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Tuesday, August 22, 1972
Śravaṇa 31, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)



(Vol. XVIII contains Nos. 11—20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 22, 1972/Sravana 31,
1894 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri M. Suryanarayana Murti who passed away at Visakhapatnam on the 18th August 1972 at the age of 62.

Shri Murti was a member of the Second, Third, and Fourth Lok Sabha from Andhra Pradesh during the years 1957-70. He used to take active interest in organising co-operative societies, Harijan uplift and rural welfare, and was held in high esteem by all of us who were his colleagues.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker Sir, yesterday we mourned the death of a sitting Member of this House and today we are mourning the sad demise of a former colleague. I associate myself and this House with the sentiments which you have expressed.

You have told us of the sincere and dedicated work of Shri M. S. Murti. He was a member of this House for ten years. He actively participated in the co-operative movement by organising co-operative societies. He helped in rural and Harijan welfare. He was also actively engaged in agricultural research.

I request you Sir, to convey our deep sympathy and condolences to the bereaved family.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you and the Prime Minister regarding the death of Shri M. S. Murti.

Regarding the record of his social activities, you have already told us. So his death is also a loss to those who are associated with these activities.

I request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbhakonam) : On behalf of my Party, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by yourself and the Leader of the House.

Shri M. S. Murti was very well known to many members here who had on many occasions worked with him. Though a silent type, he was a very sincere and devoted parliamentarian and was always in the forefront to champion the cause of the downtrodden and the Scheduled Castes.

Once again I associate myself and request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate myself and my Party with the sentiments expressed by you and the Prime Minister regarding the sad demise of one of our colleagues who was in Parliament from 1957-70. I happened to be in Parliament during those days and I have seen him as a silent worker who used to say something about the Harijans and other oppressed classes whenever the occasion came.

It is really extremely sad that practically every day every session we have to mourn the death of a sitting member or ex-MP. I do not know why nature is so unkind to MPs.

I associate myself with the sentiments already expressed and request you on behalf of my party to convey our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you, the Leader of the

House and other members and wish to convey, through you, to the bereaved family our sincere condolences and our prayers for the deceased.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Mr. Speaker, while associating myself with the sentiments expressed by the Leaders of the House and the leaders of the different groups, I would like to say that his is a personal loss to me and to many of our colleagues who had seen Shri M. Suryanarayana Murthi as a Congressman, as a parliamentarian and as a champion of the depressed and oppressed.

As a science graduate, he was severely lathi-charged in the agitation after Pandit Motilal Nehru's death. He had been held in high esteem by the Congress. He had participated in all the freedom movements. He was the President of the District Congress Committee for 19 years and also member of the AICC.

He was a man of high integrity. He had lost all his property in the freedom movement and even now and when he was an MP, he used to live in a thatched hut in the village of Kuntikerla. He has set an example of honesty and integrity.

We deeply mourn the loss of this great soul. I request you to convey our feelings to the members of the bereaved family.

MR. SPEAKER : As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House will stand in silence for a short while.

The members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारतसभ में उद्योगों की स्थापना

*301. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या बिबेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मारिशस के प्रधान मंत्री ने भारतीय उद्योगपतियों अनुरोध किया था कि वे मारिशस में उद्योग स्थापित करें;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बोच कोई उद्योग वहाँ स्थापित किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The Government of Mauritius have shown interest in the setting up of industrial joint ventures in Mauritius by the Indian Industrialists. The Government of India have so far approved 9 proposals for setting up industrial joint ventures in Mauritius, out of which 2 have already gone into production.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री धनशाह प्रधान : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप के माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय उद्योगपतियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा किन शर्तों पर अनुमति दी गई ? और अन्य उद्योगपतियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने इस प्रकार की अजियां विदेशों में उद्योग स्थापना के लिये दां हैं। जिन उद्योगपतियों को अनुमति नहीं दी गयी उन के नाम क्या हैं और अनुमति न देने के प्रत्येक केस में कारण क्या हैं ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : जिन को अनुमति नहीं दी गयी उन का फ़हरिस्त मेरे पास नहीं है। मैंने बताया कि 9 योजनाओं को मन्जूरि दी गया है और 9 प्रोजेक्ट चलाय जा रहे हैं, उन के नाम मैं बता सकता हूँ :

1. मेसर्स सिद्धार्थ जागृभाई, अहमदाबाद
2. मेसर्स स्वास्तिक रबर प्रोडक्ट्स, बांबे
3. मेसर्स विमानजां सन्स एंड कंपनी, बांबे
4. मेसर्स आयुर्वेद सेवाश्रम पी० लि० उदयपुर
5. मेसर्स यूनाइटेड एजेंसिज पी० लि०, बांबे
6. मेसर्स ओरके ग्रुप, बांबे
7. मेसर्स सुभाष सिल्क मिल्स पी० लि०, बांबे
8. मेसर्स के० सी० पी० लि०, मद्रास
9. मेसर्स रेमन्ड वूलन मिल्स लि०, बांबे

मझे अनुमति देने में कोई एतराज नहीं है क्योंकि उन्हें इस देश से सामान ले जाना है, कोई नगद रुपया तो देते नहीं हैं। यह देश के हक में है कि वह वहाँ जाये। वहाँ की सरकार ने उन्हें लाईसेंस दे दिया है।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : What specific industries have been requested by the Prime Minister Shri Ram Goolamji of Mauritius to be put up there. I am happy to know that 59 per cent are people of Indian origin in Mauritius and Ram Goolamji has got very good and cordial relationship with India and is keen to invite our Government and industrialists to go and establish industries there.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I have said that nine units were to be established. The industries are : mosaic tiles, rubber products, flour mills, canning industry, hotel project, textiles and cement plant and readymade garments. These are the industries.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am happy that some industrial houses have been permitted to go to Mauritius to set up industries. Has any agreement been reached between the two Governments. We are yet to know, the fate of Indians in some other countries; we are facing some trouble in Uganda. I want to know whether some sort of agreement has been reached and if so what are the terms of the agreement? Have these industrialists been told not to exploit the economic situation in that country?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : There is no agreement between the two Governments. Private parties go to different countries and they get permission or licence. They get facilities from the country concerned. They have to export from here machinery and technical know-how. That forms part of the equity capital. When they make profit, they earn some foreign exchange for us; they have to be repatriated back to the country. In very exceptional cases very small amounts can be given in cash for some technical purpose but usually that is not given. When these projects are set up abroad, we sell a number of our items such as machine plants, technical know-how, etc.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI : Before granting licences may I know whether the Government has tried to ascertain that they are capable of maintaining the good name of the country abroad?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : That is one of the main considerations. We had some complaints. We set up a special cell

in our Ministry to look after the performance of these units in co-operation with the foreign missions abroad. I must report to the House the results of that. Out of 135 joint ventures abroad, 33 are in operation, 52 come under the category of those under implementation. Thus the effective joint ventures are 85. Therefore, the results have been encouraging.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us in how many cases where the Indian companies had been allowed to operate industries in foreign countries they had been involved in malpractices and in some cases even convicted for violation of the law of the soil?

MR. SPEAKER : This is confined to Mauritius only. (Interruptions) It is not a relevant question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In Kenya two of Birlas executives were jailed; as a result we get bad name.

MR. SPEAKER : You are getting bad name for irrelevant questions. Next question.

Handlooms Designing Centre in Kerala

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*302. **SHRI RAMCHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI :**

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have taken a decision on the request of the Kerala State Government to start a Handlooms Designing Centre in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the approximate time by which it will start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). It has been decided to set up a Weavers' Service Centre in Kerala. Details of staff and other requirements of the Centre are being worked out. It will be the endeavour of the Government that the formalities are completed and the Centre starts functioning as early as possible.

SHRI RAMCHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Is there any proposal to set weavers' service centre at Cannanore in Kerala? Will the hon. Minister assure us about the exact location?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Technically speaking the centres are allotted to the State of Kerala. From the correspondence available with us the thinking of the Kerala Government is to locate it at Cannanore which is one of the most important handloom centres in that State. I hope it will be in Cannanore but the decision has to be taken by the Kerala Government itself.

SHRI RAMCHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : What benefits will be conferred on labour by these centres?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : The weavers' service centres are equipped to evolve new designs, colour combinations and new textures. These centres service as channels through which handloom production units receive technical advice and assistance in the pre-loom, and post-loom production processes. They carry out the work relating mainly to research in the field of evolving different designs and samples both for internal and export markets and render necessary technical assistance to the handloom industry in the field of designing, weaving, dyeing and printing.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : What were the special considerations which weighed in deciding to establish the centre in Kerala? Will the Government also consider requests from other States sympathetically, especially those which are producing handlooms on a large scale such as Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and in case of U. P. will it be located in Khalilabad which is a big handloom cloth producing centre?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : These things are decided purely on the merits of the cases. Even at present there are seven weavers service centres—Madras in Tamil Nadu, Bombay in Maharashtra, Calcutta in West Bengal, Varanasi in U. P., Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh, Bangalore in Mysore, Indore in M. P., a sub-centre at Kancheepuram. Along with the decision to locate a weavers' service centre in Kerala, two other centres are proposed one in Assam and another in Haryana.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : What about Madhya Pradesh?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Further there is a proposal to locate one more service centre in U.P. and Bihar and one sub-centre in Manipur.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : What about Gujarat which has a large number of weavers.

MR. SPEAKER : It would have been much easier if you are precise. I quite appreciate your memory but you should be concerned about time also. Next question.

Verdict on Krishna Waters

*304. **SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR** : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state: (a) whether the construction of Bennuthoora irrigation project in Gulbarga taluka has been held up till the verdict of Krishna Tribunal is out; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when the verdict on Krishna is likely to be announced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). Proposals for the Bennuthoora irrigation Project have not so far been sent by the Government of Mysore.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : I want to know whether the tribunal has issued any stay order to the effect that no project in the basin area of river Krishna should be constructed.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : No such stay order has been issued but when the matter is pending before the tribunal we do not sanction any project in the basin.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Has the Government fixed any time limit within which the tribunal would pass its judgement? If it is not so why is the Government of India withholding clearance certificate regarding the Krishna project construction?

DR. K. L. RAO : There is no time-limit fixed but the matter is in an advanced stage of enquiry before the tribunal and it is expected that the judgement may be delivered in the course of the next one year.

Power shortage in Tamil Nadu

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*305. SHRI V. MAYAVAN ;
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether power shortage in Tamil Nadu has forced closure of mills and created great problem in the Tamil Nadu State;

(b) if so, the reasons for power shortage; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to help the State to overcome the problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) :

(a) No, Sir. There is no report of closure of mills in Tamil Nadu on account of power shortage.

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

SHRI V. MAYAVAN : May I know whether there is a proposal to cut another mine in Neyveli so that the lignite can be used for the production of thermal power ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : That is under consideration. There is not sufficient amount of lignite to make use of for 600 mw capacity that has been installed in Neyveli. So the expansion of the output in that region is under consideration.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN : The hon. Minister had given an assurance earlier that Kalpakam atomic energy would be commissioned in the year 1974. Now they have postponed it to '76. May I know whether this later assurance will be kept ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The Kalpakam atomic power station is expected to become critical by 1975 and power will be available in the early part of 1976.

Commercial Agreement with E.E.C.

+
*306. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU ;
SHRI J A G A N N A T H
MISHRA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

a) whether European Economic Community has approved a proposal for

commercial cooperation agreement with India ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The European Economic Community is in the process of finalising its proposals on our request for Commercial Cooperation Agreement between the two sides.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : May I know whether it is a fact that Britain has entered the EEC to be effective from January 1973 ? If so, what would be the trading problems facing us because of the entry of the British ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Yes, Sir. Britain has entered EEC and only a formality is left for its entry in January 1973. It is for this reason that we are very anxious to have direct arrangements with the EEC countries. We want to have commercial co-operation agreement. We have made some progress but there are some difficulties. We hope we will be able to sort them out as a result of our direct negotiations with the EEC member countries.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : What is the result of the talks on the duty-free export of coir and jute products to the EEC countries ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It is not only a question of coir or jute, which are individual items. First an agreement has to be made with regard to all goods. Then alone trade will follow.

DR. RANEN SEN : What are the terms that are being discussed with the EEC countries and how long the talks will continue ? What is the trend of the discussion ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It will not be advisable to give the terms of the agreement at the moment. We submitted an *aide-memoire* in the latter part of 1970. After that I had been to Brussels. The Prime Minister was also there and she was good enough to have talks with the people in charge of EEC. As a result of the changed attitude on the part of some countries—I do not want to mention names—I feel that we will have agreement with EEC. Now that Bangladesh has become a separate independent State, we will not have any difficulties so far as jute is concerned.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Our export of textiles to UK this year has been adversely affected by the duty imposed by UK. In view of the fact that we used to export a large quantity of textiles to UK and EEC countries, may I know whether any special arrangements are going to be made so that we can maintain our exports ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Textile is one of the items in respect of which our performance in the field of exports is very poor. That is our complaint against the textile industry. It has not been able to fulfil its commitment of export. That is one of the main considerations why we are going to take over the export of textiles.

SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATTIA : What is the attitude of the British Government in respect of the negotiations which are taking place between India and EEC countries ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I will call it helpful. They are not against our direct negotiations.

Trade and Transit Treaty in South Asian Countries

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*308. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :**

SHRI B. V. NAIK :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some countries in South Asia have shown keenness to sign a Treaty of Trade and Transit between themselves ; and

(b) if so, what initiative the Government of India have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. There has been no proposal under consideration for a common Treaty of Trade and Transit among the countries in South Asia. There have, however, been certain initiatives under the aegis of Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, for closer trade and monetary co-operation among the countries of the region. These proposals have received the attention of several Governments, including that of the Government of India.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Which are the countries of this region which have entered into

dialogue with the Government of India for having this kind of trade and transit treaty ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : At the moment we have arrangements only with the Government of Nepal. At the Kabul conference of the Economic Ministers of this region it was decided to have this kind of regional development. At the moment, except with Nepal, we have no arrangement, nor is there any dialogue going on.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : For the last two years the Government of India was proposing to open up a land route from Turkey and Iran to Burma via Pakistan because it would facilitate the trade and transit of the countries of the Asian region and also help Afghanistan. Now that the Pakistan border has been opened for trade from Afghanistan to India, may I know whether this proposal has again been taken up ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : As I said, we have not taken up this matter with any country. So far as Nepal is concerned, we already have trade and transit treaty. With Pakistan, Bangladesh and other countries we have not come to any arrangement regarding the transit facilities for regional development.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : If we do not already have dialogue with countries of this area like Burma, Nepal, Bangladesh, West Pakistan, Ceylon, Afghanistan and other countries, since we are geographically contiguous to these countries, would we at least at this stage initiate talks for having a South Asian Economic Community because our economies are inter-dependent ?

MR. SPEAKER : You yourself argue about it and then also suggest it. This is not the proper way of asking a question.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It is a very much wider approach. So far as the ECAFE is concerned, there is already a body for development of this area. So far as having some other body for this area is concerned we have no such proposal. As I said only yesterday in the Rajya Sabha, so far as jute is concerned, we want to have some arrangement with Bangladesh. But it is a loud thinking. Nothing can be said at this stage.

Quota for Members of Parliament in Rajdhani Express (Delhi-Calcutta)

*311. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Members of Parliament have requested Government to fix some quota in Rajdhani Express from Delhi to Calcutta for Members of Parliament ;

(b) if so, whether any decision has since been taken ; and

(c) if not, the reason for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It was decided some time ago that no such quota should be fixed. However, the matter is being re-examined.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The hon. Minister knows that a lot of Members of Parliament travel from here to Calcutta. Once they exhaust air ticket, they have to travel by the Rajdhani Express because that is the quickest train. He says that the matter is under consideration. I would like to know when a final decision is likely to be taken, whether it is likely to be taken by the end of this session.

SHRI T. A. PAI : It may not be possible to take a decision before the end of this session. Generally, in the past, it was found that we were in a position to provide accommodation to Members of Parliament as and when they wanted it, but there has been a persistent demand that some seats should be reserved for Members of Parliament. As against that, there have been public complaints also that in all the trains, because of reservations made for particular classes like Members of Parliament, Defence forces and all that, considerable inconvenience is caused to the public. This is leading to some corrupt practices. Therefore, we have appointed a Committee, with which the Members of Opposition are also being associated, to go into the question of reservation. This matter also will be referred to the Committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That Committee has been appointed. I welcome that. My question is only this. There is a rush in the Rajdhani Express only during summer. But M.Ps

will travel both in summer and in winter. I want to know whether there will be some seats reserved for them.

MR. SPEAKER : It may be possible after your present term.

श्री बी० पी० मोर्य : जहां तक छ्रष्टाचार का सवाल है, रिजर्वेशन तो शायद उसका एक सकड़ा कारण है या कितना है, लेकिन 99 मंकाड़ा तो और कारण है। जो सुविधायें पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को दी गई हैं, उन में यह एक विशेष सुविधा है कि किसी भी रेलवे में उन को रिजर्वेशन मिलेगा। क्या मंत्रा महोदय उस सुविधा को इस विशेष गाड़ी के लिए तोड़ने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI T. A. PAI : I am not going to withdraw any privileges, but, there are the complaints, that because of special reservations, shortages are created. How to get over this problem is being looked into by the Committee. We shall certainly see that these facilities are not withdrawn. If there are any abuses with which Railway officials are concerned, we shall try to prevent them.

MR. SPEAKER : May I as the Speaker of this House ask you that we, that is, our Secretariat, should also have been consulted? We are responsible for their coming and going and attending the House. I have no knowledge about anything. I at least have not appreciated this.

SHRI T. A. PAI : Perhaps, you are aware that a Committee has now been appointed.

MR. SPEAKER : If you yourself say that because of their coming the public is inconvenienced, the public will push them out. I do not think it is so. This is not a proper place to say that. I am passing on to the next Question. (Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose--

MR. SPEAKER : Don't get excited. I will discuss it with the hon. Minister personally. I have not allowed any more questions on it. We have all respect for the members of the public. But so far as the facilities to Members are concerned, it is the duty for me and my Secretariat also to see that they are properly provided. They are provided in the Act. We have been following it. I would request the hon. Minister that in

such matters at least he should have the courtesy to consult me also on these points.

SHRI T. A. PAI : Certainly, there is no intention to withdraw any facility. Whatever the facilities, I am safeguarding them.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you, very much.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Just one supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : No more supplementaries ; next Question.

बलिया और छपरा रेलवे लाइनों (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) को भूमि के कटाव से खतरा

* 312. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गंगा और घाघरा नदियों द्वारा भूमि के कटाव के कारण पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर बलिया और छपरा रेलवे लाइनों को खतरा पैदा हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन लाइनों की सुरक्षा के लिये उनका मंत्रालय क्या उपाय कर रहा है?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) There is no danger to the Railway line between Ballia and Chupra stations due to erosion by river Ganga or river Ghogra.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : बलिया-छपरा छोटी लाइन गंगा और घाघरा के बीच में जाता है। उत्तर में घाघरा है और दक्षिण में गंगा। दोनों नदियां लाइन के नजदीक हैं। क्या यह सही है कि कुछ समय पहले घाघरा के कटाव के कारण बलिया-छपरा लाइन के कुछ भाग को कुछ पीछे हटाना पड़ा था और जब रेलवे ने ठांकर बनाई, तो कटाव रुका ?

SHRI T. A. PAI : In 1956, there was some trouble. But thereafter, I understand, adequate safeguards have been taken by the Irrigation Department of the U.P. Government and we do not apprehend any such threat now.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : प्रदेश सरकार ने इस लाइन की रक्षा के लिए घाघरा के किनारे

तुरतीपार सिरीनगर बांध और गंगा के किनारे बलिया देरिया बांध बनाया। बलिया देरिया बांध को गंगा गायघाट के पास काट रही है, जो रेलवे लाइन से एक फुलॉग की दूरी पर है। इस बार सूखा पड़ गया है। अगर बाढ़ से कटाव हो गया होता तो, यह लाइन साफ हो जाती। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे घाघरा पर अस्थायी ठांकर बनाई थी, क्या उसी तरह गंगा पर भी बनाने का इन्तजाम किया जायेगा।

SHRI T. A. PAI : Since the hon. Member is giving some information which may be some consequence, whatever the reply I have given, I shall get the matter looked into.

Proposals submitted by Kerala Government re: Cashew Industry

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*313. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the present stage of the proposals submitted by Government of Kerala regarding (i) the taking over of 25 more closed Cashew Factories by the Cashew Development Corporation and fixation of quota of 17,646 tonnes of raw nuts (ii) grant of Rs. 150 lakhs and loan of a similar amount for the take-over of at least 15 closed Cashew Factories under the provisions of the Kerala Relief Undertakings (Special provisions) Act (iii) issue of passports for skilled labourers engaged in Cashew industry to enable them to go to foreign countries (iv) allotment of additional quantities of raw nuts to factories run by the Corporation and (v) refusal of raw nuts allotment to factories which do not implement minimum wages etc. to labourers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The present position of the proposals is detailed below :—

(1) Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation have taken over

twenty five cashew processing factories. Government have not received any proposal from the State Government regarding takeover of additional units.

Imported raw cashew-nuts are allotted by the Cashew Corporation of India to the export oriented cashew processing units including the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation on the basis of lowest of their entitlements worked out in relation to :—

- (i) best exports of the unit for 1968, 1969 and prorata for 1970 prior to canalization ;
- (ii) best imports of the unit for the year 1968, 1969 and prorata for 1970 prior to canalization ;
- (iii) processing capacity of the unit.

(2) A loan of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made to the State Government to enable Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation to take over closed Cashew procuring units.

(3) No such proposal has been received from the State Government. However skilled cashew labour can apply for passports under the normal rules.

(4) *Ad-hoc* allotment of imported raw cashew nuts have been made to Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation to the tune of 10,000 tonnes.

(5) Lists of Cashew factories which are not implementing the Minimum wages Act furnished by the State Govt. are being scrutinized by the Cashew Corporation of India in consultation with the State Government.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : According to the statement, the Government says that allotments of raw cashew nuts are made to units having best export and import performance for the last three years. The present policy of the Government helps only the monopoly groups. There are small units who have no import performance but they only export. Those small units are not getting raw nuts because they are not having any import. Do the Government consider to give raw nuts to small units who have no import performance but only export performance?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : The import of cashewnut was canalised from September 1970. These were the norms fixed on an *ad hoc* basis. I do not agree with the hon. Member that the

present arrangement is helping only the monopolists or vested interests. But, all the same, there is a proposal to review the present *ad hoc* arrangement, and on behalf of the Cashew Corporation of India we have offered that raw nuts will be allotted only to units which are keeping the law of the land, namely, the minimum wages. I think, if that is implemented, it may meet the criticism of the hon. Member.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : The hon. Minister says that the Kerala Government has submitted the list. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the purpose of scrutinising the list submitted by the Kerala Government of those who have not implemented the minimum wages. Kerala Government is a responsible body. What is the purpose of scrutinising that list ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : This is a matter concerning more than 1.5 lakh workers. As was explained earlier, an *ad hoc* arrangement was made, but now when we change this and make a *pucca* arrangement, it has to be scrutinised well. This can be proved by the fact that the Kerala Government itself has submitted two lists which shows that they have their own confusion. Naturally when we make a permanent arrangement, we may have to scrutinise it further so that there are no lapses.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : When the *pucca* arrangement is made, is the number of employees to be benefited likely to be reduced ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : No, Sir. Ultimately it will not affect the number of workers. The only thing will be, re-allocation will be made to see that the clandestine activities that are going on to avoid the minimum wages and other facilities which are legally to be given to the workers are stopped. The number of workers engaged in this will be the only criterion, and it will be ensured that they are paid the minimum wages.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्रों महोदय से मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि यह जो प्रश्न है इस को करने को मुविद्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय द्वारा दी गई थी ।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I do not think any facility was given by the Foreign Trade Ministry.

Self-sufficiency in Railway Wagons

*315. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the time by which Railways are confident of achieving self-sufficiency in Railway wagons?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): The country has already achieved self-sufficiency in wagon production. In fact, a significant number of wagons is being exported every year.

श्री के० एन० तिवारी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि काफ़ी संख्या में वॉगन हैं तो इतनी जो शार्टेज है, कम्प्लेंट है हर जगह, हर स्टेट से हर राजन में वह क्यों है और जब एक्सपोर्ट किया जाना है, अगर एक्सपोर्ट है तो यह शार्टेज क्यों है ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The question refers to self-sufficiency in wagon production. The requirements of wagons, particularly for the Indian Railways, at times appear to be sufficient; but at times, because of the various changing patterns of trade and also certain restrictions on movements, rapidly undergoing changes. So we are now continuously studying this problem with the idea that the bottlenecks that are now coming up in wagon movements are removed.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि वॉगन मलाई में हमारे पास कमी नहीं है। क्या यह सही है कि जनवरी के महीने से डा. ऐसा प्रतिबन्ध लगा रहा है कि वॉगन सप्लाय न किया जाय और आज 6 महीने से छामो डिबिज के जिलों में कोई वॉगन सप्लाय नहीं हो रहा है, गल्ला पड़ा हुआ है, भूसा पड़ा हुआ है, वॉगन नहीं मिल रहा है, इस के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: As and when complaints come, we are looking into them. But the basic problem is to keep our wagons moving continuously. The pattern of trade also has been undergoing a change. When we were importing foodgrains the movement was to the northern parts of the country, but now after the Green Revolution,

the pattern of movement has undergone a change. We have to continuously move coal also. But on account of the law and order situation in the eastern region, there have been some bottlenecks. Apart from these the covered wagon situation also requires to be looked into, because there is a practical shortage in the sense of providing covered wagons — not the overall situation. All these difficulties are being looked into. We shall certainly see that the goods are kept moving in this country.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: From the hon. Minister's statement it seems that wagons for metre-gauge are also available. If that is so, may I know from the hon. Minister whether they would give preference to remove all the salt which is now dissolving in water in the coastal area?

SHRI T. A. PAI: All the salt for human consumption is being moved. But, at the same time, we are trying to find out whether we should not have some coordination with coastal shipping also, so that, at least to some parts of the country salt or coal is moved by sea.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I ask from the hon. Minister whether he has received any complaint from the colliery dealers of Raniganj and Dhanbad area...

MR. SPEAKER: This is a general question. But you are going into specific points. This does not arise out of this. This is a simple question about self-sufficiency. You are going into railway lines.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: There are complaints that due to shortage of wagons, large stocks are being accumulated at pit-heads of the collieries in Raniganj and Dhanbad.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not relevant. Mr. Salve.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: If there is no shortage of wagons and if there is no acute shortage of efficiency, may I know from the Minister why, for the preceding six months, coal, manganese and ferro-manganese traders have been continuously pestering the Ministry and the Minister and if it were not for the Minister's help, this trade would have

come to a lamentable pause. (*Interruption*) He is oversimplifying the issue by saying that they are looking into the matter. (*Interruption*) He must indicate what they have looked into so far. There has been a seasonal trade everywhere. Have they tried to mobilise their movements along with the seasonal trade, and may I know what recent steps have they taken to create conditions by which the psychology of shortage of wagons is properly treated.

SHRI T. A. PAI : The hon. Member is perfectly right, if it is the psychology of shortages in wagons that are being manipulated. (*Interruption*)

So far as the private trade is concerned, we are now finding that it has a right to reserve the wagons and cancel them at the last minute. A proper planning of scientific movement of wagons is yet to be undertaken by us in view of the difficulties we are experiencing. We are looking into the Railway Act itself to see what steps are necessary to ensure that our wagons are released immediately, instead of being kept by the private traders.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry.

MR. GANGADEB — absent.

MR. PRASANABHAI MEHTA — absent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Only one supplementary which will interest you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. I have passed on to the next question.

Sudan's ban on export of Cotton to India

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*317. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :
SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sudan Government have banned the export of cotton to India ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to face the shortage of cotton, especially long staple cotton for finer varieties of textiles?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Sudan Public Cotton Corporation suspended shipments of cotton to India on 18th July, 1972. They have done this on the plea that certain credits to them in cotton already shipped have not been remitted by the State Bank of India, Bombay. The matter has been taken up with the Sudanese authorities.

(b) Existing stocks of Sudan cotton are sufficient to meet industry's requirements for the next six months and there is no fear of shortage.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA : From the statement which is a little confusing, may I ask the hon. Minister as to what measures are being taken to avoid such non-payment by our banks?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : This arose as a result of the uncertainty about the value of the pound sterling. That was the main reason and I am sure the payment will be resumed and we will have the committed quantity of cotton from Sudan.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Non-payment by our banks to foreign countries is definitely not a fair practice in trade. May I know whether this was a deliberate move as we are not in need of more cotton?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It was not a deliberate move. The State Bank of India was the paying authority and as a result of the uncertainty of the value of sterling—you know it was there six or seven weeks ago—there was delay in payment and they stopped the shipment of cotton. But it is going to be resumed soon.

SHRI VEKARIA : To meet this shortage, permanent shortage of staple cotton, I would like to know from the Minister, what long term measures the Government propose to take. To meet the shortage of such cotton, does the Government propose to give subsidised seeds for the production of such cotton?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : A comprehensive scheme in collaboration with the Planning Commission, Agriculture Ministry and the Ministry of Finance has been worked out to help the cotton

growers to grow more cotton. But, here, it is one thing. From Sudan we get quality cotton, high quality cotton which perhaps we will have to have from them for a number of years to come. But the quantity is not much. It varies from five to eight lakhs bales.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Now it is admitted here that our banks stopped payment. I would like to know from the Minister whether it is true that the Government of India has not allowed remittance saying that there is no credit in the name of Sudan. If so, what is the reason?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : There is no question of credit. Even for credit there are terms of payment and our terms of payment were not fulfilled in time. That is why the Sudanese exporters did not export the cotton to us. It was a temporary suspension and it is going to be resumed.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : My question was not answered. . .

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : We were not allowed to remit because there is no credit in the name of Sudan.

MR. SPEAKER : No arguments please. This is not the time to argue.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : The hon. Minister said that the payment was not rendered by the State Bank due to the uncertainty in the value of pound sterling. May I know in what other cases the Bank did not pay. This difficulty should have arisen in respect of other countries also.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I cannot say. It is mainly a question for the Ministry of Finance.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Arvind Netam—absent.

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa—absent.

Allotment of Railway Land in Delhi to Cooperative Housing Societies of Railwaymen

*320. **SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has a policy to stimulate the growth of House Building activities amongst the Railwaymen; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has any scheme to allot the surplus railway land in Delhi area or near Delhi to the Co-operative Housing societies of Railwaymen?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No surplus Railway land is available. However Railway Employees Co-operative Housing Societies have been allotted land by the Delhi Development Authority.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : May I know whether the Minister is in a position to state what percentage of the employees at the present moment have actually been provided with railway quarters?

SHRI T. A. PAI : About 40% of the employees have been provided.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : There is a written complaint from the Commercial Clerks of the Eastern Railway that in spite of their repeated demands, they are not getting any facilities either for getting any accommodation in the railway buildings or even they are not getting loans, long term loans for building their own houses. If it is a fact, what is the reaction of the Government in the matter?

SHRI T. A. PAI : I shall look into it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The hon. Minister is aware that the railway employees are not entitled to have any house from the General Pool from the Works & Housing Ministry. I would like to know whether any plan has been chalked out to have more houses during the Fourth Plan. If so, the number of houses to be constructed for Class III and IV employees.

SHRI T. A. PAI : I shall be glad to answer if a separate question is put on the subject. This relates to co-operative housing.

SHRI R. P. YADAV : May I know whether the Government is in the know of the fact that some quarters earmarked for certain category of employees are given to some other category of employees in the N. E. Railway and they are not being vacated?

SHRI T. A. PAI : There may be a few such cases. I do not know under what circumstances they have been

given the quarters. If the hon. Member writes to me, I will give the information.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि 40 परसेन्ट रेलवे कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर दिए गए हैं और 60 परसेन्ट को अभी नहीं मिले हैं तो मुझे यह पूछना है कि 60 परसेन्ट जो बाकी हैं उनके लिए रेलवे ने अबतक क्या किया है और आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI T. A. PAI : I think we will have to wait for some better time. Every year we are spending about Rs. 5 crores for house building for railway employees, and the cost of building materials is going up. I think we are accomplishing less and less year after year. Anyway, we are looking into this, and see what best can be done.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : There are 50,000—60,000 acres of land with the railways and the number of railway employees form a very select group. We are told land is available whether in the urban or the rural area along the railway track or in the various urban centres. Will the Railway Minister let us know whether since these are public properties and since these are public undertakings, it will be kept open for housing facilities for the railway employees alone or for other people also who ever deserve to be given or would it be kept as a sort of private reserve for railway men alone?

SHRI T. A. PAI : The land has been given to the Railways for a specific purpose. The Railways will have to decide for what purpose it has to be used. Otherwise, the land has to be given back to the State so that it may be used for other purposes.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Deficit Trade with Federal Republic of Germany

*303. **SHRI BHOLA MANJHI :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a trend of widening deficit trade balance developing in the trade between India and Federal Republic of Germany ;

(b) if so, the amount of deficit balance ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to stop this?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

During 1970-71, the adverse balance of trade with Federal Republic of Germany was of the order of Rs. 74.57 crores as against Rs. 54.55 crores during 1969-70. During 1971-72 (April-January) the advance balance of trade with Federal Republic of Germany was of the order of Rs. 74.88 crores as against Rs. 60.58 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year.

2. To arrest this trend of widening trade deficit with West Germany steps have been taken to intensify the efforts for accelerated promotion of exports to West Germany. These include efforts taken to secure reduction/elimination of tariff/non-tariff barriers on items of export interest to India, identification and concentration of export efforts on a few selected products, consideration of the question of launching a Commercial Development Programme, participation in fairs/exhibitions, exchange/sponsoring of sales teams/delegations, exploration of ways and means to secure increased West German investments in export-oriented ventures in India and also to secure Indian participation in joint-ventures abroad including consultancy services, effective utilisation of import agencies in West Germany, and measures for ensuring effective/dynamic functioning of export promotion agencies located in India and abroad.

Channelising Imports & Exports through S.T.C.

*309. **SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the extent to which the State Trading Corporation has succeeded in channelising imports and exports in the best interests of the country's economy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : The State Trading Corporation has been able to

arrange import of adequate quantities of various raw materials in bulk in a planned and phased manner, at competitive prices, thereby effecting savings in foreign exchange and ensuring their supply to the consumers at reasonable prices. As regards exports, the STC has been able to eliminate internal competition amongst exporters, to secure the best prices from foreign buyers and to promote exports of various commodities, and has been at the same time, assisting small manufacturers in exporting their products.

Damage due to floods in Birbhum, West Bengal

*310. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) total damage to crops, foodgrains and buildings caused by recent floods in Birbhum in West Bengal, Block-wise;

(b) the areas in Birbhum which have been affected by the recent floods and to what extent; and

(c) the amount of grant sanctioned in this regard to the West Bengal Government for different Districts?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). No report has so far been received from the State Government in respect of damage due to floods in Birbhum district of West Bengal.

(c) No amount has so far been sanctioned by the Centre to the West Bengal Government during the current year.

Profit of Railways during Next Financial Year

*314. DR. SANKATA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways expected to earn profit in the next financial year; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) It is too early at this stage to make any anticipations about the surplus or the budgetary position of the Railways for the next year.

(b) Does not arise.

Joint Review Committee for Indo-Nepal Trade Agreement

*316. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the joint review committee of India and Nepal was held in Kathmandu on 24th July, 1972 to review the implementation of the Indo-Nepal Trade and Transit Treaty concluded in August, 1971; and

(b) if so, a resume of the discussions held and decisions taken at the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Committee reviewed the working of the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade and Transit (1971) — both with reference to trade between India and Nepal and the transit of Nepal's trade with 'third' countries through India.

2. The delegations exchanged information and discussed the adequacy of measures in force to prevent smuggling and deflection. It was felt that on the whole these were functioning satisfactorily and the Treaty had worked smoothly. The Committee agreed that the following steps would be taken with a view to strengthen mutual contacts between the appropriate agencies of the two countries :—

(i) *Customs Group* :

(a) The Indian Border Examiners of Customs will liaise with their counterparts in Nepal once a month.

(b) The Collector of Customs, Patna, will liaison with his counterpart in H.M.G. of Nepal. Such meetings may be held quarterly.

Group (a) and (b) will report the results of their efforts for consideration of the Joint Review Committee.

(ii) *Statistical Group* :

Appropriate statistical groups of the two countries shall meet immediately and thereafter at periodical intervals before the Joint Review Committee meetings.

