कमीशन द्वारा उसका एग्जामिनेशन किया जा रहा है? उसका एग्जामिनेशन होने के बाद हम क्लीयरेंस के लिए प्लानिंग कमीशन को भेजेंगे।

Storing Arrangement of Oil and Natural Gas Commission at Bombay

435. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission have not enough storage arrangements for storing their goods at Bombay;

(b) whether due to lack of storage capacity, they have to pay lot of demurrage on various counts, and if so, full details thereof for the last three years;

(c) whether some private parties have sent offers to provide accommodation on reasonable basis and if so, details thereof;

(d) the reasons for paying demurrage when suitable accommodation has been offered; and

(e) the action is contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The storage space available is inadequate.

(b) No demurrage has been paid during the last three years on account of storage capacity.

(c) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(c) In response to the ONGC's advertisement for godown space, a number of offers were received from private parties. These offers were scrutinised and the godowns offered were inspected. On the basis of these offers, ONGC is further processing the case for hiring of 48,500 sq. ft. of covered godown space and 2,60,000 sq. ft. of open godown space.

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

(e) The ONGC is constructing a supply base at Nhava Island. On completion of this base, the position relating to storage arrangements for the off-shore project is expected to improve substantially.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have received a reply only to (c), (d), (e) and in (d) of course it is said that it does not arise in view of the reply to (b). But the Hon. Minister has admitted that the storage capacity is not enough

for all the items of ONGC at Bombay. Therefore, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the answer given by the Hon. Minister is wrong and the ONGC officers have briefed the Minister wrongly. I would like to know the demurrage paid as a consequence of the shortage of storage facilities at Bombay. Lakhs of rupees have been paid. Will the Minister conduct a probe into the matter as to how much demurrage has been paid by them, how they have augmented, in the last 3 years, the storage space and where they have stored their goods?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The question that has been put is whether, due to lack of storage capacity, they have paid a lot of demurrage. I have said, 'no'. They have paid demurrage, I agree, but not due to lack of storage capacity. They have paid demurrage for other reasons, not for lack of storage capacity. I have admitted that there is inadequacy of space. Therefore, they have advertised and they have received offers. (Interruption). The hon. Member is under the impression that there is no storage capacity at the moment with the ONGC. That is not so. There is storage capacity. But our activities are increasing. Therefore, we require more storage capacity. That is why, as and when we require more storage capacity, we are advertising and we are receiving offers. We had advertised recently in the month of March, and we have received nearly 24 offers, of which 16 had responded to our inspection of the sites. They are being negotiated with. A Committee has been constituted and they are negotiating with these offerers. They have not yet taken any final decision.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Minister himself has admitted that demurrages were paid, but not on account of lack of storage capacity. Then, what are the other contributory reasons on account of which demurrages were paid by the ONGC? As a consequence of shortage of many things, how much demurrage have they paid?

Secondly, he has said that they are negotiating with private parties. I want

to know since how long this has been going on and who are those private parties and whether those private parties are related to the officers concerned who are taking this on lease or whatever negotiations they are making. Even that negotiation has been deliberately delayed to avoid some people and to favour some other people by the ONGC.

Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much demurrages were paid on account of other reasons and also at what particular point are these negotiations regarding storage facilities and when they will be concluded.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The hon. Member wants to know how much demurrage has been paid. In the year 1977-78, the demurrage paid was Rs. 2,14,054; in the year 1978-79 the demurrage paid was Rs. 6,42,947; in the year 1979-80, it was Rs. 3,30,762. This was the demurrage paid during the last three years.

The hon. Member has asked how many parties have offered and whether these private parties are relatives of those officers who are negotiating with them. So far as my knowledge goes, according to the information that is available with me, out of 24 parties, 16 parties have responded, and negotiations are going on. They have not yet taken any final decision. As soon as they take a final decision, I would be in a position to say what are the parties who have offered, and whose offers have been accepted.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED: I just wanted to know the reasons for payment of the demurrage. I do not know whether they can give us the reasons

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I have got the information. The reasons in 1977-78 were on account of non-availability of documents, on account of non-availability of import licence; in 1978-79, on account of non-receipt of documents and non-availability of import licence; in 1979-80 on account of availability of shipping documents non from the suppliers, banks, etc.

श्री वलिक एन० एन० ए० खान : मैं माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहूंगा कि यह नैगोसियेशन किसने विनों से चल रहा है और क्या इस नैगोसियेशन के लिये कोई कमेटी मुकर्रर की गई है और उसमें कौन कौन लोग हैं ?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : मैंने अभी जवाब दिया कि एडवर्टाइजमेंट निकला है मार्च, 1980 में, उसके बाद जो भी आफर्स आये, इन्स्पैक्शन के लिये जब हमने कहा तो उनमें से 8 लोगों ने रैस्पोंड नहीं किया और 16 ने रैस्पोंड किया 16 लोगों ने साइट्स आफर किये थे उनको इन्स्पैक्ट करने के लिये । नैगोसियेशन्स करने के लिये एक कमेटी कास्टीट्यूट कर दी गई है प्रो० एन० जी० सी० के अंडर में जिसमें एडिशनल डायरेक्टर है, ज्वायन्ट डायरेक्टर हैं, सीनियर डायरेक्टर है और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आफिसर भी है । क्योंकि मार्च में ही एडवर्टाइजमेंट निकला है, मैं समझता हूँ कि महीने डेढ महीने से नैगोसियेशन्स चल रहे हैं । इसकी स्पेसिफिक इन्फर्मेशन मेरे पास इस समय नहीं है ।

SHRI A. T. PATIL: In his reply the Minister has said that in order to ease the storage conditions, the ONGC is going with the construction of a supply base at Nhava island. May I know whether the government has ordered a stay of the construction of the supply base at Nhava island? If so, will they vacate the stay?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: There is no question of issuing a stay order. On the other hand, the work is going on briskly. We have already incurred an expenditure of Rs. 6.54 crores upto June 1980. The total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 22 crores and there is no question of issuing a stay order. We are going ahead.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.... No.

Next question—Shri Ramavtar Shastri.

कम्पनी अधिनियम को संशोधित करने का प्रस्ताव

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* 437. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री गुलाम रसूल कोचक :

क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री : यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कम्पनी अधिनियम को संशोधित करने का निर्णय ले लिया है;

(ब) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उसका प्रारूप तैयार कर लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). The recommendations of the High-Powered Expert Committee (Sachar Committee) in regard to the amendment of the Companies Act, 1956 are under examination and Government's active consideration. When this examination is completed, a Bill would be introduced in Parliament.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है कि सच्चर कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी है, जिस पर सरकार विचार कर रही है। इस प्रश्न के जरिये मैंने यह जानने की कोशिश की है कि अगर वह रिपोर्ट मिल गई है तो उसमें कुछ बात होगी, कोई न कोई सिफारिश होगी, तो क्या आप यह बता सकेंगे कि उन सिफारिशों में से कुछ प्रमुख सिफारिशें क्या हैं ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Some of the important recommendations that have been made by the Sachar Committee are: (1) regarding the deletion of obsolete provisions with reference to the Managing Agency, (2) simplification of the winding up proceedings, (3) workers participation in the management of the companies, so on and so forth.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अब मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसके बारे में अब तक निर्णय कर लेने का विचार रखती है, क्या सरकार के सामने कोई अन्दाज है इसका ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: The amendment of the Companies Act is related to the industrial development of a country as also the economic growth. The various economic Ministries have got to be consulted and I can assure the hon. Member that at the earliest opportunity we will take a decision and come forth with the amendments.

SHRI GULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: What was the basic objective to be achieved by the constitution of this committee?

(2) Also simultaneously has not the Sachar Committee recommended amending the MRTP Act?

Thirdly, I want to know whether this proposed/amendment has covered the private companies as also the foreign companies in our country.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Mr Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member and the House are aware that after the 1956 enactment, twelve amendments to the Companies Act were effected upto the Act of 1977. It was felt that having regard to the change in the industrial situation of the country as also the economic growth, the various provisions required reconsideration. It was with this objective that in the year 1977 the Committee was constituted to propose the amendments in the Companies Act.

I agree with the hon. Member that the amendments were also proposed by the Committee with reference to the M.R.T.P. Act. So far as the question of the hon. Member with regard to the private limited companies is concerned, it is true that the Sachar Committee has also made recommendations regarding the change in the concept and certain amendments that are to be made in so far as the Companies Act is concerned with reference to the private limited companies. I feel that subject to the ingenuity of the human mind, all such malpractices could be checked.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Committee has considered the tightening up further the provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act on the concept of management? What exactly are the Committee's recommendations and whether elected workers would be on the board of directors on equal terms and in sufficient number.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Sir, I have already said that the Committee has recommended the amendments regarding the M.R.T.P. Act. So far as the question of the workers' participation is concerned, they have hedged in their recommendations by saying that in certain conditions, the workers' participation in the management, that is, with reference to the appointment of the directors, has got to be taken up.

Generation of Electricity from Rain-fed Rivers

*438. **SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to generate electricity from the rain-fed rivers such as Pun-Pun, Dardha and Falgu in Bihar; and

(b) what steps have been taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : बिहार में बहुत सी ऐसी नदियाँ हैं, जिनमें माल भर तो पानी नहीं रहता है, लेकिन छः महीने तक उनमें बहुत ज्यादा पानी रहता है, जिसके कारण हर साल बाढ़ की विभीषिका का सामना करना पड़ता है, चाहे वह फल्गु हो, पुनपुन हो या दरवा हो। केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार को हर साल करोड़ों रुपये बाढ़ की क्षति को पूरित करने के लिए खर्च करना पड़ता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि इन नदियों पर बांध बना कर पानी को स्टोर कर लिया जाये, और दोनों तरफ डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरीज निकाल कर हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक प्रोजेक्ट बना कर जनहित की भावनाओं की प्रदर्शित किया जाये। इस प्रकार किसानों को माल में छः महीने तक बिजली और सिंचाई के लिए पानी मिल सकता है। क्या सरकार ने इस तरह की किसी स्कीम का सर्वेक्षण कराया है ?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: We have the Central Water and Power Commission which had surveyed that

and they found that it had no potential. The Bihar Government has also given us no proposal regarding these rivers. But, to satisfy the hon. Member, I will ask the Central Government Department to have a survey done.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Taking over of various Concerns by Big Business Houses

*430. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** 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 "The Monopoly Game" appearing in the 'India Today' (May 16—31) issue regarding the scramble of big business houses to take over various concerns; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

Any proposal for purchase of controlling interest by registered/registrable undertakings under the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, requires prior approval of the Central Government under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of that Act, and in certain cases, such proposal may also require approval under Section 108(A) and 372(4) of the Companies Act, 1956. For purchase of shares in one company by another, in excess of 10 per cent of the shares of the investee company, permission

under Section 372 of the Companies Act is required. So far no application has been received by takeover or purchase of shares of the said companies, under any of the provisions of M.R.T.P. Act Companies Act.

News Item Captioned "Coal Worth Rs. 1.5 million seized"

*433. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item captioned "Coal worth Rs. 1.5 million seized" appearing in the 'Times of India' New Delhi, dated the 15th June, 1980;

(b) if so, how this coal was smuggled from the coalfields;

(c) whether any high-level enquiry has been ordered into this affair; if so, the outcome thereof, and

(d) what steps have been or are proposed to be taken to prevent such large-scale thefts of coal occurring in future?

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

(b) and (c). According to information received from the coal companies, there has been no smuggling of coal from collieries. A detailed report from the Government of Bihar in regard to this matter is still awaited. Decision in regard to an inquiry would be taken after a detailed report is received from the Government of Bihar.

(d) The following measures have been taken to prevent theft of coal:-

(1) security guards are provided at every coal depot for keeping watch round the clock.

(2) proper fencing and lighting to coal depots in the collieries.

(3) transfer of staff posted in sensitive positions from one place to another at periodical intervals.

Production of Plastic Resins from Bombay High Gas

*436. SHRI K. P. SINGHDEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay off-shore gas can be utilised for production of plastic resins;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been formulated for such utilisation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to set up two gas crackers based on the off-shore gas for production of petro-chemical products including plastic resins.

New Fertiliser Plants

*439. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to instal some new fertiliser plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details regarding their location and what would be the total capital outlay thereon;

(c) whether negotiations have been completed with foreign countries in this regard; and

(d) if so, the names of the foreign countries and firms from whom imports will be made regarding the plant and technology for the proposed fertiliser units?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the projects approved by Govt. are given below:-

S.No.	Name of the plant	Location	Capital Outlay (Rs. crores)
1.	Thal Vaishet Project	Kolaba District Maharashtra	511.34
2.	Hazira Project	Surat District Gujarat	622.9
3.	Namrup III Project	Namrup, Assam	168.43

(c) and (d). The foreign exchange requirements of the Thal Vaishet project will be met largely from the World Bank and U. K. credits and those of the Hazira Project from the World Bank, UK and Japanese Credits. The foreign exchange requirements of Namrup III project are being met from UK credit supplemented by free foreign exchange. An agreement has been signed with the World Bank for loan assistance to cover upto \$250 million exchange requirement of the Thal Vaishet Project. The equipments financed under World Bank credit would be imported on the basis of international Competitive Bidding (ICB). The bilateral credits viz. UK and Japanese credits are meant for covering imports from the lending countries.

Fertilizers (Planning Development) India Ltd. would be the engineering contractor for Namrup III Project. A decision is yet to be taken on the selection of the ammonia contractor for Thal and Hazira Projects. After obtaining clearance from indigenous angle, agreements have been entered into with M/s. Foster Wheeler Power Products Ltd. UK for the import of steam generation plants for both Thal and Hazira Projects.

Solution of Energy Crisis through Biomass Conversion

*440. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government

to solve energy crisis through biomass conversion; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). A comprehensive review of the energy situation to develop a perspective for development of the energy sector and to recommend appropriate policy measures for optimal utilisation of available energy resources had been undertaken by a Working Group under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of the Department of Power. The Working Group submitted its report in November, 1979. From the review of the energy situation for the next two decades presented by the Working Group it is clear that conventional energy sources will have to be developed to meet the energy requirements of the country and also a better management and availability of non-commercial energy such as fuel-wood, fire-wood and vegetable waste would be required, as non-commercial energy will continue to play an important role in the energy use pattern of the people.

Biomass conversion also has possibilities and several conversion routes are being researched. The choice of the Bio-conversion routes is dictated by the physical nature of the material, its techno-economic viability and environmental benefits.

The technology of bio-gas production from animal dung is fairly well developed and a programme to popularise bio-gas plants on the basis of

known technology has been undertaken. The present strategy is to encourage large bio-gas units which are economically viable. Considerable progress has been achieved in the utilisation of organic waste, and pilot projects to set up viable family size bio-gas plants have also been taken up. Several community bio-gas plants of larger size are under construction at selected locations. Over 70,000 bio-gas plants have already been set up in the country.

बिहार राज्य के बैंगूराय में पेट्रो-रसायन कारखाने की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव

* 441. श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : क्या पेट्रो-रसायन तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य के बैंगूराय जिले में पेट्रो-रसायन कारखाने की स्थापना करने का एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या लोग बैंगूराय में इस कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए निरन्तर मांग कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार वहां पर उस कारखाने की स्थापना कब करने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) पेट्रो-रसायन पर पुनर्गठित कार्यकारी ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर सरकार देख में कई पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग समूह स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रही है ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव दिये जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) पेट्रो-रसायन के उत्पादन के लिये खर्च लगाने के लिये स्थल चयन समितियां गठित की गई हैं । इन संयंत्रों को लगाने के स्थान के बारे में निर्णय इन समितियों को रिपोर्ट मिलने के बाद किया जायेगा ।

Production of Ammonia by Sindri Fertilizer Plant

*442. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of days the Sindri Fertilizer plant (both old and the new) actually worked to produce ammonia

between 1-1-80 to 31-5-80; facts in details;

(b) whether it is a fact that shortage of raw material is the major bottleneck in the running of the new diesel based plant;

(c) whether this difficulty is likely to remain as a permanent one;

(d) if so, do Government propose to renovate the old coal based plant of Sindri; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a to (c). The ammonia plants of the old Sindri Unit did not operate during the period 1.1.80 to 31.5.80. The plants had been closed by July, 1979 as they were uneconomic and unsafe to operate.

The ammonia plant of the new unit at Sindri, namely, the Sindri Modernisation plant, also did not operate during most of the above period. The plant had to be shut down on the evening of 16th January, 1980 due to stock out of Fuel Oil/LSHS feedstock. The shut-down continues on account of closure of Bongaigaon refinery based on Assam crude and consequent stoppage of LSHS/Fuel oil supply to Sindri plant. The plant will be restarted after Assam situation normalises and feedstock becomes available.

(d) and (e). The old Coal-based plants of Sindri were closed down as they had outlived their normal life and were unsafe and uneconomic to operate. The question of renovating the plants does not, therefore, arise.

Foreign Oil Companies

*443. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any information that, the foreign oil companies are still operating in India in one form or another;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) the annual profit they have repatriated during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):

(a) Presumably, the Hon. Member wishes to have information on equity holding by foreign oil companies in the enterprises with which the Department of Petroleum is concerned.

(b) The details are as follows:

(i) In Madras Refineries Ltd., the National Iranian Oil Co., Iran and AMOCO India Inc. in U.S.A. are equity-share holders to the extent of 43 per cent each, the rest being held by the Central Government.

(ii) In Cochin Refineries Ltd., Phillips Petroleum Company U. S. A. holds 36.43 per cent of the equity capital; 52.83 per cent is held by the Central Government and the balance by Government of Kerala, LIC, UTI, GIC and the public.

(iii) In Oil India Limited, Burmah oil Co., U.K. has 50 per cent share holding, the balance being held by the Central Government.

(iv) Assam Oil Company Ltd., a sterling company registered in the U.K., is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Burmah Oil Co. and owns and operates the Digboi refinery in Assam. Burmah Oil (India Trading) Co. U.K. Ltd., a sterling company, is also wholly owned by Burmah Oil Company and it has made available its marketing assets in north eastern India to Assam Oil Company payment of an agreed rental.

(c) (i) Assam Oil Co. Ltd., Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Ltd. and Burmah Oil Co., Ltd. did not repatriate any profits during the last two years.

(ii) For the year ended 31-3-1978 and 31-3-1979 Phillips Petroleum Co. Ltd., has repatriated Rs. 27,75,090 and

Rs. 47,52,341.50 respectively net of taxes by way of dividend.

(iii) Net dividend repatriated in respect of MRL is:

	1978-79	1979-80
	Rs.	Rs.
AMOCO	15,69,092	18,82,910
NIOC	15,69,092	18,82,910

Open Cast Mines in Eastern Coalfields Limited

*444. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) number of open cast mines opened or proposed to be opened by Eastern Coalfields Ltd.;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the annual target of production in those mines?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) to (c). The information regarding Open-cast mines sanctioned and under consideration/planning and their target annual capacity with reference to the company's annual plan—1980-81 is given below:—

I SANCTIONED MINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION	Target Capacity
	(M. tonnes)
1. Dalurband	0.90
2. Kamardihi	0.45

I	2
3. West Barakar	0.24
4. Bansra	0.20
5. Kumarkhela	0.28
6. Ratibati	0.16
7. Khoodia	0.33
8. Purshottampur	0.46
9. Chora	0.27
10. Kapasara	0.30
II—RUNNING MINES.	
11. Dalmiya	0.10
12. Daber	0.15
13. Sangramgarh	0.25
14. Mohanpur	0.19
15. Gourangdih	0.20
16. Chotra	0.14
17. Kumardhubi	0.16
18. Kapasara	0.18
19. Rajpura	0.25
20. Mandman	0.14
21. Lakhimata	0.18
22. Khoodia	0.22
23. Shampur-B	0.07
24. Nirsha	0.13
25. Hariazam	0.24
26. Badjana	0.45
27. Chapapur-II	0.25
28. Bonjemehari	0.29
29. Nimoha	0.06
30. Mohabir	0.16
31. Parasia	0.30
32. Kenda) }	0.16
33. Bobrana) }	
34. Nabakajacra	0.09
35. Ghanshyam	0.11

III—MINES UNDER CONSIDERATION OF THE GOVERNMENT

36. Rajmahal	5.00	(Likely to achieve target production by 1986-87)
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IV—MINES UNDER PLANNING

	Target Capacity	(m. tonnes)
*37. Lokottadih	3.00	
38. Nakrakonda	4.00	
39. Jambad	2.25	
40. Kumarkhala (Ph. II)	0.45	
41. Sahgramgarh	0.88	
42. Badjna	0.50	
43. Gourangdih	0.50	
44. Mandman	1.50	

Geophysical Survey in Orissa

*445. **SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MAHANTY:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are undertaking Geophysical Survey in Orissa coast off shore areas, and particularly Chilik Lake areas;

(b) has it been brought to the notice of Union Government that while excavating a tank in Sral village in Krishna Prusad Block, Puri District, kerosene soaked soil was found; and

(c) whether Government propose to depute a survey party to explore the possibility and prospect of oil and gas in that area?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a)

Aeromagnetic and marine seismic surveys of 12,000 Sq. Kmg. of Orissa offshore area in Mahanadi Basin, Bay of Bengal has been carried out. Chilka Lake is not included in this area.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Cooking Gas Agencies in Uttar Pradesh

*446. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Uttar Pradesh, (district-wise) where cooking gas agencies are proposed, to be allotted during 1980-81 in the context of fuel shortage;

(b) whether applications had been invited from persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for allotment of cooking gas agencies in some districts of Uttar Pradesh under reserved quota but no decision could be taken thereon after holding interviews; and

(c) if so, the numbers of such places and when a decision in this respect is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) District-wise names of towns in Uttar Pradesh where cooking gas agencies have been proposed to be opened by the Oil Industry during 1980-81 are as under:—

District	Name of town
1	2
Agra	Agra
Saharanpur	Roorkee, Saharanpur
Meerut	Meerut, Modinagar, Hapur

1	2
Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad
Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar
Jhansi	Jhansi
Mathura	Mathura/Brindavan
Rampur	Rampur
Bulandshahar	Bulandshahar
Moradabad	Moradabad

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

Role of Radio and Television in checking Social Crimes

*447. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the mass media, particularly the Radio and Television have a special role to play for rousing mass consciousness for prevention of crimes against women such as rape, dowry etc.; and

(b) if so, what plans have been chalked out for discharging that responsibility in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Both Radio and Television are fully aware of their responsibility to educate the masses against social evils such as atrocities on women, the evils of dowry etc. The various stations and Kendras of All India Radio as well as Doordarshan have been regularly putting out programmes in various formats on these themes in order to motivate the listeners/viewers against such social evils/crimes. These programmes are

a part not only of the programmes directed to the general public but also of special programmes meant for specific audience groups viz. women, children, youth, rural listeners and industrial workers.

हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम और भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के मुख्यालयों का स्थानान्तरण

* 488. प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम और भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के मुख्यालयों को दिल्ली से पटना अथवा रांची स्थानान्तरित किये जाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ;

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) और (ख). मार्च, 1979 में प्रयोगात्मक रूप से यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर कार्पोरेशन के मुख्यालय को कलकत्ता स्थानान्तरित किया जाना चाहिए और फर्टिलाइजर कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया के मुख्यालय को बिहार में किसी उपयुक्त स्थल पर स्थानान्तरित किया जाना चाहिए। सरकार को स्थानान्तरण के विरुद्ध कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं जो विचारार्थ रके पड़े हैं, दोनों निगमों को कहा गया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई वित्तीय करार न किये जायें।

Proposal to set up a Third Unit of Anti-Biotic Fermentation Plant in West Bengal

*337. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Pharmaceutical and Phytochemical Development Corporation, a West Bengal Government Undertaking, had sent a proposal for establishment of third

unit of Antibiotic Fermentation Plant in West Bengal under the public sector;

(b) if so, the salient features of the said proposal; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken by Government on the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Government have not received any such proposal from the West Bengal Pharmaceutical and Phytochemical Development Corporation.

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

Thermal Power Stations in the Country

3307. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise number of thermal power stations in the country and their capacity; power station-wise;

(b) the requirement of coal in each thermal power station to reach the target generation;

(c) present stock of coal in each thermal power station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Statement I showing the State-wise number of coal based thermal power stations, their capacities and their present monthly requirement of coal-station-wise is enclosed.

(c) Statement II showing the latest stock position at the major thermal power stations is enclosed.

Statement

Statewise number of coal based thermal power Stations, their capacities in MW and their present coal requirements—Stationwise.

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Capacity (MW)	Present monthly requirement of coal (in '000' tonnes)
1	2	3	4
NORTHERN REGION			
<i>Delhi</i>			
1.	Badarpur	510	150
2.	DESU		
	(i) Indraprastha	282.5	110
	(ii) Rajghat	28	15
	Total	820.5	275
<i>Haryana</i>			
3.	Faridabad	135	50
4.	Panipat	220	60
	Total	355	110
<i>Punjab</i>			
5.	Bhatinda	440	125
	Small TPS's	5	Nil
	Total	445	125
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>			
6.	Harduaganj A	90	Nil*
7.	Harduaganj B&C	390	140
	. Kanpur (RPH)	65	30
	. Obra	1150	340
10.	(i) Panki	61	30
	(ii) Panki Extn.	220	80
11.	Renusagar	125	90
	Small TPS's	123.5	53.5
	Total	2224.5	763.5

1	2	3	4
<i>Rajasthan</i>			
Small TPS's		24.5	12
Total : (NR)		3869.5	1285.5
WESTERN REGION			
<i>Gujarat</i>			
12. Ahmedabad		302	120
13. Bhuvanar		534	25
(Excl. 1-54 MW Gas Turbines)			
14. Gandhinagar		240	70
15. Ukai		640	130
Small TPS's		112	7
Total		1828	352
<i>Maharashtra</i>			
16. Bhusawal		272.5	85
17. Chola		40	30
18. Khaperkheda		90	30
19. Koradi		680	220
20. Nasik		490	175
21. Paras		92.5	40
22. Parli		60	35
23. Trombay		330	nil
Small TPS's		18	10
Total :		2073	645
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>			
24. Amarkantak		300	110
25. Korba-I		100	120
Korba-II & Ben.		320	

1	2	3	4
26. Satpura		512.5	145
Total		1232.5	475
Total : (WR)		5133.5	1472

SOUTHERN REGION*Andhra Pradesh*

27. Kothagudem		680	} 185
28. (i) Ramagundam A		37.5	
(ii) Ramagundam B		625	35
29. Vijawada		210	106
Small TPS's		40	20
Total :		1030	347

Tamil Nadu

30. Basin Bridge		90	32
31. Ennore		450	110
32. Tuticorin		210	60
Total :		750	205
Total : (SR)		1780	547

EASTERN REGION*Bihar*

33. Barauni		145	45
34. Patratu		620	147
Small TPS's		13.5	55
Total :		778.5	197

1	2	3	4
<i>D. V. C.</i>			
35. Bokaro	227.5	60
36. Chandrapura	780	155
37. Durgapur	250	65
Total :	1257.5	280
<i>Orissa</i>			
38. Talcher	250	70
<i>West Bengal</i>			
39. Bandel	320	70
40. Calcutta	328	130
41. Durgapur (DPL)	280	75
42. Santaldih	360	80
Small TPS's	24.5	8
Total :	1312.5	363
Total : (ER)		3598	906.5
GRAND TOTAL :	14381	4209

Total Number of major TPS in the country—42

Total Number of Small TPS in the country—25

*Power house lying closed since 26-4-80 due to fire accident.

Statement—II

Latest coal stock position at the major thermal power stations.

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Present Coal Stock position		
		Tonnes	Days	Date
1	2	3	4	5
<i>EASTERN REGION</i>				
1. Barauni	15291	15	27-6-80
2. Patratu	63255	12	29-6-80
3. Bokaro	150052	60	24-6-80

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Chandrapura	90048	20	20-6-80
5.	Durgapur (DVC)	55550	22	27-6-80
6.	Talcher	63448	32	28-6-80
7.	Bandel	3200	1½	30-6-80
8.	Calcutta	14478	3½	28-6-80
9.	Durgapur (DPL)	75010	37	15-6-80
10.	Santalidih	3242	1	30-6-80
<i>NORTHERN REGION</i>				
11.	Badarpur	12622	3	1-7-80
12.	DESU (i) I.P. Station	6872	2	30-6-80
	(ii) Rajghat	3450	7	28-6-80
13.	Faridabad	20807	21	23-6-80
14.	Panipat	3253	2	29-6-80
15.	Bhatinda	4410	1	26-6-80
16.	Harduaganj A	**	—	—
17.	Harduaganj B&C	25566	6	25-6-80
18.	Kanpur RPH	8235	8	26-6-80
19.	(i) Obra A	38553	7	26-6-80
	(ii) Obra B	14225	2½	26-6-80
20.	(i) Panki	2492	3½	27-6-80
	(ii) Panki Extn.	4663	2	27-6-80
<i>SOUTHERN REGION</i>				
21.	Kothagudem	65660	11	28-6-80
22.	Ramagundam	22175	17	18-6-80
23.	Vijawada	54470	22	18-6-80
24.	Ennore	58544	14	1-7-80
25.	Basin Bridget	13256	13	1-7-80
<i>WESTERN REGION</i>				
26.	Ahmedabad	34168	11	30-6-80
27.	Dh. varan	8150	10	30-6-80
28.	Gandhinagar	35031	17	30-6-80
29.	Ukai	14006	3	30-6-80

**Power house lying closed.

1	2	3	4	5
3. कैलिग्राम पी० ए० एस०	83.26 (कैप्टिव प्रयोग और दूसरों को बेचने के लिये)	89.14 (कैप्टिव प्रयोग और दूसरों को बेचने के लिये)	7.06	
4. कैलिग्राम पी० वी० ए० एस०	65.28 (कैप्टिव प्रयोग और बिक्री के लिये)	68.12 (कैप्टिव प्रयोग और बिक्री के लिये)	4.35	
5. इन्डोमेयासिन	672.00 (पूल मूल्य)	918.70 (पूल मूल्य)	36.71	

(ख) औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1979 के लागू होने के बाद जहाँ सरकार ने बल्क औषधों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की अनुमति दी है उनकी प्रतिशत वृद्धि को भाग (क) के उत्तर में दर्शाया गया है, उत्पाद शुल्क के कारण फार्मूलेशनों के मूल्यों में गाम्भीरी वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) उपरोक्त भाग (क) में बताये गये मामलों में से किसी भी मामले में औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1979 के लागू होने के बाद मूल्यों में वृद्धि के लिए एक बार से अधिक अनुमति नहीं दी गई है। पी० ए० सी० एस० और उसके लवण के मामले में वृद्धि की अनुमति दी गई थी क्योंकि पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण पी० ए० सी० एस० और उसके लवण के उत्पादन के लिये अपेक्षित एक रसायन, पेट्रा-एमिनोफिनोल के मूल्य बढ़ गये हैं।

जहाँ तक इन्डोमेयासिन का संबंध है औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 79 के लागू होने से पहले सी० पी० सी० द्वारा आयातित बल्क औषधों की बिक्री हेतु उनके लिये 6721- रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम का मूल्य प्रचलित था। देश में एक लघु उद्योग एकक प्रयात् मंसर्स मर्मंड केमिकल्स

द्वारा उत्पादन आरम्भ करने के बाद स्वदेशी उत्पादन के लिये प्रति किलोग्राम 918.70 रुपये का मूल्य निर्धारित किया गया है।

Hydro-Electric Projects of Karnataka

3309. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the number of hydro-electric projects submitted by the State of Karnataka which are incomplete and need Union Government approval; and

(b) the time since when each one has been pending and by when these projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Two hydel schemes are awaiting clearance. A statement showing the details is enclosed.

Statement

Scheme	Installed capacity	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Date of receipt of report	Present status of project
1	2	3	4	5
Ghataprabha Hydroelectric Project.	100 MW	18.02	June, 1978	Project report examined in the Central Electricity Authority Commission and comments sent to the Project authorities. Replies to the comments on irrigation releases have been received in May, 1980 and are currently under examination.

1	2	3	4	5
Kabini Hydroelectric Project.	1 x 20MW	9'32	Sept, 1979	Project report examined in the Central Electricity Authority/ Central water Commission and comments have been sent to the Project authorities in February/ March, 1980. Replies to these comments are awaited.

Supply of Paraffin Wax to Small Scale Industries in Orissa

3310. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the small scale industries in Orissa which consume paraffin wax as their basic raw material together with the installed capacity of each such industry and the allotment of paraffin wax to each of them during last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the supply of paraffin wax have not been satisfactory during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have proposed to take to ensure adequate supply of paraffin wax to these industries in the interest of continuity of production and employment of the workers therein?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of Lok Sabha.

World Bank Assistance for Medium Irrigation Project

3311. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has surveyed certain States for assisting in respect of constructing medium irrigation projects in India;

(b) if so, when the survey was done;

(c) the names of the States selected; and

(d) the details of the quantum and mode of such assistance offered by the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) to (d). The concept of financing a group of medium irrigation projects which would satisfy the economic and technical criteria evolved by the World Bank in consultation with Government of India was introduced in 1977. Under this approach two agreements have been signed for medium irrigation projects in the States of Orissa and Gujarat as per details given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Amount of credit (\$ million)	Date of signing	Closing date of Agreement
1.	Orissa Irrigation Project	58 00	11-10-77	31-10-83
2.	Gujarat Irrigation Project	85.00	17-7-78	30-6-84

Cluster of Medium Irrigation Project in Madhya Pradesh is being considered for similar credit assistance.

This is a line of credit approach for assisting medium irrigation projects in a time slice of about 5 years. Both ongoing and new schemes are eligible for inclusion in the line of credit. The expenditure incurred after the date of signing of the agreement is eligible for assistance. Expenditure incurred on projects which meet the economic and technical criteria laid down by the World Bank are eligible for reimbursement. An Appraisal Committee set up in Central Water Commission is authorised to approve individual sub-projects costing upto a certain fixed amount (Rs. 70 million in case of Orissa and Gujarat Medium Irrigation Projects). Sub-projects costing more than this limit have to be pre-approved by the World Bank. The expenditure is first incurred by the State Government on these projects, and after approval by the appraisal Committee, the State Governments prefer claims to World Bank for reimbursement of expenditure incurred. Generally 50 per cent of expenditure is reimbursed.

World Bank Aid for Medium Irrigation Schemes of Gujarat

3312. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of medium irrigation projects which have

been sanctioned for Gujarat State under the World Bank aid irrigation schemes to small farmers;

(b) the mode through which this fund is to be spent; and

(c) the names of the Districts in Gujarat State which are to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (c). The International Development Association an affiliate of the World Bank has agreed to provide credit assistance of US \$ 85 million for medium irrigation projects of Gujarat. This credit assistance is for a group of medium irrigation projects. Those medium projects which satisfy the economic and technical criteria evolved in consultation with the Bank would be eligible for credit assistance, after they are approved by an appraisal committee set up for this purpose in the Central Water Commission. The Government of Gujarat have identified a number of medium projects for utilising this credit assistance. Out of these, the following 12 projects have so far been cleared by the Appraisal Committee of Government of India/IDA for assistance.

The details are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)	Irrigation Potential (ha.)	Districts Benefited
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Panam	41.4	53451	Panchmahal & Vadodara
2.	Sakhi	32.5	25205	Panchmahal & Vadodara
3.	Machhanala	4.7	4335	Panchmahal
4.	Amlī (Ver-II)	6.4	5466	Surat
5.	Kalubhar	6.3	5564	Bhavnagar

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Sukhbahadar	5.9	5364	Surendarnagar, Bhavnagar & Ahmedabad
7.	Machhurdi	7.3	7609	Junagadh
8.	Watrak	24.4	16875	Sabarkantha, Kaira
9.	Deo	16.1	9261	Vadodara & Panchmahal
10.	Und	15.1	9282	Jamnagar
11.	Venu-11	8.9	5279	Rajkot & Junagadh
12.	Hadaf	7.9	4740	Panchmahal

(b) Under the credit agreement, Appraisal Committee set up in Central Water Commission is authorised to approve projects costing upto Rs. 70 million, excluding price escalation provided such projects satisfy techno-economic criteria evolved by the World Bank in consultation with Government of India. Projects costing more than Rs. 70 million (excluding price escalation) are to be approved by the World Bank. Thereafter expenditure incurred on the projects become eligible for reimbursement. Initially the expenditure on the project is incurred by the Government of Gujarat, who after clearance of the project prefer claims for reimbursement of expenditure to the World Bank through the Department of Economic Affairs. Generally 50 per cent of expenditure is reimbursed.

Shortage of Coal in Gujarat

3313. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a great shortage of coal in the State of Gujarat;

(b) whether the system and loading position of coal particularly in the

Western Region by Railways is unsatisfactory;

(c) whether the State of Gujarat has requested the Central Government for more quota for the State; and

(d) if so, reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Some reports regarding shortage in the availability of coal by the industries has been reported from Gujarat.

(b) Inadequate availability of wagons has affected the loading to some extent in Western Coalfields Ltd., The present system of offering of wagons by Coal Industry and allotment by Railways is satisfactory.

(c) and (d). Gujarat Government have been requesting for additional coal linkage for the thermal power stations from time to time. These have been considered by the Standing Linkage Committee for Power, which has representatives of Coal and Power Departments, Ministry of Railways, the coal companies, and higher allocations of coal have been made.

Feature programme on Alfred Hitchcock on TV

3314. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the death of the renowned film producer and author Alfred Hitchcock, any special feature was shown on television on his life and work; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supply of Coal and Power to Cement Units

3315. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state what steps have been taken to increase the availability of both coal and power to the various cement units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The steps taken to improve the supply of coal and power to the cement industry are indicated below:—

COAL:

(i) Rail movement of coal is being closely monitored at all levels including the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure.

(ii) Coal companies are maintaining close liaison with the Railways at all levels to maximise rail movement of coal to the industries, cement in particular.

(iii) Coal companies are releasing coal by road to the cement units against the shortfall in rail movement as per the linkages given by Standing Linkage Committee for Cement.

POWER:

The present power restrictions in force in the various States and Union Territories are result of the prevailing power shortage conditions. In the guidelines for supply of power in a scheme of graded priorities circulated by the Department of Power in 1974 cement is included in Group II of essential consumers along with other input industries to the power sector. coal mining, oil, steel industry etc. With the onset of monsoon, the State Government have relaxed/lifted power cuts on various categories of industry. It is expected that with a normal monsoon this year the power supply position is likely to improve. In the meantime, cement units have been permitted to set up captive/stand-by generating units.

Effect of short fall in Coal production on Railways and Industries

3316. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been gradual fall in the production of coal fields of India which has adversely affected the railways and industries; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and remedial measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No Sir. There has been actually an increase of 2 m. t. in coal production in 1979-80, compared to 1978-79 and an increase of about 2.50 m. t. in April—June 1980, compared to April—June 1979.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Documentary Feature Films in Regional Languages

3317. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to promote the production of documentary and feature films in regional dialects;

(b) if so, the names of the dialects selected for this purpose;

(c) the names of the films for production of which any financial assistance has been given during the last three years;

(d) the quantum of assistance given in each case;

(e) whether any more dialects would be selected for this purpose; and

(f) if so, the names thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Film Finance Cor-

poration (since amalgamated with National Film Development Corporation on 11-4-80) was set up in 1960 to promote the growth of Indian cinema including the production of quality films. The Corporation sanctions loans for feature/documentary films on the basis of script and theme, irrespective of the language in which the film is to be produced. To encourage regional language films, the Corporation set up Regional Script Panels at Madras and Calcutta, the two important production centres for regional films.

• The Films Division proposes to set up two Regional Production Centres—one in the Eastern region and the other in Southern region—for producing films in the languages of the regions concerned.

(c) and (d). A statement giving the information is attached.

(e) Films under the Schemes of N.F.D.C. and Films Division can be in any regional language/dialect.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

Names of the regional language films for which loan was given by Film Finance Corporation during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80

Sl. No.	Name of film & language	Amount of loan sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	"Vizhippu" (Tamil)	3,00,000/-
2.	"Maha Kavi Nanalal" (Documentary in Gujarati)	20,000/-
3.	"Aparupa" (Assamese)	3,60,000/-
4.	"22nd June 1897" (Marathi)	3,50,000/-
5.	"Bara" (Kannada)	3,50,000/-
6.	"Bhavni Bhavai" (Gujarathi)	3,50,000/-
7.	"Phanvamna" (Kannada)	2,50,000/-

1	2	3
8.	"Abhilasha (Oriya)	3,00,000/-
9.	"Nerab Jheda (Oriya)	2,34,000/-
10.	"Ashwamedha Chera (Telugali & Hindi)	3,50,000/-
11.	"Maya Mriga (Oriya)	4,00,000/-
12.	"Aaj Wali Raat Amas Ni (Gujarathi)	4,50,000/-

Central Jute Mills of Sahu Jain Group

3318. PROF. NIRMAIA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the Central Jute Mills Company Limited, of the Sahu Jain Group, who own three well-known Jute Mills of Calcutta and a soda ash factory at Varanasi, have continuously been running into losses and have not paid any dividend to its shareholders for the past 14 years;

(b) whether its production has been showing a downward trend year after year, alongwith its net worth;

(c) if so, what is the extent of loss of revenue to the Government workers and shareholders; and

(d) whether Government propose to investigate into the affairs of the Company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Presumably the Hon'

ble Member desires information on New Central Jute Mills Company Limited belonging to Sahu Jain Group. The relevant information in respect of New Central Jute Mills Company Limited is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) A statement showing the details of actual production of Jute goods, castings and chemicals and fertilizers as also net worth during the four year period ending on 31-3-1979 as given by the company in their audited accounts in enclosed as.

(c) This Department has not made any estimation of the loss of revenue to the government, workers and shareholders as a result of the decrease in production observed during last four years.

(d) An inspection into the affairs of the company under section 209-A of the Company Act has been conducted and the inspection report has since been received in the Department. The same is being examined and action as appropriate under the provisions of the Companies Act will be taken.

Statement

Net profit (+)/Loss (-) incurred by New Central Jute Mills Co. Ltd.

Year	Net Profit/ Loss	Dividend declared
	(Rs. in lacs)	
31-3-65	62.38(-)	x
31-3-66	54.73(-)	x

1	2	3
31-3-67	15.55(—)	x
31-3-68	22.49(+)	x
31-3-69	25.87(+)	x
31-3-70	102.96(+)	x
31-3-71	99.42(+)	
31-3-72	169.65(+)	x
31-3-73	18.64(—)	x
31-3-74	56.21(—)	x
31-3-75	170.07(+)	x
31-3-76	80.94(+)	{ Rs. 6,00,600/- on preference Shares for 2 years ended 31-3-65 '0 & 31-3-66 subject tax- Total percentage for 2 years 18.20% i.e. 0.1% per year)
31-3-77	135.67(—)	x
31-3-78	155.57(—)	x
31-3-79	263.9(—)	x

Statement

Details of actual production for the 4 accounting years ended on 31-3-79.

Year	Jute goods in M.T.	Castings in M.T.	Chemicals & Fertilizers in M.T.
31-3-76	59,009	1187	42738*
31-3-77	52,298	834	42433**
31-3-78	47,632	951	35307**
31-3-79	39,952	323	37189**

** Excludes Ammonia manufactured for internal consumption. Apart from the above the company has been manufacturing small number of jute Mill Machinery items

B. Statement showing the net worth of the Company for the 4 accounting years ended on 31-3-79

Year ended on Net worth (Rs. in lakhs)

31-3-76	548.55
31-3-77	392.80

31-3-78	237.31
31-3-79	—25.80

NOTE—The net worth has been calculated on the basis of figures disclosed in the Balance Sheet without taking into account the arrears of depreciation and liabilities not provided for as disclosed in the notes forming part of the Accounts.

Proposal to Retire Production Cadre Employees of Doordarshan at 58

3319. SHRI RAMAYAN RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to retire production cadre employees of the Doordarshan and All India Radio on attaining the age of 58 years to provide employment opportunities to younger generation;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and why this cadre in Government service has been given the allowance of retiring on attaining 60 years of age; and

(c) whether some new plan has been drawn to employ maximum number of youths in programme cadre of the Doordarshan and All India Radio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration to retire production cadre employees on attaining the age of 58 years. They are retained in service upto the age of 60 years, subject to review at the age of 58 years, in order to utilise their talent and experience to the maximum extent consistent with efficiency.

A proposal to grant pensionary benefits to Staff Artists of All India Radio and Doordarshan is under consideration of the Government at present. If this goes through, Staff Artists, including those in the production cadre, will become subject to Rules applicable to regular Government employees and then the age of retirement will also be brought at par with that of the other Government Servants i.e. 58 years.

(c). No, Sir.

Supply of Ethylene Oxide by Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.

Baroda

3320. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. Baroda, a Public Sector Unit, is supplying ethylene oxide @ 75 per cent of their production to M/s. Hico Products Ltd., and 15 per cent to M/s. Amines & Plasticizers Ltd.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that other actual users, despite their repeated requests, are being denied supply of this essential raw material;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for patronising only the above mentioned two companies by the IPCL;

(d) whether Government have any proposal to revise the sales policy of the IPCL to ensure equitable distribution of ethylene oxide to the other actual users in the country; and

(e) if so, when and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir. The quantities of ethylene oxide supplied to M/s. Hico Products Ltd. and M/s. Amines and Plasticizers Ltd. during the period January to June, 1980 formed only 49 per cent and 17 per cent respectively of the total sales.

(b) No, Sir. Apart from M/s. Hico Products Ltd. and M/s. Amines and Plasticizers Ltd., IPCL has been supplying ethylene oxide to 13 other parties who were in a position to arrange their own tank lorries for transporting this product during the period January to June, 1980.

(c) The question does not arise

(d) and (e). No, Sir. Does not arise in view (a) & (b) above.

आकाशवाणी के मथुरा केन्द्र का विस्तार

3321. श्री विगन्धर सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार आकाशवाणी के मथुरा केन्द्र का विस्तार करने के किसी बोजना पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यय क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती राम दुबारी सिंह) : (क) और (ख) मथुरा में स्थायी स्टूडियो स्थापित करने की एक स्वीकृत "योजना" स्वीकृत है जिसे कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। स्टूडियो के 1983 तक तैयार हो जाने की आशा है।

Co-operation from Soviet Union in Irrigation Projects

3322. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) has India signed a protocol recently with the Soviet Union for cooperation in irrigation projects and connected activities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (b). A team of Soviet Specialists visited India from 14th February, to 3rd March, 1980 for exploring feasibility of setting up of an enterprise in the State of Gujarat for manufacturing prefabricated items for construction of canals structures on dams and canal lining. On the conclusion of the visit, a protocol was signed by the Leader of the Soviet Team and the Chief Engineer, Central Water Commission in New Delhi on 3rd March, 1980, containing preliminary proposals for setting up plants for manufacturing prefabricated structures. Three proposals have been worked out by the Soviet side for plants of three different capacities of 9,000 cubic metres, 15,000 cubic metres and 1,00,000 cubic metres per year the last one with the possibility of expansion of 2,00,000 cubic metres per year.

It has been agreed that the Indian side will communicate their final decision on the preliminary proposals as early as possible. It has also been agreed that after the final decision by the Indian side on the setting up of an enterprise for manufacturing prefabricated items, it would be necessary to prepare feasibility report/reports on the variant/variants of the consideration proposed by the Soviet side. The Soviet side expressed their readiness to prepare such feasibility reports on contract basis in case such a request was made by the Indian side.

The proposals worked out by the Soviet Team are at present under consideration in consultation with the Government of Gujarat.

बम्बई हाई से मथुरा तक गैस पाईप लाईन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव

3323. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई हाई के मथुरा तक गैस-पाइप लाइन बिछाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त लाईन किन-किन स्थानों से गुजरेगी और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यय क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बोरेन्द्र पाटिल) :

(क) और (ख) इस समय बम्बई हाई से मथुरा तक गैस पाईप लाइन बिछाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारार्थ नहीं है। परन्तु श्री लवराज कुमार की अध्यक्षता में एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति दक्षिण बेसिन क्षेत्र से गुजरात तथा अन्य राज्यों अर्थात् मध्य प्रदेश राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब क्षेत्र में कुछ स्थलों तक गैस पहुँचाव के लिए पाईप लाइन के अधिकतम उत्तम प्रकार तथा उसके रास्ते आदि की सीमित जाँच कर रही है। सतीशचन्द्र समिति की रिपोर्ट में दी गई सिफारिशों के अनुसार इन स्थलों पर उर्वरकों तथा पेट्रोलियम एंकों की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव है। इस विशेषज्ञ समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर और आगे कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

Purchase of Films by Tamil Nadu Government

3324. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantity of raw films were purchased by the Tamil Nadu Government from the Hindustan Photo Films during the financial years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) if so, the quantity purchased and the amount for which they were purchased; and

(c) whether any stipulations are made to the purchaser to use the

films only for the purpose for which they are purchased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Annual purchases made by the Tamil Nadu Government are indicated in the enclosed statement (received from the Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Company Limited.

(b) The quantity of raw films and its value are also indicated in the enclosed statement.

(c) No stipulation was made by the HPF requiring the purchaser to use to films only for the purpose for which these were purchased.

Statement

Product	Qty. No. of rolls			Value Rs. in Lakhs		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. 35 MM cine positive B&W	1106	1976	1862	3.28	6.06	6.43
2. 16 MM cine positive-B&W	222	336	472	0.42	0.68	1.00
3. 35 MM cine Sound	53	117	95	0.17	0.40	0.34
4. 35 MM cine Colour Positive. 0-7 . . . . .	..	117	182	..	0.69	1.12
5. 35 MM cine Colour positive. G-9 . . . . .	..	13	..	..	0.09	..
6. 35 MM light struck-film . . . . .	..	5	10	..	0.01	0.01
Total	..	..	..	3.87	6.93	8.90

Alternate Source of Energy

3325. SHRI ZAINUL BASHIR: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the fact that oil reserves are being rapidly exhausted all over the world what steps are being taken by the Government of India to find new source of energy which can replace oil; and

(b) if so, what is the detail of the work and the progress thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The Demand for energy in India are met both from traditional (non-commercial) sources like fire-wood, agriculture waste and cattle dung and modern forms of energy (commercial sources) viz., coal oil products and electricity.

The energy policy formulated in 1976 accepts coal as the principal source of energy to the extent practicable and economical, and recognised the importance of conservation of energy and energy resources, and the development of new sources of energy. Considering the subsequent developments, particularly in respect of price and availability of oil, a Working Group under the Chairmanship of the then Secretary (Power) was constituted to carry out a comprehensive review of the energy situation, to develop a perspective for the development of the energy sector and to recommend suitable policy measures for an optimal utilisation of available energy resources. The Working Group submitted its report in November, 1979. The Working Group has pointed out the need to develop conventional commercial as well as non-commercial energy resources in an optimal manner and to introduce means for conservation of energy.

2. The Working Group has also emphasised the need for containing the demand for energy, specifically oil, to manageable levels in view of the hikes in energy price and also the uncertainties in getting the supplies.

3. A Cabinet Committee on Energy was set up in February, 1980 supported by a Committee of Secretaries (also set up in February, 1980) for examination of all issues arising out of the recommendations of the Working Group. Conservation of energy and the steps to find new sources of energy for replacing oil is a continuous process. The Working Group while stressing the need for this has recognised that for the next two decades at least, the energy needs of the country in bulk would have to be met from commercial conventional and non-commercial sources.

4. The Government of India has already taken up a coordinated programme of systematic R&D in solar energy technology, wind energy, bio energy and other non-conventional

energy resources. This is a continuing programme and has its objective to develop R&D that can lead rapidly to practical application. Emphasis is laid on installation of demonstration plants capable of yielding energy from non-conventional energy resources with a view to appraise and evaluate their practical application. The steps taken in respect of development of various sources of energy are given below.

Solar Energy

5. In view of its abundant supply, Government of India propose to accord high priority to the development of solar energy technologies for a wide range of practical application with special emphasis on its use on decentralised basis particularly in the rural areas. A programme has been taken up to coordinate the projects undertaken by several agencies such as Institutes of Technologies National Laboratories of the CSIR, R&D Division of BHEL, Central Electronics Limited etc.

6. The current activities seek to expand the programme with special emphasis on the following three main areas of solar technology:

(a) Development of Solar Thermal devices and systems based on the thermal effects of solar radiation;

(b) Development of photovoltaic and systems for direct conversion of solar energy into electricity;

(c) Bio-mass and bio conversion technology.

Solar Thermal Devices

7. Priority in this is being given to solar collector technology with special reference to evolving a technology that is cost efficient for different applications. Proto-type grain dryers of different capacities have been developed and two such dryers of varying capacity have been installed and are being tried at different locations. Fur-

ther development of solar dryers for agricultural and food products is also envisaged.

8. Several types of solar water heating systems have been developed.

9. A solar powered cold storage plant with absorption refrigeration system has been completed at I.I.T., Bombay and the performance of the plant is under evaluation. Design, development and fabrication of a few more such plants are planned for optimising their performance.

10. Demonstration power plants based on solar thermal energy for decentralised application are planned for the next three years. A comprehensive project for setting up a Centre for proto-type and product development including field trial and demonstration in rural areas, of solar thermal devices has been formulated and it is estimated to cost around Rs. 6 crores for five years.

Photovoltaic Devices and Systems

11. The basic technology for direct conversion of solar energy into electricity by photovoltaic cells has already been developed. The objective of all future projects is to minimise the cost of electricity to be generated by this method. The Central Electronics Limited has fabricated single crystal silicon cells on the laboratory scale with participation of the several research groups in the country. Solar photovoltaic modules developed by CEL are currently in use in light houses for navigation, for pumping water etc. A major project costing Rs. 9.5 crores for meeting the energy needs of the rural areas has been drawn up. Meanwhile, programmes to fabricate solar photovoltaic pump sets of about 25 KW capacity and instal them for field demonstration by 1981 have been planned. Simultaneously, R&D work has been taken up for developing different types, for a wide range of application. Simul-been planned to expand the application of these systems to cover drinking water and irrigation from this year onwards.

Bio Mass Energy

12. A time-bound All-India Coordinated Programme involving several inter-disciplinary research centres in the country has been initiated and will be taken up in a phased manner. Considerable progress has been achieved in the utilisation of organic waste and a few designs of viable family size bio mass gas plant have been evolved and further research work is in progress. Emphasis is now placed on developing community size bio-gas plants to serve the energy needs of the rural areas. Demonstration projects have been planned. Several community bio gas plants are under construction. A National Steering Committee has been constituted to examine, identify and formulate R&D programmes related to production of bio mass—~~fuels~~/feed stock. Specific projects have been taken up for evaluating technologies for bio mass energy generation. Already 70,000 smaller bio gas plants have been installed in the country.

Wind Power

13. Some research and development activities to develop prototype wind mills in the country have been taken up. An integrated rural development project is in progress in Eastern UP in collaboration with the Government of the Netherlands. This project includes establishment of prototype wind mills for water pumping. Several wind mills have been established and they are presently undergoing field trials and evaluation. The CPRI and NAL, Bangalore are also carrying out R&D in this area. A horizontal axis wind mill has been developed and field tested. R&D works is in progress on low cost sail-type mills and vertical axis wind generator. A project on small out-put multiblade wind mill has also been initiated.

Geo Thermal Energy

14. The activities in the geo thermal field in the country are directed towards locating of possible hydro-thermal

reservoirs for power generation and other possible uses of the heat energy. Detailed investigations are in progress in the Puga Valley in Jammu and Kashmir and the Parbati Valley in Himachal Pradesh. A geo-thermal Coordinating Committee has been set up to review and direct exploratory and other activities in the geo-thermal field.

Tidal Power

15. Some preliminary investigations on the possibility of use of tidal power have already been carried out and an UNEP expert also visited the country in 1975 to advise on the possibilities of tidal power development. Gulf of Cambay and Kutch along the West Coast and the estuary of Ganga in the Sunderbans in West Bengal are the possible locations where the tidal range is fairly high, affording possibilities for tidal power generation. The main problem with tidal energy relates to the high initial cost the variable nature of the outlook and the technical and economical problems involved in furling up this power. A Coordination Committee was set up in May, 1979 under the Chairmanship of the Chairman CEA to consider further course of action and formulate progress of investigation and studies relating to tidal power development in the country. The Committee has since submitted a report for carrying out investigations at an assumed cost of Rs. 207.11 lakhs exclusive of the foreign exchange component of the order of US \$ 2,00,000 spread over for a period of 5 years. The Committee has recommended (i) short term investigations, (ii) laboratory studies, (iii) long term field investigations. The investigations have not yet been taken up.

Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) Plant and Wave power

16. The OTEC technology is still in a preliminary R&D stage in the world. Some preliminary considerations have been given to taking up R&D activi-

ties in this field and further detailed examination is required to decide on the nature and extent of R&D activities to be undertaken keeping in view the present stage of development of the technology in the world.

Taking over of Raymon Engineering Limited by Texmaco

3326. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Texmaco, the Birla controlled company, is reported to have moved to take over Raymon Engineering Limited a wagon manufacturing sick company;

(b) if so, what conditions it has forwarded for this amalgamation and whether Central Government are considering the question of clearance to this proposal;

(c) how many other industrial units were taken over within last three years by Texmaco and which were these companies; and

(d) whether such cases were referred to MRTP Commission?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). No proposal from M/s. Texmaco Limited either under sub-section (4) of Section 23 or under sub-Section (2) of Section 23 of M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, for take over of or amalgamation with M/s. Raymon Engineering Works Limited has been received by the Central Government. M/s. Raymon Engineering Works Limited was ordered to be wound up by the High Court of Calcutta, and the matter of disposal of the assets of that company is pending before that court.

(c) Nil.

(d) Does not arise.

लोक सभा चुनावों से सम्बन्धित दस्तावेजों का मुम हो जाना

3327. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री पी० के० कोडियल :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में हुए लोक सभा चुनावों से संबंधित दस्तावेज पुराना सचिवालय, दिल्ली से जून के पहले सप्ताह में गायब पाये गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन दस्तावेजों का ब्यौर क्या है ; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

National Alcohol Policy for Growth and Development of Alcohol Based Industries

3328. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Alcohol Based Industries Association has

urged upon Government to evolve a National Alcohol Policy for growth and development of Alcohol Based Industries in the country;

(b) what is the total production of Alcohol in the country as compared to the available quantities of molasses during the last three years.

(c) whether any Molasses of Alcohol has been exported during the last three years, if so the value and quantity thereof during the last three years; and

(d) what is the Molasses handling capacity of distilleries in India for production of Alcohol.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total production of alcohol and molasses during the last three years was as under:—

	Alcohol (in lakh litres)	Molasses (in lakh tonnes)
1976-77 (Dec. 76-Nov. 77)	4452.300	22.15
1977-78 (Dec. 77-Nov. 78)	5000.000	30.79
1978-79 (Dec. 78-Nov. 79)	4379.015	25.80

(c) The following quantities of alcohol and molasses were exported during the last three financial years:

	Alcohol		Molasses	
	Tonnes	FOB value Rs./lakhs	Tonnes	FOB value Rs./lakhs
1977-78	Nil	Nil	21,407	62
1978-79	15,416	278.0	1,63,337	691
1979-80	8,749	178.0	4,31,300	2659

(d) The combined installed capacity of distilleries in India is approximately 6655 million litres.

एलम्विक केमिकल वक्स बंगलौर और बड़ौदा को कच्चे माल और रसायनों की सप्लाई

3329. श्री निहार सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह गताव की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकार ने मैसर्स एनम्विक केमिकल वक्स, बंगलौर और बड़ौदा को कितना कच्चा माल और रसायन सप्लाई किया और इस अवधि के दौरान कम्पनी ने कितने-कितने मूल्य की शीपघों का निर्यात, देश-वार किया ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बोरेंद्र पाटिल) : गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान स्टेट केमिकल एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि. (सी० पी० सी०) तथा आई० डी० पी० एल० (जो जून, 1979 तक कुछ सरणीबद्ध

शीपघ मर्दों की वितरण ऐजेन्सी के रूप में कार्य कर रही थी) द्वारा मैसर्स एलम्विक केमिकल वक्स, बंगलौर को किसी भी सरणीबद्ध मर्दों का कोई आर्डर नहीं किया गया है सी० पी० सी० और आई० डी० पी० एल० द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के आधार पर सी० पी० सी० और आई० डी० पी० एल० द्वारा 1977-78 से 79-80 की अवधि के दौरान मैसर्स एलम्विक केमिकल वक्स, बड़ौदा को सप्लाई की गई सरणीबद्ध शीपघ मर्दों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण पत्र अनुबन्ध-1 पर संलग्न है । बनाई गई अवधि के दौरान सी० पी० सी० द्वारा इस एकक को शीपघ मर्दों के अलावा किसी भी सरणीबद्ध रसायन की सप्लाई नहीं की गई है ।

2. मैसर्स एलम्विक केमिकल वक्स, बड़ौदा द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों (कलेण्डर) वर्ष 1977, 1978 और 1979 के दौरान देश-वार निर्यात की गई शीपघों का मूल्य, जैसा कि कम्पनी द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, अनुबन्ध-II में दर्शाया गया है ।

अनुबन्ध--

क्रम सं०	मर्द का नाम	केवलाइजिंग ऐजेन्सी का नाम	सप्लाई की गई मात्रा (कि ग्रा० में)		
			1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	6 ए० पी० ए०	सी०पी०सी०	—	—	650 1450 (एनओसी)*
2.	स्ट्रुटोमाइसीन मल्फेट	सीपीसी आईडीपीएल	— 24790	24489 —	242110 —
3.	क्लोरोक्वीन डी-फास्फेट	सीपीसी	200	1600	800
4.	पिपरजाइन, हैसाहाइड्रेट	सीपीसी आईडीपीएल	— 600	— 600	600 —
5.	टेट्रासाइक्लीन	एच सी एल सीपीसी आईडीपीएल	— 4885	— 4885	5250 —
6.	टेट्रासाइक्लीन बेस	सीपीसी आईडीपीएल	— 300	— —	100 —
7.	एम्पीसिलीन ट्राइहाइड्रेट	सीपीसी	10	1000	3000
8.	क्लोरोमफेनीकोल, पामोटेट	सीपीसी	735	725	450 250 (एनओसी)*
9.	क्लोरोमफेनीकोल पामोटेट	सीपीसी	160	220	35

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	विटामिन बी 1 (मोनो)	सीपीसी आईडीपीएल	— 150	— 10	7 130
11.	विटामिन बी 1 (एचसीएल)	सीपीसी आईडीपीएल	— 1400	— 673	405 120
12.	विटामिन बी 2 (रिडो)	सीपीसी आईडीपीएल	— 520	— 20	163 —
13.	फुसोमाइड	सीपीसी	5	1	—
14.	डी० पैन्थोजोल	सीपीसी	124	—	—
15.	कैल्शियम डी० पेन्थोथियनेट	सीपीसी	776	102	250
16.	विटामिन सी प्लेन	सीपीसी	1230	960	—
17.	विटामिन सी कोटेड	सीपीसी	5720	6160	—
18.	विटामिन बी 6	सीपीसी	305	90	425
19.	साइट्रिक एसिड	सीपीसी	9000	—	—
20.	प्रेडनीसोलोन	सीपीसी	28	9750	—
21.	फोलिक एसिड	आईडीपीएल	160	—	—
22.	ग्राक्सोटेट्रासाइक्लीन एचसीएल	—वही—	1165	—	—
23.	मल्फाडिमिडाइन	—वही—	715	—	—
24.	फेनिबार्बीटोन	—वही—	167	—	—

*सोघे आयाती के लिये (एन० ओ० सी०) अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र ।

अनुबन्ध—II

क्रम सं०	देश का नाम	वर्ष		
		1977	1978 (आकडे रुपये में)	1979
1	2	3	4	5
1.	केनिया	415182	276078	278435
2.	तन्जानिया	535750	1605300	2701650
3.	ज़ाम्बिया	51800	—	95710
4.	अबन	292860	72080	74100

1	2	3	4	5
5.	सीलोन	292900	1538622	373859
6	मिगापुर	79950	57100	1081180
7	किली	16173	2970	8425
8.	वर्मा	115445	—	—
9.	ममकट	766580	543570	211292
10	आबू-धाबी	80037	18150	—
11	ल इवेरिया	5307	—	12074
12	दुबई	14325	7524	20880
13	आस्ट्रेलिया	666667	—	—
14	मोरिशम	562404	652245	—
15	मेडाडो (लेयर)	—	30500	14273
16.	यू०एम०ए०	—	—	9407

Effect of Shortage of Steel on Commissioning Thermal Projects at Barauni and Patratu

3330. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that steel shortage is holding up the progress of expansion project of the Bihar SEB and the officials fear that the commissioning of four thermal projects, two at Barauni and two at Patratu, each of 110mv, may be delayed; and

(b) if so the details regarding the delay in commissioning the projects in as per schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). One of the reasons affecting the progress of Projects at Barauni and

Patratu is the shortage of steel. The other main reasons are:—

(i) delay in placement of orders for the auxiliary equipment;

(ii) delay in award of erection contract for Boiler and Turbo-generator and non-planning of steel requirement and its procurement.

The latest assessment of commissioning of these projects is as follows:—

Barauni—

Unit 6 — 12/81

Unit 7 — 6/82

Patratu—

Unit 9 — 12/82

Unit 10 — 6/83

Credit from I.D.A. for Irrigation Project

3331. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the International Development Association (IDA) has sanctioned a \$ 210 million credit for an irrigation project in Maharashtra;

(b) the terms and conditions of this credit facility;

(c) what are the salient features of this irrigation scheme; and

(d) when the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The credit assistance is as per the standard terms and conditions of lending of the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank. These are briefly as under:—

(i) The Credit is interest free but the Government of India pays to the World Bank a service charge at the rate of 3/4 of one per cent per annum on the principal amount of the credit withdrawn and outstanding from time to time.

(ii) Service charge is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October, 1 of each year.

(iii) The Government of India has to repay the principal amount of the credit in semi-annual instalments by specific dates commencing 10 years from the signing of the agreement and repayable in the next forty years thereafter. The credit is to the Government of India and reimbursement is claimed from the IDA after the expenditure is incurred on the eligible items of the project.

(c) The project is the continuation of irrigation development in the areas covered by ongoing schemes of the Krishna, Kukadi, Upper Wardha, Upper Penganga, Warna, Girna and Mula. The salient features of this project are as below:—

Part A: Construction Works on 11 dams; construction of about 900 kilometers of main and branch canals; construction of distribution systems and drains; and construction or modernization of about 620 kilometers of link roads.

Part B: Modernization of existing main and branch canals, distribution systems and drains in the areas of Girna and Mula schemes.

Part C: Strengthening of the command area development authorities, including agricultural extension and applied research, modern management services and operation and maintenance in the Project Area.

Part D: Provision of vehicles and equipment for Project works and for operation and maintenance.

Part E: Expansion of Maharashtra's Pilot Water Management Programme.

Part F: Establishment of a programme for Project monitoring and evaluation.

Part G: Establishment of a training programme for land development and water management specialists.

(d) The 5-year time-slice of the project receiving credit assistance from the World Bank is likely to be completed by October, 31, 1984; however, closing date is December, 31, 1985. During this period, the construction works on most of the dams and substantial lengths of the major canals are likely to be completed. The first phase of the Girna and Mula Modernisation schemes is also expected to be completed within this five-year period.

Production of fertilizer in F.C.I. at Sindri

3332. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that 183-crore F.C.I. Fertilizer Unit in Sindri has not produced a grain of Fertilizer for the last five months due to serious "fitness problem";

(b) what are the details of such problems, if any; and

(c) what step taken to keep the modern machinery fully fit despite not working at present?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. It is not correct that the Rs. 183 crore Sindri Modernisation plant has not produced fertilizers for the last five months due to any 'fitness problem'. The plant is shut down from the evening of 16.1.80 due to non-availability of Fuel Oil/LSHS feed-stock on account of Assam situation.

(c) During the shut down period, proper maintenance and modification jobs, where necessary, are being carried out to keep the plant and machineries in good condition.

Completion of Western Kosi Canal in Bihar

3333. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest position with regard to the completion of the Western Kosi canal in Madhubani district of Bihar and what are the hurdles in the way; and

(b) what is the exact time schedule for giving water for irrigation from the canal to the peasants on the eastern side of river Kamala and on the Western side respectively?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) as intimated by the State Government, out of a total length of 76 km. of the main Western Kosi Canal in India, at present, the excavation work is being done in the reach upto km. 40 i.e. upto East of River Kamala. The progress upto March, 1980 in excavation is 22.8 per cent and in lining 34 per cent. Work on only 9 structures out of 356 has been taken up so far. The State Government has been advised to make all out efforts to complete the project by 1987 June at the latest.

The delay in execution of the project is due to insufficient financial outlays, difficulties being faced in acquiring the land, shortage of certain construction materials as well as petrol, oil and lubricants required, for transportation of construction material, operation of pumping sets, etc.

(b) This will have now to be fixed by the State Government in view the overall target of completion of the Project by June, 1987.

Merger of Indo-Swiss Synthetic Gem Manufacturing Company

3334. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Indo-Swiss Synthetic Gem Manufacturing Company Limited, now on the verge of closure, is proposed to be rehabilitated through a scheme of merger with Introc Pharmaceuticals Limited;

(b) whether the amalgamating company has made an application to Government under Sub-section (2) of Section 23 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act;

(c) if so, what are the main points of the merger scheme; and

(d) the reaction of Government and when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No such proposal is pending with this Department. However, M/s. Indo-Swiss Synthetic Gem Manufacturing Company Limited has submitted an application to the Specified Authority under section 72-A of the Income Tax Act, for claiming tax relief for revival of M/s. Introc Pharmaceuticals Limited.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Orissa's Power Projects and Rural Electrification Schemes

3335. **SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) how many power projects proposals and rural electrification proposals of the Government of Orissa are awaiting clearance from the Union Government; and

(b) is there any special weightage in rural electrification programme for backward areas like Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) One Multi-purpose project and four hydro-Electric schemes, (i) Bhimkund Multi-purpose project, (ii) Hirakud St. III, (iii) Balimela St. II, (iv) Upper Kolab Extn. and (v) Rengali Extension, submitted by Government of Orissa are currently under examination in the Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission. Also, 42 rural Electrification schemes involving a loan outlay of Rs. 14.94 crores submitted by the Orissa State Electricity Board were awaiting financial sanction by the Rural Electrification Corporation as on 31.5.1980. Of these,

12 schemes for a loan outlay of Rs. 4.39 crores were at various stages of examination in the Corporation and the remaining 30 schemes involving a loan outlay of Rs. 10.55 crores had, after appraisal, been referred back to the Orissa State Electricity Board and were pending with them for revision/clarification.

(b) The Corporation has been offering concessional terms in regard to rates of interest and period of repayments and also liberalised norms in regard to viability criteria in backward areas including those in Orissa. Orissa, whose level of village electrification is less than 50 per cent, is also eligible to draw special funds for rural electrification under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme (RMNP) on liberalised terms and conditions.

Setting up of State Electricity Board in Tripura

3336. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tripura have submitted any proposal to the Central Government for setting up of State Electricity Board in Tripura;

(b) if so, whether Government have approved the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Government of Tripura submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Energy in January, 1979 for issue of a notification by the Government of India under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, to enable the State Government to constitute a State Electricity Board in Tripura.

(b) The Government of India did not approve the proposal.

(c) The main reason for not approving the proposal of Tripura Govern-

ment is that the power system in Tripura is relatively small and the total sales during 1977-78 were of the order of 17 million units and the number of consumers was about 20,000 only. The cost of generation in the State is already very high and it has not been possible for the State to meet the operational expenditure from the energy sale proceeds in spite of a fairly high average rate of realization of revenue. The setting up of a State Electricity Board would further add to overheads and will lead to a higher cost on the Organisation and was not, therefore, considered to be a viable proposition.

Demand and Allotment of Tar to Kerala

3337. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand and the annual allotment of tar to Kerala during the past five years;

(b) whether it is a fact that only 20 per cent of the requirement of Kerala has been met so far;

(c) whether the urgent repair work of roads has suffered due to this;

(d) whether the oil refinery in Cochin has the capacity to meet the requirements of Kerala; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken to meet the full requirements of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Total demand estimates for Bitumen for Kerala are not readily available. Actual supply of bitumen for the 1205 LS—4.

past five years and the allocation for 1980-81 for Kerala are given below:—

(In thousand tonnes)

Year	Supply
1975-76	29.4
1976-77	28.1
1977-78	29.3
1978-79	32.2
1979-80	31.1
1980-81	37.0

(allocation)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No such reports are available..

(d) The present level of production of Cochin Refinery is not sufficient to meet the demand for bitumen in Kerala State.

(e) Oil industry has been asked to make supplies of bitumen from different sources to Kerala as per allocation made to that State for 1980-81.

Accident in Vurrugarh Colliery in Bihar

3338. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) number of miners killed and injured on 14th April, 1980, in an accident at Vurrugarh Colliery in Bihar;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) steps taken by Government to prevent accident in Collieries; and

(d) how much compensation has been given to the families of victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). 2 persons were killed and I was seriously injured in the accident on 13-4-1980 in the Burrugarh (not Vur-

ugarh) Colliery of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. The accident was due to sudden and unanticipated roof-fall in a mining district where extraction of coal was being done in conjunction with hydraulic stowing.

(c) On the recommendations of the Committee on Safety in Coal Mines constituted by the Department of Coal, the following time-bound programme of safety measures in coal mines have been either implemented or are under implementation.

(1) Internal Safety Organisation headed by General Manager independent of production wing has been set up in each mining company.

(2) Adoption of measures to reduce accidents due to roof and side falls—supply of timber in adequate number from Forest Corporations.

(3) Replacement of timber support by steel friction/hydraulic prop and other forms of advanced types—continuing process.

(4) Installation of automatic warning systems along rivers, nullahs etc. to alert nearby coal mines of the rise in water level beyond the danger mark. Guards are posted, in addition, during Monsoon Season to watch water level in Jores and rivers.

(5) Imparting vocational training to workers—continuing process.

(6) Broadcasting safety propaganda—continuing process.

(7) Appointment by recognised unions of Workers Inspectors—in most of the areas appointments made, except where there is shortage of qualified personnel.

(8) Procurement of sophisticated safety and rescue equipments.

(d) The dependents of the deceased had furnished the required information only very recently and the

compensation under the Workers Compensation Act amounting to about Rs. 30,000/- each will now be deposited with the Commissioner shortly for disbursement to the dependents of the deceased workers.

Construction of a Drain from Gopalpuri to Hindon/Yamuna river in Delhi

3330. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the big nullah starting from Gopalpuri, Delhi down to Hindon/Yamuna river being constructed alongwith bus route No. 320 in Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi will be completed;

(b) whether outlet drains from all the nearby unapproved colonies of trans-Yamuna area will be joined with this nullah in order to solve the problem of flood and dirty water-logging here and there in the said colonies;

(c) if so, whether a plan for the purpose has been formulated and if so, when it will be implemented; and

(d) whether such a plan will cover unapproved colonies like Durgapuri, Jyoti Colony, Jagjiwan Nagar and Kardarpuri etc. located on and near Loni Road, Shahdara?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) It has been reported by the Delhi Administration that the major trunk drain No. 1 starting from North of Gopalpuri is likely to be completed by June, 1981.

(b) to (d). Delhi Administration has further reported that the tributary drains from the unapproved colonies on trans-Yamuna area have been planned to join the main trunk drain No. 1 to solve the problem of flooding of trans-Yamuna area. This planning covers the drainage of unauthorised colonies located on or near

Loni Road, Shahdara. Construction and maintenance of internal and tributary drain systems is the responsibility of the developing agencies, namely, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Development Authority. These agencies have prepared respective schemes for tributary drains and would implement them after the residents of the unapproved colonies pay the development charges.

Number of Power Plants went out of order in Maharashtra

3340 SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power plants went out of order in Maharashtra during the period from February to May, 1980 indicating the main reasons which led to their closure;

(b) whether this was due to sabotage or some technical fault led to their closure;

(c) whether a major part of the state had to face a lot of difficulties due to shortage of power; and

(d) the measures taken to improve the power position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY: (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A statement showing the outages of power plants in Maharashtra and the reasons for outages during the period

from February to May, 1980 is attached.

(b) The Maharashtra State Electricity Board has informed that outages were mostly due to technical reasons and they do not suspect any sabotage.

(c) The power shortage of the order of 15 to 24 per cent in the State has necessitated the imposition of power cuts on various categories of consumers in the State.

(d) A number of measures have been taken and are being taken to improve power availability in the State. These measures include:

(i) maximising generation from the existing installed capacity in the State;

(ii) expediting commissioning of new generating capacity in the State;

(iii) monitoring of coal stocks at thermal power stations in the State and ensuring adequate quantity and quality of coal in the power station in Maharashtra.

(iv) addition of 2592 MW of new capacity has been planned for installation during the period 1980-85, out of which 500 MW is expected to be commissioned in 1980-81.

(v) Steps are being taken for early stabilisation of 200 MW sets commissioned in 1978-79 and 1979-80.

Statement

Outages of power plants in Maharashtra and the reasons for outages in period from February to May, 1980

	Period of outage	Reason for outage
<i>February 1980 :</i>		
1. Newly commissioned 200/210 MW units-Koradi-5, Nasik-3 and Bhilsawal 1-2	880 hours (aggregate)	Turbine plant troubles.
2. 120 MW Koardi Unit-4	109 hours	Boiler tube leakage.

	Period of outage	Reason for outage
3. 30 MW parli Unit-2 Khaperkheda Unit-5	100 hours (aggregate)	Turbine/boiler side trouble
4. 7.5 MW Ballarshah Unit-3	119 hours	Boiler tube leakage
<i>March 1980 :</i>		
1. Newly commissioned 200/210 MW units-Nasik 3 & Bhuaswal Units 2	387 hours (aggregate)	Boiler tube leakage/turbine plant trouble.
2. 120 MW Karadi Unit 1 & 2	540 hours (aggregate)	Boiler plant trouble.
3. 30 MW Parli-1 30 MW Khaerjheca Unit-4	359 hours (aggregate)	Boiler tube leakage/ Turbine side faults.
<i>April 1980 :</i>		
1. Newly commissioned 200/210 MW units-Karadi-5, Nasik-3 and Bhusawal-2	456 hours (aggregate)	Boiler plant trouble/ Turbine plant trouble/ Turbine and boiler faults.
2. 120 MW Koradi-3	39 hours	System disturbances.
3. 62.5 MW Paras Unit-2	70 hours	Generator C.T. failure.
4. 30 MW parli Unit-2 Khaperkheda Unit 2& 5	210 hours	Boiler tube leakage/ condenser fault and boiler side fault.
5. 7.5 MW Ballarshah Unit-1	34 hours	Turbine side fault.
<i>May 1980 :</i>		
1. Newly commissioned 200/210 MW units-Koradi 5, Nasik-3, and Bhusawal-2	317 hours (aggregate)	Boiler side troubles/ Turbine side faults 132 KV P.T failure and water pump troubles.
2. 120 MW Koradi Unit-3	261 hours	Boiler tube leakage.
3. 120 MW Koradi Unit-4	346 hours	Turbine bearing vibrations.
4. 140 MW Nasik Unit-2	136 hours	Boiler tube leakage.
5. 30 MW Parli Unit-2 Khaperkheda Unit-2	112 hours (aggregate)	Exciter trouble/ Boiler Trouble.
6. 7.5 MW Ballarshah Unit 1&2	9 hours (aggregate)	Cooling water pump motor trouble.

Gas reserves in Bombay High region

3341. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of gas reserves found in off shore areas of Bombay High region; and

(b) what are the details of Plans of Government to utilise gas reserves?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The total geological reserves of gas of Bombay High and the adjoining fields in the region are estimated at 624 billion cubic metres, out of which the

recoverable reserves are placed at 272 billion cubic metres.

(b) It is the policy of the Government to use offshore gas for production of fertilizers, petro-chemicals and extraction of LPG and not to use it as fuel except as a fall-back arrangement till the fertilizer plants, etc. are able to utilise it fully.

The new gas-based projects already approved and being planned at present include:

(1) Two fertilizer plants, each at Thal Vaishet in Maharashtra and Hazira in Gujarat.

(2) A gas fractionation plant at Uran in Maharashtra to produce LPG.

(3) 6 new fertilizer plants in M.P., Rajasthan and UP/Punjab region as recommended by the Satishchandran Working Group.

(4) Gas Crackers/petro chemical complexes in Maharashtra and Gujarat and at suitable locations elsewhere.

(5) Gas fractionation plants to produce LPG, depending on the locations of the new gas-based fertilizer plants, demand of the area, etc.

Drilling operations in Cachar and Assam

3342. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the scopes of getting oil in the district of Cachar, as per findings of the experts;

(b) the date and year of starting drilling operation by ONGC in Cachar, Assam and in how many places;

(c) whether it is a fact that the progress of the work is not satisfactory in comparison to the other places of the country; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to restart drilling operation in Chorgola, where the operation in been stopped for break-down of drilling machinery for the last two years and now Government propose to speed up the work in view of the serious crisis of Petroleum Oil and Lubricants products in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VERENDRA PATIL): (a) Cachar is a known petroiferous area. Earlier much before independence Burmah Oil Company had a producing field known as Badampur in this area.

(b) The ONGC started drilling operations in Cachar by spudding its first well at Chorgola structure on 5-7-77. Another well at Barak structure is currently under drilling. This the ONGC has so far taken up drilling at two places in Cachar area.

(c) The drilling in Cachar which is of exploratory nature, is satisfactory considering the geology and history of drilling in the area in the past. Burmah Oil Company had to abandon several wells in this area due to the complicated sub-surface conditions. However, in comparison to other areas in the country (except Tripura) the progress is slow.

(d) It is not true that the drilling operations at Chorgola were stopped due to break down of drilling machinery. Actually the drilling at Chorgola had to be suspended due to down hole complications. ONGC plans to take up drilling at Chorgola again during the current year. At present one rig is deployed in Cachar to drill an exploratory well on Barak structure. Besides, 8 locations have been released on 4 structures, in Cachar for drilling.

To speed up the work of drilling in Cachar area, it is proposed to deploy an additional rig from the year 1982-83. During the period 1980-85 a total of 8 rig years of drilling have been planned for Cachar.

Installation of 500 M.W. and 1000 M.W. Units in Orissa

3343. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals have been received by the Central Electricity Authority for installation of 500 M.W. and 1000 M.W. units in Orissa; and

(b) if so, whether places have been suggested and which places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No formal proposal has been received by the Central Electricity Authority for installation of 500 M.W. and/or 1000 M.W. units in Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Collaboration in Coal Industry

3344. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under its consideration for tie-up with coal industry of foreign countries especially, U.K., France, Japan, Poland, Hungary etc.; and

(b) if so, the progress so far made in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have received proposals from U.K., France, Poland, West Germany and Romania for assistance in the development of coal industry in India.

(b) Agreements have been signed with the USSR for new underground mining technology, design of large opencast mine projects and washeries, modernisation of coal washeries and mine construction. Agreements have also been signed with Poland for transfer of knowhow in design of shaft sinking, vertical and horizontal transport, mining technology, project construction and monitoring etc., The agreements also provide for training of Indian Specialists in Poland.

A memorandum of understanding has been signed with the French Government to provide the technical assistance in designing and planning of coal mines. U.K. assistance is being availed of for in-production of mechanised longwall mining in underground mines.

Demand for Nutan Kerosene Stove

3345. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total demand of the Indian Oil designed "Nutan" kerosene stove;

(b) whether the demand is being fully met at present;

(c) whether it is a fact that this stove is at present available only in the capital; and

(d) if so, steps taken to make it easily available in other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VERENDRA PATIL): (a) The total demand of Nutan kerosene stoves has been estimated at 15 lakhs pieces per year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. It is marketed in the Union Territory of Delhi, as well as in a number of other States/Union Territories.

(d) In order to maximise production to meet the demand in the country, National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), New Delhi is setting up a number of units in different locations of the country for production of stoves in the small scale sector as per the Government policy.

Agreement with Rumania for search of Petroleum

3346. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rumanian Government have agreed to help India in search of petroleum;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed in this regard;

(c) whether India has such type of agreements with other countries also;

(d) whether U.S.A., France, and U.K. has also offered India its financial assistance and other help in oil exploration; and

(e) if so, what are the places and with whose assistance the explorations are being carried in India during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) During the recent visit of the Rumanian Minister of Machine Building Industry, discussion, regarding Rumanian interest in taking up exploration activities in India, took place.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Since no agreement has been signed with Romania, question of such agreements with others does not arise

(d) Offers of cooperation have been received from U.K. and France through their public sector companies.

(e) With assistance of the USSR deep exploratory drilling is being taken up at Rokhia in Tripura by the ONGC. Contracts for cooperation in the matter of seismic surveys in West Bengal and Tripura with the USSR are also under consideration.

Super Thermal Power Station at Farakka

3347. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) progress made so far towards the actual construction of the super-thermal power station at Farakka; and

(b) has any decision been taken for the location of the administrative offices and headquarters for this super-thermal power station outside of Farakka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Considerable progress has been made in the infrastructural development at the site of the Farakka Super Thermal Power Station in respect of land acquisition, engineering survey and soil investigation. Work on temporary township at the site is in progress. Site levelling activity is also being carried out and about 1.40 lakhs cubic metres of earthwork has been completed. Other design and project activities have also been taken up and are progressing as per schedule.

(b) No decision has been taken for locating the administrative offices and Headquarters for the power station outside of Farakka.

Resumption of drilling on Off-shore and On-shore at Narsapur

3348. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the real implications involved in delaying the resumption of off-shore and on-shore drilling operation at Narsapur in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) whether he proposes to visit the place personally?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No delay has occurred in the resumption of onshore and offshore drilling operations at Narsapur in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Minister (PC&F) may visit Narsapur sometime in the latter part of 1980.

Reduction in High Court Fees

3349. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had observed, during the centenary celebrations of the Kakinada Courts on June 14, 1980, that the court fees in India were too high and needed to be reduced drastically;

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by Government to abolish totally or reduce the same in order to benefit the poor litigants; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) While inaugurating the centenary celebrations of the Kakinada courts, I had observed *inter alia* that the

court fees were generally high and needed to be reconsidered.

(b) and (c). Court fees levied in courts in States (i.e. other than the Supreme Court and courts in Union territories) are a matter within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State Governments. The suggestion of the Law Commission that court fees may be abolished or reduced was taken up with the State Governments in 1975, but none of them were agreeable to reduce the court fees mainly on the ground of financial stringency. In the recent meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, the consensus was that a small Sub-Committee comprising a few members of the Consultative Committee should be set up to go into this question and make concrete suggestions in respect of the items on which court fees should be levied in the trial courts, the rates on which it should be levied, the items on which it should be abolished, the measures required in this context to discourage litigation, and the category of litigants who should be exempt from paying the court fees. The Government would take further appropriate action after this Sub-Committee has given its recommendations in this regard and would take up the matter with the States.

Reasons for less Hydel generation of D.V.C. power system

3350. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for comparatively less hydel generation of the DVC Power system during the year 1978-79 than that of the previous year;

(b) whether it was due to break down of the Panchet Hydel station;

(c) nature of break down; and

(d) why there was inordinate delay to bring back to its normalcy and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A statement showing hydel generation in the DVC power system during 1977-78 and 1978-79 is enclosed.

(b) to (d). Due to damage to the turbine blades the Panchet Hydel Unit had to be shut down. As the repairs were of a major nature, it took more than the usual time to re-commission the Unit. The Unit is now functioning satisfactory.

Statement

*Hydro-electric generation in DVC
(MKWH)*

Month	1977-78	1978-79
April	7 0	6 0
May	7 0	6 0
June	16 0	8 0
July	66 0	31 0
August	66 0	34 0
September	29 0	37 0
October	20 0	35 0
November	9 0	13 0
December	10 0	10 0
January	10 0	11 0
February	6 0	11 0
March	8 0	22 0
	<u>254 0</u>	<u>224 0</u>

Expansion of Ranchi Station of A.I.R.

3351. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand the capacity of Ranchi, A.I.R. to facilitate the people of Chhotanagpur as the range of Ranchi is very limited; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) A scheme to upgrade the power of the Ranchi medium wave transmitter from 10 KW to 200 KW has recently been approved for implementation. When this new transmitter is commissioned, the whole of Chhotanagpur Division will be covered.

(b) Does not arise.

Extent of operation of Rehabilitation Department

3352. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to expand the area of operation of his Ministry to include rehabilitation of people affected by cyclone and other natural or man-made calamities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): No, Sir.

Generation of Power by different sources

3353. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the annual generation of the power by the

different sources in the country during the last three years and what was the demand during these years;

(b) whether the generation is sufficient to meet the growing demand for power in the country; and

(c) what are the steps being taken immediately by Government to meet the requirements of the people and industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A statement showing the generation of power from the hydro, thermal and nuclear power station in the country and the requirement of power during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80, is attached.

(b) No, Sir. During the year 1977-78, shortage was of the order of 15.5 per cent, during 1978-79 it was 10.3 per cent and during 1979-80 it was 16.10 per cent.

(c) A number of measures have been and are being taken to improve power availability in the country. These measures include:

(1) Maximising generation from the existing installed capacity in the Central Sector by evolving betterment *cum* renovation programmes and implementing the same on a time bound programme. State Governments are also being assisted to take similar steps to maximise generation from their installed capacity.

(2) Expediting commissioning of new generation capacity in the Central Sector and advising the States to take similar steps.

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

(4) Transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas.

(5) Arranging supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers.

(6) Additions of over 19000 MW of new generating capacity is being planned for installation during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85.

Statement

Energy generation and requirement of energy in the country during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80

(Fig. in million units)

Year	Generation			Requirements	
	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total	
1977-78	37961	51962	2273	92196	102180
1978-79	47138	53420	2770	103328	108535
1979-80	45494	57155	2876	105525	118370

Central Electricity Authority

3354. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) constituted under a statute is, only a technical secretariat of the Ministry, only a Central Office without any authority; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The Central Electricity Authority is a statutory organisation constituted under Section 3 of the Electricity (Supply) Act 1948. The Central Electricity Authority's principal statutory responsibilities as originally envisaged are development of a sound, adequate and uniform national policy in relation to the control and utilisation of power resources, arbitration in matters arising between the State Government or the Board and the licensee or any other person, and collection and recording of statistical information relating to the power supply industry and making public such information. The CEA is also required to techno-economically appraise the power projects formulated by the State Electricity Boards to ensure that they are consistent with the National Power Policy and that they represent optimum development of the national power resources.

Recognising the key role that the CEA would have to play in furthering power development in the country, in 1976, its responsibilities were enlarged to include aspects such as formulation of long term and perspective plans, providing advice to State Governments, SEBs and other organisations on optimal utilisation of available facilities, providing assistance for the timely completion of schemes, making arrangements for

manpower training for manning power supply industry, making arrangements for investigation of power projects and promoting research in matters relating to the power supply industry. In addition, CEA also discharges certain functions which have developed on it from its predecessor organisation the CW&PC (Power Wing). These include providing design and consultancy services and processing foreign exchange requirements of the power supply industry.

The Authority is constituted to have a Chairman and five full-time Members, who also have ex-officio status of Secretary and Additional Secretaries to the Government of India respectively.

In view of its responsibilities and status, it would not be correct to assume that the CEA is only a technical Secretariat of the Ministry or a Central office without any authority.

सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए आवंटित धन

3355. श्री मूल खन्व हागा : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए कितनी प्रतिशत राशि आवंटित की गई है और सिंचाई के लिए कितने प्रतिशत पानी का वास्तव में सिंचाई के लिए उपयोग किया गया और कितने प्रतिशत पानी का उपयोग नहीं किया गया और इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार की कितनी वार्षिक हानि हुई ;

(ख) इस समय राज्यवार सिंचित भूमि का प्रतिशत क्या है ; और

(ग) आगामी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भूमि का कितना क्षेत्र सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाये जाने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पाण्डे) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है (देखिए-विवरण-एक) ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है (देखिए-विवरण दो) ।

(ग) छठी योजना, 1980-85 आजकल तैयार की जा रही है ।

विवरण—एक

(करोड़ रुपये [मिलियन हेक्टेयर])

अवधि	सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सभी सेक्टरों पर कुल व्यय	सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के बृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई सेक्टर पर व्यय	प्रतिशतता	निम्नलिखित वर्षों के अन्त तक हुआ लाभ	सृजित मनुष्यो-जन की गई क्षमता	समुप-योजन की प्रति-शतता	इस्तेमाल न की गई क्षमता का प्रति-शत
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5वीं योजना (1974-78)	14665.25	2492.26	16.99	1977-78	24.8	21.2	85.47
1978-79	5756.43	977.15	16.97	1978-79	25.8	22.0	85.27
1979-80 (प्रत्याशित)	6549.34	1079.13	16.48	1979-80	26.7	22.9	85.77

विवरण—दो

सिंचित भूमि की राज्यवार प्रतिशतता (1976-77 के आंकड़े)

(हजार हेक्टेयर)

राज्य संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सकल सिंचित क्षेत्र	सकल बुवाई क्षेत्र	सकल बुवाई क्षेत्र की तुलना में सकल सिंचित क्षेत्र की प्रतिशतता
1	2	3	4
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	4,156	11,863	35.0
असम	572(ख)	3,311	17.3
बिहार	3,604	11,325	31.8
गुजरात	1,373(ग)	10,189	13.5
हरियाणा	2,698	5,282	51.1
हिमाचल प्रदेश	155	929	16.7
जम्मू व कश्मीर	380	936	40.6
कर्नाटक	1,467	9,864	14.9
केरल	373	2,934	12.7
मध्य प्रदेश	2,050	20,856	9.8

1	2	3	4
महाराष्ट्र	2,220	19,740	11:2
मणिपुर (ब)	75	208	36.1
मेघालय	46(ज)	204	22.5
नागालैंड	40	115	34.8
उड़ीसा	1,383	7,209	19.2
पंजाब	5,080	6,285	80.8
राजस्थान	2,972	16,898	17.6
गिक्किम	उपलब्ध नहीं		
तमिलनाडू	3,001	7,147	22.0
त्रिपुरा (ङ)	30(छ)	7,386	7.8
उत्तर प्रदेश	9,741	23,152	42.1
पश्चिम बंगाल	1,541(च)	7,632	20.2
अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	--	33	--
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	24	130	18.5
दादर और नागर हवेली	1	20	5.0
दिल्ली	72	116	62.8
गोवा, दमन और दिव (घ)	12	143	8.4
लक्षद्वीप	--	3	--
मिजोरम	8(झ)	105	7.6
पोडिचेरी	38	50	76.0
अखिल भारत	43,116	1,67,065	25.8

(ख) वर्ष 1953-54 से सम्बन्धित

(ग) टी० आर० एस० के आकड़ों के आधार पर अनुमानित

(घ) तदर्थ अनुमान

(ङ) वर्ष 1974-75 से सम्बन्धित

(च) वर्ष 1967-68 से सम्बन्धित

(छ) वर्ष 1973-74 से सम्बन्धित

(ज) वर्ष 1975-76 से सम्बन्धित

Recommended for change of site of Mathura Refinery

3356. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Select Committee on the Prevention on Air Pollution Bill 1978 has strongly recommended that the proposed site of the Mathura Refinery be changed in order to minimize the pollution hazard to the Taj Mahal and the Mathura area; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The Select Committee on the Prevention of Air Pollution Bill 1978 had *inter alia* recommended that the Government should "look into the Refinery problem afresh and examine the feasibility of shifting at least the most polluting units of the Refinery to the Etawah Region" and that "the treated liquid effluents which are likely to poison the already polluted drinking water of the Agra region, should if possible be conveyed through a pipeline and discharged into the river at a suitable point down-stream of Agra or Etawah to protect the drinking water supply".

These recommendations were examined by the Government. It was found that it is technically no possible to locate the polluting units elsewhere and keep the offsite facilities such as storage tanks for crude oil and petroleum products, blending, loading and unloading arrangements at Mathura. As regards the discharge of treated effluents from the refinery, it is felt that in view of the considerable expertise already available in the country as well as the measures already adopted/proposed to be taken in this regard, it will not be necessary to re-route treated effluent water for discharging down-stream of Agra.

Providing water from Polavaram barrage to Visakhapatnam

3357. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent any proposal to the Centre for providing water from Polavaram barrage to Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Polavaram Project Report Stage-I received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in December 1978 provides for water supply to Visakhapatnam, through the left bank canal. The project report was examined in the Commission and comments were sent to the State Government in September and November 1979, and May, 1980. The State Officers have also been requested to discuss the comments with the Central Water Commission and provide clarifications as necessary.

Proposal from Tamil Nadu for an Off-shore power plant

3358. SHRI C. CHINASWAMY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Tamil Nadu Electricity Board to start an off-shore power plant to generate electricity from the sea;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when Government are going to consider the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c).

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board have sent a proposal from the General Electric of U.S.A. for the investigation and design of a 25 MW ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) plant. The proposal includes the following tasks:—

- (1) Site evaluation and selection.
- (2) Environmental impact study.
- (3) Power module design.
- (4) Plat-form/Ship design.
- (5) Cold water pipe design.
- (6) Utility interface and cable design.

The estimated cost to perform a six-month preliminary design phase has been indicated as \$373400. A guess estimate indicates that OTEC first plant costs would be less than \$5000 per KW and may be as low as \$2200 per KW but are very site specific. The OTEC technology is still in the process of research and development in several advanced countries and requires a great deal of technological development to establish a viable OTEC system. The proposal has not been taken up.

Hyderabad T. V. Station

3359. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the districts covered by the T. V. Station at Hyderabad;

(b) whether news bulletins are issued from the above T. V. Station; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Parts of

Hyderabad, Medak, Nagonda and Mehboob Nagar districts are covered by the T.V. station at Hyderabad.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The T. V. transmitter at Hyderabad is situated at a distance of 15 kms. from the studio. All the programmes telecast from Hyderabad TV station are pre-recorded in the studio and the video tapes are sent to transmitter for telecast. As news bulletins are instant and live telecast, these cannot be pre-recorded and sent to the transmitter for telecast. Telecast of news bulletins could be considered when a micro-wave link is established between the studio and the transmitter. This link is expected to be commissioned in 1981.

Programmes at Sambalpur T.V. Centre

3360. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after commissioning of the T. V. Centre at Sambalpur the programmes are prepared at Cuttack;

(b) whether Government have received representation from the people of Sambalpur District for setting up of a Doordarshan Studio at Sambalpur so as to enable the local people to participate in the programmes;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon;

(d) the time fixed for telecast from the Centre;

(e) whether Government propose to allow more time for telecast to include more local programme from the station if so, details; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) It has not been possible to set up a Doordarshan Studio at Sambalpur on account of constraints on resources. However, for the production of programmes of local content, Mobile Film and Video Units have been provided at Sambalpur.

(d) One hour and 15 minutes daily, except Saturday, when total duration of transmission is three hours for telecast of feature film.

(e) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to introduce an afternoon educational programme for schools for duration of 20 minutes w.e.f. August, 1980.

(f) Does not arise

Expenditure incurred by candidate in elections

3361. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a candidate for Assembly or Parliament elections has to spend a very large sum of money;

(b) whether a poor candidate with very little resources cannot stand for election;

(c) are Government aware that he is barred from standing because he is poor; and

(d) whether Government propose to bear the expenses of candidate's workers, transport and printing material in such elections?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). There is no legal provision which requires a candidates for an Assembly or Parliamentary election to spend a large sum of money. There is also no provision in any law which disqualifies a person from standing for such election on the ground of poverty. Nevertheless, it is a reality that candidate

for such election incurs a considerable expenditure. All the same several persons with very little resources have, either with the help of a political party or of the voters, contested elections and a number of them have been successful.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Radio and T.V. Stations in Karnataka

3362. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that radio stations installed in Karnataka are not powerful and thus the programmes are not clearly audible in villages situated at a distance of above 60 miles, from radio stations;

(b) whether Government propose to instal a powerful short-wave radio station at Bangalore; if so, when;

(c) when Government propose to Commission Bangalore T.V. Centre, reasons for delay; and

(d) what will be the area covered by Bangalore T.V. Centre and whether Government have any proposals to set up T.V. Centres at other places in Karnataka, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The 50 KW MW transmitter at Bangalore and the 10 KW MW transmitter at Dharwad have a range of more than 60 miles. Gulbarga 10 KW MW transmitter has a range of more than 60 miles in south-West direction only. The range of 20 KW MW transmitter at Udipi is expected to be about 60 miles only in the northern direction. The range of the 20 KW MW transmitter at Bhadravati, 1 KW MW transmitter at Mysore, 1 KW MW transmitter at Mangalore, 1 KW MW transmitter at Bangalore and 1 KW

MW transmitter at Dharwad is less than 60 miles.

There is an approved Plan scheme to upgrade the power of Dharwad transmitter to 200 kw which will improve the coverage in the State considerably. However, the implementation of this scheme will depend on the availability of resources.

(b) In the perspective Plan for the development of broadcasting in Eighties, provision has been made for the installation of a 50 kw short-wave transmitter at Bangalore. The implementation of this scheme, however, will depend on the availability of resources and the relative priorities.

(c) Bangalore TV Centre is likely to be commissioned in 1982-83.

(d) The area expected to be covered by the Bangalore TV Centre is 18,000 Sq. Kms. Plans for setting up of TV Centres at other places in Karnataka are yet to be finalised.

Protection Wall along the Sea Coast from Ponnani to Valiyankodi, Kerala

3363. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the pressing need for a sea-wall from Ponnani to Valiyankodi (Kerala) to protect the poor fishermen from the constant grave threat of sea-encroachment and consequent annual loss of lives and huts; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to examine the matter and take necessary steps in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (b). The Kerala Government has reported that the reach from Ponnani to Valiyankodi about 10 km in length is not subjected to severe erosion. There was an overflow in Ponnani

town to the South of Barathapuzha outlet some three years back, damaging roads and hutments, but no damage has been reported since then.

At Veliyankodi, a groyne has been constructed at the river outlet and this has helped in the prevention of erosion in that area. Further, there is a proposal to construct a sea wall for a length of 1 km during 1980-81. The area is under constant what by the State Government and further protection works will be taken, if found necessary.

Farakka Barrage Project

3364. SHRI ZAINUAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that since the Farakka Barrage Project has begun functioning, thousands of acres of cultivable land has been lying under water and thereby causing immense loss to the poor farmers;

(b) if so, whether any scheme is under consideration of the Government for making the land cultivable again;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government proposes to compensate for the loss being incurred by the poor farmers?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A scheme for development of low-lying areas of the Pagla-Bansloi basin affected by Farakka Feeder Canal waters and to make available such areas for rabi cultivation has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.12 crores.

The scheme envisages construction of regulators on Pagla and Bansloi rivers and a northward drainage channel with a regulator to control the

flow. The implementation of the scheme would ensure availability of more or less the same agricultural benefits which used to be derived from the low-lying areas prior to operation of the Farakka Feeder Canal. The Scheme will be implemented in 2½ years and has been taken up for execution.

Another scheme for drainage of Damos Beel area costing Rs. 77 lakhs for draining an area of 449 hectares has recently been received for examination by the Central Water Commission from the West Bengal Government.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration with Government.

नर्मदा जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण

3365. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नर्मदा जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण के निर्णय के अनुसार एक केन्द्रीय बोर्ड की स्थापना की जायेगी और उममें कौन-कौन सदस्य होंगे;

(ख) बोर्ड को क्या जिम्मेदारियाँ सौंपी जायेंगी और सरकार उनकी क्रियान्विति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ग) क्या नियंत्रक बोर्ड के बारे में सम्बन्धित राज्यों से कुछ सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हाँ तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडे) : (क) नर्मदा जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण ने दिसम्बर, 1979 में प्रस्तुत की गई अपनी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट में, अपने निर्णय तथा निदेशों के अनुपालन और क्रियान्वयन के प्रयोजन से "नर्मदा नियंत्रण प्राधिकरण" नामक एक अन्तर्राज्यिक प्रशासनिक प्राधिकरण की स्थापना करने का निदेश दिया था। केन्द्रीय सरकार इस प्रकार के तन्त्र की स्थापना कर सके, इसके लिए यह जरूरी था कि अन्तर्राज्यिक जल विवाद अधिनियम, 1956 में संशोधन किया जाए। तदनुसार, इस बीच इस दायित्व से एक विधेयक, 12-6-1980 को लोक सभा में पारित किया गया है। राज्य सभा द्वारा भी इस पर विचार किया जाएगा। राज्य सभा द्वारा इस विधेयक को पारित किये जाने और भारत

के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा इसे स्वीकृति दे दिए जाने के बाद नर्मदा नियंत्रण प्राधिकरण का गठन किया जाएगा।

प्राधिकरण में 7 उच्च स्तरीय इंजीनियर-सदस्य होंगे—गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र तथा राजस्थान के पक्ष राज्यों द्वारा एक-एक इंजीनियर-सदस्य की नियुक्ति की जानी है और अन्य 3 इंजीनियरों की नियुक्ति केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पक्ष राज्यों की सलाह से की जानी है। तीन स्वतन्त्र सदस्यों में से किसी एक सदस्य को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्राधिकरण का अध्यक्ष मनोनीत किया जाएगा।

(ख) प्राधिकरण का कार्य मुख्यतः समन्वय करने और निदेश देने का होगा। प्राधिकरण द्वारा निष्पादित किए जाने वाले कुछ मुख्य कार्य ये होंगे : निर्माण सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों को चरणबद्ध और समन्वित करना ताकि इष्टतम लाभ शीघ्र प्राप्त किए जा सकें, परियोजनाओं के विभिन्न युक्तियों के निर्माण की प्रगति की समीक्षा करना, भूमि-अधिग्रहण, भूआवृत्ति और पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी मामलों में न्यायाधिकरण के आदेशों का सम्बन्धित राज्यों द्वारा समय पर पूरा अनुपालन कराने के लिए उपयुक्त निदेश देना, जन का हिमाब-किताब रखने के लिए नियम और विनियम बनाना, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा जल के विनियमित रिलीज की मात्रा और पद्धति, उमकी कीमत की अदायगी तथा लागत के वंटवारे के सम्बन्ध में न्यायाधिकरण के आदेशों के कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करना, उपर्युक्त निश्चित अवधियों के बाद राज्यों द्वारा नर्मदा के जल के इस्तेमाल को निर्धारित करना, विद्युत् के उत्पादन और पारेपण के एक चरणबद्ध निर्माण कार्यक्रम के बारे में तथा बाढ़-पूर्वमूचना और बाढ़-नियंत्रण आदि की एक प्रभावी प्रणाली के निर्माण और प्रचालन के बारे में निदेश देना।

जैसा कि न्यायाधिकरण की रिपोर्ट में व्यवस्था है, कुछ विशिष्ट मामलों के सम्बन्ध में प्राधिकरण का निर्णय अन्तिम और पक्ष-राज्यों पर बाबद्धकर होगा। न्यायाधिकरण ने एक पुनरीक्षण समिति गठित करने की भी सिफारिश की है जिसके अध्यक्ष केन्द्रीय सिंचाई मंत्री होंगे और पक्ष राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री जिसके सदस्य होंगे। यह समिति स्वतः अथवा पक्ष राज्यों के आदेश पर प्राधिकरण के किसी निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार कर सकती है। पुनरीक्षण समिति का निर्णय अन्तिम और सभी राज्यों पर बाबद्धकर होगा। इसके अलावा, सरदार सगेवर बांध और विद्युत काम्प्लेक्स के कुशल, मितव्ययनापूर्ण और शीघ्र क्रियान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए न्यायाधिकरण ने सरदार सगेवर निर्माण सलाहकार समिति स्थापित करने की भी सिफारिश की है।

(ग) केन्द्र द्वारा तीन इंजीनियर सदस्यों की नियुक्ति से सम्बन्धित सुझाव के सिवाय, सम्बन्धित पक्ष-राज्यों से नर्मदा नियंत्रण प्राधिकरण की स्थापना के बारे में कोई विशिष्ट सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

Setting up of a power plant in Kutch

3366. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up a power plant based on lignite resources in Kutch;

(b) what will be its generating capacity;

(c) when the proposed plant is likely to start generating power, and when the work of setting up the plant will be completed; and

(d) whether the components of the plant are likely to be imported; if so, foreign exchange involved in it?

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

(b) The station will have a generating capacity of 120 MW with two units of 60 MW each.

(c) Both the units are expected to be commissioned in 1985-86.

(d) The scheme has been cleared for implementation on the basis that the supply of plant and equipment will be from indigenous sources.

Self-Sufficiency in Fertilizer

@3367. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether any target has been fixed when the country will be self sufficient in fertilizer production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): No, Sir. However, continuous efforts are being made to narrow down the gap between demand and domestic production of fertilizers by optimising the production in the existing units and by setting up substantial additional capacity for production of fertilizers.

Global Tenders issued for supply of Power Equipment

3368. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) how many global tenders were issued by various projects in India for supply of power equipment during 1978, 1979 and 1980;

(b) whether National Thermal Power Corporation, a public sector undertaking decided in favour of Italian group to supply power equipment for the Ramgundam Super Thermal Project;

(c) whether it is a fact that during the last five years several complaints have been received against the BHEL for inferior quality, delay in supply and defective material in the power equipment supplied by them; and

(d) whether the department of Heavy Industry is thinking of blocking the issue of Global Tenders by Indian Projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The import policy of the Government of India allows for invitation of global tenders for import of power generating equipment. The recommendations made on the basis of these global tenders are to be considered by an Empowered Committee chaired by the Secretary,

Department of Heavy Industry which examines the recommendations before giving final clearance. Information regarding the number of global tenders floated during 1978, 1979 and 1980 is being obtained from the project authorities.

(b) Yes Sir. On the basis of global tendering required under the provisions of the IDA Credit being received for the project.

(c) During the last five years, indigenous equipment manufactured by major plant manufacturers like Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., ACC-Vickers-Babcock and Instrumentation Ltd., Kota, have been commissioned in the country. The first generation equipment had many teething problems. These have been overcome in most of the stations. The second generation equipment manufactured by M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and Instrumentation Ltd., Kota, are performing much better and there are fewer complaints.

(d) Government is examining a proposal to review the current policy on import of equipment for the generation, transmission and distribution of power.

Industrial uses of rectified spirit

3369. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the industrial uses of rectified spirit in India at present;

(b) are Government aware of the fact that one of the main uses of rectified spirit in Kerala obtained from other States is in the manufac-

ture of potable alcohols such as Arrack, country liquors and foreign liquors; and

(c) what are the steps taken by the Government of India to ensure that poisonous ingredients are permitted in the manufacture of potable alcohols in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a). At present the main industries using rectified spirit in India include synthetic rubber, polyethylene, styrene, P.V.C., acetic acid, acetic anhydride Butanol, ethyl acetate and 2-ethyl hexanol.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) State Governments exercise strict supervision under their respective Excise Laws on the manufacture of potable liquors to ensure that poisonous ingredients are not mixed in potable liquors.

Yearly Production of Chemicals

3370. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total production of the following in India in each of the years 1974 to 1980:—

(i) Chloral Hydrate, (ii) Barbiturates, (iii) Organophosphorous chemicals, (iv) Benzene Hexachloride, (v) Potassium cyanide, and (vi) Nicotinic sulphate; and

(b) are Government aware that Chloral hydrate is indiscriminately used by Abkari contractors in some States in India like Kerala?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a)**

The reported indigenous production of the following in each of the year 1975—1980 is as follows:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
(i) Chloral Hydrate (Rs.)	355·198	574·8	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Barbiturates (Tonnes) (Phero-baritone)	13·81	13·55	27·54	20·53	26·41
(iii) Organo Phosphorous chemicals (tonnes)					
(a) Malathion	1636	1873	2047	2845	2121
(b) Methyl Parathion	1199	927	1554	2242	2533
(c) Fenitrothion	234	129	312	401	350
(d) Metasystox	67	112	164	208	140
(e) Dimethoate	462	466	645	721	804
(f) Phosphamidon	189	295	442	563	585
(g) DDVP	182	130	217	278	218
(h) Quinalphos	142	210	291	379	545
(i) Panthoate	Nil	Nil	55	11	Nil
(j) Monocrotophos	Nil	Nil	Nil	46	441
(iv) Benzene Hexa-Chloride	23924	24590	28646	35254	31829
(v) Potassium Cyanide	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(vi) Nicotine sulphate	(There is no byproduct in this name. There is however, a byproduct 'Nicotine sulphate' the production statistics of which are not known).				

(b) No, Sir.

Yearly production of Chloral Hydrate during 1975—80

3371. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the yearly production of Chloral hydrate in the years 1975—80;

(b) what were the quantities of the above hydrate required by the pharmaceutical industry in each of the above years; and

(c) what are the non-pharmaceutical uses of the hydrate and what were the quantities of the hydrate consumed by non-pharmaceutical industries in each of the above years?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a)**
The reported production of chloral hydrate by Hindustan Insecticides Limited during 1975-76 and 1976-77 is 355.198 kgs. and 574.8 kgs. respectively. During 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80, there has been reportedly no production of chloral hydrate by Hindustan Insecticides Limited

(b) The pharmaceutical use of chloral hydrate was as a sedative but due to its extensive adverse effects, it is not being used as a sedative in the pharmaceutical industry in our country.

(c) Information on non-pharmaceutical uses of chloral hydrate is not available.

Badanallah Irrigation Project of Orissa

3372. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO: Will the Minister of IRRIGA-
TION be pleased to refer to the reply
given to Unstarred Question No. 104
on 20th November, 1978 regarding
Badanallah Irrigation project and
state:

(a) when the Badanallah project
report was received by the Central
Water Commission;

(b) the measures taken by his
Ministry for early clearance of that
project; and

(c) if not yet received, the reasons
for delay?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
(SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and
(b). The report of Badanallah Irriga-
tion Project was received in the Cen-
tral Water Commission in March '80.
Comments of the Central Water Com-
mission were last sent to the Govern-
ment of Orissa in June '80. These
were also discussed with the State
Engineers. The clearance of the pro-
ject will depend upon compliance/
replies to the comments from the
State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Loan for rural electrification in Koraput District, Orissa

3373. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO: Will the Minister of ENERGY
AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Blocks cover-
ed under REC loan scheme in Kora-
put district of Orissa so far;

(b) scheme-wise the loan sanction-
ed and released by R.E.C. to the Gov-
ernment of Orissa up to the current
financial year;

(c) Block-wise the proposal made
by the Government of Orissa to elec-
trify the villages and electrified so far
under the scheme;

(d) scheme-wise the villages pro-
posed to be electrified in current
financial year and funds released for
the same; and

(e) the measures taken by the Gov-
ernment of Orissa and the REC to
avoid delay in executing the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI
VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c).
The Rural Electrification Corporation
Ltd. has, upto 30th June, 1980 sanc-
tioned 23 rural electrification schemes
in Koraput District of Orissa. The
scheme-wise details, including the
names of Blocks covered, loan amount
sanctioned, loan amount disbursed,
villages proposed to be electrified and
the villages electrified under these
schemes are shown in Statement I at-
tached.

(d) 452 villages are proposed to be
electrified and funds amounting Rs.
229.149 lakhs are proposed to be re-
leased during the year 1980-81 in re-
spect of the REC schemes sanctioned in
Koraput District. Scheme-wise de-
tails are given in Statement-II attach-
ed. In addition, the Corporation will
also be in a position to release more
loans against technically feasible and
financially viable fresh rural electri-
fication schemes that may be spon-
sored to it for financial assistance by
the Orissa State Electricity Board.

(e) Rural Electrification Schemes
are formulated and implemented by
the Orissa State Electricity Board. The
loan sanctioned by the Corporation is
released in instalments in advance, the
first instalment on completion of the
prescribed formalities and the second
and subsequent instalments on the
basis of the physical progress achie-

ved. Besides, the Corporation has a regular system of monitoring of the projects being implemented and wherever shortfalls are found, the matter is taken up with the State Elec-

tricity Board and, where considered necessary, the State Government also, for taking remedial measures for expediting the progress in the implementation of the schemes.

Statement I

Sl. No.	Name of scheme & blocks covered	Loan sanctioned upto 30-6-80 (Rs. in lakhs)	Loan amount disbursed upto 31-3-80 (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of villages-proposed to be electrified under the scheme	Vil ges electrified as on 31-3-80
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kalyansinghpur, Kolonara, Sarat P.S.	22.820	20.070	64	57
2.	Bissam-Cuttack, Ambalala	21.918	16.439	69	55
3.	Jeypore E.D., Kotpad, Bariguma	4.623	..	14	First instalment yet to be drawn by SEB.
4.	Kotpad, Kodinga	45.634	42.167	109	100
5.	Boiparingunda, Kundra	61.894	52.609	117	82
6.	Lamptapat	15.357	14.447	13	9
7.	Dabugaon	79.648	70.184	98	78
8.	Narayanputna, Laxmipur, Bondhugaon	80.811	59.728	135	12
9.	Ramnagude, Gudari, Padampur	49.628	41.853	91	54
10.	Kashipur	13.728	6.549	11	Not available
11.	Bariguna	31.871	29.007	59	50
12.	Kalimela, Podia	55.003	40.530	118	9
13.	Nandapur	29.920	25.722	61	29
14.	Dasmantpur	12.716	12.716	14	2
15.	Raigarh	55.653	30.609	87	Not available
16.	Nawrangpur, Papadahandi	56.461	22.584	98	Not available
17.	Tentulikunti, Nandahandi	44.777	24.627	70	2
18.	Jharigaon-Chandahandi	79.747	31.899	173	Not available

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Malkangiri	38,884	15.554	64	Not available
20.	Mathili	73,723	29.489	122	Not available
21.	Rayapada	78,708	31.493	214	Not available
22.	Korapu	37,992	..	58	{ First instalment
23.	Jeypore	29,548	..	47	{ yet to be drawn by-SEB
Total:		1021,064	618,266	1925	539

Statement II

Sl. No.	Name of scheme block	No. of villages proposed to be electrified during 1980-81 under the schemes already sanctioned	Loan instalment proposed to be disbursed during 1980-81 under the schemes already sanctioned
1	2	3	4
(Rs. in lakhs)			
1.	Kalyansingpur, Kolonara Sarat PS	7	2.310
2.	Bissam-Cuttack, Ambadela	13	2.740
3.	Jeypore E.D., Kotpad Boriguma	34	1.849
4.	Kotpad, Kodinga	9	3.467
5.	Boiparigunda, Kundra	35	9.285
6.	Lamptaput	4	0.900
7.	Dabugaon	8	5.872
8.	Narayanputna, Laxmipur, Bondhugaon	13	21.779
9.	Ramnagude, Gudari, Padampur	24	7.775
10.	Kashipur	11	7.179
11.	Bariguna	9	2.864
12.	Kalimela, Podia	42	8.993
13.	Nandepur	18	3.849

1	2	3	4
14.	Dasmantpur	12	Fully dis- bursed
15.	Raigarh	20	13,914
16.	Nawrangpur, Papadahandi	17	16,939
17.	Tentulikunti, Nandahandi	11	12,401
18.	Jharigaon-Chandahanli	27	23,924
19.	Malkangiri	26	11,665
20.	Mathili	50	22,117
21.	Rayapada	62	23,612
22.	Koraput . . . . .	..	15,197
23.	Jeypore . . . . .	..	10,518
Total		452	229,149

NOTE: More villages are likely to be electrified during 1980-81 in Koraput district under the new schemes which may be submitted by the Orissa State Electricity Board and sanctioned by the Corporation.