3. In the light of the experience of the working of the new Treaty and on the request made by Nepal, it was agreed

to allocate an additional open space of 20,000 sq. ft. adjacent to the area of 10,000 sq. ft. already provided to Nepal at King George's Dock Extension. The two sides also agreed to provide two additional transit routes via Naxalbari and Sursand and one additional route for trade with India to cater to the requirements of Gularia District of Nepal. Keeping in view the needs of Nepal, it was agreed to provide additional wagons for movement of essential commodities like salt, coal and cement to Nepal. Pending conclusion of an agreement between India and Nepal on road transport, the two Governments agreed, on the basis of reciprocity, to facilitate the movement of commercial vehicles of one country in the territory of the other. India has agreed to permit the Nepal Transport Corporation to ply container trucks in India, without insisting on bank guarantee.

4. The question of refund of arrears of excise duty was also discussed. It was agreed to waive some of the requirements of the agreed procedure to enable H.M.G. of Nepal to prefer their claims.

Augmentation of Power Generation in Madhya Pradesh

*318. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of power generated in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) the assessed demand for power in the State at present; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to increase power generation in the State during the IV Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) The power generated in Madhya Pradesh is 10.4 million Kwh/day corresponding to about 570MW.

(b) As per the Seventh Annual Power Survey the peak load demand in the State is expected to rise from 478 in 1971-72 to 553 in 1972-73.

(c) Additional generating capacity was to accrue in the Fourth Plan to Madhya

2-11 L.S.S./72

Pradesh from the following projects :—

(1) Ranapratapsagar Hydro-electric Project-Fourth Unit of 43 MW	50% share . . .	21.5 MW
(2) Jawaharsagar Hydro-electric Project (3 > 33 MW)	50% share . . .	49.5 MW
(3) Satpura Thermal Power Station Fifth Unit of 62.5 MW	60% share . . .	37.5 MW
(4) Extension of Korba Thermal Power Station.		120 MW
		228.5 MW

Additional generating capacity from Jawaharsagar (16.5 MW), Ranapratapsagar (21.5 MW) and Satpura (37.5 MW) power stations has become available. Balance share of 33 MW from Jawaharsagar will become available by 1973-74. The Korba Extension Unit will, however, spill over to the Fifth Plan.

सिंचित भूमि की प्रतिशतता

*319. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में सिंचित भूमि की प्रतिशतता क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने शेष भूमि के लिए भी सिंचाई मुविधाएं देने की कोई योजना बनाई है ?

सिंचाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री (श.० के.० एल.० राव) : (क) और (ख). देश में सिंचाई मुविधाएं, बृहद् तथा मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के साथ साथ लघु सिंचाई कार्यों जैसे छोटे नालों, कुओं और गहरे नलकूपों द्वारा उपलब्ध की जाती हैं। इस समय, एक मामान्य मूल्यांकन से पता चला है कि बृहद् तथा मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों द्वारा 456 लाख हेक्टेयर तथा लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं द्वारा 364 लाख हेक्टेयर

क्षेत्र सिंचित करना सम्भव है जितने कुल कृषिगत क्षेत्र के 50% क्षेत्र को सिंचाई सुविधाएं उपलब्ध की जा सकेंगी।

अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र का सिंचाई की सम्भाव्यता का और अधिक अनुसंधानों से पता लगने की सम्भावना है। खासकर, जलाधिक्य वाले क्षेत्र से जलाभाव वाले क्षेत्रों का जल का स्थानांतरण करने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय जल ग्रिड के निर्माण से देश में अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र की सिंचाई की सम्भाव्यताएँ काफी बढ़ जाएंगी।

राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी विद्याभ्यासक योजनाओं में सिंचाई को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी है और बहुतेरी स्तरों में इस समय कार्य में है। उपलब्ध संसाधनों पर निर्भर करने हुए, गति को हर योजना में बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

इस समय मूल्यांकित अंतिम सिंचाई शक्यता, 1970-71 में विकास तथा निर्माणाधीन विभिन्न बृहद् और मध्यम परियोजनाओं के पूर्ण होने पर विकास का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रणालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी०-3466/72]

Cases pending in the Estate Officers' Court's re. Encroachments by Two Firms at Burnpur (S. E. Railway)

2980. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any cases are pending in the Estate Officers' Court under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act regarding Railway land encroached upon by two firms at Burnpur on South Eastern Railway in 1956 and 1957;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action being taken to decide the cases without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Action was initiated under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act to evict the

encroachers from the Railway land. The cases are *sub judice* in the Estate Officer's Court.

Representation from Diamond Merchants Association re. Import of Diamonds

2981. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Diamond Merchants Association has represented to Government against the policy of import of rough diamonds; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation pertains to the increase in the percentage of compulsory issue of release orders for rough diamonds on National Minerals Development Corporation from 10% to 20% of the entitlement under the Registered Exporters Policy and giving retrospective effect to it from 1st April, 1972, irrespective of the period of export. This decision is in keeping with the general policy of progressive canalisation followed by Government, and no change in it is contemplated for the present.

Opening of Jute Corporation Office in Assam

2982. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jute Corporation of India has opened its office in Assam;

(b) the quantity of jute purchased by the Jute Corporation in Assam upto the end of June, 1972; and

(c) whether the Corporation purchased jute directly from jute growers or through appointed agents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Jute purchases in Assam during 1971-72 (July-June) were undertaken by the State Trading Corporation. The Corporation purchased 21,760 quintals through four agents appointed by the Corporation.

तीसरे एशियाई मेले का शुरू होना

2983. श्री लम्बोदर बलियार : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्रों यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1972 में दिल्ली में त.म.रा एशियाई मेला किम तारीख को चालू होगा और कब तक चलेगा ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए०सी०जाज) : तृतीय एशियाई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेला 3 नवम्बर, 1972 से 17 दिसम्बर, 1972 तक 45 दिन की अवधि के लिए नई दिल्ली में होगा ।

Engineering Association Delegation's visit to South East Asia and Japan

2984. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of Engineering Associations recently visited South East Asia and Japan ;

(b) if so, whether the delegation has submitted any report to Government pointing out the industries that can be set up as joint ventures ; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A preliminary report has been received from the delegation which highlights the prospects for increased export of engineering goods to South East Asian Countries and also mentions the scope for establishing more of joint ventures and labour intensive small scale industries in the field of Metallic ore smelting industry. Manufacture and assembly of motor vehicles and bicycles, Electronic goods, Industrial Machinery and parts, Cast iron products, Pipes and Tubes and fittings, Electrical goods and appliances, Engines and turbines, Ship building and transport equipment, Hardware tools, and Instruments — surgical, scientific etc.

The salient features of the delegation's preliminary report pertaining to joint ventures are as follows :—

(a) A team representing the small scale industries should be sent

to Malaysia to study opportunities for establishment of labour intensive small scale industries.

(ii) Delegations from these countries should be invited to visit engineering facilities in India.

Acreage of Land Irrigated in Madhya Pradesh

2985. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the acreage of irrigated land at present in Madhya Pradesh, District-wise, and

(b) the acreage of land likely to be irrigated by the end of the current Plan, District-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREFI) : (a) A statement showing the district-wise net irrigated area in Madhya Pradesh in 1970-71, the latest year for which it is available at the Centre, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library—See No. L1 -3467/72.]

(b) The irrigation potential in Madhya Pradesh at the end of the Fourth Plan is expected to be 11.9 lakh hectares from major and medium projects and 8.7 lakh hectares from minor irrigation works. District-wise break up is not available at the Centre.

Shortage of Power in Madhya Pradesh

2986. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether by the end of the year 1974-75 there will be a deficit of nearly 383 M.W. of Power in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in near future to meet the shortage ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREFI) : (a) There will be a shortage of about 300 MW of power in Madhya Pradesh by the end of 1974-75.

(b) To mitigate the power shortage, it is proposed to augment the installed

generating capacity in the State by taking up new schemes as well as extensions to plants at existing power stations such as Korha, Amarkantak and Satpura for completion during the Fifth Plan period totalling 1460 MW.

Power and Irrigation Schemes of Madhya Pradesh Government pending with Planning Commission

2987. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major Schemes of

Power and Irrigation of Madhya Pradesh Government which are pending with the Planning Commission for approval; and

(b) since when, these schemes are pending and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). A statement showing the major multi-purpose, irrigation and power projects, received from Madhya Pradesh Government, which have not yet been cleared, and the present stage of examination, is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Date of receipt in C.W. & P.C.	Stage of Examination
<i>Multipurpose Projects</i>			
1	Narmada Sagar	30-5-68	The scheme lies in the Narmada basin, and it may be possible to clear it in the near future.
2	Bansagar	17-6-69	The scheme involves inter-State aspects relating to utilisation of Some waters among Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, which are under discussion with the State Governments.
<i>Irrigation Projects</i>			
3	Sukta	29-4-63	The scheme lies in the Narmada basin, and it may be possible to clear it in the near future.
4	Bargi	22-2-69	The scheme lies in the Narmada basin, and it may be possible to clear it in the near future.
5	Upper Wainganga	26-10-70	The scheme lies in the Godavari basin, and its clearance will have to await the award of the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal.
6	Hasdeo (Bango)	9-6-72	Under Examination.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Date of receipt in C.W. & P.C.	Stage of Examination
<i>Power Projects</i>			
7	Bodhghat Hydro-electric Project	6-8-70	The scheme report has been examined and certain clarifications additional details called for from the State Government. Their reply is awaited. The scheme is in Godavari basin, the water disputes regarding which are before a Tribunal.
8	Expansion of Thermal stations at Korba, Satpara and Amarkantak by installing one 120 MW unit at each location.	13-9-71	The Central Water and Power Commission's comments on the scheme are being finalised for consideration of the Technical Advisory Committee.
9	Harinphal Hydel Project.	19-5-72	} Under examination.
10	Maheshwar Hydel Project	19-5-72	

Refusal of D.V.C. to meet the Power requirements of Industries in West Bengal

2988. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state whether Damodar Valley Corporation has refused to meet the power requirements of the industries around Calcutta and have asked the Calcutta Electricity Supply Board to meet the demand of these industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): The responsibility of meeting the loads of industries in and around Calcutta rests with the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd. in its own licence area and with the West Bengal State Electricity Board, outside the licencees' area. Damodar Valley Corporation is required to supply to consumers at a voltage exceeding 30 kV only within the Damodar Valley. However, under an agreement with the Calcutta Electric Supply Company Ltd., the Damodar Valley Corporation has been supplying to Calcutta Electric Supply Company about 105 MVA since April, 1957, with the permission of the State Government. The responsibility of making additional supply

is that of the West Bengal State Electricity Boards. The question of Damodar Valley Corporation supplying power to industries in and around Calcutta does not arise.

Implementation of Scheme for Development of Coir Industry in Kerala

2989. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the development of coir Industry submitted by the Government of Kerala has been approved;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the steps taken for the implementation of the scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The scheme for the development of coir industry submitted by Government of Kerala was examined by a Study Group set up by the Planning Commission. A representative of the Kerala State Government was also a member of the Study Group. The recommendations made by the Study Group were conveyed to the State Government.

(b) and (c). The study Group assessed the financial requirement of the Kerala Government Scheme at Rs. 6.99 crores in the shape of capital, managerial assistance etc. for the cooperative societies. The financial requirements were to be met from within the approved Plan outlay for the Kerala State and institutional finance. The State Government have initiated some action to ensure implementation of the scheme.

Confirmation of Commercial Inspectors now on Deputation (Western Railway)

2990. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Commercial Inspectors who have been on deputation and not confirmed so far on Western Railway; and

(b) the steps being taken to confirm them?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). No Commercial Inspector is on deputation from the Western Railway to any other Government/Semi-Government undertaking.

Request to Pakistani Authorities by Indian Officials at Hussainiwala Headworks to open sluice-gates to prevent flooding of Indian Territory

2991. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request was made by the Indian Officials at Hussainiwala Headworks on 9th July, 1972 to Pakistani authorities to open eight sluice-gates to prevent flooding of the Indian territory;

(b) if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) whether Pakistani authorities had rejected the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In July this year at the request of Indian Government the Pakistan Government opened all the gates on

their side of the Hussainiwala headworks except two which were not operational. Government of India expressed appreciation for this gesture.

Tellicherry-Mysore Railway Line

2992. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 265 on the 16th November, 1971 regarding Tellicherry-Mysore Railway Line and state whether Government propose to take up Tellicherry-Mysore Railway Line in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): The Survey Reports of 1960 had shown that this rail link would be highly unremunerative. Due to the difficult ways and means position it is unlikely that this rail link will find a place in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Consultations with Kerala Government regarding the approval of Kabani Irrigation Project Scheme

2993. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state whether Government of Kerala had been consulted before approving the Kabani Irrigation Project Scheme of Mysore State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): The Planning Commission approved in 1958 a small sized Kabani Project, which did not involve any submergence in Kerala.

In July 1970 the Government of Mysore submitted a revised Kabani Project involving submergence of some areas in Kerala and this was objected to by the Government of Kerala. In order to resolve the Cauvery water dispute, a Fact Finding Committee consisting of engineers, a retired judge and an agricultural expert has been set up to collect all the connected data pertaining to Cauvery waters, its utilisation etc. and making use of the data, discussions will be held between the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Kerala to arrive at an agreed allocation of waters for the three States.

Kabani Irrigation Scheme

2994. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousand of acres of land with improvements and buildings, will be submerged under water when the Kabani Irrigation Scheme is completed; and

(b) if so, whether Government of Mysore have been asked to reduce the full reservoir level of the said Scheme so that it may not effect the neighbour State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission approved in 1958 a small sized Kabani project which did not involve any submergence in Kerala.

In July, 1970 the Government of Mysore sent a revised Kabani project which involves submergence in Kerala. The revised project which has not been approved by the Government of India, indicates that about 254 acres of cultivable land in Kerala State would be affected due to backwater effect. The project was objected to by the Government of Kerala. In order to resolve the Cauvery waters dispute, a Fact Finding Committee consisting of engineers, a retired judge and an agricultural expert has been set up to collect all the connected data pertaining to Cauvery waters, its utilisation etc. and making use of the data, discussions will be held between the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Kerala to arrive at an agreed allocation of waters for the three States.

Construction of over-bridge at Jugsalai Bazar Level Crossing between Tatanagar and Adityapur Railway Station

2995. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar Government have given green signal for construction of over-bridge at Jugsalai Bazar level crossing at Jamshedpur between Tatanagar

and Adityapur Railway Stations (Chakradharpur Section) (South Eastern Railway); and

(b) if so, when the construction work will start?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Sanctioned Strength of Commercial Clerks, Western Railway

2996. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2440 on the 11th April, 1972 regarding sanctioned strength of Commercial Clerks, Western Railway and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) if not, the time likely to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. I.T.—3468/72.]

(c) Does not arise.

Expenditure on Vigilance Organisation of Indian Railways

2997. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1819 on the 4th April, 1972 regarding expenditure on Vigilance Organisation of Indian Railways and State:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) if not, the time likely to be taken by Government to collect the same?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

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

Statement

(a) Total number of cases detected and investigated by the Vigilance Organisation during 1971.	*5168		
Central Railway	438		
Eastern Railway	501		
Northern Railway	1054		
North Eastern Railway . .	647		
Northeast Frontier Railway .	326		
Southern Railway	1150		
South Central Railway . . .	206		
South Eastern Railway . . .	271		
Western Railway	456		
Railway Board	119		
(Vigilance Directorate)			
(b) Number of cases prosecuted in court of law and found established or otherwise (as on April, 1972)		(i) Prosecuted	60
		(ii) Convicted	5
		(iii) Pending trial	54

NOTE : Actions in the above were taken by C.B.I. against Railway servants—Hence not included in the cases detected and investigated by the Zonal Railways.

(c) Number of cases dealt with departmentally, found established or otherwise :			
(i) Cases in which Administrative action was taken	1528		
(ii) Cases in which disciplinary proceedings were initiated	1060		
(iii) Cases dropped after enquiry	2580		
(d) Percentage of performance of cases.			
(b) to (a) above		Not given in view of the note under (b)	
C (i) to (a)		29.57%	
C (ii) to (a)		20.51%	
C (iii) to (a)		49.92%	
(e) Total expenditure on Vigilance Organisation during 1971.			
(i) Pay		Rs. 28,88,090	
(ii) Allowances		Rs. 22,17,877	

*Break up zonewise.

Working condition of Railway Commercial Clerks

2998. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1393 on the 28th March, 1972 regarding working conditions of Railway Commercial Clerks and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) if not, the time likely to be taken by Government to collect the same?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Information promised in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1393 dated 28-3-72 regarding working conditions of Commercial Clerks.

What was mentioned in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 3370 on the 17th March, 1970 was that the yardsticks in force in the Commercial Department had been reviewed by all Railways except two. No separate officers were appointed for this work. The review was conducted by the Chief Commercial Superintendents assisted by their departmental officials. It was not necessary to interrogate Station employees for this purpose. Most Railways did not take up study of individual stations though some Railways did so, e.g., the Central Railway studied stations like Bombay V.T., Dadar, Kalyan, Poona, Nasik Road, Badnera, Amraoti, Nagpur, Chandrapur, Ballarshah etc., utilising Senior Commercial Inspectors under the guidance of Divisional Commercial Superintendents. The conclusion reached was that no change was necessary in the existing yardsticks.

The One Man Expert Committee on Compensation Claims in the report has made the following recommendations:—

"246. Railways should keep under constant review the requirements of labour and staff in parcel offices. Luggage Guards or Parcel Delivery Clerks on Trains and the stoppages of passenger, Mail and Express trains."

"247. Provision of staff and labour should not be based on the average number of parcels handled but should take full account of the conditions prevailing at the time of grouping of passenger trains."

"612. Insufficiency of staff at loading, unloading and transshipment points is one of the major contributory causes of increase in the Railways' Claims bill."

"613. It is suggested that a quick survey be made of the utilisation and sufficiency of staff at all the larger goods sheds, transshipment sheds, parcel offices and private sidings and early steps taken to make such adjustments or additional appointments as may be necessary for full compliance with the rules regarding acceptance, booking, loading, unloading and transshipment of goods and parcels."

The Committee's recommendations have been accepted by Government and instructions issued to the Railways.

Strength of Commercial Clerks in Booking, Parcel and Goods Offices, Dhanbad Station (Eastern Railway)

2999. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3962 on the 25th April, 1972 regarding strength of Commercial Clerks in Booking, Parcel and Goods Offices, Dhanbad Station (Eastern Railway) and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) if not, the time likely to be taken by Government to collect the same?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Information promised in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3962 dated 25-4-72 by Shri Onkar Lal Berwa.

Question

(a) the total sanctioned cadre strength of Commercial Clerks in each grade,

separately in Booking, Parcel and Goods Offices of Dhanbad Station of Eastern Railway.

Grade	Booking Office	Parcel Office	Goods Office
Rs. 250-380	1	1	1
Rs. 205-280	2	1	3
Rs. 150-240	13	8	6
Rs. 110-200	12	2	1

In addition to the above, there are 17 posts of Leave Reserve Commercial Clerks in grade Rs. 110-200 (AS) and one post of Commercial Supervisor in grade Rs. 335-425 for Dhanbad Station as a whole.

Question

(b) the number of Commercial Clerks, "Permanent and Officiating" in the grade of Rs. 150-240 posted in Booking and Parcel Office at the station and the dates from which the said staff are officiating;

Answer

All the posts of Commercial Clerks in Rs. 150-240 in both Booking and Parcel offices of Dhanbad Station have been filled as a permanent measure and there is no officiating arrangement against any of these posts.

Question

(c) the outline of rules framed by the Railways to give officiating chance to the Station staff?

Answer

As per extant rules officiating pay is admissible to Commercial Clerks in grade Rs. 110-200 (AS) when officiating in grade Rs. 150-240 (AS) against vacancies of over 14 days.

Nationalisation of private tea industry in Assam

3000. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a continuous demand from public and Labour Organisations to nationalise the private tea industry in Assam; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Nationalisation of the private tea industry has been suggested on occasions, but Government have not felt it necessary to consider at present nationalising the tea industry.

Problems of Ratlam Division sent by All India Loco Running Staff Association (Western Railway)

3001. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Loco Running Staff Association, Western Railway, had represented some problems of Ratlam Division to the Chief Operating Superintendent with copies to all concerned *vide* its letters dated the 17th June, 1972 and 26th June, 1972; and

(b) if so, the problems referred to therein and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) A memorandum dated the 17th June, 72 addressed to the Chief Operating Superintendent, Western Railway, Bombay by this Association was received. The other communication dated the 26th June '72 has not been received.

(b) The demands of the Association as highlighted in the said memorandum are:

- (i) Arrears of pay fixation, staff working in higher capacities;
- (ii) Arrears of non-payment of correct mileage allowance to the Diesel Crews attending BSB Shop for taking over locomotives;
- (iii) Forced overtime hours from staff and harassments and punishments;
- (iv) Breach of Rest rules by sending calls to the staff much before completion of headquarter rest;
- (v) Breach of Safety rules by booking untrained staff work trains;
- (vi) Cadre position of Loco Running staff;
- (vii) Reserved accommodation for the crew travelling spare;

- (viii) Allotment of Railway Quarters to Loco Running staff;
- (ix) Out-station detention of Loco Running staff;
- (x) Load hauled by Diesel Locomotives between Ratlam & Godhra Section;
- (xi) Provision of Small Sheds for shelter of Loco Running Staff at Ratlam;
- (xii) Increased Train partings and Drivers:—
- Shortage of material,
 - Examination of trains,
 - Maintenance of locomotives and loads of the trains,
 - Out of Course halts,
 - Improper marshalling of trains.

Such points are raised from time to time by recognised labour organisations and are generally settled through discussions in the meetings of the Negotiating Machinery at different levels.

Reservation quota for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in S.T.C.

3002. SHRI A. S. KASTURE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the staff strength, category-wise in the State Trading Corporation as on 1st January, 1972 and the number of employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes;

(b) whether reservation quota for Scheduled Castes/Tribes has been maintained;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the specific steps Government proposes to take to fulfil the shortfall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3469/72.]

(b) There are deficiencies in the various categories.

(c) The main reason has been non-availability of suitable candidates, as STC requires specialists in various fields.

(d) Special selections for making up the shortfalls is being made.

Different rates of payment between Drivers and other running staff

3003. SHRI PRAVEENSINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2443 on the 11th April, 1972 regarding payment of running allowance and state the reasons for different rates of payment of compensatory allowance to Drivers 'A', 'B' and 'C' classes and other running staff when there was no difference previously?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : Even earlier the rates were different in certain cases. A simplified procedure of payment expressing the compensatory allowance in terms of kilometrage value was introduced in 1967. Since the rates of kilometrage payments for different categories of running staff vary, the compensatory allowances also vary. Such variation is also logical inasmuch as the out-of-pocket expenses to staff are also paid at different rates for differing slabs of pay.

Parties to whom goods and coal handling Contracts in Assam region of North-east Frontier Railway were given

3004. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the parties to whom goods and coal handling contracts of North-east Frontier Railway in Assam region have been given during 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) how many Labour Co-operatives had applied for handling contracts during the above period and were given licences; and

(c) whether the rates vary from place to place?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) The names are given below :—

Goods and Parcel Handling contract :

- M/s Gauhati Mazdoor Cooperative Society Ltd.

Coal handling contract :

2. M/s. Kamrup Labour Cooperative Society
3. Shri S. R. Ghosh
4. Shrimati Sudarsa Devi
5. Shri Abdul Malik Chowdhury
6. Shri Sitaram Agarwala
7. Shri Utpal Kumar Ghosh

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Yes.

Shortage of power in Assam

3005. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Power shortage in Assam is likely to hamper to a great extent the rural electrification programme in Assam in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) With the completion of all the power generation schemes aggregating to 440 MW proposed for the Fifth Five Year Plan, the requirements of rural electrification and others in Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram region are expected to be fully met.

(b) Does not arise.

Medium Irrigation Schemes in Assam

3006. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes completed under Medium Irrigation Schemes in Assam during the last three years;

(b) the number of medium irrigation schemes for Assam approved for the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the names of the Schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The Jamuna and Patradisha medium schemes have been completed. Work

is continuing on the Sukla and Harguti medium projects.

(b) and (c). The following two medium schemes have been approved so far in the Fourth Plan :

- (i) Lift irrigation scheme from Brahmaputra river in Kaliabore circle of Nowgong district.
- (ii) Longa scheme.

गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग द्वारा बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना बनाई जाना

3007. श्री धनराह प्रधान :

श्री एम० एस० पुरती :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग द्वारा बनाई गई बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ;

(ख) इस पर अनुमानतः कितनी लागत आयेगी और इसमें संबंधित राज्यों तथा केन्द्र का कितना-कितना भाग होगा ; और

(ग) क्या इस योजना पर कार्य आरंभ हो गया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) में (ग). गंगा बेसिन में बाढ़ नियंत्रण की विस्तृत योजना तैयार करने के लिए निर्मित गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग ने 1 अगस्त, 1972 में अपना कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है। अपेक्षित आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने और विस्तृत योजना तैयार करने के लिए आयोग को कुछ समय लगेगा।

Railway Experts Visiting Foreign Countries to study the Working of Underground Railways

3008. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the composition of the team of experts from India which is visiting foreign countries in order to acquire know-how about the construction and running of Underground Railway in Calcutta and the countries to be visited by the team?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): Composition of the expert team and countries visited in June/July 72 is as under:—

A. Composition of the Team

1. Leader — Chief Administrative Officer.
2. Member — Chief Electrical Engineer.
3. „ — Chief Engineer.
4. „ — Director, Finance.
5. „ — Dy. Chief Operating Supt.
6. „ — Dy. Chief Signal & Telecommunication Engineer.
7. „ — Dy. Chief Engineer.

B. Countries visited.

1. U.S.S.R.
2. Sweden.
3. U. K.
4. France.
5. Germany.
6. Hungary.
7. Japan.

Central Control on River Waters

3009. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to bring river waters under Central Control from August, 15 this year;

(b) if so, the main features thereof, and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments to the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). As a result of increasing use of water resources of the country and the programmes of larger utilisation in the future, the need has been recognised for evolving a national water policy so as to ensure a continuous appraisal of the needs for water and the most beneficial and equitable allocation of available water for different uses in the interest of the Country as a whole. The

various aspects involved in framing a national water policy including the legal considerations are under study.

Extension of common market and its effect on India's Trade

3010. **SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 8th June, 1972 the Common Market took another step to extend its free trade and preference area to the likely disadvantage of non-linked countries including India, at Luxemburg; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). In the EEC Council meeting in Luxembourg which ended on 6th June, 1972, EEC's relations with Mediterranean and non-candidate European Free Trade Area countries were discussed.

It is understood that the negotiations are still under way between the EEC and a number of Mediterranean countries for the modification of the existing agreements with them taking into account the implications of the enlargement of the EEC from Six to Ten members. In so far as the non-candidate EFTA countries are concerned, free trade area arrangements between them and EEC have already been agreed to.

These developments re-emphasise the need for urgent solutions to our trade problems with the Six as well as the problems arising for us from the enlargement of the Community. The matter is being pursued in this regard.

राजस्थान के स्टेशनों के रेलवे बर्कडांपों, स्टोरों तथा शैंडों से रेल वस्तुओं की चोरी

3011. **श्री लालजी भाई:** क्या रेल मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत वर्ष राजस्थान के सभी स्टेशनों के रेलवे बर्कडांपों, स्टोरों तथा शैंडों में कुल कितने रुपये की रेल वस्तुओं की चोरी हुई; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये गये, उन के क्या परिणाम निकले तथा भविष्य में क्या कदम उठाये जाने की योजना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) चारों गये रेलवे के माल का कुल मूल्य 27,475 रुपया है।

(ख) रेलवे माल की चोरी की रोकथाम के लिए नीचे लिखे उपाय किये गये हैं :—

- 1 कारखानों और भंडारों में अपराधिक कारवाइयों की रोकथाम के लिए रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों को इवट्टी पर दिनरात तैनात किया जाता है।
- 2 रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों द्वारा अपराधियों और उनके गतिविधियों पर निरंतर चौकस रखा जाता है।
- 3 अपराधियों को कारखाने रोकथाम के लिए मुख्यालयों के अपराध आसूचना शाखा के कर्मचारियों तथा भंडारों के गादी बर्दी वाले कर्मचारियों द्वारा नियमित रूप से अपराध आसूचना दस्तावेजों को जाना है।
- 4 रेल मंत्री के अभियान के अनुसरण में अपराधों की रोकथाम के उद्देश्य से महत्वपूर्ण कारखानों में, कारखाना प्राधिकारियों, रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के प्रतिनिधियों और ट्रेड यूनियन के प्रतिनिधियों को सदस्य के रूप में सम्मिलित करके बुनियादी स्तर की समितियों का गठन किया गया है। इसके परिणाम संतोषजनक रहे हैं। सुरक्षात्मक उपायों को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Report of construction Plant and Machinery Committee

3012. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Construction Plant and Machinery Committee set up to

review and update the report of the First Committee has submitted its Report;

(b) if so, the action taken on the recommendations made in this Report; and

(c) the action taken on the recommendations contained in the Report of the First Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report of the committee has been received recently and is under examination. It will take some time before final decisions could be taken.

(c) A statement indicating the actions taken is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3470/72.]

हीरा मिल लिमिटेड, उज्जैन को हुई हानि

3013. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हीरा मिल लिमिटेड उज्जैन में, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकार में है, जुलाई, 1972 में आग लग जाने के कारण भारी क्षति हुई है ;

(ख) आग लगने के परिणामस्वरूप हुई क्षति का अनुमानित व्यय कथा है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा कराई गई जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जाज) : (क) से (ग) मिल कंपनी में प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, उसके कलाई विभाग के कांडिंग तथा फ्रेम अनुभागों में लगी आग के परिणामस्वरूप लगभग एक लाख रु० की हानि हुई है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य निगम से, राज्य सरकार के एक प्रतिनिधि के साथ, इस घटना की जांच करने का अनुरोध किया गया है। उनका प्रतिवेदन प्रतीक्षित है।

Action against Shri R. P. Goenka for illegal sale of raw materials of M/s. Asian Cables

3014. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are not taking legal action against Shri R. P. Goenka while other Directors of Asian Cables are going to be prosecuted in the case arising out of illegal sale of raw materials obtained by the Company under the Actual Users' Licence; and

(b) if so, the reasons for excepting Shri Goenka?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) There are three cases against Asian Cables. In one case prosecution is being filed against all the Directors of the Company, as recommended by the CBI. The CBI reports in the other two cases are under examination of the CCI&E in consultation with CBI.

(b) Does not arise

Curb on Import of Foreign Films

3015. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent during the year 1970-71, 1971-72 and upto the 31st July, 1972 on the import of foreign films;

(b) whether it has now been decided to curb the import of foreign films; and

(c) if so, whether the decision has since been implemented and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The information is as follows:—

Value in Rs. lakhs

1970-71	1971-72
	(upto Jan 72)*

Cinematographic films exposed (where developed or not)

36.68	23.83
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(b) No, Sir. Import of feature films has been canalised through the State Trading Corporation.

(c) Does not arise.

Spending of six lakh rupees by Government on Rajkot bye-election

3016. SHRI LALJI BHAI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state whether about six lakh rupees were spent by Government on the recent Rajkot bye-election for Lok Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Rubber Factory in Tripura

3017. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated by Government of Tripura to start a rubber factory there; and

(b) if so, whether it will be in Private Sector or in Public Sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

लोक सभा के एक सदस्य के चुनाव पर खर्च की सीमा

3018. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने के कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोक सभा के एक सदस्य के चुनाव के लिये खर्च करने के अधिकतम सीमा कितनी है;

(ख) क्या लोक सभा के लिये राजकोट उपन्याय पर छः लाख रुपये खर्च किए गये थे; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो लोक सभा के लिये राजकोट उपन्याय पर अधिक धन राशि खर्च करने की छूट देने के क्या कारण थे ?

*Figures beyond January 1972 are not available.

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) यद्यपि संसदीय/विधान सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में अभ्यर्थियों द्वारा निर्वाचन में किये गये जाने वाले खर्च की अधिकतम सीमा निर्वाचन विधि के अधीन निर्धारित कर दी गई है किन्तु संसदीय अथवा विधान सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में निर्वाचन कराने में सरकार द्वारा किये जाने वाले खर्च के सम्बन्ध में कोई सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गई है।

(ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) भाग (क) का उत्तर देखते हुए यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

"Chicken" industry in India

3019. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons engaged in "Chicken" industry in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by this industry annually and the encouragement given to this industry by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The chicken industry is mostly located in and around Lucknow and Hardoi Districts of Uttar Pradesh. About 10,000 persons are engaged in this industry.

(b) Separate figures of exports of chicken products are not available. Export figures of embroidered goods which includes chicken products for the last six years are as follows:—

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)
1966-67	39.09
1967-68	46.65
1968-69	54.73
1969-70	61.85
1970-71	85.45
1971-72	83.68

(April—January 1971-72)

The following steps are being taken to encourage chicken industry to popularise its products in foreign markets:—

- (i) The Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation has been doing special promotion of chicken embroidered products in foreign markets specially through SONA shops in New York and Paris.
- (ii) Private exporters are being encouraged to introduce these products in foreign markets.
- (iii) Chicken embroidered products have been included in "India Items" for exports to U.S.A. for which there is no quota restriction; and
- (iv) Sales-cum-study teams are sent abroad for promotion of handicrafts items including chicken embroidered products.

Award for best craftsman in "Chicken" (Silk) Industry

3020. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have awarded the best craftsmen in the "Chicken" (Silk) industry to give encouragement to this industry;

(b) if so, the names of the persons; and

(c) the names of the States that take keen interest in this industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Uttar Pradesh.

S.T.C. owned wig manufacturing Unit running in loss

3021. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation-owned wig manufacturing unit has gone into loss;

(b) whether it has diversified its products; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the diversification?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Wig India factory has gone into the production of artificial eyelashes and footwear upper parts for export, especially of a decorative variety. It is also proposed to set up a leather development unit with a view to utilising fully existing facilities.

Fixing of floor prices for Handloom exports

3022. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are intending to fix floor prices for Handloom exports; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Films exported to Bangladesh

3023. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bengali Films and Hindi films so far exported to Bangladesh;

(b) whether Government have so far made any assessment of the demand of Indian films in Bengali in Bangladesh; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). No Indian films have so far been exported to Bangladesh. The Trade Agreement between India and Bangladesh provides for exports of cinema films of the value of Rs. 15 lakhs to Bangladesh and for the import upto Rs. 15 lakhs of cinema films from Bangladesh. It has been agreed between the two Governments that trade in Cinema films would be handled by the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation and the Film Development Corporation of Bangladesh. The two agencies are in touch with each other to settle arrangements for the trade in films.

3-11 L.S.S /72

Wagon Shortage for Coal and Coke trades in Bombay Region

3024. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal and Coke trade in Bombay region has been seriously hit by the shortage of Railway wagon; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide adequate number of wagons to the trade?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). There have been some complaints about the inadequate supply of wagons for movement of coal and coke to Bombay area. However, the movement of coal to Bombay region has been substantially more in the first six months of 1972 as compared to the corresponding period of last year and movement of coke has been kept at about the same level as in the previous year. Efforts are being made to improve the loading further.

Strike by Cashew Workers in Kerala

3025. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a State-wide strike in Kerala of Cashew workers in the month of June this year;

(b) if so, what were the demands put forward by them; and

(c) whether any settlement has been reacted, if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The main demands of the striking workers related to payment of minimum rates of wages and D. A., issue of attendance cards and procedures for weighment. The strike was called off with the employers undertaking to pay agreed rates of wages and Dearness Allowance; issue attendance cards, and making weighment daily in accordance with the agreed procedures.

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

3026. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has agreed to import a good quantity of Iron-Ore from India;

(b) if so, the quantity to be exported to Japan during 1972-73; and

(c) the total quantity of Indian Iron-Ore exported to different countries during last three years, country-wise and the quantum of foreign exchange earned therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 18.63 million tons are expected to be shipped during 1972-73.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3471/72.]

C.B.I. Inquiry against Companies Regarding Blackmarketing of Imported Copper and Polyethylene

3027. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some companies, including Indian Power Cables, Universal Cables, Oriental Cables etc. have been ordered to be prosecuted by the Central Bureau of Investigation for doing black-marketing in imported copper and polyethylene; and

(b) if so, the results of the prosecution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Universal Cables and Oriental Power Cables and some other Companies are being prosecuted in a court of law. The cases of Indian Cables Co. and some others are still under consideration, and case against one is still under investigation.

(b) Cases put in court are still under trial.