Licences for expansion to Industrial Houses dealing in man made fibre

3374. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 205 dated 10-6-1980 regarding licences issued to industrial houses dealing in man made fibre industry and state:

(a) the names of the industrial houses whose applications for the issue of letters of intent for starting new ventures or expansion of their existing capacity for nylon filament yarn, acetate, acrylic fibre, viscose, nylon chord pulp grade yarn and other types of man made fibres are at present under consideration of his Ministry and the stage at which they stand;

(b) the particulars of the expansion asked for and the quantity of the new ventures; and

(c) which of them are MRTP concerns?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). Details of applications, pending before Government for consideration are not published until after Government has taken a view thereon.

Concessions sought by large Industrial Houses

3375. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some large industrial houses have approached his Ministry for the grant of some concessions/rebate under the Companies Act and Income Tax Act for the shortfall in production in their industries owing to power shortage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise

Hindi Films refused Permission by Censor

3376. SHRI BHEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number and names of Hindi films in which the censoring authority refused permission for screening in India during the last three years;

(b) the number and names of films where the Films Censor Board re-censored the film during the above period;

(c) whether any complaints have been received against some films; and

(d) if so, the number of complaints and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The following fourteen short and feature films were refused censor certificate by the Board of Film Censors since beginning of Calendar year 1977:--

1. Khel Khilari Ka (Hindi)
2. Darwaza (Hindi)
3. Dil Aur Patthar (Hindi) (Revised)
4. Ladki Jawan Ho Gayee (Hindi) (Revised)
5. Trailer of Kissa Kursi Ka (Hindi)
6. Private Life (Revised) (Hindi)
7. Chetna Do Rahe per (Hindi)
8. Janni Dushman (Hindi)
9. Adiyug (Hindi)
10. To Mari Mein Tera (Hindi)

11. '77' (Hindi)

12. Hinsak Tatwose Sawadhan (Hindi)

13. Trailer of Jalan (Hindi)

14. Trailer of Aur Kaun (Hindi)

(b) Following eight films were later certified by the Board in their subsequent revised or re-revised versions:-

1. Khel Khilari Ka (Revised)
2. Darwaza (Revised)
3. Dil Aur Patthar (re-revised)
4. Ladki Jawan Ho Gayee (Re-revised)
5. '77' (Revised)
6. Trailer of Jalan (Revised)
7. Trailer of Aur Kaun (Revised)
8. Adiyug (Revised)

Film Jani Dushman (Hindi) was certified by the Board after voluntary deletions were carried out by the producer as a result of 'Consent Agreement' reached in the Bombay High Court against the orders of the Board of Film Censors and the Central Government.

(c) No complaints with regard to these films have been received by the Board.

(d) Does not arise.

नौहर नहर परियोजना

3377. श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी: क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) नौहर नहर परियोजना के निर्माण कार्य में अब तक हुई प्रगति का ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ख) उस पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है और उक्त नहर की सिंचाई क्षमता कितनी होगी?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडेय): (क) और (ख). राजस्थान सरकार ने गंगा नगर जिले की नौहर तहसील में 3,500 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को सिंचित करने के लिए नौहर सिंचाई परियोजना तैयार की है। परियोजना-प्रस्ताव वर्तमान भाखड़ा नहर प्रणाली से पंचाव और हरियाणा के क्षेत्रों के रास्ते से नौहर नहर को 269 व्यूसेका जल दिये जाने पर आधारित है। इसमें कुछ अन्तर्राज्यिक मामले शामिल

हैं, जिन पर भारत सरकार द्वारा अक्टूबर और नवम्बर, 1979 में आयोजित एक बैठक में तीन राज्य सरकारों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया गया था। इस बैठक में कुछ बिकल्पों का सुझाव दिया गया था लेकिन राज्य सरकारों ने अभी तक इन सुझावों का पूर्ण उत्तर नहीं दिया है। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि इस परियोजना पर अती कार्य आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है और इसलिए अभी तक इस पर कोई व्यय नहीं हुआ है।

Grant of licences and contracts to Attached Offices and Public Undertakings

3378. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences and contracts granted by this Ministry, its attached offices and related public undertakings during the last six months along with the details of the amount involved in each case; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to give preference to those persons who are unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) (a) & (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Newspapers under purview of MRTP Act

3379. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newspapers with large circulation come under the purview of the M.R.T.P. Act;

(b) if so, what are the names of these newspapers; and

(c) what steps are proposed to protect the interests of the small

newspapers published from district places from encroachment by big newspapers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Newspapers can come under the purview of M.R.T.P. Act on the basis of their assets, inter-connections or dominance and not on the basis of their circulation. As on 31-3-1980 the following newspaper undertakings are registered, or have been found to be registerable, under Section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, read with Section 20(a) as the value of their assets, including the assets of interconnected undertakings, exceed Rs. 20 crores:—

1. Indian Express Newspapers (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay
2. Indian Express (Madurai) Pvt. Ltd., Madras.
3. Traders Private Limited, Bombay.
4. Andhra Prabha Private Limited Vijayawada.
5. Newspapers Limited, Allahabad.
6. Tamilnadu, Madras.
7. Bennett, Coleman and Co. Ltd., Bombay.
8. Hindustan Times Limited, New Delhi.

(c) In our Newsprint Allocation Policy, recently announced, small and medium newspapers have been given higher initial allocation of newsprint as also longer validity period extending up to six months to protect the interest of these group of newspapers. It has also been proposed therein that henceforth newsprint from STC's buffer at ports will be available to them on equalised prices. These steps will help them to become more viable. Advertising Policy of the Government is also being reviewed to provide for suitable advertising help

to this category of newspapers. In addition provisions to provide facilities|concessions in the matter of supply of publicity material, feature articles, photographs, 'Charbas', ebonoid blocks etc., already exist.

Inclusion of an item on the growth of small and medium newspapers and of the language Press in the revised terms of Reference of the Press Commission will be given due consideration.

Collaboration with foreign countries in off-shore drilling

3380. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign countries with whose collaboration the off-shore drilling is being carried on at present by the Government of India;

(b) whether it is proposed to invite more countries for collaboration in this field; and

(c) whether Government would ensure the indigenous 'know how' and expertise does not suffer on account of this collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Off shore drilling is being carried on without collaboration with any foreign country at present. However, the services of foreign contractors and drillships etc. are being used wherever required.

(b) and (c). The question whether foreign companies should be permitted to participate, on suitable commercial terms, in exploration for oil and gas in our offshore areas is under the active consideration of Government. Care will be taken to see that the interests of indigenous expertise do not suffer in any way in the event such permission is granted.

Broadcast of 'Today in Parliament' programme

3381. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "TODAY IN PARLIAMENT" programme is broadcast over all the stations of AIR and in all the regional languages;

(b) if so, the names of the regional languages in which it is broadcast; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether any steps, are proposed to be taken immediately to broadcast this programme in all regional languages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Out of 80 programme originating stations of All India Radio, 37 stations relay "Today in Parliament" and 36 Stations take 'Sansad Sameeksha' (Hindi counterpart of 'Today in Parliament').

The review of Parliament Proceedings is broadcast in English and Hindi only, and not in any regional language.

(c) There is no proposal to broadcast 'Today in Parliament' in regional languages, since facilities to creed the script to 40 Regional News Units do not exist. Parliamentary Proceedings are, however, extensively covered in all major News Bulletins including those regional languages originating from Delhi.

Programme to broadcast experience of freedom fighters

3382. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any programme of broad-

casting the 'Experiences of Freedom Fighters' from the various stations of All India Radio;

(b) whether any such broadcasts have already been made;

(c) if so, the names of the Freedom Fighters whose experiences have been broadcast;

(d) whether any list has been prepared for this purpose;

(e) if so, the names of the Freedom Fighters selected for this purpose; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) (a) and (b). Experience|reminiscences of freedom fighters were recorded in 1972 on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Independence. A number of these recordings were utilised in programmes broadcast from various stations of All India Radio. This is being done even now on appropriate occasions.

(c) to (e). A list of 300 freedom fighters, recording of whose experience reminiscences are available in AIR archives is enclosed.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

S. No.	Name
Names of the Freedom Fighters	
1.	Shri Munna Lal Pancholia
2.	—do—
3.	Shri Salig Ram
4.	Shri Sita Ram
5.	Shri Jadu Gopal Mukherjee
6.	Smt. Savitri Devi
7.	Shri Surya Prasad Singh
8.	Shri Mahamaya Prasad Singh

S. No.	Name
9.	Shri Sureshwan Pathak
10.	Shri Deepnarayan Singh
11.	Shri Kailash Nath Dwivedi
12.	Smt. Jara Devi
13.	Shri Devi Dutt Kandpal
14.	Shri Shankar Rao Maldapurdar
15.	Shri Beni Dhur Kanungo
16.	Shri Faquir Chand Shahu
17.	Shri Jathedar Mota Singh
18.	Smt. Memobai
19.	Smt. Savitri Sharma
20.	Shri Boopa Rao Keshar Rao Koyarekar
21.	Shri Mali Reeva
22.	Shri Anawaral Navi
23.	Shri Sajjan Singh
24.	Chaudhury Ranbir Singh
25.	Dr. Usha Mehra
26.	Shri Shaligram Agarwal
27.	Shri Haripada Bhattacharji
28.	Shri Gurubax Rai
29.	Shri Lakshmi Chand Mehra
30.	Shri M. S. Shivaram Singh
31.	Shri K. A. Keraluyan
32.	Shri Kshitish Basu
33.	Shri Jagpal Chaudhary
34.	Sardar Hari Har Singh
35.	Shri K. P. Keshava Menon
36.	Shri Chhannu Beesmograe
37.	Shri Pran Lal Shah
38.	Shri Khemchand Sharma
39.	Shri R. L. Purushottama Reddiar
40.	Shri Appaji Gandhi
41.	Shri B. L. Thima Gruda
42.	Arun (K. Arunachalam)
43.	Monder (R. Muthial)
44.	Shri P. S. Chinadorai
45.	Dr. N. Chanderkant Mudaliar
46.	Shri S. R. N. Shesha Bhagavathar

S. No.	Name
47.	Shri A. R. Sawai
48.	Shri Charan Das
49.	Shri Laxmi Chand Mehra
50.	Smt. Manno Bai
51.	Shri D. N. Joshi
52.	Shri Gopaliji Bhai
53.	Shri Mada Deo Prasad
54.	Shri K. P. Chatterjee
55.	Shri T. U. Kashirajan
56.	Shri K. N. Krishnan
57.	Lala Har Dayal
58.	Shri Shivram Singh
59.	Shri Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi
60.	Shri Gopal Lal Asawa
61.	Shri Ram Karan Joshi
62.	Shri Suresh Bhattacharjee
63.	Shri Mani Lal Gurudev
64.	Shri A. N. Iswail Sahib
65.	Shri Sakhanand Mishra
66.	Shri Bishram Singh
67.	Shri Nahar Singh
68.	Shri R. S. Kumar Swami
69.	Shri R. S. Krishnan
70.	Shri K. T. Ramalingam
71.	Shri A. R. Savoi
72.	Shri Udham Singh
73.	Shri Sakhanand Mishra
74.	Shri Prativadi Bhayankrachari
75.	Shri B. Ranga Nayakali Varan- gal
76.	Shri Shah
77.	Shri Uma Khan Pathan
78.	Miss Mani Bhan
79.	Shri Shankar Narain Joshi
80.	Shri Kshivish Basu
	1 Acharya K. Ramalingam
82.	Shri A. R. Savai
83.	Shri Salig Ram
84.	Shri Sita Ram

S. No.	Name
85.	Master Adityendra
86.	Shri Ram Gindoli
87.	Gyani Vir Singh
88.	Ranj Vidya Devi
89.	Sumiti Ghosh
90.	Shri Ranbir Singh
91.	Shri Bal Krishan Vithal
92.	Shri Hans Lema
93.	Shri S. P. Alayas
94.	Shri K. L. Sharma
95.	Shri T. N. Gopalacharey
96.	Dr. T. Mascarenhian
97.	Shri Luxman Dutt
98.	Shri Basuanand Ray Gandhi
99.	Shri Raghubans Narayan Singh
100.	Shri Rangesh Sharma
101.	Shri Shyam Krishan Agarwal
102.	Shri Manoranjan Nandi Lasan
103.	Shri Nibaran Dutt
104.	Smt. Sneh Lata Dev
105.	Shri V. M. Vishnubharatiyan
106.	Shri Chandrma Singh
107.	Shri Ram Pandey
108.	Shri Chhavinath Pandey
109.	Smt. Dev Rani
110.	Shri Karpooji Thakur
111.	Shri Surya Narayan Singh
112.	Shri K. P. Kesava Menon
113.	Smt. A. V. Kutlimalu Amma
114.	Shri N. G. Phulari
115.	Shri Girdhari Singh Sainani
116.	Shri Krishna Swami
117.	Smt. Narinjan Kaur
118.	Shri Ganga Charan Maurya
119.	Shri Kartar Singh
120.	Shri R. S. Kumar Swami
121.	Shri Biza Ram
122.	Shri A. Bala Gopal

S. No.	Name	S. No.	Name
123.	Shri Kamal Nath Tiwari	161.	Shri Gaga Tshering
124.	Dr. Usha Mehta	162.	Shri Ramrishi Dev
125.	Shri B. P. Sinha	163.	Shri Jagannath Prasad
126.	Shri Chandrak _a Sharma	164.	Shri Thakur Prasad Mandal
127.	Shri Jagan Nath Prasad Singh	165.	Shri Manik Chander Gupta
128.	Shri Kedar Mani Shukl	166.	Shri Kashinath Malviya
129.	Shri H. Manjunatha Rao	167.	Shri Ramprit Singh
130.	Shri Gulab Chandrak _a Gupta	168.	Shri Pyare Lal Gupte
131.	Shri Mehant Bhagwat Rao	199.	Shri Manjhi Singh
132.	Shri Taramel Krishnan	170.	Shri Kailash Prasad
133.	Smt. Savitri Devi	171.	Shri Laldas Gupte
134.	Shri Akhori Narain Sinha	172.	Shri Ramcharitra Mehta
135.	Shri Luxmi Narain Sudhaushu	173.	Shri Avadhnarain Singh
136.	Shri Vaidyanath Chaudhary	174.	Shri Provash Chandra Roy
137.	Shri Chavan Prasad Sahu	175.	Shri Shew Mangal Singh
138.	Shri Saryu Prasad Mishra	176.	Smt. Kovapilli Devaki
139.	Shri Dev Saran	177.	Shri Javadava Rao
140.	Shri Ram Bhajan Dutt	178.	Shri Mohammad Koya
141.	Shri Jai Nandan Jha	179.	Shri Digendra Acharya
142.	Shri Mahendra Shastri	180.	Shri Haridesh Ranjan Das
143.	Shri Baldav Chaudhary	181.	Shri B. Dutt Roy
144.	Maulana Salyed Fazlur Rehman	182.	Shri Benoy Bhushan Chowdhury
145.	Shri Gulzar Patel	183.	Shri Upendranath Deb
146.	Shri Inderdeep Singh	184.	Shri Chitranjan Dass
147.	Shri Jageshwar Prasad Khalish	185.	Smt. Charushilla Deb
148.	Shri Surag Nath Chaubey	186.	Shri Pranesh Chandra Biswas
149.	Shri Prafull Ranjan Raha	187.	Shri Suresh Chandra Dey
150.	Shri Chappu Nair	188.	Shri Sushil Kumar Badra
151.	Shri K. Sankaran Nair	189.	Shri Hira Lal
152.	Shri Bubhuti Bhushan Dey	190.	Shri Rati Bhagat Tana
153.	Shri Makhan Lal Dey	191.	Shri Ratan Lal Jain
154.	Shri V. K. Achuthan Vaidyar	192.	Shri Sarvanand Mishra
155.	Smt. Ammu Kuttyamma	193.	Smt. Radhika Upadhaya
156.	Shri M. K. Raghavan	194.	Shri Somata Tana Bhagat
157.	Shri Abinash Basu	195.	Shri Radha Kushan Prasad
158.	Shri Brojendra Kumar Basu Roychowdhury	196.	Shri Pandey Vireshwanath Rai
159.	Shri Baradakant Bhattacharjee	197.	Shri Devraj Tiwari
160.	Shri Saral Kumar Sengupta	198.	Shri Mahendra Jha
		199.	Shri Manjhi Singh

S. No.	Name
200.	Shri Ramji Prasad
201.	Shri Sukh Deo
202.	Shri Mukut Dhari
203.	Shri Lalu Tana Bhagat
204.	Shri Sohrai Ram
205.	Shri Sayad Ali Razia
206.	Shri Gopal Ram
207.	Shri Ram Prasad Dubey
208.	Shri Rajendra Singh
209.	Shri Narain Chander Lahiri
210.	Shri Mangal Singh Honhaga
211.	Shri Ganga Prasad
212.	Shri Govardhan Ram
213.	Shri Sita Ram Dubey
214.	Shri Upendra Prasad
215.	Shri Shambhunath Tiwari
216.	Ram Devi Ram
217.	Shri Rasi Bhagat Tane
218.	Shri Rampujan Tiwari
219.	Shri Sargandhar Singh
220.	Shri Saryu Prasad Gupta
221.	Shri Saraswati Prasad Mishra
222.	Shri Bholanath Verma
223.	Shri Harpal Yadav
224.	Shri Yogdhar Mishra
225.	Shri Usman Gani
226.	Shri Krishanmohan Sahai
227.	Shri Jagannath Prasad
228.	Shri Nukul Prasad Sinha
229.	Shri Ram Prasad Ram
230.	Shri Nikunju Goswami
231.	Shri Satya Narain Khandwal
232.	Shri Lalchand Chourisia
233.	Smt. Kumud Rishi
234.	Shri Harsh Dev
235.	Shri R. K. Sinha
236.	Shri Kiran Das
237.	Shri Hazari Singh
238.	Shri Nishitha Nath Kundu
239.	Shri Nageshwar Baraik

S. No.	Name
240.	Shri Bimal Kumar Dasgupta
241.	Shri Ramdeo Tiwari
242.	Shri Ramanugrah Prasad
243.	Shri Sarju Prasad Poddar
244.	Shri Shanti Gopal Sen
245.	Smt. Bhuwneswari Devi
246.	Shri Shyam Lal Prasad
247.	Shri Pratul Chandra Mitra
248.	Shri Jilu Ram Kisan
249.	Shri Jaggan Singh
250.	Shri Harihar Singh Karmyogi
251.	Shri Satyanarayan Singh
252.	Shri Nishitha Nath Kundu
253.	Shri S. G. <i>alias</i> Bhausahab Ranade
254.	Shri Harihar Gurunath Salgar- karali <i>alias</i> Kavi Kunjavihari
255.	Shri Baburao Bhaurao Kachare
256.	Shri Tatyarao Deoras Desai
257.	Shri Rattajirao Balwant Patil
258.	Shri Srinivas Shankarrao Khot
259.	Shri Vishnu Waman Nene
260.	Dr. Uttamrao Girdhar Patil
261.	Shri Dada Appaji Barde
262.	Shri K. L. Vaishampayan
263.	Shri Dattatraya Ganesh Kale
264.	Shri Shridhar Purushottam Limaye
265.	Shri Shivram Raghu Maradane
266.	Shri Surendranath Ghosh
267.	Shri Damodar Vishnu Ekbote
268.	Shri Ramchandra Vithal Nisal
269.	Shri Srinivas Govindachari Ahankari
270.	Shri Narhar Laxmanrao Kulkarni
271.	Shri Mauti Vishnu Kulkarni <i>alias</i> Baburao Charankar
272.	Shri Bahumiya Dadumiya Bandwale

S. No.	Name
273.	Shri D. Gainda Tamat
274.	Shri Parasmani Prodhan
275.	Shri Gaya Prasad Chaudhary
276.	Shri Tanuk Lal Yadav
277.	Shri Latan Sukla
278.	Shri Singh Bhanwar Singh
279.	Shri Raja Thakur
280.	Shri Shyamnarayanan Tiwari
281.	Interview with F. F. Sone one Nepali
282.	Shri Garib Das
283.	Shri Sonelal Bhagat
284.	Shri Rati Lal Mishra
285.	Shri Kusheshwar Jha
286.	Shri Chandrika Mishra
287.	Shri Jatan Ali Mastan
288.	Janab Abdul Rehman Saheb
289.	Shri Uttarmrao Patil
290.	Shri Sita Ram Govind alias Bhaos Saheb Ranade
291.	Shri Kriti Narayan Sharma
292.	Shri Madan Mohan Singh
293.	Major Abid Hassan Safarani
294.	Karamvir Nabin Chandra Bordoioi
295.	Shri Vijaya Narain Sinha
296.	Sardar Kultar Singh
297.	Shrimati Durga Bhabi
298.	Shri Yashpal
299.	Shri Manmath Nath Gupta
300.	Shri Habibur Rehman

Rohtas Industries of Sahu Jain Group

3383. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that Rohtas Industries Ltd., a multiproduct Company belonging to 1205 L.S.—6.

Sabu Jain Group, has been continuously running into losses and has not paid any dividend to its shareholders for the past over 12 years;

(b) whether the production of paper board, cement, clinker etc., has been showing a downward trend year after year, alongwith its net worth;

(c) if so, what is the extent of loss of revenue to the exchequer, workers and thousands of poor shareholders; and

(d) whether Government propose to investigate into the affairs of the Company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) (a). A Statement showing the profit/loss made by the company during the last 12 years is enclosed as Annexure I. During these 12 years, the company declared dividend only once for the year 1974-75 when it declared a dividend of 6 per cent to its equity shareholders.

(b) A statement showing the figures of production of paper board, cement, clinker etc. and the net worth during the past 5 years as disclosed in the Directors' report attached to the audited accounts of the company is enclosed as Annexure II.

(c) This Department has not made any estimate of the loss of revenue, to the exchequer, workers and shareholders as a result of the fluctuations in production.

(d) An inspection under Section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 of the books of accounts of the company was conducted in May 1979. The matters arising out of the inspection report are being taken up with the company.

Statement

profit/loss made by Rohtas Industries Ltd. for the period 1967-68 to 1978-79

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Net Profit	Net Loss
1	2	3	4
1.	1967-68	..	15.97
2.	1968-69	..	30.86
3.	1969-70	136.89	..
4.	1970-71	46.60	..

1	2	3	4
5.	1971-72	..	52.91
6.	1973-74	33.68	..
7.	1974-75	156.12	..
8.	1974-75	399.16	..
9.	1975-76	36.25	..
10.	1976-77	..	78.82
11.	1977-78	..	135.45
12.	1978-79	..	215.75

Statement

Figures of production of various categories of goods and the net worth of M/s Rohtas Industries Ltd. for a period of 5 years ended on 31st March, 1979

(Production in tonnes)

Sl. No.	Year	Paper and Boards	Cement	Clinker	Asbestos Cement Products	Vanaspatti	Caustic-Soda	Net worth (in lakhs of Rs.)
1.	1974-75-	59,224	169,542	1,53,845	26,090	19,848	5,971	1,209.73
2.	1975-76-	49,510	2,05,500	2,02,600	31,019	25,491	4,775	1,245.95
3.	1976-77-	51,283	2,42,150	1,94,800	26,874	27,398	3,989	1,082.05
4.	1977-78-	50,947	3,30,721*	2,86,690*	26,663	28,240	3,592	946.60
5.	1978-79-	55,152	2,59,000	2,40,900	21,211	33,980	3,694	730.85

*This includes production for July, 1977 to M. d. 1977 of Concrete Asbesto Cement Ltd., taken over by the Company during the year.

NOTE:—The net worth has been calculated on the basis of figures disclosed in the Balance Sheet without taking into account the arrears of depreciation and liabilities not provided for as disclosed in the notes forming part of the Accounts.

अकाशवाणी के आर्टिस्टों के लिए पदोन्नति के प्रश्न

3384. श्री रामायण राय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अकाशवाणी में स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के काडर में पदोन्नति के प्रश्न बहुत ही कम हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रोडक्शन काडर में आर्टिस्टों को, जो कि अपने आर्ट में विशेषज्ञ हैं, पदोन्नति नहीं दी जाती

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार प्रोड्यूसरों को चयन ग्रेड देने तथा उन्हें सीनियर प्रोड्यूसरों और डिप्टी चीफ प्रोड्यूसरों के पदों पर पदोन्नति देने के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और उसे कब तक क्रियान्वित किए जाने की सम्भावना है तथा उससे तुरन्त कितने प्रोड्यूसरों को लाभ होगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी, हां ।

स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की कुछ श्रेणियों के मामले में पदोन्नति के सीधे अवसर अपेक्षाकृत कम हैं।

(ब) जी, नहीं। यह कहना सही नहीं है कि प्रोडक्शन कांडर में आर्टिस्टों को पदोन्नति नहीं दी जाती।

(ग) और (घ). प्रोड्यूसरों की श्रेणी के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ ग्रेड के 36 पद पहले ही मंजूर किए जा चुके हैं। प्रोड्यूसर निर्धारित भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार उप मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए विचार किये जाने के लिए पहले ही पात्र हैं। आकाशवाणी की कार्यश्रम सेवाओं के संवर्ग ढांचे का अध्ययन करने के लिए सरकार ने 1977 में संवर्ग पुनरीक्षण समिति नियुक्त की थी। उक्त समिति ने, और बातों के साथ-साथ, वरिष्ठ प्रोड्यूसरों का नया संवर्ग बनाने की सिफारिश की है। इस समिति द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट की जांच की जा रही है।

आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों में प्रोड्यूसरों के रिक्त पद

3385 श्री रामापण्ण राय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1980 तक आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों में प्रोड्यूसरों के कितने पद रिक्त पड़े थे और इन वर्ष के अन्त तक ऐसे कितने पदों के रिक्त होने की संभावना ;

(ख) सरकार किन कारणों से इन पदों को रिक्त रखना चाहती है और आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्रों में अब तक प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में प्रोड्यूसरों की नियुक्ति क्यों नहीं की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्रों में प्रोड्यूसरों के पदों को भरने का है और क्या सरकार का विचार प्रोड्यूसरों के नये पद भी बनाने का है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस कार्य के कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) 1-4-1980 को प्रोड्यूसरों के 18 पद रिक्त थे। इस वर्ष के अन्त तक 6 और पद रिक्त हो जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) से (घ) प्रोड्यूसरों के रिक्त पदों को भरने की कार्रवाई चल रही है। किसी आकाशवाणी केन्द्रीय कार्यालय में प्रोड्यूसरों की संख्या वित्त मंत्रालय की स्टाफ निरीक्षण यूनिट द्वारा निर्धारित मानकों के आधार पर निश्चित की जाती है। जब

भी कोई पद खाली होता है, उसको भरने की कार्रवाई निर्धारित नियमों के अनुसार की जाती है। स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए विभिन्न केन्द्रों में कतिपय क्षेत्रों में प्रोड्यूसरों के नये पद भी बनाए जाते हैं। इस प्रकार भर्ती निरन्तर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है।

Unauthorised construction in Fertilizer Corporation of India Township, Sindri

3386. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of large scale subletting, unauthorised construction, alterations in the Fertilizer Corporation of India township of Sindri against all rules;

(b) whether many of the quarters have turned into offices of the private contractors and the other agencies;

(c) whether there has been unauthorised occupation of the Fertilizer Corporation of India's land by some local leaders of Sindri;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Fertilizer Corporation of India management is in collusion with these unauthorised acts; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Some cases of sub letting, unauthorised construction/alterations in the Sindri Township have come to the notice of the management and the management is taking appropriate action under the rules against the offenders.

(b) No, Sir. However, a few quarters were allotted by the management to some of the contractors engaged in connection with the Sindri Rationalisation and Modernisation Projects as per contractual obligation, most of which have since been vacated by the allottee contractors. The management have also provided quarters for Police, P&T Deptt., Railways, State Bank, Employment Exchange, Central Industrial

Security Force etc. The number of quarters so allotted works out to about 3 per cent of the total number of quarters constructed by the Sindri Unit.

(c) The management has taken suitable action against offenders in the cases of unauthorised occupation of FCI's land.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) As indicated above, suitable action is being taken by the management against the offenders, wherever called for.

Number of contractors and their works in F.C.I. Unit, Sindri

3387. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of contractors with their names, number of workers under each of them, place of work and the type of work they are performing in the Sindri Unit of the F. C. I.;

(b) whether it is a fact that many of the works are of perennial nature deserving departmentalisation;

(c) whether it is a fact that the State Labour Department has also given opinion for some of them in terms of departmentalisation; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) A Statement giving the required details is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Labour Commissioner, Government of Bihar requested FCI management to discontinue the contract job being attended to by M/s Vinay Engineering for repairing the coke oven hot battery and to absorb the contractor's workers by the FCI management. Since this job is not of a perennial nature, the proposal was not accepted by the FCI. The position has been explained to the Labour Commissioner by the FCI management.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Contractors	Nature of Contract	Location of contract work	No. of workers engaged
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s Agarwal Tatansport Co.	Coal Transporting Screening coke breeze mixed with coke and shifting of hard coke	Coal site near power plant FCI Ltd. & Sindri Moder. Project -do-	33 30
2.	M/s A.R. Chkraborty	Civil Job	Near Hexametaplant in PAP	6
3.	M/s A.A. Khan Construction	Removal of Rubber lining; Sand Blasting and dismantling job	PAP and SAP	11
4.	M/s. Associated Engineers and Contractors	Civil Job	Besides Ammonia Storage Tank at Sindri Modn. Project site	31
5.	M/s. Bharat Heavy Elec. Ltd.	Construction and Erection of Boiler No. 8	power Plant	85
6.	M/s. Ajoy Construction	Lifting of coke spellage including coke dust from quenching car in coke oven plant	Coke Oven Plant	4

1	2	3	4	5
7.	M/s. Bharat Traders and contractors	Shifting of Amm. Nitrate, Loading of Amm. Nitrate and Hexamataphosphate	Ammonium Nitrate Plant	work not started
8.	M/s. Bihar Electrical	Rewinding and repairs of Coils	..	work not started
9.	M/s. Genuing Accurate Reliable Products	Electrical Job	..	work not started
10.	M/s. Jainsons	Transportation	Gas Reformation Plant	6
		Stores handling	Central Store	14
11.	M/s. Ojha Brothers	Manual Unloading of Gypsum and shifting to the Storage	Gypsum Storage (Old Plant)	21
		Manual Unloading of Pyrites;	pyrites Store in SAP	10
		Manual Reclaiming, Bagging, Weighting Stitching and Loading of TSP	Railway Platform near Rationalisation Project	work not started
12.	M/s. Mishra Construction	Drilling of Round Holes	Railway Line (inside factory)	-do-
13.	M/s. Vinay Engineering	Repair of Coke Oven Battery Overhauling of Boiler No. 6	Coke Oven Plant Power Plant	54 65
		Steam Line job and Renovation Absorbing Tower	Sulphuric Acid Plant	54
14.	M/s. Subhash Electricals	Rewinding and repairs of Coils	..	work not started
15.	M/s. S. Kumar Mishra	Loading of TSP	Phosphoric Acid Plant	9
16.	M/s. New United Constn.	Fabrication and Erection	Rationalisation Project	9
		Fabrication of Coal Mixer	TSP	9
		Fabrication and Erection in PAP of 1200 NB Gas Line in Phosphoric Acid Plant	Phosphoric Acid Plant	9
17.	M/s. Sandhu Brothers	Dismantling of Dryer and Transportation to West Side of Gypsum Storage	Double Slat Plant	Work not started
18.	M/s. S. P. Kharha and Co.	TSP Bagging, Loading and Cleaning of TSP	TS P Bags	20
19.	M/s. Jindal Roadways	Transportation of Coal	Coal Site in SMP and Power House	32
20.	M/s. Ramlal Agarwala	-do-	-do-	17
21.	M/s. Universal Carriers	-do-	-do-	21
22.	M/s. Jaspal Brothers	Construction of Neutralisation Pit	Sulphuric Acid Plant	16

Discovery of Oil in Peppara, Trivandrum District

3388. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether traces of crude oil have been found in Peppara in Trivandrum District;

(b) whether Government proposes to carry out intensive exploration in the area; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to carry out intensive exploration in the area as, on geological considerations, chances of finding commercial crude oil in onshore Kerala are considered very remote.

Cooking gas connections in Rajasthan

3389. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cooking gas connections in the country as on 30th May, 1980 (State-wise);

(b) the total number of cooking gas connections in each district of Rajasthan; and

(c) steps being taken to provide cooking gas connections in areas not covered so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) State-wise number of cooking gas con-

nections released in the country upto 31-3-1980 is as under:

Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of connections released
J & K	19,460
Assam	25,387
Andhra Pradesh	1,97,965
Bihar	1,03,093
Gujarat	3,37,779
Haryana	53,904
Karnataka	1,22,155
Himachal Pradesh	5,358
Kerala	58,412
Meghalaya	3,130
Manipur	1,263
Mizoram	1,077
Madhya Pradesh	1,60,483
Nagaland	2,400
Orissa	36,421
Punjab	55,105
Rajasthan	44,119
Sikkim	51,299
Tripura	1,128
Uttar Pradesh	2,70,630
Tamil Nadu	2,13,321
Delhi (U.T.)	3,13,521
Chandigarh (U.T.)	26,757
Pondicherry (U.T.)	5,641
West Bengal	1,73,149
Goa	12,150
Maharashtra	8,95,377
Total	31,47,569

(b) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. do not currently market LPG in Rajasthan. The total number of cooking gas connections in each District of Rajasthan in respect of the remaining 2 companies as on the date indicated against each is given below:-

Number of Gas connections

District	Indian Oil Corporation as on 31-3-80	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation as on 31-5-80
Jaipur	21,094	..
Ajmer	6,326	..
Jodhpur	6,597	..
Jhunjhunu	2,491	..
Udaipur	3,653	3,142
Kota	3,958	4,038
Total	44,119	7,180

(c) New gas connections on a significant scale are expected to be given from the beginning of 1981 with the commissioning of the facilities for extraction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas from Bombay High Associated Gas followed by additional availability of the product at Mathura and Koyali Refineries. A plan for equitable distribution of the products throughout the country would be drawn up on the following considerations:-

(i) Liquefied Petroleum Gas availability throughout the years;

(ii) Source of supply;

(iii) Potential demand in various States;

(iv) Viability of operations.

Exploitation of non-traditional sources of Energy

3390. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any serious effort is being made to investigate and exploit the non-traditional sources of energy for domestic, industrial and other uses;

(b) if so, the details of the studies and the results achieved so far; and

(c) what are the projections for the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The Government has been encouraging efforts directed towards investigation, development and exploitation of various kinds of energy sources particularly the non-traditional sources of energy. Government have also taken up a Co-ordinated Programme of systematic R&D in solar energy technology, biomass conversion and other non-traditional energy process. This is a continuing programme and has its objective to develop R&D that can lead to practical application as quickly as possible. The efforts made in this direction are briefly indicated below. Priority is being given to the R&D and future application of Solar power and in setting up biogas plants.

SOLAR ENERGY

2. In view of its abundant supply, Government of India propose to accord high priority to the development of solar energy technologies for a wide range of practical application with special emphasis on its use on decentralised basis particularly in the rural areas. A programme has been taken up to co-ordinate the projects undertaken by several agencies such as Institutes of technologies, National Laboratories of the CSIR, R&D Division of BHEL, Central Electronics Limited etc.

3. The current activities seek to expand the programme with special em-

phasis on the following three main areas of solar technology.

(a) Development of Solar Thermal devices and systems based on the thermal effects of solar radiation;

(b) Development of Photovoltaic devices and systems for direct conversion of solar energy into electricity;

(c) Bio-mass and bio conversion technology.

BIO MASS ENERGY

4. A time-bound All India Coordinated Programme involving several interdisciplinary research centres in the country has been initiated and will be taken up in a phased manner. Considerable progress has been achieved in the utilisation of organic waste and a few designs of viable family size bio gas plants have been evolved and further research work is in progress. Emphasis is now placed on developing community size bio gas plants to serve the energy needs of the rural areas. Demonstration projects have been planned. Several community bio gas plants are under construction as pilot projects. A National Steering Committee has been constituted to examine, identify and formulate R&D programmes related to production of bio mass fuels/feed stock. Specific projects have been taken up for evaluating technologies for bio mass energy generation. Biogas plants of smaller sizes have been installed in the country even earlier. The number of such plants is around 70,000.

WIND POWER

5. Some research and development activities to develop prototype wind mills in the country have been taken up. An integrated rural development project is in progress in Eastern UP in collaboration with the Government of Netherlands. This project includes establishment of prototype wind mills for water pumping. Several wind mills have been established and they are presently under going field trials and evaluation.

The CPRI and NAL, Bangalore are also carrying out R&D in this area. A horizontal axis wind mill has been developed and field tested. R&D works is in progress on low cost sail-type mills and vertical axis wind generator. A project on small out-put multiblade wind mill has also been initiated.

GEO THERMAL ENERGY

6. The activities in the geo thermal field in the country are directed towards locating of possible geo-thermal reservoirs for power generation and other possible uses of the heat energy. Detailed investigations are in progress in the Puga Valley in Jammu & Kashmir and the Parbati Valley in Himachal Pradesh. A geo-thermal Coordinating Committee has been set up to review and direct exploratory and other activities in the geo-thermal field.

TIDAL POWER

7. Some preliminary investigations on the possibility of use of tidal power have already been carried out and an UNDP expert also visited the country in 1975 to advise on the possibilities of tidal power development. Gulf of Cambay and Kutch along the West Coast and the estuary of Ganga in the Sunderbans in West Bengal are the possible locations where the tidal range is fairly high, affording possibilities for tidal power generation. The main problem with tidal energy relates to the high initial cost, the variable nature of the output and the technical and economical problems involved in firming up this power. A Coordination Committee was set up in May, 1979 under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, CEA to consider further course of action and formulate progress of investigation and studies relating to tidal power development in the country. The Committee has since submitted a report for carrying out investigations at an estimated cost of Rs. 207.11 lakhs exclusive of the foreign exchange component of the order of US \$ 2,00,000 spread over for a period of 5 years. The Committee has recommended (i) short term investigations

(ii) laboratory studies (iii) long term field investigations. The investigations have not yet been taken up.

OCEAN THERMAL ENERGY CONVERSION (OTEC) PLANT AND WAVE POWER

8. The OTEC technology is still in a preliminary R&D stage in the world. Some preliminary consideration has been given to taking up R&D activities in this field and further detailed examination is required to decide on the nature and extent of R&D activities to be undertaken keeping in view the present stage of development of the technology in the world.

Examination of Statutes by Law Commission

3391. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has examined any Statute during the calendar years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(b) what was the nature of work done by the Commission during these years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Law Commission submitted the following reports regarding the various enactments during the years in question.

(i) 1977-78:

1. 69th Report on Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

2. 70th Report on Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

(ii) 1978-79:

1. 71st Report on the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955—Irretrievable breakdown of marriage as a ground of divorce.

2. 72nd Report on Article 220 of the Constitution—Restriction on practice after being a permanent Judge.

3. 73rd Report on Criminal Liability for failure by husband to pay maintenance or permanent alimony granted to the wife by the court under certain enactments or rules of law.

4. 74th Report on proposal to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 so as to render admissible certain Statements made by witnesses before Commission of Inquiry and other statutory authorities.

5. 75th Report on Disciplinary Jurisdiction under the Advocates Act, 1961.

6. 76th Report on Arbitration Act, 1940.

7. 77th Report on Delay and arrears in trial courts.

8. 78th Report on Congestion of under-trial prisoners in jails.

(iii) 1979-80:

1. 79th Report on Delay and Arrears in High Courts and other Appellate Courts.

2. 80th Report on Method of Appointment of Judges.

3. 81st Report on Hindu Widows Remarriage Act, 1856.

4. 82nd Report on Effect of nomination under section 39, Insurance Act, 1938.

5. 83rd Report on the Guardians and Wards Act, 1980 and certain provisions of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956.

6. 84th Report on Rape and Allied Offences—some questions of substantive law, procedure and evidence.

7. 85th Report on Claims for compensation under Chapter 8 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

Irrigation Projects of Karnataka

3392. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the number of irrigation projects submitted by the State of Karnataka which are incomplete and need Union Government approval; and

(b) the time since when each one has been pending and by when these projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b). Project reports of 5 major and 2 medium irrigation schemes have been received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Karnataka for technical clearance and obtaining approval of the Planning Com-

mission. The replies to the comments sent by the Central Water Commission to the State Government in respect of all these schemes are yet to be received. The clearance of these scheme depends upon the response from the State Government in furnishing the replies/ complying with the comments of Central Water Commission and deputing concerned Officers for sorting out outstanding points wherever necessary. A statement showing the names of these pending projects with data of receipt and present stage of examination in the Central Water Commission is attached.

In addition to above 7 schemes, the Government of Karnataka have sent project reports of 14 schemes (6 major and 8 medium) which involve utilisation of Cauvery waters. These schemes can be processed only after a settlement on the use of Cauvery waters from the inter-State angle is resolved.

Statement

Pending Schemes of Karnataka State

S.No.	Name of the Project (District)	Date of receipt in Central Water Commission	Position of examination
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(A) Major Projects			
1.	Karanja (Bidar)	15-11-76	Comments sent to the State Government in August 1977. Replies awaited from State Government.
2.	Ramthal Lift Irrigation (Bijapur)	7-10-77	Comments sent to the State Government in December 1978. Replies awaited from State Government.
3.	Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme (Gulbarga)	Dec. 77	Comments sent to the State Government in September 1978. Replies awaited from State Government.
4.	Varahi Project (South Kanara)	11-5-78	Comments sent to the State Government in July 1979. Replies awaited from State Government.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Bennichora (Gulbarga)	17-3-79	Comments of all the Directorates/Departments (Except CMDD) have been communicated to the State Government in September 1979 and December 1979. Replies awaited from State Govt.	
(B) Medium Project.				
1.	Kagra Irrigation Scheme (Gulbarga)	16-4-79	Comments sent to the State Government in August, 1979. Replies awaited from the State Government.	
2.	Narihalla (Bellary)	12-7-79	Comments sent to State Government in September 1979. Replies awaited from State Government.	

Alembic Chemicals Works Bangalore and Baroda

3393. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of partners and the extent of capital investment of the Alembic Chemicals Works, Bangalore and Baroda at its inception and the number of partners who have so far withdrawn their capital?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): Alembic Chemical Works Company Limited was registered under the Companies Act in 1907 and has a factory only at Baroda. As a company, it has no partners. As per the latest available balance sheet of the company, as on 31-12-1978, the company had a total paid-up capital of Rs. 353.92 lakhs. The figure of paid-up capital of the company at the time of its inception is not readily available. Since the unit is not a partnership firm, the question of some partners withdrawing their capital does not arise.

दस प्रमुख औद्योगिक गृहों की आस्तियों में वृद्धि

3394. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के दस प्रमुख औद्योगिक गृहों की आस्तियों में गत 10 वर्षों में 20 गुणा वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) 1969 से 1978 तक के नौ वर्षों के उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के आधारे पर, उत्तर नाकारात्मक है ।

(ख) उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

3395. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether major and medium irrigation projects are being financed by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, what are the targets fixed during the current financial year regarding the major and medium irrigation projects which are being financed by the Central Government, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) Irrigation is a State subject. Funds for execution of major and medium irrigation projects are provided by the State Governments within the frame work of their overall developmental plans. Central assistance to State plans is given in the form of block loans/grants which are not related to any individual sector of development or project.

(b) Does not arise.

कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए डीजल की खपत

3396. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : क्या पेट्रो-लियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए डीजल की कितनी खपत होती है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस गान को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रबन्ध करने का है कि किसानों को समय पर डीजल की पर्याप्त सप्लाई उपलब्ध हो; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह विवरण प्रणाली कब तक लागू की जायेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) 1979-80 के दौरान देश में हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल (एच एम डी) की कुल खपत लगभग 9.33 मि० मी० टन थी। मेरा मंत्रालय अक्टूबर, 1979 से राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों की उपभोक्ताओं की विभिन्न श्रेणियों को किसी निर्धारित कोटे के बिना ही हाई स्पीड डीजल का मासिक आवंटन कर रहा है। यह राज्य सरकार के लिए ही है कि वह अपने राज्य के अन्दर के विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं को डीजल का आगे और आवंटन करें। राज्य सरकारों को परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे डीजल के आवंटन के लिए कृषि आवश्यकताओं को प्राथमिकता दे। इसलिए कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए डीजल की खपत के आंकड़े मेरे मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आयात करके तटीय स्थलों पर डीजल की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उपाय किए हैं। देश

की शोधनशालाओं में उत्पादन को अधिकतम किया गया है और उपलब्ध परिवहन क्षमता का इष्टतम प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। राज्यों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों को हाई स्पीड डीजल की सप्लाई पहले ही बढ़ाई गई है। राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासनों को परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे कृषि के लिए डीजल की सप्लाई को अधिकतम प्राथमिकता दे।

Harrowing Experience by Industrial Consumers in Private Sector

3397. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that private sector industrial consumers in coal belt have to go through harrowing experience of paying "speed money" or "hush money" at centres like Government's coal company officials, colliery staff, loaders and local 'dadas' in order to get quality coal in right time from Government-run collieries; and

(b) if so, action taken or planned to curb such illegal activities; do Government propose to institute an enquiry and take concrete steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). No specific instance of such harassment has come to the notice of the Government. Any complaint regarding corruption at any level is promptly investigated by the vigilance organisation of the coal companies and necessary action taken against the defaulting personnel. Staff posted in sensitive positions is transferred from one place to another at periodical intervals.

Production of Fertilizers

3398. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Fertilizer remained static during the years 1977-1979; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir. Production of fertilizers, which was 19 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 4.80 lakh tonnes of P₂O₅ in 1976-77, rose to 20 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 6.70 lakh tonnes of P₂O₅ in 1977-78 and rose further to 21.70 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 7.70 lakh tonnes of P₂O₅ in 1978-79.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss due to Sea Erosion on Kerala Coast

3399. **SHRI A. A. RAHIM:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state-

(a) whether Government are aware that due to large scale sea erosion in Kerala Coast, rich soil beds and rich lands are damaged;

(b) the concrete steps taken to prevent this huge loss due to sea erosion, when the fertility of the rich land is affected; and

(c) whether the soil conservation Unit of the Ministry is taking any advice from the Oceanic Research Institute, Goa in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAV): (a) and (b). The Kerala Government has reported loss of land and property in the coastal area due to sea-erosion. Out of the total of 320 kms of coast line assessed to be vulnerable to sea-erosion, anti sea-erosion works have been constructed in a length of 225 kms till the end of March, 1980. The remaining length is proposed to be completed during the next five years

(c) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the National Institute of Oceanography located in Goa. This Institute is a member of the Beach Erosion Board set up by the Government of India and is thereby associated with the work of tackling the problems of sea-erosion in the country.

Development of Research Works in Pharmaceutical Industry

3400. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to modify their present Drug Policy in the context of the present trends in the Pharmaceutical Industry; if so, when;

(b) the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether any provision is being made to ensure that a percentage of profit of the multi-nationals and others dealing in the Pharmaceutical Industry is invested in Research and Development in the country; and

(d) if so, what machinery has been devised to keep a constant watch on this important aspect?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The present Drug Policy of the Government which is based on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry is in the process of implementation. Various aspects of the working of the industry are under constant watch

(c) In paragraph 41 of the Drug Policy Statement of March, 1978, a specific reference has already been made regarding Research and Development facilities to be set up by

foreign drug companies. The investment obligation towards Research and Development facilities contained therein can be incorporated as a condition in the approvals under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) and/or consolidated industrial licences to be granted to such foreign companies.

(d) This will arise only after the Research and Development obligation is imposed on the foreign companies.

Utilisation of Water Resources

3401. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether any integrated plan for utilisation of the water resources of river Brahmani has been formulated and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): The integrated plan is under formulation by the State Government.

Muhane Reservoir Scheme in Gaya District of Bihar

3402. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Muhane Reservoir Scheme in Gaya (Bihar) is receiving the attention of Government;

(b) what is the stage of progress thereof; and

(c) what will be the potential for irrigation and the area under coverage on completion of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (b). The Muhane Reservoir-cum-Barrage Scheme submitted by Bihar Government has been technically examined in the Central Water Commission and comments sent to the Govern-

ment in August, 1976, June, 1977 and November, 1977. Replies from the State Government are still awaited.

(c) The scheme envisages irrigation to an area of 30,000 ha. In Kharif and 9000 ha. in Rabi in Gaya district.

Rise in Assets of Large Industrial Houses

3403. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether there has been any rise in the assets of the large industrial houses during the last two years;

(b) if so, to what extent and the names of the first 35 large industrial houses along with the details of their assets during the last two years; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to curb the monopoly power of these industrial houses?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The assets of large industrial houses registered under section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, increased from Rs. 8999.37 crores in 1976 to Rs. 10,739.66 crores in 1978.

(b) The details relating to the assets of the top 35 houses for the years 1976 and 1978 are given in the statement annexed.

(c) Chapter III of the MRTP Act provides for prior scrutiny and approval by Government of all proposals of large industrial houses relating to substantial expansion, establishment of new undertakings, merger, amalgamation and acquisition, etc. These provisions are administered in the light of guidelines contained in Section 28 of the MRTP Act and Industrial Policy in force.

Statement

Value of Assets of Top 35 large industrial houses (as per the registrations under Section 26 of the M.R.T.M. Act for the years 1976 and 1978 (ranged on the basis of Assets in 1978))

Sl. No.	Name of the House	Assets (Rs. in Crores)		Increase %
		1976	1978	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Birla	974 63	1171 15	20 2
2	Tata	980 77	1102 11	12 4
3	Mafatlal	256 54	317 86	23 9
4	J.K. Singhanian	241 23	299 57	24 2
5	Thapar	202 24	244 06	20 7
6	I.C.I.	198 99	228 73	14 9
7	Bangur	195 33	220 86	13 1
8	Shri Ram	171 70	204 79	19 3
9	Oil India	202 59	203 24	0 3
10	Scindia	177 08	202 81	14 5
11	Larson & Toubro	147 74	194 51	31 7
12	A.C.C.	160 21	186 62	16 5
13	Bhiwandiwala	166 43	178 38	7 2
14	Kirloskar	152 47	176 25	15 6
15	Hindustan Lever	122 51	157 15	28 3
16	Chowgule	80 15	149 96	87 1
17	Khatau (Bombay)	100 22	143 12	42 8
18	Kasturbhai Lalbhai	109 63	140 00	27 7
19	Mahindra & Mahindra	126 06	137 18	8 8
20	Walchand	129 42	135 70	4 9
21	T.V.S. Iyengar	105 78	135 23	27 8
22	Modi	117 79	134 72	14 4
23	Macneill & Magor	113 35	134 15	18 4
24	Sarabhai	116 73	129 09	10 6
25	I.T.C.	105 08	129 06	22 8
26	Bajaj	101 51	123 07	21 2
27	Dunlop	99 10	108 87	9 9
28	Godrej	65 17	100 16	53 7

1	2	3	4	5
29	Escorts	64.54	96.74	49.9
30	Brooke Bond	65.67	93.55	42.5
31	Parry	91.11	92.81	1.9
32	Salgaocar	71.19	88.59	24.4
33	Union Carbide	71.31	86.46	21.2
34	Ashok Leyland	61.51	83.08	35.1
35	G.K.W.	74.62	82.17	10.1

NOTE:—In a few cases where the balance sheets of the companies for the relevant year were not available, the corresponding figures for the earlier years have been repeated.

Allocation of Diesel and Kerosene Oil to Orissa

3404. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has approached the Union Government regarding the allocation of more diesel and kerosene during the last three months; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) During my visit to Orissa in April, 1980, the Government of Orissa had submitted notes requesting for monthly allocation of about 20,000 tonnes of Diesel and 8,000 tonnes of kerosene.

(b) The allocation of diesel for Orissa for the months of April and May, 1980 were raised to the level of 15,700 tonnes. For the month of June, 1980, the allocation is 12,500 tonnes. The allocations represented growth rates of about 31 per cent, 29 per cent and 10 per cent for the months of April, May and June, 1980 over the actual sales of diesel in the corresponding months in the previous year.

Similarly, the kerosene allocation for the months of April and May were raised to 8500 tonnes each as against the sales of 6000 to 6500 tonnes per month until February, 1980. The allocation for June, 1980 is 5490 tonnes. These allocation also represent a growth rate of 47 per cent, 52 per cent and 5 per cent for the months of April, May and June, 1980 respectively over the actual sales of kerosene in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

Discussion with Management and Office Bearers of Fertilizer Corporation Kamgar Union

3405. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two office bearers of the Fertilizer Corporation Kamgar Union were called inside the factory of the Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India by the management to discuss the problem of contractors, workers there in the first week of June;

(b) whether it is a fact that the office inviting the Union representatives were absent and in their place the musclemen of the contractors were waiting for them who assaulted them brutally at the office itself;

(c) whether this created great tension in the area; and

(d) if so, facts in details and the steps taken against those officers, security personnel and the contractors involved in this?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a): No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). There was a clash on 5-6-1980 between the Contractor's workers and Kamgar Unions' representatives in front of the office of M/s. Ashok Engg. Corporation, Sub-Contractors of M/s. BHEL, inside the factory premises as a result of which tension developed in the township and the surrounding areas. The local authorities have taken necessary action to bring the situation under control. The Police investigation is in progress. A Peace Committee has also been formed with members from all sections of the society.

Proposal by the DVC Staff Association to resolve Power Crisis

3406. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the short term and long term proposals submitted by the D.V.C. Staff Association to resolve power crisis on the Workers' Declaration Day on 7-5-1980; and

(b) if so, details of those proposals and the reaction of Government on each point?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A printed pamphlet containing various technical suggestions for improving the generation in DVC was sent by the DVC Staff Association, both to the Ministry and to the Management of DVC. The details of the suggestions

may be seen in the statement enclosed. The Management of DVC has been asked to examine each of them, and take appropriate action, wherever required.

(b) Government would welcome cooperation from all quarters to improve the power situation in the country.

Statement

Durgapur Thermal Power Station

1. To improve the Water Treatment Plant including the arrangement of Lime and Bleaching feeding.

2. To remove the gland leakage of the Pumps and to make arrangement for annual maintenance or preventive.

3. To renovate the Intake Pump House.

4. To improve the Fire Pump installation.

5. To take up immediate remedial measures on Ash Plant.

6. To take up immediate remedial measures on Seal Water Pump/Ash Water Pump.

7. To introduce arrangement for preventive maintenance of Ejector.

8. To take up routine maintenance on Slurry Pump.

9. To make Air Compressor serviceable.

10. To make all service Air Compressors in order.

11. To renovate the Demineralisation Plant.

12. To enquire about the position of Multi Port Valve.

13. To take immediate planning for re-generation of Exchanger.

14. To plan for a Level Controller Arrangement for controlling the level of the degasifier tank and maintaining the outlet flow of cation exchanger.

15. To enquire about the fate of the design put in by the Ionic Company as also the instrument installed by them.

16. To enquire about the fate of the additional battery for the D/M Plant which was built by M/s. Bird Company.

17. To see immediately the proper functioning of the two Booster Pumps.

18. To improve the capacity of the mill. All the Coal pipes should be changed immediately.

19. To introduce planned preventive maintenance in Coal Bunker Areas.

20. To renovate the Grinder (Roller and Bowl Plate) and put the original rollers.

21. To introduce three shift maintenance.

22. To install Electrostatic Precipitator for 1 & 2 Units to reduce erosion of I D Fan blades.

23. To install 'Mono' recorder for correct measurement of air for perfect combustion. (1, 2 and 3 Units).

24. To improve quality.

25. To check unwanted air infiltration to the Boiler 1 & 2 and repair Boiler Walls, high roofs.

26. To replace tubes in the firing zone of 1 & 2 Unit and Acid cleaning of the tube internals.

27. To rectify Air ducts (1&2 Unit).

28. To set aright all sorts of controlling instruments for Automatic Control (1 & 2 Units).

29. To change totally hydrogen embrittled tubes of Boiler 3.

Chandrapura Thermal Power Station Short Term Programme

1. To ensure supply of coal with less than 35 per cent ash content and VM content not less than 18 per cent and free from shale, stone or other foreign matters.

2. To supply of LDO in place of FO to reduce burner problems.

3. To implement of the recommendation of Renovation Committee, on indigenous units.

4. To complete the DM Plant and 3rd DM Storage tank.

5. To replace the recirculation system of B F Pump in Unit 6 with tried and proven system and components.

6. To detect leakages and to effect improvement of condenser vacuum in Unit 1, 2, 3, & 4.

7. To regularly supply Chlorine of shock treatment of water.

8. To install 2nd 100 MW auto-transformer.

9. To install the 4th clarifloculator.

10. To introduce three shift maintenance.

Long Term Programme

1. To replace tube bundles of HP heaters of Units 1, 2, & 3.

2. To renovate the boiler feed pumps of units 1, 2 and 3.

3. To replace BFP recirculation valves by good quality imported valves by good quality imported valves in units 1, 2 & 3.

4. To renovate ID Fans.

5. To complete 2nd raw water intake.

6. To replace air preheater elements in boiler of Units 1, 2 & 3.

7. To make provision for a fourth Hydrovector Pump for every two units.

8. To desiltage the reservoir.

9. To re-engineer the coal feeding arrangement to blending plant.

Bokaro Thermal Power Station

1. To re-engineer the Coal Conveying System.

2. To make regular arrangement of orstat analysis of gas & air.

3. To renovate the I D Fans.

4. To improve the Vacuum.

5. To condition the service Water pressure.

6. improve mills performances.

7. To detect the leakages and improvement of Condenser Vacuum.

8. To introduce direct method of measuring Coal

9. To improve crusher and foreign material separator.

10. To improve the method of ash cleaning system and Boiler cleaning system.

11. To introduce three shift maintenance.

12. To de-siltage the Barrage reservoir.

Target of Coal Production of Eastern Coal Fields Limited

3407. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the target of production of Eastern Coalfields Limited during the last three years; year-wise;

(b) the achievements made in the same period; and

(c) the amount of allocation in terms of rupees by the Centre during that period; year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The targets for coal production for Eastern Coalfields Limited and the

coal production achieved, year-wise for the last 3 years are as under:

(million tonnes)

Year	Production target	Production achieved
1979-80	26.06	20.52
1978-79	28.30	22.5
1977-78	27.80	25.23

(c) The investment year-wise in Eastern Coalfields Limited has been as under:

(Rs. in crores)

1979-80	58.70
1978-79	42.29
1977-78	40.01

मध्य प्रदेश में सुपर तापीय विद्युत् केन्द्र

3408. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार मध्य प्रदेश में विभिन्न स्थानों पर सुपर तापीय विद्युत् केन्द्र स्थापित करने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो इन केन्द्रों को कहाँ-कहाँ स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक केन्द्र में कितने मेगावाट बिजली उत्पादन करने की क्षमता होगी ;

(ग) केन्द्र सरकार इन परियोजनाओं को कब तक मंजूरी दे देगी ;

(घ) उक्त एकक कब तक अपनी उत्पादन प्रारम्भ कर देंगे ; और

(ङ) इन परियोजनाओं पर संभवतः कुल कितनी राशि खर्च होगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) विद्युत् की तेजी से बढ़ती हुई मांग को समुचित रूप से पूरा करने के अपने योजना कौशल के एक भाग के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मिट-हैडों पर बृहत ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों का निर्माण करने की आवश्यकता को स्वीकार किया है। ये केन्द्र जिन्हें सामान्यतः सुपर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र कहा जाता है, देश

में अपने-अपने विद्युत् क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न राज्यों को लाभ पहुंचाएंगे तथा अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में विद्युत् संसाधनों का इष्टतम समुपयोजन करेंगे। इस नीति के अनुसार इस समय पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में मध्य प्रदेश में बिलासपुर जिले में कोरबा सुपर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र का विस्तार करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत् निगम से जो कि सरकारी क्षेत्र की एक यूटीलिटी है, एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत् निगम ने छिन्दवाड़ा जिले में पेंच घाटी क्षेत्र में एक नए ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र के लिए अपेक्षित अन्वेषण करके व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार करने का कार्य भी हाथ में लिया है।

(ख) कोरबा विस्तार स्कीम की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 1000 मेगावाट करने की योजना है अर्थात् 500-500 मेगावाट के दो यूनिट तथा पेंच घाटी क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित परियोजना को प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता प्रारम्भ में 630 मेगावाट की योजना है।

(ग) कोरबा विस्तार परियोजना की स्वीकृति के लिए कार्रवाई केन्द्रीय सरकार में प्रारम्भ हो चुकी है। पेंच घाटी परियोजना पर विचार इसकी व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर किया जा सकेगा।

(घ) कोरबा विस्तार परियोजना के दो यूनिटों की व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट के अनुसार इन यूनिटों को क्रमशः वर्ष 1987-88 तथा 1988-89 में चालू करने की योजना है। पेंच घाटी क्षेत्र में स्थापित किए जाने वाले विद्युत् केन्द्र को चालू करने की समय-सूची व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन पूरे होने के पश्चात् ही बनाई जा सकेगी।

(ङ) कोरबा विस्तार परियोजना पर 407.81 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है। दूसरी परियोजना पर होने वाला संभावित व्यय अभी निश्चित नहीं हुआ है।

उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण को, मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड से निम्नलिखित ताप विद्युत् परियोजनाओं की व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्टें भी प्राप्त हुई हैं।

- (1) बोरसिंगपुर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र
(2 × 210 मेगावाट)।
- (2) विध्याचल (सिंगरौली)
(2 × 500 मेगावाट)।
- (3) पेंच ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र
(2 × 210 मेगावाट)।

इनमें से बोरसिंगपुर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र को तकनीकी प्राथिक स्वीकृति केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण ने 27-5-1980 की दे दी है। इस परियोजना की दो यूनिटों को क्रमशः 1986-87 तथा 1987-88 के दौरान चालू करने का कार्यक्रम है और इसकी कुल अनुमानित लागत 232.43 करोड़ रुपये है।

अन्य दो स्कीमों की तकनीकी-प्राथिक जांच अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है।

सरणी में सुपर तापीय बिजली केन्द्र

3409. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरणी, मध्य प्रदेश में गत वर्ष एक 400 मेगावाट क्षमता के एक सुपर तापीय बिजली केन्द्र का उद्घाटन किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त एकक में अभी तक बिजली का उत्पादन शुरू नहीं हुआ है ;

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

(घ) क्या केन्द्र सरकार अथवा राज्य सरकार ने इस बारे में एक उच्च स्तरीय जांच कराने का निर्णय किया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु महाजन) : (क) सतपुड़ा (सरणी) ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र में 210 मेगावाट का एक यूनिट पिछले वर्ष चालू किया गया था और इसका उद्घाटन जुलाई, 1979 में किया गया था।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश को मध्यम और बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाएं

3410. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के ऐसे जिलों की संख्या कितनी है जहां की मध्यम और बड़ी सिंचाई परियोजनाएं कौन-कौन सी हैं जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे जिलों और योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इनका अनुमोदन कब तक दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पाण्डेय) : (क) और (ख) इस समय ऐसी 4 बृहद और 2 मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं, जिनसे मध्य प्रदेश के 8 जिलों को लाभ पहुंचेगा। एक खिवरण संलग्न है, जिसमें इन स्कीमों और

लाभान्वित होने वाले जिलों के नाम दिये गये हैं । इसके अलावा, 20 जिलों को लाभ पहुंचाने वाली 11 बृहद और 3 मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियों के उत्तर के लिए राज्य सरकार के पास लम्बित पड़ी हैं । 4 जिलों को लाभ पहुंचाने वाली अन्य 3 बृहद और 2 मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ भी अन्तरराज्यिक पहलुओं की दृष्टि से अन्य राज्यों की सहमति प्राप्त करने के लिए राज्य सरकार के पास लम्बित पड़ी हैं ।

(ग) तीन स्कीमों नामशः कोलार, हलाली तथा बुढाना नाला स्कीमों योजना आयोग को तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा स्वीकार्य पाई गई है । योजना आयोग का अनुमोदन अभी जारी किया जाना है । 3 अन्य परियोजनाओं के बारे में, तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति की टिप्पणियों पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

बिबरण

मध्य प्रदेश की मध्यम और बृहद सिंचाई स्कीमों

विचाराधीन स्कीमों और उनसे लाभान्वित होने वाले जिलों के नाम

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	लाभान्वित होने वाले जिले
1.	कोलार परियोजना (बृहद)	सीहोर
2.	हलाली (बृहद)	विदिशा और रायसेन
3.	बुढाना नाला (मध्यम)	शिवपुरी
4.	माही परियोजना (बृहद)	सावुष्पा और धार ।
5.	लखुदरबांध परियोजना (मध्यम)	शाजापुर ।
6.	कोसरटोडा ताल परियोजना (बृहद)	बन्सर

मध्य प्रदेश के विदिशा जिले में मध्यम सिंचाई योजना

3411. श्री प्रताप शम्भू शर्मा : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में विदिशा जिले की बाहू तथा सागर नामक दो मध्यम सिंचाई योजनाएँ गत दो वर्षों से केन्द्र सरकार के विचाराधीन पड़ी हुई हैं ;

(ख) उनको कब तक मंजूरी दे दिए जाने की आशा है; और,

(ग) इन दोनों परियोजनाओं की अनुमानित लागत कितनी है और उनके पूरा होने में संभवतः कितने वर्ष लगेंगे ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पाण्डेय) : (क) और (ख). प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध संभवतः मध्य प्रदेश के विदिशा जिलों की बाहू और सागर मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना से है । योजना आयोग द्वारा इन परियोजनाओं को मई, 1980 में मंजूरी दी गई थी ।

(ग) बाहू परियोजना पर 13.98 करोड़ रुपये और सागर परियोजना पर 10.63 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है । राज्य सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई परियोजना रिपोर्टों में बाहू परियोजना के 7 वर्षों और सागर परियोजना के 5 वर्षों का अवधि में पूरा होने की परिकल्पना की गई है ।

राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत् निगम के कर्मचारियों को गृह निर्माण अग्रिम

3412. श्री मीखा पाई : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत् निगम के कितने कर्मचारियों ने गृह निर्माण अग्रिम के लिए आवेदन भेजे थे और उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को अब तक ऋण मिल चुका है;

(ख) शेष कर्मचारियों को कब तक ऋण मिलने की संभावना है और अब तक उन्हें ऋण न देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिए गत वर्ष कितनी धनराशि का प्रावधान था और चालू वर्ष के लिए कितना प्रावधान किया गया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय व राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत् निगम के नौ (9) कर्मचारियों ने गृह निर्माण अग्रिम के लिए आवेदन किया था और इनमें से सात (7) कर्मचारियों को ऋण स्वीकृत किया गया था, इनमें से छः (6) को, नियमों के अनुसार देय किस्तों के आधार पर भिन्न-भिन्न राशियाँ वितरित की जा चुकी हैं ।

(ख) 1979-80 के दौरान, बदरपुर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र और परियोजना के लिए गृह निर्माण अग्रिम हेतु किसी निधि का आवंटन नहीं किया गया था । अतः बदरपुर केन्द्र में कार्यरत दो कर्मचारियों को अग्रिम स्वीकृत करना, राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत्

निगम के लिए संभव नहीं था। तथापि, बदरपुर के कर्मचारियों को, गृह निर्माण के लिए ऋण सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए यह प्रस्ताव किया गया है कि चालू वर्ष के दौरान इस प्रयोजन के लिए निधि का प्रावधान किया जाए।

(ग) बदरपुर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र और परियोजना को छोड़ कर, राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत् निगम की सभी परियोजनाओं के लिए वर्ष 1979-80 के बजट में 15.19 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान रखा गया था। चालू वर्ष (1980-82) के लिए 24 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान रखा गया है, बदरपुर से सम्बन्धित प्रस्ताव इसमें शामिल नहीं है।

आकाशवाणी दिल्ली में हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी कार्यक्रमों के लिए निर्धारित समय

3413. श्री भीखारामाई : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली 'क' और दिल्ली 'ख' स्टेशनों से हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी कार्यक्रमों के लिए अलग-अलग कितना समय निर्धारित है ;

(ख) अंग्रेजी कार्यक्रमों को अधिक समय देने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि हिन्दी कार्यक्रम सुनने वालों की संख्या तुलनात्मक रूप से अधिक है; और

(ग) क्या हिन्दी कार्यक्रमों की लोकप्रियता को देखते हुए हिन्दी कार्यक्रमों के समय को बढ़ाने का विचार है, यदि हाँ, तो कितना समय बढ़ाया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) दिल्ली केन्द्र के 'क' और 'ख' चैनलों पर प्रसारित दैनिक कार्यक्रमों का भाषा-वार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है (इसमें वाद्य-संगीत की अवधि शामिल नहीं की गई है) :—

	दिल्ली "क"	दिल्ली "ख"	योग
	मिनट	मिनट	मिनट
हिन्दी	694	240	934
अंग्रेजी	5	317	322
पंजाबी	10	80	90
उर्दू	35	30	65
संस्कृत	10	--	10
अन्य	13	30	43

(ख) और (ग). ऊपर (क) से यह देखा जा सकेगा कि अंग्रेजी के कार्यक्रमों को अधिक समय नहीं दिया जा रहा है। हिन्दी के कार्यक्रमों की वर्तमान मात्रा को बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

हिन्दी फिल्मों का निर्यात

3414. श्री भीखारामाई : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान किन-किन देशों को हिन्दी फिल्मों का निर्यात किया गया और प्रत्येक देश को कितनी-कितनी फिल्मों का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) उन फिल्मों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके निर्माताओं का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन फिल्मों के निर्यात से विदेशी मुद्रा की कितनी आय हुई और इनका प्रदर्शन किन-किन देशों में हुआ ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसको सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा।

अंग्रेजी फिल्मों का आयात

3415. श्री भीखारामाई : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विगत 3 वर्षों के दौरान कितनी अंग्रेजी फिल्मों का आयात किया गया ;

(ख) देश में अंग्रेजी फिल्मों का आयात करने वाले वितरकों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) कुल आयातित फिल्मों में से कितनी फिल्मों को सेन्सर बोर्ड द्वारा प्रदर्शन के लिए पास नहीं किया गया ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अंग्रेजी की 352 फीचर फिल्मों का निम्नानुसार आयात किया गया था :—

1977-78	103
1978-79	140
1979-80	109

इनमें मैसर्स सोवैक्सपोर्ट फिल्म द्वारा आयात की गई फीचर फिल्में, जो रूसी भाषा में हैं, किन्तु अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी या प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में इनको डब किया जाता है इनको उप-शीर्षक दिए जाते हैं, या लघु फिल्मों जिनके आयात को खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत अनुमति दी जाती है, शामिल नहीं हैं।

(ख) अंग्रेजी की फिल्मों का आयात करने वाले वितरकों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम ।
2. कोलम्बिया फिल्मस आफ इण्डिया लि० ।
3. पैरामाउण्ट फिल्मस आफ इण्डिया लि० ।
4. टूवण्टीयथ सैन्चुरी फोकस कारपोरेशन (इंडिया) प्रा० लि० ।
5. यूनाइटेड आर्टिस्ट्स कारपोरेशन ।
6. वॉनर ब्रदर्स (एफ० ई०) इन्क ।
7. एलाइड आर्टिस्ट्स आफ इण्डिया इन्क ।
8. मेट्रो गोल्डविन मैजर इण्डिया लि० ।
9. यूनिवर्सल पिक्चर्स इण्डिया प्रा० लि० ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेमर बोर्ड द्वारा 30 फिल्मों को निम्नानुसार अन्तिम रूप से स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई —

1977-78	.	.	12
1978-79	.	.	8
1979-80	.	.	10

Capacity of Darbhanga A.I.R. Station

3416. SHRI BOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Darbhanga (Mithila) Broadcasting Station of the A.I.R. has got only 10 Kw. capacity;

(b) whether at the time of installation Government had assured that the capacity of the transmitter would be increased later; if so, steps being taken to do the same;

(c) what is the total time allotted to various languages broadcast from Darbhanga and whether Maithili is being made the Chief media of news and other broadcasts; and

(d) if so, the details thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) & (d). The total time devoted to programmes in various languages (excluding music and news relayed) broadcast from AIR Darbhanga per month is given below:

Name of Language	Duration (Spoken word etc)	
	Hours	Minutes
Hindi	33	05
Maithili	28	20
Urdu	20	09
English	17	27
Sanskrit	00	45

There is no proposal to originate news bulletins from Darbhanga. So far as broadcasts to rural audiences are concerned Maithili has been given its due place and importance.

Resuscitation of Fertiliser Industry from loss of production

3417. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-

SHEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have prepared a crash plan to resuscitate the fertiliser industry from the present huge production losses that it has been incurring for want of power and feed stocks;

(b) if so, what are the main details of the proposed scheme;

(c) to what extent Government are proposing to recommission a number of plants which had to be shut down during the months of May and June, 1980; and

(d) how many of them have also started production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI YEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Government are very much concerned over the continuing loss of fertilizer production due to inadequate availability of power and feedstocks like naphtha, fuel oil LSHS, and are monitoring the situation. If the monsoon is normal, the power availability is expected to improve in July. The problem of feedstock availability is two-fold. One is the shortage of feedstock arising out of the closure of refineries based on Assam crude and the other on account of transportation bottlenecks. The movement of feedstock like fuel oil/LSHS is being monitored on a continuous basis so as to maximise the availability.

(c) and (d). Resumption of production in the fertilizer plants shut down in the months of May and June, 1980 would depend on the removal of constraints such as power cuts and non-availability of feed stock.

Monitoring of Progress of Construction of Thermal Projects

3418. **SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:**

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level inter-Ministerial Committee has been set up to monitor the progress of construction of the on-going thermal projects;

(b) if so, whether the main reason for appointing the Committee was

that Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) have not been able to keep the delivery schedules of power equipment to the National Thermal Power Corporation;

(c) if so, what will be the main functions of the new Committee; and

(d) to what extent formation of the Committee has helped in the progress of construction of the on-going thermal projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Such a Committee has not yet been set up.

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

Supply of Oil by Mexico and Iraq

3419. **SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:**

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Mexico has agreed to India's request to supply oil during 1980-81;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has also been signed;

(c) whether Iraq whose delegation visited India during the month of June, 1980, had agreed to meet all the demands of India in regard to crude oil;

(d) what is the total quantity of crude oil, which Mexico, Iraq and other oil countries have agreed to provide for the period May—December, 1980;

(e) to what extent the position of the crude oil is likely ease; and

(f) how much crude oil has already reached India after the signing of the above agreements?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). No agreement has been signed with Mexico on supply of crude oil to India for 1980-81.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A quantity of approximately 10.8 million tonnes of crude oil is expected to be imported during the period May—December, 1980.

(e) and (f). A quantity of approximately 5.2 million tonnes of crude oil has been imported till the end of April 1980. No difficulties are envisaged in the import of our full anticipated requirements of crude oil during 1980-81.

Production of Bulk Drugs in Public Sector

3420. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the share of public sector in the production of bulk drugs has come down considerably since 1976-77; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The share of the Public Sector in the production of bulk drugs since 1976-77 was as follows:—

(Rs. crores)

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Public Sector Production .	48	47	49
Total bulk drug Production .	150	164	200

2. Though the production of bulk drugs by the Public Sector Units has remained more or less steady, their share in the total production has declined as the Indian Private Sector has increased its production considerably.

3. Some expansion projects in the existing production units, are under implementation and are likely to be commissioned during 1980-81. The share of the Public Sector Undertakings is expected to increase thereafter.

Adulteration of Petroleum Products

3421. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any reports that diesel, petrol, kerosene and other petroleum products are sold in the black market; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have taken various steps to improve the availability of petroleum products in different parts of the country through additional imports, and by maximising rail, road and pipeline movement of the products. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested to regulate the supply of these products in the best possible manner. They have also been advised to take effective steps to curb malpractices like blackmarketing, hoarding etc. which are usually experienced in times of shortages. The State Government have further been requested to take action under law against those indulging in adulteration

of petroleum products. The oil companies have been instructed to tighten up the supervision over their retail out-lets (petrol pumps) and to suspend supplies to those dealers against whom there is a prima-facie case of malpractice, to be followed by termination of dealership.

'A' Class Cities with T.V. Stations

3422. SHRI AMAR SINGH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the 'A' Class cities in India which have fulfilled T.V. Stations;

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish T.V. Stations in the remaining cities also; and

(c) the target fixed for establishing T.V. Station there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) There are seven 'A' class cities in India, namely, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Bangalore. Out of these, Bombay, Madras, Delhi and Calcutta have full-fledged TV stations. At Hyderabad, there is a SITE on going TV transmitter and a Base Production Centre which produces programmes for the SITE on-going transmitter at Gulbarga also.

(b) and (c). There are approved plan schemes for setting up full-fledged TV stations at Bangalore and Ahmedabad which are expected to be commissioned in 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively. There is also an approved plan scheme for constructing a permanent studio for the Hyderabad transmitter. This is expected to be commissioned in 1982-83.

Foreign Collaboration for Setting Up Hydro-electric Power units

3423. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether some East European countries have offered technical know-how for quick completion of hydel projects; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There has been no specific offer as yet, in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Irrigation Projects in West Bengal

3424. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by him after the discussion held at Calcutta on 5th April, 1980 with Irrigation Minister of West Bengal regarding different irrigation projects; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (b). The irrigation projects of West Bengal discussed at Calcutta on 5th April, 1980 with Irrigation Minister of West Bengal were the Subarnarekha Project and Upper Kangsabati Project.

As agreed to in the meeting, the Subarnarekha Project of West Bengal has also been tentatively included in the pipe line for World Bank credit assistance during its fiscal year 1982 (July 1981 to June 1982). The Upper Kangsabati Project has also been finalised and found acceptable by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission in its meeting held on 7-6-1980.

Construction of drains to cope with the flood situation in Delhi

3425. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of drains for coping with the flood situation was started before the monsoon season last year i.e. 1979 in colonies of trans-Yamuna areas situated on Loni Road and Ghonda Road in Shahdara, Delhi;

(b) if so, the reason why this construction work was stopped suddenly in the same year and the drains are still lying incomplete and useless;

(c) whether the construction of such drains was also started in Durgapuri, Loni Road of Shahdara and whether not even a single drain was completed in this colony; and

(d) if so, whether the construction of such drains will be resumed to reduce the chances of flood situation in these residential colonies and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) to (d). The Delhi Administration has reported that drains for the trans-Yamuna areas situated on Loni Road and Ghonda Road in Delhi have to be remodelled. Work only on desilting these drains was partly done during 1979. The main remodelling work for the drain covering the colonies on the Loni Road (including Durgapuri) was taken up this year and that for the colonies along Ghonda Road will be taken up shortly. There has been no stoppage of remodelling work as no work of remodelling was taken up before the 1979 monsoon.

Fertiliser Plant at Ramagundam

3426. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertiliser plant at Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh has gone into production;

(b) if so, since what date and what is the production per day and what is the capacity; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons, and when it is expected to go into production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The capacity of the Fertilizer plant Ramagundam is 1500 tonnes per day of Urea. The plant has been mechanically completed but commercial production has not yet commenced.

(c) Sustained commissioning and commercial production are held up due to inadequate supply of electric power by the State Electricity Board. It is now expected that the project would go into commercial production by December, 1980.

Requirement of L.P.G. Cylinders

3427. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG cylinders required to cater satisfactorily to one lakh consumers;

(b) the number of consumers of LPG at present in the country;

(c) the number of new connections likely to be granted after the completion of ONGC Uran gas plant, and commissioning of Mathura Refinery etc. during next two years;

(d) the number of units manufacturing LPG cylinders and their manufacturing capacity;

(e) the estimated requirement of LPG cylinders in future when new LPG connections to be granted; and

(f) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to see that LPG supplies are not affected adversely because of shortage of cylinders?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Approximately 1.5 lakh cylinders.

(b) Approximately 3.1 million as on 31st March, 1980.

(c) The release of about 30 lakh new connections would be possible with the commissioning of the facilities for extraction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas from Bombay High Associated Gas followed by additional availability of the product at Mathura and Koyali Refineries.

(d) there are 7 established cylinder manufacturing units producing LPG cylinders as per details given below:

No.	Name of Manufacturer	Total production,	
		Planned	1980-81 as per manufacturer's offer (Nos)
1	Hindustan General industries Ltd. Nangloi, Delhi		1,20,000
2	Indian Gas Cylinders Faridabad		3,50,000
3	Cannan Dunkerely and Co. Ltd., Bombay		2,50,000
4	Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Ltd., Hyderabad		5,50,000
5	Kosan Metal Products Pvt. Ltd., Kalmeshwar		2,40,000
6	Universal Cylinders Ltd., Alvar		1,38,000
7	Standard Cylinders Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon		1,60,000
	Total		18,08,000

(e) With the programme of sanctioning 8 lakh connections per year, oil industry requirements of new cylinders is estimated to be between 15 to 16 lakh per year compared of 12 lakh cylinders per year for covering new releases and 3 to 4 lakh cylinders per year as replacements for the old cylinders.

(f) Cylinders are being ordered and stockpiled in advance to the extent possible. A few new manufacturing units are also expected to be established to augment the capacity.

Reconstitution of MRTP Commission

3428. **PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M.R.T.P. Commission has been fully reconstituted so as

to cope up with the work before the Commission;

(b) how many cases have been referred to the Commission during the last year;

(c) how many of them have been disposed off by the Commission; and

(d) in how many cases disposed off by the Commission Government has taken necessary action?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) In terms of the provisions contained in Section 5 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, the Commission shall consist of a Chairman and not less than two member and not more than eight Members. The M.R.T.P. Commission is at present having a Chairman and two members which has been considered adequate so far.

(b) to (d). During the calendar year 1979, three cases under Sections 21/22 of the M.R.T.P. Act were referred to the M.R.T.P. Commission for further inquiry and report. The Commission have submitted its reports in all the three cases and these reports are under consideration of the Government.

Flared up of Bombay High gas

3429. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) is there any measurement/assessment as to how much gas has been flared up in Bombay High and other Centres in last few years;

(b) if so, how much has so far been flared up and the cost thereof;

(c) have Government fixed any time limit to finish various studies and start utilising that gas in various States; and

(d) which States and which projects are likely to get benefit of gas fuel?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Demand of Bombay High gas by Gujarat

3430. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether there is a great demand of the Gujarat Government to deliver Bombay High gas to Gujarat State to be used for fertilizer units in the State:

(b) since when this demand was made; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1977.

(c) It has already been decided to set up two large-sized fertilizer plants based on offshore gas at Hazira in Gujarat.

The Gujarat State Fertilizer Company (GSFC) has submitted a revised feasibility report for a fertilizer expansion plant at Bharuch based on gas. A decision on this proposal would be taken on overall techno-economic considerations including factors such as availability of infrastructure, demand pattern in future, the relative economics of pipeline transportation of gas *vis-a-vis* transportation of fertilizers keeping in view the capacity of the Railways, etc.

Bangladesh Refugees migrated to Assam

3431. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of East Bengal refugees migrated to Assam after 1947 till to-date;

(b) how many families have been rehabilitated in Assam through the State Government machinery with the Central Government loan and grant money; and

(c) whether the Government of Assam accepted these loans with or without any condition for rehabilitation of these East Bengal refugees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) About 7.02 lakh persons since partition to 25th March, 1971.

(b) About 4.64 lakh persons.

(c) Loans for rehabilitation of Displaced Person families were released in consultation with the State Government based on the prescribed scales of assistance.

Rural Electrification Schemes for Puri District of Orissa

3432. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1978-79 loans to the extent of 12.523 lakhs of rupees were given to Orissa State Electricity Board for rural electrification schemes in Khunda Block in Puri District;

(b) if so, the names of the villages for electrification of which this loan was given; and

(c) whether all these villages have been electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation had sanctioned in 1978-79 a rural electrification scheme costing Rs. 12.523 lakhs for energisation of pumpsets in Khurda block in Puri District.

(b) In addition to intensive electrification in 600 already electrified villages, the above scheme envisages extension of electricity in 11 villages which were hitherto unelectrified. The names of these 11 villages are (1) Rasanga, (2) Gagalakanta, (3) Kumundi, (4) Rantanpur, (5) Ghana-sahi, (6) Patechandiparasad, (7) Bhikaripada, (8) Kundilo, (9) Chakadapodar, (10) Brasabandha and (11) Taladiha.

(c) The REC scheme in Khurda block, which is phased for completion over a period of 4 years, is jointly financed by the Rural Electrification Corporation and the State Bank of India. The State Electricity Board

has started execution of the scheme after drawing the first instalment of loan from the Corporation only in February, 1980.

Rural Electrification Schemes for Puri District of Orissa

3433. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1979-80 loans were given to OSEB for rural electrification schemes in Jatni and Bhubaneswar blocks in Puri District in Orissa to the extent of 12.535 lakhs of rupees and Rs. 16 lakhs respectively;

(b) if so, the names of villages for which these loans were given; and

(c) whether those villages have been electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) In 1979-80, the loans sanctioned to the Orissa State Electricity Board by the Rural Electrification Corporation included (i) loan amounting to Rs. 12.535 lakhs in respect of a rural electrification scheme in Jatni and Bhubaneswar blocks in Puri District; (ii) loan amounting to Rs. 12.024 lakhs for extension of electricity for energisation of pumpsets in villages in Bhubaneswar, Baliana, Batipatna blocks in Puri district and Niali, Kantapad, Cuttack Sadar and Barang block in Cuttack district and (iii) loan amounting to Rs. 4.60 lakhs for setting up of a workshop for repair of transformers at Bhubaneswar.

(b) The schemes referred to at Nos. (i) and (ii) of the reply to Part (a) of the Question envisage electrification of 76 new villages and intensive electrification in 69 already electrified villages. The names of the 76 villages, which has hitherto been unelectrified, is given in the statement attached.

(c) The schemes referred to in reply to part (a) of the Question were

sanctioned only in February|March, 1980 and these are phased for completion over a period of four|five years from commencement.

List of 76 New Villages

1. Names of 46 additional Villages (unelectrified) covered under the scheme for rural electrification in Jatni and Bhubaneshwar Blocks in Puri District.

Bhubaneshwar Block

1. Nandapur
2. Narasinghpur
3. Retang
4. Ranasinghpur
5. Santarapurpatna
6. Nakhar Patna
7. Krushnapur
8. Saradeipur Patna
9. Khatuapada
10. Patharagadia
11. Shyamsundarpur
12. Sundarpur
13. Haridamada
14. Dhaua
15. Nuabanta
16. Singada
17. Krushnapur
18. Raghunathpurjalli

Jatani Block

19. Jhikaranada Santara Sasana
20. Asorayapur
21. Barakuda
22. Jagasara
23. Badaraghunathpur
24. Harapur
25. Ogalpada
26. Alakar
27. Gaudakasipur
28. Gopalpur
29. Uparabasta
30. Bhimpur
31. Gopinathpur
32. Orgara Sasana

33. Chhelda
34. Budhapada
35. Aragal
36. Poadapada
37. Haripur
38. Kansapada
39. Haridamada
40. Deulabasta
41. Paschinadwarapatna
42. Raipurpatna
43. Pandiabilji
44. Budhanagar
45. Palaspur
46. Paniora

2. Names of 30 additional villages (unelectrified) covered under the scheme for extension of electricity for energisation of pumpsets in Bhubaneswar, Baliana, and Baliapatna blocks in Puri district and Niali, Kantapara, Cuttack Sadar and Barang blocks in cuttack district.

Bhubaneswar Block

1. Domana
2. Patia
3. Kalyanpur
4. Giringapur
5. Injama
6. Barimunda
7. Kantabal
8. Bhola
9. Kujimahal
10. Kesura
11. Daspur

Baranga Block

12. Saleswar
13. Kurunga-Sasan
14. Neraja
15. Bachhipur
16. Ramdaspur
17. Ganeshewar
18. Karuntj

Cuttack Sadar

19. Ultampur
20. Naugarh
21. Biswalpara
22. Urali
23. Mugabhanga
24. Ratagarhlokhsahi
25. Bhubanpur

Niali Block-

26. Barimundej
27. Sahanajapur

Balipanta Block

28. Ramchandrapur

Bakwanta Block

29. Dodorabasta
30. Anantpur.

जयंत विटामिन कम्पनी द्वारा कम्पनी अधिनियम का उल्लंघन

3434. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में जयंत विटामिन कंपनी रतलाम की स्थापना कब की गई थी और इसके गठन के समय उसके कितने साझेदार थे और उनकी संख्या अब कितनी है; और

(ख) क्या इस कंपनी के साझेदार कंपनी अधिनियम का उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं और क्या इस कंपनी के खिलाफ कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) जयंत विटामिन लिमिटेड, रतलाम "सुनीता विटामिन्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड" के नाम और प्राकृति के अन्तर्गत 15 जनवरी, 1971 को निर्गमित की गई थी और उसका नाम जयंत विटामिन लिमिटेड में 28 नवम्बर, 1973 को परिवर्तित कर दिया गया था। चूंकि यह लिमिटेड कंपनी है इसलिए इसके कोई हिस्सेदार नहीं हैं और कंपनी की निदेशक मंडल द्वारा प्रबन्ध किया जाता है। निर्गमन के समय पर निदेशकों की कुल संख्या 5 थी और इस समय 11 है।

(ख) तथा (ग). जब कि कंपनी के विरुद्ध अभी हाल ही में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, यह देखा गया है कि 30-6-1979 को समाप्त हुए वित्तीय वर्ष के सम्बन्ध में कंपनी द्वारा निर्मित विशाल अधिधियों की लागत लेखा-परीक्षा सम्पन्न करने में लागत-लेखा-परीक्षक को सम्बन्धित विवरण-पत्रों को प्रस्तुत न करके कंपनी ने कंपनी अधिनियम की धारा 233 ख की उपधारा (6) के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन किया है। इस सम्बन्ध में कंपनी को कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया गया है।

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के कर्मचारियों को बोनस

3435. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार ने आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के कर्मचारियों को बोनस देने के मामले पर विचार किया है और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को एसोसिएशन की ओर से कोई आपन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कर्मचारियों को बोनस का भुगतान कब तक कर दिया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख). जी, हा। मामला विचाराधीन है।

हरदुआगंज बिजली घर में आग लगने की दुर्घटनाएँ

3436. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हरदुआगंज बजली घर में पहले भी आग लगने की दुर्घटनाएँ हुई थी और यदि हां, तो कब तक और प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी-कितनी हानि हुई ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और समा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की कटौती

3437. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी नगरों में बिजली की कटौती समान रूप से की जाती है;

(ख) नागरिक क्षेत्रों में बिजली की जो सप्लाई की जाती है उस न घंटों में जिला-वार व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आजला बार बिजली की सप्लाई कतने घंटों के लिये की जाती है;

(घ) क्या सरकार को सूखे की व्याप्त स्थिति में बिजली की भारी कटौती करने के कारण लोगों को होने वाली कठिनाइयों की जानकारी है;

(ङ) जिलावार बिजली की कटौती करने से कितने और कौन से कोल्ड स्टोरेज प्रभावित हुए हैं; और

(च) सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में शहरी और ग्रामीण लोगों की बिजली की समूची मांग पूरी करने में कितना समय लेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि नगरों में विद्युत् कटौती में, 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार उन के स्तर तथा जनसंख्या के अनुसार विभिन्नता होती है ।

(ख) राज्य के विभिन्न शहरी क्षेत्रों को विद्युत् सप्लाई नीचे दिए अनुसार होती है :—

प्रतिदिन
विद्युत् सप्लाई
के घंटे

1. केवल टाउन, कानपुर, इलाहाबाद वाराणसी, आगरा तथा लखनऊ	22
2. अन्य जिला टाउन तथा 20,000 या इस से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले नगर	21
3. 10,000 से अधिक और 20,000 से कम जनसंख्या वाले नगर	9
4. शेष नगर	5

(ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को विद्युत् सप्लाई करने के लिए राज्य को चार ग्रुपों में विभाजित किया गया है । प्रत्येक ग्रुप प्रति दिन क्रम-क्रम से 5 घंटे विद्युत् सप्लाई प्राप्त करने का हकदार है । जून, 1980 में, उपर्युक्त कार्यक्रम की तुलना में, प्रतिदिन विद्युत् की वास्तविक सप्लाई 9 घंटे थी ।

(घ) जी, हां ।

(ङ) शहरी बस्तियों में स्वतंत्र फीडरों वाले सभी कोल्ड स्टोरेजों को प्रतिदिन 16 से 18 घंटे विद्युत् सप्लाई की जाती है । ग्रामीण फीडरों से संबंधित कोल्ड स्टोरेजों को, प्रश्न के भाग (ग) के उत्तर में बनाए अनुसार ग्रामीण कार्यक्रम के अनुसार विद्युत् सप्लाई की जा रही है ।

1205 LS—8.

(च) देश में विद्युत् की उपलब्धता में सुधार करने के लिए कई उपाय किए गए किए जा रहे हैं । इन उपायों में ये सम्मिलित हैं :—

(1) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में वर्तमान प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता से अधिकतम उत्पादन करने के लिए सुधारात्मक तथा नवीकरण कार्यक्रम तैयार करने तथा इन्हें कार्यान्वित करने तथा अनुरक्षण प्रबंध को कारगर और सरल बनाने के लिए कृत्रिम बलों का गठन राज्य सरकारों को भी अपनी प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता से अधिकतम उत्पादन करने के लिए ऐसी ही कार्यवाही करने में सहायता दी जा रही है ।

(2) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में नई उत्पादन क्षमता को शीघ्र चालू करना तथा राज्यों को सलाह देना कि ऐसे ही विस्तृत परियोजना कार्यक्रमों को तथा मानोटारिंग प्रणालियों को अपनाएं । देश में विद्युत् परियोजनाओं के निर्माण की मानोटारिंग तथा समन्वय केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण भी ध्यानपूर्वक करता है तथा नई यूनिटों को चालू करने के लिए संबंधित स्रोतों से आवश्यक सहायता की व्यवस्था यथा-समय करायी जा रही है ।

(3) ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों में कोयले के भंडारों की मानोटारिंग करना तथा कोयले की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना ।

(4) अधिक बिजली वाले क्षेत्रों से कम बिजली वाले क्षेत्रों में विद्युत् का अन्तरण ।

(5) स्वदेशी तथा विदेशी सप्लाई तंत्रों से अतिरिक्त पुर्जों की सप्लाई का प्रबंध करना ।

इन कदमों के उठाने से यह आशा है कि कुल मिलाकर विद्युत् सप्लाई की स्थिति संतोषजनक होगी ।

Supply of Power to Bengal-Bihar Coal Belt

3438. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government assessed the existing generating capacity of the DVC system for the supply of power to Bengal-Bihar Coal belt;

(b) if so, the generating capacity, requirement and actual generation; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to meet the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The generating capacity required to meet the unrestricted load of the DVC system is 1100 MW. Under the DVC Act, DVC's responsibility is confined to meeting the loads within the valley, i.e. its jurisdiction. In view of this DVC has not been designed to meet the entire load, as it was envisaged that by 1969 all outside the valley loads would be taken over by the respective State Electricity Board, namely, Bihar and West Bengal. However, since these two State Electricity Boards have now expressed their inability to take over the outside valley loads, on their request, it has been agreed to continue supply to the outside valley loads of the DVC for some more time to come, or till the respective Boards are in a position to take over the responsibility.

Steps have been initiated for augmenting substantially the generating capacity in the DVC over the next few years. Steps have also been initiated for improving the performance of the installed units in order to obtain higher output. With the commissioning of the IV Unit of 210 MW at Durgapur, the position is expected to improve further.

Modernisation of F.A.C.T.

3439. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to modernise the FACT (Fertilizer and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd.); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). There is no proposal before

Government to modernise FACT. However, the company has submitted to Government a proposal for a caprolactum plant with a capacity of 50,000 tonnes per annum, for diversification of production at their Udyogamandal Unit. A Techno-economic evaluation of the proposal has been undertaken and a final view will be possible only after completion of this exercise.

Erosion of the Right Bank of Ganga Downstream Farakka Barrage

3440. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the West Bengal Government for financial assistance for the implementation of their scheme for the construction of permanent protective spurs and embankments against the continuous erosion of the right bank of Ganga downstream Farakka Barrage from Farakka to Lalgola in the district of Murshidabad in West Bengal;

(b) whether it is a fact that this erosion of the Ganga seriously threatens the safety of the Jangipur Barrage on Bhagirathi; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken by the Government to come to the aid of the State Government in meeting the threatened danger of erosion of Ganga in this region?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (c). The West Bengal Government has requested the Central Government to provide all the funds required for anti-erosion works both upstream and downstream of Farakka Barrage. The State Government has been requested to prepare a separate self-contained proposal for financial assistance in respect of the anti-erosion works required for the right bank of Ganga downstream of Farakka Barrage. This has not yet been received. As State

Governments are responsible for formulating and implementing flood control works out of their respective Plan funds, the works required to check erosion by Ganga at locations other than those relating to the Farakka Barrage Project would normally have to be sanctioned by the State Government.

(b) Erosion has been observed near Jangipur Barrage and its afflux bund. The Central Government has already undertaken measures to check this erosion to protect the Jangipur Barrage and its appurtenant works.

Availability of Liquefied Petroleum Gas

3441. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total availability of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) for distribution from all the sources;

(b) how much of the above Liquefied Petroleum Gas is distributed to domestic consumers, please give State-wise figures;

(c) whether the availability of Liquefied Petroleum Gas in 1980 is likely to be increased from (i) Bombay High, (ii) Mathura Refinery, (iii) Barauni Refinery (iv) Koyali Refinery, (v) Bengal Refinery and (vi) from imports; and

(d) if so, the distribution plan of the above and number of new consumers (domestic) it would cover?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The total availability of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) for distribution from all the sources in 1979-80 was 4.16 lakh tonnes.

(b) Domestic consumption of LPG accounts for about 80 per cent, the remaining quantity being used for in-

dustrial and commercial consumption. State-wise figures are not readily available.

(c) and (d). New gas connections on a significant scale are expected to be given from the beginning of 1981 with the commissioning of the facilities for extraction of LPG from Bombay High Associated Gas followed by additional availability of the product at Mathura and Koyali Refineries. The release of about 30 lakh new connections would be possible with the commissioning of the above facilities. A plan for equitable distribution of the products throughout the country would be drawn up on the following considerations:—

(i) Liquefied Petroleum Gas Availability throughout the years;

(ii) Source of supply;

(iii) Potential demand in various States;

(iv) Logistics of supply; and

(v) Viability of operations.

Formation of a Statutory and Autonomous Central Electricity Board

3442. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering formation of a Statutory and Autonomous Central Electricity Board to co-ordinate power generation throughout the country;

(b) whether the Report of the Rajadhyaksha Committee has been received by the Government;

(c) if so, the main recommendations therein;

(d) whether the All India Power Engineers Federation has submitted to the Government a Memorandum;

(e) if so, the main suggestions therein; and

(f) what steps Government have taken to co-ordinate power generation by various units throughout the country and to step up power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There is no proposal under consideration by the Government regarding formation of a Central Agency to coordinate Power Generation throughout the country. There already is a Central Electricity Authority, which is a Statutory Organisation set up under the Electricity Supply Act, 1948. The principal statutory responsibilities of the Central Electricity Authority as originally envisaged are development of a sound adequate and uniform national policy in relation to the control and utilisation of power resources, arbitration in matters arising between the State Government or the Board and the licensee or any other person, and collection & recording of statistical information relating the power supply industry and making public such information. The CEA is also required to techno-economically appraise the power projects formulated by S.E.Bs. to ensure that they are consistent with the National Power Policy and that they represent optimum development of the National Power Resources.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). The Committee on Power constituted by the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy had met, *inter alia*, the representatives of the All India Power Engineers' Federation. During discussions, the representatives of the federation suggested that Generation, Transmission and Distribution of power be totally centralised and the power supply industry operated on a three-tier basis with a Central Electricity Authority at the All India level, Regional Electricity Authority for each Region and Area Electricity Board to manage distribution of power at the State level. The

Report of the Committee on Power is expected to be available shortly, and Government will take a view on all these questions after consideration of the Report.

(f) A number of measures have been and are being taken to coordinate and step up Power Generation in the country. These measures include:

(i) Maximising generation from the existing installed capacity in the Central Sector. State Governments have also been advised to similarly maximise generation from their installed capacity;

(ii) expediting commissioning of new generation capacity in the Central Sector, and advising the State to take similar steps;

(iii) monitoring of coal stocks at thermal power stations and ensuring availability of coal;

(iv) transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas;

(v) arranging supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers;

(vi) training of engineers for operation and maintenance of power stations;

(vii) identification of deficiencies in design, equipment etc. and taking up a project renovation programme for rectification/replacement etc. at a number of power stations.

Issue of Licences to open Polyester Filament Yarn Units

3443. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for licences to open Polyester Filament Yarn (PFY) Units from private parties, including those from large houses, have been received by his Ministry so far;

(b) what are the norms and conditions for such licences and what action is being taken to scrutinise these applications;

(c) have Government thought to grant licence only to those who bring down prices of this yarn; and

(d) what is the Sixth Plan capacity target in respect of this item and capacity at present of both public and private sector units—unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) 29 such applications have been registered during the years 1978, 1979 and 1980 (upto June).

(b) The minimum economic size for a new unit has been assessed at 6,000 tonnes per annum. The applications are under examination from techno-economic angles.

(c) The minimum economic sized units will permit production of Polyester Filament Yarn at reduced prices.

(d) The capacity targets are being kept under constant review.

The present licensed capacity for the manufacture of Polyester Filament Yarn, unit-wise, is as under:

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Capacity/Tonnes Per annum</i>
M/s. J. K. Synthetics Ltd.	960
M/s. Nirjon Synthetics Fibres and Chemicals Ltd.	922
M/s. Garware Nylon Ltd.	576
M/s. Modipon Limited	576
M/s. Century Enka Limited	360
M/s. Baroda Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	576
M/s. Shree Synthetics Ltd.	576
M/s. Stretch Fibres Ltd.	135
M/s. Petrofils Co-operative Ltd.	3500

Violation of Companies Act by Foreign Companies

3444. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state how many and which branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies are involved in violations of Companies Act and also in financial irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): This Department is not maintaining any separate statistics about the violations of the provisions of the Companies Act by branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies separately.

Central Electricity Authority

3445. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) when the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) was constituted;

(b) the objective for which it was constituted; and

(c) how far these objectives have been fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Central Electricity Authority, which is a statutory organisation set up under the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act of 1948, became a full time organisation in 1974 with the bifurcation of the Central Water and Power Commission. Prior to that and since 1951, it functioned as a part-time body.

(b) As originally envisaged, the Central Electricity Authority's principal statutory responsibilities are development of a sound, adequate and uniform national policy in relation to the control and utilisation of power resources, arbitration in matters arising between the State Government or the Board and the licensee or any other person, and collection & recording of statistical

information relating to the power supply industry and making public such information. The CEA is also required to techno-economically appraise the power projects formulated by the State Electricity Boards to ensure that they are consistent with the National Power Policy and that they represent optimum development of the national power resources.

In 1976, the responsibilities were enlarged to include aspects such as formulation of long term and perspective plans, providing advice to State Governments, SEBs and other organisations on optimal utilisation of available facilities, providing assistance for the timely completion of schemes, making arrangements for manpower training for manning the power supply industry, making arrangements for investigation of power projects and promoting research in matters relating to the power supply industry. In addition CEA also discharges certain functions which have developed on it from its predecessor organisation, the CW&PC (Power Wing). These include providing design and consultancy services and processing foreign exchange requirements of the power supply industry.

(c) The Central Electricity Authority's analytical and investigative studies and monitoring and design roles have been of great assistance to the power supply industry, as a whole. Also, although the CEA does not implement or operate any project directly, it monitors the implementation and performance of all projects as well as the financial performance of State Electricity Boards and in the discharge of these functions, makes significant contribution to the operational efficiency of the power supply industry.

Building for Calcutta T.V. Centre

3446. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after a lapse of six years the Calcutta T.V. Centre has not got a building of its own;

(b) whether it is a fact that the proposal for setting up of three relay stations at Midnapur, Murshidabad and Asansol is still to mature and that the proposal to set up the relay station at Midnapur has been shelved;

(c) whether it is also a fact that duration of transmission at Calcutta is about the lowest amongst the important cities in the country; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) There has unfortunately been some delay in starting the construction of a permanent TV studio building at Calcutta. The principal reason for this was that an all-India architectural competition was held to obtain a design for the studio building on a competitive basis. The work of construction is now expected to commence shortly.

(b) The approved 6th Plan (1978—83) schemes include the setting up of relay centres at Asansol and Murshidabad. A site for the Asansol relay centre has been taken over and an order has been placed on BEL for the transmitter. This project is expected to be commissioned by 1983. For the relay centre at Murshidabad, a site has been selected. As regards Midnapur, the scheme for setting up a relay centre there could not be included as a Plan Scheme due to constraints on resources. However, the feasibility of setting up a relay centre at Midnapur through the P&T microwave links is under study.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The weekly transmission hours of the TV centres at metropolitan cities are as follows:—

Delhi—35 hours 20 minutes (approx.)
Bombay—31 hours 30 minutes (")
Madras—26 hours 40 minutes (")
Calcutta—21 hours (")

At present, the Calcutta TV studio is functioning as an interim single-studio set up. With the existing limited facilities, it is not possible for the Kendra to produce programmes on a regular basis for more than 3 hours per day. It will be possible to consider the extension of the transmission hours when the permanent studio with additional production facilities is commissioned.

चलचित्र वित्त निगम द्वारा उत्तम फिल्मों के निर्माण के लिए दिए गए ऋण

3448. श्री मूल खन्ड डोगा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) चलचित्र वित्त निगम द्वारा 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान उत्तम किस्म की फिल्मों की निर्माण के लिए किन-किन पाटियों को ऋण दिए गए, प्रत्येक मामले में कितना ऋण दिया गया तथा उक्त ऋण दिए जाने की कसौटी क्या है और क्या इन सभी व्यौरे से युक्त एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी :

(ख) इनमें से किन-किन पाटियों द्वारा ऋण की सारी राशि लौटाई जा चुकी है ; और

विवरण

फिल्म वित्त निगम द्वारा 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान उत्तम किस्मों की फिल्मों के निर्माण के लिए जिन पाटियों को ऋण दिए गए, उनके नामों, दिए गये ऋण की राशि, वसूल हुई राशि तथा बकाया राशि, इत्यादि को दर्शाने वाला विवरण ।

क्रम	उन पाटियों के नाम जिन्हें ऋण दिए गए ।	स्वीकृत किया गया ऋण	दिया गया ऋण ।	लौटाया गया ऋण	मुख्य ऋण बकाया ।
1	2	3	4	5	6
	1977-78 के दौरान		दिए गए ऋण		
1	के० प्रेम सिंह वर्मा	4,50,000	3,81,683	—	3,81,683
2	मैसर्स चित्रा भारत, मद्रास	3,00,000	2,44,406	—	2,44,406
3	अली सरदार जाफरी, बम्बई	50,000	50,000	50,000	—
4	शिवेन्द्र सिन्हा, बम्बई	32,000	32,000	32,000	—
5	राज कुमार अडवाणी, बम्बई	50,000	1,50,000	—	1,50,000
6	पुन फिल्म को-आप० लि० पुणे	4,50,000	4,30,068	—	4,30,068
7	श्रीमान दत्त, बम्बई	4,50,000	4,49,864	—	4,49,864

(ग) इस बारे में कितनी राशि अभी बकाया है और कब तक वसूल कर लिया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राष्‍ट्र मंत्री (श्रीमती रामबुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग) फिल्म वित्त निगम द्वारा 1977-78 और 1978-79 में उत्तम किस्मों की फिल्मों के निर्माण के लिए जिन पाटियों को ऋण दिए गए उनके नामों, प्रत्येक मामले में दिए गए ऋण की राशि जिन पाटियों ने ऋण की सारी या आंशिक राशि पहले ही लौटा दी है उनके नामों तथा बकाया राशि को दर्शाने वाला विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है । ऋण देने की मुख्य कसौटी फिल्म का आलेख और विषय है । निर्माता निर्देशक और तकनीकी दल, कलाकारों को पूष्टमूर्ति, अनुभव को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है । आलेखों की जांच जाने-माने फिल्म निर्माताओं, निर्देशकों, आलोचकों, सिने लेखकों, इत्यादि पर आधारित एक आलेख समिति द्वारा की जाती है । अधिकांश मामलों में दिए गए ऋण लौटाए जाने के लिए देय नहीं हुए हैं । यह ठीक ठाक बताना कठिन है कि बकाया ऋण कब तक वसूल हो जायेंगे

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	मुजफ्फर अली, बम्बई	4,50,000	4,44,731	--	4,44,731
9	बी० डी० गर्ग, बम्बई	70,000	63,217	63,217	—
10	सराया प्रोडक्शन्स, बम्बई	20,000	11,000	—	11,000
11	फनी बिलीमोरिया प्रोड, बम्बई	50,000	50,000	50,000	—

क्रम सं०	आवेदक का नाम	स्वीकृत किया गया ऋण	दिया गया ऋण	लौटाया गया ऋण	बकाया ऋण
1	2	3	4	5	6
1978-79 के दौरान दिए गए ऋण					
1	श्री रविन्द्र गुप्ता बम्बई	4,50,000	3,88,198	—	3,88,198
2	श्री बी० डी० गर्ग, बम्बई	83,000	83,000	83,000	—
3	श्री एस० सुखदेव, बम्बई	1,00,000	86,612	—	86,612
4	श्री जहानु बरुआ, बम्बई	3,50,000	2,27,819	—	2,27,819
5	श्री नाचिकेत पटवर्धन, पुणे	3,50,000	3,30,177	—	3,30,177
6	श्री नारायण जे० केनी	3,50,000	3,50,000	—	3,50,000
7	श्री एम० एम० माहू बम्बई	3,50,000	3,30,432	—	3,30,432
8	मैमर्स संचार फिल्म को आप० सोसायटी	3,50,000	2,67,887	—	2,67,887
9	श्री सीनाकांत मिश्र कलिंग फिल्म इंटरनेशनल, कटक	4,12,000	4,09,844	—	4,09,844
10	श्री मईद भिर्जा, बम्बई	3,50,000	3,35,960	—	3,35,960

नोट . इसके अलावा, 5 और पार्टियों, जिनके नाम नीचे दिए गए हैं, के लिए ऋण स्वीकृत किए गए थे किन्तु उन्होंने उन ऋणों को अभी तक नहीं लिया है .—

आवेदक का नाम स्वीकृत किए गए ऋण की राशि

	रुपये
1. होमी होरमोसजी, बम्बई	4,50,000
2. मोबिन अंसारी, बम्बई	4,50,000
3. कविता नागपाल, नई दिल्ली	2,15,300
4. विनोद चौपडा, बम्बई	4,50,000
5. इक्का टेकचन्दानी, बम्बई	4,50,000

फोटो डिवीजन पर खर्च

3449. श्री मूलचन्द डागा या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 दौरान फोटो डिवीजन में संस्थापन और फोटोग्राफ पर कितनी धनराशी खर्च हुई ;

(ख) किथित डिवीजन में किन अवसरों और किन परिस्थितियों में फोटों खींचे जाते हैं और ये फोटों कब और कहां ले जाये जाते हैं और उनका प्रयोजन क्या होना है तथा उसके लिए क्या कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किए हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) कांग्रेस के शासन में आने के बाद से लेकर आज की तारीख तक फोटों डिवीजन ने कुब कितने फोटो खींचे हैं और उनमें क्रमशः मंत्रियों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों के कितने-कितने फोटो हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलार सिन्हा) :

(क)	1977-78	1978-79
	रुपए	रुपए
स्थापना पर व्यय	1345000	1422000
फोटोग्राफी पर व्यय	844000	819000

(ख) . फोटो प्रभाग पत्र सूचना कार्यालय के सामंजस्य से ऐसे सभी अवसरों के फोटो लेता है जो मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में निदिष्ट हैं या साधारण महत्व के समझे जाते हैं। फोटो प्रभाग के फोटोग्राफर स्थल पर फोटो तभी लेते हैं जब इस आशय का अनुरोध प्राप्त होता है और पत्र सूचना कार्यालय इस प्रकार के अवसर के फोटो लेने की सिफारिश करता है।

इस प्रकार फोटो लेने का प्रयोजन सामान्यता देश के विभिन्न भागों में चल रही उन विभिन्न विकासात्मक, सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक गतिविधियों जो सार्वजनिक महत्व की होती हैं, का सचित्र प्रचार करना होता है। राष्ट्रीय अन्तरराष्ट्रीय महत्व की विभिन्न सरकारी गतिविधियों का यथा संभव अधिक से अधिक प्रचार करने के लिए देश भर के सभी महत्वपूर्ण समाचारपत्रों भाषायी पत्रों, नियतकालिक पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं को इस प्रकार के अवसरों के फोटो सप्लाई किए जाते हैं। फिलहाल जिन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों का अनुसरण किया जा रहा है उन पर संक्षिप्त नोट संलग्न है

(ग) : 14-1-80 कांग्रेस सरकार के कार्यभार संभलने की तारीख से 30-6-1980 तक कुल 2352 फोटो लिए गए। इनमें से, 1659 फोटो समाचारों से संबंधित थे 620 सेखों के लिए थे

41 केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के शपथ ग्रहण समारोहों के थे और केवल 32 मंत्रियों के चित्र थे।

बिबरण

लोक सभा क दिनांक 8-7-1980 क अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3449 भाग ख क उत्तर क पैरा 2 में उल्लिखित फोटो लन क मामल में अपनाये जान बाल मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तो पर संक्षिप्त नोट।

लिखित शब्दों के माध्यम से प्रचार की अनुपूर्ति करने के लिए सरकार की गतिविधियों के बारे में बड़ी संख्या में फोटो सभी महत्वपूर्ण समाचारपत्रों को सप्लाई किए जाते हैं। पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अधीन विभिन्न विकास परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में तत्संबंधी इस सेवा का आवश्यक भंग है। फोटो लेने की पहली कसौटी यह है कि विषय समाचारों के योग्य होना अनिवार्य है। किन विषयों को फोटोग्राफिक प्रचार दिया जाना चाहिए, इस बात का निर्धारण करने के लिए विवेक का उपयोग किया जाता है। महत्व की बैठकों और सम्मेलनों को साधारणतया सरकारी फोटो द्वारा कवर किया जाता है। पूर्णतः सचिवालयीय और सरकारी प्रचार के हितों की तत्संबंधी पर अधिक बल नहीं दिया जाता। समाचार फोटोग्राफिक सेवा उन घटनाओं पर आधारित होती है जो सारे देश में घटित होती हैं। न कि केवल उन घटनाओं पर जो दिल्ली में घटित होती हैं। व्यक्तित्व के हितों की तत्संबंधी की अपेक्षा विकासात्मक क्षेत्र के ठोस समाचारों की तत्संबंधी पर बल दिया जाता है। तथापि, इस प्रकार के अवसरों, जो फोटो लेने के योग्य होते हैं, का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है —

(1) विभागीय प्रचार अधिकारी फोटो अधिकारियों को अपने मंत्रालयों के कार्यों के बारे में फोटो लेने और पालम हवाई अड्डे पर फोटो लेने के लिए अपने साथ ले जाते हैं। सौंपी गई परियोजना के फोटो लेने के अतिरिक्त फोटो अधिकारी समीप की अन्य परियोजनाओं के भी अद्यतन फोटो लेते हैं।

(2) स्वाधीनता दिवस और गणतन्त्र दिवस जैसे महत्वपूर्ण अवसरों पर सरकारी समारोहों के फोटो लेने के लिए आवश्यक प्रबन्ध किये जाते हैं। इन अवसरों पर लोगों के भाग लिए जाने को दिखाने के लिए कुछ सामान्य तत्संबंधी जारी की जाती हैं।

(3) मंत्रियों द्वारा दिए जाने वाले भोज जैसे सामाजिक समारोह के फोटो लिए जाते हैं, किन्तु जब इस प्रकार की पार्टियों अधिकारियों द्वारा दी जाती है तो इनके फोटो लेने से बचा जाता है। यदि इस प्रकार के समारोहों के फोटो लिए जाते हैं तो उनको केवल

“कैमिना”, “मनसुकर” और “ईज वीकली” जैसे पत्रिकाओं को दिखा जाता है।

(4) जिस अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन में विभिन्न राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री भाग लेते हैं उसके बारे में सभी मुख्य मंत्रियों को दिखाने वाले फोटो लेने की व्यवस्था की जाती है न कि केवल एक या दो मुख्य मंत्रियों को दिखाने की।

(5) राजदूतों तथा हाई कमिश्नरों के आगमन और प्रस्थान तथा उनके द्वारा राष्ट्रपति को अपने परिचय पत्र के लिए जाने के समय के फोटो लेने की व्यवस्था की जाती है। किन्तु वाणिज्य दूतों और सन्देशवाहकों के आगमन और प्रस्थान के फोटो लेने की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती।

(6) विदेशों के राष्ट्रपति, उपराष्ट्रपति, प्रधान मंत्री और महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रियों जैसे प्रागन्तुक गणमान्य व्यक्तियों के सभी कार्यक्रमों के फोटो लिए जाते हैं। भारत के राष्ट्रपति, उस राष्ट्रपति, प्रधान मंत्री और अन्य मंत्रियों के विदेशों में आने जाने के कार्यक्रमों के भी फोटो लिए जाते हैं।

पाकिस्तान से बाड़मेर (राजस्थान) की सीमा पार करके आने वाले शरणार्थी :

3450. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच की सन 1971 की लड़ाई के दौरान पाकिस्तान से बाड़मेर (राजस्थान) आने वाले शरणार्थियों की संख्या कितनी थी .

(ख) इन शरणार्थियों को कितनी अर्वाध तक शिवरों में रखा गया था और उन पर कितना दैनिक तथा वार्षिक व्यय किया गया था ; और

(ग) इन शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है और उन पर सरकार द्वारा अब तक कितना खर्च किया जा चुका है ?