Names of the Sub-Divisional Officers transferred from Beas Dam

3028. SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sub-Divisional Officers transferred from Beas Project to

Punjab State during each year from 1st November, 1966 to-date;

(b) the number of Sub-Divisional Officers proposed to be sent back to Punjab State during the year 1972; and

(c) whether a copy of the principle guidelines being followed by the Central Government in sending back officers back to Punjab State, will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The number of Sub-Divisional Officers transferred from Beas Project to Punjab State from 1-11-1966 is given below, yearwise:—

1966-67	8
1967-68	21
1968-69	23
1969-70	1
1970-71	14.

(b) The Punjab Government has asked for a list of Sub-Divisional Officers who have completed 5 years service on the Project and were desirous to go back. A list of 40 officers has accordingly been prepared. They could be released provided suitable substitutes in their place are provided by the Punjab Government.

(c) The repatriation of officers from the Project to the State Governments is generally done at the request of the concerned State Government/Electricity Board with the approval of the Central Government. Request of individual officers for repatriation is also done with the concurrence of the State Department and approval of the Central Government.

Electrification of one Harijan Basti everyday

3029. SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to electrify at least one Harijan Basti everyday during the 25th anniversary year of India's Independence in the Union territories; and

(b) whether Chandigarh Administration has formulated any plan in respect of Harijan Bastis, if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) All the State Government/Union Territory Administrations have been addressed to draw up a programme of electrifying Harijan Bastis adjacent to villages already electrified at the rate of at least one village a day during the Silver Jubilee year of India's Independence.

(b) Chandigarh has already achieved cent per cent electrification. There is no area exclusively inhabited by Harijans in this Union Territory.

नलरूपों और नहरों से सिंचाई की दरें

3030. श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में नलरूपों तथा नहरों से सिंचाई की दरें क्या-क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या केंद्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों के साथ उन स्थानों पर सिंचाई की दरों में कमी करने के प्रश्न पर बातचीत कर रही है, जहाँ ये दरें बहुत ऊँची हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन राज्य सरकारों के क्या नाम हैं जिनके साथ इस विषय में बातचीत हो चुकी है और इस संबंध में अन्तिम निर्णय सम्भवतः कब तय कर लिया जायेगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) नहरों तथा नलरूपों से सिंचाई और लिफ्ट सिंचाई की दरों को दिखाने वाले विवरण एक और दो सभा पटल पर रखे जाते हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखे गये। देखिये संख्या एल०टी० — 3472/72।]

(ख) और (ग) ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार-विमर्श नहीं हो रहा है। केवल ऐसे सिंचाई प्रणालियों, जिन पर सरकार काफी धन लगा चुकी है, के सम्मिलित क्षेत्रों में ही कृषकों को सिंचाई सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं। यह सराहनीय है कि उन सुविधाओं के लिए लाभभोगियों को यथासंभव भूगतान करना चाहिये तथा शेष समाज पर भार नहीं डालना चाहिए। जबकि कृषि-उत्पादनों के मूल्य बढ़

गए हैं तथा किसान सिंचित भूमि से अधिक लाभ उठा रहे हैं, जलदरों में अनुपातिक वृद्धि नहीं हुई है; इसी बीच अनुरक्षण तथा प्रचालन लागत भी तेजी से बढ़ रही है। हाल के वर्षों में आगे भी विभिन्न कारणों से आयोजित विकास के लिए राज्यों के संसाधन क्षीण होते जा रहे हैं। इसलिए, भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों से जल-दरों में उपयुक्त वृद्धि करने के लिए आग्रह करती रही है। सिंचाई आयोग ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में वर्तमान सिंचाई दरों में उपयुक्त वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है।

Procurement Price of Cotton in Punjab

3031. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have requested the Cotton Corporation of India to fix the procurement price for the next cotton crop ; and

(b) if so the reaction of the Corporation thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Cotton Corporation has not received any such request.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance for Rubber Cultivation in Kerala

3032. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government have requested the Centre for any financial assistance for the cultivation of rubber by the Plantation Corporation of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Central assistance of Rs. 4.50 crores to the State Government of Kerala for taking up rubber plantation of 15,000 acres during the Third Plan period has already

been released. The question of giving additional financial assistance to the State Government during the Fourth Five Year Plan is under consideration.

Corrupt Practice in Purchase of Cotton in Gujarat

3033. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received against corrupt practices employed by some of the nominees of the Cotton Corporation of India for purchase of cotton in Gujarat; and

(b) the action taken by Government on the complaints and the names of nominees against whom action has been taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementations of Bhagawantham Committee's Recommendations

3034. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhagawantham Committee's recommendations which have already been accepted by Government have not been implemented so far and consequently the Engineers of the Central Water and Power Commission demonstrated before the office of the Irrigation and Power Minister on 19th July, 1972;

(b) whether some Engineers of Central Water and Power Commission have left this Organisation as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (c). Representatives of the Central Water and Power Commission (Class I) Engineers Association met the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power on 19-7-1972 in connection with the recommendations of the Bhagawantham Com-

mittee pertaining to their service conditions and career prospects such as up-gradation of certain posts benefits of Established Services, introduction of running scales of pay etc. Although, these matters are being further considered by this Ministry, it may be necessary to await the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and Government decisions thereon.

(b) No.

राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण के लिए सहायता

3035. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी ;

(ग) क्या अन्य राज्यों ने भी ऐसी सहायता मांगी है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो वे राज्य कौन-कौन से हैं ; और

(ङ) किन-किन राज्यों को यह सहायता दी जा रही है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ङ) 1969 तक, राज्य योजनाओं को समस्त केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता का एक भाग चुनी हुई सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए सीधे सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय द्वारा दिया जाता रहा। इस प्रकार राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के लिए 49 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए थे। चतुर्थ योजना के दौरान राज्य योजनाओं को केन्द्रीय सहायता पूर्ण-रूपेण ब्लाक ऋणों तथा अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है, यह किसी परियोजना विशेष अथवा विकास शीर्ष से सम्बन्धित नहीं होती।

बहरहाल, राज्य सरकारों ने यह सूचित करते हुए कि उनके पास उन परियोजनाओं के लिए राज्य योजना की सीमा के अंतर्गत यथेष्ट

धनराशि नहीं है, विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के लिए और अन्दाज महायत्ना हेतु अनुरोध हमें भेजे हैं।

1969-70 में, केन्द्रीय ऋणों की वर्ष के दौरान अदायगी में उचित राहत के रूप में निम्न-लिखित परियोजनाओं को विशेष गैर-योजना ऋण उपलब्ध किए गए :—

क्रम सं०	परियोजना	धनराशि (करोड़ रुपयों में)
1	नागार्जुनसागर बांमट नहर (आंध्र प्रदेश)	1.0
2	पोन्नम्पाद परियोजना (आंध्र प्रदेश)	1.0
3	पम्बा (केरल)	0.75
4	कुट्टिवाडी (केरल)	0.75
5	घाटप्रभा द्वितीय चरण (मंसूर)	1.3
6	राजस्थान नहर (राजस्थान)	3.2
7	कंगवाता (पश्चिम बंगाल)	2.0
8	गंडक (बिहार)	2.0

इसके बाद के वर्षों में भी राज्य सरकारों से इस प्रकार के अनुरोध प्राप्त होते रहे। बहरहाल, भारत सरकार के लिए इस बात पर संैधान्तिक रूप से सहमत होना संभव हुआ कि उनकी अति असाधारण परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, चतुर्थ योजना के दौरान तीन परियोजनाओं नामक: राजस्थान नहर परियोजना (11.6 करोड़ रुपये, जिसमें 1969-70 में दो गई राशि भी शामिल है), पोन्नम्पाद परियोजना (9 करोड़ रुपये जिनमें 1969-70 में दो गई राशि शामिल है) और पश्चिमी कोसी नहर (4 से 5 करोड़ रुपये) को इस प्रकार की महायत्ना दी जाए।

यदि इस प्रकार की विशेष केन्द्रीय महायत्ना उपलब्ध करने की संभाव्यता हुई तो नागार्जुन सागर (आंध्र प्रदेश), शारदा सहायक (उत्तर प्रदेश), गुडगांव नहर (राजस्थान), लोकरक

सिचाई परियोजना, (मणिपुर), कंगवाता (पश्चिम बंगाल), कुट्टिवाडी (केरल) जैसी जैसी परियोजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा मांगी गई अनिश्चित धनराशि की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखे जाएगा।

रेशम उद्योग के विकास के लिए धनराशि

3036. श्री धनसाह प्रधान : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में सरकार ने देश के किस-किस राज्य को रेशम उद्योग के उत्थान के लिए नई योजनाएं बनाकर धनराशि दी है; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष रेशम के निर्यात में कितना विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन किया गया ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) :

(क) मंसूर राज्य।

(ख) 1969-70 17.42 करोड़ रुपये
1970-71 10.04 करोड़ रुपये
1971-72 7.15 करोड़ रुपये

Recommendations of Indian Silk Delegation of 1971

3037. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received some recommendations from the Indian Silk Delegation of 1971; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the recommendations accepted by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

The Salient recommendation of the Indian Silk Delegation and Government's decision on them are given below:—

Recommendations	Government's decision
(1) The Central Silk Board should be provided with necessary organisation and resources for ensuring co-ordinated planning and development of silk exports on sound and stable basis.	This has not been accepted because Handloom Export Promotion Council is already handling export of silk fabrics.
(2) A comprehensive publicity drive should be undertaken for projecting the image of Indian silk in the world markets.	Accepted.
(3) The Board should organise showrooms and overseas offices exclusively for Indian silk goods in important markets.	It has been accepted in principle that the Central Silk Board and Handloom Export Promotion Council should jointly organise showrooms abroad.
Diversification of export items including export of raw silk and silk yarn.	Under Consideration.
(5) Additional assistance against export of tasar and tasar mixed goods.	Accepted.
(6) Sustained efforts should be made for improving the quality of Indian raw silk and reducing its cost of production.	Accepted.
(7) Effective steps should be taken to increase production of tasar cocoons on oak plantation.	Accepted.

Demand for "Chicken" Embroidery Product

3038. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a good demand all over the world for "chicken" embroidered products, such as kurta and saris; and

(b) if so, the efforts of Government to popularise them in more countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following steps are being taken to popularise chicken embroidered products in foreign countries.

- (i) The Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation has been doing special promotion of chicken embroidered products in foreign markets specially through SONA shops in New York and Paris;
- (ii) Private exporters are being encouraged to introduce these products in foreign markets;
- (iii) Chicken embroidered products have been included in "India Items" for exports to U.S.A. for which there is no quota restriction; and
- (iv) Sales-cum-study teams are sent abroad for promotion of handicraft items including chicken embroidered products.

Nationalisation of Textile Mills

3039. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have asked the Central Government to nationalise the textile mills that are presently being run by the State Governments;

(b) if so, the number of such mills and whether these are running at profit; and

(c) whether the Central Government have considered the proposal of the State Government and if so, the decision taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

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

Expansion of Election Commission

3040. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to expand the Election Commission; and

(b) if so, the size of the expanded Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Woollen Cloth

3041. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of woollen mills in India which are exporting woollen cloth;

(b) the names of the countries to whom the woollen cloth is exported;

(c) the quantity in terms of length of woollen cloth exported by each mill during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(d) the foreign exchange earned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and would be placed on the table of the House.

Manufacture of Silk in South

3042. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the varieties of silk manufactured in Southern India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Sarees, scarves/stoles, dress materials including brocades, chiffon, georgette, etc. and furnishing fabrics are the popular varieties manufactured in Southern India.

Powerloom Inquiry Committee

3043. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Powerloom Inquiry Committee has since submitted its report; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Presumably, the reference is to the Working Group set up, under the chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner, on the 24th of July, 1972, to make a quick assessment of the immediate problems faced by the powerloom and handloom weavers in the various States and suggest measures for the smooth functioning of the two sectors. The Working Group is expected to submit its report by the end of October, 1972.

सूती वस्त्र निगमों की स्थापना

3044. श्री एम० एस० पुरती: क्या बिहार व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गंगे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ सूती वस्त्र निगम की स्थापना की गई है; और

(ख) गंगे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ कपड़ा मिलें विद्यमान हैं किन्तु कोई निगम स्थापित नहीं किया गया है?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जाजं) : (क) महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा केरल ।

(ख) आंध्र प्रदेश, आगाम, बिहार, हरियाणा, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, मैसूर, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान तथा पश्चिम बंगाल ।

आंध्र प्रदेश में तम्बाकू के गोदामों की उचित व्यवस्था करना

3045. श्री एम० एम० पुरती : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को आंध्र प्रदेश से तम्बाकू के गोदामों को अग्रगण्य व्यवस्था के बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जाजं) : (क) जो नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Setting up of Rayon Factory in Cachar

3046. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state whether Government propose to establish a Rayon Factory in Cachar in view of the raw materials being easily available in that region ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): No, Sir.

आसाम टेक्सटाइल मिल्स को सरकारी अधिकार में लेना

3047. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आसाम टेक्सटाइल मिल्स को अपने अधिकार में ले लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जाजं) : (क) आसाम में आसाम टेक्सटाइल मिल्स के नाम का कोई एकक नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Run-off-Mine Manganese Ore Trading by MMTC

3048. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to enter into run-off-mine manganese ore trading; and

(b) if so, the advantages thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. MMTC propose to buy manganese ore directly from the mine-owners in acceptable forms and blend it, if necessary, before exports.

(b) The proposed arrangement aims at establishing direct relationship between MMTC and mine owners thereby imparting stability to the mining industry and increase production of manganese ore.

Repair of Teesta Bridge

3049. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Engineers have repaired the Teesta Bridge, which was destroyed by the retreating Pakistani forces and have reopened it to traffic; and

(b) if so, the cost at which the bridge was got repaired ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 15.85 lakhs approximately.

मुनाफे पर चल रही राष्ट्रीयकृत मिलें

3050. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कितनी राष्ट्रीयकृत सूती कपड़ा मिलें हैं; और

(ख) उन में से कितनी मिलें मुनाफे में चल रही हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) देश में अभी तक किसी भी कंपनी मिल का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

स्टेपल सूत के दाम

3051. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्टेपल सूत के दाम बढ़ जाने से बुनकरों को राहत देने के लिए सरकार की ओर से क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ख) क्या उम्मेद, मत्ता करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो वह क्या है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख) सरकार ने मैन-मेड फाउंडर स्विनसंगमोर्गेशन को अपनी सदस्य मिनीं द्वारा निर्मित स्टेपल सूत को निर्धारित कीमतों पर उद्योग निदेशक की मार्फत वितरण करने के लिए प्रेरित किया है।

Indian Delegation to Japan and Hongkong to persuade the Toy Manufacturers for shifting of industries to India

3052. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be please to state:

(a) whether the India Investment Centre recently sponsored a delegation to Japan, Hongkong and Singapore in order to persuade toy manufacturers of these countries to shift their units to India where wages are lower;

(b) if so, whether Government's approval was sought and obtained for sending such a mission;

(c) whether the mission was successful; and

(d) the reaction of indigenous toy manufacturers to this move?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d).

Indian Investment Centre were contracted to undertake a Study of India's export potential of toys and decorations, and with the approval of Government of India a survey team was deputed to Japan, Hongkong and Singapore with the purpose of studying the conditions and pin-pointing the major factors that enabled these countries to emerge as leading toy manufacturers. The team was neither empowered to nor did it negotiate with toy manufacturers regarding shifting their units to India; the team was a fact finding research mission. Its preliminary findings have been made known to the Indian Toy Manufacturers Association who are evincing keen interest in exploring possibilities to enter the international trade.

Guarantee for Investments in Joint Venture Abroad

3053. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a foreign investment guarantee scheme for underwriting risk in setting up joint ventures abroad; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Liberalisation of Policy for Investments in Asian Countries

3054. SHRI K. BALADHANDA-YUTHAM: SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to liberalise policy towards Indian Investments in Asian countries; and

(b) if so, in what way the policy is to be liberalised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Government encourages Indian entrepreneurs in setting up industrial joint ventures in all the countries. The policy of the Government in this regard is

embodied in the general guidelines prescribed for setting up such ventures abroad, a statement of which is enclosed.

Statement

GENERAL GUIDELINES GOVERNING INDIAN PARTICIPATION IN JOINT OVERSEAS INDUSTRIAL VENTURES

(i) Normally minority participation only by Indian parties is allowed. The intention is that Indian parties should not insist on majority holdings abroad, but if the foreign party and the foreign Government are willing to accept majority Indian participation, there would be no objection. Government favours association of local parties in foreign countries; also local development banks, financial institutions and local Governments wherever feasible.

(ii) No cash remittance will be allowed except small amount required in connection with preliminary expenses for setting up the Company abroad.

(iii) Indian participation should be in the form of indigenous machinery, equipment, technical know-how etc. required for the new venture. Value of structural, steel items, construction materials, components etc., are not allowed to be capitalised. However, where the value of machinery etc. falls short to make up the necessary reasonable equity and there is need to retain Indian equity holding at a level higher than what is obtainable through export of capital goods alone, there will be no bar to consider such cases on merits for permission to include structural, steel items and construction materials (but not components), to the extent these are required for the particular project against Indian equity.

(iv) Machinery etc. exported should be of Indian make; no second-hand or reconditioned machinery would be allowed for export against Indian investment.

(v) Normal import replenishments, as available to exporters under the import policy for registered exporters, will be allowed on exports against equity capital.

(vi) Cash assistance, if otherwise admissible, will also be allowed on exports of machinery and equipment against Indian equity subject, however, to a ceiling of 10% f. o. b. value.

(vii) Indian industrialists should as far as practicable propose a turn-key job, as this will lighten the responsibilities of the foreign investor.

(viii) Indian parties should as far as possible provide in their agreements with the foreign parties for training facilities in India to nationals of the country of investment.

उत्तर प्रदेश में चाय की खेती के विकास के लिए अनुसंधान केन्द्र

3055. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने चाय की खेती का विकास करने के लिये तथा वहाँ के आस पास के मैदानों का विकास करने के लिए दो अनुसंधान केन्द्र खोलने की मांग की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख) इस संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार में कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। फिर भी कुमाऊँ पर्वत माला के पियौरागढ़ जिले में प्रदर्शन-सहबंधन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव चाय बोर्ड के विचारगर्भित है, जहाँ पर उम क्षेत्र के लिए उपयुक्त क्लोन रोपण सामग्रियों का अनुमान लगाने के लिए अल्पावधि तथा दीर्घावधि परीक्षण किये जाएंगे।

मध्य प्रदेश में कपास के मूल्यों में गिरावट

3056. श्री गंगा चरण बोक्षित : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश में कपास के मूल्यों में गिरावट आई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1971 के मार्च के महीने में कपास के मूल्यों की तुलना में 1972 के मार्च महीने में कपास के मूल्य कितने न्यूनाधिक रहे;

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में कपास का कुल कितना उत्पादन है और मूल्यों में गिरावट के परिणामस्वरूप किसानों को कुल कितनी वार्षिक हानि होगी और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) मूल्य स्तर को पहली वाली स्थिति में लाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जाजं) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में, मार्च 1972 में रुई की औसत कीमत कपास के रूप में लगभग 214 रु० प्रति क्विंटल थी जबकि मार्च 1971 में वह 220 रु० प्रति क्विंटल थी ।

(ग) और (घ) मध्य प्रदेश में चालू रुई मौसम के दौरान अनुमानित रुई उत्पादन लगभग 6 लाख गांठों है । रुई उगाने वालों को लाभकारी कीमत सुनिश्चित कराने के लिए रुई निगम से कहा गया था कि वह कार्यकारी दल द्वारा प्रस्तावित निश्चित कीमतों पर पूरे देश में रुई की कीमत समर्पण खरादारियाँ करे । मध्य प्रदेश में उगाई गई प्रस्तावित रुई के लिए निर्धारित कीमत, कपास के रूप में, 220 रु० प्रति क्विंटल थी । निगम ने, रुई उगाने वालों को लाभकारी कीमतों देने के लिए राज्य सरकार से परामर्श करके किसान सहायता समितियों की मार्फत मध्य प्रदेश में खरादारियाँ की हैं ।

विदेशी बाजारों को सरकार द्वारा अपने अधिकार में लेना

3057. श्री घनशाह प्रधान :

श्री एम० एस० पुरतो :

क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन विदेशी बाजारों को अपने अधिकार में लेने से सम्बन्धित कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जाजं) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार द्वारा भारत स्थित विदेशी बाजारों को अधिकार में लिये जाने की कोई प्रस्थापना नहीं है । तथापि, केरल स्थित विदेशी स्वामित्व वाले बाजारों को अधिकार में लेने के लिए केरल सरकार से प्राप्त अध्यादेश का प्रारूप अभी भी विचाराधीन है ।

बाण : सागर परियोजना में परिवर्तन

3058. श्री घनशाह प्रधान : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार प्रस्तावित बाण सागर परियोजनाओं में कतिपय परिवर्तन करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार गोविन्दगढ़ के सभ्य पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में इस परियोजना के पानी की सतह को ऊँचा करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर भी विचार कर रहा है ताकि और अधिक क्षेत्र को सिंचाई को जा सके; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उनके बारे में क्या निर्णय किये गये हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश का विकास म. योजनाओं में शामिल करने के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृति के लिए मोन नदी पर बनमागर परियोजना का प्रस्ताव रखा है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार टम बात के लिए अनु-रोध करती आई है कि मिर्जापुर जिले के अकाल पीड़ित पठारी क्षेत्रों को सिंचाई के लिए बनमागर परियोजना ही एकमात्र साधन है और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित बनमागर परियोजना का इस क्षेत्र में भी सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करने के लिए संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए ।

बिहार सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत जल बचसागर परियोजना के प्रति विरोध प्रकट किया है किमते अंतर्गत सोन नदी के जल का अन्य रेगिन में टोंग नदी में व्ययवर्तन करना सम्मिलित है और यह विरोध इस आधार पर किया गया है कि इसका सोन के नाचे को और बिहार में, जहाँ कि सप्ताई स्थिति पहले से ही तंग बनाई जाती है, बृहद् भिन्नाई प्रणाली पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इस परियोजना पर तीन राज्यों के साथ विचार विमर्श किया गया है और ऐसे प्रस्ताव तैयार करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं जो कि तीनों राज्यों को मान्य हों।

(ख) और (ग) परियोजना रिपोर्ट में प्रस्तावित जल स्तर को बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Restrictions on Export of Rose-wood

3059. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed any restrictions on export of Rose-wood;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider lifting the restrictions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rosewood (*Dalbergia latifolia*) is a slow growing species. The export is regulated within a limited ceiling fixed for each year so as to prevent depletion and ultimate extinction of this species keeping in view also the growing domestic demand of the veneering and plywood industries.

(c) No, Sir.

Special Railway Saloons used by Governors

3060. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1273 on the 28th March, 1972 regarding the special Railway saloons for Governors and state the number of occasions (date-wise) when the special Railway Saloons were used by the concerned Governors during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : A statement is laid on the table.

Statement

Name of Governor	Occasions of utilisation of saloons (date-wise)					
	1969		1970		1971	
	No. of occasions	Dates	No. of occasions	Dates	No. of occasions	Dates
Governor of Madhya Pradesh.	6	21/1, 13/2, 27/2, 31/5, 18/11 & 9/12.	8	2/2, 12/2, 14/4, 7/7, 12/11, 18/11, 17/11 & 24/12.	11	9/1, 7/3, 20/3, 10/4, 13/6, 15/7, 29/8, 24/9, 23/10, 21/11, & 26/12
Governor of West Bengal.	2	4/9 & 17/11	6	6/2, 30/5, 7/6, 17/6, 19/6 & 7/10.	2	28/7 & 18/8.
Governor of Orissa	2	19/6 & 28/9	4	16/5, 16/6, 19/7, & 15/11.	2	12/4 & 21/9.

Popularisation of "Holiday Homes"

3061. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6358 on 16th May, 1972 regarding the procedure for allotment of accommodation in Holiday Homes for Railway Employees and state :

(a) the number of suites in each Holiday Home;

(b) number of maximum days for which suites are given to Railway Employees and other Central Government employees;

(c) whether Railway Employees are making full use of the Holiday Homes; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to popularise the Holiday Homes ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) Yes, except during the slack season.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Holiday Home at	No. of suites in each Holiday Home	No. of Maximum days for which suites are given to Railway employees and other Central Government employees*
1	2	3	4
1	Lonavala	4	7 days
2	Matheran	14 Rooms	7 days
3	Igatpuri	6	15 days
4	Puri (Eastern Rly.)	10	7 days
5	Baidyanath Dham	4	10 days (21 days-off season)
6	Rajgir	3	8 days (21 days-off season).
7	Mussorie (Eastern Rly.)	7	15 days in May & June - otherwise 21 days.
8	Simla	15	10 days
9	Mussorie (Northern Railway)	7	10 days
10	Barog	4	10 days
11	Srinagar	8	10 days
12	Pahalgam	7	10 days
13	Shilong	4	3 days
14	Madurai	5	10 days
15	Courtallam	3	10 days
16	Mysore	2	10 days
17	Coonoor	2	10 days
18	Ranchi	18	30 days
19	Puri (S. E. Rly)	4	7 days
20	Bandra	10	15 days

*Accommodation in these Holiday Homes are made available to other Central Government employees, if accommodation is available after meeting the requirements of the Railway employees.

Rural Engineering Survey in Madhya Pradesh

3062. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rural Engineering Survey has conducted surveys in some Districts of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the names of the Districts and the results of the surveys ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Government of Madhya Pradesh have sanctioned the scheme for Rural Engineering Surveys in March, 1972. The Survey are proposed to be conducted in the district of Betul. The expenditure on the scheme will be met from cent per cent assistance from the Central Government. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 6,19,000 has already been sanctioned for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73.

The Agricultural Graduates have already been trained for conducting surveys. The Engineering Graduates are under training at Betul and the training is likely to be over shortly.

The surveys will be taken up as soon as the training of Engineering Graduates is completed.

Restoration of Railway Connection between Sahebpur Kamal Jn. and Monghyr Ghat (North Eastern Railway)

3063. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI :
SHRI SHIV SHANKER PRASAD YADAV :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the great inconvenience caused to the people due to non-restoration of the Four mile railway connection between Sahebpur Kamal Junction and Monghyr Ghat in the North Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to restore the connection at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Yes.

(b) The question of restoration of railway line between Sahebpur Kamal Junction and Monghyr Ghat is under examination.

Demand for Indian Sun-glasses in Sudan, Mauritius and Nigeria

3065. SHRI DHARMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a good demand for Indian Sun-glasses in Sudan, Mauritius and Nigeria; and

(b) the names of other countries which are importing Indian Sun-glasses and the amount of foreign exchange earned annually from these countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No exports of Sun-glasses to other countries have so far taken place and consequently no foreign exchange earned.

Scope of Expanding Trade with Nepal, Afghanistan, Ceylon and South East Asian countries

3066. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is considerable scope for expanding commercial and economic links with Nepal, Afghanistan, Ceylon and other South East Asian countries; and

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken to expand trade and economic relations with these countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have taken a number of steps to expand trade and economic relations with the South East Asian countries. Some of the important steps are given below :

(i) Trade Agreement/Trade Agreements have been concluded with a number of countries.

(ii) Joint Commissions/Joint Committees have been set up in respect of some of the countries to strengthen trade and economic relations. Promising areas for expansion of mutual trade and industrial collaboration are identified at the joint meetings of these bodies.

(iii) In some cases, loans and deferred payment facilities are extended to enable the concerned countries to purchase Indian goods.

(iv) Trade Delegation are sent and invited for discussing trade matters of mutual interest.

(v) Visual commercial publicity and trade propaganda is conducted through exhibitions and displays.

(vi) Indian parties are encouraged to set up industrial ventures in these countries.

(vii) The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade set up by Government, conducts research on a continuing basis for improving the export procedures and techniques.

(viii) Individual cases of fraudulent trade practices brought to the notice of Government are enquired into and remedial action taken by Government.

Expert Committee's Report on Government run Textile Mills

3067. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to stated :

(a) whether the Expert Committee set up by Government to go into the working of the Government-run textile mills has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report submitted by the Committee is still under consideration and it will be premature to disclose its contents at this stage.

Development of Rubber Plantation in Andamans and Nicobar Islands

3068. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a considerable scope for the development of rubber plantation in Andamans and Nicobar group of Islands; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken for the development of rubber plantation in these islands ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pilot project of 203 hectares of Rubber Plantation established in South Andamans in 1965-66 and another scheme sanctioned in 1967 for planting 2,430 hectares in Katchal Island (of which 344 hectares have been planted during 1968-71) are financed by the Rubber Board. Demonstration plots of 2 hectares each established in three Islands in 1970. Another scheme prepared by Forest Department for 7,490 hectares is under examination. These have awakened considerable interest in rubber cultivation in the Islands. A proposal to set up a Plantation Corporation for concentrated development of plantation crops (including rubber development) in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is under consideration of Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture.

रत्नाम और कोटा डिवीजनों में (पश्चिम रेलवे) असिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टर्स को रिहायशी क्वार्टरों का आवंटन

3069. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के अनेक स्टेशनों पर असिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टर्स के रहने के लिए सरकारी क्वार्टरों की व्यवस्था नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो रत्नाम तथा कोटा डिवीजनों में ऐसे कितने स्टेशन हैं जहाँ उक्त व्यवस्था नहीं है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) और (ख) सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और महापटल पर रज दी जायेगी ।

भोजन व्यवस्था का काम सहकारी समितियों को सौंपा जाना

3070. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय का विचार भोजन व्यवस्था का काम ठेकेदारों के स्थान पर सहकारी समितियों को सौंपने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) और (ख) खानपान व्यवस्था का काम ठेकेदारों के स्थान पर सहकारी समितियों को सौंपने का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

फिर भी, जब कभी खानपान और खोमबे का ठका सार्वजनिक होता है, तो ठेके के श्रावटन में उपयुक्त सहकारी समितियों, स्वच्छ संगठनों और महिला समितियों को तरजीह दी जाती है ।

पश्चिम रेलवे के रतलाम डिवीजन में रेल कर्मचारियों का स्थायी किया जाना

3071. डा० लक्ष्मोभाराम पांडे :

श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के रतलाम डिवीजन में ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं, जिन्हें तीन वर्ष की सेवा पूरी होने पर भी स्थायी नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) इस बारे में क्या नीति है और उन्हें कब तक स्थायी कर दिया जायेगा;

(ग) क्या ऐसे भी कुछ कर्मचारी हैं, जो बीस साल की सेवा के बाद भी अस्थायी हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) से (घ) सूचा इत्रट्टी कां जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रखदी जायेगी ।

Extension of Indo-U.K. existing Trade arrangements upto 1975

3072. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the reaction of the U.K. Government to the request made by Govern-

ment of India for the continuance of the existing trade arrangements upto 1975;

(b) whether any discussion in this regard has taken place between the Government of India and the Government of U. K.; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). In the *aide memorie* handed over by us to the British Government on 21st February 1972 on the safeguard measures needed for India's exports following UK's membership of the Community we have requested that the present trading arrangements in UK for principal items of India's exports should be continued as an interim measure till satisfactory solutions to their trade problems are found. We also urged in the *aide memorie* for early consultations in respect of the commodities for which problems would arise following the enlargement of the Community. The British Government in their reply *inter alia* agreed for discussions with us. Following this, discussions took place in July, 1972 between the two sides. These discussions would be resumed in September, 1972.

Rural electrification in Bihar

3073. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which all the villages in Bihar State are likely to be electrified; and

(b) the number of villages, District-wise which are likely to be electrified during the current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) About 8,400 villages in Bihar have been electrified as on 30-6-72. The time by which all the villages in Bihar will be electrified would depend upon the resources available in the Fifth and subsequent Plans.

(b) It is programmed to electrify 1,750 villages in Bihar during 1972-73. District-wise details are given as under :

Patna	150
Gaya	200
Shahabad	200

Saran	125
Champanan	60
Muzaffarpur	250
Dharbanga	165
Monghyer	250
Bhagalpur	100
Shanthal Parganas	30
Purnea	70
Saharsa	50
Palamau	40
Hazaribagh	25
Dhanabad	10
Singhbhum	10
Ranchi	15
TOTAL	1,750

Introduction of Rajdhani Express from Delhi to Madras

3074. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a Rajdhani Express from Delhi to Madras; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to materialise ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Amendment of Bonus Act to include Railway Employees

3075. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the reaction of Government to the demand made by the Federation of Railway Employees to amend the Bonus Act to include the Railway employees also therein ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : The position has been clarified by the Minister for Labour & Rehabilitation in his reply to Starred Question No. 64 in the Lok Sabha on 3rd August, 1972.

4 - 11 L. S. S./72

Uniformity in Electricity Rates

3076. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of uniform electricity rates in the country was discussed at the Chief Ministers' Conference, and

(b) if not, when this is likely to be discussed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) :

(a) and (b). The question of bringing about uniform electricity tariffs in the country has been engaging the attention of the Government. The cost of electricity depends upon various factors such as source of supply, extent of transmission and distribution systems, capital cost incurred, load characteristics and also other local conditions. The State Electricity Boards are empowered to frame their own tariffs for power supply to their consumers such that they shall not as far as practicable carry on their business at a loss. There was no Conference of Chief Ministers held on this subject, but this was discussed at the Conference of the Chairman of the State Electricity Boards held on 10th and 11th May, 1972. The Conference agreed that the States will take suitable action to adjust the tariff rates so that the disparity between the rates of the same categories of consumers in the States of the same region is reduced. Thus efforts are being made to bring about uniformity in tariffs on a regional basis.

Crisis in Cashew Industry in Kerala

3077. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance sought by Government of Kerala to solve the crisis in Cashew Industry in the State; and

(b) the assistance made available to the State in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). In May, 1971 Kerala Government

sought a grant of Rs. 1.5 crores and also a loan of the same value to take over 15 closed cashew factories. The request of the Kerala Government was considered in consultation with them and the State has since been provided with a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs by the Central Government. Further, the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation has also been offered a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs, by the Cashew Corporation of India.

Kerala Government's request to reimburse expenditure regarding retted husks

3078. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the request to reimburse the expenditure incurred by Government of Kerala consequent on the introduction of Price Control on retted husks has been granted; and

(b) if not, the present stage of the request?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Kerala Government have been advised to adjust the expenditure against the non-Plan assistance made available to the State.

कोटद्वार रेलवे स्टेशन से सीधी रेल सेवा

3079. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गढ़वाल के पास कोटद्वार रेलवे स्टेशन से देश के किसी भी भाग के लिये सीधी रेल सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त रेलवे स्टेशन से दिल्ली तक सीधी रेलगाड़ी चलाने का है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई): (क) कोटद्वार और दिल्ली के बीच सीधे जाने वाले तीन सत्रारो डिब्बे चलते हैं और कोटद्वार तथा वाराणसी के बीच एक मोधा सत्रारो डिब्बा चलता है और इस प्रकार इन स्टेशनों के बीच सीधी रेल सेवा उपलब्ध है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Wagon shortage in Orissa

3080. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of Railway wagons is creating great problems in the Orissa State;

(b) whether his Ministry has not met in full the demands of the State for the supply of Railway wagons; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to meet the shortage of wagons?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) There has been no report from any industry located in Orissa State about serious disruption in their production due to wagon shortage nor any serious distress reported from any consumer for wagons.

(b) Demands for wagons have been met satisfactorily. Some temporary difficulties might have been felt for short availability of wagons for short duration but special assistance was given whenever such difficulties were brought to the notice of the Railways. Temporary shortfalls were on account of heavy immobilisation of wagons in the Eastern sector due to various anti-social activities and slow release in important terminals and also due to temporary dislocations due to breaches etc.

(c) Efforts are continuously being made to step up wagon supplies to meet all demand currently. The co-operation of the State Governments and local bodies has also been sought to expedite release of loaded wagons to make more wagons available. Steps have also been taken to expedite delivery of the new wagons under order and to place order for more wagons.

Dum Dum as Free Trade Zone

3081. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the centre is considering a proposal to declare Dum Dum and the adjoining Salt lake area as 'Free Trade Zone'; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Unrestricted Import of Dry and fresh Fruits from Afghanistan

3082. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to allow unrestricted imports of dry and fresh fruits from Afghanistan; and

(b) if so, whether trade agreement for 1972-73 signed in February between India and Afghanistan has been modified?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Trade Arrangement between India and Afghanistan signed in New Delhi on February 20, 1972 provides for imports of dry and fresh fruits from Afghanistan to be counter balanced by exports of specified commodities from India. A copy of the Trade Arrangement is available in the Parliament Library.