प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि श्री पी० के० घुंगन) :

(क) भारत-पाक संघर्ष 1971 के दौरान लगभग 60,250 विस्थापित व्यक्ति पाकिस्तान से राजस्थान में आ गए। उनमें से 45,200 विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के 8608 परिवारों ने शिविरों में प्रवेश लिया-बाड़मेर के शिविरों में 8419 परिवार, जैसलमेर के शिविरों में 25 परिवार तथा जैलर के शिविरों में 164 परिवार।

(ख) उन्हें 1971-72 से राहत शिविरों में रखा गया है। 1979-80 के दौरान 4300

परिवारों पुनर्वास स्थलों पर भेजे गए और शेष परिवार अभी शिविरों में पुनर्वास की प्रतीक्षा में हैं। शिविरों में इन विस्थापित व्यक्ति परिवारों के भरणपोषण पर 1971-72 से 1979-80 तक किया गया औसत वार्षिक तथा दैनिक व्यय क्रमशः 157 लाख तथा 00.43 लाख रुपए है।

(ग) पुनर्वास स्थलों पर भेजे गए और भेजे जाते वाले अधिकांश परिवारों को कृषि-व-पशुपालन योजनाओं में बसाया जाएगा जबकि कुछ परिवारों को गैर कृषि व्यवसायों में बसाया जाएगा। इन योजनाओं पर कुल लगभग 11.40 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय का अनुमान है।

राजस्थान के पाली जिले में पेट्रोल डीजल पम्पों का आबंधन

3451. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रासायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) लोगों की किन-किन श्रेणियों को पेट्रोल और डीजल पम्प लगाने की अनुमति दी जाती और उसके लिए निर्धारित शर्तें क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कोई मार्गदर्शी मिटान निर्धारित किये हुये है, यदि हां तो उनका ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) वर्ष 1977-78 1978-79 और 1979-80 के दौरान राजस्थान के पाली जिले में किन-किन स्थानों पर डीजल पम्प और पेट्रोल पम्प लगाने की अनुमति दी गई थी ; और

(घ) क्या राजस्थान के पाली जिले में पेट्रोल पम्प और डीजल पम्प लगाने से सम्बन्धित आवेदन अभी तक विचाराधीन पड़े हैं और यदि हां तो कितने तथा कब से और उन पर क्या निर्णय लिया गया है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रासायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) :

(क) एवं (ख) पेट्रोल तथा डीजल पम्पों की डीलरशिप सहित डीलरशिप-एजेन्सियां दिये जाने के लिये हाल ही में तैयार की गई नीति के अनुसार सभी नये डीलरों-एजेन्टों की नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न वर्गों के लिये निम्नलिखित आरक्षण निर्धारित किये गये हैं . --

	प्रतिशत
अनुसूचित जाति-अनुसूचित जन जाति	25
युद्ध में अग्रगण्य सैनिकों तथा युद्ध में शहीद हुए सैनिकों की पत्नियों के लिये	10
शारीरिक दृष्टि से अग्रगण्य व्यक्तियों के लिए	10
बेरोजगार स्नातकों-बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों के लिये	25
व्यापारिक आधार पर	30

इस से पहले सभी एजेन्सी / डीलरशिपों का 25 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये और 2 प्रतिशत शारीरिक दृष्टि से अपंग व्यक्तियों के लिये आरक्षित रहता था और शेष 73 प्रतिशत व्यापारिक आधार पर दी जाती थी।

किसी भी ऐसे व्यक्ति को नई डीलरशिप एजेन्सी नहीं दी जाएगी यदि उस के पति, पत्नी, पिता, भाई या पुत्र आदि जैसे निकट सम्बन्धी के पास पहले से किसी तेल कम्पनी की डीलरशिप है। सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र में प्रचलित समाचारपत्रों में विज्ञापन दे कर आवेदन पत्र प्रामाणिक करने के पश्चात् सभी नियुक्तियों की जानी चाहिए। प्रत्याशियों में से चयन सम्बद्ध तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा इस उद्देश्य के लिये विधिवत रूप से गठित चयन समिति द्वारा किया जायेगा।

(ग) एवं (घ). पाली जिले में दो फुटकर बिक्री केन्द्र, एक सडह में और एक जैतपुर में वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान स्वीकृत किये गये थे और यह वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान चालू हुए थे।

पाली जिले में पिपलाया कला में एक और फुटकर बिक्री डीलरशिप केन्द्र के लिये 39 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे। इन में से 29 प्रार्थी, 19-10-1979 को साक्षात्कार के लिये आये थे। इस बीच सरकार ने पेट्रोल पम्पों के डीलरों की नियुक्ति पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया था जो कि अब उठ, लिया गया है। सम्बद्ध तेल कम्पनी इस डीलरशिप के दिये जाने के लिये अन्तिम निर्णय लेने की कार्यवाही कर रही है।

Dool-Hasti Hydro-Electric Project in Jammu Region

3452. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a firm decision has been taken to start work on Dool-Hasti Hydro Electric Project in the Jammu region of Jammu & Kashmir State; and

(b) if so, when work on this important project is expected to begin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). At a meeting convened on 5th February, 1979 at which the Chief Minister of J. & K. participated, it was agreed that Dool-Hasti Project be taken up in the Central Sector for execution. Work on this Project is expected to start during the current year.

Refugees from Pakistan Occupied Kashmir

3453. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the claims of a large number of refugees from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir have still not been registered and paid by the Government of India, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGEON): (a) and (b). No claims in respect of refugees from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir have been registered. However, ex-gratia payment has been made to 31,683 eligible applicants.

Proposal for Third Fertiliser Plant in Gujarat

3454. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have Third Fertiliser Plant in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the proposal without any delay?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). It has already been decided to set up at Hazira in Gujarat two gas based fertilizer plants each with a capacity of 1350 tonnes per day of ammonia and matching capacity for urea. In addition, in September, 1978, Messrs Gujarat State Fertilizer Company submitted an application for setting up additional capacity based on gas for which the feasibility report required under the procedure, has been submitted in March, 1980. The

proposal envisages setting up of a fertilizer plant based on gas at Bharuch with a capacity of 1350 tonnes per day of ammonia and 1800 tonnes per day of urea.

(c) The examination of the proposal is on hand, taking into account the economic viability of the project and the recommendations made by the Satish Chandran Group which went into the question of location of future fertilizer plants based on gas from west-coast off-shore fields.

Output of FACT Udyogamandal

3455. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the output sales turn-over of FACT, Udyogamandal during the five years ending 1979-80;

Udyogamandal Division :

(Tonnes)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Nitrogen	45261	43080	49611	50594	51007
P o 2 5 FACT as a whole	21869	23333	27071	27793	28449
Nitrogen	112718	119276	133654	149977	163475
P o 2 5	21869	25475	55934	66797	69219

The sales turnover of FACT for the last five years is as under:—

Year	Rs. in crores
1975-76	65.28
1976-77	66.33
1977-78	83.33
1978-79	87.35
1979-80	97.60

(b) whether 1979-80 was an year of all time record;

(c) whether the company has put up proposals for renovation, expansion and diversification;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether, while considering these applications, due weightage would be given to the performance of the Company in the recent past as compared to other fertilizer units?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The output (in terms of nutrients) of the Udyogamandal Division and of FACT as a whole are given below:

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) FACT has submitted to Govt. a proposal for a caprolactum plant with a capacity of 50,000 tonnes per annum, for diversification of production at their Udyogamandal Unit. A techno-economic evaluation of the proposal has been undertaken and a final view will be possible only after completion of this exercise.

(e) The main factor that will be taken into account while considering the proposal of the Company will be its techno-economic viability.

Fertiliser Plant at Paradwip

3456. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) which other sites, besides Paradeep were taken into consideration for location of phosphatic fertiliser plants;

(b) whether technological examination indicated Paradwip as best site; and

(c) the reasons for delay in finalisation the location of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). The indigenous production of phosphatic fertilizers being inadequate to meet the demand, measures are under way to identify additional phosphatic fertilizer plants to be taken up for implementation during the sixth plan period. Paradeep is one of the possible locations for these plants and a detailed feasibility report has been prepared by Madras Fertilizers Ltd. for setting up a plant at Paradeep. The processing of the report is on hand.

Rural Electrification in Tribal Area of Orissa

3457. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) amount earmarked for rural electrification in tribal areas of Orissa during 1978-79 and 1979-80 and the amount actually disbursed; and

(b) if the entire amount has not been disbursed, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The Rural Electrification Corporation had earmarked Rs. 3.73 crores during the year 1978-79 and Rs. 3.50 crores during 1979-80 for rural electrification schemes sanctioned in the tribal areas of

Orissa. The entire amount earmarked during both the years was also disbursed.

Silting of major Irrigation Projects of Orissa

3458. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state: *

(a) whether Government have any information that on account of lack of adequate measures for protection of inter-State river valley catchments major irrigation projects of Orissa are being silted and life of these natural projects is being reduced rapidly; and

(b) is it a fact that due to reluctance of the Union Government to bear full financial responsibility, no steps in this direction could be taken?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Recognizing the necessity of reducing siltation of reservoirs, the Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture launched a Centrally sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the Inter-state catchments of River Valley Projects. Under this scheme, the catchments of Hirakund (in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa), Machkund (in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh) and Rengali-Mandira (in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) have been included. The programme of soil conservation in the catchments of Hirakund and Muchkund was taken up in the 3rd five year plan, while in the case of Rengali-Mandira, during the fifth plan. According to the information supplied by the Department of Agriculture, sedimentation surveys carried out at the Hirakund and Muchkund Reservoirs on the basis of inflow-outflow data reveal that the rate of siltation has been reduced.

(b) No, Sir. Till 1978-79, the Scheme was in operation with 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan advances to the States. However, subsequently as per the decision of the National Develop-

ment Council, the Scheme is being operated on 50:50 sharing basis between Centre and the State.

Supply of Oil from Iran in Exchange of Indian Technology

3459. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Iran had expressed a desire to exchange its oil for Indian technology and negotiation for long term agreement between the two countries was going on; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) There has been no negotiations on a long term agreement for supply of crude oil from Iran to India in exchange for Indian technology during the recent visit of the Iranian delegation to India.

(b) Does not arise

Power Plant to Generate Electricity from Sea

3460. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to set up a power plant to generate electricity from the sea;

(b) if so, the names of coastal places where such power plants can be set up; and

(c) the nature of decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Of the various ocean energy sources usable in electric power generation, like tidal power, wave power, ocean thermal

energy conversion and sea currents, tidal power is capable of exploitation on the basis of developed technology. Preliminary studies had been carried out on the possibility of development of tidal power in the past and an UNDP Expert also visited the country in 1975 to advise in the matter. The Gulfs of Kutch and Cambay along the west coast and the Sunderbans area in West Bengal along the East identified as the possible areas where the tidal range is fairly high and where tidal power could be developed. To finalise the schemes of development and establish their technical feasibility and economic justification detailed studies and investigations are required, necessitating an inter-disciplinary approach involving participation by several organisations. A Coordination Committee was set up in May, 1979 under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, Central Electricity Authority to consider further course of action and formulate programme of investigation and studies relating to tidal power development in the country.

The committee has since submitted a report for carrying out investigations at an estimated cost of Rs. 207.11 lakhs exclusive of the foreign exchange component of the order of US \$ 2,00,000 spread over for a period of 5 years. The Committee has recommended (i) short term field investigations, (ii) laboratory studies and (iii) long term field investigations.

The investigations have not yet been taken up.

मुजफ्फरपुर में एक औषध कारखाने की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव

3961. श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू: क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार उत्तर बिहार में मुजफ्फरपुर स्थान पर एक औषध कारखाने की स्थापना करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस की स्थापना कब तक की जायेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री बोरेंद्र पाटिल) :

(क) और (ख). इन्डियन इंस एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि. ने मुजफ्फरपुर, उत्तरी बिहार में एक शोध कारखाना लगाया है जो शीघ्र ही चालू होने वाला है।

Decision to Import Crude Oil from Refineries in Gulf Area

3462. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government have decided to get about 1 million tonnes of crude oil processed in one of the refineries in the Gulf Area;

(b) if so, when the decision was taken and what is the name/location of the refinery; and

(c) what are the terms and conditions of the said arrangement?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Arrangements have been made to process upto 11 million tonnes of crude oil in the refinery in Aden. People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The agreement was signed on 27-7-1979.

(c) It would not be in the commercial interest of Indian Oil Corporation and also contrary to international practices to disclose any further details.

Job Reservation for SC/ST

3463. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of reservation of jobs for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons in departments and public units falling under his Ministry, unit-wise; and

(b) whether there are proposals to raise this quota and make it uniform under his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) In accordance with a decision of the Government of India, the various Units under this Ministry are implementing the job reservation quotas for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which are 15 per cent and 7½ per cent of the vacancies in respect of the respective categories. In respect of local and regional recruitment to class III & IV posts/services, made otherwise than through the UPSC, the percentages are based on the proportion of population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in particular States.

(b) Fixation or any changes in the percentages of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a matter that does not come within the purview of this Ministry.

Job reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3464. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of jobs reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in departments and public units falling under his Ministry; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to raise this quota and make it uniform under his ministry?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Power Minister's Conference held in Delhi to consider Power Situation

3465. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision was taken in the recent Power Minister's Conference held in Delhi regarding diffi-

culties of Power situation in Orissa State;

(b) whether there was any proposal from the Orissa Government for harnessing power potential of the State in 1980-81 and in subsequent periods; and

(c) if so, the details of such proposals and decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The main objective in holding the Conference of Power Ministers of States was to give a new direction to State Electricity Boards to organise their operations efficiently. A consensus was arrived at in many important matters, such as setting up betterment-cum-renovation teams for each of the power stations whose performance is below standard, preparation of comprehensive implementation schedules and cash-flow requirements for each new or on-going project, professionalisation of various disciplines, adoption of commercial approach in financial management and dealings with supplies etc. The progress of on-going projects was reviewed at the Conference, with a view to solving problems impeding speedy implementation.

No specific proposal of the Orissa Government for harnessing the State's Power potential, was discussed at the Conference, though Orissa's schemes also formed part of the discussions mentioned above.

Demand of Royalty on Gas by Gujarat

3466. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government has made a demand to the ONGC for increase in the royalty on gas;

(b) if so, what is the royalty on gas paid to the Gujarat State at present and the increase demanded;

(c) whether the reaction of the State Government about certain errors in the calculations to be made jointly by ONGC and the State Government have been received; and

(d) if so, the final outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The royalty on gas is being paid @ Rs. 6. 60 per 1000 M³ and the increase demanded was to Rs. 20/- per 1000 M³.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

स्टील सन्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के दिरुप जांच आयोग ।

3467. श्री नि. ल सिंह : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टील सन्स प्राइवेट लि. के विरुद्ध दिरुप, 1973 में धारा 237(ख) के अन्तर्गत जांच आयोग नियुक्त किया गया था, यदि हां, तो इस बात के क्या कारण हैं कि जांच अभी तक पूरी नहीं हो पाई है; और

(ख) इस कम्पनी के मालिकों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा ऐसी कार्यवाही किन किन तारीखों को की गई ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मन्त्री (श्री पी. शिवशंकर) :

(क) माननीय उच्च न्यायालय दिल्ली के निर्देशनों के अनुमरण में, मैं स्टील सन्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के कार्यकलापों की, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 237(क) (2) के अन्तर्गत जांच के लिये एक निरीक्षक नियुक्त किया गया था। जांच पूरी हो गई है, एवं रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो चुकी है।

(ख) जांच रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति, प्रादेशिक निदेशक, कम्पनी विधि बोर्ड, कानपुर को, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 241 (2) (घ) के पालनार्थ, दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में प्रस्तुत करने के लिये, भेजी गई है। जांच रिपोर्ट की परीक्षा की जा रही है, एवं इस परीक्षा के पूर्ण हो जाने के पश्चात् इस में जो भी कार्यवाही औचित्य पूर्ण होगी, की जायेगी।

बम्बई उत्तरी प्लेट फार्म पर कार्य स्थगित होना

3468. श्री राम बिल्लस पासवान : क्या पैट्रोलिएम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई उत्तरी प्लेट फार्म पर कुछ समय के लिये कार्य स्थगित कर दिया गया था; यदि हां, तो किसके आदेश से;

(ख) क्या इस से प्रति दिन 120 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वास्तव में कितनी हानि हुई और उस में से कितनी राशि विदेशी ठेकेदारों को दी गई; और

(घ) इस हानि के लिये जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पैट्रोलिएम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) उत्तर बम्बई प्लेटफार्म पर निर्माण कार्य अभी स्थगित नहीं हुआ ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Indigenous production of Vitamins

3469. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the Vitamins of pharmaceutical grade wholly produced in India at present without any foreign know-how or collaboration;

(b) is India importing now any vitamins as such or chemical intermediates for production of vitamin, antibiotics drugs and medicines; and

(c) if so, the total value of such imports in each of the years from 1975—1980?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) At present only D, L Panthenol and Vitamin K¹ are produced in India without any foreign know-how.

(b) Yes, Sir.

1205 LS—9.

(c) Total value of imports of Vitamins and Intermediates of Antibiotics and other medicines during 1975-76 to 1979-80 is as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Total value of imports
1975-76	275.93
1976-77	300.47
1977-78	778.55
1978-79	961.45
1979-80(April to Feb.)	1025.90

Black marketeers, Hoarders and Adulterators in Petroleum Products

3470. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of black-marketeters, hoarders and adulterators of petroleum products arrested during January to May 1980 in various States;

(b) the action taken against these persons;

(c) whether Government propose to hand over the distribution of such items in co-operative sector, societies and such other voluntary organisations so that people can get these items at controlled rates in sufficient quantities; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal at present. The Superbazars, Co-operative Societies etc. are also considered for appointment as retail agents as and when they apply in response to the advertisements issued for such appointment.

Channelising the Ganga and Yamuna Waters for Irrigation in Rajasthan

3471. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have under consideration a proposal to channelize the Ganga and Yamuna water for irrigation in Jhunjhunu, Churu, Sikar and Nagore districts of Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is a fact that a draft of the scheme was prepared to supply 30 thousand cusecs of water for irrigation purpose to these places; and

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

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). In 1975, the Chief Engineer, Rajasthan had submitted a feasibility report of Churu Lift Irrigation Scheme envisaging irrigation of 1.39 lakh ha. in Churu and Jhunjhunu districts of Rajasthan. The scheme proposed utilisation of 3,000 cusecs of water—partly from the Ganga and partly from the Yamuna. The Uttar Pradesh Government do not envisage that any surplus in Ganga waters would be available, after completion of their proposed schemes. As regards the waters of the Yamuna, the question of sharing the same amongst the concerned basin States is yet to be resolved.

'Delhi Declaration' of International Congress of Jurists

3472. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what effective steps Government have taken to implement the 'Delhi Declaration' adopted in the International Congress of Jurists, held in New Delhi in 1959, opening ceremony of which was performed by

Shri Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru the then Prime Minister of India;

(b) how many recommendations of the Congress were given legal shape to be adopted in judicial process;

(c) what is the result of the matter on 'Judicial Process' in this country; and

(d) whether Government will lay on the table of the House full facts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). The "Delhi Declaration" or the declaration known as "the Declaration of Delhi" was adopted by the International Congress of Jurists at a meeting held in New Delhi in January 1959. This Congress consisting of 185 Judges, practising lawyers and law teachers from 53 countries, was organised under the aegis of the International Commission of Jurists. The International Commission itself is a non-Governmental body, though it has a United Nations consultative status. The conclusions of the Congress are applicable to all Governments and are very general in nature dealing with the functioning of the Legislature, the Executive, the Criminal process, the Judiciary, the Legal Profession and various other matters in so far as they relate to the Rule of Law. The recommendations or rather conclusions of Congress being very general in nature and addressed to all Governments and the Congress itself not being a body organised, set up or convened by it the question of the Government of India adopting its recommendations and giving legal shape to them does not arise;

(c) Our Constitution is based on the concept of the Rule of law and an independent Judiciary. All organs of the Government accept the primacy of the law and our entire legal and judicial system is aimed at preserving the liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship and equality of status and opportunity, which are among the primary objectives of our Constitution, and to give due content to the Rule of Law;

(d) Does not arise.

Vigil on manufacture of drugs, medicines and potable alcohols

3473. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have instructed the States to keep constant vigil in the manufacture of drugs, medicines and potable alcohols;

(b) have Government got details regarding controls exercised by State Governments in the manufacture of the above items in the concerned States; and

(c) whether Government are aware that arrack and foreign liquors produced in Kerala contain injurious percentages of aldehydes and fuselol which create liver troubles in consumers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules framed thereunder, control over manufacture and sale of drugs vests in the State Governments. This control is exercised through a system of licensing and inspection of manufacturing and selling premises through drugs Inspectors. In so far as control over manufacture of Drugs is concerned, no drug or medicine can be manufactured except under a license granted by the licensing authority appointed by the State Government concerned. Under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules the licensing authority has to satisfy himself prior to grant of a licence for manufacture of drugs/medicines that the applicant for manufacture has adequate space, equipment and competent technical staff having the prescribed qualifications and that he has made adequate arrangements for testing of the drugs manufactured by him and the raw materials used in their manufacture. Subsequent to the grant of license, the licensee has to comply with the conditions of the license

and his manufacturing premises are subject to inspection for the purpose by Drugs Inspectors. Samples of drugs/medicines are drawn by Drugs Inspectors from both manufacturing and selling premises for test so as to check whether they conform to the standards prescribed under the Act and Rules.

In so far as the manufacture of potable alcohols is concerned, the same is done under the supervision of State Excise Department.

(c) No complaint has been received by the Central Government with regard to the presence of injurious percentage of aldehydes and fuselol in arrack and Indian made Foreign Liquors produced in Kerala. It is reported by the Government of Kerala that liquors are made under strict supervision of the State Excise Department.

Implications of continuously extending scheme to electrify urban and rural areas

3474. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the acute shortage of power supply, what are the implications of continuously extending the scheme to electrify both urban and rural areas and

(b) what specific lines of work have been envisaged by Government to generate additional generating capacity of 19,000 MW?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Electrification of urban and rural areas is a continuing programme involving extension of electricity to industries, agricultural pumpsets/tubewells and to households and commercial houses, etc. While working out programmes of electrification, every effort is being made to take into account the present level of power generation and also the additional power likely to be generated from new projects. Also, since the commencement of the Fourth Five Year Plan, supply of electricity in the rural areas is being

extended mainly for the purpose of energisation of irrigation pumpsets/tubewells to promote agricultural activities, electrification of villages being only incidental. It has also been found that in most of the States, the simultaneous maximum demand due to agricultural loads is assessed to be between 35 per cent—40 per cent of the total connected load. In view of the general shortage of power throughout the country, power-cuts varying from 10 per cent to 60 per cent were in force on industries in the various States of the country. However, agricultural loads are being given due priority in meeting their energy requirements in all the States. In view of this, it is felt that implications involved in extending the scheme of power supply to electrify additional areas in the country are not much.

(b) Planning for power development is a continuous process. While working out the Five-Year Plans, the estimated demand for power is taken into account and new projects are identified to meet the demand in a projected time-frame. Projects are also indentified for meeting the power demand during the next Five-Year Plan period as the gestation time for power projects is long. According to the present indications, a capacity of 19,303 MW from sanctioned and ongoing schemes is likely to be added during the time-frame 1980-85. Implementation of the Power projects is also closely monitored at the central level.

Closure of Cotton Textile Mills in Bombay due to shortage of Coal

3475. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware of the fact that several cotton textile mills in Bombay are facing closure due to acute shortage of coal

(b) what is the normal consumption/quota of coal to these cotton textile mills, and actual quantity supplied to them during the months of January, February, March and April, 1980

(c) are Government aware of the fact that if these mills close down,

besides breaking their defence and export commitments, thousands of mill workers will lose their wages; and

(d) what steps Government have taken or are taking to improve coal supplies to them and avoid such forced closure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Reports regarding shortage of coal have been received from textile mills in Bombay. However, closure of any mill for want of coal has not been reported.

(b) The programme of supply of coal to textile mills in Bombay area and actual supplies for the past four months from Western Coalfields is as under:

(‘000 tonnes)

	Programme Despatches	
January'80	49.4	19.6
February 80	50.1	29.0
March'80	52.2	22.3
April'80	59.1	19.6

(c) Does not arise

(d) Western Coalfields Ltd. which is the supplier of coal to the Bombay textile industry keeps close liaison with the Railways to maximise the rail movement of coal. Further, Western Coalfields Ltd. has a system of releasing coal by road to the extent of the shortfall in rail movement against the sponsored quantity. The rail movement of coal is also being monitored at all levels, including by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure.

उपभोक्ताओं और उद्योगों को कच्चे दरो पर कोयले की सप्लाई

3476. श्री रामायलार शास्त्री : क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सामान्य उपभोक्ताओं और उद्योगों को सस्ती दरों पर कोयला सप्लाई करने की कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री विक्रम महाजन) :
(क) श्रीर (ख) जी हाँ। उपभोक्ताओं को उचित मूल्य पर साफ्ट कोक की उपलब्धि बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से काल इंडिया लि० ने कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपभोक्ता केंद्रों में कोयला इम्पों द्वारा साफ्ट कोक के वितरण के लिये योजनाएँ लागू की हैं।

Setting up of Caprolactum Project in Kerala

3477. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a prestigious project to manufacture Caprolactum, a basic raw material for nylon, is likely to be set up in Kerala, in total disregard to the claim of GSFC for expansion of its present capacity;

(b) whether Government are aware that expansion facility at GSFC would require less foreign exchange as well as total capital cost per tonne of caprolactum than what it would be required for setting up a new plant in India;

(c) whether Government are also aware that GSFC can complete the expansion in as short a period as 30 months as against 72 months required by any other Company; and

(d) if so, do Government propose to reconsider or modify their decision?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a)

and (d). The question of creating additional facility for the manufacture of caprolactum including its location is still under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). the techno-economic merits of various alternatives for creation of additional facility for the manufacture of caprolactum including the proposal of M/s. GSFC for expansion of the capacity of their existing plant are being evaluated.

India's Energy Dependence on Petroleum and Diesel

3478. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state in view of unusual rate of increase in consumption of petroleum and diesel and heavy imports thereof, what steps have been taken so far to bring down India's dependence on energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): The demand for energy in India are met both from traditional (non-commercial) sources like fire wood, agricultural waste and cattle dung and modern forms of energy (commercial sources) viz., coal, oil products and electricity. Non-commercial forms of energy contribute about 60 per cent of the total energy consumption in terms of heat value. The consumption of energy in original units for the period 1953-54 to 1978-79 is presented in the table below:—

Year	Commercial			Non-commercial		
	Coal (MT)	Oil (MT)	Electricity 109 Kwh.	Fire wood (MT)	Agricu- tural waste (MT)	Cow lurg (MT)
1953-54	28.7	3.7	7.6	86.3	26.4	46.4
1960-61	40.4	6.7	16.9	99.6	30.6	54.6
1970-71	51.4	15.0	48.7	117.9	36.3	64.6
1975-76	71.0	17.8	66.0	133.1	41.0	73.0
1978-79	68.8	21.7	84.4	..	..	..

A detailed review of the energy situation was undertaken in 1975 with a view to formulate a comprehensive national energy policy. Since 1976 when the energy policy was adopted by the Government there had been significant developments in the energy scene both within the country and outside. In the background of having made discoveries of substantial off-shore gas and the progress made in the production of oil from off-shore fields and also the uncertainty about the prices and availability of oil in the international market, a Working Group under the chairmanship of the then Secretary (Power) was constituted to carry out a comprehensive review of the energy situation, to develop a perspective for the development of the energy sector and to recommend proper policy measures for optimal utilisation of available energy resources. The Working Group submitted its report in November, 1979. A number of measures to guide the energy demand along the optimal level and policy prescriptions for development of the energy resources in the country to ensure adequate supplies for meeting the anticipated demands are contained in the report. Among such measures mention may be made of the following:—

(i) Maximising domestic production (coal, hydro nuclear etc.) and greater reliance of renewable energy resources.

(ii) Restraining growth of oil consumption by substituting by other sources of energy.

(iii) Conservation of the use of energy by increasing efficiency of its utilisation; and

(iv) developing new sources of energy.

A Cabinet Committee of Energy was set up in February, 1980 supported by a Committee of Secretaries (also set up in February 1980) for examination of all issues arising out of the recommendations of the Working Group.

Conservation of energy and measures to reduce dependence on petroleum products require long gestation activity and imping on planning strategies for growth as well as specific policy measures to contain demand. This is a continuous process.

Proposal of Recycling of Lube Oil

3479. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prof. B. V. A. Rao, of the Department of Applied Mechanics IIT, Madras, has suggested recycling and Rerefining of Lube oil to yield production of byproducts;

(b) have Government studied this aspect; and

(c) whether Railways, power units and Public sector undertakings do not recycle the oil, if so, the amount of such used lube oil in the country per year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have studied this aspect. A registration scheme for re-refiners with the Ministry of Petroleum has been worked out and is in operation with the main intention of popularising re-refining of lube oils in a disciplined manner.

(c) Some units are recycling partly the lube oil they use at present. Precise information regarding quantity of used oils re-refined by them is not available.

Oil Supply at Cheaper Rates from Iran

3480. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level Iranian trade delegation visited India for trade

exchanges recently, led by Iran's Commerce Minister; and

that have taken place during the last few days....

(b) whether India will get further oil supply at cheaper rates from Iran after trade embargo on Iran imposed by USA and some European countries?

MR. SPEAKER: I have to make an announcement regarding this. You please sit down.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot dictate terms to me. You first listen to me. I have two announcements to make.

(b) This did not specifically figure in the discussions held with the delegation.

On 30th June, 1980, Shri Mani Ram Bagri made a complaint in the House that the *Hind Samachar*, an Urdu Daily of Jullundur, in its issue dated 29 June, 1980, while reporting about the Baghpat incident had misreported him. I had then observed that the PTI had correctly reported the proceedings but the newspaper had not carried it correctly and that the newspaper would be asked to explain as to why Shri Bagri had been misreported.

12 hrs.

RE. ALLEGED MISREPORTING OF LOK SABHA PROCEEDINGS ON THE BAGHPAT INCIDENT BY AN URDU DAILY OF JULLUNDUR

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBERS
Roes (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Without getting my permission nobody can take the Floor of the House. First you have to seek my permission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour). Sir, I seek your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, now you speak.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-mugao): Under which rule are you allowing?

MR. SPEAKER: You don't ask me that question. I have allowed him.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: This will be a precedent for all of us.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him under the rules. He has given a notice. So, I have allowed him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, my submission is about the four incidents

I have received a reply from the Editor of the *Hind Samachar* in which he has expressed regret for the mistake.

The regret expressed by the Editor of the *Hind Samachar* may be accepted and the matter may be treated as closed. (Interruptions).

12.05 hrs.

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT GOVERNMENTS FAILURE TO PROTECT LIFE AND HONOUR OF MEN AND WOMEN OF WEAKER SECTIONS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): **

MR. SPEAKER: No, not allowed. (Interruptions) I have received number of notices of Adjournment Motions. (Interruptions) Please sit down. I have received number of notices of Adjournment motions. They are from Shri Harikesh Bahadur, Shri

[Mr. Speaker]

Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Neelalohithadasan Nadar, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Mani Ram Bagri, Shri Chitta Basu, Shri Niren Ghosh, Shri Basudeb Acharya, Shri Mukunda Mandal, Shri Ajit Kumar Saha, Shri Rup Chand Pal and Dinen Bhattacharya. All these gentlemen and other hon. Members will listen please.

I have received a number of notices of Adjournment Motions on the subject of Government failure to protect the life and honour of men and women belonging to weaker sections of society particularly of Harijans, reported rape of tribal women and of police excesses and atrocities perpetrated on some women. These reported atrocities have exercised the minds of all the members here as well as the public outside. Though the subject of law and order is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, the cases reported involve atrocities against Harijans and weaker sections of society and have occurred in a number of States. I agree that there should be an early occasion for the House to discuss these matters.

We have already agreed to discuss the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 10 hours and these are scheduled to come up from 15th to 17th July, 1980.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I would request the Members kindly to utilise that opportunity to fully discuss this matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir..

MR. SPEAKER: Therefore, I am withholding my consent in the circumstances, to these matters being raised by way of Adjournment Motions. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. Are you accepting the Adjournment Motion or not?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you go to conclusions? I have still to say something. Mr. Bosu, you cannot threaten like this..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I don't accept to be threatened neither by you nor by them.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): May I make a submission? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I know the implications. I know the mind of the whole House. We are all agitated about this.. These things should not at all happen. (Interruptions) Please order; why do you interrupt? This is not the way.. (Interruptions) You are again interrupting; I am not allowing you. (Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): If you are so agitated and if the whole House is concerned about it, why should the Home Minister not agree for discussion of this Adjournment Motion? Why should he not agree? What is the harm? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You were not here, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, you were not here. We had discussed on three or four occasions only this. We have already done it. And again we are doing it....

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Have you consulted the Home Minister on this issue and has he not agreed on this issue? Did you ask the Government to give time for this?

MR. SPEAKER: I can do one thing. Please listen. If you are so eager to discuss this, I can shift discussion of the Demands of the Home Ministry earlier. Would you like that?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir..

MR. SPEAKER: Let him discuss the matter first.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Heavens are not going to fall if you allot 2 hours for discussion of such an important matter.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The Home Minister assured this House that actions are being taken. Now, will he tell us what is being done in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER: We have 10 hours.

श्री राम बिजलस पासवान (पाजीपुर) :

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Will you please listen to me for one minute? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is wrong. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav is on his legs. Please listen, I have allowed him.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot take cognisance of telegram without any proof. I cannot allow it on hearsay.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have rightly said that the whole House is concerned and I am glad, Sir, that you are appreciating the concern of the whole House. Sir, I will just remind you that ten days back I met you in your Chamber. I have requested you to take an initiative and call for a meeting of leaders of all the political parties, with the Home Minister if necessary with the Prime Minister, because our women are being subjected to great indignity. It is a shame for our nation. Kindly see the reports which are pouring in from all over the country about the atrocities done to our women. (Interruptions) It is not a question of one person or the other being subjected to atrocities. Sir, the worst and barbaric kind of things are happening in the country. (Interruptions)

श्री शारिफ मोहम्मद खां (कानपुर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने बिल्कुल सही कहा है कि पूरा मदन इन घटनाओं से चिन्तित है। सभी को इस बात की फिक्र है, सभी की यह कोशिश है, सरकार की सबसे ज्यादा कोशिश है कि इस तरह की घटनाएँ न हों। लेकिन कामरोको प्रस्ताव निन्दा के प्रस्ताव के बराबर होता है इसलिए उसकी ग्राह्यता का प्रश्न है, वह ग्राह्य हो सकता है या नहीं (व्यवधान)। जब सरकार अपने संवैधानिक दायित्व पूरे करने में नाकामयाब हो तभी कामरोको प्रस्ताव आ सकता है और शांति-व्यवस्था का जो दायित्व है वह राज्य सरकारों का है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Your suggestion that this matter may be discussed during the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs will not serve the purpose for the simple reason that, you will kindly bear with me....

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked the Home Minister to convene a meeting and he has agreed....

MR. SPEAKER: We have discussed this matter three times.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But new incidents are taking place.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, I am asking "would you not take up this matter now?" You are the guardian of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: The whole thing was discussed already.

(Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, the House is agitated because no action

has so far been taken. These incidents are multiplying every day. Therefore, the purpose cannot be served by having a discussion during the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Hon'ble Minister is here. You may ask him whether he is prepared or not to make a statement and let us have a discussion on it.

(Interruptions)

श्री मनोराज बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय कांग्रेस के सदस्यों ने जो बात कहीं है, मैं उसमें सहमत हूँ। सवाल बहस की चर्चा का नहीं है, यह मदन इस देश का आईना है और इस देश के प्रतिनिधि लोकसभा में बैठ करके उनकी तकलीफों का निराकरण करते हैं। काम रोकें प्रस्ताव सरकार की निन्दा है और निन्दा करने के लिए ही रखा गया है। यह प्रस्ताव सिर्फ बहस के लिए नहीं है, यदि उधर के सदस्य यह समझते हैं, तो यह बात गलत है और हमसे बड़ी नाकामयाबी और कोई नहीं हो सकती। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि औरत के ऊपर दूसरी बार चर्चा हो रही है.....(व्यवधान)..... हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हुए हैं, गृह मंत्री जी को इस्तीफा देना चाहिए।

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): Sir, normally these things are discussed separately. As already pointed out, clubbing it together with the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs will completely defeat the purpose of this discussion. It is highly proper to allow a discussion on the subject... (Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I think, the Members would like and you more than all, that this House should run according to the rules and precedents... (Interruptions). It has been the practice of this House that when Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministry are discussed, this type of discussion under Rule 184 or 192 is not allowed. The practice and the principle is this that when this House has an opportunity to discuss a matter, another opportunity is not given for the same purpose. The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs are going to be discussed and as this

matter concerns the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other weaker sections, all this can be discussed then.... (Interruptions).

गृह मंत्री (श्री जूल सिंह) : मानरेबल स्पीकर साहब, हाउस के सम्मान योग्य मेम्बर साहेबान का एजीटेन्ड होना कुदरती बात है।.....

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : (गोरखपुर) : आप रिजाइन कर दीजिए।

....(व्यवधान).....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनत क्यों नहीं हैं सारे बीच में बोलते हैं।

.....(व्यवधान).....

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Why only this side?... (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप किसी बात को गलत मत समझिये... (व्यवधान)..... देखिये, यह रेसिप्रसिटी है... चन्द्रशेखर जी, यही बात है.... मेरा किसी के प्रति भेदभाव नहीं है, मेरे लिये सारा हाउस बराबर है.... मेरी बात सुनिये.... हरिकेश बहादुर जी बीच में बोले तब जा कर यह गड़बड़ शुरू हो गई। मैंने इतना कहा है-- आप सारे चुप रहे, तो यह बात करे.... That is what I asked the Home Minister to do it. So, don't take it that I am differentiating with anybody, not the least. I am giving the fullest possible opportunity to everybody to speak. I will try to treat everybody at par, equal without any distinction in this House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is improper.

श्री चन्द्र शेखर : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि हमारी ओर से आप के सम्मान में कोई की नहीं होगी। लेकिन मैं एक निवेदन जरूर करना चाहता हूँ। मैं दो दिन इस सदन में आया हूँ-- एक दिन पहले और एक दिन आज.... (व्यवधान).....

MR. SPEAKER: When I have allowed him....no....

श्री चन्द्र शेखर : : और दोनों दिन आप ने जिस गुस्से का इजहार किया.....

....(व्यवधान).....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनाने के लिए जोर से बोलता हूँ मैं गुस्ता नहीं करता हूँ।

श्री चन्द्र शखर : सदन की कार्यवाही शान्ती-पूर्वक चल और प्रतिष्ठा पूर्वक चल, यही मेरा इरादा है (व्यवधान)

श्री अग्रधान देव : (अजमेर) आप बोलते हैं कि दो बार आए (व्यवधान)

श्री चन्द्र शखर : माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि मैं बोलता हूँ। कम से कम कांग्रेस पार्टी की नेता और ज्ञानी जैल सिंह यह साहस आज तक नहीं कर पाए कि मुझ को कहें कि मैं बोलता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह शब्द ठीक नहीं है, यह गलत बात करते हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है-वह एकमर्पज कर दिया जाय।

श्री चन्द्र शखर : आप हमको रोक सकते हैं लेकिन ऊंची आवाज में मुझ को रोका नहीं जा सकता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नही साहब, मैं तो सुनना चाहता हूँ, रोकना नहीं चाहता हूँ। इसी लिए आप दूसरे लोगों को भी समझाइए।

श्री चन्द्र शखर : मैं माननीय ज्ञानी जैल सिंह से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह समस्या एक गम्भीर समस्या है, इस पार्टी का मामला न समझे। यह निन्दा का सवाल नहीं है, चिन्ता का सवाल है इस लिए इस पर, ज्ञानी जी, अच्छा होगा अगर इस मामले पर तुरन्त बहस करें और देश को बतलायें।

(व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): On this side, people are not allowed to talk. I would like to have your direction on this. The hon. members from that side by just getting up like Mr. Bosu, if they are going to be permitted by the Chair and not people from this side, we are at a disadvantage.

श्री जैल सिंह : भानरबिल स्पीकर साहब, ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं का प्राप्त भानरबिल मੈम्बर साहबान का बचन होना कुररती बात है और मैं इस बात के लिये (व्यवधान) आप सुन तो लीजिये इस बात की जितनी भी निन्दा की जाय मैं उन के साथ हूँ।

मगर देखना यह है की कुछ बातें ठीक है, कुछ बातें गलत है। कुछ बातें बढा चढाकर कहीं गयी है और कुछ बातें दुस्त कही गयी है (व्यवधान) और भानरे बिल स्पीकर साहब हमारे भानरबिल मेम्बर की ज्योतिर्मय हमेशा इस बात की कोशिश करते हैं कि वे बडे जोर से लच्छेदार शब्द बोल कर दबाव डालें लेकिन मैं उन को कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे फंस भी जाते हैं। मेरी बान आप ध्यान से सुने और शान्ती से सुने। (व्यवधान)

भानरेबिल स्पीकर साहब, आप ने दो, तीन बार दो, तीन अच्छे मौके दिये और इस सजैक्ट पर डिस्कशन हुआ मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि उस डिस्कशन में पालीटीकल घातों को छोड कर सिध्दान्त रूप में अपने देश की परम्परा को कायम रखने के लिए और देश स्त्री जाति वीकर संकशन्स, बच्चों और जो दूसरे लोग उनकी रक्षा के लिए हमको उपाय करने चाहिए उसके लिए मैम्बरों ने सुझाव दिये लेकिन मैं यह कहना हूँ की इन बातों पर हमारा सबक ध्यान जाना जरूरी है। इसके अलावा सबसे ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी जो है वह ग्रह मंत्री की है, यह मैं मानता हूँ पर इस जिम्मेदारी को निभाने के लिए मैं यह प्राथेना जरूर करुगां की आप कृपा कर हाउस के मेम्बर साहबान को बताए की ये बातें जो हो रही है क्या वे प्रान्तीय सहकारों से ताल्लुक रखती हैं या नही, यह स्टेट सजैक्ट है या नही? (व्यवधान) मैं तो इस बात के लिए भी तैयार हूँ। जो भी आप कहते हैं मान लेंत हूँ मगर,

“खलके खुदा तुमको कुछ और कहती है”

मैं आपसे यह प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि अगर हम स्टेट सजैक्ट पर, सैन्टर स्टेट सजैक्ट पर बार बार दखल देगा तो रियासतों और केन्द्र के जो ताल्लुकात हैं, उन में बिगाड आएगा। आज तमाम प्रान्तों की एसम्बलियों के सेशन हो रहे हूँ, यह डिस्कशन वहां उन सैशन में होना चाहिए।

श्री जैल सिंह : पासवान जी आप को तो कुछ ज्ञान्त रहना चाहिए। आप अच्छे भले आदमी मालूम होत हैं। आप इतनी गर्मी में क्यों आते हैं। आप चाहू जो भी हो कहें।

(व्यवधान)

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं बागपत की बात को जानता हूँ। आप भी जानते हैं और इस का क्या नतीजा निकलेगा, वह भी जानते हैं। पालीटीकल पार्टीज उस का क्या फायदा उठाना चाहती हैं, यह भी जानता हूँ। मासूम औरत की इज्जत को लेकर अपने हाथ में आप उस को उछाल रहे हैं। मैं इसको भी जानता हूँ। क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि क्या मतलब था जलूस निकालने का, क्या मतलब था जलसा करने का। आप बताइए। अगर आप यह नहीं बताते, तो आप क्या करेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पुलिस अफसरों को गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप स्टेटस होम मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग बुलाएंगे। अगर यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, तो आप स्टेटस के होम मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग बुलाइए और इस पर कार्यवाही कीजिए।

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं आनरेबल श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव के सुझाव को पूरे गौर से देखूंगा। लेकिन मैं इतनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सबजेक्ट के लिए कानून कड़े करने के लिए, मजबूती से हाथ डालने के लिए समाज की कोआप्रेशन लेने के लिए इन बातों को हमेशा हमेशा के लिए खत्म करने के लिए मैंने एक पत्र भी लिखा है तमाम प्रान्तीय सरकारों और होम सेक्रेट्रियों की मीटिंग बुलायी है। उसमें हम इस पर विचार करेंगे। अगर जरूरत पड़ी तो होम गिनिस्ट्रों और चीफ गिनिस्ट्रों की मीटिंग भी बुलायी जाएगी और अपोजिशन के नेताओं से भी बात कर ली जाएगी। इससे मुझे खुशी होगी। लेकिन मैं इतनी बात कहना चाहना हूँ कि कुछ टाइम मिलना चाहिए। हमें इन बातों को भी देखना चाहिए, और आपको मालूम होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ ऐसी बातें होती रही हैं कि ऐसी घटनाओं को थानों में रजिस्टर नहीं किया जाता था। (व्यवधान) आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं, आप कह लीजिए। (व्यवधान) स्पीकर साहब, आनरेबल मेम्बर कुछ कहना चाहते हैं, वह क्या कहना चाहते हैं, पहले वह कह लें। (व्यवधान) आप बताइये, मैंने आपकी बात सुनी नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Whatever he says should not be recorded.

12.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT, 1948

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No GSR 361 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1980 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 1013 dated the 28th July, 1979, under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1037/80]

COMPANIES (ACCEPTANCE OF DEPOSITS) THIRD AMDT. RULES, 1980 AND REPORT OF EXPERT COMMITTEE TO REVIEW COMPANIES ACT, 1956 AND MRTP ACT, 1969.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Third Amendment Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 380(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1980, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1028/80].

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi** version) of the High-powered Expert Committee for review of the Companies Act, 1956 and the monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1029/80].

**Not recorded.

*English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 30th August, 1978.

WHITE PAPERS ON NAMRUP III FERTILIZER PROJECT AND THAL VAISHET FERTILIZER PROJECT

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) White Paper (Hindi and English versions) on the Namrup III Fertilizer Project. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1030/80]

(2) White Paper (Hindi and English versions) on the Thal Vaishet Fertilizer Project. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1031/80]

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1980-81 OF MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND DEFENCE SERVICES ESTIMATES, 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Defence for 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1032/80].

(2) A copy of the Defence Services Estimates, 1980-81 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1033/80]

At this stage, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and some other hon. Members left the House.

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1980-81 OF MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Infor-

mation and Broadcasting for 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1034/80].

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded without my permission.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF REPATRIATES CO-OPERATIVE FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD., MADRAS FOR 1977-78 AND 1978-79 WITH A STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited, Madras, for the year 1977-78 along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1035/80].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited, Madras, for the year 1978-79 along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1036/80]

12.33 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INDEFINITE STRIKE BY JUNIOR DOCTORS IN MAJOR HOSPITALS IN DELHI

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar. The hon. Member is not present Shri Ramavatar Shastri. The

[Mr. Speaker]

hon. Member is not present. Dr. Saradish Roy. The hon. Member is not present.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : I call the attention of the Minister of Health to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported indefinite strike by Junior Doctors in major hospitals in Delhi disrupting essential services in many city-hospitals.

12.33-1/2 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Sir, during the last about one year, the junior doctors working in the various hospitals in Delhi resorted to strikes nearly a dozen times on one pretext or the other. Only recently, the junior doctors in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences were on strike for 54 days. The Interns had also joined a number of these strikes.

These so-called junior doctors working in the hospitals are in fact Junior and Senior Residents. The Junior Residents are M.B.B.S. graduates who are undergoing education and training to secure post-graduate degrees. Similarly, the Senior Residents are post-graduates who are undergoing education and training to obtain second level specialisation and/or qualifications. The Interns are those who are undergoing compulsory practical training before conferment of M.B.B.S. degrees. It would thus be apparent that the Interns and these junior doctors are basically students and trainees. Despite this fact, these junior doctors are paid remuneration ranging from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1400 per month and most of them also get free accommodation, which is much more than

what their counterparts receive in many other parts of the country.

The current agitation of these junior doctors is largely related to the demand for their being treated at par with regular Government Servants when they are not, in any sense of the term, regular employees of the Government. As the House is aware, Government doctors are recruited on regular basis, under established procedures through the Union Public Service Commission. Such a method of broad-based competitive selection does not apply to the admission of the junior doctors for their practical training, specially when an overwhelmingly large percentage of them in Delhi are inducted on a reserved basis. These doctors cannot, therefore, under any circumstances, be treated as regularly employed Government servants.

The strike resorted to by the Junior doctors in Delhi with effect from 5th July, 1980 has also been joined in by most of the Interns. This has resulted in the public being deprived of the services of about 1500 persons in the Hospitals, for patient care, leading to avoidable inconvenience and suffering. In this situation, though it is not possible to fully operate all the hospital services, Government have taken planned steps to ensure that emergency and such other essential patient care services including out-patient services are run without serious disruption. Steps have also been taken to recruit doctors to meet the situation. To minimise inconvenience, emergency medical services have been organised for the public, within easy reach. Public have been informed of these arrangements.

I have given the essentials of the situation for the appreciation of the Hon'ble Members. The suffering public expects the doctors to keep patient care and removal of suffering above all considerations. I hope that these doctors shall call off their strike in the interest of the ailing public and in their own career interest.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while....

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): What has happened to my name. It appears third on the serial.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When the hon. Speaker called you, you were not present in your seat.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : (Patna): This is a wrong procedure. I was here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the hon. Speaker called you, you were not present in your seat. Therefore, he called Mr. Lakkappa.

DR. SARADISH ROY: I was here in this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As a special case, you will be called.

DR. SARADISH ROY: I was here in this House but my name was not called.

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : (एटा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके तशरीफ लाने से पहले अध्यक्ष महोदय यहां बठे हुए थे। जब हाउस से वाक-आउट हुआ और उसके बाद कालिंग प्रॉटेशन मोशन स्पीकर साहब ने किया तो उन्होंने शुरू से एक कर के नाम बुलाया। यहां सादे सदस्य मौजूद हैं आप इसकी जानकारी ले सकते हैं। जब स्पीकर साहब ने इनको बुलाया तो यह यहां सदन में मौजूद नहीं थे, यह वाक-आउट कर चुके थे।

इस हाउस में सदन का यह फंक्शन है, प्रेक्टिस है और कायदा रहा है कि जब किसी सदस्य को बुलाया जाता है, अगर वह एबसेंट हो तो दूसरे को बुला लिया जाता है और फिर दोबारा उसे नहीं बुलाया जाता है। मैं इस पर आपकी क्लिग चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इस फंक्शन के तरीके और प्रैक्टिस को तोड़ना चाहते हैं और क्या हाउस में एक मेम्बर को एक बफे बुलान के बाद, अगर वह नहीं है और दोबारा आ जाता है तो क्या उसको दोबारा बुलाया जायेगा?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will look into the matter. Meanwhile, Mr. Lakkappa will speak.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Or you say that we should not speak now. You should give a clear ruling that these people will not be allowed to speak. You give a ruling on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will give the ruling after a little while.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: You give the ruling now so that we may go out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want a ruling on the point of order? I will give my ruling.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Sir, we would have our say now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not said that you will not be allowed. I will give my ruling now.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: My name is the second. The first name was absent. Then the Papers were laid on the Table and there was a walk-out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Already Mr. Lakkappa has initiated the Calling Attention and he is now in the middle. Let him complete it. I will give my ruling with regard to your request.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: First you decided and give your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, are you making a request that since you were not present at that time you should be allowed to be called now?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Of course.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a request to the Chair?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will be considered. Now, Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: There is no question of considering that. The question is that I should be allowed first. This is my request.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, in your absence I have already called Mr. Lakkappa and he is in the middle and the Minister has already replied. You have come into the House now and you are making a request to the Chair. As a prodigal son you have come into the House again and you are making a request. *(Interruptions)*. You want to discharge your public responsibility and I appreciate. Though you walked out, I appreciate it because you want to discharge your public responsibility to the people. I understand and respect that position. Therefore, let Mr. Lakkappa speak. I will decide about your request. Now, Mr. Lakkappa.

DR. SARADISH ROY: I was present in this House, though not on my seat. My name is there in the Paper circulated. But you have not called my name and so you have not allowed me.

श्री भगवान् देव प्रजनेरः उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले इनसे यह पूछिये कि इन्होंने वाकआउट किया है या नहीं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Saradish Roy, I think you were also called and you were not present in the House.

DR. SARADISH ROY: I was present in the House, but I was not called. As a protest I leave the House now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You were also called, but you were not present.

Dr. Saradish Roy and another hon. Member then left the House.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAYA (Asansol): Sir, I am

on a point of order. Mr. Niren Ghosh came inside the House after walk-out and threatened Shri Saradish Roy and Shri Ramavatar Shastri to walk out of the House. Mr. Shastri refused to go out in spite of the threats and Mr. Saradish Roy, one of his Party members walked out of the House. I raise this point of order as to whether any Member who has already walked out can come inside the House to threaten other Members who have not walked out.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't insist. I cannot ask you in the middle.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can have your own opinion, but I have to conduct the House on the basis of the rules and regulations to which you and myself are parties.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have carefully gone through the statement made by the hon. Health Minister.

We find that in the last few days the hospitals in the city have been completely paralysed. The people of this country should feel ashamed at what is happening. Because of the negligence of the persons who are working in the hospitals, there have been 31 deaths of patients. We should consider whether so far as certain essential services are concerned, such as those serving ailing humanity, we should allow an organised effort to paralyse the hospitals.

I have a lot of sympathy for the doctors and their demands for more salaries, facilities and amenities, but I do not believe that they should be allowed to paralyse the working of

the hospitals because of their demands. The statement of the hon. Minister has also referred to the facilities they need. They have a legitimate right to press their demand, but can they be allowed to paralyse the hospitals, not allow patients to be admitted and allow the admitted patients to die without rendering any service? This is the situation today.

The people are time and again reminding their representatives that the administration of the hospitals should be streamlined. So, it is high time that the hon. Minister took a serious view of the situation.

Unfortunately, in the last two years the Health Ministry had gone into the hands of a person who had no imagination and no understanding. He was running the hospitals like dharamshalas. People of their choice were brought into the hospitals and the administration, and the major hospitals are still full of them. I brought this to the notice of the Health Minister and pointed out how chaotic conditions had been created throughout the country and in the Health Ministry. Fortunately, the people have given their verdict and a dynamic young man is now in charge of the Health Ministry. I would like to know whether he is going to take an over-all view of the running of the hospitals and to streamline their administration.

There is a lot of indiscipline in the hospitals and a lot of discrimination in service matters so far as the running of hospitals is concerned. If the doctors have got genuine grievances, there is a method of approaching the Ministry or the hospitals authorities concerned to look into them. But what they have done is not proper. What I feel is that the political parties are indulging themselves in this affair and they are instigating the doctors to organise strikes, to see that not only indiscipline is introduced but also to

see that the Government is involved in this affairs and that there is mudslinging against the Government.

This has to be examined thoroughly because there are people in the hospital authorities and there are people in the administration who are at loggerhead with one another. There are rivalries and these rival groups are instigating young doctors and these young doctors are allowing themselves to be trapped in this game, in this conspiracy. That is how this leftist political parties are creating the situation and want to see that the entire hospital functioning is paralysed.

Is it allowed in a democratic country? The people of this country are suffering; they are asking for more medical facilities, more medical aid, more medicines and more hospitals. But, unfortunately, even the medical facilities available in the hospitals are not being given to them. The people are not getting the required treatment by the doctors or the authorities concerned in the hospitals.

Many negotiations have taken place in the last several years so far as the problems of doctors are concerned, about the junior doctors who while taking training are also attending the duty in the hospitals and also doing service in the hospitals. The entire situation has created a gloomy picture in the country. Several negotiations failed during the time of the earlier Government. It may be on account of lack of understanding in regard to the situation and about the genuine grievances and demands of the doctors. We have absolutely no objection to giving all facilities to them within the limits and resources available in the country.

I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will take stock of the entire situation which has been created by the earlier Government, in the last 2-3 years, in the running of the hospitals and the administra-

[Shri K. Lakappa]

tion and whether he would overhaul the entire administration and see that a better atmosphere is created in the hospitals and no such strikes take place in the essential services, like, the health services. I would request the hon. Minister to meet the situation not on the basis of confrontation but on the basis of mutual understanding. I would also request him to make an appeal to the doctors not to go on strike affecting the essential services, so far as the health services are concerned, and to create a healthy atmosphere and to create confidence between the administration and the people. I want to know what exactly the steps the hon. Minister has taken and what steps he proposes to take to meet the situation and to create an atmosphere of understanding and confidence between the striking doctors and the administration and also to overhaul and clean the entire administration of the Health Department and the hospitals. This will only create confidence in the minds of public who are suffering today.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am happy that through this Calling Attention notice, the problem that is faced by the patients and the sufferings of the people of Delhi are brought to the notice of the House.

I am happy that Mr. Lakkappa is very much agitated about the well-being of the suffering public and also about the grievances of the doctors. The country is passing through many difficulties. Unless we are all concerned with the welfare of the people and unless we aim at service to the people, things are not going to be smooth. Doctors and hospitals are taken on the plane of service to society. Hospitals are not profit earning institutions; they are not factories or mills where some sort of industrial relations between the employer and employees exist and the employees fight for their rights because the employer is supposed to make

money at the cost of the labourer or employee. But here there is nothing like a profit earning motive. If at all a motive is there, it is service to society. Service to the suffering humanity is the motto of the hospitals. I am sorry the doctors are rating themselves and bringing themselves on par with the labourers in factories. The very motto of a doctor is service to the suffering humanity and that should be uppermost in his mind. That is the reason why I have said in my statement that this consideration—the noble consideration—of service to the people should weigh in the minds of the doctors, and that they should come back to work.

I have told you that these doctors are not regular Government servants. The House knows they are not recruited through the Union Public Service Commission, but others who are recruited through the UPSC are not given free accommodation. Let the House point out to me if there is any case where an employee who is recruited through the UPSC get free accommodation. No, there is none. But, in this case, we are giving free accommodation, free water, free electricity to junior residents, and we are paying them a considerably good amount because we are getting some service from them during the period of their training. The House may please see what the demands of the doctors are and why they have gone on strike. The first demand is that they should be treated as regular Government servants, that avenues of employment and promotion should be open to them as they are available to regular Government servants and that all service conditions that are applicable to regular Government servants should be made applicable to them also. The second demand is about working hours and the third is about the accommodation problem.

As for accommodation, about 80 per cent of their problem has been solved. We cannot build houses overnight. The country's economy is

passing through difficult times and the economy of the hospitals is not isolated from the economy of the entire country. The working hours and housing problems do deserve sympathetic consideration by the Government, and we have not closed our minds in regard to these demands. As a matter of fact, the House will be pleased to know...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): If you have not closed your minds, why don't you talk to them and finish the matter?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am willing to talk to them. Please bring them to me, and I am willing to talk to them. I have not closed the doors. As a matter of fact, you would know, if you have had a chance to talk to the Resident Doctors of the All India Medical Institute, who have just called off their strike, how sympathetic I am. They have even written to me about my sympathy for them.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Please extend that sympathy to the junior doctors also.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am willing to extend it but it is for them to come and take it.

So, in these circumstances, I am willing to look into the grievances of the doctors. I only desire that they should call off their strike and then come to me.

13 hrs.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शिक्षा मंत्री व स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी का ध्यान, जो मेरे पत्र के जवाब में उन्होंने उत्तर दिया है, इस पत्र की कुछ लाइनों की ओर आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ :—

"I have given the essentials of the situation for the appreciation of the Hon. Members. The suffering public expects the doctors to keep patient care and removal of suffering above all considerations, I hope that these doctors shall call off

their strike in the interest of the ailing public and in their own career interest."

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, जो आपने सलाह दी है वह तो बड़ी नेक सलाह है और मैं समझता हूँ कि आप इसी विशालता से आगे भी सोच रहे हैं। 1974 में जब डाक्टरों ने 96 दिनों के लिए हड़ताल की थी, तब उस समय भी स्वास्थ्य विभाग ने उनको आश्वासन दिये थे, क्या वे आश्वासन पूरे हुए? जो करतार सिंह कमेटी ने जांच की थी, क्या वे आश्वासन भी पूरे हुए? आपको डाक्टरों ने 5 जून, 1980 को एक ज्ञापन दिया, एक मैमोरेण्डम दिया, लेकिन 5 जून, से लेकर 20 जून तक आपने उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया। उन्होंने फिर 4 जुलाई, 1980 को श्री बजाज, एडिशनल डायरेक्टर जनरल को फिर एक मैमोरेण्डम दिया, लेकिन 5 जुलाई, को भी वे उनसे कोई बात करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हुए। आज हैलथ मिनिस्टर की एक बात तो ठीक है कि आज जो हालत हास्पिटल्स की हुई है, वह हम जानते हैं।

कल टी० वी० पर एक ऐसा फोटो आया कि जहां पर डाक्टर मरीजों का इलाज कर रहे थे, वही पर श्री श्री पी० खुल्लर का भी इलाज हो रहा है, लेकिन उनकी पत्नी ने कहा कि टेलीविजन में उनके पति को डाक्टरों एवं नर्सों से घिरा हुआ दिखाया गया है, जब कि वहां केवल फोटो खिचवाई गई थी और मेरे पति को किसी डाक्टर ने नहीं देखा है। यह काम तो प्रोपैगेंडा पर्पोजेज के लिए अच्छा है।

मैं एक बात स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे शिक्षा मंत्री होते हुए भी आज आप अपने हृदय की विशालता का परिचय दे रहे हैं कि आप उनसे बात करना चाहते हैं; लेकिन 20 जून, तक आपने डाक्टरों से बात नहीं की। वे चाहते हैं कि हमारी बात सुन ली जाए। न उनकी बात डायरेक्टर जनरल सुनता है, न एडिशनल डायरेक्टर जनरल सुनता है, उनकी बात कोई नहीं सुनता है। उनसे 48 घण्टे काम लेते हैं....

श्री एम० एम० ए० मलिक खाँ : यह बात गलत है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : डाक्टरों ने 36 घण्टे की कम्प्लेंट की है, लेकिन 48 घण्टे उन्होंने बातलाया है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में 18000 डाक्टर हैं, वे विदेशों में जाने की कोशिश करते हैं, क्यों? क्योंकि हम उनको सुविधायें नहीं दे सकते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी इस बात का आश्वासन दें,— मैं यह जिम्मेवारी लेने के लिए तैयार हूँ—कि वे डाक्टरों को बुला कर उन की बात सुन लेंगे और उनकी बात को सुनकर यह आश्वासन देंगे कि जो बात सही होगी, तो जो न्याय वे दे सकते होंगे, वे देंगे।

[श्री मूल चन्द डगा]

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि डाक्टर आज भी मरीजों की सेवा करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आपका रवैया और आपके विभाग का रवैया उनके प्रति अनुकूल नहीं है। 5 जून, 1980 को नोटिस देने के बाद भी 20 जून तक आपने उनकी सुनवाई नहीं की। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि डाक्टरों को बुलाकर यदि आप उनसे बात करें और आश्वासन दें, तो वे हड़ताल वापिस लेने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन यह कहां का न्याय है कि 1600 जूनियर डाक्टरों अपनी बात कहना चाहते हों और आप उनसे बात करने के बाद भी आप उनकी बात नहीं सुने।

आखिर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस लोक कल्याणकारी राज में हर आदमी के कुछ अधिकार होने हैं और अधिकारों की रक्षा करना, उनकी मांग को सुनना हमारा फर्ज है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उन के साथ सहानुभूति पूर्वक बैठ कर बात कर लें और वे स्ट्राइक वापिस लेने को तैयार हैं। क्या आप इस का आश्वासन देंगे? मैं इस काम के लिए जिम्मेदारी लेता हूँ, वे डाक्टर आप से आ कर बात करना चाहते हैं, आप टाइम दीजिए, वे स्ट्राइक वापिस लेने को तैयार हैं।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I know that the hon. Member, Shri M. C. Daga is a labour leader and he does take interest in these problems and he takes interest in collective bargaining and negotiations. He does believe in that and I am happy that he has taken the responsibility to speak on behalf of the Resident Doctors.

He posed many questions—that the Resident Doctors came and handed over the notice to the Health Minister on 5th June and that they were not seen by anybody till 20th June.

The House may recall that at that time the Resident Doctors of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences were on strike and we were all busy in sorting out their problems and during that period this came and, unfortunately, it was not brought to my notice and that is what has happened, as the House well knows. But the very fact that the Resident Doctors of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences have called off their strike shows that they found sympathy in the Health Minister and in the

Health Ministry and they were convinced that we are going to take into consideration all their grievances and find out solutions and after being convinced, they called off the strike. This sympathy on behalf of the Minister and the Ministry is well-known to the Resident Doctors of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and other Resident Doctors also because they went on a token strike in sympathy with the Resident Doctors of the AIIMS. It is quite open. I have repeatedly said that my doors are not closed. My heart is not closed and I am not lacking in sympathy for these young doctors who are really doing a service to the suffering public.

Mr. Daga made some reference to Mr. O. P. Khullar's name—I do not know—that only the photo was taken and that no treatment was given. I do not think there is any truth in it because Mr. Daga and the House should appreciate with what great difficulty the senior doctors of these hospitals are working. Sir, they are working day and night without any rest. In view of this strike they are working day and night without any single minute's rest and are serving the suffering public and let us not talk something which will hurt their feelings. So I request Mr. Daga, let him not have this impression in his mind that it was only a show and that no treatment was given. In all fairness we should appreciate that these doctors are working day and night during the period of the strike and are helping the suffering people.

(Interruptions)

अस्पताल कोई मिला नहीं है

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You need not reply to the interruptions during the call attention.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Member wanted to know whether I could promise. Sir, I can only promise my sympathy to the doctors. I am open and I will consider their grievances as the rules permit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is on the request of Mr. Ramavatar Shastri.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri and Dr. Saradish Roy have raised a point that they should have been called to initiate the call attention. I have already informed them that when the Speaker had earlier called them, they were not present in the House and as such, Shri K. Lakkappa, whose name was fourth in the list was called.

I do not recollect any such case where the members who were earlier absent were called to ask questions later when they had come to the House. Shri Ramavatar Shastri has made a special request to me and the Speaker. I am allowing him to ask questions as a very special case. This would not be a precedent for the future.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Is he prepared not to stage a walk out?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं वाक-आऊट कर गया था, नहीं तो पहले न बोलता ।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : अच्छा प्रीसीडेण्ट बन रहा है । दूसरों को भी मौका देना पड़ेगा ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जब मौका आएगा, तब मांग लीजिएगा, अभी तो चुप रहो । . . . (*व्यवधान*) . . . अगर मैं राम हूँ, तो लक्ष्मण की राय हुई और मैं बोल रहा हूँ । इसमें और क्या होता है ।

श्री भगवान देव (अजमेर) : तो भगवान को भी मौका मिलेगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is some understanding between us.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो वक्तव्य मंत्री जी की तरफ से सदन में रखा गया है, इसे रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंकना चाहिए । यह

ग्रहंकार से मरा हुआ है । सरकार कितनी ग्रहंकारी बन गई है, इस का द्योतक यह वक्तव्य है । इस में डाक्टरों की हड़ताल को समाप्त करने में मदद नहीं मिलेगी बल्कि डाक्टरों को उकसाने की कोशिश हमारे मंत्री जी ने की है । तो इस वक्तव्य के बारे में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ । . . . (*व्यवधान*) . . . माननीय सदस्य बीच बीच में बोल कर उबसा रहे हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shastri Ji, don't reply to any interruption. This is a calling attention.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस के बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री वृद्धि चन्ध जैन (बाड़मेर) : प्रश्न पूर्ण है । . . . (*व्यवधान*) . . .

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : फिर झंझट होगा, अगर इसी तरह से आप करते रहेंगे ।

श्री वृद्धि चन्ध जैन : महारबानी कर के आपके प्रश्न पूर्ण है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब के परमिशन से बोल रहा हूँ । मैं प्रश्न ही पूछ रहा हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You go on.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Special questions must be asked.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : ठीक है, कोई बात नहीं है । इस तरह से आप हाऊस चला लीजिए, अगर आप यही समझते हैं ।

You are here, we are also here. Is it all right?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shastri Ji, you please address the Chair.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: You please control the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The point is this. You do not understand this. They may try to divert your attention. Please keep up your time. You kindly go on. (*Interruptions*)... Order. order.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : आप अकेले यह बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं अकेले कह रहा हूँ। यहां पर और लोग भी बैठे हुए हैं।

श्री भगवान बेब : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप रामावतार शास्त्री जी के लिए कोई टाइम निश्चित कीजिए। कितनी बार ये मर्यादा के बाहर चले जाते हैं। कितना टाइम यह बोलेंगे। .. (व्यवधान) ..

MR. RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: If you do not want to hear me, that is all right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister is here. Why do you worry?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सरकार है, यह जो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार चल रही है, यह नियमों का पालन नहीं कर रही है। यह तीन 'ता' पर चल रही है। ये हैं 'भद्रदर्शिता', 'हठवादिता' और 'हृदयहीनता'। इम हड़ताल में ये तीनों चीजें शामिल हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप तो कवि बन गये हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इन तीनों "ता" के विन्ध में दिल्ली के जो 6 बड़े अस्पताल हैं, जो मन से बड़े अस्पताल हैं, जहां पर 1600 डाक्टर अपनी सही सप्तसूत्री मांगों की लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं और लड़ाई में जाने के पहले उन्होंने बड़ी कोशिश की कि बातों से उन की समस्याएं हल हो जाएं। उन में से कुछ बातों का जिम्मे डोगा जी ने किया और इम के लिए मैं उन को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने 4 तारीख की शाम को साढ़े चार बजे तक डाइरेक्टर से मिलने की कोशिश की, डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर से मिलने की कोशिश की। जूनियर डाक्टरों की फेडरेशन के कौन पदाधिकारी हैं, कितने उस के मेम्बर हैं, यह सब उन को देना था। जब डाइरेक्टर नहीं मिले, तो डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर, कोई डा० बजाज हैं, उनको वे कर के चले आये। उस समय तक अगर मंत्री जी उनसे मिल लिए होते तो कोई रास्ता निकल आता। लेकिन ये रास्ता निकालना नहीं चाहते हैं। ये डण्डे के बल पर जैसे औरों को दबाते हैं, वैसे ही जूनियर डाक्टरों को भी दबा रहे हैं।

19 सौ जूनियर डाक्टर हैं। उनमें से तीन सौ की परीक्षा होने वाली है, उनको फेडरेशन ने एग्जैम्प्ट कर दिया है। तीन और अस्पतालों में जिनमें काम हो रहा है उनको भी एग्जैम्प्ट कर दिया है। लेकिन बाकी जगह पूर्ण हड़ताल है। 16 लोग मर चुके हैं जिनके मरने की जवाबदेही सरकार की है। जो लोग मर गये हैं उनको सर्टिफिकेट देने के लिए भी डाक्टर नहीं मिलते हैं। डा० राम-

मनोहर लोहिया और सफदरजंग अस्पताल में मरने के तीन घण्टे के बाद सर्टिफिकेट दिया गया।

श्री भगवान बेब : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये यही सब करा रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष जी, हर आदमी जानता है कि सफदरजंग अस्पताल, जयप्रकाश नारायण अस्पताल, राममनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल, सुचेता कृपलानी अस्पताल, कलावती शरण अस्पताल, पंत अस्पताल में काम नहीं हो रहा है और हजारों लोगों के जीवन को खतरा है। डा० लोहिया अस्पताल में श्री ब्रजनन्दन सिंह मर गये। उनको कोई देखने वाला नहीं मिला। (व्यवधान) इसके बाद भी सरकार और अधिकारी क्लेम क्या कर रहे हैं? सब ठीक है। अखबारों में गलत खबरें छपवायी जा रही है। लोगों की आंखों में धूल झांकी जा रही है कि सब ठीक है। इस से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। दमन चक्र चल रहा है। सफदरजंग अस्पताल के सुपरिण्टेंडेंट डा० सत्यानन्दन जी ने 22 रजिस्ट्रारों से कहा कि अगर तुम हड़ताल खत्म करके ड्यूटी पर नहीं आओगे तो तुम्हें नौकरी से निकाल देंगे। पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट डाक्टरों को धमकी दी गई कि हम तुम्हारी थीसिस पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं करेंगे। बरना चले आओ और हमारे मामले आत्म समर्पण कर दो, फेडरेशन का साथ मत दो। हड़ताल में शामिल मत रहो।

अब उनकी मांगें क्या हैं? उनके बारे में इम बयान में कुछ नहीं कहा गया। अगर सरकार नेकनीयत होती, उसकी नीयत अच्छी होती तो मांगों के बारे में कहती। लेकिन उनकी मांगों के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया। उनकी सात मांगें हैं।—

पहली मांग है कंटिन्युटी आफ रेजीडेंसी स्कीम। दूसरी मांग है बेनिफिट्स आफ रेजीडेंसी स्कीम। तीसरी मांग है जोब एनेन्स्युअ आफ्टर रेजीडेंसी। चौथी मांग है वकिंग कंडीशंस में सुधार की। वे 70 घंटे काम करते हैं। एक हफ्ते में 48 घंटे काम करने की उनकी मांग है। पांचवीं मांग है रेशन-लाइजेशन आफ पेस्केल्स। इस में इन्होंने कहा है कि इण्टर्नस को 750 रुपये मिलना चाहिए। आप कहते हैं कि 14 सौ दे रहे हैं। उनकी आठवीं मांग है कि जो अनमेरिड जूनियर डाक्टर हैं उनको एक कमरा दें। क्या आप उनको एक कमरा भी नहीं दे सकते? इम में क्या कठिनाई है? अभी तो आपने कहा था कि यह उनका कर्तव्य है, सेवा करना उनका धर्म है। हमारा और आपका क्या धर्म है? खाते जाओ, लूटते जाओ, ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा कमाते जाओ। आपके लिए भी कुछ उद्देश्य होना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) शादी शुदा जूनियर डाक्टर मांगते हैं कि भइया हमें दो कमरे दे दो। इसमें क्या झंझट है? अध्यक्ष जी उनकी ये सात मांगें हैं। लेकिन ये उन्हें देना नहीं चाहते जो कि देना चाहिए, उन्होंने 20-6-80 को नोटिस दिया है कि हम पांच तारीख से हड़ताल करेंगे। अगर चाहते थे कि

हड़ताल नही तो आप बैठे क्यों रहे ? मंत्री महोदय बड़े अच्छे आदमी हैं, मेरे मित्र हैं। इस में कोई बात नहीं है।

इस हड़ताल का समर्थन केवल लैफिटस्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं। आल इंडिया मेडिकल एसोसिएशन लैफिटस्ट संगठन नहीं है। डाक्टरों की यह अखिल भारतीय संस्था है, प्रभावशाली और इज्जतदार संगठन है। आप कह सकते हैं कि आल इंडिया स्टुडेंट्स फ़ैडरेशन, स्टुडेंट्स फ़ैडरेशन आफ इंडिया आदि का पोलिटिकल पार्टीज से सम्बन्ध है और ये लोग भी समर्थन कर रहे हैं। लेकिन आल इंडिया मेडिकल एसोसिएशन भी इनकी मांगों का समर्थन कर रहा है और कहता है कि इनकी मांगें बिल्कुल जायज है। आप निम्न करके उन से बात तो कर सकते थे।

इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं प्रश्न कर रहा हूँ। मेरा निवेदन है कि दमन का रास्ता आप बन्द करें और उन से मिलजुल कर रास्ता निकालें जिस की तरफ हमारे डागा जी ने आपका ध्यान खींचा है। मेरा सवाल यह है कि स्थिति की गम्भीरता को देखते हुए क्या सरकार जूनियर डाक्टरों फ़ैडरेशन के साथ फोरन वार्ता के द्वारा झगड़े को निपटाने का इरादा रखती है, अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं और क्यों वह डडा चलाना चाहती है ?

क्या सरकार जूनियर डाक्टरों की मांगों को किसी कमेटी का संगठन करके उसके सुपुर्द करना चाहती है ताकि वह कमेटी जो फैमला करे उमको डाक्टर भी माने और सरकार भी माने, अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ?

क्या सरकार ने जो यह फैमला किया है कि 150 नए डाक्टर भरती किए जाएं, इसको वह फोरन रद्द करेगी और क्या सरकार अखबारों में गलत बयानबाजी की नीति को बन्द करेगी ?

अन्त में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या रोगियों को कठिनाइयाँ को देखते हुए सरकार डाक्टरों की मांगों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करने को तैयार है और ऐसा करने के लिए वह फोरन नेगोशिएशन टेबल पर बैठना चाहती है ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: My hon. friend Shri Ramavatar Shastri is a very senior Member of Parliament. He has got a very long parliamentary career in this country. He always takes interest in the problems of labour. But when he speaks in terms of 'Waste-paper basket' and so on, I am not able to understand that. He may think is terms of 'waste-paper'—but I am not trained to think in that way. I think in terms of flower pots and such beautiful things. He said that my statement is worthless and

it should not be taken into consideration. The Government is full of arrogance—that is what he said. I don't know whether he has fully understood the statement..

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I know both English and Hindi.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: If you have not understood what can I say? You might have read...

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Your mind is different from mine.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Reading is something and understanding is something else.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But brain is one and the same.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: He talked in terms of : अदूरदृष्टिता, हठवादिता, हृदयहीनता, तीन "ता" हिन्दी के।

I don't know with reference to whom he spoke. He thought Government...

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: You represent the Government.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: We have been sympathetic, Mr. Ramavatar Shastri. Please go and ask the resident doctors of the All India Medical Institute how sympathetic the Government and how sympathetic the Health Ministry is in this regard. How do you say that they are part and parcel of these so called junior doctors? You cannot say that, Sir, the main grievance of the Hon. Member seems to be that we are not willing to see the resident doctors, which is not correct. I promise today, to the House that I am willing to see them, listen to their grievances sympathetically and whatever is possible within the rule I am willing to consider. This much I can say.

Sir, Mr. Shastri spoke as, if the doctors are rejoicing and the hon. Member himself is rejoicing over the deaths that are occurring in the hospital. Is it the attitude of the doctors?

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

I do not know if Mr. Ramavatar Shastri is speaking on behalf of the doctors. I do not think that the doctors are rejoicing in this matter. But I would say that they are very much worried. They are very anxious to attend to the patients. If it is not so, then the hon. Member can make allegation in this House. The allegation that he is making that the Government is throwing dust in the eyes of the public by talking and informing them through mass media is not correct. The Government is here to take care of those suffering public. We have to make our arrangements to see that the patients do get necessary care in the hospitals and for that the hon. Member cannot say that we are arrogant in this matter and we are suppressing the strike. What he said was that the strike was getting support from the All India Medical Association. Sir, the hon. Member does not know that the All India Medical Association is not in support of the strike. What he has read in the news paper regarding the strike is not that of the All India Medical Association, but it is something else, may be the Delhi Medical Association. I do not know.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
That is a part of the All India Medical Association.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:
Mr. Shastri, do you know that during the strike, the All India Medical Institute resident doctors strike, the representatives of the All India Medical Association came to me and said that they were not in support of that strike. This is for your information and for the information of the House. Now, if at all anybody supports this strike, Sir, I do not want to say anything but that will not be in the interests of the suffering public. If somebody wants to get something from the Government by pointing the fingers at the deaths occurring during the strike in the hospital, I do not think that they are

entitled to get anything from the Government. I only suggest that the doctors should call off the strike and can come to me for discussion. I am willing to consider their demands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, personal explanation by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. The hon. Member is not present.

13.29 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED MANUFACTURING TELEPHONE SERVICE IN CERTAIN TOWNS IN MADHYA PRADESH.

श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया (उज्जैन) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 377 के अर्धान में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश के आलोट, खाचरोद और महिदपुर नगरों में दूरभाष सेवा लम्बे समय से काफी असंतोषजनक है। इस सम्बन्ध में विभाग को जानकारी दी गई है, किन्तु दूरभाष सेवा में तनिक भी सुधार नहीं हुआ है। दूरभाष की बिगड़ी हुई व्यवस्था के कारण उपभाक्ताओं को असुविधाओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

अतएव माननीय संचार मंत्री से आग्रह है कि कृपया आलोट, महिदपुर और खाचरोद में दूरभाष सेवा में तुरन्त सुधार किया जावे और स्वतंत्र, सक्षम, दूरभाष केन्द्र स्थापित किये जावें साथ ही उज्जैन नगर के स्वचालित दूरभाष केन्द्र को अधिक कार्यक्षम बनाने की व्यवस्था की जावे।

(ii) REPORTED LATE RUNNING OF NILACHAL SUPER FAST TRAIN.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, I wish to highlight the following:

The Nilachal Super Fast Train is running since 1-4-1980 between Delhi and Puri touching almost all places of pilgrim centres of Northern India. The train has linked Orissa with national capital but it is amazingly observed most of the days, the train runs late for hours and water supply, while through Bihar and U.P., is inadequate. The train needs

a dining car. Food supply is not satisfactory. A Chair-car coach is urgently needed to be attached to this train for the convenience of the passengers who cannot afford first class travel. The Railway Ministry is urged upon to remove these inadequacies in the said train.

(iii) REPORTED TOKEN STRIKE BY DELHI UNIVERSITY KARAMCHARIS

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के पांच हजार कर्मचारियों ने अपनी मांगों को ले कर गत 2 जुलाई को एक दिन की मांकेतिक हड़ताल की तथा कुलपति के सामने प्रदर्शन किया। उनकी मांग है कि गत अप्रैल में 19 दिनों तक हुई उनकी हड़ताल के दिनों की उनकी मुद्दियों में शामिल न किया जाये, उनके लंबित मांग पत्र को स्वीकार किया जाये तथा रामलाल आनंद कालेज के सैकशन (एकाउंट्स) अधिकारी श्री सी० एल० यादव, की वर्षों से चली आ रही मुअ्तिली को समाप्त कर उन्हें अपने पद पर बहाल किया जाये। कर्मचारियों का कहना है कि कुलपति ने उन्हें आशवासन दिया था कि हड़ताल की अवधि छुट्टियों में नहीं गिनी जायेगी।

श्री सी० एल० यादव अपनी नौकरी को बहाल करने की मांग को लेकर गत 1 जुलाई से अपनी पत्नी तथा तीन छोटे बच्चों के साथ कुलपति के कार्यालय के सामने आमरण अनशन पर बैठे हैं। भूख हड़ताल के कारण उनकी शारीरिक स्थिति खराब हो रही है।

यूनिवर्सिटी एंड कालेज कर्मचारी यूनियन ने चेतावनी दी है कि अगर उनकी उक्त मांगों को 16 जुलाई तक स्वीकार नहीं किया गया, तो कर्मचारियों को विवश हो कर पुनः हड़ताल करनी पड़ेगी।

ऐसी गम्भीर स्थिति में मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि शिक्षा मंत्री इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप कर कर्मचारियों की मांगों को स्वीकार करें तथा अनशन पर बैठे श्री सी० एल० यादव एवं उनके परिवार के लोगों के प्राणों की रक्षा करें।

(iv) NEED FOR IMMEDIATE SUPPLY OF CEMENT IN BARMER DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN

श्री वृद्ध चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गत साल लूनी नदी की बाढ़ से राजस्थान प्रान्त के बाड़मेर जिले के 125 ग्राम बाढ़ ग्रस्त हुए थे। उन ग्रामों में सैकड़ों मनुष्य एवं

हजारों पशु मृत्यु के शिकार हुए थे। हजारों मकान बालोतरा नगर एवं उन ग्रामों में एवं हजारों सिंचाई के कुएं डूब गये थे और क्षतिग्रस्त हुए थे। सिंचाई के सम्पूर्ण नष्ट कुओं को नये सिरे से बनाने, क्षतिग्रस्त कुओं एवं क्षतिग्रस्त मकानों की मरम्मत केन्द्र द्वारा राजस्थान राज्य को पर्याप्त मात्रा में सीमेंट की सप्लाई न किये जाने के कारण वे अपने कुओं को सम्पूर्ण तौर से बना नहीं सके हैं और न पूरी तरह से मरम्मत कर सके हैं और बालोतरा नगर एवं ग्रामों की जनता मकानों की मरम्मत एवं मुधार पूरी तरह से नहीं कर सकी है, जिसके कारण उसमें पूरा रोष है। वह जल्दी से जल्दी सीमेंट चाहती है, जिसके कारण उसे बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है और उसके कारण उसमें पूरा रोष है। अतः केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकारों से नम्रतापूर्वक आग्रह है कि कि वे दोनों मिल कर जल्दी से जल्दी उन्हे पर्याप्त मात्रा में सीमेंट उपलब्ध करा कर उनकी आवश्यक मांग की पूर्ति करे।

(v) PROTECTION TO INDIAN FISHERMEN FROM POACHING FOREIGN VESSELS

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for one lakh fishermen living on the Gulf of Mannar coast in Tirunelveli district, Ramnad and Kanyakumari districts of Tamil Nadu setting sail to catch the fish is like going to war. The foreign poaching vessels in this area rough them up and seize their nets together with the catch and at times even sink their boats. It is not uncommon that their catamarans are riven into two by these mechanised boats. It has become a normal feature that Sri Lanka navy men suddenly appear on the scene, order the fishermen to follow them and once they are within Sri Lanka waters, they board the vessels and loot the catch. In one month alone, Sri Lanka navy men had seized sixty-four of their boats.

The Deputy Director of Fisheries of Tamil Nadu has recently announced the capture of One Taiwanese fishing trawler with variety of fish valued at about Rs. 70,000. The captain of this trawler has stated that 35000 fishing trawlers are in Indian waters for two to three months at a stretch. In this period they transfer

[Shri K. T. Kosalram]
the special fish 'Prawn' available here to the mother-ship waiting outside Indian waters and the cost is estimated to be of the value of nearly Rs. 1 crore; in a year the value of fish caught is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 6 crores. This captured Taiwanese vessel is still in Tuticorin harbour.

Thus, our national wealth to the order of Rs. 6 crores a year is swindled by foreign vessels by catching fish in our territorial waters. Besides the loss of national wealth, the livelihood of nearly a lakh of fishermen Navy vessels, thus giving protection to these foreign vessels.

I demand that the Agriculture Minister should take it up with the Minister of Defence and ensure 24-hour patrolling of this area by Indian Navy vessels, thus giving protection to our fishermen and to our national wealth

(vi) REPORTED MOLESTATION OF A WOMEN BY G. R. P. AT KISHANGANJ, BIHAR.

श्री इमर लाल बैठा (अररिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ—

पूर्व अभ्यास

प्राप्त समाचारों के अनुसार पता चला है कि किशनगंज रेलवे जी० आर० पी० के एक सिपाही (शिवशंकर सिंह) द्वारा एक हरिजन परिवार की एक महिला के साथ काफी शर्मनाक क्रूरतापूर्ण व्यवहार किया गया है जिस के कारण पूरे नगर में काफी सनसनी फैली हुई है। घटना इस प्रकार बताई जाती है कि उक्त महिला के पीछे जी० आर० पी० के कुछ सिपाही कई दिनों से लगे एहु थे। मौका पाकर एक दिन वे दल बल के साथ रात्रि 8 बजे के लगभग महिला के घर में घुस आए तथा उस के पति रेलवे हरिजन कर्मचारी के सामने ही महिला के साथ दुरव्यवहार करने लगे जिसका उस के पति ने विरोध किया। विरोध करने पर जी० आर० पी० सिपाहियों द्वारा उसके घर के सामने डी पोल में उसे बांध कर काफी मारा पीटा गया जिस से वह बेहोश होकर बंधा पड़ा रहा। उन्ही समय उसके सामने ही उसकी पत्नी की साड़ी खान दी गई, वनाउड़ फाड़ दिया गया तथा साया खोल कर चोटी पकड़ कर धसीट कर वे उसे अन्धेरे में किसी-अज्ञात स्थान पर ले गए जहां उनके साथ बलात्कार करने का प्रयास किया गया तो स्त्री ने अचेतावस्था में भी इसका विरोध किया, फलस्वरूप उस

सिपाही ने लोहे की एक मोटी छड़ लाकर गरम कर उस के शरीर के कई स्थानों को जलाया। कई स्थानों से बदन को जलाकर अंत में उसी गरम छड़ को उक्त महिला के निजी अंगों में घुसेड़ दिया, फलतः महिला रोती तड़पती बेहोश हो गई जिसे निर्वस्त्र ही नदी में फेंक दिया गया क्योंकि सिपाहियों ने समझा था कि शायद वह मर गई हो। परन्तु दूसरे दिन सुबह वह महिला नदी के किनारे अचेतावस्था में एक रिक्शा चालक को मिली। रिक्शा चालक उसे लेकर अस्पताल पहुंचा। उधर उस के पति को भी बस्ती के लोगों ने अस्पताल पहुंचाया। अभी भी वह महिला एवं उस के पति की हालत चिन्ताजनक बताई जाती है।

इस कांड से सम्बन्धित सिपाहियों की भी अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं हुई है, पता चला है कि रेलवे दरोगा उक्त भ्रष्ट सिपाहियों को हिरासत में लेकर बचाव में लगे हुए हैं। सुना जाता है कि रेलवे के कई सिपाही इसी प्रकार बलान् कई भोली भाली युवतियों को अपनी हवस का शिकार बनाते हैं जिस के कारण जनता में काफी असंतोष व्याप्त है।

गृह मंत्री से अनुरोध है कि इस पर एक वक्तव्य देकर पूर्ण स्थिति से सभी को अवगत करायें।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not make any other speech; you must read what you have written and given. Other things will not be recorded.

13.41 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (General), 1980-81—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the demands for grants under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-mugao): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, foreign policy is fortunately one of those aspects or spheres of national political life where there is a broad consensus and the sharp political divisions that one witnesses in many other aspects of national life do not find a place

here. It is said that foreign policy is by and large the product of national consensus. It is said that dealings of any one country with other countries international relations are not an independent, variable but are a function on what is called "national interests". National interests themselves are a product of geographical compulsions and historical traditions and national interests remain basically constant and will not change with changing governments. Therefore, foreign policy will remain constant, broadly speaking, unless there is a revolution and even in case of a revolution there is generally not a basic or total departure in matters of foreign policy.

Yesterday, Mr. Chandrajit Yadav, The Lok Dal leader pointed out to this House that our foreign policy was enunciated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He was as Mr. Vajpayee used to say again and again at every available opportunity the architect of modern India's foreign policy. The core principles of this policy, however, today, after this gap of about two and half years, bear restatement and bear repetition. The core principles are, that this country will maintain friendly relations with all countries independently of other countries' ideological predilections on political world-view, non-alignment and judging of international issues on their own individual merits. I have said that this was a consistent policy from 1946 when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru became a member in the interim government in-charge of Foreign Relations and enunciated those principles until March 1977; no departure on any single issue can be pointed out from this basic policy.

Even in March 1977 when the new Janata Party government came to power, as I have said, the Foreign Minister and other leaders of government and the party were at pains to stress the continuity of the foreign policy; they were at pains to assert that the foreign policy which has been

enunciated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru whom Mr. Vajpayee very often called the architect of India's modern foreign policy, that policy would continue. They said so. It is really interesting to note that whilst the previous government was so insistent and asserting and trying to prove in a way at least by word of mouth the continuity of foreign policy, this government tries to dissociate itself, I should think very rightly so, from the foreign policy which was practised in fact by the previous Janata party government. It is very good and nice to talk about non-alignment and the principles enunciated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru but the experience from March 1977 to January 1980 proved the great gap between practice and profession, between words and deeds. That showed how difficult it is to implement this policy and how much courage, determination, political will and certainty about one's objectives are required for this policy if this policy is to be pursued. The policy of non-alignment is a straight and narrow path and it is at every moment assaulted, confronted and sought to be destroyed by the great powers. Yesterday, Shri Chandrajit Yadav pointed out the American involvement in this area, the interest of the United States Administration from time to time to destroy, to negate the policy of non-alignment, the interests of the American Administrators and leaders since the days far ahead of independence, to reduce to naught this policy to bring these countries, what are known as the third world, the non-aligned countries, within their own orbit. Since the days we began asserting an independent role for ourselves, since the days we started proclaiming that the non-aligned countries must follow policy of non-alignment and non-involvement in either bloc, their policy from the early fifties, from the very beginning, has been the policy of the containment of this country, whom have throughout considered as an audacious claimant to a world role. In fifties they armed Pakistan. They armed several other countries. Was it for the love of Pakistan? Was it for

[Shri Eduardo Falerio]

the love of the countries they aimed? It was not. These countries, including our neighbour were supposed to be surrogate policemen, were supposed to indirectly and on behalf of the United States patrol these areas and contain and restrain the role this country was trying to play and is destined to play.

In the sixties military naval exercises in the Indian Ocean began. There was throughout, as I have said, a simmering animosity on the part of the United States against this country. But never it became so blatant, so clear, so open as at the time of Bangla Desh crisis when the American Government spokesmen came out openly against this country and showed their animosity and its Navy started cruising these waters without any attempt to cover themselves.

The latest step of the United States in this area is the fortification and strengthening of Diego Garcia. United States are no more confident of indirect patrolling of this area. United States are trying to assert and have already asserted their physical presence there. Diego Garcia which started as a support base or some such thing is now the most powerful American base or subject matter of any country's military base in this entire area of the Indian ocean. Why have the Americans this base? Any amount of reasons can be adduced. But the reason which comes forth from their own statements is that they want to have here a military presence strong enough to put a warning and a trap to regimes which are not favourable to them. They want a military base and military power strong enough to prop up regimes which they trust but which are not trusted by the people where these regimes exist. That is why they are there in Diego Garcia and Diego Garcia is sought to be strengthened.

I have said that this is not a mere speculation. American Military Commanders themselves have said this. It is they who have exposed and expressed their idea on Diego Garcia.

In 1974, Admiral Elmo Russell Zumwalt, Jr. Chief of Naval Operations speaking before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the U. S. Senate had this to say. These were the briefings on Diego Garcia and Patrol Brigade. Mr. Zumwalt said this—

“I think we have a vital national interest in the preservation of regimes which are friendly to the United States through encouraging them by our presence. The absence of U.S. forces here, I think, makes it likelier that they would succumb or be replaced by regimes less friendly in nature.”

This is the purpose of American bases all over the Indian Ocean. This is the reason why Diego Garcia is there to threaten all these countries and particularly to threaten this great country. The United States is jealous and concerned about the greatness of this country.

I am happy to share with the House the news this morning that Mauritius has formally asked the United Kingdom to return Diego Garcia. It is not only Mauritius and Mr. Ram Goolam that are important. The entire Organisation of the African Unity has backed this demand. I call upon our Government to come out strongly in favour of this demand and make in this House a categorical statement that they are supporting this demand. The British Prime Minister has come with a reaction which is neither here nor there. She is not refusing to examine it. But she has said a curious thing that the British Government would be examining this demand in the context of the treaty obligations. Which treaty obligations? The treaty was entered into by the United Kingdom with the United States at the time when Mauritius was to become independent. This is an atrocious legal proposition

that when a Government is going to grant independence or is compelled to grant independence to another country, it enters into a treaty with a third country and make some territorial concessions on behalf of the country which is to be independent. It is obvious that in these circumstances, the country which is granting independence is in a fiduciary capacity, holds this territory in trust for the country which is going to attain independence. No clause can come in the way of depriving the newly independent country of its territory. I hope that the British Prime Minister and the British Government would re-consider the entire position and forget about the so-called treaty obligations which are not obligations at all because the treaty is no treaty at all as far as it is in violation of the territorial integrity of Mauritius. Diego Garcia is extremely important to us. Therefore, we must also applaud the report that the French spokesman on behalf of the French Government has informed that France is interested in holding a conference of all the countries in this area for the purpose of demilitarisation of the entire Indian Ocean. This initiative is to be applauded obviously. There again, our Government cannot shirk its responsibility and must come forward. People of the entire world and particularly of the non-aligned world, are looking forward to your leadership. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Prime Minister should provide that leadership in this movement which had been in abeyance or which was not to be seen during 2 1/2 years which preceded the new regime.

I have mentioned Diego Garcia in the context of the professions of non-alignment made by Shri Vajpayee. The professions have been made but what did he do as far as Diego Garcia is concerned? What initiative did he take? Apart from making hanky panky statements within the House and without the House, what were the actual steps taken by the Janata Government? Everything points out and one must say how ever painful it may

be, that the policy of Janata Party Government as far as the United States is concerned, was throughout a policy of appeasement, of giving everything and taking nothing in return. This is shown not only in the case of Diego Garcia but it is shown in several other cases.

The United States Administration had entered into a formal agreement with this country to supply the much-needed nuclear fuel to our Tarapur power plant. A large part of western India depends for its industrialisation on the Tarapur Station. In spite of the formal agreement, the United States again and again, during the previous regime, committed breach of its obligations. What did the Janata Government do? The Janata Party Government invited one Mr. Joseph Nye, who was the Secretary of State for Science and Technology. He came here. He had consultations with the Director of Atomic Energy Commission, Mr. Sethna. He visited all our nuclear installations, even those installations which were not covered by the agreement like the Bhaba Atomic Research Centre. He did all this, he came to know all about our nuclear installations, all our nuclear progress and the nuclear fuel up to this stage is no where to be seen. No reaction from the Government, no reaction from the Prime Minister. Prime Minister Morarji Desai when he was asked, he would say: "Well, we wait and see, we will not do anything else, we cannot do anything else." A few days ago, the House learnt with shock that the Foreign Minister and also the Prime Minister had had secret talks with Shri Moshe Dayan, who was the then Israeli Foreign Minister. This was obviously against all the professions and statements made in this House that our policy concerning the Arab countries and Israel would remain the same. They held secret talks. We know that the Jgn Sangh lobby before the Janata Party came to power had always fought in this House and proclaimed that India must have diplomatic relations with Israel.

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

We know that when President Carter came to India, he "advised"—that is how it is reported—the Prime Minister Morarji Desai to have diplomatic relations with Israel or at least improve diplomatic relations with Israel. So, the secret meeting took place. I should think, and all of us do think here, that Shri Vajpayee and Shri Morarji Desai owe an obligation to this Parliament, Shri Vajpayee to this Parliament and Shri Morarji Desai to this country, to tell us to what actually transpired in the so-called secret talks they had with the Israeli Foreign Minister. They must tell us what actually happened, what were the reasons for the meeting and what actually transpired there. Sir, in the absence of any valid explanation, several explanations have been adduced in this country. One reason is that the Janata Government intended really to improve its relations or even to establish diplomatic relations with Israel but it could not, at that stage, make it public because the Janata Party had come to power mostly on the basis of Northern India's vote which has a large Muslim population and the Muslim population would be antagonised by strengthening of relations with Israel or giving diplomatic recognition to Israel. The second reason which is advanced is that we depended on the Arab countries for oil supplies and Arab countries would not and actually they did not, take kindly to any of this type of dialogue. These are the reasons which appear to be plausible unless and until Mr. Vajpayee or Mr. Morarji Desai come forward with the true facts.

We have today a Government which is euphemistically described as a strong Government. It is in fact a Government which is not only strong, but also has the backing of the large numbers and large sections and almost all sections of people in this country, it is the Government that knows its responsibilities, it is the Government that has the firmness and determination and has the political will with a Prime Minister who has proved her mettle in

international relations. Though we need no certificates from Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Kissinger was compelled to acknowledge the acumen and the political genius of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. We have also a Foreign Minister whose abilities no one has challenged and they are obvious to all.

Now, Sir, it is important that we revert back, that we forget the sad chapter of weak-kneed policies that existed from March 1977 to January 1980 and go back to the position, to the stance which we held.

14 hrs.

We have been accused, this Government has been accused, time and again of a tilt towards the Soviet Union. Well, I do not see any evidence of any tilt or undue inclination towards the Soviet Union. There has been, rather, a tilt from the Soviet Union towards India, a tilt for which we cannot be blamed. It is not the fault of this country, and we cannot be expected to have adverse reactions, if the Soviet Union has helped us in our industrialization plans. We cannot complain if they have helped us on the issue of Kashmir or Goa and later on our differences with China. One cannot, however, forget that the Soviet Union is also subject to the compulsions of a Super Power, and these compulsions are incompatible with our own interests or, for that matter, with the interests of the non-aligned countries. It is a fact that the Soviet naval forces have been cruising in the Indian Ocean. It is a fact that the Soviet naval forces cruising now and again in the Indian Ocean on a large scale constitutes a cause of tension in this area. The Soviets make a distinction, which is valid to a point between a naval base and a naval presence, saying that they have no naval base in this area, but only a naval presence. Though it may be less dangerous, the difference is merely of degree and not of kind. It makes no difference in affecting vitally the interests of the people and nations of this area.

The whole issue of the Indian Ocean is projected to be discussed by the United Nations in 1981 in Colombo, but there are already moves afoot to sabotage this conference. The Western Powers, and the United States in particular, are advancing reasons, spurious. I think, for not attending this conference. It is in the interests of this country, and I would request and plead with the Government, to see that this conference is held and to rally international opinion in favour of this conference.

Events in Afghanistan are a cause of concern to all of us, and by events in Afghanistan I mean the Soviet intervention there, the large number of Soviet troops which are present in Afghanistan. The Soviets have adduced some reasons for this. They have explained that there is a treaty of amity, friendship and mutual assistance entered into a couple of years ago which requires the Soviet Union, if requested by the Government of Afghanistan, to offer military assistance. They say that it was not Mr. Karmal, but Mr. Amin, who had requested that troops be sent. The Soviets have apparently given some assurances to our Government that they are prepared to withdraw their troops if only Pakistan does not send armed rebels to that country. This may be a very good reason, but then the fact remains that the Soviet troops in Afghanistan are a cause of tension to the whole area. The Government of India should make all efforts, take positive steps, to see that the Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan as early as possible. They have done it, meetings have been going on, our high officials have been visiting that area and many other countries. They have been successful to a point, but we cannot slacken in these efforts and we have to go forward because, I must repeat it again and again, countries by and large of this world are looking forward to our leadership to bring this imbroglio, this impasse, to an end by finding a solution.

A few days back the hon. Foreign Minister, replying to a calling attention, made a statement in this House

concerning the talks that are going on with the Republic of China regarding settlement of our outstanding differences. He has told us that China has suggested that both countries should make concessions, China in the eastern sector and India in the western sector, on the basis of actually controlled border line so as to solve the Sino-Indian boundary question in a package plan.

The border dispute is not the main thing, to my mind. To my mind, the main thing is to restore confidence in the Chinese leadership. We have been betrayed again and again. In a later incident, but by no means the only incident, when Mr. Vajpayee, in all good faith, in all simplicity, visited China—even then we thought that it was wrong; it was not a timely visit—he was rebuffed. When he was rebuffed, all of us were rebuffed. China invaded Vietnam while he was there, without taking him into confidence.

I would say that apart from the border dispute, more important than the border dispute is the restoration of confidence in the leadership of China. We are here living not in a regimented society. We have to convince our people that China has changed. I would like to say that the steps the Government are taking are definitely welcome. Definitely, we must to the extent possible make all efforts to restore good relations not only with China but with other countries, with neighbouring countries in particular, because we cannot afford to spend the amount which we are spending on military arms when our country and other countries like China need more and more money for their own economic development.

There are some more outstanding differences between India and China of which the Government should not lose sight. What is the stand of China so far as Kashmir is concerned? China has been speaking about the so-called right of self-determination for Kashmir. It is none of her business. It is an internal domestic problem of this country. China has nothing to do with it.

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

Again, so far as Sikkim is concerned, some days ago, one American map showed Sikkim as an independent country. It is the same position of China. It is a coincidence only. But it cannot be very much of a coincidence. It is both America and China who have declared that Sikkim is an independent nation.

China has a border question with Bhutan. A few thousands of miles of its territory are in China's illegal occupation. Bhutan is an independent country. It can take care of itself. However, this matter is also our concern because Bhutan is our neighbouring country. It requires a dialogue with the Chinese leadership. Whilst we welcome this dialogue with China, we hope, the response of the Government of India will be a graduated response, a response couched caution in view of our previous experience.

Lastly, I would like to mention two issues which are not altogether unrelated here. We never had a Foreign Minister before Mr. Vajpayee, who visited so many countries abroad and so often.

AN HON. MEMBER: Voyage-payee!

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: To say "Voyage-payee" will be adequate. In spite of that, I would like to point out here that Mr. Vajpayee never found time to visit any country in Africa except Tanzania. He went to United States at least twice, but he never visited any country of Latin America. I should like to plead here that in view of our compulsions and in view of the need to give an ethical content to international relations and maintain peace all around the world, we should keep our relations with the super powers—I would include China on a minimum level and concentrate in strengthening our relations with not only other countries of Asia but also countries of Africa and South America which we have neglected to a large extent.

I welcome the decision to set up a mission in Seychelles. It is a right step. I know and you may be knowing that most of the people in those areas are keen on having our friendship. I should say, they want to have the leadership of this country in their own joint and common interest. I am confident that this Government is not going to deviate from the policies of Pandit Nehru and Krishna Menon who have raised the country to pinnacles of glory in international forums.

With these word, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speaking on the demands relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, of all spheres, it is probably the international sphere which sometimes sees the most rapid and far-reaching changes. Like earthquakes, tremors radiate from new epicentres causing imbalances and shifts in the balance of power. To resist these shock-waves which are emitted from time to time, it is essential that we remain strong internally. I would like to quote the late Shri Sanjay Gandhi who, a few days before his tragic death, in his last press interview said:

"People have reason to look at us if we are strong. As long as we are weak and shattered, regardless of what we preach, nobody is going to respect us".

unfortunately, three years of Janata Party's jamboree have left us in a sorry state. We were not only weak internally but we pursued a weak foreign policy. Even in the early days of the new government in 1977, I had pointed out the hazards that lay ahead to Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and I quote from my speech then. I had said:

"Mr. Vajpayee has done well in his first two months in office. But I would like to point out that he is a bachelor—and for a bachelor the process of wooing and courting is second nature.

I cannot but quote myself at great personal risk because I think my wife is within ear-short:

“However, as a married man I would like to advise him that it is only after the honeymoon is over that the real test of a long-term relationship begins”.

And this is where Mr. Vajpayee and the Janata Party completely failed.

As I mentioned earlier, epicentres occur through which shock waves emanate. One such epicentre has become Afghanistan and because of the continuing fragility of the Karmal regime and because of the intensification of guerilla activities, it is becoming extremely difficult for the Soviet Union to pull out. I feel our Government has done the best that was possible from the short-term angle and the long-term angle. From the short-term angle, we had to concentrate on seeing, first, that the problem is contained, that it does not escalate, that it does not spill over—because a spill-over could have very dangerous portents, for the entire sub-continent, and Afghanistan can become the fore-runner of an international holocaust.

The second important thing that our Government has done, in regard to the short-term aspect, is that it has managed to retain the posture by which it can still act as a real mediator. Even when the Hon. Foreign Minister went to the Soviet Union, he was extremely careful and extremely guarded in his statements, and I congratulate him for that. It is this position of international respect which will enable us to play a pivotal role in resolving this tangle. From the long-term angle, I can only say that we have to view things realistically. What is the situation today? We cannot expect the Soviet Union to unconditionally withdraw, in the present circumstances, without first eliminating the risk they run of a permanently soft under-belly. Therefore, any offer that is made to the Soviet Union must contain two points. The first is a way to pull out

with their respect and credibility intact and the second is some sort of a guarantee that Afghanistan will not, in future, have an anti-Soviet Government even if the Government installed there as a result of the settlement is not formally a pro-Soviet, Communist one. These are the two things we must be able to offer in any settlement. And the best the West can hope for from a realistic point of view, is that Afghanistan does not remain part of the Soviet bloc in the same sense as the Warsaw Pact countries are and that the Soviet Union begins to move out of Afghanistan immediately; and that, though at present the Kabul Government may have Soviet leaning, there would be a possibility in future of Afghan nationalism asserting itself and forcing the country again into a non-aligned posture. This is the best that the West should hope for and the only way we could solve the issue is if this realistic attitude is taken. Otherwise, I cannot see light at the end of the Afghan tunnel.

The Government must continue to dissuade other Powers from vitiating the atmosphere. Rearming Pakistan is one such step; it would trigger off an arms race in the sub-continent. Pakistan would do well to accept the movement towards a no-war pact in the Simla spirit, and if any Powers want to help Pakistan because of any Russo-Afghan threat, they should do so by bolstering up Pakistan's defence infrastructure on its western border by way of roads, bridges and electricity to which India could have no objection. Pakistan must also stop allowing its territory to be used as a base for insurgency into Afghanistan and the flow of Chinese and American arms must stop. Otherwise; the whole situation may boomerang on Pakistan itself because if at any point the Soviets enter the Pakistan territory in chase of those insurgents; it may serve as the final detonator to a situation pregnant with the possibilities of an international calamity.

To sum up, three steps, as I said, must be taken, first, the rebel movements must stop; secondly, Moscow

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

must be persuaded to have a phased withdrawal from Afghanistan; and the third suggestion which could be examined is that further super-power interference may be prevented by setting up supervisory facilities on the borders under the United Nations' auspices.

Afghanistan definitely poses the danger of becoming a permanent focus for regional instability and super power interference.

In this context, the Chinese offer of solving the Sino-Indian dispute in a spirit of cordiality and mutual respect has been rightly welcomed by our Government. Mr. Faleiro is absolutely right in saying that it has to be a graduated movement, and various other matters which may be vitiating the atmosphere between us, the Chinese should stop doing. We must not merely view this question in terms of an explicit offer on the part of the Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiao Ping to freeze the situation in the north-east and north-west. It is not merely a question of how much land India loses or how much land China gains. It is the attitude that is reflected in this offer that we must reciprocate, and this is what the Government is doing. Peking has shown, for the first time, its interest in resolving this running sore, the commencement of the process of cementing the relations between the world's two most populous countries. And there are vested interests which will, of course, try and prevent this because, if we accept this extended hand of friendship without necessarily committing ourselves on this specific issue, there is no doubt that the combination of these two countries which are rich in natural resources, which have vast populations, which have very large markets, which are strong militarily, which are technologically advanced and which have nuclear knowhow, could prove to be one of the greatest influences for peace and stability in the world and would constitute a major international development. Therefore, there would be vested interests which

would try and stop us. But I welcome the Government's stand on the Chinese offer.

As far as our relations with the Super Powers are concerned, I do not quite understand the Janata Party's and Mr Vajpayee's phrase, of 'genuine non-alignment'. What is genuine 'non-alignment' and what is non-alignment? It is like a husband telling his wife to be 'genuinely faithful'. What is the meaning of that? We have to recognise that our world today has transgressed from a bi-polar to a multi-polar one. The traditional super powers, the United States and the USSR, are two distinct power poles. But the emergence of China and Western Europe, as a power pole distinct from the United States, does not now allow for a situation conducive to bi-polar monopoly. Therefore, the Government would do well by maintaining a bilateral relationship with each of these power poles, of course, not at the neglect of the African continent, Asia or South America.

It is natural that because of our geographical situation and because we are mutually beneficial to each other that we lean more towards the Soviet Union. We cannot forget the support they gave us in 1971 at a critical juncture. They came to our help at a critical time. Therefore, there is a natural bias towards them. But I would like to congratulate our Foreign Minister who has seen that it does not become a relationship of dominance. That is what is important.

As far as the American policy is concerned, as usual they are proceeding in the usual method—flights of fancy, fits and starts. We must note with dismay the decision to create floating arsenals or ships carrying military hardware in Digo Garcia. I am glad my friend, Mr Faleiro has covered Diego Garcia quite extensively. In fact, it was in the 1971 Parliament when, speaking on External Affairs, I was the first person to mention Diego Garcia in this House. I am very glad that Mr. Faleiro also pointed out that we should do our best

to see that this does not become a major East of Suez Sprinbboard. We must resist this process of making the Indian Ocean into a cockpit of super-power rivalry. As our leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi said, 'We are neither pro-America nor pro-Russia. We are only pro-India.' and I am glad that our government is translating this into action.

Finally, with regard to Nepal, we have old historical and cultural ties. They are an essential part of the Sub-continent, south of the Himalayas and, therefore, there will always be a natural bias towards us. At the same time, a long common border with Nepal offers many points of potential friction and, therefore, a major steps towards strengthening relations would be a greater understanding on harnessing river waters. For example, the Karnali and Kosi projects are capable of producing 4,500 MWs and 3,500 MWs of electricity. But, in spite of our government's offer, no appreciable progress has been made on this issue. It is unfortunate because it would prevent the flood havoc caused on the Indian side and it would give us a massive power source which we will be needing during the next decade. At the same time, it would help Nepal eliminate the negative trade balance with us as it would give them a very large fund of foreign exchange. The Nepalese Finance Minister in his budget mentioned about the deteriorating trade gap between India and Nepal from the Nepalese point of view. Therefore, a greater effort is required to convince Nepal about the benefits to both sides from harnessing these river waters. A great deal of maintenance effort is required to ensure this friendly relationship with Nepal and progress on river waters would symbolise a major breakthrough.

Mrs. Gandhi's leadership and the seasoned and balanced stewardship of our Foreign Minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao has restored the dynamism that was lacking in our external affairs policy. Our policy which should be one of enlightened self-interest based on our

projected aims is once again becoming a policy of initiation and not mere response, action and not mere reaction, realpolitike and not more dogma. The whole world is once again looking towards us for counsel and for initiatives to calm troubled waters and I have no doubt that under our Prime Minister's leadership we will once again play an influential and constructive role in the international arena.

SHRI SATYASADHAN* CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate our Foreign Minister on his announcement in this House yesterday recognising the Kampuchean Government. But, I fail to understand why the Government of India took so much of time to come to a decision which the Government should have taken earlier. The people of the whole world, particularly, the people who are struggling against Imperialism, neo-colonialism, are watching us closely. That is why this unnecessary delay has caused a suspicion in a section of the people. Most probably, the Indian Government was trying to appease certain forces, which the Government should not have done. So, a right step, though belated, has been taken by the Government of India for which I extend my wholehearted congratulations to the Government of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the world of to-day the foreign policy of a country is important. We are living in a world where the nations are not isolated. Gone are the days of national isolation. Because of technological, economic, commercial and scientific progress, the world has come very close and so the foreign policy of a particular country is very important. That is why I say our foreign policy is important. Now, how to judge our foreign policy? I hear some of my friends talking about super-power rivalry. I hear interpretations of world politics as if the world politics has been dominated by the two super-powers who are in possession of armaments, particularly that the nuclear weapons dominate the world. But, is it

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a fact or is it not that what we are watching to-day is the struggle against imperialism and colonialism? Is it not a fact that to-day, the main struggle is against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism? If we look at the Latin American countries, the African countries, the Asian countries, we will find that even to-day, the vast resources of these countries are exploited by the imperialists. The majority of the people of the world are still in hunger, poverty and ill-health. That is because of the exploitation by the imperialist countries. Now what we find is that from 1950 to 1965, in the U.S.A., there was a net inflow of capital to the extent of 16,000 millions dollars. Although old types of exploitation have gone, a new type of exploitation in the shape of neo-colonialism could be seen. Whatever aid these imperialist countries like the U.S.A. etc. can give us, that does not help us. They give us aid so that we remain a perpetual dependent on them. This will be clear if we analyse the word economy. The economy of the West Germany, U.S.A., England and France is based on the exploitation of these undeveloped and developing countries of the world. In this context we are to analyse our own foreign policy where do we stand in the struggle against colonialism, against imperialism?

In this light also, our policy of non-alignment has to be examined. After all, as I have already mentioned, the most important factor to-day is the economic and political development of all the countries of the world. Gone are the days of the Ovist gun-boat diplomacy. The Imperialist powers know that they cannot exploit the human and other natural resources of these undeveloped and developing countries through direct method. That is why they want to have a puppet regime. That is why they want to have armed bases and that is dangerous for the newly liberated countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. As a matter of fact right after the second world war this has been the policy of the imperialist powers, mainly the

United States of America. It was Mr. John Foster Dulles who in the name of containment of communism actually established and expanded American military bases all over the world. Any underdeveloped country trying to stand on its own legs was stamped as communist. Even during his life-time this policy of containment was extended to liberation. They were spending billions of dollars in the name of guaranteeing "freedom" but actually to enslave the newly liberated undeveloped countries and to destroy liberated East-European countries.

Today the imperialist powers are planning directly or indirectly to maintain their hold over the economic resources of these developed and underdeveloped countries. I would like the Government of India—particularly our Foreign Minister—to determine our role in this context. Where do we stand? Who are our friends? Who are our enemies? I remember after achieving independence we rightly decided that for our own independence economic development we must have non-alignment. Non-alignment should not mean, as some of my friends want it to mean, that we must equate the two powers. Non-alignment should not mean balancing. Non-alignment should mean that we must take a stand against imperialism and colonialism. That we did in Bandung Conference. But I am pained to see that because of the class position of the Government of India and because of the dependance of our economy on the western countries that we are not in a position to stress and emphasise this anti-colonial and anti-imperialist role. Once you give concession to the imperialist powers in the economic field you are bound to give them concession in political field. Think of Tarapore! USA is committed. But see what is happening there. How they are trying to put pressure on us. So, it is dangerous that we depend economically on any country, particularly the imperialist countries. That is why I must emphasise that if we want to have real non-alignment we must also have this economic strength to sustain that non-alignment otherwise the danger of

giving political concessions to imperialists will be there.

Now, in this context I must say that it is dangerous—it has been discussed in this House—that the previous Government had some dialogue with Moshe Dayan. Who was this Moshe Dayan? Was he not responsible for all those imperialist intrigues in the Middle East? Is it not a fact that Israel is the base of the American imperialists in the Arab world? Is it not a fact that Israel has been used against Arab people and how the people of the world will judge us when we have dialogue with a person like Moshe Dayan? That we are to think about.

Sir, I must say that there are some friends who are talking about Soviet military presence. Is it not a fact that whenever we tried to take any anti-imperialist stand the United States of America came in the way. Who was beside us in the Kashmir problem? It was the Soviet Union. To equate Soviet Union with United States of America or to equate the socialist bloc with western countries is dangerous. After all, we have to judge countries by what they do,—whether actually they are for the struggling people, whether they are really for freedom, whether they are with us in our struggle against anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism.

Now, Sir, I might cite an incident in Bangla Desh liberation struggle. Some people are talking about the Soviet military presence in the Indian Ocean. Sir, when Bangla Desh was fighting for freedom, India Government was standing by her side. It was the American 7th Fleet which appeared there to protect the hated regime in Bangla Desh. It was only the presence of the Soviet fleet which saved the situation. So, we should not equate these two powers. If we equate these two powers in this way, it will be dangerous for us also. We should not do it.

In the UNO, on all occasions the Socialist States stood by the strug-

gling people of the world. Can you cite any instance, when the Soviet veto went against the struggling people of the world? No. My friends in this House have been talking about the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan. Why is that the Soviet Army had to be sent to Afghanistan? Is it because of the fact of the presence of the Soviet Army that there is tension there? No. The fact is this: The moment there was a change of Government—a Government committed to certain drastic socio-economic reforms—the USA took upon itself the responsibility of going back to the *status quo*. They have given arms to Pakistan. Pakistan area was used to train counter-revolutionary forces. More than 3.50 lakhs of counter-revolutionaries were armed and many of them were sent to Afghanistan. This situation was created by the U.S.A. with the help of Pakistan. That is why the Soviet Army had to be there.