(b) The Trade Arrangement has not been modified but as was stated in reply to Starred Question No. 958 on the 23rd of May, 1972, there were talks between officials of India and Afghanistan with a view to explain the provisions of a Public Notice issued on March 20, 1972 in regard to imports from and exports to Afghanistan. During the discussions, certain difficulties were brought to the attention of the Indian side.

In order to overcome these difficulties, a fresh Public Notice was issued on June 30, 1972 in supersession of the earlier Public Notice.

Amount sanctioned for Flood Control aspects of the Erangali Project and Hirakud Project

3083. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether flood control aspects of the Erangali Project in Dhankanal District over the Brahmani River and of

the Hirakud Project in Keonjhar District over the Baitarani river are proposed to be treated by the Central Government on a priority basis;

(b) whether Central Government have sanctioned any amount for the projects; and

(c) if so, the total amount sanctioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). The Rengali dam on the Brahmani and Bhimkund dam on the Baitarani have been included in the list of priority flood control schemes of Orissa for which the Centre has agreed to provide special assistance during the last two years of the current plan with a ceiling of Rs. 10 crores. The release of assistance is to be made after the schemes are approved and the programme of work is finalised. The Rengali project Report has recently been received at the Centre for scrutiny and the Bhimkund project is expected to be finalised by the State Government by the end of September, 1972.

Increase in quota for Goods under Australia's preferential Tariff Scheme

3084. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian trade delegation to Australia has asked the Australian Government to increase quotas for goods under Australia's preferential tariff scheme for less developed countries;

(b) whether the delegation also held tentative talks with the Australian Wool Commission on the possibility of increasing Australia's greasy wool exports to India; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Australian Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Hon'ble Members are referring to the Indian Trade and Economic Delegation, sponsored by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry which after attending the Fourth Conference of the Confederation of Asian Chambers of Commerce and Industry held in Perth from

7th to 13th May, 1972 visited other business centres in Australia. The report of the delegation has been released recently. The report does not make any reference to the delegation having requested the Australian Government to increase quotas for goods under Australia's preferential tariff scheme for less developed countries.

During their visit the delegation, *inter-alia*, held discussions with the Wool Commission and got the impression that Australia would like to export raw wool in larger quantities to India. Processing of raw wool is a labour intensive business. Being short of man-power, Australia would, therefore, like to explore the possibilities of either exporting raw wool outright to India in much larger quantities or for getting it processed into wool tops, yarn, woven fabrics and knitwear. It is the impression of the delegation that the Wool Commission was prepared to send a delegation to India to explore these possibilities and also to set up a joint venture in India for processing of raw wool in which they will have the backing of the Government of Australia.

Implementation of the Recommendations of Committee on Uneconomic Railway Lines

3085. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Rohanlal Chaturvedi in its report regarding conversion of N. G. line into B. G. line in Gujarat, submitted in 1970; and

(b) the recommendations being implemented by Government?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Four N.G. lines in Gujarat, namely (i) Chota Udaipur-Pratapnagar, (ii) Chhuchhapura-Tankhala, (iii) Ankleswar-Rajpipla and (iv) Billimora-Waghai have been recommended by the Committee to be surveyed for conversion into B.G.

(b) Traffic surveys for conversion of Chota Udaipur-Pratapnagar and Chhuchhapura-Tankhala lines into B.G. are being carried out

Teams for assessing Performance of Public Sector Corporations and Commodity Boards

3086. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether six Evaluation Teams have been set up by his Ministry for assessing the performance of the Public Sector Corporation, Commodity Boards under its jurisdiction; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference and composition of each team?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Evaluation Teams have been set up to undertake a quick survey of functioning of the following Corporations/Commodity Boards and to make an assessment of the extent to which our goals have been achieved and the direction in which further strengthening of the organisations is needed as also suggest ways and means of improving their performance. The Evaluation Teams consist of the following personnel for each of the Corporations/Commodity Boards:—

(i) *The State Trading Corporation*

- (1) Shri Mohd. Yunus,
Special Secretary,
Ministry of Foreign Trade.
- (2) Shri K. Kishore,
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Foreign Trade.

(ii) *The Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation*

- (1) Shri K. T. Satarawala,
Officer on Special Duty,
Ministry of Foreign Trade.
- (2) Shri B. D. Kumar,
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Foreign Trade.

(iii) & (iv) *National Textiles Corporation*

and

Cotton Corporation of India

- (1) Shri Y. T. Shah,
Additional Secretary,
Ministry of Foreign Trade.

- (2) Shri P. N. Kapur,
Textile Commissioner.
- (v) & (vi) Tea Board and Coffee Board
- (1) Shri K. T. Satarawala,
Officer on Special Duty,
Ministry of Foreign Trade.
- (2) Shri K. S. Narang,
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Detection of Ticketless Travellers on South-Eastern Railway

3087. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ticketless travellers detected on the South Eastern Railway from 1st January, 1971 to 30th June, 1972; and

(b) the amount recovered from them by Government in the form of penalty during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) 1,52,495.

(b) Rs. 11,14,016.

मांडवी आउट एजेंसी, अजमेर डिवीजन (पश्चिम रेलवे) के एजेंट को भुगतान न किया जाना

3088. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे विभाग ने मांडवी आउट एजेंसी, अजमेर डिवीजन (पश्चिम रेलवे) के एजेंट को फरवरी, 1971 से कोई भुगतान नहीं किया है;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त एजेंट ने भी फरवरी, 1971 से आउट एजेंसी के माध्यम से एकत्रित तमाम आमदनी रोक रखी है;

(ग) यदि हा, तो रेलवे ने उपरोक्त एजेंट से कितनी बकाया राशि वसूल करनी है और एजेंट की रेलवे की ओर कितनी राशि बकाया है;

(घ) ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या रेलवे विभाग का विचार मतकंता विभाग द्वारा इस पूरे मामले की जांच करवाने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) 1-10-71 से 5-11-71 तक की अवधि को छोड़कर, एजेंट ने आउट एजेंसी की फरवरी, 1971 से जुलाई, 1972 तक की आमदनी रेलों को नहीं भेजी है ।

(ग) रेलों द्वारा एजेंट से वसूल की जाने वाली 10-7-72 तक की बकाया रकम 86,714 रुपये 67 पैसे है । एजेंट द्वारा दावा की गयी जून, 1972 तक की रकम 58,870 रुपये 51 पैसे है जिसमें फरवरी, 1971 से पहले की अवधि से सम्बन्धित कई पुराने विवादास्पद मदों के दावे भी शामिल हैं ।

(घ) एजेंट ने फरवरी, 1971 में रेलवे से आय की रकम को डम आधार पर भेजना बंद कर दिया कि उसके पहले के बिलों के भुगतान में या जो बिल भुगतान किया गया या उनका पूरा भुगतान नहीं किया गया । उसके पुराने बिलों के भुगतान न करने का कारण यह था कि या जो बिल उचित ढंग में तैयार नहीं किये गये थे या उनके समर्थन में आवश्यक अभिलेख प्रस्तुत नहीं किये गये थे ।

(ङ) इस मामले की मतकंता विभाग द्वारा पहले से ही जांच की जा रही है ।

Departmental Promotion Committee for Confirmation of Officers

3089. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 886 of 21st March, 1972 and Unstarred Question No. 976 of 21st March, 1972 respectively regarding temporary officers in the Railway Department in 1957 and meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee respectively and state :

(a) the name of the third officer, selected by Departmental Promotion Committee for permanent promotion, and reasons for delay in his permanent appointment ;

(b) whether any meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee has been held after 17th August, 1971; and

(c) if not, when the same is likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The third officer selected for permanent appointment will be notified as and when he is cleared from the vigilance angle. It will not be in the public interests to disclose the name of the officer or the exact reasons at this stage.

(b) Yes. Meeting was held on 18-7-1972.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal to increase the Service of the export special Goods Train from Amritsar to Bombay

3090. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an export special express goods train from Amritsar to Bombay has become popular with exporters; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering a proposal to increase the service of the said train?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Yes, but the present volume of traffic offering does not justify increasing the frequency of the weakly export special. The matter is constantly under review and the frequency would be increased when more traffic offers.

Measures taken to stop the Frequent Derailment of Coaches on North Eastern Railway

3091. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether frequent derailment of coaches on the North Eastern Railway is caused because of the failure of equalising beams as also the breakages of beams due to over-crowding on trains; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Railway Authorities to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No. There was one derailment each during 1971-72

and 1972-73 (upto July '72) due to breakage of equalising beam. In both these cases breakage of the equalising beams was due to fatigue and not on account of over-crowding in trains.

(b) Six coaches fitted with the type of non-standard equalising beam which failed have been withdrawn and are being fitted with standard equalising beams and also safety straps are being provided.

Survey for ten uneconomic Railway Lines

3092. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government selected ten lines for survey following the Report of the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee;

(b) if so, the names of the ten Branch lines;

(c) whether the survey of the lines has been completed; and

(d) if so, further action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3473/72.]

Working groups to plan for expansion of facilities regarding freight & Passenger Traffic

3093. **SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formed working groups to formulate plans for expansion of facilities for freight & passenger traffic; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Groups?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) The terms of reference of the three Working Groups set up in the Ministry of Railways are as under:—

1. *Working Group on Freight Traffic.*—This working Group would have to make a realistic assessment of transport requirements in the Fifth

Plan in respect of major commodities such as coal, finished steel and raw materials, iron ore for export, cement, foodgrains, fertilisers, POL, railway materials and other general goods, having regard to the targets of production envisaged for 1978-79. The phasing of the likely growth of freight traffic on a yearly basis may also be worked out. Further, the projections of workload on the railways may be worked out in terms of tonne-kilometres also. In working out the traffic requirements, the patterns of direction-wise movement may also be worked out as far as possible.

2. Working Group on Passenger Traffic.—The Working Group may assess requirements of passenger traffic separately for (a) Suburban traffic and (b) non-suburban traffic. In regard to non-suburban traffic, an assessment may also be made of the extent of overcrowding existing at present on long distance trains on trunk and other major routes and measures needed to reduce overcrowding. In regard to suburban traffic, the Group may also review the present status of the studies currently in progress relating to metropolitan transport and the programme for the Fifth Plan.

3. Working Group on railway development programmes.—The Group may formulate the railway development programme having regard to the capacities likely to be built by the end of the Fourth Plan, the requirements of additional traffic in the Fifth Plan, the possible bottlenecks on the major routes, the needs of modernisation, etc. The Group should identify the spill-over works from the Fourth Plan and the new works required. Special emphasis should be given for passenger terminal, increase in trunk route capacities, accelerated electrification and scope for dieselisation. It would be necessary to take into account action required in the field of research and development, building up of manufacturing capacities to meet the equipment and rolling stock requirements.

Allegation against Administration of Central Water and Power Station at Poona

3094. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of complaints have been made against the administration of the Central Water and Power Station at Poona alleging nepotism corruption, parochialism and favouritism;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) whether the matter has been investigated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). Some complaints alleging nepotism, parochialism and favouritism as also financial and administrative irregularities against the Director of the Research Station were received. These were looked into and were found to be incorrect.

Representation for Raw Material for Wig Industry

3095. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether traders engaged in Wig Industry have made any representation to Government for raw materials; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide raw materials to the traders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Human hair is the basic raw material for making wigs and it is abundantly available. However no representation has been received on this account from traders engaged in wig industry.

Wig Factory at Delhi

3096. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that in Delhi wig making is considered to be a cottage industry;

(b) whether there is a demand by the wig industrialists for a Wig Factory in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the outline of the proposal in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) *Prima facie* wig making is a cottage industry in

Delhi but its character can be changed if some machinery is installed and the unit is mechanised.

(b) and (c). Recently Delhi Administration have received a proposal from a private party to start wig manufacturing with mechanical means and is receiving their attention.

Remodelling of Tuglakabad Railway Yard

3097. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what progress has been made so far in the remodelling of the Tuglakabad Railways Yard; and

(b) when the work is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAD) : (a) and (b). The progress made so far on the work is 50% and it is likely to be completed by September 1973.

राजस्थान में निकम्मे मालडिब्बों की नीलामी

3098. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री अजमेर में टूटे-फूटे रेल के मालडिब्बों की नीलामी के बारे में 25 अप्रैल, 1972 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 3844 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में किन-किन स्थानों पर रेल के निकम्मे मालडिब्बे नीलाम किये गये थे; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में विभिन्न स्थानों पर रेलवे का कुल कितना माल नीलाम किया गया और उससे कुल कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) राजस्थान राज्य में अजमेर (मदार) और कोटा ।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में अजमेर (मदार) और कोटा में इस तरह से नीलाम किये गये मालडिब्बों की संख्या 2269 है ।

इस बिक्री से कुल 74,82,500 रुपये प्राप्त हुए ।

राजस्थान में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाना

3099. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कितने रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाई जा चुकी है; और

(ख) शेष रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बिजली कब तक लगा दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) राजस्थान के 183 रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पहले ही बिजली लगायी जा चुकी है ।

(ख) शेष 361 स्टेशनों में से, 352 स्टेशनों के आगमन बिजली की मलाई उपलब्ध नहीं है; अतः वहाँ अभी बिजली नहीं लगायी जा सकती । अन्य नौ स्टेशनों पर 1972-73 में बिजली लगाने का कार्यक्रम है ।

राजस्थान में तहसील हेडक्वार्टरों का विद्युतीकरण

3100. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के विभिन्न जिलों में कितने तहसील हेडक्वार्टरों में किमानों को बिजली मलाई की गई है; और

(ख) विभिन्न जिलों के शेष तहसील हेडक्वार्टरों में किमानों को कब तक बिजली दी जाएगी?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजाराय कुरील) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान सरकार ने राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को आदेश दिया है कि उस राज्य में सभी तहसील हेडक्वार्टरों को विद्युतीकृत किया जाए । राजस्थान में 196 तहसील हेडक्वार्टरों में 1179 पहले ही विद्युतीकृत किए जा चुके हैं । नौ और तहसील केन्द्रों के विद्युतीकरण की स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है । शेष आठ तहसील केन्द्रों के यथामुम्भव शीघ्र विद्युतीकरण के लिए राज्य विद्युत् बोर्ड द्वारा प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

Recommendations made by the Official Committee Appointed to suggest ways for Streamlining Thermal Power Plants

3101. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Official Committee to suggest ways of streamlining Thermal power plants has submitted its report:

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the decisions taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) No, Sir. The Committee is being constituted and will start its work shortly.

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

West Bengal Labour Minister's Report on Tea Monopoly Houses.

3102. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Labour Minister has submitted to the Centre a detailed report elaborating the methods by which a few monopoly houses controlling India's tea industry make huge profits and build up a huge foreign exchange reserve abroad; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

तम्बाकू के निर्यात के लिए समझौता

3103. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या बिदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या चालू वर्ष के दौरान तम्बाकू के निर्यात के लिये किसी नये देश के साथ समझौता हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तम्बाकू के मुख्य बाने क्या है ?

बिदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जाज) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ। भारत तथा बंगला देश के बीच मार्च 1972 में एक व्यापार करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ बंगला देश को 10 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के अर्निमित तम्बाकू के निर्यात की व्यवस्था की गई है।

सूडान और मारीशस में कांच के सामान की मांग

3104. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या बिदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सूडान और मारीशस में भारतीय कांच के सामान की पर्याप्त खपत है और उनकी मांग बढ़ रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन वस्तुओं में भारत को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा का औसत लाभ हो रहा है ?

बिदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जाज) : (क) सूडान तथा मारीशस दोनों देशों में भारत में बनी कांच की वस्तुओं की कुछ मांग है। जब कि मारीशस को 1970-71 में 1.36 लाख रुपये के निर्यात की तुलना में 1971-72 में 2.17 लाख रुपये के निर्यात हुए, सूडान को 1970-71 में निर्यात 7.04 लाख रुपये में गिरकर 1971-72 में 3.29 लाख रुपये ही रह गए है।

(ख) अनुमान है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सूडान को निर्यात में 3.77 लाख रुपये और मारीशस को निर्यात में 1.40 लाख रुपये की औसत वार्षिक विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जन की गई।

भारत में निर्मित प्लास्टिक फ्रेमों की मांग

3105. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या बिदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ब्रिटेन में भारत में निर्मित प्लास्टिक फ्रेमों की भारी मांग है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनमें भारत को औसत कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा का लाभ हो रहा है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जाज) : (क) जी हाँ । ब्रिटेन के बाजारों में चमके के फ्रेमों के लिए अच्छी गुंजाइश है ।

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इसमें अर्जन की गई विदेशी मुद्रा की रकम 4 लाख रु० तथा 6 लाख रु० के बीच रही है ।

Pressure from Central Government to enhance the Electricity Charges on Agriculture

3106. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported Press Statements of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and other Ministers of Andhra Pradesh that they are being pressurised by the Central Government to enhance the electricity charges for agriculture to 16 paise per unit;

(b) if so, Central Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether the Central Government have taken into consideration the impact of such increase on marginal farmers in deep-lift irrigation areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Government are not aware of any reported statements by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu or other Ministers of Andhra Pradesh referred in the question. There was also no directive issued to the States for enhancing electricity charges for agriculture to 16 paise per unit.

(c) Does not arise.

Request from Andhra Pradesh Government for Assistance in their Major Irrigation and Power Projects

3107. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested for any special additional assistance to push through their Major irrigation and Power Projects; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh requested for special additional assistance for the Nagarjunasagar and Lower Sileru projects. It was however, not found possible to provide any such assistance.

Compulsory Export Obligations

3108. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to impose compulsory export obligations on industrial units in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) After careful examination Government have decided in principle to impose export obligations on such mills which are technologically equipped to manufacture exportworthy cloth. Details are being worked out. No decision has been taken to impose compulsory export obligations on other industries.

Wagons for Lifting Barytes to be supplied to O & NGC from Cuddapah

3109. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether large quantities of barytes including those to be supplied on contract to O & NGC are held up for

months at Cuddapah and other stations in Cuddapah District of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) whether steps will be taken to make sufficient wagons available to lift the accumulated stocks?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) There are some outstanding demands for barytes at Cuddapah station as the bulk of the demand is for destinations subject to quota limitations. The oldest demand outstanding is about three months old. Movement for O & NGC has often been arranged *ad hoc* whenever O & NGC asked for assistance.

(b) Loading of barytes from stations on the Guntakal Division, including Cuddapah, has been stepped up from 135 wagons in April 1972 to 228 in June and 229 wagons in July 1972. Loading from Cuddapah has been stepped up from 12 wagons in April to 14 wagons in June and 26 wagons in July. Instructions have been issued to step up loading further.

Location of Wheels and Axles Plant in Andhra Pradesh

3110. **SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to locate a Wheels and Axles plant in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to study the suitability of locating it at Pakala in Chittoor District where adequate site and other infrastructure facilities are already in possession of the Railway; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider locating it in industrial backward area?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). The Railway Ministry is at present considering the setting up of a Wheel and Axle Plant. The project report for the plant is currently under preparation. Decision will be taken after detailed examination of all relevant aspects which will also cover the question of suitable location for the proposed project.

Export Licence for Jute Bales to Mr. Tulsian of Karnatak Corporation, Bangalore

3111. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one Mr. Tulsian of Karnatak Corporation, Bangalore, a private firm in which the Government of Mysore holds 17 percent shares, was recently given licences to export 1 lakh bales of jute; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No licence has been given to S. K. Tulsian for export of raw jute. However, the Karnatak Exports Ltd. of Bangalore has been given a licence for export of 1 lakh bales of raw jute.

Import of Wool and Issuing of Combing Licences

3112. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the value and quantity of wool imports, year-wise, from 1969-70 to 1971-72;

(b) whether Government recently issued three million K. G. Wool combing licences to certain parties in Punjab and Haryana; and if so, the names and particulars of such parties;

(c) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that in respect of the distribution of wool combing licences, certain parties were particularly favoured, if so, what action if any has been taken in that regard;

(d) whether certain persons and firms in Ludhiana, Amritsar and Jullundur had illegally increased their loomage without any authority; and

(e) whether Government have recently taken steps to regularise these unauthorised looms, if so, an account thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Quantity

and value of import of raw wool as under:—

Year	(Qty. Kg./Lakhs) (Val. Rs./lakhs)	
	quantity	Value
1969-70	184	1,643
1970-71	190	1,509
1971-72 (Upto Jan., 72)	140	995

(b) The total effective wool combing capacity in the country is 39 million lbs. Due to a progressive spurt in the exports of woollen knitweaves over the last few years, this capacity became insufficient. A decision was taken in 1969 to increase the combing capacity. On the recommendations of an inter-ministerial Sub-Committee, Licensing Committee sanctioned additional combing capacity of the order of 22 million lbs. Out of this, 6 million lbs. wool combing licences have been sanctioned to the following parties in Punjab. No combing licence has been granted to Haryana.

1. M/s. Oswal Wollen Mills, Ludhiana 2.5 m. lbs.
2. M/s. Anil Wool Combers, Ludhiana 1.0 m. lbs.
3. M/s. Modella Wollen Mills, Chandigarh 1.0 m. lbs.
4. M/s. M.H. Combers, Amritsar 0.8 m. lbs.
5. M/s. Asian Combers, Ludhiana 0.7 m. lbs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. Such unauthorised powerlooms were regularised in 1960 and 1966 under schemes covered by Press Notes.

(e) Does not arise.

Misuse of Import Licence by M/s. Security Printers of India

3113. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that M/s. Security Printers of India Private Limited, Kanpur, a subsidiary of the

Metal Box Company of India Limited has misutilized import licences valued at about Rs. 15 lakhs, granted to it;

(b) if so, whether Government had investigated the allegation against this company;

(c) if so, through which machinery this investigation was conducted;

(d) what are the findings; and

(e) if no investigation has been held so far, whether Government propose to order an immediate and thorough probe?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Allegations about misutilization of import licences for a total value of Rs. 7.75 lakhs have been received against M/s. Security Printers of India Ltd., Kanpur.

(b) Necessary enquiry is being made.

(c) At present enquiries are being conducted through the Director of Industries, U.P.

(d) Findings are still awaited.

(e) Does not arise.

Re-Opening of Martin Light Railway

3114. SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the exact position with regard to the issue of re-opening of Martin Light Railway in West Bengal closed down over a year ago?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): It has been agreed in principle that the Light Railways in West Bengal will be re-opened. A decision as to how and when the railway lines will be re-opened will be taken by the Ministry of Railways jointly with the Government of West Bengal.

Visit of Indian Railway Team Abroad

3115. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODY:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether seven-member team of the Indian Railways had gone on a seven-week tour recently to some foreign countries; and

(b) whether the tour was useful for any special project, and if so, the salient features of the project?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Tour was useful for Underground Railway Project Calcutta having the following salient features:—

(i) Alignment	Dum- Dum to Tollyganj
(ii) Length	16.5 Kms
(iii) Cost Estimate	Rs. 140 crores
(iv) Time of Construction.	7 years from 1972-73
(v) Foreign Exchange	Rs. 23.7 crores
(vi) Passenger/day	1.3 million
(vii) Construction Method.	1. Cut and Cover. 2. Driven Tunnel.
(viii) Journey time from one end to another.	32 minutes
(ix) Fare	Not yet decided.

Revised Indo-Afghan Trade Agreement

3116. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether revised Indo-Afghan Trade Agreement has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Indo-Afghan Trade Arrangement for 1972-73 period was signed in New Delhi on February 20, 1972. Attention is invited to the answer given in reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 113 on the 14th March, 1972, wherein the salient features of the Trade Arrangement were mentioned.

2. The Trade Arrangement has not been modified but as was stated in reply to Starred Question No. 958 on the 23rd of May, 1972, there were talks between officials of India and Afghanistan with a view to explain the provisions of a Public Notice issued on March 20, 1972, in regard to imports from and exports

to Afghanistan. During the discussions, certain difficulties were brought to the attention of the Indian side. In order to overcome these difficulties, a fresh Public Notice was issued on June, 30, 1972, in supersession of the earlier Public Notice. Copies of the Trade Arrangement and of the Public Notices are available in the Parliament Library.

Idlo-Soviet Trade Agreement

3117. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached between India and Russia regarding Indian Textile Products; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The 1972 Trade Protocol with USSR provides for the export of Printed cotton cloth and other cotton piece goods, Ready-made garments, Bed-Linen, towels and hand-kerchiefs, woollen knitwear and woollen Textiles from India.

In addition to the above, a contract has been signed between Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay and V/O Exportljan, Moscow, for supply of cotton to India by the Soviet Union for conversion into cotton fabrics and Towels to be exported to the USSR. India would receive the cotton free of cost and will get conversion charges. Items like Roller printed Chintz, printed satin, bleached sheeting, bleached poplin and Towels are covered under this deal.

Theft of Railway Fittings

3118. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase in the number of cases of theft of railway fittings in the recent years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total loss to railways due to such thefts during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, to some extent.

(b) Due to the disturbed law and order conditions in some parts of the country particularly in Eastern region.

(c) The total loss to the railways due to thefts of railway materials and fittings during the last 3 years is as under:—

Year	No. of cases registered	Property lost (Rs.)	Property Recovered (Rs.)
1969	27,115	32,90,559	4,92,162
1970	30,379	47,01,729	6,88,545
1971	45,870	69,27,941	6,46,517
1972	25,151	24,14,554	2,47,839

(Upto June, 72)

Stopping of Loans to the Punjab State Electricity Board for its Rural Scheme

3119. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rural Electrification Corporation has stopped advancement of sanctioned loans to the Punjab State Electricity Board for its rural scheme; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. In all 17 schemes have been sanctioned so far by the Rural Electrification Corporation for rural electrification in Punjab. First instalment of loan amounting to Rs. 366.712 lakhs in respect of 12 schemes has since been disbursed to the Punjab State Electricity Board. The amount for the other schemes will be released by the Corporation on completion of the formalities in regard to furnishing of documents by the State Electricity Board.

Review of Indo U.A.R. Trade Agreement

3120. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks have been held recently with Egypt to review the present trade and commerce between the two countries;

(b) whether any new agreement has since been signed with Egypt to promote trade with that country; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GFORGE): (a) to (c). In April 1972 mid-term Trade Review Talks were held with ARE in Cairo to review the working of the current Indo-ARE Trade Arrangement. There was no question of concluding any new Agreement during those talks since the current Trade Arrangement is valid up to 30th September, 1972.

However, in the first week of September, 1972 Egyptian trade delegation is expected to come to Delhi to negotiate a new Trade Arrangement for 1972-73.

Privately owned Electricity supply undertakings

3121. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the total number of privately owned electricity supply undertakings in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): The total number of privately owned electricity supply undertakings in the country, including cooperatives and private companies, is 133 as on 31-3-72.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

3122. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have recently entered into the export market;

(b) if so, the main items produced at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works meant for export and the countries from where orders have been received; and

(c) the total exports which have materialised so far and the foreign exchange earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) The main items produced for export at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works are mono blocks for points and crossings supplied to Iran, locomotive spares supplied to Syria, traction motors magnet frames supplied to France and steam locomotive boilers supplied to Burma.

(c) The total value of these export orders is about Rs. 18 lakhs of which approximately Rs. 13 lakhs have been realised so far.

Fall in rate of Exports

3123. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI P. K. DEO :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to news item appearing in the *Indian Express* dated the 26th July, 1972 showing sketch of fall in the rate of export of Indian commodities and if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(b) whether the imports have shown a steep rise in the country;

(c) if so, the extent to which India suffered a loss as a result of fall in exports and rise in imports; and

(d) the steps which Government propose to take to increase the exports.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). Exports have continued to rise. The rise in imports was unavoidable. Measures are constantly under review for increasing the country's export earnings.

Indian Trade Industry Facing Crisis due to Wagon Shortage

3124. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news item appearing in the daily *Hindustan* dated the 30th July, 1972 regarding the concern expressed by the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry over shortage of wagons; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAJ): (a) Yes.

(b) Loading in and for destinations in the Eastern sector, particularly in West Bengal, suffered due to serious dislocations to railway working and heavy immobilisation of wagons on account of various anti-social activities till the last quarter of 1971 and heavy Defence moves thereafter. Availability of wagons also suffered due to drop in the release of loaded wagons in Calcutta-Howrah areas from about 80% in the past to 65% in recent months. Detention to loaded wagons were heavy even in the Power Houses. Railways are following up the slow release of wagons with the trade through different Chambers of Commerce and are also planning to open additional terminals in Calcutta area.

Due to sustained efforts, the average daily loading of coal from Bengal and Bihar fields went up to 5707 wagons from 5484 and 5444 wagons respectively during the months of May and June, 1972. Efforts are continuing to step up loading further by accelerating movement of wagons further, reducing the percentage of wagons ineffective and procuring more wagons.

Committee to examine decline of Tea Export to U.K. and other European Countries

3125. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee has been set up to examine the cause of decline in demand of Indian tea in U.K. and other European countries; and

(b) the steps which Government propose to take to increase the export of tea to those countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Although no Committee has been specifically set up to examine the cause of decline in demand of Indian tea in U.K. and other European countries, several steps have been taken to boost up tea exports to these countries which include joint promotion with established Packers, sampling and store demonstrations supporting Indian tea packs and participation in fairs and exhibitions.

Fly over-bridge on Remuna Level Crossing at Balasore, Orissa

3126. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fly over-bridge on the Remuna level crossing at Balasore, Orissa has been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not starting the work so far?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The proposal for construction of a Road over-bridge on the Remuna Road level crossing at Balasore has been included in Railway's Works Programme of 1972-73.

(b) The site of the over-bridge as well as the plans and estimate are yet to be finalised by the Government of Orissa.

Increase in the Time of Halt of Madras Mail at Balasore, Orissa

3127. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madras Mail halt at Balasore (Orissa) is proposed to be increased to 12 minutes as before; and

(b) if so, from what date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to run a Delux Train between Howrah and Madras

3128. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to run a deluxe train between Howrah and Madras; and

(b) if so, from what date?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Flood protection Scheme for Buda Balanga River

3129. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government have prepared any flood protection scheme for Buda Balanga river of Balasore District; and

(b) if so, the name of scheme and progress made thereon so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). No flood protection scheme on the Buda-balanga river has yet been prepared by the State Government of Orissa. However, there is a proposal for construction of a dam over the river Buda-balanga at Kuliiana for flood control and irrigation purposes. The State Government are carrying out investigations for this dam.

Project Schemes submitted by Orissa Government

3130. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have recently submitted projects schemes for two major irrigation projects of Bhimkuda and Rengali to the Central Water and Power Commission; and

(b) whether Central Water and Power Commission has studied the schemes and if so, its reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The project report of Rengali Dam on the Brahmani river in Orissa has recently been received at the Centre and is presently under scrutiny in the Central Water and Power Commission. The Bhimkund project is expected to be finalised by the State Government by the end of September, 1972.

Nationalisation of Aluminium Import and Export

3131. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise the export and import of Aluminium and its raw materials and products. and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Import of aluminium is canalised through the Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation. There is no proposal, at present, for canalisation of export of aluminium metal or aluminium alloys.

Import/Export Licences to Small Scale Industries

3132. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether small scale industries have to face problems in getting import-export licences;

(b) whether Government issue licences within a period limit; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Procedures for the grant of import licences to small scale industries have been made as simple as possible. These procedures are kept under constant review and remedial measures are taken as and when difficulties arise. On the export side, most of the commodities are not controlled and do not require a licence. In the case of controlled commodities, the shipping bills for export are passed generally on the same day.

(b) and (c). A time limit of 30 days has been fixed for disposal of applications for import of raw materials, components and spares, and 60 days in respect of applications for import of capital goods. These time limits are applicable where applications are complete in all respects. Every effort is made to adhere to these time limits. A longer time is taken in the disposal of applications which contain deficiencies or where a large number of applications are received at about the same time particularly towards the close of a licensing period.

सखनऊ से दरभंगा (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) तक की यात्रा के लिए अधिकारी द्वारा प्रयोग किया गया संलून

3133. श्री हुकुम चन्व कछबाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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(क) क्या 18 मार्च, 1972 को संलून नं० 258 पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के एक वरिष्ठ ग्रेड अधिकारी के लिए लखनऊ से दरभंगा और दरभंगा से लखनऊ वापसी के लिए आरक्षित किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या वरिष्ठ ग्रेड अधिकारी अपने जौन से बाहर संलून से यात्रा करने का हकदार है ;

(ग) क्या लेखापरीक्षक ने उक्त अधिकारी से 4627.20 रु० की राशि बढ़ा करने के लिए कहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त राशि कब जमा की गई और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) वरिष्ठ वेतनमान अधिकारी अपने क्षेत्राधिकार के बाहर सरकारी काम पर जात समय क्षेत्रीय रेलवे के मुख्यालय की अनुमति लेकर निरीक्षणयान का उपयोग करने का हकदार है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हावड़ा-अमृतसर पंजाब मेल को दिल्ली के रास्ते चलाने का प्रस्ताव

3134. श्री हुकुम चन्व कछबाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार यात्रियों की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए हावड़ा-अमृतसर पंजाब मेल को दिल्ली में होकर चन्वने के किमी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई): जी नहीं।

इलाहाबाद से रायबरेली और लखनऊ होते हुए दिल्ली तक एक तेज रेलगाड़ी का चलाया जाना

3135. श्री हुकुम चन्व कछबाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हावड़ा में दिल्ली जाने वाली प्रायः सभी गाड़ियां कानपुर और इटावा होते

हुए दिल्ली चली जाती है, जिसमें रायबरेली और प्रतापगढ़ जैसे जिलों के यात्रियों को दिल्ली आने के लिए इलाहाबाद या लखनऊ जाना होता है;

(घ) क्या यात्रियों की मुत्रिया के लिए इलाहाबाद में रायबरेली और लखनऊ होते हुए दिल्ली तक कोई तेज रेलगाड़ी चलाई जाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

शराब का आयात

3136. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि घत दो वर्षों में देश में कितने रुपये की विदेशी शराब का आयात किया गया ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : वर्ष 1969-70, 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 (जनवरी, 1972 तक) के दौरान क्रमशः 49.10 लाख रु०, 28.91 लाख रु० तथा 18.48 लाख रु० की मदिरा आयात कि गई थी । जनवरी, 1972 के बाब के आयात के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

रेल मंत्री द्वारा अनुभव की गई श्रेणी तीन के यात्रियों की कठिनाईयें

8137. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने हाल ही में श्रेणी तीन के रेल के डिब्बे में यात्रा की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें श्रेणी तीन के यात्रियों की किन-किन कठिनाईयों का व्यक्तिगत ज्ञान हुआ; और

(ग) इन कठिनाईयों के निराकरण के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जायेंगे और कब तक उनका निराकरण हो जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी हां, मध्य रेलवे के बंबई उपनगरीय खंड पर ।

(ख) कुछ दैनिक यात्रियों ने उनसे आकर शिकायत की कि जिस सवारी डिब्बे में वे यात्रा कर रहे हैं उसमें कुछ पंखे नहीं चल रहे हैं । तब वे उस डिब्बे में गये और उन्होंने देखा कि केवल की खराबी के कारण कुछ पंखे काम नहीं कर रहे थे ।

(ग) अनुदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं कि सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाएं और उनका समुचित अनुरक्षण किया जाये ।

सिचाई संबंधी राष्ट्रीय नीति

3138. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या सिचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में सिचाई की दृष्टि से कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति बनी हुई है या बनाने की योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बात क्या है ?

सिचाई और बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरीस) : (क) और (ख). देश में यह स्वीकृत नीति रही है कि तकनीकी और मितव्ययी आधारों पर व्यवहार्य कृषि भूमि को सिचाई सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने चाहिएं । तदनुसार, राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी योजनाओं में सिचाई के विकास को प्राथमिकता दी है और बहुत कार्यक्रम शुरू किये हैं । संसाधनों की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए इनको सम्भव स्तर तक चालू रखा और बढ़ाया जाएगा,

सिंचाई के विभिन्न पहलुओं जैसे विविध फसलों के लिए सिंचाई आवश्यकताओं को निश्चित करना, कम वर्षापात क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई, सिंचाई की प्रबलता, फसलों का चयन, धरातल-गत और भू-गत पानी का संयुक्त प्रयोग, कालो मिट्टी में सिंचाई, नलियों का पक्को करना, छिड़काव सिंचाई, टपकाव सिंचाई, लिफ्ट सिंचाई और नदी पम्पिंग स्कीमों, कम विश्वसनीय साधनों में जल-प्रवाह का समपयोजन, सिंचाई कार्यों का वर्गीकरण, आयातक विकास, सूखा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई, वर्तमान सिंचाई प्रणालियों में सुधार, मितव्ययिता विलत व्यवस्था, सिंचाई कार्यों का संगठन और प्रशासन, सिंचाई अधिनियम और कोड, सिंचाई आंकड़े आदि पर सिंचाई आयोग ने विस्तृत विचार किया है जिसकी रिपोर्ट हाल ही में प्राप्त हुई है, सिंचाई आयोग की विभिन्न सिफारिशों की जांच की जा रही है।

पंजाब में होजरी उद्योग के श्रमिकों में आतंक

3139. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 31 जुलाई, 1972 के हिंदुस्तान टाइम्स में पृष्ठ 12 पर न्यूज इन ब्रीफ स्तम्भ के अन्तर्गत होजरी उद्योग के श्रमिकों में आतंक के बारे में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है और यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ख) क्या होजरी निर्माताओं ने, पुराने आयातित माल के जप्त किये जाने के लिये सरकार से अनुरोध किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) से (ग). पंजीकृत निर्यातकों हेतु वर्तमान नीति के अन्तर्गत उन्नी तथा मिश्रित वस्त्रों और होजरी के निर्यात के आधार

पर चिपड़ों के आयात की अनुमति थी। यह देखा गया कि चिपड़ों का प्रयोग वास्तव में होजरी वस्त्रों के विनिर्माण में नहीं किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, हूण्डलूम शाडी बोवर्स तथा प्रोसेसर्स एसोसियेशन, अमृतसर से इस आशय का एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ था कि चिपड़ों की बजाय पहनने योग्य वस्त्रों का आयात किया जा रहा है।

2. इन परिस्थितियों में होजरी तथा वस्त्रों के निर्यात के आधार पर प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में चिपड़ों के आयात को बन्द करने का विनिश्चय किया गया। यह विनिश्चय 5 अप्रैल, 1972 को हुई उन तथा उन्नी वस्त्र निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद् की प्रशासन समिति को बैठक में मन्त्रि (विदेश व्यापार) द्वारा घोषित किया गया था। उसके बाद इसे आयात-निर्यात के मुख्य नियंत्रक के कार्यालय की सार्वजनिक सूचना सं० 66/72 दिनांक 11 मई, 1972 के द्वारा अधिसूचित किया गया। उपर्युक्त विनिश्चय करते हुए यह विनिर्णय किया गया कि जिन चिपड़ों के लिये आयात लाइसेंस तथा ग्रीलीज आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में यह मुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिए कि उन्हें मुपुर्वगी से पहले खोल कर देख लिया जाए। तदनुसार, आयात-निर्यात के मुख्य नियंत्रक के कार्यालय ने दिनांक 19 मई, 1972 को सीमा शुल्क समाहर्ता, बम्बई को यह सूचना भेजी कि यह मुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि चिपड़ों के रूप में कोई पहनने योग्य वस्त्र पास न हों, चिपड़ों के परेपणों की कड़ी पड़ताल की जाए। इसके बाद, मन्त्रि (विदेश व्यापार) ने राजस्व के केंद्रीय बोर्ड के सदस्य को यह निम्ना है कि जो पहनने योग्य वस्त्र पट्टेच चूके हों उन्हें खोलकर पंसा कर दिया जाए त्रिमसे उनका प्रयोग परिधानों के रूप में न किया जा सके। 20 जुलाई, 1972 को विदेश व्यापार मंत्री ने श्री विनमंत्रालय को पत्र लिखा है त्रिमसे यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि यह मुनिश्चित करने के अनुरोध जारी किये जाए कि शुल्क की अदायगी किये बिना उपयोगी परिधानों की जांच करने में सीमा

शुल्क के फोल्ड स्टाफ द्वारा कोई लापरवाही न बरती जाए।

3. उत्पादन शुल्क नया सीमा शुल्क के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड ने अब चियड़ों के परेवणों की जांच के लिये एक ऐसा कड़ी प्रक्रिया अपनाने की इच्छा प्रकट की है जो कि काफी कठोर है।

पंपसेटों के लिए बिजली की व्यवस्था करना

3140. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या सिन्धु और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1 जनवरी, 1972 तक राजस्वान में कितने पंपसेटों के लिए बिजली की व्यवस्था की गई और देश में कितने पंपसेटों के लिए बिजली की व्यवस्था की गई उनकी कुल संख्या की तुलना में इसकी प्रतिशतता कितनी है ?

सिन्धु और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : 1-1-1972 को 18,02,400 की अखिल भारतीय संख्या के प्रति राजस्वान में लगभग 46,400 पंपसेट/नलकूप ऊर्जित किए गये। 1-1-1972 को देश में ऊर्जित पंपसेटों के मुकाबले राजस्वान में ऊर्जित पंपसेटों को प्रतिशतता 2.57 है।

Fixing Price of Cotton Yarn

3141. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

- whether Government are planning to fix prices of cotton yarn;
- whether it will give any relief either to producers or cotton yarn manufacturers or textile mill owners; and
- if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

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

Transit Facilities to Nepal for Training with Bangla Desh

3142. SHRI P. K. DEO:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have offered overland transit facilities to Nepal for trade with Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Nepalese Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government of India had consulted the Government of Bangladesh before making this offer to the Nepalese Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). It was agreed between the Government of India and the Government of Nepal at the time of signing the Treaty of Trade and Transit 1971 that for Nepal to develop and diversify her trade within the region, overland routes will be provided to Nepal through regional or sub-regional cooperation agreements when mutually satisfactory trade and transit arrangements between India and other regional member countries concerned take place.

(c) The Government of Nepal and the Government of Bangladesh are both aware of India's willingness to provide facilities, in terms of this, for trade between the two countries.

Differences between States over the Appointment of High Court Judges

3143. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press report in the 'Statesman' of 20th June, 1972 under the heading "Differences in States over Judges' Choice—Centre to speed up appointments"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). Government have seen the press report referred to. The procedure for appointment of High Court Judges is laid down in Article 217 of the Constitution. There is no proposal to change the procedure.

Reorganisation of Coir Industry in Kerala

3144. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the centre has not yet given to Kerala Rs. 1.5 crores for the reorganisation of coir industry as proposed by the Study Group of the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it is likely to be given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The Study Group set up by the Planning Commission did not make any proposal to give Rs. 1.50 crores to the Kerala Government for the reorganisation of the coir industry. However, a request for the grant of a soft-loan of Rs. 1.50 crores for revitalising the coir industry in Kerala was received from the State Government. The proposal sent by the State Government mainly related to revitalising 25 cooperative societies. Detailed steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the societies would become viable and credit worthy had not been indicated. The State Government was informed that unless future viability and satisfactory working of the societies was ensured, interim assistance would not be of abiding value. It was proposed to send a team of officers to discuss the matter in detail, but the State Government have not accepted this proposal.

Rehabilitation of Oustees of Pong Dam

3145. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) how Government propose to rehabilitate the skilled and unskilled labour that will become surplus with the completion of Pong Dam;

(b) whether thousands of oustees of Pong Dam are not yet settled in the Rajasthan Canal area as was decided at the time of the construction of the dam; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) At present so far as possible the workmen rendered surplus at Pong Dam (Beas Project Unit-II) are being accommodated against vacancies on Unit-I of the Project. Efforts will also be made to obtain preferential treatment for the workers of this Project for appointment in similar other projects in the region as far as possible.

(b) and (c). There has been some delay in the rehabilitation of oustees on account of divergence of views between Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh on matters relating to eligibility of oustees for allotment of land in Rajasthan Canal area. The matter has been almost resolved and it would now be possible to expedite the movement of the oustees from Pong Dam Area to Rajasthan.

Decision taken to construct Thein-Dam

3146. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any definite decisions has been taken for the construction of Thein Dam; and

(b) if so, the time by which Government expect to start the work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). It has been decided that a Dam on a river Ravi will be constructed at Thein, but there are some inter-state aspects of the Project, which are yet to be settled among the concerned States. These matters are still under discussion with the States.

Indian Handicrafts Emporia Abroad

3147. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the names of the countries in which emporia of Indian handicrafts have been opened and what is the financial position of these emporia?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation runs four "SONA" shops abroad which also sell Indian Handicrafts. These are located at New York, Boston, Nairobi and Paris. The profit/loss

figures of these "SONA" shops for the last four years are given below :

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
New York	(+)8.92	(+)1.65	(+)4.09	(-)3.86
Boston	(+)1.32	(+)10.61	(+)0.40	(-)0.75
Nairobi	(+)2.59	(-)1.58	(-)0.12	(-)0.93
Paris	(+)0.50	(+)3.63	(-)0.46	(+)0.16

Completion of Pavilions at Asian Fair

3148. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of pavilions in the Asian Fair proposed to be held 1972 have not been constructed according to the time schedule; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to complete these pavilions in time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). All the Fair Organisation's constructions are going according to schedule. Out of ninety-six participant pavilions, eighty-three are under construction and the remaining are at various stages of finalisation of their plans & contracts. They have been asked to expedite their work and we do not anticipate difficulties in completion of these pavilions in time.

Impact on Indo-Bangladesh Jute Trade Consequent on China's offer to buy Jute from Bangladesh

3149. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether China has offered to buy substantial quantity of raw jute from Bangladesh at a higher price than the prevailing international price ; and

(b) if so, the likely impact of this move on Indo-Bangladesh trade and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Government has no information on the subject.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of Cotton from open market by Government run Mills

3150. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India imports nearly Rs. 130 crores worth of cotton per annum ;

(b) whether "sick" cotton mills run by Government buy cotton from open market and not from the Cotton Corporation ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to change this policy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir. During current cotton year the Cotton Corporation had imported foreign cotton of the value of Rs. 56.76 crores upto July, 1972.

(b) The mills being run by the National Textile Corporation have been advised, other things being equal, to buy cotton from the Cotton Corporation of India.

(c) and (d). On purely economic grounds, the mills would buy cotton from the open market, if it is available at cheaper rates.

West Bengal Government's request for Railway Experts to run Martin's Light Railway

3151. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal State Government has requested the Centre to send a team of Railway experts to advise and assist them in matter of reopening the Martin's Light Railway ;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard ; and

(c) whether Government would bear any part of the burden involved in reopening and operating the said Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Yes.

(b) A Committee of Experts has since been set up by the Eastern Railway. The Committee has been asked to expedite the report.

(c) This will be examined in consultation with the Government of West Bengal.

Late running of trains and over-crowding in Bandel Katwa suburban section (Eastern Railway)

3152. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received on behalf of a number of Railway passengers associations regarding the neglect of the Bandel-Katwa Suburban section of Eastern Railway (Howrah Division), resulting in late running and over-crowding ; and

(b) the action being taken to introduce shuttle services between Bandel and Katwa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) 47 Up/48 Dn. Bandel-Katwa Locals which were cancelled from 12th December, 1971 for movement of high priority traffic during Emergency have been re-introduced from 1st August, 1972.

Electrification and Doubling of the Track of the Bandel-Katwa Suburban Section (Eastern Railway)

3153. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for non-electrification of Bandel-Katwa Suburban Section of Eastern Railway ;

(b) whether pending electrification, Diesel Engine is proposed to be introduced ; and

(c) the action being taken on the passengers' demand for doubling of the track on this section ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) An examination of the existing and anticipated traffic on the Bandel-Katwa section reveals that the existing as well as the anticipated traffic at the end of 1973-74 and even beyond can be easily worked with the existing mode of traction. As such, electrification of the section is not considered justified from the economic as well as operational point of view in the near future.

(b) Not at present.

(c) There is no traffic justification for doubling the track as sufficient spare capacity exists to cater for the anticipated increase in traffic, if any, in the near future.

Action taken against Firms for not meeting Export Obligations

3154. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the firms who did not meet their export obligations in 1970-71 and 1971-72 have been prosecuted ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Export of Lenses for Spectacles

3155. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has started the export of lenses for spectacle to foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which the lenses are exported ; and

(c) the quantity and value of the exports made, country-wise, for the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Separate trade statistics of lenses are not maintained. However, Optical elements, Unmounted which includes lenses for spectacles have been exported.

(b) and (c). Export of "Optical elements, unmounted" is given in the statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

(Value in Rs. '000'
Quantity in Nos.)

Name of the Country	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty. (upto Feb.' 72)	Value
South Yeman Peoples Republic .	70	1	283	2	..	..
Bahrein Is. .	280	2	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	288	3	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia .	..	..	216	2	..	..
Lebanon . .	..	..	..	..	216	0.2
TOTAL .	638	6	499	4	216	0.2

Export of Tea, Coffee and Jute

3156. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries to which India exported tea, coffee and jute during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 ;

(b) the quantity and the value of the exports made during the said period ; and

(c) the expected exports to be made during the year 1972-73.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The following are the principal countries to which India exported tea, coffee and jute during 1970-71 and 1971-72 :—

Tea :

U.K., U.S.S.R., Afghanistan, Sudan, Egypt, U.S.A., Irish Republic, Iraq, Poland, Canada, West Germany, Netherlands, Australia, Iran, Jordan and Tunisia.

Coffee :

- (A) U.S.A. and Canada.
 (B) Countries of West Europe including U.K., European Economic Community, Scandinavian countries and European Free Trade Association countries.
 (C) East European countries of U.S.S.R., Poland, Hungary, Rumania, German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.
 (D) Oceania.
 (E) Middle East Countries.
 (F) Far East countries.

Raw Jute :

During 1970-71: Belgium, Fiji, Islands,
U. K. and U. S.S.R

During 1971-72: Australia, Belgium,
Bulgaria, Germany
(West), Italy, Ja-
pan, Morocco,
Spain, Sweden,
Uganda, U. K.,
U. S. A. and U.S.
S. R.

(b) Quantity Value I
 (in th. (in Rs./
 tonnes) crores)

Tea

1970-71 205.04 153.57
1971-72@ 218.15 162.38@

Coffee

1970-71 31.875 23.99
1971-72 38.459 23.87

Raw Jute

1970-71 17.452 4.14
1971-72 24.893 6.64
(April-Feb.)

(c)

Quantity Value
(in th. (in Rs./
(tonnes) crores)

Tea

220* 157.7*

Coffee

40.9 24.54

Raw Jute

Exports will be limited to small quantities provided in the Trade Plans with U. S. S. R. and Poland.

Export orders for Indian Carpets

3157. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA :
SHRI C. K. JAFFER
SHARIEF :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there is a good demand for Indian carpets in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the value of orders received by Government for the current year and the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned during this year ; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned during the last three years, countrywise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government does not receive any orders. However, according to information received from the trade and other sources, it is expected that exports of woollen carpets, rugs and druggets etc. may reach around Rs. 18.50 crores during 1972-73.

(c) The information regarding export of carpets for the last three years country-wise is enclosed.

Statement**Country-wise Exports of Woollen Carpets, Rugs and Druggets including namdahs**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Country	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 (April-Dec. 1971)
Europe :			
1. Belgium-Luxembourg . .	27.41	39.97	23.88
2. France	18.87	19.96	11.62
3. West Germany	123.00	199.55	312.23

@ Provisional.

*This is subject to export quota restrictions that may be imposed by *ad hoc* arrangements under the Food and Agricultural Organisation.

Coutry	1969-70	1970-71	1971/72 (April-Dec. 1971)
4. Italy	6.55	8.35	7.05
5. Netherlands	20.37	20.18	24.81
6. Denmark	12.38	9.54	7.16
7. Sweden	16.99	15.07	15.58
8. Switzerland	6.14	14.39	10.49
9. U.K.	183.78	183.49	120.20
10. U.S.S.R.	14.40	8.25	61.49
<i>ECAFE Region :</i>			
11. Australia	74.64	90.05	61.76
12. Hong Kong	0.48	1.84	0.53
13. Japan	2.60	4.16	5.33
14. Malaysia	0.34	0.46	0.60
15. Singapore	5.82	3.13	2.16
<i>West Asia :</i>			
16 Aden	0.23	0.07	0.02
17 Kuwait	0.49	0.86	0.43
18 Lebanon	0.57	1.22	1.80
19 Saudi Arabia	0.45	0.05	0.16
<i>America :</i>			
20 U.S.A.	461.24	360.08	257.61
21 Canada	168.75	90.22	58.18
22 Other countries	23.90	23.41	19.25
TOTAL	1,160.40	1,094.30	1,002.34

**Recovery of Ballot Papers for
1971 Lok Sabha Poll from a Dealer**

3158. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN
MISHRA :
SHRI RAM PRAKASH :

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

(a) whether Government's attention
has been drawn to the disclosure made

in the Maharashtra Assembly on June,
26, 1972 as reported in the "*Free Press
Journal*" dated the 27th June, 1972
that a large number of ballot papers for
the 1971 poll to the Lok Sabha were
recovered from a dealer ; and

(b) if so, the action taken to trace
the origins of these ballot papers and
the reaction of Central Government
thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being got investigated by the Election Commission.

Public Sector help for Export Houses

3159. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up any scheme under which public sector will help the export houses ;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof ; and

(c) when the scheme will be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Flood Control Scheme of Brahmani and Baitarani Rivers and Irrigation plan for Orissa

3160. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme relating to flood control of Brahmani and Baitarani rivers and a Rs. 135 crores—Irrigation Plan for Orissa was discussed at the Srinagar Conference of State Irrigation and Power Ministers; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). No specific flood control and irrigation schemes were discussed at the Conference of the State Irrigation and Power Ministers held at Srinagar in June, 1972.

Recommendations made by the Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committee

3161. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1394 on the 8th August, 1972 and state the recommendations made by the Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : In their report, the Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committee, Orissa have made 59 recommendations. These relate to :

(1) Meteorological organisation for the detection and tracking of cyclonic storms ;

(2) Dissemination of meteorological warnings ;

(3) Cyclone Distress Mitigation Measures ;

(4) Model cyclone plan ; and

(5) Machinery for implementation of the various Cyclone Distress Mitigation measures.

The important specific recommendations made by the Committee are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3474/72].

Implementation of recommendations made by the Ministers' Committee on Floods and Flood Relief by Orissa Government

3162. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question No. 1964 given on 4th April, 1972 regarding Reports of Committee on Floods and Flood Relief and state whether the recommendations made by the Minister's Committee on Floods and Flood Relief are being implemented by Orissa Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : The report of the Ministers' Committee on Floods and Flood Relief was sent to the State Government of Orissa in April 1972 for taking appropriate action on the recommendation made by the Committee. The State Government have been requested to intimate the progress of action taken by the end of August, 1972.

**रेलवे सेवा आयोग (दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे)
में मध्य प्रवेश का प्रतिनिधि**

3163. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या रेल-

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के अन्तर्गत आता है तथा वर्ष 1971-72 में रायपुर डिवीजन में अधिकतम राजस्व रेलवे को प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) रेलवे सेवा आयोग में मध्य प्रदेश का अभी तक कोई प्रतिनिधि क्यों नहीं लिया गया है; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश का प्रतिनिधि आयोग में कब तक ले लिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी. 0. एं. पाई) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य आंशिक रूप से दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे द्वारा संवित है। चूंकि रायपुर में कोई मण्डल कार्यालय नहीं है इसलिए, इसकी आय की तुलना दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के अन्य मण्डलों में नहीं की जा सकती।

(ख) और (ग). रेल सेवा आयोगों के अध्यक्ष और सदस्य सदस्यों की नियुक्ति संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की सिफारिशों पर की जाती है. प्रादेशिक आधार पर उनका चुनाव नहीं होता।

Tobacco Board

3164. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government contemplate formation of a Tobacco-Board ;

(b) if so, the functions and the constitution of the Board ; and

(c) how would it help production and export of tobacco ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to set up Tobacco Marketing Board for flue cured virginia Tobacco. The constitution, functions etc. of the Board are yet to be finalised.

Lifting of Ban on Indian Cigarettes by Nepal

3165. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nepal has lifted the ban, imposed in October, 1968, on the import of Indian cigarettes ;

(b) if so, the present position in regard to export of cigarettes to Nepal ; and

(c) the foreign exchange likely to be earned therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Under the current policy of Government of Nepal, import of only three brands of Indian cigarettes is permitted from India. The question of revising this policy has been taken up with them.

(c) Since payments for trade exchanges between India and Nepal are not made in free foreign exchange, the question of earning free foreign exchange on export of Indian cigarettes to Nepal does not arise.

Export of Engineering Goods through Projects and Equipment Corporation

3166. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHAS-
TRI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India had succeeded in doubling the export of engineering goods during 1971-72 ;

(b) if so, the volume of exports made in the last two years ; and

(c) which are the more important projects in which Projects and Equipment Corporation has shown active interest ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Projects and Equipment Corporation was set up in April, 1971. In the very first year of their operation, i.e. 1971-72, their share in the total exports

of engineering goods (estimated at about Rs. 125 crores) amounted to Rs. 15.37 crores.

(c) The Projects and Equipment Corporation has shown active interest in turnkey projects pertaining to railway systems, textile and industrial plants.

Shipment of Iron and Manganese Ore

3167. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the figures of export of iron ore and manganese ore during 1970-71 and 1971-72 ;

(b) by how much they have fallen behind the contracted and scheduled quantities in each of these years and the foreign exchange loss resulting thereby ;

(c) whether the unshipped quantities stand cancelled or the buyers have agreed for a carry-over of these short-shipments to the current year over and above this year's commitments ; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that the entire quantity is shipped during this year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) India exported 20.8 million tonnes of Iron Ore in 1970-71 and 20.9 million tonnes in 1971-72. Exports of manganese ore during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 were 16.80 lakh tonnes and 11.85 lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) Actual exports by the MMTC fell short of scheduled quantities by 8% in 1970-71 and 9% in 1971-72 in the case of iron ore and by 13% and 33% during 1970-71 and 1971-72 respectively in the case of manganese ore. Foreign Exchange therefore were less by Rs. 4 crores and Rs. 6 crores in 1970-71 and 1971-72 in the case of iron ore and Rs. 2.27 crores and Rs. 5.40 crores during 1970-71 and 1971-72 respectively in the case of manganese ore. Information relating to Goan Shippers in regard to iron ore and Manganese Ore India Ltd. in respect of manganese ore is not available.

(c) No uniform practice is followed in this respect.

(d) Some of the important steps taken to increase the exports are improvement in mining, supply of more wagons for transport, increase in rail capacity and provision of mechanical loading at ports etc.

Flood forecasting arrangements at Sisapani and Barahaksetra in Nepal

3168. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any flood forecasting arrangements have been made at Sisapani and Barahaksetra in Nepal for the rivers Kamala and Koshi and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). There is no flood forecasting arrangement either at Sisapani or at Barahaksetra. The Bihar Government are however operating a wireless station at Barahaksetra for the transmission of gauge and discharge data to Birpur for the operation of Kosi Barrage.

Complaints regarding graft charges against officers of Godavari Barrage Project

3169 SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints of graft charges against certain officers of Godavari Barrage Project ;

(b) whether Government had referred these charges to Anti-corruption Bureau for investigation; and

(c) if so, the findings of the Bureau ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). Irrigation is a State Subject and the execution of the Godavari Barrage Project is the sole responsibility of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The Government of India brought to the notice of the State Government the poor quality of work being done in the barrage, and allegations against existing set-up of officers. The State Government were requested to review the position and post an entirely new group of

officers with strict instructions to execute the work with full attention to quality control.

Controversy over administrative control of Bharat Heavy Electricals and Heavy Electricals Ltd.

3170. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a controversy between his Ministry and Industrial Development Ministry over the question of administrative control of Bharat Heavy Electricals and Heavy Electrical Ltd. ;

(b) whether Government have considered the recommendation made by the recent Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power that the administrative control of these two industries should be transferred to Ministry of Irrigation and Power ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The Ministry of Irrigation and Power is in correspondence with the Ministry of Industrial Development about the administrative control of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.

Free Railway Passes to Employees to travel from suburban residence to place of duty

3171. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of Central and Western Railways get free Railway passes to travel from their suburban residence to their place of duty ;

(b) whether their counterparts working in Northern Railway get such passes on payment only ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Yes, in specified sections.

(b) On Northern Railway free residential card passes are permissible in

the Delhi-Shakurbasti and Delhi-Kishan-ganj-Tilak Bridge Sections. In other Suburban Sections, the facility of concessional season tickets is available.

(c) Free Railway passes have been granted in suburban sections only where such facilities were in force prior to 14-12-1953.

Recognition of North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union

3172. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation had been made to the Railway Minister on 13th May, 1972 about some persons getting recognition by the Railway Administration (North Eastern Railway) impersonating in the name of the North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union and the Railway Minister had assured to refer the matter to the Law Department to ascertain if the correction can be made at that stage, if so, the result thereof, and

(b) whether the impersonators had secured illegal registration at Patna in the name of the North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union which is already registered at Kanpur, if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) and (b). A rift developed within the North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union in August, 1965. Since then two groups of that Union have been functioning under the same name. For some time, the Administration did not deal with either of the groups.

Towards the middle of 1970, one group was granted facilities to deal with the Administration. That group has got itself registered under the same name with the Registrar of Trade Unions Bihar, Patna. This registration was cancelled by the Registrar of Trade Unions, Bihar, on 14-7-1972, but the operation of that Order has been stayed by the District Judge, Patna.

The other group has been claiming recognition and on 13-5-1972, some persons met the Minister for Railways. After discussion, the Minister for Railways stated that since important legal issues were involved, he will seek legal advice. The matter is receiving consideration. This group continued to be

registered with the Registrar of Trade Unions, U.P., Kanpur till recently. However, the Registrar of Trade Unions, U.P. has cancelled the registration on 31-7-1972.

Faulty Compilation of Export Data for 1971-72

3173. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Statesman' dated the 27th July, 1972 under the caption "Compilation of export data faulty";

(b) if so, the quantum of actual exports and the quantum of exports according to the figures compiled by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics; and

(c) the steps being envisaged to streamline the procedure to ensure that correct statistics are maintained to facilitate proper planning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India's exports including re-exports during April-December, 1971 according to the DGCI&S's initial compilations amounted to Rs. 1194 crores but subsequently this figure was revised to Rs. 1153 crores and the figures of exports for the year 1971-72 was placed at Rs. 1567 crores. Recently it has however been discovered that substantial exports to Bangladesh were not included in these figures. This matter is being investigated further.

(c) A Committee is looking into it.

Wagon deal with Yugoslavia

3174. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railway wagon deal to supply 3600 units to Yugoslavia has run into rough weather and that Yugoslavia is likely to invoke the penalty provisions for late supply of wagons by India ;

(b) whether Government have made sure that the agencies entrusted with the manufacture of wagons are supplied

with necessary raw materials in time for competing the job as per schedule ;

(c) whether the State Trading Corporation before completing the deal had finalised contracts with agencies in Yugoslavia for assembling the wagons exported to Yugoslavia in knocked-down condition and whether penalty provisions are incorporated in the contracts ; and

(d) whether the agencies in India and Yugoslavia will share any part of penalty in case Yugoslavia enforces the penalty Provisions, if any, in the agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Contractually, delivery of wagons is to start in January/February, 1973. As such, the invoking of penalty provisions at this stage does not arise. However, three of the wagon builders have not yet finalised their contracts with Yugoslav assemblers for assembly of wagons.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Alongwith signing the wagon Contract, the main points regarding assembly including detailed technical operations, price, delivery schedule, broad payment terms etc., were settled and Protocols signed. Formal assembly contracts on the basis of the Protocols including mutual penalty provisions were to be finalised by the wagon builders individually.

(d) For Indian default, penalties will be borne by Indian agencies concerned. For Yugoslav default, Yugoslav agencies have accepted penalties in proportion to the value of work done by them.

Indo-Sudan Trade Agreement

3175. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-Sudan trade has come to a stand-still ;

(b) if so, whether both the countries have fulfilled their respective obligations under the agreement reached last year ;

(c) if not, the unfulfilled obligations of either country and what steps are being taken to ensure that the agreement is fully complied with ; and

(d) whether some Indian exporters to Sudan are not able to discharge the commitments already made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (d) India and Sudan have a bilateral Trade arrangement under which the trade between the two countries is conducted through a non-convertible Special Accounts maintained by the State Bank of India, Bombay. This Trade Arrangement is valid for the period 1st July 1971 to 31st December, 1972.

2. Under the current Trade Arrangement, a ceiling of pound 28.8 million was provided for Sudanese imports from India as against their exports of pounds 33 million. These ceilings were meant for the entire duration of the Trade Arrangement. On the other hand, we realized in the end of June 1972 that the Sudanese side had already exceeded the overall ceiling of pounds 28.8 million worth of imports from India. This created a situation in which there were still six months of the current Trade Plan to go and no finances were available within the Trade Plan for further Sudanese imports from India. Since we had already fulfilled our obligation of supplying them specified goods from India worth pounds 28.8 million and as there were no more funds available, we had to put a temporary halt on further exports of goods from India to Sudan. On the other hand, Sudan has so far supplied us cotton worth only about pounds 20 million. We are in constant touch with the Sudanese Government and are hopeful of sorting out soon these difficulties which have crept into the working of the Indo-Sudanese Trade Arrangement. For this purpose, we are expecting a Sudanese Trade Delegation in New Delhi soon so that the smooth flow of trade between the two countries can be resumed.

Supply of electricity to Uttar Pradesh

3176. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take some special measures for supplying electricity to the Districts of Uttar Pradesh identified as industrially backward ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a)

and (b) Schemes for electrification of backward districts are already being financed through loans from the Rural Electrification Corporation on more liberal terms than for other areas.

For the industrially backward districts of Eastern U.P., a special power generation scheme has been proposed with a 2×200 MW power station at Gorakhpur. The first 200 MW set is proposed to be commissioned in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Railway attendant of the Delhi-Bound Lucknow Express thrown out of the compartment

3177. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Railway attendant of the Delhi-bound Lucknow Express was thrown out of the compartment on 1st June, 1972 ;

(b) if so, whether any arrest has so far been made in this connection ; and

(c) if not, what action has so far been taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) 3 accused were involved in this case. Of these one died while jumping out of the train, second accused was arrested and the third surrendered in Court. The case is under investigation with Government Railway Police, Lucknow.

Dharna by the employees of Delhi Electric Supply undertaking

3178. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether workers of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking recently staged 'dharna' outside the office of the DESU, New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the main demands of the workers and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b) The General Council of the Delhi State Electricity Workers Union in

its meeting held on 24th July, 1972 decided to stage a Dharna for 48 hours from 8.00 AM on the 26th July, 1972 for alleged non-fulfilment of the following demands :—

1. Constitution of State Electricity Board.
2. Filling of the vacant posts.
3. Promotions as per agreed channel of promotions.
4. Revision of pay scales of the remaining categories.
5. Removal of bi-monthly billing system.
6. Proper implementation of the various office orders issued by the General Manager, etc. etc.

While demand No. (1) above is under consideration of the Government of India, the DESU Management held a meeting with the Worker's Union on 3-8-72, when some of the other points were settled. The DESU Management is doing everything possible to consider the demands of the Union.

Completion of Mahanadi Project (Orissa)

3179. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the Mahanadi Project (Orissa) is likely to be completed; and

(b) the total cost of the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The Mahanadi Delta project of Orissa is likely to be completed towards the end of the fifth Plan.

(b) Rs. 68.38 crores.

12 Hrs.

RE : INCIDENTS AT SHAHDARA

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Nitiraj Singh Choudhary.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *Rosc.*

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The Home Minister made a statement . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : About the adjournment motion I am told that it has not been allowed. Will you allow it, Sir? . . . (Interruptions) We had been to Shahdara this morning and we have seen the atrocities the Police have committed there. We had been there for three hours. What we have seen is a shame for any civilisation and that too, right under the nose of the Central Government. I have written to you a letter.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : (शाहादर) यहाँ पर पुलिस वालों का जो अत्याचार हो रहा है उसका बारे में यहाँ पर किसी न किसी रूप में चर्चा होनी चाहिए हम उसका धनानाकरण रूप में लागू लेकिन आपने मजूर नहीं किया . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Yesterday you were kind enough to give us permission but we could not muster 50 Members. Our leader Shri Indrajit Gupta had been there yesterday. We have received numerous complaints from the Government employees staying there. We have heard about these police atrocities and we have seen what is being done there, Sir. Even women have been beaten up mercilessly. I would request you to ask the Minister to make a statement so that on the basis of such a statement we can discuss this matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : It is true that the Minister announced on the floor of both the Houses yesterday that a judicial enquiry had been ordered into all these aspects of the events except the murder. Appointment of judicial enquiry, I submit, does not preclude discussion in the House. May I point out to you, Sir, a precedent in this regard? If you remember, Sir, a few years back, when the Maharaja of Bastar was killed in his palace in Jagdalpur in Madhya Pradesh, a judicial enquiry was ordered, but, in spite of that, the House did discuss the whole matter. It is very extraordinary if these events take place here in the capital city of India and the Lok Sabha is not in a position to discuss it in any shape or form. This is a very strange thing. You yourself was very disturbed on it and quite correctly and what is the use of ordering a judicial enquiry when the atrocities are still going on, Sir? I had

been there yesterday afternoon; they are beating people indiscriminately. It is my submission that the House must be allowed to discuss this matter in some shape or form, Sir.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय कल जब न्यायिक जांच का आदेश दिया गया उस के बाद ढाई और तीन बजे के बीच में बलबीर नगर में गवाहों को टैरराइज करने के लिये पुनिस द्वारा बहुत अत्याचार किया गया, इतनी गर्मनाक घटनायें हुई, महिलाओं को नंगी स्थिति में नहाने समय बाहर निकाल कर खींचा गया। राजधानी में इस प्रकार की घटनायें सब के सामने हों और यहाँ सदन में उस पर चर्चा तक न हो—यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है

MR. SPEAKER : It is unfortunate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : A letter was delivered at your residence, pointing out certain things; I have no doubt you would have been kind enough to go through that. I had been there in Balbirnagar area for 3 hours; I had been to the hospital. I have never before seen such police atrocities. They had raided house to house; they did not spare women, old persons, and even children. It is strange that Lok Sabha cannot discuss such a matter. Judicial enquiry is not *sub-judice*, number one. Judicial enquiry is one covering the death of Mr. Onkar Singh. But, the police atrocities is a matter which should be discussed here.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : आप हम को प्रोमीज़र दिखाइयें, हम इस मामले को यहाँ उठाना चाहते हैं, उस पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं।

श्री के० एस० चावडा (पाटन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन के बारे में जब आप ने बोलिया, उस समय हमारे भूतपूर्व फाइनल मिनिस्टर श्री मोरारजी देसाई भी खड़े हुए थे, लेकिन आज दण्डिया रेडियो ने अपने प्रसारण में कहा है कि वे बैठ रहे—यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। आप जानते हैं कि हमारा आज इंडिया रेडियो इसी प्रकार की गलत रिपोर्टिंग पहले भी करता रहा है

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : झूट की हद है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र बर्मा (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहाँ पर बड़ी लोमहर्षक घटनायें हुई हैं, बच्चों और स्त्रियों को मारा गया है, इस मामले को किसी भी तरह से यहाँ लाने दीजिये। पुनिस ने ऐसा अत्याचार किया है जो अप्रैजों के जमाने में भी नहीं हुआ था, घरों से निकाल निकाल कर लोगों को पीटा गया है। आप सदन की भावना को जानिये . . .

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How can we elicit information unless you allow some kind of a discussion?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Cantai) : If this dastardly thing, happening in the very capital of our country, is going on and if this august House is not being given the opportunity to discuss, it what will be the effect, what will be the impression that the people will have, Sir?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : कल आपने सयगन प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया था, विरोधी दलों की मजबूरी है कि हम 50 आदमी नहीं खड़े कर सके, लेकिन फिर भी किसी न किसी रूप में सदन में अवश्य चर्चा होनी चाहिये।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is also your responsibility Sir, to see that such a matter is allowed to be discussed in the House in some form or the other. The Minister may make a statement and on the basis of the statement the discussion may be held or on some Motion the discussion can be held. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Under Rule 180.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : When this matter was raised yesterday, Government announced that they were going to appoint a judicial enquiry. Is it your pleasure to let the matter rest at what the Government had said about it, or should the House be seized of the matter—because of the seriousness of the matter—In some form or other early so that a discussion could take place? There is no point in discussing this matter after two days or three days. Why

cannot we proceed to have a discussion on this matter here and now even though the Adjournment Motion was not allowed by you?