My friends asked about the Soviet Military presence there. May I ask them about this? Since 1950, in South Korea there has been the presence of the American military forces. In the beginning of this year, a joint exercise was made and that armed presence was used to terrorise the students and the people there who were struggling against Imperialism. (*Interruption*) We are very much against the stationing of foreign military forces in any country. My party has said it. I say it also emphatically—we are against the stationing of foreign army in any country. But, regarding Afghanistan, the western block has raised this ballyhoo that Soviet Union has committed aggression on Afghanistan. The people are coming to see, despite thick smoke-screen created by the imperialists, the facts about the armed intervention outside on the part of Pakistan backed by U.S.A.

Now, the simple thing is this. The Soviet Union is demanding this. Let there be a guarantee that there will be no outside interference. Let the

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Afghan people decide their own destiny. The Soviet Union does not want to decide the destiny of the Afghan people. But at the same time, the U. S. A. also has to guarantee that it will not interfere through Pakistan. It is a very reasonable demand. When the Soviet Union proposed that there should be a guarantee, that there should not be any outside interference, and they should pull out their army, there should be a talk with the Karmel Government, initially Washington declared that there was some substance in the offer. But later on, they changed their mind and their spokesman said: We are not going to consider it. Now what happens? Today, USA is trying to intensify the cold war. USA is trying to strengthen its military presence everywhere. This is a real danger for all of us. Indian Government will have to be vigilant and take a stern stand against the latest moves of the U.S.A. They are trying to intensify and to widen the areas of conflict.

Sir, detente was achieved through the long preservance of the socialist countries and also due to some sort of favourable attitude shown by the U.S.A. But all those agreements are shattered. Now, about the SALT-II agreement, the USA has refused to sign it. That is the real danger. India is a vast country, a very great country and our foreign policy will have tremendous effect on world politics. That is why our non-alignment is very important. Our party has supported the stand taken by the Government of India. Whenever it took a stand against imperialism and colonialism, we supported it. We supported non-alignment. But the danger is this that because of certain weakness you may give concessions to the imperialist powers, which will be very dangerous.

Now, Sir, I come to the Indian Ocean. You know Americans have

already built naval and air-base there. For what purpose? Some friends talk that the Soviet Union wants entry into warm waters. Is it necessary that with the advancement of science and technology, they require warm waters? It is the Western propagandists who are telling that they require warm waters. No, Sir, it is the USA which is trying to use Diego Garcia as its base. What is happening in the Middle East? There was a resolution of the United Nations for the withdrawal of Israel forces. Now, the United States of America enticed the Sadat Government to enter into bilateral agreement with Israel. Now, they are interfering in Arab bloc with one aim and it has been amply made clear by the U.S.A. that they are interested in that part of the world because of oil. And that is why they are using Israel. Now, they are using Egypt. That is their policy.

It is good and we are happy that the Chinese Government has expressed its desire to have normal relations with us and it is also heartening to know that our Government is also responding to it favourably. Whatever may be the differences between the two countries, we should not forget for a moment that we have vast border areas with China. We cannot remain perpetually in animosity with China. It is not possible. I am not going into the merits but the cold facts will dictate that we must have good relations with the People's Republic of China. This will help us in two ways. First, it will reduce our defence burdens. I would also suggest that we must maintain good relations with China, as it would defuse the tension in the vast areas of the world. I think we can sort out things, talk to them across the table and settle the matter. My party always stood for one thing, it stands for one thing—friendly relations with all our neighbours.

AN HON. MEMBER: Which is your party?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is Marxist Communist Party. I am sorry you don't know this. Now, we cannot remain in perpetual animosity with China. And that is why my party, Marxist Communist Party, has stood always for one thing, that is, let there be good relations with all our neighbours including Pakistan, and that is what the Government of India is now going to do.

Why is the United States of America arming Pakistan? It is just because of the fact that Pakistan has allowed its military bases to be used against India and it has now taken a stand as against the struggling people of Asia and Africa. Even then, I would beseech our Government to have good relations and also to see that the Simla agreement is implemented.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is also important to note what is happening in Africa. The Zimbabwe Government has come into existence after a long struggle, but the imperialist powers are using South Africa as their base. It is really astonishing to find how the South African Government is continuing its apartheid policy. In the United Nations, all agree that they are against it, but how can a small country defy the world opinion until and unless it is backed by the imperialist powers? The imperialist powers speak something else to hoodwink the world opinion, but they defend this apartheid regime in South Africa. We must clearly understand this and we must say to the imperialists and neo-colonialists: "Hands off Africa". The Africans have struggled and suffered for a long time because of ruthless exploitation by these people. We must stand by the side of these struggling people of Africa.

There are other regions of the world like Latin America. Except Cuba, this region is used by the imperialist United States of America as a supplier of raw material. We must stand

by those people and we must tell the imperialists that they should not interfere in that politics of Latin American countries.

Only the other day there was the Islamic Conference in Islamabad. I have nothing to say against Islam; they are entitled to have a conference. What they were telling was: "There has been an aggression in Afghanistan; pull out." I would like to ask how many of them have democratic form of Government in their own countries. Those Heads of States who are suppressing their own people are coming out as defenders of the people of Afghanistan. This is a very sorry state of affairs.

We find today that the Indian Government has taken certain positive steps towards the unity of the non-aligned countries and a conference of these countries. We believe that this attitude of the Government of India will have a certain positive influence on the world events, and also what is necessary from the Indian point of view is that we require peace. We require peace of our own economic, social and political development. Any power which endangers peace is an enemy of the Indian people. As I have already said, if you go deep into the matter, you will see that the recent moves of the United States of America are such as to endanger the peace of the world. They are openly saying today that they should have some sort of a rigid policy; they should be very assertive and they are trying to isolate the Soviet Union and also the socialist countries. This is a real danger of which our Government should be aware.

Finally, I would say that while broadly supporting the non-alignment policy of the Government of India, I must also point out the weaknesses that are exhibited by the Government of India, particularly the dangerous trend of equating the two super powers, the United States of America

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and the Soviet Union, and for that matter the socialist countries. The whole socialist bloc stands for peace, freedom and independent development of all the countries of the world. It is dangerous to equate all these with the United States of America and the imperialist bloc. I would request our Foreign Minister to re-examine it. I have seen in the Report that has been presented to us that today the danger is viewed in this way that the two super powers are locked up in a battle for global supremacy. This is not the correct way of seeing things. I once again emphasise that this should be treated as a struggle of the people of the world, against imperialism, against colonialism, against neo-colonialism, against military build-up, against the danger of returning to the days of the cold war, against the danger of nuclear holocaust where the whole human race will be exterminated. So, we are to examine who stands for what. If the whole socialist bloc, if the Soviet Union stands for peace, liberation, anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism we should be more close to them and seek their cooperation. We must defeat the forces of imperialism and colonialism. With these words I conclude.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after my speech, I would be required to occupy the Chair which your goodself is occupying now. I will speak until the bell is rung. We have heard three very scintillating speeches just now, and in those speeches, the most important topics of the day are discussed at great length. Therefore, it would not be necessary for me to give my views on those topics at a very great length. The Government of India granted a full diplomatic status to PLO and has recognised Heng Samar's Government in Kampuchea. And I think these steps are in line

with the desires of the people in India. The Congress manifesto issued at the time of general elections to the Seventh Lok Sabha specifically stated that Kampuchea would be recognised. The recognition given by this government is a step to fulfil the promises given in the manifesto; and from that point of view also what the government has done is welcome. The incident in Afghanistan has caused some unrest in our minds, but I must congratulate the government on this point and also for having dealt with it in a very adroit manner: it would not be necessary for me to say as to what were the points involved in it, how it was dangerous and all those things. It is too early for me to make any commentary on that. I would not say much on that point except that the government has dealt with that issue in a very careful, cautious and diplomatic manner. We had an opportunity to hear in this House the views given by our government on a proposal made by the Chinese government. China is our immediate neighbour. Pakistan is also our immediate neighbour. We do not want to see that they are on enemical terms with us. Unfortunately for us we had to cross swords with each other and there was some bad blood between our countries. We do want to normalise our relations with our immediate neighbours. There is no doubt about that. We would like to see Pakistan prosper. We would like to see China doing well. But at the same time it would not be possible for us to forget our history. We have to be careful about their proposals. Foreign policies are formulated not on the basis of proposals made every now and then. There are so many other things which would be taken into account: the geographical situation, historical developments, the philosophy or the policy that the countries follow and their approach towards world problems. All those things are to be taken into account and then we have to formulate our policies and we

have to adopt our approach towards those problems. We do want good relations with China and that would be the desire of the Indian people also. At the same time I should urge upon our government to consider the proposals in a dispassionate manner, in a manner which would protect the interests of our country. There is the eastern border. There is the western border. There are so many countries surrounding the western sector of our country which is in dispute. We have to take into account all those aspects. Then we have to come forward and accept what they say or reject what they say. Of course our policy should be to negotiate, not out of fear but at the same time not to fear to negotiate. Our policy would be to negotiate but we would not negotiate because we are dominated by any fear psychosis. That should be our policy with respect to this problem. Of course we shall have to be very careful with respect to the proposals that have come from China and then we have to formulate our policy.

The world today is facing a very great danger. As rightly pointed out by one of the hon. Members in this House, there are countries which want to perpetuate their hegemony over territories in this world. There are countries which do not want to give away the advantages that were available to them. In the present day world it is not possible to have a territory under one's sovereignty and to rule over that territory but new methods are invented to exploit territories. New methods are invented to see that raw material is purchased at a cheap price and finished goods are sent to those countries at a high price. Today the philosophy that should be accepted by all countries, should be: if you want to be happy, see that others are also happy. But unfortunately for this world, that is not the philosophy that is generally accepted. That is why in the world today we have rich countries and we have poor countries. The rich countries are rich not because they have worked or they

have invented, not because they have been able to find out new things and develop them alone.

15 hrs.

Of course, those elements are there. But they have been rich and they have been fortunate (by exploiting other countries also. So, to-day the world is divided into two factions—one which is rich and the other which is not rich. The United Nations is trying to create a new international economic order. I do not know how we shall have to move in this direction, how we would be able to create a new international economic order, but I think unless we create a new international economic order, an order in which there would not be any exploitation, an order in which there would be justice done to all the countries, an order in which the poor countries will have their own say, they would not be able to use their own raw material and they would not get the assistance from other countries also and their finished goods also will not be able to find markets in the developed countries unless a situation of that kind is created, it would not be possible to have a world which would be free from danger of world conflagration. What is important at this time is to see that all the developing countries come together. Their unity is the only strength that they have at their disposal. If they are united, they can stand. But if they are not united, they may not be able to stand against the developed countries. Their unity is necessary. The point is how to bring about this unity in this respect. If we are able to create unity between the developing countries, it would be possible to develop their economy, it would be possible to give them strength. It would be possible to make them equal to the developed countries in the world also. So, that is one of the most important points which has to be kept in view.

In my opinion, in olden days, countries fought for pieces of land,

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

for territories. But now there would be fighting not on territories but fighting for domination over the open sea. The open sea is becoming more and more important. Now people have come to realise that the sea bed is capable of giving us food, minerals, oil and so many other things and the sea beds and the open sea is not dominated by any countries at present. So, the developed countries, the rich countries are trying to establish military bases in certain parts of the world and are trying to dominate the open sea and the sea bed also. It would be necessary for us to see that the battle ground does not shift from land to water. It would be necessary to see that the open sea is not dominated by any developed countries.

So much has been said about Diego Garcia and the base having been established by the Americans. That may be for political reasons, for political reasons to control the littoral States, to control the oil routes and to control so many countries which are not toeing their line. There is no doubt about that. One more point which has to be borne in mind with respect to that is that they want to dominate this part of the world also, the world which is covered by water. They want to dominate that also and for that reason they are establishing these bases over there.

The space, outer space, these are also the spheres in which people are trying to establish hegemony and their sovereignty. In olden days we did not bother ourselves about the space and the outer space. Now we have realised that one of the most important sources of energy is the sun and we would be getting energy from the sun. We have started sending satellites which would be orbiting our earth and which would be going through this universe and space is also becoming a sphere where conflicts between nations can arise. It

would be necessary for us to formulate our policy and to have the world opinion formulated in such a manner as to see that what we find in the ocean, open sea, what we find in the space and outer space, remains the common heritage of mankind. There are countries which want to exploit it. But the stand of the developing countries is that this is a common heritage of mankind and that has to be used in such a fashion as to give strength to the developing countries. These points are to be borne in mind.

In my opinion, the United Nations was created to see that the wars are not fought in this world. There were big powers which were responsible for the creation of the United Nations. There is no doubt about it. But now in the United Nations there are small countries sitting who are expressing their views very boldly. Those views are not liked by some of the big powers. Today, unfortunately, a position has developed when some of the big powers do not want that the United Nations should continue as it is and should have that power which was available to it in the olden days. These people are saying that the United Nations has become out of date and it would not be necessary to help the United Nations. If justice is to be done, if the developing and poor countries are to be helped, if economic equality is to be established in the world, the United Nations is the only organisation which can help in this respect. That is why, it would be necessary for us to help the United Nations in all respects, to see that its prestige goes up, that it becomes more and more strong, that it becomes more and more effective and to see that the designs which are coming forth to scuttle its powers and strength are thwarted. It would be necessary to see that the United Nations is given the strength and power so that it turns into an organisation which will help all the developing countries of the world.

I had an opportunity of going to some foreign countries and visiting our embassies over there. I may be allowed to say that the conditions that I had seen in those embassies were not very happy. The furniture that was available there, the other facilities and amenities that were available there, were such that I could not feel happy. I thought that it was necessary for us to give them more facilities, to provide them with some minimum so that they could live on par with the people living in those countries. Unless we create a situation of that kind, unless we provide them with all those things, it would be difficult for our people working in developing and developed countries to be very efficient and to give us the service which we expect from them. My request to the hon. Foreign Minister would be to see that something more is given to them, Let us not worry about the financial aspect of it. If we grudge spending more, we would be striking at the root of efficiency that we require from them. I request the Foreign Minister and the Finance Minister not to grudge giving something more to them, that would be required over there.

I am thanking to you, Sir, that you have not rung the bell. I have promised to you that I would finish before the second bell is rung. I thank you very much that you have not rung the bell at all.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : (भारत) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस अवसर पर सब से माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी को कम्प्लिया की

जनवादी सरकार को मान्यता देने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की जनवादी शक्तियों की तरफ से बधाई देता हूँ और इस सदन में माननीय सदस्य चन्द्रजीत यादव और अपने दूसरे साथियों को जिन्होंने कल और आज कई महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव हमारी परराष्ट्र-नीति के सन्दर्भ में इस हाउस में रखे हैं, उन को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ। आज एक ऐसे समय में हम विदेश नीति के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में विचार कर रहे हैं जब हमारे देश के चारों तरफ तनावों की एक श्रृंखला सी बंधी हुई है। तनाव के नये-नये क्षेत्र हमारे देश के चारों तरफ पैदा हो रहे हैं। चाहे मध्य एशिया को लें, चाहे दक्षिणपूर्व एशिया को लें, चाहे अफगानिस्तान को लें और चाहे हिन्द-महासागर के क्षेत्र को लें, उन क्षेत्रों में अपने प्रभाव को जमाने के लिए बड़ी शक्तियों में होड़ सी मची हुई है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत की बड़ी शक्तियाँ हमारे देश में अस्थायित्व और तनाव पैदा करना चाहती हैं। जो कुछ आज हम इस सदन में कहेंगे, जिस परिप्रेक्ष्य में आज विदेश नीति का हम मूल्यांकन करेंगे, निश्चित तौर पर उसका प्रभाव एशिया, अफ्रीका और लैटिन अमरीकी देशों पर पड़ेगा।

हमारे देश की परम्परा रही है, भारत की संस्कृति रही है कि हम हमेशा औरों को साथ लेकर चले हैं। हमने स्वान्तः सुखाय के बदले परसुखाय पर ज्यादा इत्मीनान किया है। यही कारण था कि 1947 में जब देश स्वतन्त्र हुआ, देश के सामने बहुत सारी समस्याएँ तथा परेशानियाँ थी फिर भी दुनिया के और मुल्कों ने हमको अपना नेता माना, हम पर विश्वास किया। 1947 से 1977 तक का काल देश की परराष्ट्र नीति का एक स्वर्ण काल था, हमारे मित्र ही मित्र थे, हमारे दोस्त ही दोस्त थे सारी दुनिया में। हमको रहनुमा माना जाता था। हमको नेता का दर्जा मिला हुआ था—पं० नेहरू की कृपा से, श्री कृष्ण मेनन की कृपा से और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी की कृपा से। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से मार्च, 1977 के बाद देश में 1979 तक कुछ ऐसी सरकारें इस देश में बनी जिन्होंने इस देश के मान सम्मान को मिटाया, जो हमारे देश की विदेश नीति के जो आधारभूत स्तम्भ थे, आधारभूत सिद्धांत थे, उन से विचलित हो गए और उन्हें छोड़ दिया। पंचशील के निर्गुंता और दूसरे तथा तीसरे जो सिद्धांत थे उनको मौखिक रूप से भले ही उन्होंने प्रणसा की हो लेकिन मूल रूप में कभी उनका पालन नहीं किया। उन्होंने इन सिद्धांतों को कांग्रेस की बात समझी, कांग्रेस की धरोहर समझी। वे भूल गए कि यह सिद्धांत जनता की आकांक्षाओं के प्रतीक हैं और यह पं० नेहरू, महात्मा गांधी और सुभाषचन्द्र बोस की विरासत है। कांग्रेस की नीतियों के विरोध के नाम पर उन्होंने कुछ ऐसी स्थिति

[श्री हरीश चन्द सिंह रावत]

पैसा कर ही कि हम धीरे-धीरे लैटिन अमरीकी, अफ्रीकी तथा एशियाई राष्ट्रों से दूर हटते गए। जो बड़े-बड़े मुल्क थे, जिन्होंने हमेशा हमारी सहायता की थी वे हम पर अविश्वास करने लगे।

1977 के बाद जो हमारे विदेश मन्त्री बने वे हिन्दुस्तान के परराष्ट्र मंत्री नहीं बल्कि आर० एस० एस० के परराष्ट्र मंत्री ज्यादा रहे। उन्होंने उसी नीति का पालन किया जोकि आर० एस० एस० की नीति थी।

15.13 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair.]

आर० एस० एस० की प्रतिनिधि सभा में आर० एस० एस० के गोलवाल्कर से लेकर बालासाहब देवरम तक, हर संघ सरचालक ने अरब राष्ट्रों के मन्दर्भ में हमारी सरकार की नीति की आलोचना की और उसी का पालन अटल जी ने भी किया। उन्होंने कैम्प डेविड एकाई को, जिम्के मन्दर्भ में अरब जगत में एक सन्देश का वातावरण था, सन्देश की भावना थी, उमका गुपचुप तरीके से समर्थन किया। उन्होंने इजरायल, जिनने अरब जगत की भूमि पर कब्जा किया हुआ था, जिम्ने फिलस्तीनियों को उनके अधिकार से वंचित किया हुआ था, उसी के साथ दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाया, मोझे दायान को यहां बुलाया, जिसका परिणाम देश के लिए बड़ा घातक रहा। इन तीन सत्तों में, देश को जितना ऋड आयल गल्फ कन्ट्रीज से मिलता था, उनमें 22 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई। आज उसका परिणाम देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को भुगतना पड़ रहा है। मुझे खुशी है, मैं माननीय विदेश मंत्री को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, कि जो अरब जगत हमसे विमुख हो गया था, उन्होंने तत्काल उस गम्भीर स्थिति को समझा और अरब जगत के साथ दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाया। उन्होंने पी एल ओ, जो अरब जगत का एक अगुवा अग्रिम लड़ाकू दस्ता है, उसको डिप्लोमेटिक स्टेटस दिया। उसके नेता यासर अराफत साहब को यहां बुलाया और आज उसी का परिणाम है कि चाहे ओपेक कन्ट्रीज में तेल की कीमत बढ़ा दी गई, लेकिन तेल की मात्रा में जो कटौती की गई थी, उसको फिर से उन्होंने बहाल कर दिया, जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि हमारे देश को फिर से तेल मिलने लग गया।

मान्यवर, पिछले द्वादश-तीन साल के अन्दर हमारे परराष्ट्र के मोर्चे पर कमजोरी आई है। बड़ी चर्चा हुई कि श्री वाजपेयी ने 30 देशों की विदेशी यात्रा की, लेकिन इस यात्रा के परिणामस्वरूप हमारे देश को कितना लाभ हुआ? मैं यह मानता हूँ कि इस विदेश यात्रा के दौरान उनके स्वास्थ्य में तो इजाफा जरूर हुआ होगा, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान

को कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। जब हम विदेशी व्यापार की स्थिति को देखते हैं, तो 1976 में हिन्दुस्तान का विदेशी व्यापार 4 हजार करोड़ रु० का था, 1977 में वह 5 हजार करोड़ रु० हो गया और 1979, मार्च में वह व्यापार केवल 6 हजार करोड़ रु० हो गया। यदि हम स्टैटिस्टिक्स के हिसाब से देखें तो वह 8 हजार करोड़ रु० हो जाना चाहिए था। यह दो हजार करोड़ रु० का नुकसान हिन्दुस्तान के विदेशी व्यापार को, 30 देशों की यात्रा करने की वजह से हुआ।

आज जब यह सदन चीन के साथ फिर से अपनी दोस्ती बहाल करने पर विचार कर रहा है, मैं कुछ विगत अनुभवों को यहां पर कहना चाहता हूँ। 1976 में हमारी सरकार ने एक शुरूआत की थी चीन के साथ दोस्ताना ताल्लुकात बढ़ाने की। उसके बाद उसी परिपाटी पर, डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी के प्रयासों से श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी चीन की यात्रा पर गए। जब श्री वाजपेयी जी हांगचाऊ शहर में आराम फरमा रहे थे, तो चीन ने वियतनाम पर आक्रमण कर दिया। विदेशी राजनयिकों को जो मूल भावना होती है, उमका तिरस्कार करके, उमको हत्या करके, चीन ने वियतनाम पर आक्रमण किया। मुझे डर है कि यदि हम चीन के छोटे से इशारे पर चीन की तरफ लपकते हुए जायेंगे, इस बात को भूल करके कि ही मकता है कि वह हमारे साथ फिर से झगड़ा करे और फिर भी दोस्ती बढ़ाना चाहे तो उमका परिणाम हमारे देश की विदेश नीति के लिए बुरा हो सकता है। मैं यह नहीं कहना हूँ कि हमें चीन से दोस्ती नहीं करनी चाहिए। हमारा सर्वमान्य सिद्धांत है, हम विवादों को समझौते के द्वारा हल करना चाहते हैं और ऐसा हमें प्रयास भी करना चाहिए। लेकिन इस बात को हमको मद्देनजर जरूर रखना चाहिए कि हमारे जितने भी छोटे-छोटे पड़ोसी देश हैं, जैसे नेपाल, बंगलादेश, भूटान आदि, इन देशों के मोर्चे पर भी पिछले द्वादश-तीन साल के अन्दर अस्थिरता आई है। नेपाल के साथ जो हमारी ट्रेड एंड ट्राजिट की ट्रीटी थी, उमको अलग करने के लिए, पृथक करने के लिए हमारे ऊपर दबाव डाला गया। इस बात को भी हमको देखना चाहिए कि उसका क्या दुष्परिणाम निकला। नेपाल के साथ ताल्लुकात में जरूर सुधार होना चाहिए, लेकिन जब हम अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को अलग करेंगे, विभाजित करेंगे, तो उसका क्या परिणाम हो सकता है, उसका भी हमें मुल्यांकन करना चाहिए।

बंगलादेश के साथ फरक्का-बांध समझौता किया गया, जनता सरकार और लोक दल की सरकार के जमाने में, उसका दुष्परिणाम भी हमारे देश को भुगतना पड़ा, जिसकी वजह से आज भी कलकत्ता पोर्ट को अपेक्षित पानी नहीं मिल पा रहा है। न हम बंगलादेश को अपना बना पाए और न हम अपने राष्ट्र के हित

को सुरक्षित रख पाए। इसलिए हमें इस समस्या को भी देखना चाहिए और इसका मूल्यांकन भी करना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, हवाना सम्मेलन से भूटान हमेशा हमारा साथ देता रहा, लेकिन जनता पार्टी की गलत नीतियों के कारण उन्होंने सबसे पहले हमसे कुछ अलग हट करके नीति का अनुमोदन किया, और हमारी नीति के खिलाफ भाषण दिया और वोट दिया। मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक अच्छी शुरुआत की है कि हमारे राजनैतिकों को हमारे पड़ोसी देशों के मुल्कों की राजधानियों में भेजकर, उनको फिर से विश्वास दिलाने की कोशिश की है, यकीन दिलाया है कि हिन्दुस्तान उनका मित्र है, हिन्दुस्तान उनकी तरक्की करना चाहता है, उनको तरक्की में हँ। हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की निहित है।

हम को इस कोशिश को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए। हम को देखना चाहिए कि एशिया के देशों के साथ हमारे व्यापार समझौते और अधिक पुख्ता हों, उनके साथ आर्थिक सम्बन्ध दृढ़ हों। मैं अपने भाई चक्रवर्ती साहब से इस बात में पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ कि जो उपनिवेशवादी-ताकत हैं, जो बड़ी-बड़ी शक्तियाँ हैं, यदि वे हम को आर्थिक सहायता देती हैं तो उस के पीछे उन का निहित स्वार्थ होता है, उन का उद्देश्य हिन्दुस्तान को आत्मनिर्भर बनाना नहीं होता, उनका उद्देश्य अपने आर्थिक हितों और राजनीतिक हितों की पूर्ति करना होता है। हमें देखना चाहिए कि दुनिया में ऐसी कौनसी ताकतें हैं जिन की मदद के बल पर हिन्दुस्तान आत्मनिर्भर हो सकता है, उन से आर्थिक सहायता लेनी चाहिए और हिन्दुस्तान किन-किन छोटे-छोटे मुल्कों के साथ अपने दोस्ताना और आर्थिक ताल्लुकात को बढ़ा कर अपने देश के साथ उन को भी समृद्ध बना सकता है। अमरीका, लैटिन अमरीका और एशिया के छोटे-छोटे मुल्क, जो अभी हाल ही में स्वतंत्र हुए, वे हमारे प्रयत्न से ज्यादा नजदीक आयेंगे, उन का हम पर इतना बड़ा भार बढ़ेगा और साथ ही हम उपनिवेशवादी ताकतों के शोषण से बचेंगे।

आज आप के नेतृत्व से, राव साहब, और माननीय इन्दिरा गांधी जी के नेतृत्व से हमारी विदेश नीति को एक नई दिशा मिली है। वे सब बातें जिनका उल्लेख मैंने जनता पार्टी की असफलता के रूप में किया है, मेरा उद्देश्य उन की निन्दा करना नहीं था, मैं अपनी इस भावना को जाहिर करना चाहता था कि कितनी कठिन परिस्थितियों में अपने देश की विदेश नीति का मोर्चा सम्माला है। खाम तोर से मेरी मान्यता यह है कि 1948 से 1977 तक के समय में हम ने विभिन्न महापुरुषों के नेतृत्व में जिस विदेश नीति की नींव खड़ी की थी, उससे पहले तक हमारे भाई जनता पार्टी के नेताओं ने हिला

कर रख दीं, अब हमें उनको पुख्ता करना है, मजबूत बनाना है, फिर से हिन्दुस्तान के सम्मान को दुनिया में बढ़ाना है। अफगानिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में जो नीति हम ने अपनाई, जब सोवियत रशिया की फौजें अफगानिस्तान में पहुँची, तो विश्व जनमत के साथ साथ इस सदन में और इस सदन के बाहर भी हमारी नीति की आलोचना की गई। उस समय हमारी सरकार ने बड़े स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा था—हम जहाँ यह चाहते हैं कि अफगानिस्तान में से सोवियत-रूप की फौजें हटें, वहाँ हम इस बात को भी चाहते हैं कि अफगानिस्तान के अन्दर जो बाहरी ताकतें हैं, जो दूसरे मुल्क हैं वे विद्रोहियों को अपने यहाँ संरक्षण न दें, पनाह न दें और आज घूम-फिरकर सारे विश्व की राय हमारी विदेश नीति के साथ मिलती जा रही है। चाहे वह अमरीका हो, चाहे सोवियत रूस हो या अन्य छोटे-छोटे मुल्क हों आज जाने-अनजाने में हमारी नीति का अनुमोदन करते जा रहे हैं, यह हमारी नीति की सफलता का द्योतक है।

हमारी सरकार ने हिन्द महासागर में तनाव-विहीन क्षेत्र घोषित करने के सम्बन्ध में जो घोषणा की है, निश्चित तौर पर उस का असर हमारे पड़ोसी मुल्कों के आत्म-विश्वास पर पड़ेगा। उन छोटे-छोटे राष्ट्रों के आत्म-विश्वास पर पड़ेगा जिनकी ताकतें अभी बड़े राष्ट्र, विशेषकर अमरीका अपने अड़डे बना कर रहा है।

आज आप के नेतृत्व में हम ने विभिन्न मोर्चों पर जो सफलता प्राप्त की है, जहाँ हम उन का मूल्यांकन करते हैं, वहाँ एक छोटी सी कमी का, जिसको मैं महसूस करता हूँ, व्यक्तिगत तौर पर उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। हम ने रूस और अमरीका के बीच में अपने ताल्लुकात को बलेंस करने की कोशिश की है, समन्वित दृष्टिकोण देने की कोशिश की है। एक तरफ रूस है, जिस ने वकन पर हमारी मदद की है, जब हम संकट में थे, हमारी सहायता की है और दूसरी तरफ अमरीका है—हम दोनों ताकतों को एक ही तराजू में बही तोल सकते हैं। हम राष्ट्र के हित के परिपेक्ष में सोचते हैं तो हम पाते हैं कि रूस हमारे ज्यादा अनुकूल है। हमें उनके ज्यादा अनुकूल होना चाहिए जो हमारे देश के आर्थिक शोषण के कारण नहीं है।

इन्ही शब्दों के साथ ये आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम को अफरीका के नाम्बिया प्रदेश की, जहाँ आपनिवेशवादी ताकतें वहाँ की जनता को दबा रही हैं कारगर तरीके से मदद करनी चाहिए। आप ने इस दिशा में कोशिश की की है। स्वापो के नेता से प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बातचीत की और श्री नैलसन मेंडेला, जो वहाँ के नेता हैं, को आप ने इन्टरनेशनल अन्डर-स्टैंडिंग के लिए नेहरू पुरस्कार भी दिया। इस से आप ने वहाँ के क्रान्तिकारियों के भारेल को

[श्री हरदत्त चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

बढ़ाया है और जिम्बाबवे के स्वतन्त्रता समारोह में प्रधान मंत्री ने भाग लेकर अफ्रीका के नवोदित राष्ट्रों के प्रति जो हमारा कर्तव्य था, उस का रिश्ता किया। इस के लिए मैं उन को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

मान्यवर, हम को यह देखना पड़ेगा कि हमारे जो घोषित सिद्धांत हैं, उन के रास्ते में हमारे क्षणिक आर्थिक स्वार्थ, हमारे क्षणिक राष्ट्रीय स्वार्थ यदि आने हैं, तो हमें उन को तिलांजलि देनी होगी और हमारे जो सर्वमान्य और घोषित सिद्धांत हैं, उन पर हमारे देश को अटल रहना होगा। जब हम उन पर अटल रहे, तो हमारी कदम बढ़ी है। आप के नेतृत्व में हम उन पर अटल रहे हैं और इसी का यह फल है कि फ्रान्स के राष्ट्रपति से ले कर दुनिया के छोटे छोटे मुल्कों के राष्ट्रपति हमारे देश की राजधानी में आ रहे हैं और हमारे देश के नेताओं से परामर्श करने के लिए आ रहे हैं और हमारी नीतियों का अनुमोदन करने के लिए आ रहे हैं। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आप के नेतृत्व में और माननीय इन्दिरा जी के नेतृत्व में हमारे देश का सम्मान दुनिया में बढ़ेगा और दुनिया की राष्ट्रवादी और जनवादी ताकतों को साम्राज्यवादी ताकतों के विरुद्ध लड़ने के लिए, नवोदित तानाशाही ताकतों के विरुद्ध लड़ने के लिए आप रहनुमाई और अपना नेतृत्व प्रदान करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप के द्वारा यहाँ पर प्रस्तुत विदेश मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while participating in the debate on his Demand, I must make one point clear, Though it is called a debate on Demands, foreign policy is normally based, by and large, on a national consensus and, therefore, I have always stated that this debate is a sort of loud thinking in this House. So, whatever I say, will be taken in that spirit. This is my first point.

When we take a review of the international situation today. I think we find one basic difference between the 1970s and 1980s. This is the first year of a new decade when we find that the world of 1970s was a bit better than what it is today in 1980s. While 1970s was a decade of *detente*, 1980s seems to be a decade of crisis, a decade of confrontation, and I hope

not, of another war. This is the situation that we see today in 1980. The situation has worsened not only in our part of the world. Because of the situation in the neighbourhood, naturally in our region there is tension, there is an extremely grave situation and, as somebody had said the cold war has reached our doorstep. I think that description is quite correct. But if you see the world as a whole, what is happening in this part of the world is a reflection of the new situation that is developing in the world today. I see one basic difference that, in the 1970s the scene of activities and the focus of operation was Europe. I don't think the problems of Europe have been solved as yet or have been minimised, but the focus has shifted from Europe to Asia, particularly South Asia and West Asia. This is the basic difference that we see.

Why has this happened? Naturally there are many causes, but this change has come about—from a decade of *detente* to a decade of confrontation and of crisis—because the perceptions of the super powers, of each other, are completely changed. And this is the basic reason for this change, as I see it.

Detente was considered possible because, possibly, the U.S.A. looked at the USSR in a different light. Possibly they looked themselves in a different light. At the present moment they are looking at it in a different light.

One of the known American statesmen has called the situation in the Middle East and in Africa in the terminology of geography; he has said that this is the 'crescent of crisis'. From north-east Africa, taking the Middle East and the South Asia, including Turkey and Iran, he considers this to be a sort of 'crescent of crisis'. And if we see the things, it appears to be true.

If at all India as to consider the problems of its foreign policy, naturally it will have to be done on the backdrop of this world situation. That is why I made a reference to the

world situation, and whatever is happening in our part of the world also will have to be considered in the context of what is happening in the world and its repercussions on our part of the world and in other parts of the world.

If we come to the crescent of the crisis, we see that the problems of the Middle East are still unsolved. On the contrary I would say that, despite the Camp David Agreement and many talks between Israel and Egypt, the Middle East still continues to be an explosive problem; not only an explosive problem, but an explosive area. The question of Palestine is still alive; not only alive but unsolved; and there are not even remote chances of its being solved in the near future. Turkey is in difficulty. If we see Iran, the whole history of Iran is a history that should open the eyes of all developing countries. The U.S.A. adopted it as a friend and tried to give it strength and base—some sort of strength—in Asia. But what did they do? They tried to build up a structure of modern power on the basis of a feudal system and, therefore, the entire modern power structure collapsed under its own weight when the future of the feudal system became dark. The Shah-en-Shah—I am sorry for him—had to leave. He is not well today. I am not criticising anybody. But that is the difference between the policy of an imperialist power and the policy of any developing country trying to get itself involved in the net of a bigger power, imperialist power. This is the fate that they will ultimately meet with. When we are considering the neighbourhood of India, we will have to consider these problems more carefully. What has happened in Pakistan is causing us concern. I am glad that we have taken many initiatives and tried to improve our relations in the last four or five years—not only by one administration; I think it was done during the previous administration, then during the

Janata regime; then, Mr. Foreign Minister, you have carried the same message forward and tried to improve the relations with Pakistan. This is what we have to do. We do not want Pakistan to be in trouble. I pray that Pakistan remains stable and powerful. But looking to the basic conflict between the people of Pakistan and its military rulers, one shivers to think what is in store for Pakistan in future. And this is something very serious. It is not a matter for satisfaction to India at all. It is a matter of great concern to us. In a neighbouring country if there is some sort of instability being built up, what happens to India is the next question; therefore, we have to worry ourselves. So, this is the picture of the Middle East, Iran going this way and Pakistan that way. So, in this background we have to consider some of the questions that 1980 has confronted us with.

The first problem is the problem of Afghanistan and I can say with satisfaction that the position we have taken, this government has taken and this country has taken is basically a balanced position. Of course, we have taken a position that we cannot justify sending of an army by one sovereign country into another sovereign country. We have said that we cannot justify. This is the position we have taken and I think this was appreciated by many countries in the world. At the same time, there is another aspect about which we have taken a position that the conditions in Afghanistan—Afghanistan is a friendly country and non-aligned country, a sovereign country—are such that somebody from outside, reactionary forces from outside tried to interfere with its internal affairs. That also is a matter which cannot be supported. Here again, I must say that we will have to see the perception by the USSR of the other forces. I think our Prime Minister was saying—and it is very correct—that So-

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viet Russia gets a feeling of being encircled. If President Carter feels that his national interest gets threatened if something happen to the Gulf, should not USSR feel threatened if something happens to just its next-door neighbour, Afghanistan? This is exactly what happened there. They feel that they are being encircled. Therefore, there is no necessity to go far to seek the reasons and the compulsions which ultimately led Soviet Russia to send its forces in Afghanistan.

But, I am glad that they have taken a position—we have also made our own contribution by putting up these problems in a very correct way to Soviet Russia—that the Army will have to be withdrawn and they have conceded this point that the Army will have to be withdrawn. And the Army will be withdrawn when the causes for which they were sent, ceased to exist. Sometimes we had ourselves also sent our Army across the borders. But, fortunately the causes for which we sent our Army were removed within a few weeks and, therefore, our Army could come back very soon.

I agree that Soviet Russia on the one side and the USA on the other side are super powers. They are global powers but like Mr. Chandrajit Yadav, I would not like to put them in one bracket. It is a fact of political reality that they are super powers and global powers. They have a global strategy and global interests. But one thing which is more important is: what is our experience of these super powers? We should go by the experience that we have of the super powers. What is our experience of the super power called, the United States of America? And what is our experience of the super power called, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—the USSR?

In the last 25—30 years, since, I think, Khrushchev visited India in 1955, nearly 25 years or more than that have passed we have found that in every difficult time and in every crisis and in every process of development, Soviet Russia has stood by India, and that is what is more important. Whether one is a super power or not a super power is not the problem. That is the difficulty of USA.

They are a super power and we are not grudging it. But how they are using their capacity of influencing the world situation—that is more important. And it is very interesting to see how they do that. They have not got in their policy framework anything which will look into the problems of political and social changes in the world.

Therefore, if you see from Vietnam onwards, all along, whether it may be in South America, whether it may be in South Africa or whether it may be in South East Asia or in the Middle-East, the U.S.A., its forces, its power and its wealth and its prestige have always gone to the help of the reactionaries and to keep the status quo. This is the difference. Normally they are called super-powers looking to their structure, their military capabilities, their wealth and their capacity etc. to influence the world. They are super-powers in that sense. But, I won't put them in one bracket. I would only weigh it in the light of our own experience of the national interests. As to how one country behaves with the other countries and how the other countries behave with us is the test; we cannot afford to forget the tilt of the U.S.A. against India in 1971 when India was passing through a most difficult period.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would give my compliments to our country. It is not a question of giving a compliment to Shri Rao or to the Prime Minister individually. It is really a matter of pride for our country that our

country has taken the correct position. Why we have been able to do that is the most important point to which I am coming to. That is because basically our approach has been in the interests of world peace. Our interest is not on the side of one super-power or the other because we are wedded to non-alignment. This is one key policy that India has accepted and, as long as we stick to the key policy of non-alignment, our answer will be absolutely correct—whatever may be the issue or problem that comes up.

So, in this difficult situation, what do we do? In the recent months, we have got another problem, that is, the problem of China, because China has made a move for solving the problem of the boundary question. We rather talk too much of the boundary problem between India and China. Well, certainly, this is the most important problem that will have to be solved. But, how and in what manner is the most important question. According to me, the most important problem between China and India is to restore the position of friendship and trust that we enjoyed before 1962. The worst thing that happened between China and India is not only the coming of the army across the borders, but it is the shaking of the faith in the friendship that is what has happened, and that has done an irreparable harm to India-China relationship. That will have to be restored first. Unless that is done, how can you solve the border problem?

Shri Rao has made a very balanced, tactful, statement about the offer of China for solving the issue. It is quite all right as far as it goes. But, we have to look at China's relations from a fundamental point of view. I have my own doubts about the bona-fides of the Chinese. But I don't make that an issue. Even this offer, it is very interesting to see, has come through a journalist, and that too when? When one of the Secretaries of the External Affairs Ministry was going to be in Peking to start consultations and discussions with them,

the very next day, they gave this proposal to a journalist. That is what they call 'diplomacy through people'. This is their technique—not to directly recognise the Government but to talk over the head of the Government to the people and to say, 'Look, how friendly we are. We are prepared to solve the problem. Now the ball is in your court. See what you can do. If you can do, it is good. Otherwise.....'

Here I would like to say one thing. The problem will have to be tackled in a more basic manner, in a more fundamental manner. If at all we have to see China, we will have to see what China's world perception is. Naturally, as far as bilateral relationship between India and China is concerned—I was in the External Affairs Ministry when the Government of India decided to improve relations with China—I am entirely for improving the relations between India and China. Bilateral relations, by all means, let us try to improve them. But the real test of improvement of relations ultimately lies on how they look at the world. My fear is : their basic concept of the world is that a third world war is inevitable. They do not believe in detente. May be, there is a conflict of policy and ideology between the U.S.S.R. and China. May be, because there are conflicts of national interest between the two countries. I do not know. It is possibly true. But, looking to the basic problems, in recent times, we have seen good words used by the Chinese for the non-aligned movement. But at one time they were very critical of the non-aligned movement...

They wanted a third bloc, but changed their attitude when they found it is not possible for them to do that. After Dr. Henry Kissinger made a secret visit to Peking, Chinese and Americans started coming together and I would say that is a moment since when the world situation started worsening. If I may put it that way, both of them are clever partners because Americans

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think of using the Chinese card and Chinese think of using the American card in their own interest. I do not know ultimately who uses whom. That is a different matter. Naturally, there is an atmosphere in the country and I do not want to say anything inconsistent with that, that is, improvement of relations between India and China is necessary because she is one of our next door neighbours, she is a big country and our relations with her are ancient.

Sir, we have taken a very correct position from the very beginning. Even when they were non-friendly with us, we had not changed our position. Pandit Nehru made the assessment of the relationship of China and, I think, basically he was right but he got the shock of his life when they sent their armies across the border. That was the worst disappointment Pandit Nehru faced in his life. We do want to improve the relations but we do not want to take any wrong step or any hasty step. Any type of euphoria must not be allowed to envelope us while assessing the issues involved. Assess the issues in the correct perspective and deal with the same objectively and correctly. As far as China is concerned, I think, I have made my point.

Sir, what is the policy that we have to follow ultimately. It comes back again to the same thing—non-alignment. We are pioneers of the non-aligned movements and it is a good thing that we have made very valuable contributions in the course of the last 25 to 30 years in the development of that movement. But I would like to warn the government that in days to come there are going to be very heavy pressures on the non-aligned movement and there would be efforts to disunite this movement. There would be efforts to wean away people on some theoretical grounds here and there and say that this is what is to be done, this is what will have to be rejected and accepted. Some theoretical points may be raised and that dan-

ger will have to be kept in mind. They have always done that. It is not for the first time that they will do it—now. But in years to come, particularly in this decade—take the question of Afghanistan, for example—they will try to divide the countries on the basis of Islamic and non-Islamic countries. They will try to divide the countries on the basis of small countries and big countries. India has got one problem. Unfortunately, India has been misunderstood because it is a country of a very big size and it is not our fault that we are a big country. But we never tried to behave like a big brother. We tried to understand the difficulties and problems of the neighbouring countries though they may be small, viz., Sri Lanka, Burma, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Pakistan. These are all countries, we never considered them small countries. They are equally big countries for us though geographically, in terms of population and economy we may be a little stronger and we will continue to be stronger. There is nothing wrong about it. It is a question not of strength but of the attitudes and philosophies that ultimately moves one to act. That is more important. And it is the philosophy of Pandit Nehru, philosophy of non-alignment and philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi that guides us. This non-alignment approach, really speaking was inherent in a form, before, and during the says of freedom struggle. It is a gift coming from the independence movement. Has it grown out of nothing? No. It has grown out of a very long history of freedom struggle. When the Cold War was in its intense form this present formula was worked out. So, we have to ultimately come to this and try to work-creatively. It is not enough to talk in terms of catchy phrases about non-alignment and things like that. It is now not a question of formulating the theory of non-alignment, but, applying it to a given situation. And that is what is more important. Application of theory of non-alignment in the coming days, in the coming decade, is

going to be more important. And therefore, I would like to say, it is going to be a challenge to the policy makers and diplomats of India. India should be aware of this situation, that there will be pressures on the non-alignment movement, to divide us and so on, and we will have to work creatively to see that we do not get ourselves divided, but, at the same time, we should not lose our initiative in this particular field. According to me, the main strength behind non-alignment is self-reliance.

Yesterday, I think Shri Chandrajit Yadav made that point, that this mantram of non-alignment by itself is not going to help unless you build your non-alignment on a strong self-reliant economy. Non-alignment part of the foreign policy is also a policy of self reliance. For that matter ultimately you cannot divorce foreign policy from internal policies. We will have to build India on a more equitable basis, on a more strong basis. Now a-days we heard less from the Government about socialism. I hope they have not forgotten about it. We have made amendment of the Constitution and we have accepted it as one of our objectives.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: (Basirhat): The less we hear the better, that also has become a mantram.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Even as a mantram that way at least we should hear from responsible people, it will be much better if we hear more and more of it. I am not so pessimistic as Mr. Indrajit Gupta is. I have had some experience of this party's Government functioning

Now I come to the question of Indian ocean as a zone of peace. This has become another mantram. I quite agree that we do want Indian ocean to be a peaceful zone. I am not going to compromise on this or trying to withdraw from it. The demand will have to be much more organised and its content will have to be a little more aggressive. Unless it is more aggressive nothing is going to happen. But I can tell you, that when we talk

about Indian ocean as a peace zone with some of the western diplomats they feel this is from my experience I have learnt we are uttering it as a mantram. It is not being taken very seriously. That is the main difficulty about it. They feel that India's Foreign Minister, when he talks about India as a peace zone, has to put up this point of view as a routing thing. Big powers don't go by advices. Having a base in Diego Garcia is one of the worst sins that USA has committed as far as our part of the world is concerned. This will have to be challenged. I, think Mr. Chandrajit Yadav said about the need to give an ultimatum. I don't know how you can give ultimatum. I don't know how you can do it. You will have to work through International diplomacy, through the instrumentality of UN. You should work out dynamic unity among the littoral countries of the Indian ocean. That alone will help.

In this matter, I would like to say, though it is not strictly an External Affairs problem, that the problem requires some projection in the Defence policy also. We still continue to allow our Navy to play a junior partner's role in our Defence forces. It is a long term thing because from my experience of the Defence Ministry, I can say that we can build our army within 3 or 4 years, we can build our air-force within half a decade, but we cannot build our Navy within this period unless you concentrate on it for a decade or so. It takes a longer time to do that. That is why in the last 15 or 16 years, we have done a lot. My argument is that we are not going to meet the challenge of Diego Garcia with our Navy. But when a danger is growing in the sea, at least we should be able to guard our coast and defend our coast, particularly in the context of the changed situation. Therefore, I am just making a mention. I think if you can pass it on to the persons concerned or the authority concerned, they can act accordingly.

Now, the main line of argument that I was making is that the world situa-

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tion is not easy today but it is a changed situation, extremely grave and in this grave situation, if you have to carry on the foreign policy of India, you will have to be very alert. You will have to be very conscious of your fundamental policies, you will have to be more creative in your approaches. If you do that, it will be a good thing. I want to make 3 or 4 specific suggestions and after having done that, I will conclude.

The network of the bilateral relations both in the political and economic field is more important for India. And naturally we are doing our work even today also. But this network will have to be built up more properly. Yesterday, Mr. Yadav made a suggestion about the Helesinki type conference. I am not ambitious to think in terms of Helesinki conference, I would say, if I am permitted, that it is unrealistic because the Helsinki type conference is quite different proposition. But I certainly would like the Government to take initiative in calling a conference to develop some sort of collective self-reliance among the non-aligned countries. This is a new form of non-aligned movement. It is not enough to have some sort of understanding of non-aligned principles in the political field, but there will have to be a growing economic co-operation for strengthening this self-reliance of all the non-aligned countries. This is the first priority in the non-aligned world today and in order to achieve that, I would suggest if at all you are considering or talking of any conference or taking any initiative, you had better start, to start with, an Asian non-aligned conference excepting a few countries like China, Japan, South Korea and one or two other countries. Most of the other Asian countries are non-aligned countries. This is one of the advantages as far as we are concerned. Therefore, we can certainly show some creative statesmanship in doing this thing. I would like to make one more suggestion.

I said already that there will be a pressure on the unity of the non-ali-

gned world. So you will have to be more careful. How you do that, you will have to plan and for that matter I will have to make additional suggestion. Better look to the Policy Planning Cell in the Ministry. That is more important. Whether it is diplomatic side or area-wise side, it is quite all right. It is working normally quite good. But I think what we have neglected so far is the policy planning, the intellectual input in framing out the options for the Foreign Minister. The Foreign Minister should have half a dozen options and he should be able to choose one of them; he should be able to anticipate things.

16 hrs.

Mr. Yadav, in your absence, I had made a suggestion about taking initiative for calling a conference not of the Helesinki type, but for developing collective self-reliance. I just made a comment on that; I thought I would repeat it for your information.

Sir, I was just talking about the policy planning cell of the Ministry of External Affairs which is very much neglected. You should carefully consider how it could be done. I know it is not very easily done, merely recruiting so-called intellectuals and asking them to sit in the Ministry of External Affairs does not mean anything. Foreign Policy planning will have to be carefully planned and considered. I would suggest that you go deeply into this matter and then carry on.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Chakraborty said in his speech some time back that the Government of Kampuchea was recognised by India at a belated stage. When so far we had not recognised Kampuchea, they were clamouring for its recognition. Now that we have done it, they say that it was done at a belated stage. Sir, Kampuchea has been recognised at a proper time because had we recog-

nised it at an earlier stage, it would have harmed Kampuchea and no benefit would have been derived out of it. I congratulate the Minister for recognising the Government of Heng Samrin at a proper time.

I have to make another point. Our respectable leader, Shri Chavan and Mr. Chairman, you yourself in your speech practically endorsed the policy of this Government. But somehow or the other, there is some kind of complex on those who sit on the other side. They want to deviate and say some thing to show that they have some kind of originality in them.

Sir, it was said that India has given up the Nehru line or given an impression that India is dilly-dallying and India is losing its position because we are not following the Nehru line. That is wrong. About Afghanistan crises we said that we do not want the forces of any country in Afghanistan. Was it not a bold statement that we made? But there were certain developments which compelled the USSR to send their forces. That was a bold statement. We are following the same policy which we had since 1947 and it is being carried out. It is, of course, a different matter that some of our friends who were sitting on this side are now sitting on the other side.

Sir, the year 1979-80 has witnessed major changes inside the country and outside. Inside the country there was a change of Government and outside the country what we find is that the role of the major powers has shifted. Formerly, they had been following the policy of detente, now they have shifted to confrontation. It is a very serious situation, not only for any particular country but the world as a whole, and it is in this context that India has to play its role in world affairs and to pursue its policy of peace and non-alignment. The recent development in Afghanistan should be taken in the larger background of global and regional environment. India has played its role very well. India's role has been appreciated by

all—by friends and also those people who have not been agreeing with us in the matter of foreign policy. They are also satisfied with our role. So, I am glad to say that our new Government has played its part in a manner which is befitting our nation, which is according to our policy of non-alignment; and it has raised our position roof-high in the world.

Coming to Pakistan, that country is facing a serious situation, internally as well as externally. Pakistan is in shambles at present economically, and is facing the Russian forces at its borders. And the Pakistanis are feeling very uneasy.

According to me, Pakistanis have 3 options before them. Before I say anything about their options, I would like to suggest to our Foreign Minister that we should help Pakistan, we should give them a feeling of friendship at this juncture when they are feeling so weak and miserable.

Their options are: firstly if they develop relations with USA, they will have many problems before them. The people of Pakistan would not like it because, in the year 1971 when Pakistan was engaged in the Bangladesh crisis, USA did not come to its help, although Pakistan was a part of the SEATO. Secondly, Pakistan's endeavour to develop a nuclear device has always been strongly opposed by USA. So, in the eyes of the people of Pakistan, USA has lost credibility. So far as the Government of Pakistan is concerned they are afraid of USSR, because the latter's forces are in Afghanistan. If Pakistan does anything, or develops close relations with USA or depends on them, it knows what the consequences will be: USSR can help Baluchis and Pakhtoons and create trouble for Pakistan.

The second option before Pakistan is that they can develop their relations with USSR. That path is also difficult for them, because so far they have been dependent on USA and China; these two global powers will

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not tolerate the development of their relationship with USSR. The rulers of Pakistan know very well the policy of destabilization which can be in store for them, should they go towards USSR.

Then there is the third option before Pakistan; and that option is to develop relations with India. It is here that I would like to emphasize that Indian Government should play its part. I am very happy that sensing the situation, the new Government of India took certain initiatives; and our Secretary Mr. Sathe was sent to Islamabad. Later, Sardar Swaran Singh Ji was sent as the personal envoy of the Prime Minister. Although we don't have the results of those talks—because you never gave us an opportunity of having a discussion in Parliament and knowing their details—all the information that we have through the foreign Press indicates that the meeting of the President of Pakistan with our Prime Minister at Salisbury was very cordial—which improved our relations. I am sure that if this path is pursued, we will have better relations with Pakistan. And I may tell you that a stable Pakistan will be a great asset to us, and a weak Pakistan will never be an asset to us.

Coming to China, it is a good augury that when the new Government assumed power in India a proposal has come to us. After having a frozen relationship with the Chinese Government for such a long time this new development has taken place. We welcome this development, but I would like the Foreign Minister to be careful in examining this offer, and all the issues concerned, because at present it is not only the boundary question which is there. Much water has flown through the bridges. There has been a good deal of change in the world situation. So, when we examine this question of relationship with China, we will have to see, very broadly, the picture all around. While

doing this, we have to keep in mind the relationship between China and Pakistan. The Chinese have always been arming Pakistan. In spite of our protest, the Pakistanis were being armed by Chinese, because we don't have good relations with them, and China has been arming Pakistan to such an extent, for creating tension. Has China changed its attitude?

China has also been supporting self-determination for Kashmir. Have they changed that policy? You have to examine that. Similarly, what is the urgency in the Chinese statement that we see—followed up by the second statement? Trade with Tibet has also been offered.

For 18 years they have been silent, and all those 18 years many friendly countries were trying to bring about a settlement between us, but nothing came out except the reaction, on the advice of friends, that since India withdrew the Ambassador first—it was suggested to us—if India would send back its Ambassador, normalcy will come about, and talks will start. But what do we see? It appears that except that, nothing came out. Now suddenly, the Chinese want to come near to us. What is the reason? You must examine this in detail, because this is very important.

Again, has China changed its basic policy of the inevitability of war, and is there a change of outlook in the Chinese? Are they looking at the world the same way as we do? We have seen that they were supporting the anti-liberation forces in Mozambique, Angola and South Africa, as also in the Middle East. PLO are our friends, to whom we have given recognition. What is their attitude towards PLO? Similarly, what is their attitude towards other countries in South-East Asia?

We also have to see what they are doing in the countries which are at the periphery of India i.e. Bhutan, Pakistan, Nepal, Burma and Bangla-

desh. Are they not encouraging anti-Indian elements there? They have always been doing it. Is there any change in their attitude? It will have to be examined.

Apart from this, China has been supplying arms always to our north-eastern region. They have been supplying arms to the guerillas there, training them in their country and sending them back. This is going on for many years. Mr. Vajpayee went to China and he also raised that issue, but they tried to divert his attention from that problem, and nothing came out of it. We have to see what is their attitude to the merger of Sikkim with us. What is their relation to Bhutan, and what is their attitude towards countries with which we have good relations?

One other important development has taken place, which we cannot ignore. And that is the Sino—U.S. cooperation in this region. These two countries have come together in spite of their different way of thinking, in spite of the fact that they are having a different philosophy, there is no commonness in them except a common enemy. They have come nearer to each other and that is why this combination is a great danger to this region. Therefore, since they have the cooperation, they are in agreement with that, is it part of their global strategy that they want to talk to us or really China has changed, their mental attitude has changed or really their heart has changed that they want to talk to us? This is a very important factor which you may not ignore.

There is another factor which we cannot ignore and that is the respective role of both the countries in this region. China wants to dominate this region, Asia, South East Asia and they have their interest. So have we, we are also a big country, we also want to have our interest. What will be the role of the respective two countries in this region is a matter which requires a discussion and before you enter into any parleys with them or

any discussion with them, the interest of India with regard to this region cannot be ignored. This should be thought of. Just at this juncture, when there is an offer and we are considering it and we are considering this problem, all of a sudden, China recognises CPI(M) of India, it has some relevance with this talk at least. You cannot ignore this, this is a meaningful attitude of China which they have raised here. So, kindly take care of this aspect also. (Interruptions) why should they give credibility to you at this stage? They could do it earlier.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): China has mentioned so many changes. They have said that Kashmir question should be settled between India and Pakistan. Then they have said about rehabilitation of their former Chairman Liu Shao Chi and so on.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: What I am requesting my Foreign Minister is that he must find out whether there is really a change in their heart. Now it has been mentioned that there is bilateral question between India and that country. We welcome it, if that is so. But let us see whether there is a change of heart or they are simply saying it. It will be seen when our Foreign Minister will have a talk with them. I wanted to bring this to his kind notice. Taking into consideration what all I have said, I consider it a spider's web. Do not fall into it till you have taken into consideration all the points which have been raised by me and my friends in this House. This is very important.

Secondly, this friendship should not be achieved at the cost of other friends with whom we have got mature relationship; we have got a stable relationship with our friends indeed at all our difficult times, whether it is USSR, maybe Pakistan or any other country. I do not say only one country, but this friendship should not be at the cost of other friends.

Now I will say something about our role as a non-aligned country. We are

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a leader, this country is a leader of the non-aligned world. It has been rightly said by Mr. Chavan and other friends that there is a great constraint on this non-aligned movement and we have the capacity to make this movement more strong, viable and workable, and in this direction, your effort should be diverted, because in this cold war which has started and the global war which may start tomorrow, I do not know how much part we can play. One thing is very certain that non-aligned area which is an area of peace, if we improved that area, if we increase that area, that means we bring peace to this region and to the world.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Mr. Chairman, I am very happy that this House is unanimous in accepting our foreign policy. I think this is the only policy where there seems to be no difference of opinion. I still remember that when our party came into power in 1980. I thought there would be differences of opinions regarding Afghanistan. In the beginning that policy was misunderstood not only by our political parties in India but also many countries in the world particularly US and other countries.

Later on, when they realised that there was no other alternative to a political settlement to this problem, they appreciated. When they saw that by military power the problem cannot be solved they began to appreciate. Russia had to send their army. As you said correctly yesterday, there was a situation which invited them to send their army. That is a fact which cannot be denied by anybody. There are circumstances. As Chavanji said we also sent our army to Bangla Desh when we had to liberate that country. Circumstances will be there. The United States was worried very much about Iran when something happened in Iran before that. The United States was agitated, it was worried about Iran. Suddenly when Afghan situation deve-

loped, they said: something has to be done, otherwise we will be completely isolated from that area. That is why they were opposing this policy. When we took it up, it was a challenge to our government. Our Foreign Minister was just then appointed, as Foreign Minister he had to take up that challenge. It was really confusion. Almost all parties except CPM and CPI were in confusion. That policy was condemned by Lokdal and almost all other parties. But later on they realised that that was the correct policy and that is why they appreciate it. Most of the other countries also appreciated it. I am happy. I congratulate our Foreign Minister and our Government for this pragmatic and correct policy.