MR. SPEAKER: Regarding the Adjournment Motion yesterday, I fulfilled all the requirements. The only reason it could not come up is, you could not muster enough strength. Otherwise you did have enough time. Even after Question Hour you were insisting. Even after waiting for about an hour, you could not muster enough strength.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do you know the reason, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not bound to know the reason; I have to count your heads.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Manoharan is in Willingdon hospital and Members went to the hospital yesterday. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Anybody may fall ill; that is not an argument. Can we wait till Mr. Manoharan is enabled to come over here? That is not a relevant point. I allowed it, in the meanwhile, after the count the Minister came out with the statement that they had already instituted a judicial enquiry into the matter. I have read the procedure again and the old rulings on the subject. Of course the case of murder is bound to be *sub-judice* when the magistrate takes charge of the affairs. I agree with you on one thing. We have to think of some means by which the facts may come before the House. The Minister should come with some factual statement avoiding any matter which may influence the judicial enquiry. Even if we allow any discussion, that is not permissible, because of this decision already taken for the judicial enquiry. If he comes out with a factual statement, I think, it will be all right.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: With all due respect to you, Sir, may I make a submission? What you are saying just now would have created yesterday a very anomalous position, because the hon. Minister announced the decision for a judicial inquiry before you had asked us to rise in our seats. If only two more Members had been present yesterday, the discussion would have taken place in spite of the hon. Minister's announcement.

MR. SPEAKER: I had allowed it because at that time, I had given my consent already; after I had given my consent, if the hon. Minister had come forward with some announcement, I could not take back my consent because of that, and therefore I allowed a voting on it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Are you aware of the fact that after the hon. Minister had made the statement in the House, the police had raided houses in the afternoon. . .

MR. SPEAKER: I would request the hon. Minister to make an inquiry into that and make a factual statement about it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): If there is a discussion in the House, it would certainly prejudice the judicial inquiry. So, what is the point in discussing the matter?

MR. SPEAKER: The Secretary has just informed me that the hon. Minister has already accepted a short notice question over it. I shall be quite liberal in allowing supplementary questions.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What about the point raised by me regarding mis-reporting of the proceedings of this House by All India Radio?

MR. SPEAKER: I have nothing before me in writing.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My hon. friend may give it in writing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: After the hon. Minister had made a statement here, in the afternoon, between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m., the police had raided the houses in certain areas in Shahdara. It is a serious matter. We cannot allow the police to assume the role of beating up and breaking the heads of men, women and children. When such a thing is happening, we cannot remain silent spectators and abide by the rules. I am very sorry to say this. You must allow us to have a discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER: How can I allow it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let there be a discussion. Let the House and whole world know how civilised this Government is. We have already tabled a motion. Why are you reluctant to allow a discussion on that motion?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अरुक्ष महाादय, यह हमारी गलती थी कि हम 50 आदमी अपने काम रोकौ प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में नहीं खड़े कर पाये। जो हम ने छदानाकरण प्रस्ताव दिया था उस का आपने क्यों नहीं स्वीकार किया, जब कि राज्य मन्त्रालय में स्वीकार किया गया।

श्री ट्रे नॉटिस बयेश्वरन में उस समय के प्रति जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं हो पायेगा। अरुक्ष महाादय कल डाई और तीन बजे के करीब पुनःपुनः ने जो अत्याचार किये हैं हम उस पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : A short notice question is no answer to the seriousness of the problem. . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : This is an anti-climax that only a short notice question should be allowed on a subject of such great public importance. This is an anti-climax. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of any discussion. A factual statement will be given before the House and then hon. Members can ask questions on it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We want a regular detailed discussion. . .

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not try to make out as if some discussion is stifled. The very first opportunity was given to hon. Members to bring this up. In spite of the fact that there was opposition from the Treasury Benches, and from the Ministers, I allowed it. After that, the only possible thing is, and I have already laid it before you, that after the judicial inquiry, the scope becomes very limited, and it becomes only a factual statement. The short notice question is already there, and hon. Members can ask questions on the factual position tomorrow.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What you are saying, Sir, is not right. . .

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not do it every time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am sorry to say so. . .

MR. SPEAKER : That is not the way of doing things. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I may tell you that the judicial inquiry is being held to go into the question of the murder of Shri Onkar Singh, Home Guard officer. The judicial inquiry does not cover the beating up of the people of Shahdara. We are concerned about this; we are more concerned about the raids conducted by the police. . .

MR. SPEAKER : That inquiry is about everything. . .

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We do not even know the scope of the judicial inquiry. The hon. Minister has not indicated that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Is it your pleasure that the important and urgency of this matter does not warrant anything more than a short notice question?

MR. SPEAKER : When the short notice question comes up and the hon. Minister replies to the question, he may ask anything on it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : A short notice question is a mockery. That means belittling the importance of the subject, and we may have to think of denying ourselves the short notice question. It is no use participating in the short notice question on this subject.

MR. SPEAKER : After the adjournment motion had been tabled, I had allowed it, but hon. Members did not come up with the requisite number. Am I belittling the importance or are the hon. Members belittling its importance? I had allowed it, because I thought that it was a very important matter which must be discussed. (*Interruptions*) So, let not, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu try to justify himself in this manner. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We have already given notice of a motion under rule 184.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

12.15 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 372(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1972 making certain amendment in Schedule VII to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966 in respect of the State of Kerala, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3465/72.]

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES
—SUMMARY OF WORK

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of the "Parliamentary Committees—Summary of Work" pertaining to the period March, 1971 to May, 1972.

12.16 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th August, 1972, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at

its sitting held on the 21st August, 1972, agreed without any amendment to the Public Debt (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th August, 1972."

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1972-73.

12.17 hrs.

RE: INCIDENTS AT SHAHDARA—
Contd.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय राजबहादुर कुछ कहना चाहते थे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are the elected representatives of the people here, and we are coming here to do our duty to the people. We are not here to watch a circus show. . .

MR SPEAKER: He did not do his duty yesterday. We know it. I have to inform the House. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am very sorry:

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शॉर कमें में कोई बात नहीं बनती।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : मिनिस्टर साहब कुछ कहना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझ पता नहीं कि वह क्या कहना चाहते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I would certainly convey your ruling to the hon. Minister concerned that he should make a factual statement tomorrow. If the House be so pleased, he is also prepared to accept a short notice question tomorrow.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why not a motion under rule 184? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I shall convey your ruling to him that he has to make a factual statement either this afternoon or tomorrow morning. We can go further and we can ask him to accept a short notice question also and if there are any questions he may answer them.

SHRI JAGANATHARAO JOSHI : Why not a calling-attention-notice?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is wrong with a calling-attention-notice?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a shameful thing that. . .

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record, if any hon. Member speaks without my permission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want your permission to make a submission. You had thought the subject to be important enough to be put before the House in the shape of an adjournment motion so that the House could have an opportunity to discuss it. We thank you for that and for what you had done yesterday. But, now, do you realise, Sir, that after that, the atrocities committed by the police in the afternoon have added fuel to the fire, and today you do not even consider it fit enough for a substantive motion. . .

MR. SPEAKER : The House has already given its decision on it.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We have already said that the hon. Minister concerned will make a statement about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What is your ruling, Sir, on the point that I had raised?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of ruling. The House has already rejected the adjournment motion. After that, there can be no scope for anything else.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : There is another motion now.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already allowed the short notice question, and a factual statement in reply to that will come tomorrow. And hon. Members can ask any number of questions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Point of order on what?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : A point of order on the particular ruling. . .

MR. SPEAKER : This is no ruling. I have just informed hon. Members that the decision was taken yesterday and it was not accepted. That is no ruling. Therefore, there is no point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You have just said that you have allowed a short notice question. My submission is that a short notice question cannot be allowed by the Speaker, but it has to be allowed by the hon. Minister. . .

MR. SPEAKER : It is we who send it to the hon. Minister. We do not send it if it is not relevant, and then it does not go to the hon. Minister at all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We express our resentment at the attitude shown by you.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not make up for his slips yesterday on this issue. I do not allow it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : On a point of order. . .

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs. There can be no point of order while I am standing.

12.20 hrs.

CONVICTION OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message dated 21st August, 1972 from the District Magistrate, Moradabad :

"Shri Virendra Agarwala, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested for violation of section 144, Criminal Procedure Code today, at Moradabad, under orders of the District Magistrate. Case tried and convicted under sec. 188, Indian Penal Code, to undergo imprisonment till rising of Court by Magistrate, Moradabad, and released after serving sentence".

आप उन्हें बाहर भेजते हैं गिरफ्तार करवाते हैं। ऐसे मौके पर आप उन को यहाँ रखा करे।

I have also to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message, dated 21st August, 1972 from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Banda, Uttar Pradesh :

"Shri R. R. Sharma, Member, Lok Sabha, who took out a procession of Jan Sangh workers in the town, was arrested at about 12.30 hours, today"—

the same time which I had fixed for the motion here—

"for breach of Prohibitory Orders promulgated under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, in Banda town and was convicted under sec. 188, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to imprisonment till rising of court and released at 17.00 hours".

उनको यहाँ हाउस में रखा करें। यह कोई मौका है कि आप बाहर जा कर गिरफ्तार करवाये मेम्बरों को।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : उनको गिरफ्तार क्यों किया जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे मौके पर कहीं बाहर जा कर गिरफ्तार हो रहे हैं ?

12.21 hrs.

RE : INCIDENTS AT SHAHDARA—Contd.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : On a point of order. You had said that the Minister should make a statement and on the basis of that there might be a factual discussion. Subsequent to that, you said that a short notice question is going to be admitted. Is it not a fact that the purpose of the short notice question is only to elicit information, nothing more? But if a statement is made on the floor of the House

and certain discussion takes place on the basis of that, he could express certain opinion and we could also do so. But the scope of a short notice question is only limited to eliciting certain information.

MR. SPEAKER: He can ask supplementaries about the factual situation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The statement should be made by the Minister and on the basis of that some discussion should be allowed. My humble submission to you is that you should not back out of that suggestion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: rose—

MR. SPEAKER: No more discussion on this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Some Lok Sabha Secretariat class IV employees are coming from the Shahdara area. They are facing a lot of difficulties because of the beating by the police. In the case of a short notice question, the scope and time are limited. You will just ring the bell and cut short the questions. I would request you to allow some sort of discussion. Otherwise, it will mean an encouragement to the Delhi police to continue their beating of the people.

MR. SPEAKER: After the short notice question, he may ask supplementaries.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : No Minister has visited the place and seen what is happening there. Does the Minister want that the Yamuna water should also go red? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: This is a matter in regard to which a judicial inquiry has already been announced. इन हाउस में मौजूदा मामल से यह होता चला आया है कि जिस मामले पर अदालत कागर्वाई हो रही होती है उस का हम यहाँ पर नहीं डिस्कस करते हैं। किस तरह से आप बार बार ऐसी बात करते हैं ?

12.24 hrs.

KHADI AND OTHER HANDLOOM INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT (ADDITIONAL EXCISE DUTY ON CLOTH) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): On behalf of Shri L. N. Mishra, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise duty on Cloth) Act, 1953.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce Bill further to amend the Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise duty on Cloth) Act, 1953".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I introduce † the Bill.

12.25 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE DISAPPROVAL OF INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) ORDINANCE

and

INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now resume further discussion of the following resolution moved by Dr. L. N. Pandeya on 21st August 1972, namely:

"This House disapprove of the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1972. (Ordinance No. 6 of 1972) promulgated by the President on the 14th July, 1972".

and further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam on the 21st August 1972, namely:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over of the management of the undertaking of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited for a limited period in the public in-

terest and in order to secure the proper management of the undertaking, be taken into consideration".

Three hours had been allotted of which 50 minutes have already been taken.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The time should be increased.

MR. SPEAKER: We will try to adjust.

Shri S. S. Sokhi will continue his speech.

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी (जमशेदपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैं अपनी स्पीच फिर शुरू कर रहा हूँ। मिनिस्टर साहब ने कल बतलाया था कि हम स्टील प्लांट को फिलहाल दो साल के लिये ले रहे हैं। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप दो साल के लिये ही क्यों ले रहे हैं। आप उन को सीधे नेशनलाइज क्यों नहीं करते। दो साल तो मिनिस्टर साहब को दर-बादल को ही डिमांड करने में लग जायेंगे कि मैनेजमेंट को क्या करना है। दो साल तो इन्फोअर वक, कोक ओवन, वेटरी, मर्बेट गिन, राइ मिल वगैरह के काम में ही लग जायेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कल मैं अपना अमेन्डमेंट नहीं दे सका। उस विल के क्लॉज 3(2) में लाइन नम्बर, 22 को आप को करेक्ट करना चाहिये। "whether within or without India" कि अंग्रेज़ी "whether within or outside India" होना चाहिये। इस को उन को करेक्ट करना चाहिये। यह उन की भूल है, उन की गलती है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे कन्स्टीट्यूटन हैं वह सिर्फ एक अकाउंटेंट हैं, वह इंजीनियर नहीं हैं। मैंने तो मिनिस्टर साहब खुद भी बर्कल हैं, वह इंजीनियर

*Published in Gazette of India dated 22-8-1972.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

नहीं हैं। लेकिन जो कम्पोजिशन, बेअरमैन जैसे बड़े बड़े आदमी बहाल किये जाते हैं वह भाईबन्दी के लिहाज से नहीं किये जाने चाहिये। जैसे एन० सी० डी० सी० के बेअरमैन हैं। वह उन के अपने भाई हैं। उन के मिनिस्टर बनने के बाद उन को बहाल किया गया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या उन के अपने भाई हैं ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी : वह भी कुमार-मंगलम हैं। उस तरह में भाईबन्दी की बिना पर कोई आदमी कम्पोजिशन या बेअरमैन नहीं बनाया जाना चाहिये।

जो एकपैक्शन या रिपेअर वर्क वगैरह होते हैं वह सारे अपने मॅट्रल व्यूरो आफ डिजाइन के द्वारा ही होने चाहिये। बल्कि डिपार्टमेंटल लेबर के साथ। किसी फार्म कंट्रक्टर को उन में डेके नहीं दिये जाने चाहिये। बल्कि कंट्रक्टर की लेबर का कंट्रैक्ट वर्क में बिल्कुल हटा दिया जाना चाहिये।

वहाँ पर जो चेंज करना है मर्चेन्ट मिल, राइ मिल और गस हीटिंग सिस्टम को आयल फायरिंग सिस्टम में वह बहुत महंगा पड़ेगा। उस से फिर लोहे के दाम बड़ जायेंगे। जब कोक ओवन उन के पास है तब उन को ही काम में लाया जाना चाहिये और उस में ही प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये। जैसा उन्होंने कहा, कोकदार और कोक बल्क दुर्गापुर के बंगाल गवर्नमेंट के प्लान्ट में लायेंगे। जब सब कुछ आप बाहर में ही लायेंगे तब वहाँ पर अपने कोक ओवन के होने का क्या फायदा है? कोक ओवन ब्रेटरी न० 5 और 6 के जो रिपेअर होने वाले हैं उन को डिपार्टमेंटली करना चाहिये। किसी को डेके पर नहीं दिये जाने चाहिये। इंडियन आयरन ऐंड स्टील कम्पनी को कोई कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। लेबर यूनियन का और लेबर का एक आदमी बोर्ड आफ ट्राइरेक्टमें पर नामिनेट किया जाना चाहिये।

जो आज प्लान्ट है, मूल को ऐसा लगता है कि वह बहुत पुराना है और उस को फिर से रिनोवेट करना पड़ेगा। हमारे स्टील मिनिस्टर साहब को शायद इन बातों का कोई ज्ञान नहीं है। जैसा उन के अफसर कह देते हैं वही वह समझते हैं। हम के सिलसिले में मूल को एक बात का खयाल आता है। एक दिन मैंने एक आदमी से कहा कि: ऐसा गलत काम नहीं होना चाहिये। तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि हम तो मिनिस्टर साहब से साइन करवा लेते हैं, वह जाने। सारी जिम्मेदारी उन की है। अभी उन्होंने कई आश्वासन दिये थे

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): On a point of order. If I heard the hon. member correct, he said that he asked one of the responsible officers of Bokaro steel plant "Why are you doing this?" and he told him in reply, "We got something signed by the Minister without knowing what he is signing". This is a serious allegation. Who is that officer? He may have differences with Shri Kumaramangalam. But we are sure a man of Shri Kumaramangalam's calibre will look into his papers before putting his signature on them.

MR. SPEAKER: This is no point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let him mention the name of the officer.

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी : मैंने नाम इंगलैंड नहीं दिया कि इसकी इजाजत नहीं है। मैं नाम लेने को तैयार हूँ अगर आप हुकम दें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जल्द तैयारिये।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी : स्टील मिनिस्टर साहब ने कल कई प्रॉमिजिज किए। उन्होंने कहा कि इसकी बहुत जल्द हम ठीक करेंगे। लेकिन बांकारो के बारे में क्या हुआ है? उसके बारे में भी गवर्न प्रॉमिजिज किया गया था पार्लियामेंट के प्लेजर पर। यह कहा गया था कि मार्च में बांकारो के प्लान्ट क्लॉस का इनआगुरेशन करेंगे, फिर कहा कि जून

(श्री स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी)

में करेंगे, फिर कहा कि अगस्त में होगा। अब पता नहीं कब होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि दिसम्बर से पहले नहीं हो सकता है। इस तरह के गलत स्टेटमेंट यहां देने का क्या लाभ है? इस तरह से गलत इनफॉर्मेशन अगर दी जाएगी तो इससे यहां पर भी इसका बुरा असर पड़ेगा और बाहर भी पड़ेगा।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : प्रांड होटल में रहने से इनफॉर्मेशन नहीं मिलती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा है कि अगर कोई एलीगेशन करना हो तो लिख कर देना चाहिये था।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी : मैंने लिख कर दिया है, मिनिस्टर को नहीं बल्कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर को लिख कर दिया है। मैंने कहा है कि नुकसान हो रहा है। वह इसके काबिल नहीं है अभी। यह मैंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को लिख कर दिया है। वह इंजीनियर नहीं है।

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : इस किस्म की बात जिसकी मੈम्बर साहब जिम्मेवारी लेने का तैयार नहीं और जिस का उनके पास कोई सबूत नहीं यहां करने दी जाएगी क्या उस तरह की गैर जिम्मेवारी की बात हाउस में करने दी जाएगी?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Since he has mentioned, I want to ask one question. I hold no brief for Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam. Let him say. Is it a fact that one of the managing directors of a foreign company has written a nasty letter against Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi, against what he was doing there?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : साफ हा जाना चाहिये बात। सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह मिनिस्टर नहीं है। दूसरे स्वर्ण सिंह है। ऐसी बात कह देना कि बाहर किसी ने, फारेनर ने शिकायत की है, अच्छा नहीं है। बात बलीयर हो जानी चाहिये। अगर कोई बात है तो

साफ कहा जाना चाहिये स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी। सोखी साहब आपके बारे में वह कहते हैं कि आप किसी के खिलाफ शिकायत नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं हिन्दुस्तानी में बोल रहा हूँ, आपकी समझ में आ जाना चाहिये। जब तक आप पहले से मुझे इनफॉर्म न करें और मैं उसका सबस्टांस न भेज सकूँ तब तक आपको एलीगेशन नहीं लगाने चाहिये। श्री बनर्जी जो कह रहे हैं वह भी गलती कर रहे हैं। जिस गलती में आप फंसे हुए हैं उसी गलती में वह भी फंसे हुए हैं।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मैं आपसे माफी चाहता हूँ। मैं एक परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन देना चाहता

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं खड़ा हूँ तो आप नहीं बोल सकते हैं। मैंने कह दिया है कि अगर ऐसा होगा तो वह रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाएगा।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : बैठ कर बात करूँ तो वह बदतमीजी कहलाएगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उनके बारे में एवराज कर रहा हूँ जिस के शिकार आप खुद भी हो रहे हैं। वही बात आप खुद भी कर रहे हैं।

श्री श्यामनन्वन मिश्र (बेगूसराय) : मैं व्यवस्था का सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। आपने फरमाया है कि कोई मੈम्बर अगर किसी तरह की समालोचना करे, नुक़्ताचीनी करे तो पहले आपको बताये। मिनिस्टर का नाम तो हम हर वक्त लेंगे। उन्हीं के नाम के कीर्तन के लिए तो हम यहां पर हैं। जो भी समालोचना हम करे उसके लिए आपको लिख कर हम भूचना दे यह बिल्कुल मुनासिब नहीं होगा जो समालोचना इन्होंने की है, वह ठीक भी है। वह ऐसी समालोचना नहीं थी जिस के बारे में आपको पूरा सूचना मिलनी चाहिये थी। वह गैर मुनासिब समालोचना नहीं थी।

कोई माननीय सदस्य उठ कर खड़े हो जाएं और ऐसा इलजाम लगाएं एक दूसरे मम्बर के ऊपर तो यह सम्मानप्रद बात नहीं है। यह बहुत गलत बात है (इंटरपोज़)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं रुज्ज अभी पढ़ कर सुना देता हूँ। उनको पढ़ना चाहिये। जब किसी मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ एजीगेशन या किसी मम्बर के खिलाफ एजीगेशन लगाने हों तो लिख कर देना चाहिये।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : कोई एजीगेशन इन्होंने नहीं लगाए हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि जिस तरह से हमारे कारखाने चल रहे हैं, वह ठीक नहीं है। उस तरह की बात तो हम बराबर कहते रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके बारे में कोई गलतफहमी नहीं होनी चाहिये। उनको मैंने कहा है कि लिख कर एजीगेशन दें। यह जरूर कहा है कि अगर किसी का नाम लेगे तो आपको मुझे बताना पड़ेगा। यह रूल है। उन्होंने कहा है कि कोई मिनिस्टर से दस्तखत करवा लेते हैं। इस पर उनको कहा गया है कि उसका नाम बतायें। अब अगर नाम बताना है तो फिर तो मुझे लिख कर देना पड़ेगा। उन्होंने भी जो नाम लिया किसी फारेनर का और एक मम्बर के खिलाफ एजीगेशन लगाए हैं, वह भी गलत है। रुज्ज मेरे बताए हुए नहीं है, आपने बनाए हुए हैं।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : श्री मोखी ने एजीगेशन लगाया है कि श्री मोहन कुमारमंगलम ने अपने भाई को रिटायर्ड किया। सवाल तो इस बात का है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मैं एक परसनल एक्स्प्लेनर देना चाहता हूँ। मेरा कोई इरादा नहीं है मिनिस्टर का बचाव करने का। दूसरों ने किया होगा मैंने नहीं किया और न ही मैं उनका बचाव करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन एक चीज जरूर है। माननीय सदस्य

के भाषण मैं पहले भी सुन चुका हूँ। मैंने देखा है कि बोकारों स्टील प्लांट के पीछे ये पोलिटिकली लगे हुए हैं। मुझे इस में कोई एतराज नहीं है। इनका पालिटिक्स चाहे जो कुछ भी हो लेकिन अगर ये मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ कुरएशन के चार्जिज लगाते हैं तो मेरे पास भी रिपोर्ट है जो कुरएशन के चार्जिज इनके खिलाफ है, जो इनके खिलाफ शिकायतें भी और आप कहें तो मैं वह भी पेश कर सकता हूँ।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): I rise on a point of order. I do not approve of what Mr. Sokhi has said but I certainly do not approve of what Mr. Banerjee said. He says that there is a certain company which has written a nasty letter against the hon. Member. I think it is not fair for one Member to attack another Member in this fashion. Mr. Banerjee will be hauled up, not once but many times in this House in the course of his own speeches when he names officers, when he condemns officers, when he condemns Ministers and others. Shall we be entitled to say that Mr. Banerjee has got certain political motive and that is why he is speaking like that? That is not fair for Mr. Banerjee. We may not agree with each other. I do not support the criticism of this hon. Member here. I do not like a Member of my own party to say like that about the Minister. . . . (Interruptions.) I am only rising a point of order. Was it fair for him to say so about a new Member? He is an adept, he is there since 1957. He was dismissed from the Defence Ministry to come to Parliament; we were friends in the Defence employees federation. But now he is harassing a new Member by saying that he must not speak about Bokaro because somebody had written something about him. You must decide whether he is entitled to say that. It is not fair to say so and bamboozle him like that.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said to Mr. Banerjee that it was not fair and it was not good criticism. But my friend here should also speak with restraint.

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी : जितने भी पब्लिक सेक्टर प्लांट्स हैं, उन के जेनेरल-मैनेजर्स और मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर्स को वृत्तियार कर देना

(श्री स्वर्ण सिंह सोबी)

चाहिए कि प्राइकशन गिरे न, बल्कि वह बढ़े, मुझे इस बात की ख़ुशी है कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि एक महीना पहले यह जो प्लॉट लिया गया था, उस की प्राइकशन बढ़ गई है। अगर सब प्लॉट्स की तरह इसी तरह ध्यान दिया जाये, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि प्राइकशन पूरी कीमिटी तक हो जानी चाहिए। इंडियन आयर्न एंड स्टील कंपनी की प्राइकशन न गिरे, यह उस की जिम्मेदारी है। जितनी सुरती मरगि है, उन सब को बिल्कुल बदलने में पहले, जो रिजर्व के लायक मरगि है, उनको काम में लाना चाहिए।

मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this step the Government has taken is, of course, welcome and there has been fairly wide-spread public support for it. The Minister was rather anxious yesterday that the opposition should express its approval to this step. Well, we certainly approve of it, welcome it. But he should not misunderstand the criticism that we make of the delay on the part of the government in taking this step. Of course, it is better late than never; I agree. But it is a very sad commentary that a major concern of this type is allowed by its management to reach the brink of disaster before the government thinks of stepping in. Because, the effect of this now will be that in order to put this plant back on its feet an enormous capital expenditure will be incurred which the tax-payer of this country will have to pay ultimately.

It is not as though this crisis developed overnight. It is not as though the government was taken by surprise suddenly when it found that production had declined to a very alarmingly low level. This was a trend which was going on for a considerably long time and the Government was not unaware of it. As the Minister himself pointed out yesterday, Government always had three or four nominated directors on the board, including the Chairman of Hindustan Steel, the Secretary of the Ministry, high officials of the Life Insurance Corporation and others. These people were there, and they were supposed to act as the watchdogs of the

government in a company where 57 or 58 per cent of the share capital is held by various government agencies. So, what I mean to say is, that over this period of time, for several years, the company's affairs were definitely being mismanaged and, it seems to me, the Government was thoroughly complacent and it was not prepared to act against this management which was out for profits and was ruining the capabilities of this plant.

For example, take the loan agreement which was signed by the Company in July 1966 to get—1 forget how many crores of rupees—from the World Bank to finance, what the Company called, its Balancing of Plant Project. By the time the foreign exchange component of this loan was sanctioned, by 1969, the World Bank itself was asking for a reappraisal of the Company's project. As far as I am able to understand, the reason for the World Bank's concern was that when it went into the balancing of plant project, perhaps it found that the Company was not very much concerned about the crisis of the coke ovens which, as the Minister has correctly pointed out, was the key to the entire crisis of production. The Company was only talking about the modernisation of blast furnace capacity; it was not bothering at all about the very serious deterioration taking place over the years in the coke ovens. Whatever it may be, sometime between March 1970 and March 1971 the World Bank cancelled the loan. According to Shri Raghunatha Reddi—I am quoting his reply to a question of mine last week—

"The World Bank cancelled the loan because it was not satisfied that the management of the Company was sound."

If the World Bank was convinced of the unsoundness of the management of this Company so long ago, are we to take it that this was unknown to the government? It could not be. In spite of that, we find that even in 1966 consent was given by the Government to this Company to issue bonus shares to the extent of Rs. 12.44 crores. That means, they are capitalising their reserves, not using their reserves for modernisation and rehabilitation of the plant, and this consent was also given by the Government in

the Department of Company Affairs. So, they knew all these matters which were going on.

The Company had also undertaken, what it called, its development project of the Chasnalla colliery, which is a captive mine of this Company. The extraordinary thing is you will find in the annual reports of the company for the year ending 31st March 1970 and 31st March 1971 they have admitted that actually because of this colliery project of their own, they were securing certain advantages which perhaps was not available to other steel plants. For example, they say in their report for the year 1970:

"The quantity of purchased coal from the Jitpur colliery, which is processed at the Chasnalla washery, has made a significant contribution to the operation of the blast furnaces."

Thus, only two years ago they were talking about how well they were doing. In 1971 they say:

"The supply of coal by the ropeway helped in maintaining a reasonable stock of coking coal at Burnpur when all other steel plants in the country experienced great difficulty in obtaining supplies of coking coal".

So, on the one hand, this Company has been trying to show that it is implementing a certain project for the supply of coking coal from its own captive mine from which it says it is deriving some benefit. On the other hand, throughout this period we find that production has been falling catastrophically in the steel plant, as the Minister pointed out; I do not want to repeat those figures again.

My point is that the Government of India cannot wash its hands of its moral responsibility for what has happened. It was in the know of things all along. It was the Government of India which was ultimately the guarantor of the loans to the Company from the World Bank and from the International Bank of Reconstructed and Development. It is the Government, directly or indirectly, which was the main shareholder to the extent of 58 per cent. Therefore, what I mean to say is that now the country and the people of this country

will have to pay much more than they would have had to pay if the government had acted earlier, more swiftly, more determinedly to put this Company back on its feet.

I would also like to raise a question about the mechanics of this take-over. Yesterday when somebody raised the question about this take-over for a limited period of two years only, what is meant exactly, the Minister has clarified one point for which I am grateful. He says there is no question of our handing back the management of the Company at the end of two years to the old management. But the question which remains and which I would like him to clarify further is this. Obviously, the management will not be given to the old management which was responsible for creating this state of affairs. That anybody can understand. But, has the government ruled out the possibility of handing the Company back to a newly constituted management? Perhaps, some people will be removed, some new directors will be put in, and that will be shown as a new management, and after the taxpayers' money has been spent in rehabilitation, in recuperation, of the sick unit, the management of the Company will be handed over to a new management. Is that not possible? We are opposed to this whole idea. We want to know why this take-over should not clearly be conceived of as the first step towards total nationalisation. The case for nationalisation is very strong. 1953 was the year when the IISCO and Steel Corporation of Bengal were amalgamated into the present Company. From that date, from 1953 upto 1971, the issued and subscribed capital of this Company increased four times, from Rs. 7.88 crores to Rs. 27.58 crores. The reserves of the Company increased seven times, from Rs. 6.11 crores to Rs. 42.44 crores, despite the fact that they were allowed to float large amounts of bonus shares twice. Thirdly, the total amount of dividends which has been distributed to shareholders amounted to Rs. 23.71 crores. So, as against whatever has been invested, much more than that has been taken out of this Company. So, the question of compensation and all that should not be such a big major hurdle here. They have taken much more out of this than they have ever invested into it. Therefore, a case for nationalisation is very strong.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

The hon. Minister referred yesterday also to the fact that the erstwhile managing agents, Martin Burn & Co., have continued to extract large sums from this Company even after the managing agency system was abolished. This is quite true. Not only that. The strange thing is that the amount has increased. This is the commentary on the working of the private sector. Almost the same state of affairs is going on in umpteen number of companies which have not come to light.

The Government brought a Bill to abolish the managing agency system primarily for the reason that it would prevent these managing agents from fleecing their managed companies large sums of money by way of commission. What do we find? The managing agents converted themselves into secretaries. The Martin Burn & Co. call themselves the secretaries of the Indian Iron & Steel Co. In the years from 1964 to 1970, the highest amount that they had drawn as managing agents' commission in any one year was Rs. 35 lakhs in 1966 and now, after they have ceased to be managing agents, in the year 1971, as secretaries, they drew an amount of Rs. 37.71 lakhs and, in 1972, it was Rs. 38.57 lakhs. They are actually earning more now as secretaries than they were doing as managing agents. What is this big bluff? We have been told that managing agency system has been abolished and this is the kind of thing that has been going on throughout.

Then, I asked the Minister a question whether, under clause 3, when this Bill is passed, all these existing contracts between the Indian Iron and Steel Co. and the Martin Burn & Co. will stand automatically terminated or not. As far as I understood him, if I understood him correctly, the Minister said that that is the intention or the desire of the Government but he cannot say what the legal interpretation of that clause may turn out to be in case they seek to contest it.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I do not know what the courts will say ultimately.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: After all, there may be a technical or a legal fiction also in the sense that all the

existing contracts are terminated and new contracts are again entered into. This should be made quite clear.

There is no hope of putting this company back on its feet if these huge-payments are going to be continued to be made to the Martin Burn & Co. or anybody else.

Not only that. This Company, although its production was going down so much in its main plant, was able to find Rs. 2 crores to invest outside West Bengal in a new concern called the Stanton pipe and Foundry Co. It is making a good profit. It did not have money to rehabilitate its own plant. You will find from its balance-sheets—I am just mentioning a few items; it is an extra-ordinary balance-sheet, profit and loss account, and so on—under the head "outstanding advances" that Rs. 14.66 crores have been advanced on personal security only. The Company says that they have got no other security except personal security against which they have advanced Rs. 14.66 crores. I do not know to whom. I would be interested to know who those people are.

As far as the luxurious high salaries enjoyed by their top executives are concerned, I have got a list—I do not want to take much time of the House—and they are all in the range of Rs. 8000, Rs. 7000, Rs. 6000 and Rs. 5000. These are what the top executives have been paid. Even now, I would like to draw the hon. Minister's attention to the fact, since he may say that the existing set-up should not be changed overnight, that here is a top executive getting Rs. 5000 per month or more whereas the General Manager of the public sector Durgapur Steel Plant, my good friend Mr. Tulpule is getting a salary Rs. 3000 per month. Here are people getting Rs. 5000, Rs. 6000, Rs. 7000 and Rs. 8000 in this private sector concern. I am sure, the Minister is not going to reduce the salaries of these persons just now fearing that they may run away and he may not be able to get other people. . .

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Are you sure?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am provoking you to tell me what you want to do.

Another strange thing is that precisely at the time when the production went down, the profits went up. The Minister also said it. This is what we have been maintaining always in every field, in private sector. The private sector is interested in artificially restricting the production. By doing so, they can increase profits. It is between 1969 and 1971 that the production came down by 14 lakh tonnes and, precisely, in that period, their profits increased from Rs. 3.2 crores to Rs. 3.68 crores. How does it happen? Why should they be interested in production? Why should it not be that a gentleman like Mr. Ramnath Goenka, a few years ago, was so anxious to corner the shares of IISCO? I had raised it in this House. I understand it because there is a gold mine for a person like Mr. Ramnath Goenka who was trying to corner the majority shares. You do not have to go in for production. You can keep production restricted in the present conditions of steel market and still you can earn very high profits.

So much for the past. I am, of course, not at all satisfied with what sort of role was played by these Government Directors on the Board. We should know something about it. The Minister should at least look into that. They were there all this time. There was Mr. Sohonic of the L.I.C. and the great ICS Secretaries of his Ministry, at least two of them, one after the other, were Directors on the Board. What were they doing?

Now, I would like to come to the present or the future rather and give a few suggestions as to what should be done. Here, in this statement explaining the circumstances which necessitated promulgation of the Ordinance, the Minister himself has said that this crisis was due to, primarily, the direct result of three factors which he has stated. The first one, according to him, is "ineffective and unresponsive management at the top." Very correct it is. I want to know what is going to happen to that ineffective and unresponsive management. We find that the gentleman who was so long the Deputy General Manager (Production)—that was his designation—that same gentleman, has been appointed the General Manager after the take-over. I have nothing personal against that gentleman. But commonsense suggests that whoever was the Deputy General

Manager (Production) during these years of decline in production must have been responsible to a large extent for that sorry state of affairs. He has now been made the General Manager.

Then, the gentleman who was the Chief Accountant of the Company has now been made the Financial Controller. I am only saying this to point out that it is difficult for us or for the public of this country to have any confidence that this plant will be able to run properly if it is going to be looked after by the same people who were responsible in high executive posts for the catastrophe almost overtaking it.

I would just draw the hon. Minister's attention to the report of our own National Productivity Council which he must have studied on the iron and steel industry in the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia. Our National Productivity Council sent a team of highly qualified people and they submitted a report when they came back. I would just quote two or three lines. This is what they say:

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This is what they have said :

"In the Soviet steel industry, planning is carried out by technical personnel with specific steel plant experience. Not only is the head of the steel plant an experienced engineer with iron-making, steel-making or rolling experience, but even the Director of Sovnarkhoz or Gosplan is a competent technical man who has worked his way through steel or other industrial plants before attaining his post."

Then the NPC says :

"In India reverse is more or less true: the top management positions at the steel plant and in the bodies controlling the industry are often held by non-technical men."

I know that we suffer from a relative shortage of highly qualified technical men in this country still. But, nevertheless, I would point this out to the Minister: to undertake a big job like this, how does he expect the country to repose any confidence in those very same high executives who were there in the Indian Iron and Steel Company for making this state of affairs, to go on from year to year?

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Then I have a few suggestions to make. I have tabled some amendments; I will speak on those later on. He has a proposal in the Bill to set up an Advisory Board consisting of ten persons. Very good. I would suggest that, on that Advisory Board, at least one or two members, preferably two, out of ten should represent also the workers, the labour, employed in that plant through their unions or some other way—some way can be devised. But out of ten who are to function as Advisory Board, at least two nominees should be representatives of the organized labour in that plant. I think, it is high time that we gave up the old attitude towards the workers, that they have nothing to do with the actual operations and production in the shop, on the floor, and they are not in a position to give useful suggestions. This is not so. The men on the job in the shops, on the floor of the departments, working these complicated machines, are in a position and they are very often wanting to give technical suggestions, sound suggestions, but we cannot accept them in the present order of things because this is not considered to be the function of the workers, this is supposed to be the exclusive function of management, even though the management consists of only non-technical people. I hope, he will consider this.

Finally I would say another thing which has bedevilled this plant for a long time as in so many other plants—of course he knows from his own experience in Durgapur—it is the question of industrial relations. This company, the old management headed by Sir Biren Mukherjee was always maintaining, what I should say, a completely outdated, completely outmoded, conservative and reactionary attitude towards organized labour. They were not prepared to associate organized labour in any shape or form with the problems of the plant. If you study the speeches made by Sir Biren Mukherjee as Chairman of the Company for the last several years, you will find that 75 or 80 per cent of his speeches was a tirade against the workers. I do not say that the workers are always blameless, that the workers are never at fault. But the fact of the matter is that this decline in production in this particular case has to be attributed mainly to the sins of the management and not to any default on the part of workers. Now the workers have offered their cooperation to the Minister, all

the Unions have assured him of their cooperation. Therefore, I will plead with him that steps should be taken to put the industrial relations at Burnpur on a completely new footing and that the three or four unions which are there should all be associated, and be given an opportunity to associate themselves, with the management in the proper carrying out of this work and in solving quickly any dispute, industrial dispute, which may arise so that it may not be allowed to linger on and prejudice the whole atmosphere.

These are my suggestions, and when we come to the amendments, I will have something more to say.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam, who is Caesar's wife, has been selected for this job by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. He is the right type of man to do the right type of work. Unfortunately, some incident occurs somewhere without his knowledge and motives are attributed to him; it is very unfortunate. The Minister, as the members know, is an efficient man. He knows when to strike and really he has struck when the iron was hot and has taken over this company. Negotiations were going on for the last three or four months; nobody knew about these things. It was kept as a well-guarded secret. In our country many secrets are leaked out. But in this case no secret was leaked out though consultations were going on between the State Ministry and the Central Ministry here. The State Ministry headed by Dr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray was mainly responsible and Dr. Gopaldas Naik, the Labour Minister there, had arranged all these things. Not only this, the Congress Organisation at West Bengal and also the INTUC had been pressing for the take-over of this company. This company employs over 25,000 persons in the factory and about 15,000 persons elsewhere in the coalmines and other places. It is the second biggest steel factory in the private sector. Its management was rotten as there were many difficulties. The management has to take the entire blame and so also the labour, though Mr. Indrajit Gupta has admitted in a small way that the labour was also responsible for its downfall. If this company is to be successful, the labour has to give their unstinted support to the management, and for small things they should not go on strike. Unfortunately, whenever any company is taken over by

the Government or whenever it is nationalised, the first thing that the labour does is that they go on strike. We have seen that, when the banks were nationalised, there was a strike. When general insurance companies were nationalised, there was strike. Such things must be avoided at least for some time to come. This is the biggest steel factory, it was producing over one million tonnes of steel. Unfortunately, steadily, the production has been going down from 1965-66 onwards. Previously this factory had a very good record. But now this factory and its private management have brought discredit to the entire private industry in the eastern region. The Minister has taken the correct step at the correct time. One can ask, when there was decline in production and there was unrest in labour and the production was going down from 1966-67 onwards, why did the Government not take over this concern. That is a separate question. When we look at the activities of some of the political parties in West Bengal, that becomes very clear. The political parties had been creating troubles in the factory; they had been creating chaos in that State. That is why Government had to wait for the appropriate time, and at the appropriate time, when there is peace in the State, when there is a stable Government there. Government has not wasted a single minute to take over the factory. I congratulate the hon. Minister for having taken over this concern. Moreover, he has done one more thing. A holding company has been created. It will do immense good to the steel industry, and there is a firm hope that, during the tenure of Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam, steel production will go very high and it will bring good credit to the country.

Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam, while winding up the debate on his Ministry's Demands for Grants said that he was having a new story, a better story, to tell the next year. He has already started telling the best story.

*SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharampuram) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I extend my support in principle to the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Taking over of Management) Bill, 1972.

The hon. Minister of Steel in his introductory speech advanced the argument that the Government have come forward with the proposal to take over the management of the undertaking of the Indian Iron and Steel Company limited mainly on the ground that the management of the company had been unable to halt the steady deterioration in production prospects and also that the management did not realise the urgency of implementing schemes for the modernisation of the Plant and its expansion. He also stated that the Government therefore decided to take over the management of the undertaking for a limited period of two years to secure the proper management of the company and to subserve the public good in the context of the steel requirements of the country.

I have at the very outset stated that in principle I support this Bill. But I join issue with the hon. Minister on the question of taking over the management for a limited period of two years. As Shri Indrajit Gupta, who preceded me, pointed out, it is not clear whether the Government, after this period of two years, will keep the undertaking under its control. The hon. Minister was good enough to state that the management of the undertaking would not have handed over back to the same old management, but it might be handed over to a new management. Here I get the doubt that the Government would not in all probability completely nationalise the undertaking, but, after two years, the undertaking would be handed over to a new management. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify as to what is going to be the ultimate shape of things to come so far as this undertaking is concerned.

I would say that there is no wonder in the Government deciding to take over this unit. In fact, it would have been a wonder if the Government had not come forward with this proposal. When the public sector financial institutions own nearly 58% of the shares of the company, it is not surprising that the Government should have rightly decided to take over the management.

The hon. Minister in his speech yesterday referred to the increase in production of IISCO after the Government have taken it over. At the same stretch he also pointed out the imperative necessity for bridging the gap between the demand and the domestic production.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

including the production in the public sector steel plants. It is common knowledge that the production in the public sector steel plants is not upto the full rated capacity. The production of IISCO was declining steadily in recent years and as soon as the Government have taken over the undertaking, the production has picked up. If the Government could function so efficiently in regard to a private sector plant which has been taken over recently, I wonder why the same kind of functional and administrative efficiency could not be shown in the working of public sector steel plants where also the installed productive capacity is not being fully exploited. I am unable to appreciate the anomaly. If the Government function as efficiently, as it has functioned in regard to the private sector unit which has been taken over just now, in respect of public sector steel plants, then we can derive some consolation that the increasing gap between the demand and the domestic production is being narrowed. The Durgapur Steel Plant is adjacent to IISCO and I wish that the Government had shown similar active interest in increasing the production in Durgapur Steel Plant.

Sir, who has been appointed as the Custodian of IISCO? A gentleman who has got just two years' experience in Hindustan Steel has been appointed as the Custodian. As Shri Indrajit Gupta stated, he is an Accounts man and I do not know how the IISCO is going to function efficiently under his guidance. He is a non-technical man to run this engineering unit. Apart from the investment of public sector financial institutions, still the shares of IISCO are being held by men like Goenka. I think he has still 30 lakhs worth of IISCO shares with him. I say this to illustrate that the private sector has got a definite say in the management of the undertaking, which has been taken over by the Government. In the very recent past, the shares of IISCO were bought, sold and transferred. I came across a news item in a newspaper from which I would just quote a few lines.

"How did the institutions' share then go up by 16 percentage points since April, 1971? Have holders other than Goenka sold Indian Iron shares to them? Surely not to I.I.C. which could hold more than 30% of the company's equity."

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whom these shares have been sold.

Yesterday, the hon. Minister of Steel was kind enough to give certain statistics of production of steel. When we compare the per capita consumption of steel in India, we find that it is the lowest. While the per capita consumption of steel in Czechoslovakia is 594 kgs, in France 443 kgs, in West Germany 659 kgs, in Japan, where iron ore is not available, 603 kgs, in Philippines 35 kgs, in India it is only 11 kgs. We are not utilising the available iron ore in full and properly. On the other hand, we are exporting iron ore to other countries. In 1969-70 the export of iron ore was 5.9%, and in 1970-71 it had gone up to 7.5%. While the production is going down, leading to price rise, the export is going up. We expected that with the coming of the new Minister of Steel there would be a reorientation of policy. I regret that these expectations have been belied. I request the hon. Minister that he should reorient the steel policy to the benefit of the country.

Sir, we have had three Five Year Plans and the Fourth Five Year Plan is also coming to an end. In spite of our planned efforts, the gap between the target and achievement in these Five Year Plans is regrettably wide. In the Five Year Plan the target of production capacity of finished steel was 17 lakh tonnes while the achievement was only 13 lakh tonnes; in the Second Five Year Plan the target was 44 lakh tonnes and the achievement 24 lakh tonnes in the Third Five Year Plan the target was 76 lakh tonnes and the achievement 56 lakh tonnes. The actual production target was 69 lakh tonnes, but the production was just 45 lakh tonnes. In the fourth Plan the target of production is 81 lakh tonnes and it is expected that the achievement will be of the order of just 62 lakh tonnes.

If you look at the imports, it is going up. We were expecting that the new Minister of Steel would take steps to reduce the imports. In 1950-51 the import was of the order of 20 crores, but in 1970-71 for the period April-December, the import bill came to Rs. 101 crores. The export of iron ore is going up. The production of steel is going down. The import of different kinds of steel is going up. All these contradictory factors have led to steep rise in the price of steel, from 50 to 85. If the

steel price goes up, naturally the prices of other things go up. For example, the prices of agricultural implements have gone up considerably, impeding our efforts for self-sufficiency in food-grains production. The hon. Minister of Steel, who has been of late taking great interest in the welfare of our farmers and who has been talking loudly about their woes, must give some thought to the phenomenal rise in the price of steel. He should do something to bring down the price of steel.

With the assumption of D. M. K. Party Government in Tamil Nadu and with the solid support of all the people of Tamil Nadu, the State has been able to get Salem Steel Plant. The people of neighbouring State, Kerala, are also demanding for a steel plant. I appeal to the hon. Minister that a Steel plant should be located in Kerala also. I would also urge upon the hon. Minister that proper attention must be paid for timely transportation of steel products from the places of production to the places of requirement.

Before I conclude, I am not happy with certain provisions of this Bill, about which my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta has made certain valid points. I am not happy why it should be mentioned in the Bill that the undertaking is being taken over for a limited period of two years only. Secondly, after this period of two years, this undertaking should not be handed over again to private hands. After spending public funds in making the undertaking function efficiently, the nationalisation of the undertaking should be full and complete. After two years also to subserve the public good in the context of the steel requirements of the country the undertaking should be continued to run efficiently. I hope that the hon. Minister of Steel will implement all his assurances given on the floor of this House regarding this undertaking.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur) : Since yesterday I have been hearing the speeches of some of the hon. Members and I am really glad to see that everybody has welcomed this measure. Nobody has questioned the wisdom of the Government as to why they have taken over the management of the IISCO. But, at the same time, somebody has asked as to why it should be taken over only for two years. If this is going to be the first step for nationalisation I

would welcome it. The Minister said that he is not going to hand over the management back to the old people. Shri Indrajit Gupta said about it. I do not know whether they are going to have some other Board to manage this. The reason why this was taken over was explained by the Minister. It was due to mismanagement and loss in production. The rated capacity of this plant is one million tonnes. During the past ten years what is the position? I can give the figures for the past ten years. They are :

Years	Rated capacity
1963-64	10.27 lakh tonnes
1964-65	9.50 "
1965-66	9.70 "
1966-67	8.97 "
1967-68	7.91 "
1968-69	7.77 "
1969-70	7.00 "
1970-71	6.27 "
1971-72	6.17 "

I understand that during April-May, 1972, it was just 40 per cent of rated capacity. This is not something which is just accidental. It is not due to incapacity of the plant itself to produce; it is mainly because of mismanagement. They knew that IISCO would be taken over one day or the other. That is why they indulged in all these mismanagements.

Our hon. friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta pointed out that this should have been taken over long time back. I do agree with him; but there are lot of things which we had to do. When they had committed so many wrongs, we have got to rectify them. That took some time. But, we have done it. As I said loss in production is there, not because the plant could not produce the thing, but because, they deliberately ignored this.

On the one hand the overhead expenses were going up, the expenses on the maintenance of the plants were going up. But, production did not go up. They had the managing agency system for quite a long time. Martin Burn was their managing agents. Strangely enough even though there was full-fledged Board, they had Martin Burn as their

[Shri K. Gopal]

Secretaries and also as their registrars and to make security arrangements. I am not able to understand this logic at all. On the day of paying salaries to the workers they used to get a commission of twelve per cent. Just to encash the cheque they used to get a commission like that, amounting to Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 lakhs per annum. The controlling interest was in the hands of one family. Having just 0.5 per cent of shares they were having such controlling interest; they were acting in a zamindari fashion. They completely controlled the management. Having 53 per cent Government shares, by way of credit of financial institutions and having three Directors responsible there, the Government were not able to do anything. I would like to know whether it was done deliberately by the Government's representatives or Government was complacent about it. They were just having 0.5 per cent shares and controlling the whole management, and sitting at Calcutta they could do this, having their factory and plant at Burnpore. When Government had more than 53 per cent shares, how is it that they could not remedy the situation? For the past four or five years they did not pay heed to the advice of their technicians. The operation of the coke oven plant was deteriorating day by day. Four years back the Manager of Works suggested injecting of benzene oil but the management refused to listen to his advice and even the steel melting shop was not run properly.

Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy said that this was done all of a sudden. But, the management knew that this will be taken over one day or the other. That was the reason why they were neglecting the plant all those years. They ignored the plants; they just wanted to suck and syphon out as much as possible.

They had interest in eight companies. One of them was Indian Standard Wagons. They were supplying steel to this company free of cost. I do not understand how a company can supply their production-free of cost to another company, be it a subsidiary or sister concern. I do not know how they could have done this. Were the Government representatives sitting on the Board closing their eyes about this mismanagement? I would like to know.

Before I conclude, I would like to say this. Some of my friends said that

under the public sector efficiency goes down. It is not the mistake of the policy of the Government. It is not the Government's policy which is wrong. What is wrong is with the system.

The hon. Minister declared last year that they are going to put workers' representatives on the Board. If only they had done it in the public sector, the public sector would not have so miserably failed. Out of ten persons in the proposed Advisory Board there should at least be 3 from the workers' side. The custodians are appointed in the public sector undertakings. They are held by I.A.S. people or chartered accountants. I do not doubt their integrity or their honesty. They are efficient people no doubt. But, I may point this out and say, unless you have a technical man as head of the organisation how can you run it? IAS man can manage a job efficiently at the head office but he cannot run a factory. Running a factory requires lot of talent. He should have technical talents. I compliment the Minister that this is a feather in his cap. The first thing is the coking coal; the second thing is the Indian Copper Corporation; and the third thing is this one.

While concluding I would like to say this. While I welcome this measure, I feel that this is a half-hearted measure. Instead of saying that we are going to take over the management for two years' initial period, he could have said that we are going to nationalise it straightway. The plant has been given to him as a sick child. I am sure he will be able to nurse it. I do not know whether he is a good baby-sitter; but at least this much I am sure, that he will do it. With this I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): To my mind this measure was long overdue. In fact, if I can go to the length of saying so, there was culpable delay in this matter. Government, or for that matter, public financial institutions had already acquired the position of a dominant equity-holder quite sometime back. The Government had been looking on the mismanagement which had been going on there for quite a long time. After Mr. Goenka sold a parcel of thirty lakhs of shares in April 1971, constituting 11 per cent of the total shares, Government should have stepped in at that very time. But Government, for reasons best known to

them, did not choose to do so. What was in essence a *de jure* position is being given a *de facto* shape.

The public sector owns 49 per cent of the equity and another 4.5 per cent was pledged to the nationalised banks. My submission is that the Government's position was dominant *de jure* earlier too.

13.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

But one wonders, Mr. Deputy Speaker, why has the Government taken the unusual step of taking it over through an ordinance. My submission is that this could have been taken over even under the provisions of the Industrial Development and Regulation Act. But Government always chooses to resort to the method of ordinances, and it is the great sorrow of Parliament that these things should be done through ordinances.

I was submitting, Government had not chosen earlier to exercise their powers under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, and, therefore, there had been great loss incurred by the country in this very vital field of our economy. A few general remarks, so far as the steel economy of the country is concerned, are in order.

We have a curious picture of the Government's policy in this matter. There has been a colonial economy operating in the steel sector. That is the position which has been emerging; it is not that it has already become a colonial economy in the steel sector, but that is the position which is steadily emerging. We have been exporting iron ore to the extent of 21 million tonnes annually and importing steel to the extent of about 1.5 million tonnes or so; now it may be nearly 2 million tonnes. These 21 million tonnes could have yielded us about 9 million tonnes of steel. But instead of building up the steel capacity or even utilising the capacity already built up to the maximum extent possible, Government have been depending upon the easy course of exporting iron ore and getting steel of such low order.

If these colonial tendencies in our economy have to be stopped, then the only course is to run our existing units properly and to add to our capacity as

fast as possible. In fact, Japan to my mind has been adding to its steel capacity every year to the extent of seven to eight million tonnes; I say this subject to correction. I hope the hon. Minister has got the latest information about this matter. So, the Japanese steel economy is an expanding economy and it may well be that Japan would be in a position to push back even the larger steel producers in this field in one or two years.

What Government seem to be doing is extremely unfortunate. What they are doing is hospitalisation and not what one might say nationalisation. Probably, it was under the pressure of public opinion that the Government were compelled to say yesterday that though they were hospitalising it for the time being, — no doubt they did not use that very word — they were finally going to take it over. But my submission is that the tendency that we find in the Government's policy is towards hospitalisation and not what one might properly call nationalisation.

India is rapidly becoming a hospital State. We are taking over sick units, and in effect, what it means is that we are nationalising losses and we are not nationalising gains, and that could not be the meaning of nationalisation as we understand it. Nationalisation in every case does not equal socialisation or socialism. There could be nationalisation plus socialism; there could be nationalisation minus socialism, and there could be nationalisation worse than capitalism. We have to bear this clearly in our mind. So, it is only when we find that there are social gains, there are social returns, and there are social surpluses emerging that we can say that we are running nationalisation in a proper way to conform to the socialist criteria. So, I submit that the present tendency will have to be observed by the country with all care that it deserves.

The basic fact of the steel situation in India is that we require 2 million tonnes more to bridge the gap between demand and supply. Now, how could it be done? The first course that could be taken is to utilise the existing capacity in the best manner possible. That was not being done so far as this unit was concerned. In fact, there had been a decline in production. Here, my submission is that there does not seem to be any method in the goodness, if I can

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

say so, in contrast to madness, so far as the policy of the Government is concerned. If Government wanted that the steel policy should be put on a firm footing and there should be comprehensive planning for steel, then Government simultaneously could have taken over TISCO also. I am not suggesting it because I find that the TISCO is running badly; that was not my suggestion at all. TISCO has been in a much better shape; TISCO has had much better management-labour relations, and its outturn has been satisfactory. But my submission is that TISCO cannot expand further on its own resources. If we want to bring about expansion, as we must, because our steel requirements dictate it, then we have to take over TISCO. The management of the TISCO has already lost all interest in expansion. It cannot bring forth its own resources. Only if Government are in a position to provide them with resources and are able to guarantee them the resources, they will be able to go ahead with the programme of their expansion. Can we leave this important unit without expansion if we want to make good in the steel sector?

So, my humble submission is that this unit also simultaneously should have been taken over, not because of the fact, it has been running badly but because of the reasons I have mentioned.

There is another aspect to it, and that relates to the rising prices of steel that takes place so often. Recently, the rising prices have benefited the Tatas to the extent of Rs. 4.5 crores, whereas the decline in their profitability was only to the extent of about Rs. 2 crores. If these increases in prices take place to the advantage of the private sector and yet it is not even able to bring forth all the resources that are necessary for its expansion. I do not think that there is any justification for this steel unit to remain in the private sector. So, it is simply beyond the capacity of these units, the IISCO and TISCO, to go in for expansion. There is the earlier experience also that the Tatas in their plan of expansion spread over a period of ten years had to live mostly on the resources provided by the Government or guaranteed by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Member should try to conclude.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Other Members who had spoken earlier had a lot of time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But the hon. Member is talking more about TISCO than about IISCO.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Because the thing has to be viewed as a whole. So, if Government do not take over that also, they would come to grief very soon.

TISCO finds itself at the present moment in the neither-life-nor-death zone, and it is in a sense marking time and getting ready for eventual take-over. This was the right time, to my mind, when it should have been taken over.

So, my humble submission is that if we want to come up according to the requirement of the Fifth Five Year Plan to 11 million tonnes or so, then there can be no denying the fact that that would depend largely upon the expansion of these private sector units also. One unit has been taken over, but that would not give Government full scope for planning the steel programme properly. In fact, what was done in the United Kingdom when they nationalised steel was that they left out only those units and those mixed groups whose main interests were clearly outside iron and steel. Otherwise, they had taken over all the steel units which could have given them scope for comprehensive and effective planning. That ought to be done in this country also.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : It is one of the rarest moments in my life when I welcome a measure initiated by the Treasury Benches. I do not know whether I should thank the hon. Minister of Steel for this unique opportunity or myself...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Thank both.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I wish that there were more opportunities like that.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : The intentions which have inspired this legislation are holy and its postulates are unexceptionable. But according to me, there is more than meets the eye in this Bill. I would only urge upon the Minister to dispel those mists of doubt

and misgiving. While we are, by and large, welcoming this Bill, his job has been more than simplified. But I would only beg of him to clarify the mist surrounding this legislation.

In the first place, we know, as the Minister had given out yesterday, the public financial institutions have about 49 per cent holding in the capital structure of IISCO with four government directors on its board. Therefore, it behoves us to know why with all this massive public investment in the company and with four directors on the board, Government were all along mute spectators to this gradual, progressive decay and decadence of the company. Had I been uncharitable enough, I would perhaps have said that the Martin Burn group or the Sir Biren group did not oblige the powers that be with the funds demanded for the political chests. Government had tolerated the company all these years, but when the disillusionment about political donations came, the Government decided to take this step which ought to in fact have been taken much earlier.

There is another aspect. Why is it going to be taken over only for two years? This is not an original point I am making. Even speakers from the Congress benches have asked this question. What is sacrosanct about two years? Though I am not a technical man, understanding from the detailed catalogue of work that is going to be undertaken in this plant regarding modernisation and so on, the process itself will take two years. What happens after these two years? Is this going to be the beginning of the joint-venture, joint sector project where the hens will be fed by the taxpayers and the golden eggs will be appropriated by the private sector? If so, we should know.

While considering this Bill, one cannot preclude from the dimensions of our discussion, the entire steel economy of our country. With all our massive majority, massive mandate and political massiveness, we produce only one per cent of steel production of the world. Japan which was producing merely a million tons of steel in 1948 is now producing 97 million tons, whereas with all the inputs in the shape of iron ore, coal, manganese and cheap labour easily available to us, we are still

fumbling at the 6 million tonnes figure. Yet Japan has to depend on every ingredient for its steel industry from outside.

If my information is correct, the country's import bill for steel this year is likely to be at least 5 times amount anticipated at the time of the Budget presentation. Against an estimated Rs. 40 crore import, steel import is going to cost us Rs. 200 crores. At that time, indigenous production was estimated at 7.20 million tonnes of ingots or 5.4 million tonnes of finished steel, as against our demand for 6.13 million tonnes of finished steel. But production has in the meantime gone down mostly in the public sector, the HSI plants. My information is that during the first quarter of 1972-73, it has been only 8.74 lakh tonnes as against 11 lakh tonnes planned. I would be very happy if the hon. Minister corrects it, but this is my information that production in the HSI plants is going down and down.

The nationalised management of the HSI steel plants have not been able to attain more than 60 per cent of capacity utilisation even now. The hon. Minister said that IISCO's was hardly utilising 50 per cent of rated capacity. But what about the HSI plants? What about Bokaro? Bokaro which was to be commissioned at the beginning of June this year will not be commissioned by the middle of next year. According to knowledgeable sources, each month's delay in commissioning costs Rs. 5 million on account of indirect expenses like salaries, establishment, technical supervision etc. The hon. Minister is taking charge of IISCO, but who will take charge of the hon. Minister?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : This House? Which has been denuded of all its authority, which has been completely atomised by the massive majority?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not be so modest.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Who will take charge of him? In all fairness, let Shri Raj Bahadur take charge of him. I have no quarrel with him on that score.

Last year the hon. Minister made a very bold promise that he was not interested in speeches, he was interested in

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

achievements and he would be able to tell us a good story next year. That was the refrain of his budget speech in 1971. But today, in 1972, he sings the same old song. It is not a political question nor a question of scoring a debating point. I ask him man to man, citizen to citizen — who will take charge of Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam with all this record of performance?

So while welcoming this Bill, I would here and now demand a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister that our steel import this year is not going to cost us Rs. 200 crores, that our nationalised mills are not going to have this vast segment of unutilised capacity lying idle and that India is going to attain its massive status not in political slogan-mongering, nor in in political Machiavellism nor in vote-catching, but also in production of steel.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): While congratulating Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam on bringing forward this long-delayed but very laudable Bill, I would like to ask: is it not time in our country that we decided to pursue certain basic policies with courage and wholeheartedness, meaning thereby that all basic industries like steel, cement etc. must come under the public sector and should be nationalised? There should be no half-heartedness in this. Secondly, if at all we had to take over this sick unit, why not take it over wholly and now when you would be required to pay compensation on a much lower scale than later after two years when we have invested so much in it and put it on its feet when the share value would go up. Then the question would be, what compensation is to be paid to this nationalised concern.

In the case of all these sick mills in the country, our policy ought to be to take them over at the book value today so that you do not have to pay much and nobody would come with a grievance later that the market value of the concern is so much and Government have not been fair in denying it to the shareholders. But what has happened is that we take them over, act as baby-sitter, we try to hospitalise them, as was rightly pointed out, bring them up, invest public money in them, and later on we are faced with the problem of how to compensate them. Therefore I should join all those members who have expressed their views. I request the hon.

Minister to reconsider this proposition. There is no point of any honour involved. He also says there is nothing sacrosanct about two years. Then why not accept the suggestion when practically the unanimous opinion in the House appears to be: nationalisation, here and now, the whole hog, completely.

Secondly, in our country if we want our public sector concerns work successfully, let us have faith in our working class and let us give them full participation in the management. All the employees should be made shareholders and you should ask them to elect their representatives on the board of directors and run the industry, as is done in Yugoslavia and other countries. The workers have full responsibility for running the show. There will be no feeling that somebody else is the employer or owner, so that there is no question of slogans like: *Hamare Mangan Puri Karo*. There will be no feeling of that kind. I would request the hon. Minister to consider nationalising it here and now.

I oppose the motion moved by an hon. Member from the Opposition disapproving this measure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): I want to congratulate the hon. Minister for the laudable work he has done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have done it. The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I must first of all thank all the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion for supporting this decision of the Government. It is somewhat surprising to see the extraordinary unanimity on this question, particularly from parties which do not normally give their support to Government on matters of this character and that perhaps shows how right was the decision of the Government.

Discussion had ranged over a very wide ground and hon. Members would pardon me if I am not able to deal with all the points raised because they have been so numerous and so wide in the implications; I shall try to deal with the points which directly pertain to the Bill.

Hon. Members have, with justice perhaps, criticised the delay in coming forward with an action like this. Personally I think there is some justification for such a criticism. But there are also, if I may use the expression, some extenuating circumstances. While production had dropped to something like 617,000 tonnes in 1971-72, by and large much of the deterioration was thought to be due to the very disturbed state of industrial relations between 1967-68 and 1971-72. That was, I think, the premise on which many persons moved in the earlier period. I do not think it was entirely correct and I made this clear when I introduced the Bill. I thought this probably would enable the management to excuse themselves in relation to the obvious fall in production.

Hon. Members have criticised the members of the board of directors who were nominated by the Government for not paying sufficient attention to the working of the concern and not bringing matters to the notice of the Government.

I have been in charge of this portfolio only for the last one year and a half and I think it is not proper also for me to go back too much into the past. But I should like to mention to the House that during the last one year members on the board of the Indian Iron, nominated by the Government, have taken very active part in the work of the board and I think I must express my thanks to them for bringing to my notice the deteriorating position in the Indian Iron, leading me and ultimately the Government, to the conclusion that Indian Iron's management must be taken over. It would not be out of place to mention that in regard to the decision to bring back into operation coke-oven batteries 5 and 6, initiative was taken by the Government directors headed by Secretary for Steel Mr. Sarin. The new plans for expansion and improvement of the project have been discussed almost entirely on the initiative of the Government directors and steps thereon taken in the recent past. I am bringing all this to the notice of the hon. House because Members, rightly, asked: what were you doing when all this was going on? They were doing something but taking over is not a matter that can be decided in a day. After all, it is a major steel plant and there are a number of implications in taking it over, managerial implications, implications in relation to our

capacity to be able to really run the plant effectively and it is only when we come to the conclusion that we would be in a position to definitely improve on the conditions as they are today in HISCO and that the taking over is not just going to be taking over for taking-over sake, we come to this decision and we took it over.

Hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta raised the question: what have you done with the management after taking it over? Ordinarily in this House we do not get into a discussion of the merits and demerits of individuals who are not here to defend themselves, but it is necessary for me to make it clear to my friend Mr. Gupta the position about the two persons he mentioned.

As for the former deputy general manager, Mr. N. R. Dutt who was appointed the chief general manager, it would not be entirely correct in my view to place on him a major responsibility for the managerial failures in the recent past. That is our judgment on the basis of what we came to know. In fact after Mr. Dutt was appointed a member of the board of the Indian Iron he was not given any specific responsibility in the running of the plant and the main managerial responsibility, as I mentioned earlier when I introduced the Bill was invested by a resolution of the Board of HISCO with Mr. Romen Mukherjee and Mr. B. P. Ray, and if any criticism has to be made of the way in which the management was conducted — criticism has been made both on this side and on the other side — it will have to be directed to that area, and not against the person who has now been appointed as the chief general manager.

He asked: why don't you put somebody else, a new person? We thought that it would be better to have a person who knows HISCO well in the immediate period after take-over and to put him on test to see how he worked and to watch him. We have put a custodian in charge, who, as an hon. Member said, is not a technical man but who has been associated with the steel industry for the last two or three years. It was Mr. Dhandapani who mentioned it, I think. We thought it is better to follow this procedure and take our own time in introducing new personnel. It does not pay at all to hasten and make drastic and radical changes because persons whom you introduce into an organisation like this always take some time to

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find their feet. We have got plan to organise the operation of the management. Naturally the present custodian who is also currently holding charge of the office of the finance director of Hindustan Steel will not be able to bear the burden of both the responsibilities, namely, custodian of Indian Iron as well as financial director of Hindustan Steel. We propose to appoint a new Custodian probably within a reasonable time, a person who we think will be able to discharge his duties effectively. I do not think that it is always necessary that a person at the level of the Managing Director or Custodian of a concern like this need be necessarily a steel man, because he is not responsible for the day to day technical operations.

14 hrs.

But, so far as lower down is concerned, there are certain weaknesses in the managerial structure which we intend to remedy. But, so far as we are able to see at present, the experiment that we are making of continuing certain of the old managerial personnel in leading position has helped us immediately to bring about certain improvement in production. But I can assure the hon. Members that we are keeping a very close and vigilant eye on what is going on. It is only a little more than a month since we took over this concern. In that one month I have myself visited Burnpur and had discussions once. The Secretary of the Steel Ministry has visited Burnpur himself and had two discussions regarding the measures to be taken, regarding the rehabilitation measures to be adopted, which I have mentioned earlier, getting coke from Durgapur projects, getting coaltar from Durgapur steel plant, getting boilers, getting cranes because the existing ones are in a very bad condition and so on and so forth. I think the steps that we are taking are producing results and I hope hon. Members will give those who have been put in charge a chance to prove their worth. I think that it is not always so useful to make a clean sweep of everybody because then the persons you put in may not be competent in terms of the knowledge of the plant. Everybody has to have some knowledge in terms of the plant to be able to run these plants properly.

A criticism has been made that we are putting non-technical people My

hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, quoted from the report of the team of the National Productivity Council on this point. This criticism was made by other hon. Members also. I think we have appreciated the validity of the criticism made by the team of the National Productivity Council. Because, hon. Members will remember, so far as Hindustan Steel is concerned, it is the technical men who are the General Managers both in Bhilai and Rourkela. If we made a departure in Durgapur, that was for obvious and special reasons. But, certainly, the emphasis is on improving what may be called the technocrat leadership of the steel plant as a whole, though I do not myself subscribe to the opinion that only a steel engineer, as it were, is capable of becoming a technocrat. Experience has shown that persons who may have started even in other professions have been able, after years of work in steel plant or in connection with steel plants, to develop sufficient expertise provided they have got the managerial capacity, managerial leadership to be able to head organisations of this character.

I do not want to go into all the details about the past of Indian Iron. So far as the two-year period is concerned, as I have said earlier when I introduced the Bill, we have fixed these two years because we have been advised that under the law if you do not fix a particular period of time for take-over of the management, you will be liable to pay management compensation. Hon. Members would remember that in some Bills we have provided for management compensation; in some Bills we have not. Here we are not quite sure about what we are doing in the future, what kind of permanent structure of management we should have for this kind of organisation, whether it should be a public sector management and so on. But I would like to assure Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Gopal and others who raised this question, that there is no question of handing the management back, either to the erstwhile private management or any other new private management; that will not arise. The question is how exactly we are going to deal with it in terms of take-over, whether it should be ultimately as purchaser of the shares, whether it should be acquisition, what scale of compensation will be paid, if any and so on and so forth. Naturally, that will not be possible unless we come before this House, and that will be time

enough to explain what exactly is the measure we are proposing and the basis for the measures that we are bringing before the House.

Hon. Members have raised the question of new managing contracts. I think that was again raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta. There is no reason for us to give any contracts to the management at all. The management will naturally be strictly done by the Custodian, assisted by the Advisory Board which is provided for in the Act.

A point has been made that workers' representatives should be included in the Advisory Board. Our difficulty about making a specific statutory provision for this is that very often, owing to differences between the unions and so on, we are not able to work out a procedure which is satisfactory to all so as to enable workers' representatives to be on the Board. It is now well over a year since I made the offer to the Joint Wage Negotiating Committee, it is now called the Joint Negotiating Committee for the Steel Industry, requesting them to work out a procedure by which I could include two representatives of the workers on the Board of Hindustan Steel. We have not been able to reach a conclusion on that. But it is certainly the intention of the government to include representatives of workers. But we do not want to put it as a statutory condition, because then the question as to whether the Board is complete or not complete, valid or invalid would arise. Even in the case of banks, though it was introduced in the Act as a provision, I believe it has not yet been brought into operation owing to differences. This is the difficulty, so far as this problem is concerned. But I would assure the hon. Members that we do want to take the workers' representatives in the Board and very probably we will succeed in doing so.

We want to put industrial relations on a new footing, to use the same expression that fell from the lips of the hon. Members, though I do not by any means under-estimate the difficulties which face us in this field.

I would very earnestly appeal to all hon. Members, particularly those members who are concerned with trade union movement in West Bengal, to give us assistance to sort out this very very difficult problem of the shift cycle in Burnpur. I do not want to go into more de-

tails. It is the pre-historic relic of the, if I may use the expression, management's desire to make maximum profit and to take advantage of workers' desire to make maximum wages even in violation of the law regarding overtime and regarding the hours of work that has led to a very bad state of affairs in IISCO in the past. Now things are sought to be remedied by an agreement which the unions and the management arrived at in 1971. It means a certain reduction in the earnings of certain categories of workers because of reduction in overtime, because of having weekly off, which earlier was not there, and this is being resisted by certain sections of the workers. It is not my desire to start throwing blame on anybody, but it is my intention to put before the House the difficulties which we are facing. All that we ask for is, if I may use the expression, the sympathy and support, particularly of the trade unionists who are in this House, to help us to sort out that problem. We have to sort it out. I do not know how things will develop in the coming months in relation to this difficult problem which has to be solved if industrial relations in IISCO are to be stabilised. Therefore, I would only content myself by saying that I would appeal to all of you to help me in whatever way that you can, particularly those of you who are active in the trade union movement.