Now I will come to non alignment. The whole nation is grateful to our great Panditji but for whom we would not have adopted this policy. Chavanji also correctly said about this policy. Even before Independence it was formulated. During freedom struggle when this question of foreign relationship was discussed then Nehru was the person who could imagine at that time that after achievement of independence what should be our policy with regard to this. There was no other way except non-alignment; that was the only policy which would solve problems in the world. After Independence, just now Chavanji said there was a decade of detente and there was the decade of confrontation. During Nehru's time, after Independence for two or three years confrontation was there and we were also thinking that there was bound to be a third world war. That was the situation prevailing at that time. John Foster Dulles was there, he was a very hopeless man and he was creating all sorts of problems. Nehru was the person who gave leadership not only to non-alignment but to the world. Whenever there was a problem in the world, they used to come to him, whether from America or from Russia or any other country. They used to come to him for guidance and advice and he used to give them advice and guidance. Because

of his leadership and pragmatism he succeeded in averting the world war. That is why we are grateful to that great leader. During the pre-independence days, I do not know whether the United States supported us, they used to give lip sympathy to us but after independence they thought that our country would be on their side. But when Panditji formulated non alignment policy, they were very much disappointed. They became enemies and they said: we should teach them a lesson because this country is behaving like an independent country without any economic development. That is why they were opposing everything we did, they were encouraging neighbours particularly Pakistan and they were supplying arms and ammunitions. In those days Nehru was the person who used to take up the cause of China, whether it was a question of admission to United Nations or any other matter, he was championing the cause of China. At that time America used to say: you are supporting China, the greatest enemy of the world, not only a communist country. That was the situation. Even then this government said: we are supporting them, whether they are friends or not, that is immaterial, it is on principle. Even after the 1962 border trouble, the United States thought that in the changed situation our country would have to change the non-alignment policy and it would have to depend not only upon America but also on the western countries. In spite of that crisis, he did not think it proper. He said, principle is principle. People will face the situation, come what may. We will not change our fundamental policy. He stood by that.

That is the current policy. It has stood in good stead so far as our country is concerned. I am very happy that that policy has not only been adopted by India but by the majority of the countries in this world. Because of this policy the Third World War has been averted.

Chavanji has said correctly that the decade has not been a comfortable

one. In 1980, there seemed to be a grave situation in the world, whether we see in South East Asia, Cambodia, Thailand, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran or Iraq. Iran and Iraq are fighting. There is a war between them. Like wise there has been war between Iraq and Iran as also in Africa.

I find one thing—that these big countries, the so-called super powers are clever enough. USA and USSR, I must say that they have chosen Asia and Africa for settling their issues. They are not fighting in their region. They are not fighting in Europe. They are fighting in Asia or Africa.

We are only concerned with this—whether it is Pakistan, whether it is Afghanistan, Indian Ocean, or Diego Garcia, the military base has been established by America. I am very happy that this cause is being taken up by the Organisation of African Union. Yesterday, we read in the newspaper that they have demanded that it should be restored to Mauritius—this Mauritius and not that on which the British were ruling when they gave it to USA for some purpose, and later on it was used as a military base by America. Now Mauritius is demanding that it should be restored to their country. That has also been supported by African countries. I am very happy to see the news that France also has come out in support of it that the Indian Ocean must be a zone of peace. We should avail of this opportunity. It is a good thing that in Western Europe, country like France is also supporting it and in this respect I would like our Foreign Minister to take an initiative. This opportunity is a very good opportunity and that he should avail of it.

I will deal with our neighbours. First of all I will take Pakistan. Pakistan is very near to us. It was a part and parcel of India in those days. Of course, because of unfortunate developments, partition took place. After

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that they were thinking that that partition was not a permanent thing. India one day would attack them and invade them. That was the fear. There must be some genuine fear in the beginning after the partition. But Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Indiraji have been saying, there is no question of attack. That was told to them. It was told that we recognise them as a sovereign independent country. We want to help them economically and politically and in every manner. That is why inspite of so many developments in that country, we are not interfering. We must assure them that we are not going to harm them. We want to see them economically independent and economically strong. If stability is there, stability is in India.

If there is no stability there, the stability is in jeopardy in our country. We have been taking the situation consistently like this. Whenever our Foreign Minister goes, I do not know when he goes there, but whenever he goes there he must emphasise this point that there is no threat from our side. Please tell them that we are your friends and brothers. When Pakistan realised that India had no bad intentions, since then, unfortunately, China and USA are not quiet. They again started supplying arms to Pakistan. From the perusal of their Budget it will be seen that this year 45 per cent of their Budget was being spent on Defence. We are spending 17 per cent of our Budget on defence although ours is a vast country and we are facing threat not only from Pakistan but China also. Pakistan is spending 45 per cent of its Budget on defence apart from the aid which is being given by the USA, China and other countries. This is a very very serious situation. Something has to be done about it. We should take up this matter with the countries which are supplying arms to Pakistan.

So far as Afghanistan is concerned, we have adopted a very correct policy and that is appreciated by everybody. I am happy that during our Foreign Minister's visit to USSR, he impressed upon them to withdraw the army or some withdrawal should be there. I am happy that as soon as he came back home, they decided to withdraw some forces. I hope, Russia will withdraw its forces when they are no longer required there.

I had an opportunity to visit Nepal four or five years back along with some of my colleagues. I found that the people of Nepal were very much interested to have friendship with our country. The leaders of Nepal were telling us that India was neglecting us. There was lot of difference between India and China. They were giving lot of aid for constructing roads, industries, projects and other things. But India was spending very very less. They told us: if you want to have strong relationship with Nepal, you please impress upon your Government to increase the economic aid to Nepal. Some other hon. Members also mentioned about it I am happy that we have got joint irrigation projects with Nepal. We are constructing roads also in future also, we should extend aid for more projects so that we will have good relationship with Nepal.

Bhutan is a small country and it is depending upon us. We should give more economic aid to Bhutan also.

We are having very good relationship with Srilanka. There was a time when we were only thinking of big powers like Western Europe, USSR, USA, and China. At that time, nobody thought of improving relations with our neighbours. Later on we realised that unless we had good relationship with our own neighbours it would not be possible for us to face the situation, if it arises. That is why, we are improving our relationship with our neighbouring countries.

I must congratulate our Foreign Minister that soon after he took over the office, he sent his officers to all the neighbouring countries to improve our relations. I would impress upon him that he should also go to those countries so that we can improve our relations further.

Regarding gulf countries, Panditji was really a sagacious man in this respect. Jansangh people were condemning that we were neglecting Israel and we were only making friendship with Arab countries and that they were not willing to have friendship with us. In those days, Panditji visualised that friendship with the Arab world would be important so far as this country is concerned. That is why, he adopted that policy. Now, everybody appreciates that policy including Mr. Vajpayee though he belongs to Jansangh.

Mr. Morarji Desai is a great freedom fighter and he was with us till recently. He used to tell the people that he did not have any secret deal with anybody. In spite of that, he invited Moshe Dayan and held a secret meeting with him. This has created a great suspicion in the countries of the Arab world. I am happy that when there was a question on this in the House, our Foreign Minister made it clear that we had nothing to do with that meeting. That we were really sorry that such a thing happened during that time. I would impress upon the Minister to make it clear to the Arab countries whenever he visits those countries. We must build up our relationship with the gulf countries because we are exporting so many things to them and we are getting oil from them.

There is a war going on between Iran and Iraq. I am sorry to say that the Foreign Minister should have said something on this. Perhaps, during his intervention, he may say something on this. They are also our neighbouring countries. If something happens there, it would definitely affect our country. So, we should take steps in this respect.

Regarding South-East Asia, I am sorry that nobody has mentioned about South-East Asia, particularly the ASEAN countries.

AN. HON. MEMBER: What about Kampuchea? b

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: We have recognised Kampuchea. The ASEAN countries consist of Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand. Unfortunately, last month our Foreign Minister was to go there to attend some conference. But since his mother was ill, suddenly he had to go to his village. But they misunderstood him completely. They thought that it is on the pretext of the illness of his mother that he avoided going to the Conference and instead, he went to his village. Unfortunately that is the impression that is created. So, I request the Foreign Minister to remove that impression if at all there is such an impression, because some editorials in the newspapers pointed out about this stating that a serious misunderstanding is going on. We should not neglect ASEAN countries I had occasion to visit Singapore, Malaysia and other countries. At that time they were telling that India is completely neglecting these countries. About 40 per cent of the population there are from India, particularly from South India. They have settled there and that is why the cultural link and all other links are there. In spite of that we are giving an impression that we are neglecting those countries. That impression should be removed by the Foreign Minister.

About Kampuchea, I am very happy, and of course the whole House was appreciating the Foreign Minister when he made the statement that we are recognising Kampuchea. Of course, the recognition was delayed, but whatever it maybe, now it is recognised and so everybody is satisfied.

Regarding airlifting of arms to Thailand, it is clear the USA is supplying some arms to Thailand. Some war is going on between Thailand and Kampuchea and Vietnam. If it continues or

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aggravates, a very grave situation will prevail in South-East Asia. In this respect also India should take the initiative. It should be nipped in the bud. I know in this respect not only the USA, but also China is supporting them. In spite of ideological differences between the USA and China, they became friends. Wherever their common interests are there, they are doing all sorts of things. China is opposing Vietnam and Kampuchea; it is also supplying arms to the opposing forces and the USA is also supplying arms to them. This situation should be rectified very soon and you should take the initiative in this respect also.

About Japan, I would say that we have also neglected Japan. Of late we have got good relations with Japan. But in the beginning we thought that it is not important for us. But it is very important because it is economically a very advanced country. Friendship with Japan is very necessary for our country. Our Petroleum Minister is here and he will agree with me that for oil drilling purposes we need some machinery. I am told that we are importing some machinery from Japan. So we must have good relations with Japan because they can give some economic aid to us.

About African countries also, although we do not have any problem with them, we have always supported their cause particularly in South Africa ever since the time of Mahatma Gandhi. Unfortunately, that is the only country which could not at independence till now. The minority regime, the racial regime, is still ruling in South Africa and it is oppressing the majority people and we have to take initiative in this respect also so that the people there are liberated.

Coming to the Big Powers, most of the Members have touched upon this point as to whether we should equate Russia with America. I still remember that in 1971—I was also here at that time—when was broke out regarding Bangladesh liberation, we were

completely isolated and then there was a threat of the Seventh Fleet. America threatened that they would send the Seventh Fleet. In that connection there was a meeting of the Opposition Parties with the Prime Minister. Mr. Indrajit Gupta was there, and I was also there in the Opposition. Then I put a question to the Prime Minister: 'Madam, the Seventh Fleet is coming. How are you going to face it?' She said: 'Don't worry'. What a courageous lady she is! The Seventh Fleet is coming and yet she says, 'Don't worry.' Later on we came to know that it was because of the assurance of Russia. It is only because of the promised help of Russia that we could save the situation. They supported us on the issues of Goa and Kashmir, as also during the Chinese aggression. It is the only country which has consistently supported us on the basis of fundamental principles, though they had misunderstandings sometimes whether we were going to change our policy towards them. So, let us not be ungrateful to them. We should not equate them with the USA.

The test of U.S. friendship with India is two-fold: whether they will stop military aid to Pakistan, and whether they are going to supply enriched uranium for our Tarapur plant, as they seem to be unwilling in spite of an agreement. Of course, on the Kashmir and other issues, they never supported us. We will forget that, but if they are really interested in friendship with our country, they will have to attend to these two things.

Regarding China, there is talk about improving our relations with them. Chavanji was correct in saying that they had sent a message through journalists. They want to give an impression that although they are prepared to have a settlement, it is our Government which is not prepared. We should not fall into this trap. So, we should take some action. There was a time of *Hindi Chini bhai bhai*, but we know what happened. Nobody could anticipate the aggression of 1962, not even a great person like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, although Sardar Patel had warned him

to be careful about China's aggressive designs. He believed in *Panch Sheel* peaceful co-existence, non-interference and all that, but they stabbed us in the back, and that is the reason why Panditji died. He could not recover from that shock. As a matter of fact, it is China which killed him. This we cannot forget. Not only that. They are prepared so far as the border problem is concerned, but what about other things? They are supporting our enemies. As I said in the beginning, Pakistan wanted to have good relations with us, but it was China which provoked them by giving them military aid. They never gave them economic aid. It means that their intentions towards us are not good. Further, wherever there has been a liberation movement, we have to see whether they supported the imperialists and colonialists or the countries fighting for their freedom along with the non-aligned countries. Keeping these things in view, you can have talks with them, because, after all, China has come to stay. As Panditji used to say, they may be our enemies, but we will have to live with them as they are our neighbours. If this Government is not willing to talk and solve this problem, our people and the people of China will have to settle it one day. That is why I say you may have talks, but you must keep in view the points I have mentioned.

The membership of UNO has increased to about 150. As the Report of the Ministry mentions, India along with other countries tried for, we also passed a resolution recommending, increases of membership of the Security Council from 15 to 19, but the Permanent Members, including Russia, did not agree. Not only that. Ours is a big country after China on population basis. Still we are not having a permanent membership in the Security Council. A great injustice is being done to our country. I am sorry our Government is not at all taking up this issue. Ours is a democratic country. Ours is the biggest country next to China, not only in Asia but in the whole world. We are the biggest democratic country. In spite of that we are not given a permanent membership in the Security

Council. I request the Foreign Minister to try for this and that he must fight it out. Otherwise, nobody will give it.

Lastly, about the passport, many unscrupulous agents are working and they are looting and plundering the common people. I have received so many complaints. Recently, when the hon. Minister came to our area—we belong to the same district—many complaints were made by the people saying, "These so-called agents are looting us." He must take some steps in this respect. Otherwise, these activities will go on and the people will continue to be plundered and deceived by those unscrupulous agents. He will have to give some assurance in this regard.

Once again, I thank the other hon. members also who have participated in this debate that they were all unanimous in supporting the foreign policy. There is no difference of opinion at least on this policy. We're all unanimous on that. I thank you for the patient hearing given to me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should also add my voice of congratulations to the Government for its extension of full diplomatic relations to the Heng Samrin Government of Kampuchea. Of course, we would all have been happy if it had come earlier. But, for that reason, I do not propose to pick up a quarrel with the hon. Minister at this stage. Better late than never. It is a good thing that has been done and further delay in the matter might have compromised our position considerably.

I would also like to congratulate the Government, perhaps, not directly, the Ministry of External Affairs for our bold decision, a decision without any hesitation, not to participate in President Carter's boycott of the Olympic Games. This has also become a big international event. The countries are being asked to stand up and be counted who are on which side. Though we may not be one of the leading sports countries of the world—I hope, we will be some day—and we have not reach-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

ed that status yet, nevertheless, it is being made into a political issue. The two neighbouring countries of ours about whom much of the discussion has taken place today, the Peoples Republic of China on one side and Pakistan on the other, neither of them, is going to participate in the Olympic Games. They have fallen in line with President Carters call for boycott. I think, it is a matter of great gratification....

AN HON. MEMBER: Full gratification.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is a matter of full gratification. I am very happy about it. In fact, no voice apparently, was raised in this country not even Mr. Subramaniam Swamy's voice, advising us not to go to Moscow for the Olympic Games.

Within the general parameters of our foreign policy, of course, we have always extended support and there is no difference on that. Now, within the limited time at my disposal, if I am a little critical, it is not about the general parameters of the policy but it is about certain styles of work, certain nuances, certain, if I may say so, what I think are inconsistencies, certain vacillations, certain hesitations and a little amount of hypocrisy sometimes, if you do not mind my saying so....

(Interruptions) But you should learn good things from CPI, not only bad things. I am so happy today that many younger Members of the Congress Party, who have spoken here, have tried to inject some flesh and blood into this lifeless, colourless book which we have been given. I congratulate them, really. So many have spoken about Diego Garcia. This book and the supplementary book which together contain some 125 pages, do not even mention the name of Diego Garcia anywhere. What is it? Is it a lapse of memory? Is it a slip of the tongue or a slip of the pen, or is there something else behind it? Or are you trying to cover up Diego Garcia with reference to the old formula of super-power rivalry? Everything is super-power rivalry! Diego

Garcia is equated with the passage of some Soviet vessels—Soviet naval vessels, sometimes—through the Indian Ocean. That, and the permanent, fixed military base, aerial base, naval base, submarine base which is being built up under our eyes with an expenditure of billions of dollars in Diego Garcia, are equated. After all, the Soviet Union is not only a European power but is an Asian power also. It extends from Europe, right into Asia. That is not its fault; it is an accident of geography. So, a naval vessel, or any vessel—cargo vessel or a commercial vessel—of the Soviet fleet has to travel from the Black Sea ports to the far eastern ports in Vladivostok. How can they go except through the Indian Ocean? It cannot hope over the Indian Ocean; the only way is through the Indian Ocean. It is one of its lifelines—a life line of its commerce, lifeline of its trade. There is no other way by which its fleet can go, and, naturally, sometimes the Soviet navy also moves through these waters. I think the international law relating to the high seas and oceans permits the navies of all including our navy—if we want it—and gives the right of passage through the high seas. There is nothing wrong about it.

But here is a base, a fixed base, a permanent static base which is being built up under our eyes, and there is not a single mention of it in the Annual Report of the External Affairs Ministry. Why is it so?

The Organisation of African Unity, in its statement—to which I think many Members have referred—is more forthright than we are in this matter. They have described the military activity in Diego Garcia as a threat to Africa. They may also be worried about super-power rivalry, but that does not prevent them from saying specifically that the military activity in Diego Garcia is a threat to Africa. I should have thought we should welcome this because it means the countries in Africa near the African sea-boards and we in Asia consider this Diego Garcia to be a menace and then we can join forces together in this struggle which is com-

zone of peace and so on. We are getting a number of allies here.

I think the Prime Minister of Mauritius who, I think, comes here every year—he visits India practically every year—is a good friend of India and an old friend of India. The African Unity Conference has specifically taken a resolution and authorised Shri Seewoosagur Ramgoolam that he may go with their backing to London directly, from the Conference at Free Town, and discuss with the British Government the question of returning Diego Garcia to Mauritius to which it rightfully belongs. I think they are a little more outspoken than we are. Why cannot we be a little more forthright? Why are we covering everything under this term of 'super-power rivalry'? I really think the Minister should tell us how he looks at this thing because I do not know whether he considers this development of Diego Garcia base as a development which is totally unrelated to what is happening in the west and what is happening in the east.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): I will tell you tomorrow.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You will tell me tomorrow; what am I to discuss then? If you are going to tell me everything tomorrow, what shall I discuss today?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Do you want me to tell you now?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not want you to tell me now; I want you to tell us when the proper time comes.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is your look out whether you say anything today or tomorrow.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Every year the budget debate gives you an opportunity to present before the country a properly connected and properly interpreted integral foreign policy, and not to treat the things as

though they are somewhat disconnected or unconnected isolated events, what is happening in Diego Garcia has nothing to do with Afghanistan, what is happening in Afghanistan has nothing to do with what is happening in the North East Frontier, all these things are unconnected, they have no relation with one another. What kind of world are you living in? I should say that we should learn to be a little more firm and consistent about these things and not be afraid of hurting anybody's feelings. Non-alignment does not mean neutrality. It was never interpreted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to mean neutrality. It does not mean sitting on the fence. It has a positive content, and that is why this country and many countries of the world have taken to the path of non-alignment. It has a positive content. We are not neutral between the forces of imperialism and the forces of anti-imperialism. We are not neutral between the forces of socialism and the forces of reactionary, neo-colonialist powers. Are we neutral? Is that the tradition of our entire liberation movement, of our independence movement? Surely not. When some speakers referred to the fact that the image India had at one time in the counsels of the world was threatening to be somewhat eroded, it may be because of this. We were at one time the leaders, the inspirers, of this entire so-called Third World countries who got their independence much after we got. We were the first to attain independence, and these countries looked to India for inspiration. And in the United Nations, it was the voice of India which was taken as the voice of all these countries. I wish we should restore ourselves to that position.

I have one or two bones to pick with you. One is regarding the way the Afghanistan issue has been treated, in January last, very soon after this Government took over, a position was taken by the Prime Minister here on the floor of the House—I have got with me the Lok Sabha debate, the record

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of 30th January. Between that position that she took at that time and the position which you are taking now, there is a difference; there is a slide-back, there is a shift; and I am charging you with that, that you are shifting back. You must answer that question when you reply. When the Prime Minister spoke in January—and that was very soon after the Soviets had intervened in Afghanistan—she made four points. I am summarising them; I do not want to read out all these. She made three or four points. The first thing, of course, was that she stated—and it has been stated by the Government over and over again—that we are opposed to the entry of foreign troops into the territory of any other country. We are all agreed on that, although here also Members have pointed out that circumstances sometimes arise—we are living in a world of real politicse; we are not living in a vacuum—as arose once in 1971 for us also, when in the interest of your own national security, in the interest of defending your own national sovereignty, it becomes necessary to take some action which the other people do not like or may accuse you of. We were accused in 1971 of committing aggression. But did we accept that? Did we agree with that?

There was a certain set of circumstances. Now, the Prime Minister has said in January that we are opposed to the entry of foreign forces into any other country. But, she said, she was dealing with Afghanistan; that in this case, we cannot take a one-sided view, we have to take into account the whole background, the circumstances, what was happening before the Soviet troops moved; we cannot ignore that. I do not find any such reference now in the reports or in the speeches made or in the statement which was made by the Minister himself on the floor of the House on the 7th June. If you go

17 hrs.

through all these documents and all the statements of the government now,

it will seem to you that the only and the sole factor responsible for this tension which has developed on our north-western border is this, presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. There is no other factor. But then, what is this? Are we joining the chorus of the Americans? Or what? That is what the Prime Minister said. She said, 'We must take the whole situation into account. We cannot take an one-sided view.' She also said, 'We have no reason to disbelieve the Soviet assurance that once the security of their borders is assured, they will withdraw their troops from Afghanistan. She said that she has no reason to disbelieve it. Now, (it is unfortunately a Soviet border there. And it is from Pakistan some years ago that the American spy plane, the U-2 plane with Gary Powers piloting it, was shot down over the Soviet Union at the time of Mr. Khurshchev's regime. They cannot forget these things. That took off from near Peshawar. Pakistan provided the base for the U-2 spy plane and Pakistan was a Member of the CENTO military pact and the border of the Soviet Union is there. This is not the border of USA. USA is thousands of miles away. This is not the border of China. It is the border USSR. And, therefore, maybe we can go on arguing whether they were justified in sending their troops or not, whether they should have waited and whether they were in a hurry or not. I leave that question open. But the point is that even the Prime Minister has admitted that there were other factors, that there was a background, that there were circumstances and that we must see the thing in its totality. Nowaways I find that in the recent statement and the position of the government this kind of a balanced view is not there at all. The only thing that is being mentioned is that the Soviet troops are there and therefore, there is the tension. What do you want, Mr. Narasimha Rao? Tell me honestly. Would you like the Soviet troops just to pull out tomorrow? Will you guarantee that Afghanistan will survive?

Will you guarantee that the Americans and the Pakistanis will not take over Afghanistan? Is it such a simple thing now? Do you admit or do you deny that armed insurgents are there, being trained across the borders and being sent into Afghanistan, to kill cattle and burn the schools, to chop off the hands of teachers in the new schools which have been opened for teaching unfortunately women also, which is not liked very much there that women should be given education? They were never educated, but, nowadays those people who used to auction women in the market place and where women were put up for sale—those things have been done away with by the Saur Resolution. Some people do not like it. It is nothing strange. The big jagirdars whose lands have been taken and distributed among the landless people used to treat their women as chattel. We are shouting here everyday about the state of women in our country and quite correctly. But in Afghanistan, prior to the Saur Resolution women were sold in the market place, put up for sale like cattle. That thing has been done away with. A whole network of schools has been opened in the countryside and the Mullahs and the Maulvis are saying that these schools should be burnt and destroyed.

Sir, these are not things that the government do not know. Have we not got our people there? Our Embassy is there. Do we not remember that in 1965 when aggression started across the Kashmir border, it was not the Pakistani army which first crossed the border? For weeks and weeks there were armed tribesmen dressed not in the military uniform but dressed in *mufti*, tribesmen who infiltrated and who were sent to infiltrate across the border and who came right into Kashmir when we woke up and realise what was happening. Then there was a large-scale attack by the Pakistani army. So, aggression is not committed necessarily always by soldier in

military uniform. It can also be carried out in a different guise.

If it is your stand point—No, the Soviet troops are there and there is no other complication of armed insurgents coming there across the Pakistan border, there is no such thing and it is only a Soviet propaganda, then please say so. And if you think that that is not so, that is what is also there, then you must say so. But you do not say a single word anywhere. Not a single word is mentioned about any factor except the presence of Soviet troops. If you want to play the role of an honest broker and if we are to be respected as a major non-aligned country which position certainly, we were enjoying and we were very close to the Soviet Union which you have very many times pointed out—If you want to play the role of an honest broker in trying to find a solution to this imbroglio, a solution which we certainly want very much, then somehow try to defuse the tension then you have to earn your credibility with both sides to the dispute. Otherwise you won't be accepted as an honest broker. Our credibility is very high with the Soviet Union no doubt, despite differences sometimes as you have said in your statement on the 7th of June, we may have differences here and there, we may have a different way of looking at things. It never comes in the way of mutual friendship and trust. But, about the other side?

The dispute involves two sides, and to play the role of an honest broker, you must earn the credibility of both sides. But this is not the way of doing that. We know it very well that this is a complicated situation in which so many factors are operating. We should mention all these things and not take a one-sided view. That is all that I want to say on this issue.

Then, Sir, two developments have taken place recently. Why is the Government of India saying nothing about it? One is: the Afghan Government has made a peace proposal.

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That peace proposal has not been accepted so far either by Pakistan President Shri Zia-ul-Haq or by Iran. But they have made the proposal. Does the Government of India have any reaction to that? Do they think that this is a good or bad proposal or a bogus proposals? They should say something about it. The second development which has taken place is what is mentioned just now, that is that some partial withdrawal of forces has taken place. Now the whole world is trying to interpret it—some people are shouting everyday this is nothing. This is a fake withdrawal; this is just trying to throw dust in people's eyes. They are pulling out some troops and then they are putting in more troops. So, we are not going to be hoodwinked? Is that the view of the Government of India? Then please say so. If you think that it is a bogus withdrawal, please say so. Even though it is a very limited and partial withdrawal of some hundred tanks and one division do you think that it is a positive thing? At least say so. But, you do not say so. Not a single word you have said about it anywhere. You see the book which deals with at great length the joint communique or a joint declaration which was signed by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi and President, Mr. Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France when he came here. You have lauded the sentiment that have been expressed in that statement. But, I find that the Foreign Minister of France, Jean Francois Poncet, has made a statement; in his statement, he has described the Soviet Union's decision as extremely important. The French Foreign Minister has the temerity to say that this Soviet withdrawal is an extremely important move and it should be followed up. It is positive thing. Our Government upto now has not officially said a single word about it. That is why I am saying that we support your policy broadly, but why this hesitancy, this inconsistency this vacillation and this contradiction?

We want to be more forthright and out spoken. Surely, the flow of arms from U.S.A. or from Pakistan or from China has some bearing on the Afghan issue. It is as a result of the Afghan crisis. That has been made an excuse for turning Pakistan into a big arsenal of modern arms. Some have expressed here that these arms will not be used against us. I ask; if they will not be used against us, then against whom they will be used. Surely Pakistan is not going to fight the Soviet Union with the arms. It is meant for some other purpose. If they do it then nothing is going to be left of Pakistan. So, these things are surely inter-connected.

Therefore, about China, I would like to say that only a lunatic or a madman has a doubt about the desirability of re-establishing of normal relations between India and Pakistan and between India and China. About the desirability of this there could be no two opinions on the subject. Normalisation of relations as neighbouring States between us and Pakistan and us and China is a must. It is a normal thing to try for normalisation. I am not so keen on harping on the fact that China attacked us once. Pakistan has attacked us three times. But because Pakistan attacked us three times we do not say that we are not going to talk or try to have normal relations with Pakistan. Certainly we must try for it. The same with China. But I make a distinction, Sir, here between normalising of relations on State-to-State basis and the question of real re-establishment of friendship as it existed at one time. And the reason is very simple. That China, the old China, of Panchsheel days, even the China subsequently which in 1962 committed a breach with us, is very different from the China of today. Suddenly one bright morning the world woke up with astonishment and found that Dr. Henry Kissinger had suddenly appeared in Peking. Those who were the deadliest enemies of the Chinese sent Dr. Henry Kissinger on a secret

mission, Nobody knew about it. It was kept a well-guarded secret and that also through the agency of Pakistan. He went from Pakistan as everybody now knows. It was Pakistan which helped him to reach China because he had to go secretly keeping his visit confidential. From that date onwards, the biggest thing which has taken place in international politics is the collusion between Chinese People's Republic and the United States of America.

This is the new factor in the situation. It is no longer so new either. The collusion between China and America is the main thing which has to be taken into account when we are opening up new avenues of talks and discussions with them. Certainly we should talk and discuss. Huang Hua is coming here to Delhi for talks. We should certainly have talks. But we cannot miss out this background. There is a new global strategy being worked out in which America and China who were once deadly enemies of each other are now partners. American Generals talk about China as being NATO of the East—the *ad hoc* fifteenth member of NATO. The Chinese Government which goes on saying that they want NATO in Western Europe to be strengthened further and have welcomed that it should be strengthened and built up against the Soviet Union:—a China which maintains full relations even with the racist regime of South Africa, which sends help and support to Pinochet dictatorship in Chile, which deals with the Israelis, which not only built that Karakoram road across our territory but repeatedly whenever opportunity permits assures Pakistan that it will stand four squares behind Pakistan over the Kashmir issue against India, that China which launched aggression against Vietnam, that China, as reports have it, is certainly—from behind the scenes—helping to arm and train some insurgents on our North Eastern frontiers. You have got the whole list. So, please don't be gullible. That is

what I am saying. Don't be gullible. We should talk to them. We should certainly try to restore normal State-to-State relations. We should encourage more trade, more commerce, cultural relations but please remember that there is a move and a motive behind all this and the lobby in this country which was the most fanatical anti-Chinese lobby at that time in 1962, which was foaming at the mouth at the sound of China are the very people who are now the strongest advocates of friendship with China. Why? It is not because of China. It is because of United States of America which has come into the picture. It is the U.S.A. which is now fully in collusion with China. And therefore a trap is being laid. They want to take us, or bring us, into this global kind of political and strategic moves which they are making. No doubt we will earn China's displeasure, Sir, by the recognition which you have extended to the Heng Samrin Government. But I am glad you had the courage to do that. Yes, I congratulate you for that. I don't mind admitting to you that I was beginning to have apprehensions that in your anxiety to make up with China you might ditch poor old Hen Samrin for some time. That you did not do so, I suppose, is the result also of the latest reports and assessment which you got from your Foreign Secretary. When he returned from his trip abroad recently he must have given you some report, some assessment, of his prolonged talks in Peking and all that. And therefore on that basis you took a decision, very correct decision, very wise decision,—I am glad.

So, I would only say that, whatever any country may do, whatever its policy may be, particularly if they are our neighbours, we must try to have normal relations with them. But, if it is a question of restoring the old friendship, we will have to think ten times because the whole balance of power has changed, the whole partnership which has emerged bet-

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ween China and USA is something entirely new, which was not there 10 years ago, much less 15 years ago, much less 20 years ago. This is a new thing. And as somebody has said it here, the sole purpose of it is to isolate the Soviet Union, because they regard the Soviet Union as their main enemy, and we regard the Soviet Union as one of our main friends. Everybody here admits it. Even Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Advani, when they were in power, when they visited Moscow the first time, made public statements saying that whenever we have been in crisis in India, whenever we have been in difficulty, whenever we have been facing any attacks, you are the only people who have stood consistently with us—the Soviet Union. They have made such statements also. What other statement could they make?

Now I conclude. Therefore, Sir, on the whole, of course, we hope you will stick consistently to this policy of peace and non-alignment and anti-colonialism, anti-imperialism, help to all countries who are still fighting for their independence like South Africa and other places. But at least try to be a little more forthright and what shall I say—consistent in your stand and that will help to restore India's image in the counsels of the world to a position which we once occupied.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Kaira): Sir, if we look to our country's foreign affairs in retrospect, barring a few periods during which there was a coalition government headed by Mr. Charan Singh, and 2 1/2 years during which the Janata Party Government, headed by Mr. Morarji Desai was there, India, during the last 30 years first under the Prime Ministership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and then under the Prime Ministership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, has always played a significant role in international affairs with dignity.

But, by repeatedly alleging in writing that his Finance Minister was a 'Russian agent', Mr. Charan Singh made India a laughing-stock of the world. His Lieutenant Mr. Raj Narain, the incarnation of buffoonery was making pronouncements on delicate issues like Tibet and India-China Borders, with such a non-chalance hard to find. Mr. Charan Singh's Finance Minister, Mr. S. N. Mishra's performance at the Commonwealth Meet in Lusaka last year, when he proposed our Foreign Secretary's candidature, against the consensus of the whole Commonwealth, without even caring for our prestige, left India utterly humiliated. Nor could the Janata Government headed by Mr. Morarji Desai and his Foreign Minister, Mr. Vajpayee, open a creditable account in the international affairs. In 1978, in the Consultative Committee attached to the External Affairs Ministry, Mr. Vajpayee, was taken to task by his own partymen for the non-performance of his office. Sir, in February, 1979 before embarking upon the so-called exploratory mission to China Mr. Vajpayee had identified himself before an eminent journalist, as one of the forces of peace and boasted that the forces of peace are strong enough to defeat the machination of those who want war. When Mr. Vajpayee entered China, China attacked Vietnam under Mr. Vajpayee's very nose stripping him of all his pretensions of a great diplomat. Mr. Vajpayee who rushed to China against the advice of some of his officers in the Foreign Office by his partymen and by the Russian Embassy and by the Press, that the time had not ripened for a diplomatic tour of China, had returned crest-fallen from his pilgrimage to Peking. This also revealed one thing at that time that during the Janata regime, the External Affairs Ministry was run from the back-seat by RSS brand, Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, who was a self-appointed Ambassador to China and who reported that China had taken a favourable stance and also accused some of our officials in External

Affairs Ministry of having sabotaged Indo-China *de tente* in favour of Soviet Russia. The Janata Government adopted a policy that India will not resort to nuclear explosion for harmful purpose. The declaration of such a national policy by a sovereign country like ours ought to have been made from New Delhi, the capital of our country. Instead, the Janata Government's Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai feared that India might not get the much-needed enriched uranium and other economic aid, went to Washington and made the declaration of this national policy from Washington which is a capital of a foreign country. This was nothing less than giving up the sovereignty of our nation in favour of another country, which, for the last 30 years, has been doing its worst to make India fall in line with its global supremacy. There could be nothing more shameful for our country than this act of declaration of our country's national policy in a foreign capital.

The Janata Government which was conducting its foreign affairs with such gross inadvertence and weakness had inflicted blows upon the honour and prestige of India which had been held by other countries during the Prime Ministership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. We still remember and can hardly forget those days when in the United Nations Assembly a rousing standing ovation, clapping for full five minutes, was given by the United Nations Assembly to the historic speech made by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Those were the days when our foreign policy was at the highest peak.

I am sure, despite the rhetoric of Janata Party that it gave second freedom to the people of India, the people of India will not pardon the Janata Party for having brought such a slur on the sovereignty of India. Under the camouflage of the phrase 'genuine non-alignment', which had been coined by Shri Vajpayee, the Janata Party Gov-

ernment made India tilt towards America. The concept of non-alignment was originally mooted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and was sponsored, supported and sustained by him jointly with President Nasser of Egypt and President Tito of Yugoslavia. These people never thought that the non-alignment could be fake. The Janata Government's foreign policy was neither 'non-aligned' nor 'genuine'. If we think of non-alignment, non-alignment is not a negative name for a negative idea; it is not simply a neutrality. Non-alignment has come to connote a definite independent thought and action. For example, India had opposed the colonialism and neo-colonialism in Africa and Asia. India had supported the cause of Asian and African countries which were reeling under the foreign rule and which were trying to win their freedom. India also espoused the Communist China's entry in the United Nations despite the fact that China had waged a war against India. Russia is our great friend and they proved to be a friend in need during the Bangladesh war, yet our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi did not endorse President Brezhnev's concept of Asian collective security and exchanged Ambassadors with Communist China though Russia was much displeased. Take the recent example of Afghanistan. When the Russian military troops entered Afghanistan, immediately our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi with firm conviction and fearlessly declared that India is against the presence of foreign troops in any country. Now we learn that Russia has declared that their troops in Afghanistan are being withdrawn. This is the success of non-alignment policy which our country is following.

If we look to our neighbours, the quixotic manner in which the Janata Government had treated some of our neighbours, has created uncalled for discord in their relations with us. The Janata Government Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai's statement meaning that the annexation of Sikkim was immoral or unfair has caused much harm to our country's interests. As if taking the cue from this, Bhutan declared

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that it wanted to revise its treaty of 1949 which obliged it to be guided by India's advice in its conduct of foreign affairs. Bhutan wanted to open direct and bilateral negotiations with China. Fortunately, King Jigme Wangchuk disavowed of any such intention to get the treaty revised. But Bhutan's insistence that in the proposed Bhutanese Airlines, Paro should be linked with Calcutta should never be conceded, because that will make Bhutan the cockpit of international intrigues.

In the Farakka agreement, the task preparing a long term plan for the augmentation of of Ganga's flow is assigned to Indo-Bangladesh Commission. But the exposure that one of the Janata Party Government's Ministers, Mr. Jagjivan Ram has signed a letter to the effect that Nepal is also to be involved in that plan, calls for caution particularly in the background of the fact that Nepal has proposed that it should be made a zone of peace, guaranteed by two Super Powers, and also by India and China. This is nothing but directly and deliberately inviting Big Power intervention in India's relations with Nepal.

This sudden desire on the part of our neighbours to invite Super Power intervention in India's relations with them, appears to be a part of some big international game. Therefore, our country should be very cautious, and the non-Foreign Minister should take note of this.

The Association of South East Asian Nations originally appeared on the international arena as a tool of America's policy to consolidate and to protect the interests of the West in the Far East. Now it has ceased to be so. It is no more acting as such a tool. The ASEAN has ceased to act at the behest of the Chinese. So, the ASEAN invitation to us to attend its "get together in Kuala Lumpur this year, was highly welcomed. But our Foreign Minister Mr. Narasimha Rao has cancelled his programme to attend that ASEAN meeting at Kuala Lumpur.

Considering that India's role as a mediator in non-aligned forums has brought credit to India, it is just possible that ASEAN invited India not only to feel India's pulse regarding recognition of Kampuchea, but also to seek India's advice for defusing the crisis in South East Asia, which has been created by the armed conflict between China and Vietnam, and between Vietnam and Thailand. The Asian knows the impartiality with which India had dealt with the problems of Korea and had succeeded in solving it. Therefore, to my mind, India ought not to have shunned its role as a leader of the third-world and should have attended it but, unfortunately, that could not be so.

After the momentous elections of Indian Parliament in 1977 and then again in 1980, the supremacy of the people of India has been established. Thereafter one question is often being asked in the international arena: Why is it that though America and India are the biggest working democracies of the world, the relationship between the two countries for the last 30 years has been of most tenuous kind? The answer is that America, despite its rhetoric about democracy, does not respect democracy. This is evident from the fact that they prefer to support the military dictatorship in China, in Pakistan, in Bangladesh. It is because India has followed the path of democracy, India has become capable of maintaining certain freedom of action which America could not make or found it very difficult to make India to conform to its global interests and supremacy. Many countries have succumbed to the political and economic pressure of America, but India has not given in despite the pressure of aid discontinuance, as it happened in 1965 and 1971 after the conflict with Pakistan. Pakistan is nothing but a pawn in the international strategy of America to serve its global interest. This is the reason why the Salal Agreement, with Pakistan has not been able to make a break-through in bilateral relations between India and Pakistan. Pakistan's demand that India should agree to the

strength of armed forces which each country can maintain is nothing but the reflection of American policy.

China has made a suggestion; it is not still a proposal; it is a suggestion that Indo-China border dispute can be solved by treating the actual line of control as a border between the two countries. This proposal is such that it could be neither accepted nor rejected; it is just as in the game of cricket where a crafty bowler sends down a China-man which can make you out even though you do not play it. Therefore, our Foreign Minister should be very cautious before opening any negotiations in this respect, because China has been always adept at double dealing. It unashamedly can blow hot and cold. At the same time, when China is going on with a good smile negotiating with you, it may be laying mines behind you so that you may perish, if you are recalcitrant. Therefore, our country should be cautious before opening any negotiations with them. We are spending crores of rupees for the establishment and maintenance of our Indian missions abroad. Recruitment of staff of these embassies, consulates and High Commissions has caused grave concern. It is alleged that some of the officers of the Ministry of External Affairs and also the officers of the High Commissions, consulates etc. want their relatives and friendly acquaintances to be appointed to various posts. Sometimes it is inadvertence and sometimes this kind of nepotism and also corruption has led to deterioration of the high standard and efficiency for which our foreign missions were previously known. Every employee of our diplomatic mission, whatever his position, is an envoy of this great country; therefore, the External Affairs Minister should consider appointment of staff in various offices abroad, not just simply filling a vacancies at random; every post must be filled by the best man available.

Our Estimates Committee has received many complaints regarding the unhelpful attitude of our officials in

foreign missions and also regarding the most discourteous behaviour of the reception staff, mostly girls, towards Indians who are not so good-looking or who are not so well-to-do looking. Stern action should be taken against such staff irrespective of whether the person is a woman or a girl; they should be made to know that they receive their salaries from the Indian exchequer to which People of India, rich and poor, contribute. I am sure that so far as Indian Missions abroad are concerned, the hon. Minister who is capable, will give a new look to our missions abroad. With these words, I support the demands.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : (खंडवा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, विदेश मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए, सब से पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनसंघ वाले जो 30 साल तक हम को बुरा कहते रहे, हमारी विदेश नीति को गलत बताते रहे और बड़े बड़े आरोप लगाते रहे, नेहरू जी पर लगाए, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री पर लगाए और इन्दिरा जी पर लगाए, एक मौका इन को भी मिला था, पर हम ने यह देखा कि ये जो बड़ी बड़ी बात करते थे जनसंघ और जनता पार्टी के लोग, ये लोग सत्ता में आने के बाद भी, हमारी विदेश नीति में एक इंच भी परिवर्तन नहीं लाए और इसके लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक शायर ने कहा है :

“बहुत शोर सुनते थे पहलु में दिल का,
जो चीरा तो कतराए खून भी ना निकला ।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, जहाँ एक ओर इन लोगों ने हमारी विदेश नीति को कायम रखने की कोशिश की, वहाँ जो हम लोग विदेश नीति को और आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे थे, उसमें ये लोग गिरावट लाए, और वह किम तरह से लाए यह मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ। इन्होंने मोशे दायान को यहाँ पर हिन्दुस्तान में बुलाया है जबकि यह हमारी निश्चित नीति रही है कि हमारी अरब कन्टीज के साथ दोस्ती रही है और इजरायल को हमने हमेशा मान्यता देने से इंकार किया है। परन्तु मोशे डायान का भारत में आना, यहाँ के विदेश मंत्री से बात करना, यहाँ तक कि प्रधान मंत्री के निवास में जाकर के बात करना और क्या बात हुई उसका हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को पता तक न लगना बहुत शर्मनाक है। न केवल यही बल्कि फ्रैंकफर्ट में साउथ अफ्रीका के विदेश मंत्री से मिलना और केम्प डेविड समझौते का श्री कार्टर के पत्र आने पर श्री मोरारजी देसाई द्वारा समर्थन करना यह सब हमारी विदेश नीति के लिये घृहितकर था।

[श्री शिवकुमार ठाकुर]

इस केम्प डेविस समझौते के समर्थन के साथ-साथ, सिक्किम जो कि भारत का अभिन्न अंग रहा है, उसके बारे में और देश की परमाणु नीति के बारे में श्री मोरारजी देसाई द्वारा बयान देना भी हमारी विदेश नीति पर प्रहार था। इस तरह से हम देखते हैं कि जनता पार्टी शासन में विश्व के देशों में हमारी जितनी जगह हंसाई हुई है, उतनी पहले कभी नहीं हुई थी। हमारे श्री मोरारजी देसाई जी जब अमेरिका गये तो वहाँ अपनी यूरीन थिरेपी की बात पत्रकारों को बताते हैं और वहाँ पर अपनी डाक्टररी करते हैं। इससे देशवासियों का सिर शर्म से झुक गया।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, ये जनता पार्टी के लोग पिछले तीस सालों में हमारी विदेश नीति की आलोचना करते रहे हैं और इन्हीं लोगों ने हमारी विदेश नीति को कहीं पहुँचा दिया था। लेकिन इसके पतन के बाद से जब से श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी फिर से शासन में आयी हैं तबसे इन्होंने फिर से इसे चरमोत्कर्ष पर पहुँचा दिया। हम आज अपनी विदेश नीति को फिर से शान के साथ अन्य देशों के सामने रख रहे हैं और अन्य देशों से बातचीत कर रहे हैं।

हमारे देश में पी० एल० ओ० के अराफत आये, हमने उनका हार्दिक स्वागत किया। हमने पी० एल० ओ० को मान्यता दी। इससे अरबों के साथ जो हमारा प्रेम टूट गया था वह फिर से जुड़ने लगा है। इस के साथ साथ अफगानिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में जब दूसरे गुटनिरपेक्ष राष्ट्र यह सोच रहे थे कि भारत भी उनके साथ वोटिंग करेगा तो हमारा राष्ट्र चुप रहा। बहुत से गुट निरपेक्ष राष्ट्रों ने रूस को आक्रमणकारी बताया और उन्होंने ने इस पर वोटिंग की लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के चुप रहने से विश्व के देशों में हमारा मिर बहुत ऊँचा हो गया। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और हमारे लायक विदेश मंत्री ने फिर से हमारे गौरव को बढ़ाया।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने देखा कि आज न केवल दूसरे देश बल्कि अमेरिका तक यह मानने के लिए तैयार है कि हिन्दुस्तान ही वह माध्यम है जिसके माध्यम से रूस की सेनाएं अफगानिस्तान से वापस की जा सकती हैं और विश्व में जो शक्तियों का बेलेंस है उसको अगर कोई बनाये रख सकता है तो वह हिन्दुस्तान बनाये रख सकता है। आज इसका सारा श्रेय श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को जाता है और हमारे विदेश मंत्री को जाता है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, जहाँ तक रूस का प्रश्न है उसके बारे में हमसे पूर्व बहुत से हमारे लायक साथियों ने, विद्वान साथियों ने

कहा। मैं भी उनकी बातों का समर्थन करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी कठिनाइयों के समय, चाहे वह कश्मीर का मसला हो, चाहे गोआ का मसला हो, चाहे बंगलादेश का मसला हो, चाहे पाकिस्तान का मसला हो, हर मामले पर रूस सीना ठोक कर, बिना किसी हिचकिचाहट के हमारी मदद करने के लिए सामने आया। अभी कुछ लोगों ने सुपर पावर्स का सवाल उठाया। सुपर पावर्स से देश का जो भला हो सकता है उसको भी हमें सोचना पड़ेगा। यह ठीक है कि सुपर पावर से कुछ गलतियाँ हो सकती हैं लेकिन उन गलतियों के बाद भी एक बहुत बड़ी ताकत से हमें मदद मिलती है। ऐसा नहीं हो सकता कि इन कारणों से हम उसका साथ छोड़ दें। यह बात सही है कि अफगानिस्तान के संबंध में हमारे स्टैण्ड की सब जगह प्रशंसा हुई है। हमने अफगानिस्तान के आर्थिक विकास, टेक्निकल विकास में हमेशा मदद की है। हम नहीं चाहते कि अफगानिस्तान में रूस की फौजें बनीं रहें। जैसा कि विदेश मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि समय आने पर रूस सीमित समय के लिए, सीमित संख्या में वहाँ पर उपस्थित रहे लेकिन अन्त में रूस को वहाँ से हटना ही है। इसके लिए टेबल पर बैठकर बात हो सकती है और इस समस्या का हल निकल सकता है। जैसा कि श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने कहा कि अगर वहाँ से रूस की फौजें हट जाएं तो क्या गारंटी है कि वहाँ अमेरिका और पाकिस्तान नहीं आ जायेंगे। माननीय सभापति महोदय, अगर इस प्रकार से देश गारंटी देने लगे तो दुनिया में एकता, भाईचारा और विश्वास नहीं रह सकता। जहाँ तक हमारी विदेश नीति का ताल्लुक है वह गुट निरपेक्षता के सिद्धान्त पर आधारित है, पीपुल्स कोण्ग्रेस के सिद्धान्त पर आधारित है, पंचशाल के सिद्धान्तों को लेकर हम आज भी आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और तीसरी शक्ति के रूप में हिन्दुस्तान का जो पहला दर्जा हुआ करता था उसको प्राप्त करने की हम धीरे-धीरे कोशिश कर रहे हैं व उस और हम अग्रसर हो रहे हैं।

जहाँ तक चीन का संबंध है, पत्रकारों के तथा दूसरे माध्यमों से उमने हिन्दुस्तान से बात करने की आफर दी है। माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने बिल्कुल सही कहा है कि पाकिस्तान ने भी हमारे ऊपर दो तीन बार आक्रमण किया है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी अगर पाकिस्तान चाहता है तो हम बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार हैं। बातचीत तो हम करनी पड़ेगी, टेबल पर बैठ कर। विशेषकर चीन को जब उसको हम युद्ध करके जीत नहीं सकते हैं या युद्ध करके अपनी भूमि वापिस नहीं ले सकते हैं तो हम बातचीत का रास्ता न अपनाएँ यह ठीक नहीं होगा। हमारी यह घोषित नीति है कि हम किसी पर आक्रमण नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन चीन ने आज भी हमारे बहुत सी जमीन दबा रखी है। अब अगर वह बात करना चाहता है तो हमें बात करनी पड़ेगी। यह नहीं हो सकता है कि हम उस

बचते-तक इंतजार करें जब तक हम पूरी तरह से काली-सन्धिगत नहीं हो जाते हैं, पूरी तरह से-युद्ध में-आपने-आपको-सफल नहीं पाते हैं। अगर हम वहाँ नहीं जाते। उसी वक़्त हम चीन से बात करने की बहुरीक नहीं-हीना। बिना नहीं हीना-बोहने। हमारे विदेश-मंत्री को प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं इस दिशा में, उनको ही तारीफ़ करता हूँ और कामना करता हूँ कि उनको इस में सफलता मिले, यश मिले।

अठारह वर्षों से हम लोग चुप बैठे हैं। चीन हमारी जमीन बचाए-बैठा है। अब हम इंतजार कर रहे हैं उस वक़्त तक जब तक कि हम युद्ध के लिए पूरी तरह से तैयारी नहीं कर लेते हैं तो इस बात को नहीं माना जा सकता है। एक बात जरूर है दूध का जला छाछ को भी फूंक-फूंक कर पीता है। हम दूध के जले हैं। हम सब कुछ देखभाल कर अपना कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। मॉननीय इन्द्रजीत ने इशारा किया है कि चीन ईस्टनेबोर्नर्ज पर रिबैल्ड को ट्रेनिंग दे रहा है, वेस्टर्न बोर्डर पर भी गड़बड़ी कराने की कोशिश कर रहा है इस बाबत हमें उससे कहना पड़ेगा कि यह उसकी गलती है, उसको इस तरह से बरताव नहीं करना चाहिये उमको दोस्ती का हाथ बढाना है तो छुटपुट जो उसकी तरफ से ये घटनाएँ कराई जा रही हैं, ये बन्द हीनी चाहिये। वह कभी पाकिस्तान को हथियार सप्लाई कर देता है और कभी पाकिस्तान का काश्मीर के मामले में पक्ष ले लेता है। ये जो बातें है ये आपको उमको साफ-भाफ़ कहनी पडगी और वह इन चीजों को न उठाए और हम बात करने के लिए उमके साथ एक बार नहीं दस बार तैयार है। हम को अपनी जमीन भी वापिस लेनी है। इसी पार्लियामेंट में हमने हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के साथ वायदा किया है कि हम अपने जमीन को वापिस लेंगे और इनका बिना किसी भेदभाव के, बिना किसी पार्टी-पॉलिटिक्स के सभी दलों ने स्वागत किया है और सभी इस मामले में एकमत हैं। उस जमीन को वापिस लेने का एकमात्र तरीका यह है कि हम उससे टेबल पर बात करें। मैं कामना करता हूँ कि हमारे विदेश मंत्री को इस में सफलता मिले।

जहाँ तक अमरीका का सम्बन्ध है, मैं उमकी तारीफ़ करता हूँ कि उसने हमारी आर्थिक रूप से बहुत मदद की है, उम समय की है जब हमारे यहाँ अनाज की कमी थी। उस समय उसने हमें अनाज दिया। जब जब आर्थिक रूप से भारत आर्थिक संकट का शिकार हुआ उसने उसकी मदद की। इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ाने की बात हुई तो उसने हमारी मदद की। कुछ लोगों ने यह भी कहा है कि यह जो आर्थिक मदद है यह एक मामाजाल है और वह हमें इस जाल में लपेटना चाहता है व इस में कसना चाहता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें ठंडे मन से सोचना पड़ेगा जब तक भारत आर्थिक रूप से सक्षम नहीं हो जाता है, जब तक हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े नहीं हो जाते हैं, हमारी विदेश नीति भी बहुत हव तक कामयाब नहीं हो सकती है।

एक कवि ने कहा है : 'कभी भीमती' उस भुंज को जिस के पाश गरम हो बन्धित न हो; प्रमित न हो, देश से महंगाई के दूर हम में कर लें, बेरी-जमादी को दूर न कर लें इन्स्ट्रुक्शन और इन्फ़ो-कमन्डरस ब्रीडकमान इतनी न बढ़ा लें कि हमें अपनी पैरों पर मजबूती के साथ खड़े हो जाएँ। 'तक दूसरे देश हम को कमजोर ही समझेगें। इस वास्ते इन सब चीजों की तरफ हमें ध्यान देना होगा। अभी तारापुर आणविक केन्द्र को वास्ते ईश्वर देवें का जो कार्टर की ओर से स्वीकृति प्रायी है, मुझ को उस में भी कुछ गड़बड़ी लगती है।' ह्यूमैनिफ़ि उम्होंने हाँ कहा है, परन्तु जो उनका नियम है कि 60 दिन के अन्दर अमरीकी कर्मियों को फिर से बहुमत से कहीं अस्वीकृत न कर दें उसकी हदा न दे और वहाँ की अदालत उसको अस्वीकृत न कर दे, कुछ समय में नहीं आता कि इतने दिनों में हमारे मोरारजी देसाई अपनी व्यक्तिगत प्रतिष्ठा-बिधि पर लगाकर वाणिज्यगत गये, घटल बिहारी जी भी गये, परन्तु वहाँ पर कुछ नहीं हुआ। अब इन्दिरा जी के आने के बाद एकदम कार्टर के मन में रहम-दया कैसे उमड पडी? ईश्वर करे उनके मन में इसी प्रकार का प्रेम, सद्भाव बनी रहे और हमारे विदेश मंत्री बनाये रखें। हो सकता है कि हमको इस रूप में भी कामयाबी मिलती रहे और हम आणविक रूप से भी छठी शक्ति के रूप में विश्व में आगे बढ सकें, यह हम कामना करते हैं।

डिप्टागो गार्शिया के सम्बन्ध में भी हमारे बहुत से विद्वान बुजुर्ग साथियों ने कहा कि यह सब है कि पश्चिम एशिया में और पूर्वी अफ्रीका के हिन्द महासागरीय तट के कुछ देशों को इससे खतरा होने लगा है, कुछ इसमें अडचन आने लगी है। जो अमरीका ने वहाँ पर नीतिगत अड्डे और दूसरे अड्डे स्थापित किये हैं, इससे कभी कभी ऐसा ख्याल आता है कि कभी ऐसा न हो कि तीमरा विश्व युद्ध एशिया की जमीन पर लडा जाये। अपने को बचाकर अपने को अलग हटाकर अपने दामन को आग से हटाकर ऐसा न हो कि कही ये लोग हमारे घर में आग लगाने की कोशिश करते हों। इस बात के लिये हमारे विदेशी मंत्री को बहुत सावधान रहना चाहिये।

इन्दिरा जी के आने के बाद बहुत-सी विदेशी ताकतें और बहुत से विदेशों के लोग यहाँ पर आये यह बहुत प्रसन्नता की बात है। फ्रान्स के राष्ट्रपति बंगलादेश के श्री जियाउररहमान आस्ट्रिया के चांसलर, नेपाल नरेश भूटान के राजा, न्येरे के राष्ट्रपति, बियतनाम के प्रधान मंत्री, सोवियत संघ, ब्रिटेन, जास्ट्रेलिया, मिन्न के विदेश मंत्री, सोवियत संघ के उपराष्ट्रपति तथा अमरीका, जापान, युगोस्लाविया आदि अन्य देशों के विशेष दूत हमारे यहाँ आये। मूनिटों के सम्मेलन के माध्यम से 30-40 मंत्रियों सहित लगभग 2000 विदेशी प्रतिनिधि हमारे यहाँ आये। एक वातावरण हमारे देश में बन रहा

[श्री चित्त कुमार ठाकुर]

है, सभासदों का वातावरण हमारे देश को उठाने के लिए बाहर विश्व के पटल पर विश्व के रंगमंच पर हिन्दुस्तान को खड़ा करने का एक वातावरण हमारी नेता इन्दिरा गांधी और हमारे साथक विदेश मंत्री बना रहे हैं। मैं तो कहूंगा कि—

मैं कहते हैं कि बदलता है जमाना धक्कर, नर्ब को है जो जमाने को बदल देते हैं।

मैं के रूप में इन्दिरा गांधी हमको मिली है मैं के रूप में विदेश मंत्री हमें मिले हैं, इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा अपनी मुझ-कामनाएं प्रसाद के रूपों में। 6 बजे रहे हैं, मैं सभासद महोदय, आपका, सदन का और दूसरे साथियों का टाइम खर्च नहीं करना चाहता। इतनी मुझ-कामनाएं मेरी हैं—

असंख्य कीर्ति रश्मियां, विकीर्ण दिव्य बाहसी,

सपूत मातृभूमि के, रुको न मर साहसी।

भराति सैन्य सिन्धु में, सुशाइव गिन से जलो,

प्रवीर हो, जगो बनों, बड़े चलो बड़े चलें।

17.58 hrs.

RE: HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

MR. CHAIRMAN : Members are aware that a Half-an-Hour discussion

by Shri Indrajit Gupta regarding delay in declaration of results of Assembly Elections in Bihar had been fixed for tomorrow, the 9th July, 1980. At the request of the Minister who is to go out of station, the Member has agreed that the discussion might be postponed to Friday, the 11th July, 1980. The Speaker has also approved. I hope the House agrees.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The discussion will be postponed accordingly.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1980-81—Contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—contd.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I join my other friends in the House to congratulate the hon. Minister for according recognition to Kampuchea.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue tomorrow.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 9, 1980/Asadha 18, 1902 (Saka).