I do not think it is necessary for me to go into the details of what happened to Shri Goenka's shares, how many he bought, how many he sold, because they do not matter any more. The shareholders, as it were, are being put to sleep by the Bill that is here before the House. Therefore, the fact that he will have many shares or a few shares becomes irrelevant, so far as the conduct of work of the Company is concerned.

Finally, one or two allegations have been made. I think Shri Gopal mentioned that steel has been given free by Indian Iron to Indian Standard Wagon. I do not know from where he received this startling information. I will certainly check it up and find out whether it is true or not; it is very unlikely to be true. Because, it is crossing even ordinary bounds of commercial immorality which sometimes has been operating in our country. Of course, it is a fact that Indian Standard Wagon owed considerable sums of money to Indian Iron

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for steel purchased by them. We are asking them that this should be paid up.

A question was asked by my hon. friend, Mr. Mishra, as to why is it that we did it through an Ordinance and why is it that we did not take recourse to the Industrial Development and Regulation Act. If the hon. Member will look at Section 18-AA, he will find that it is somewhat restricted in its operation. That is, you have to prove either diversion of funds, that is one of the things, or it means it has to be closed down for as long as three months. There are certain conditions laid down. The legal advice to us was that it may be difficult to bring the take over of IISCO within Section 18 AA. The other difficulty was that even if we took it under Section 18 AA, all those managerial contracts which we were getting rid of by means of clause 3 of the Bill will continue to operate because we would merely be stepping into the shoes, in a sense, of the Board of Directors and all the contracts which would bind them would bind us also. Also, the other provision which we have put in clause 14 will not be available to us.

Sir, it is not that we love taking over organisations like this by an Ordinance. You will appreciate that if we introduce a Bill in the House that we are going to take over the IISCO and the Bill is debated in the way in which we debate, in the way we should debate, and then it goes to the Rajya Sabha and to the President for his assent, there is sufficient time for the management which may not be entirely addicted to honest methods to do things which may not be in the interest of the nation—I use a mild language. This is what ultimately led us to the issue of an Ordinance. We did so in the case of coking coal mines; we did so in the case of copper and we did it in the case of IISCO.

It is not that we in any way lack any respect for Parliament. We do come here we explain everything that we can. If we do not resort to an Ordinance on an occasion like this, I think, we had better give up Ordinance issuing power at all. The most justified occasion on which we can resort to an Ordinance is an occasion of this character. This is the reason why we did not use Section 18 AA. I would assure the hon. Member that

we did consider it and, having considered and examined it from every point of view, we came to a conclusion that that power was not sufficient for enabling us to take over IISCO. Therefore, we resorted to the take-over by means of an Ordinance.

The hon. Member also raised a question about the expansion of Tata Iron & Steel Co. I can only say, at this stage, that the matter is under consideration of the Government. It is perfectly true and recognised as a fact that expansion of our steel production cannot only be by means of building up new plants. It will be a short-sighted policy on our part merely to think of that and not to consider the expansion of the existing steel plants, both in the private and public sectors. We are looking into the matter as to how we can effect expansion in both private and public sector plants and, I hope, within a reasonable time, we should be able to come to a decision on that which, of course, will be brought before the House.

My hon. friend, Mr. Mishra, also raised the question of rise in prices of steel products. I do not want to go into that detail. But I would like to assure him that though the maximum benefit as a result of the rise in prices is going to come to the Hindustan Steel and not to Tata Iron & Steel Co., some benefit is going to come to Tata Iron & Steel Co. and to IISCO also. But that is because we have taken those particular products where the cost of production itself is more than the actual price fixed by the Joint Plan Committee and the Steel Plan Committee. Naturally, that is not being fair to the producer and, therefore, it is that there has been some change of this character.

Finally, one or two points were raised by my hon. friend Mr. Sokhi about Bokaro. It is true there has been delay. We expected that we would be able to bring the first blast furnace on steam during the course of this month. But after very elaborate discussions with the Russian specialists, they advised us that it is better we make certain experiments regarding the working of the coke oven plant on the one hand and the sintering plant and the boiler plant on the other and be satisfied that they are working properly because, if we make a mistake now, we may have to pay heavily afterwards. We are losing money. There is no doubt about it. It is something about which we cannot be happy. But

it is a fact, these are the reasons and, ultimately, we have to take account of the difficulties we have to face in spite of whatever may be the losses that we have to suffer immediately.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): What about signing the papers without seeing them? This is what Mr. Sokhi said.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: It will not be helpful to go into that. May I ignore that and leave it where it is? I think, it is not a controversy which is worth entering into.

My hon. friend, Mr. Mohanty asked me who is going to take charge of myself. I have no answer; I do not know. I am myself getting desperate about my activities. Probably, it is better he keeps a vigilant eye on the way I do my work. He is right when he says that I gave a certain commitment and I have not fulfilled that commitment. I am acutely conscious of it. I can only say, as a matter of recognition of facts as they are, that I would like to put all the material in regard to the manner in which we are trying to improve the steel plants. I do not want to use hyperbole. I think, any hon. Member who goes down to the Hindustan Steel Plants and sits down and discusses with the General Managers, sits down and discusses with the Board, will appreciate that a very serious and determined effort is being made to improve the position. The fact that we have not been able to make significant changes is there. But, I am sure, if you go down to the Steel Plant, you will appreciate it. It is not true that nothing is being done. It takes time to make an improvement. I think, we will be able to bring about improvement quickly.

Unfortunately, this year, in the first quarter, we suffered very greatly from power cut both in Durgapur and in Rourkela. In Bhilai, absenteeism in the coke oven plant has been very high during the very hot summer months. We hope, Bhilai will improve and Rourkela is also improving. July and August have been substantially better months. Durgapur has its own problems which I did not want to go into now. But there also, we are poised on the eve of a change and I am optimistic even about Durgapur as also about IISCO. Probably, IISCO is at the present moment in the worst position of all.

I would only plead with my hon. friend Mr. Mohanty and other Members of the House that despite the fact that we have still some distance to go, we have put our feet on the right path and we will be able to render account to this House within a year or two in such a way as to satisfy hon. Members that the best is being done in the field of steel.

With these words, I commend this Bill to the house.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I have not suggested that there should be a clean sweep of all the personnel. My point was, whether the top executives, some of them, should be actually promoted now. They may not be the people who were mainly responsible. For that reason, they are going to be given promotion, from Deputy General Manager to General Manager and so on?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: With great respect to my hon. friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, the question as to what the decision Government takes in respect of appointments to managerial posts of this character, to debate in detail the rightness or wrongness of such decision, becomes difficult because we bring in the merits of individuals. What I tried to explain to the hon. Member and to the House was the considerations which motivated us to come to a certain conclusion. I would only beg of the hon. Member to give us a chance to see whether what we have done is right or wrong.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: One thing more. I want simply to know whether the head office of IISCO after the take-over will continue to be located as it is at present in the head office of Martin Burn & Co. in Calcutta.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I am afraid, for the time being, we have really no alternative. The reason is that the head office of IISCO occupies a fairly large space. If we are going to quit and we are forced to find some other place, it will take us a little time. It is not easy to find suitable accommodation. At the same time, the hon. Member who is known for his great interest in labour will remember that there are some IISCO employees and Martin Burn & Co. employees

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam] there. The Martin Burn & Co. employees are extremely unhappy about the prospect of losing the IISCO employees. We have complications of that character also. I can only assure him that though the IISCO head office may remain in the premises of Martin Burn & Co., it will not be tainted by that fact.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya is not here I shall now put his Resolution to the vote of the House. The question is:

"This House disapproves of the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1972 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1972) promulgated by the president on the 14th July, 1972".

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over of the management of the undertaking of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited for a limited period in the public interest and in order to secure the proper management of the undertaking, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up clause-by-clause consideration. There is no amendment to Clause 2.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Management of Undertaking of the Company to vest in Central Government)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are a number of amendments to Clause 3...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In Amendment No. 9, later on I have found—it is a matter of factual correction—that the word 'smelters' might remain.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot make any change now, at the last minute.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not want to move it in its present form...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, please. You can speak on your amendment. You have other amendments also. Are you moving them?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am moving all the amendments—6, 8 and 9.

SHRI R. N. SHARMA (Dhanbad) : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 10,—

omit "for a period of two years" (2)

Page 2, line 16,—

after "refineries," insert "washing plant," (3)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 10 and 11,—

omit "and for a period of two years thereafter" (6)

Page 2, line 16,—

after "project" insert "washeries," (8)

Page 2, line 16,—

omit "smelters, refineries," (9)

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 10,—

after "two" insert "or more" (7)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : As far as my amendment No. 6 is concerned, I do not want to elaborate on it now because in the course of the general discussion I have stated my view-point on that.

About my amendment No. 8, 'washeries' should be included here—this is an omission, I believe—because the Indian Iron & Steel Co. has got its own captive mine and they have set up washeries. I do not know why this has been omitted. 'Washeries' should be included.

As I have pointed out in amendment No. 9, I feel that perhaps this wording of the clause was lifted bodily in a hurry by the officials of his Ministry or the Law Ministry from the corresponding Ordinance which was done for Copper Corporation—when the Indian Copper Corporation was taken over. They did not bother to see whether these words 'smelters and refineries' might apply in the case of Indian Iron & Steel. I think, the word 'smelters' might remain because this word has got a different definition; I think, in a steel plant also, the steel melting shop can be called a smelter; therefore, I do not mind if that word remains. But, certainly, there are no 'refineries'; this word has nothing to do with Indian Iron & Steel. Therefore, the word 'refineries' should definitely be omitted.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I have moved an amendment regarding the point on which the hon. Minister has been good enough to give a clarification. The Indian Iron & Steel Company was producing in the year 1963-64 about one million and 27 thousand tonnes of steel. When you say that you are taking it over for a period of two years, what is the task which the Steel Ministry has taken upon itself to do in those two years? The hon. Minister has said that the time is two years, it is a time-bound one, and that legally there will be difficulties if it is taken over for an unlimited period of time. I would like to know, within the course of two years, what are the tasks which the Steel Ministry has taken upon itself to fulfil. Here a very relevant point comes into operation. According to its rated capacity, at least statistically speaking, the Indian Iron & Steel is still producing about 65 per cent, and if my facts are right, we have quite a few public undertakings where the steel production is about one-third or 35 or 40 per cent. I would also like to know what will be the position in case the Indian Iron and Steel Company management fails to improve itself even under Government's management, now that we have used the ultimate tool that is at our disposal, namely, a sort of nationalisation, a sort of temporary stop-gap nationalisation....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Court of Wards.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : A sort of Court of Wards; it is in respect of children.

Has the Steel Ministry, or for that matter, have we got anything which we are able to implement at the present juncture so that these undertakings that have been taken over will be successful? On the broader question, I would like to ask this. They had taken over coaking gas. Now they have taken over Indian Iron & Steel. It would be better both for the workers and for all the people concerned with our industries if a sort of broad idea regarding what are the ones which we are going to nationalise, whether it will be on the basis...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What has that to do with your amendment?

SHRI B. V. NAIK : It has relation with the two-year period. The two-year period was based on the fact that it is going to be temporarily nationalised and there is also going to be a Custodian in this behalf.

I would like to obtain an assurance from the hon. Steel Minister whether this period of two years would be adequate or whether there is any provision in the Act that it could, later on, be extended for a further period, now that we have a substantial period at our disposal. I, therefore, as a sort of enabling provision, had made this amendment, 'two or more years'. My point was whether, in case there were legal difficulties, it would not be prudent at the present juncture itself to ask for a greater length of time in order to show and tell the people that we are able to achieve results at the end of a specified period.

श्री रामनारायण शर्मा (धनबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह दो मान का समय जो रखा गया है, कम माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बिल को इन्ड्रोइस करते हुए यह बताया कि कोक ओवन में और प्लांट के दूसरे मुधार में लगभग 30 करोड़ खर्च करने जा रहे हैं और इसकी कैपेसिटी को वन मिलियन टन से बढ़ाकर 1.3 मिलियन टन करने में दूसरे मान 70 करोड़ खर्च करेंगे। जो दोनों मिला कर लगभग 100 करोड़ खर्चा खर्च करने का इन का एस्टीमेट है, और समय इन्होंने दो वर्ष रखा है। आप जानते हैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि दो वर्ष का समय सरकार को सूझ करने के लिये बहुत छोड़ा समय

[श्री रामनारायण शर्मा]

होता है। सरकारी मशीनरी जल्दी नहीं चलती। उस का सारा काम इस तरह से मूव करता है।

तो हमें पूरा संदेह है कि सरकार दो वर्ष में 100 करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर सकेगी क्या, और उस में कोई इम्प्रूवमेंट ला सकेगी? इसलिये सरकार को दूसरा रेजिमेंशन लेकर के आना होगा।

जहाँ तक दूसरे संशोधन का प्रश्न है जो मैंने इसी क्लार्क में दिया है, अर्थात् संशोधन नम्बर 3, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इंडियन आयरन स्टील कम्पनी का एक चासनाला वाणिज्य प्लांट है। इस वाणिज्य प्लांट में जीतपुर कोलियारी का भी कोयला धोया जाता है। और चासनाला से भी जो प्रोड्यूस हो रहा है या होगा, उस की भी धुलाई होती है। सारी डेफिनेशन को बताते हुए इन्होंने उस में वाणिज्य प्लांट को नहीं रखा है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस में वाणिज्य प्लांट को भी जोड़ दिया जाय।

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM : About amendments 2, 6 and 7, I have already made clear the motives that led the Government to fix this period of two years for take-over of management because only if a limited period is fixed under the enactment would the action of the Government be protected by Art 31A and the Government is not liable to pay management compensation. That is the legal advice we have got and we expect that within two years we would be able to make a final decision about what we should do regarding the future of the company.

I think it was Mr. Naik who suggested, "Why not put 'more' after two". But as soon as we insert 'more' after 'two' then it becomes indeterminate and, therefore, it may land us again in troubles... (Interruptions).

SHRI R. N. SHARMA : If it is kept ten years, what harm is there.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM : We do not claim that we will take as long as ten years. Why should we be pessimistic? We will finish

our work within two years. If we do not finish, then we come back to this Parliament and to hon. Members with whatever proposals we have.

I would only like, before going to the next point, to mention that we have no desire to act as a Court of Wards. That is all dead and gone. Mr. Joytirmoy Bosu lives in the past. So, let him be there. I do not mind...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have not opened my mouth.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM : Unfortunately, you opened it even sitting there.

So far as the amendments Nos. 3 and 8 are concerned, which really cover the same thing, I have no objection in accepting amendment No. 8. That is to insert 'washerries' after the word 'projects' which really covers the same area. Although Mr. R. N. Sharma's amendment No. 3 covers the same point, I think the term 'washerries' is a better term than the term 'washing plant'.

Regarding amendment No. 9, I have no objection to accepting it if it only covers the omission of the word 'refineries'; that is to say, the word 'smelter' remains but 'refineries' may be omitted. What my friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta has pointed out in relation to this amendment is correct.

Therefore, if I may repeat myself, so far as amendments 2, 6 and 7 are concerned, I would request the hon. Members to withdraw their amendments in the light of the explanation I have given. So far as amendment No. 8 is concerned, I accept it and as far as amendment No. 9 is concerned, I accept it subject to the word 'smelters' being retained and only the word 'refineries' being omitted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In view of what the Minister said, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, you may recast your amendment and give it here.

I will put the rest of the amendments, viz., 2, 3, 6 and 7 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 2, 3, 6 and 7 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will put amendment No. 8. The question is :

Page 2, line 16,—

after "projects" insert "washerries."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put amendment No. 9, as modified, by Shri Indrajit Gupta to vote.

The question is :

Page 2, line 16,—

omit "refineries"[(9)as modified]

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Advisory Board.)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 3, line 45,—

add at the end—

" , provided that at least two members of the Board shall be representatives of workmen employed by the company" (10)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Amendment moved :

Page 3, line 45,—

add at the end—

" , provided that at least two members of the Board shall be representatives of workmen employed by the company" (10).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I heard the reply given by the hon. Minister to this suggestion which I have made in my general observations, but, I am afraid, I am not convinced. He says that while they have every intention and desire to include one or more representatives of labour in the Advisory Board, he does not want to give it a statutory form because it may lead to some problems later on as to whether the Board has been properly or adequately constituted or not. I do not think this is a sufficient explanation for rejecting my amendment. This Advisory Board which is proposed to be set up is not a very small Board. It can have upto 10 members who are all to be appointed by the Central Government. I take it that this Board is not going to be a part of the

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normal industrial relations machinery. It is not concerned with settling disputes between the management and the labour. For that purpose, some other machinery will have to be set up. We will see what is done about that.

The Advisory Board, I take it, its main function will be to give advice regarding the actual operation, production and management of the concern and I am strongly of the opinion that in an Advisory Board of this kind, the labour must be directly associated with it and if it is not given the statutory form, then ultimately, it is the labour which will be the main casualty and will be left out. Despite all good intentions, eventually other people and other interests will find priority of representation and it is precisely the workers who will be left out. Therefore, a minimum representation should be put in the Bill according to me and I can assure him—he probably knows also as when he went to Burnpur, he must have heard—that after all it is one of the Unions which in July 1972, before we knew anything about the Government's decision that they were going to take it over, brought out a very detailed and factual bulletin and memorandum which was sent to the Government also in which they have worked out the whole case for a take over of the management and all their criticisms and suggestions have to do with the question of production, not with the question of workers' demands and all that. I am sure if he has seen it, he cannot fail to be impressed by the fact that this Union has made such a serious and sober study of the internal working of this company and it is Unions like this, other Unions also, whose representatives sitting in the Advisory Board, I am sure, can play a very helpful and constructive role in this field and I hope he will try to give up this old out-moded attitude towards workers, especially, when he seeks their co-operation not only in agreeing to a new type of shift work. I hope on that, of course he is there—he must also give them an opportunity and invite their help and co-operation in matters concerning the day-to-day management and production. I feel, Sir, I need not labour this point. When an Advisory Board with upto ten members can be constituted, according to the Bill, he should provide in it only expressly that a minimum representation for labour will be there.

He said, it becomes difficult to decide who are the workers representatives.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

This is no argument because you can do it by ballot or some other method. It is done in other cases. It is a question of procedure to be decided later on. Therefore, there is no excuse for eliminating them from the advisory board. I agree, he is not directly eliminating them, but I think the implication will be there, if it is not expressly provided and therefore I am pressing my amendment.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : The difficulty arises in the sense that if we do not include the representatives of the workers the constitution of the Board may be challenged as illegal and this is a point to which I replied in the general discussion of the Bill. It is not that we do not want to include workers' representative. We do want it. We do not want to make it mandatory. We do not want to make it a statutory mandate, because even if we are unable to do it as we have been unable to do it in the case of HSL, it would then be open to anybody to go to a court and challenge the constitution of the Board as illegal. That is why I accept the spirit of the amendment but unfortunately I cannot accept it in fact.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Can you give assurance that organised labour will be taken in on the advisory board?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I already gave one of the assurances that we do intend to include representatives of the workers on the Board; I had explained it already; I do not want to repeat for a third time why I cannot accept his amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will put his amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 10 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 13 were added to the Bill.

Clause 14— (Contracts in bad faith may be cancelled or varied.)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I beg to move amendment No. 11 for Clause 14. I beg to move :

Page 6, line 20,—

omit "has been entered into in bad faith, and" (11)

This clause reads as follows :

If the Central Government is satisfied, after such enquiry as it may think fit, that any contract or agreement entered into at any time within three years immediately preceding the appointed day between the company or the managing agents of the company and any other person in so far as such contract or agreement relates to the undertaking of the company, has been entered into in bad faith, and is detrimental to the interests of the undertaking of the company, it may make an order cancelling or varying... such contract...

The amendment that I have moved is : *Omit "has been entered into in bad faith and".* The reason for my amendment in this. At present every contract or agreement has to satisfy two conditions, before that can be cancelled. One is, that it should be detrimental to the interest of the company. The second is, it should be entered into in 'bad faith'. It is only under such cases that such agreement or contract could become cancellable. I suggest that this is a very dangerous clause and there is a loophole in it. This should be plugged. I will give one instance. I do not know why Martin Burn is being referred to as managing agents because contracts now were not entered into with Martin Burn as managing agents but Martin Burn as Secretaries. Since 1970 they have not been managing agents. Even after the managing agency was abolished, this Martin Burn, as secretaries have taken in 1970-71, Rs. 37.71 lakhs and in 1971-72 Rs. 38.57 lakhs from the IISCO for various charges. Secretary's remuneration is the biggest item. Rs. 1½ lakhs is taken on that. And then comes Rs. 4½ lakhs for Cash Department's service charges. Yesterday the Minister rightly said, this has been done, as if IISCO cannot have its own cash department service. There is another item called rent on which they take Rs. 7.88 lakhs for rent of floor space of the IISCO office inside Martin Burn building. I am afraid Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam will have to pay this because it is going to remain in this building.

Then for the car parking charges, they charge Rs. 30,000 per annum.

Joint service expenses of offices of Calcutta, London, Kanpur, Bombay, Delhi and Patna comes to Rs. 37 to Rs. 38 lakhs. The hon. Minister will agree that this type of agreement is detrimental to the interest of IISCO. Neither can he prove nor can I prove that this is something entered into in bad faith. According to this provision it has to be proved that they were entered into in bad faith. If it is challenged in a court of law on this ground, what will be the position? Therefore these words should be omitted.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM : There is lot of point in what the hon. Member has said. It is possible that if the clause is left in the same form in which it is at present in the Bill it will in fact become nugatory. It is difficult for anybody to prove that the contract has been both entered into in bad faith and is detrimental. This is a conjunctive. But the difficulty about the amendment is that it seeks to take out something which also should be there. If the hon. Member is prepared to accept my suggestion, I think, that perhaps would be the best.

Instead of the word 'and' let him put in the word 'or' because that gives it a wider connotation. That is, if it is entered into solely in bad faith it can be invalidated; if it is entered into solely so as to be detrimental to the interest to the company, it can be invalidated. There is no possibility of Government misusing this power and they can be relied upon to look into the thing carefully and come to right conclusion. Instead of 'and' if he agrees to have 'or' we may re-shape the amendment and it may be accepted.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I agree to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I like the spirit of 'give and take' but it would have been much better if the Member and the Minister had thrashed it out before coming to the House, instead of putting us in this sort of confusion. Anyway, since they have all agreed, I think we shall allow Shri Indrajit Gupta to make an alteration in his amendment to delete the word 'and' and to put in the word 'or'.

The modified amendment would read as follows :

Page 6, line 20, for 'and' substitute 'or'.

I shall put this modified amendment now to vote.

The question is :

Page 6, line 20, for 'and' substitute 'or' [(11) as modified.]

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 15 to 17 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is an amendment to the Title by Shri R. N. Sharma. Is he moving it?

SHRI R. N. SHARMA : No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Now, we see that the company goes to the court of wards. We usually knew that court of wards was meant for those who had defaulted in revenue. I do not know what sort of revenue this company had defaulted in. I shall go into a little detail about it later on. The whole thing is very foggy and it is not clear at all. There is a lot of whisper in the air, and I do not really understand what this Government will really do in such a big steel plant in two years. We want Shri S. Mohan

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Kumaramangalam to spell out quite clearly and categorically what he proposes to do in the steel plant.

I cannot understand why Government have not nationalised all the steel plants. They have an Industrial Policy Resolution which they never try in the open because it is convenient for them and they have taken only some pious resolution, and, therefore, they go in for this hanky-panky business. I had written to the Prime Minister two years ago urging her to nationalise both the steel plants, and her reply was that Government had no such intention to nationalise the steel plants. This is all very sudden thought. The hon. Minister, it seems, has a very special love for the Tatas. Mr. J. R. D. Tata has become their friend, philosopher and guide, as we see from the memorandum and as we see from the latest information that has come out in the *Economic Times* which says :

"The expansion of TISCO from the present rated capacity of 2 million tonnes to 4 million tonnes (100 per cent increase) has been agreed upon by the Steel Minister. It is understood that it has been agreed that only the expanded part of TISCO, not the whole of TISCO will be in the joint sector."

So, they have been very successfully able to hoodwink Government and get permission to raise their production by 2 million tonnes, which is hundred per cent of their present capacity, under the pretext of this new hoax namely the joint sector.

What is happening to the Industrial Policy Resolution? They are not only not taking over the steel plants, but they are also expanding the capacity of the private sector plant by hundred per cent under the garb of the joint sector. There was a lot of criticism some time ago about the mini-steel plants, but now they are expanding the capacity of a private sector steel plant by hundred per cent under the garb of joint sector. The quotation which I have given from the *Economic Times* must be an eye-opener I say that I am unable to understand what Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam had stated yesterday, but I would not go into the details, because the time at my disposal is very short. I only want to tell him that the Hazara Report on the corporate sector says that the Tatas

have less than 10 per cent of the equity holdings in TISCO, and the LIC, governmental financing institutions and the World Bank have very major holdings; about this, of course, Dr. Hazare is very silent.

About the operation of the sector which the hon. Minister directly controls, let me give the figures from the Report of the Ministry of Steel and Mines. The output of HSL in 1970-71 was Rs. 426.55 lakhs, and in 1971-72, it was Rs. 378.30 lakhs. The total investment in HSL till 31st March, 1971 is Rs. 1025.98 crores. What are the working results? The working results for the various units during 1969-70 and 1970-71 were as under : For Durgapur steel Plant, it was —20.401 crores of rupees; for the Fertiliser Plant at Rourkela, it was —2.596 crores of rupees; I would not go into all the details. But the total is —5.406 crores of rupees. That is the wonderful performance. I say, Doctor, heal thyself. If Government are serious about their business, then they should nationalise all the steel plants in the country which are in the private sector. But they are not anxious to do that.

Now, I come to the production of steel and the brilliant performance of Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam who is trying to find fault with others. In the case of Durgapur, it was 1100,000 tonnes in 1965-66, but now it has gone down to 700,000 tonnes. In the case of Rourkela it has come down from 1065,000 tonnes to 823,000 tonnes, and in the case of TISCO, it has come down from 2001,000 tonnes to 1079,000 tonnes, and in the case of IISCO, it has come down from 970,000 tonnes to 617,000 tonnes.

Now, I come to the production of saleable steel, by the main producers. In the case of Durgapur, while it was 684,000 tonnes in 1965-66 it came down to 432,000 tonnes in 1971-72, while in the case of Rourkela, it came down from 782,000 tonnes to 598,000 tonnes, and in the case of TISCO, it has come down from 1,568,000 tonnes to 1,386,000 tonnes.

This has been the performance of the steel plants.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member is talking about the performance of the steel Ministry. But what about the Bill? What has he to say on the Bill?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am talking about the Bill. My entire purpose in quoting these figures is to show that the purpose of Government in bringing forward this measure is not to really better the economic condition of the country but this step is being taken with a particular motive. I am coming to that presently. That is why I have quoted these figures. This is nothing but a black feather on his *topi*.

I now come to the observations of the Committee on Public Undertakings about Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam's Ministry. This is a wonderful piece of chit. The committee say :

"The Committee are not satisfied with the reasons advanced for the abnormally low production."

This is what they say at page 27. Again, at page 30, they say :

"The Committee regret to note that even after nine years of the commissioning of the wheel and axle plant, the management have not been able to produce the steel ingots of required sizes for the wheel-making."

SHRI VASANT SATHE : How long could a Member go on being irrelevant?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Oh Christ Almighty, why don't you keep your mouth shut?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Why can he not behave properly in the House?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let him better set an example.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I must protest on behalf of the other people here that he talks so rudely. We are also trying to observe certain ...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am not yielding, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should be very brief, because we have to take up some other discussion at 3 p.m.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Then, the Committee on Public Undertakings say :

"The Committee regret to note that the HSL".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I must say that this is an arraignment against the performance of the Steel Ministry, but it has very little connection with the Bill.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am pointing out all this because they are trying to find fault with others. We are for nationalisation of the entire steel industry. But why do this kind of thing under the pretext of inefficient management...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may reserve all this for some other occasion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Then, the Committee on Public Undertakings have said :

"The Committee regret to note that the HSL has suffered a cumulative loss of Rs. 172.83 crores by the end of March, 1970."

In the last page of their report, the Committee say :

"The examination of HSL has, however, revealed serious deficiencies in the working of the undertaking which are summarised as follows : Low production, high cost of productivity, high rate of consumption of raw material, over-staffing, low productivity, heavy capital expenditure, heavy recurring loss."

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He is in fact supporting the arguments of Martin Burn.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : If this Government mean business, then they should nationalise all the steel plants and not go on further with this sort of thing and take the time of this House unnecessarily.

15 hrs.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I have no doubt when Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu returns to Calcutta, he will be welcomed with garlands by Sir Biren Mukerjee because he is the only person who has spoken in this manner during this entire debate. It might also be useful for him to remember... (*Interruptions.*) We listened to him patiently; he should also listen patiently when I reply; I know he cannot succeed, but he should make an attempt.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is your arrogance.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : I think arrogance is a boot that fits another foot, not mine.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You are too big for your foot.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : If we look at the performance of the steel plants, Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur, I am sure hon. members will see from the very figures which the hon. member quoted that they carry in this a tale. The profit of Rourkela in 1969-70 was Rs. 7.8 crores and in 1970-71 Rs. 10 crores; in Bhilai the profit was Rs. 3 crores and Rs. 11 crores for these two years: There is the same management, as it were, for all the three steel plants, but in Durgapur, we had a loss of Rs. 15 crores in 1969-70 and Rs. 20 crores in 1970-71. I do not say we have not managerial weaknesses; we have many. I do not say that we do pay sufficient attention to maintenance; we do not. I do not say many improvements cannot be brought about; they can. But Shri Bosu should sometimes look into the mirror and see why it is that in Durgapur the position is different compared to the other two. The reason is that Shri Bosu and his friends are so non-co-operative there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is because of the wrong attitude adopted.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : He may not like to hear the truth. But truth is truth and will have to be told, even if he does not like to hear it. That is all I want to say in reply.

I know that hon. members and the House as a whole have warmly welcomed this Bill. I have explained all the points in detail. I do not want to repeat myself and say why we have taken over the management. I am quite confident it will improve the position. I am quite confident we will improve the position...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We say: nationalise.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : I am quite sure that we will do far more for IISO and far more for the people of Bengal than Shri Bosu and his friends have done for long.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.03 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. POWER CRISIS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would have called the present power crisis in the country as scandalous, but I prefer to call it extremely alarming in view of its effect on the interest of the development of our national economy. The hon. Minister has not assured us that it will be possible for Government to surmount the present crisis or even lessen its impact; on the contrary, he has sounded a note of caution, a warning, that 1973 and 1974 may not also be years of satisfaction but rather of accentuation of the power crisis in our country.

Almost every day whenever we open any newspaper in the morning, we find the words 'power crisis', 'power famine', 'power cut down' and such like words, regarding the power crisis.

Sir, strangely, this phenomenon of power crisis or power famine, as you may call it, is not a sudden growth. It is not like flood or earthquake. But it is almost a continuous process for the last few years. If you go through the papers, why papers, in almost every corner of the country, be it Gujarat, be it Ahmedabad, be it Calcutta or Har-yana, from every corner, you will find complaints coming in—there is a report of power shedding, shortfall of power or power cut, and so on and so forth. Therefore, this crisis is not of the nature of a sudden growth but it is a continuous one, and this continuity follows a long and faulty planning in regard to the power requirements of our country.

Today, I wanted to use very strong words against the Minister of Power; I was even in a mood to ask him to resign, but I want to desist from doing so. I want to desist from doing so, because on going through all the aspects of the problem, I find that he

alone is not responsible, but it is due to the Planning Commission, and I should say, quite to a large extent due to the callousness of the Central Government, which is also squarely and collectively responsible for the present power crisis.

We find so many meetings of the National Development Council, meetings of Chief Ministers very frequently held, on land ceiling, urban ceiling and on many other issues. But we have not found, even on a single occasion, the Central Government having felt concerned over it, or having felt that this is a problem which has to be tackled very seriously and urgently and with a sense of urgency at the highest level. There have been no special meetings either of the Central Cabinet or of the Ministers of the different States or of the National Development Council to dwell in depth on the problem of the power crisis in our country.

Power is a key to the kinetics of economic improvement. In other words, just as blood circulation is essential for the living body, similarly, transmission of power is absolutely essential for the economic growth of our country. But we find that this vital issue which is hitting at the very root of our national development has not been looked into properly, not today but by the makers of our planning.

Sir, what is the effect that we find today? We find that a crisis has developed in the production in farms and factories; in industry and agriculture; in trade and commerce; in all aspects and in all spheres, production is being cut as a result of power shortage. When there is loss in production or where there is failure in production, it results in unemployment, and it results in price rise, and eventually leading to inflation also. Therefore, the power crisis in many aspects has been leading to a vicious cycle of the economic crisis in our country.

As I have said it is strange that this crisis is the cumulative effect of the faulty planning of the requirements of power of a developing country like ours. Our Planning Commission,—and perhaps the Ministry of Irrigation and Power also contribute to it—made an assessment regarding power requirement. What is the assessment? They made an assessment, comparing it with the

economic growth of our country, that there will be an yearly demand of 12 per cent growth in power production. But what ultimately transpired? During the last two years it was found that there was a big gap. The rate of demand or the yearly demand for power was not 12 per cent. Actually it turned out to be 20 to 30 per cent; the average is about 25 per cent. That means that there was a gap of about 15 per cent in their assessment of the requirement. The rate of growth of the economy in the industrial and agricultural sectors and the rate of growth of power production must run parallel but it has not been so; it has been running in divergent directions. This shows that the planners had not properly assessed requirements or production capacity.

What was the target set for the Fourth Plan? 23 mkw of power which was to be attained by 1974. Statistics and figures are quite interesting. One figure is given by the Government and some other figure is given by other economists. It was reported that Dr. Rao himself or somebody else said, perhaps in favour of some kind of a reserve capacity for power production, that the production target should be 26 mkw; somebody else said it should be 28 mkws.

According to the latest figures given by the Government, by the end of 1972 capacity will be 17.7 mkw. *Economic Times* and some other papers say that by 1972 the production will be only 15 mkws or 16 mkws; nobody is saying it will be 17.7 mkws or that the target will be reached. Even Mr. A. K. Ghosh in the brochure published by the Ministry admitted that there would be a gap of two million kws. According to the calculations of other experts the gap would be 4.5 mkws. I do not know. What will be the exact gap.

The current increase in growth rate appears to be about a million kws a year; it may be more according to the Government calculations. The Government said that there would be a gap of two million kws; according to other calculations it will be 3 or 4 mkws, behind the target that was fixed for 1972.

On such faulty assessment as the base, the Government have made another ambitious programme for the next ten years and by 1980 the Government expect to reach 52 mkw of power production. The Government have said that

[Shri Samar Guba]

by 1977 it will be 35 mkw. Even if we concede to the Government claim that there will be only a two million kw gap by the end of 1972, which means about 18 mkw of the power, the Government will have to produce by 1977. In the past the Government have not been able to increase the rate of production by more than a million kws a year.

Even if the production is doubled, it would be extremely difficult to reach the target of 35 million kw. by 1977.

The Government have referred to 2.5 million kw of hydel, 2.5 million kw of thermal and 1.2 million kw nuclear power. They have said 8.5 million kw is already sanctioned and they expect to have 9.2 million kw of new generation schemes. The Government have not given us any idea of the new generation scheme, whether it will be in the nuclear sphere, hydel sphere or thermal sphere and on what basis these calculations were made.

The most important point is that the Government announced a new target of energising 15 lacks of new tubewells. That means the Government are coming out with a new programme of rural electrification. That means the Government will have to divert power to the agricultural sphere which was not within the view when they formulated ten-year plan. This is a new factor which has to be taken into consideration.

I say that the whole basis of the assessment of requirement of power, and our capacity to produce power, has not been realistically assessed by our planners. There are so many duplications of organisations. There is the Irrigation Ministry, the Planning Commission and the Central Water & Power Commission, composed of part-timers. One of the most important reasons for this faulty, wrong, incorrect and unreal assessment of our requirement and capacity to produce new power is that there is no co-ordinated body. That is one of the reasons for the power crisis.

I hope Dr. Rao will agree when I say that if the Government want to tackle this problem effectively the most important thing to be done is that there should be a Central Power Production and Distribution Authority. Unless the

Government do that, it will be impossible to tackle the power crisis today or in the future in our country. There is a report in the press that the Planning Commission is not agreeable to such suggestion to have a centralised authority to deal with the whole power problem

Though there are Electricity Boards in every State, they are running to the Centre every time for help. The State Electricity Boards have failed to tackle the problem of power in the States. Therefore, it is absolutely essential that the Centre should take over this subject. Even though it is in the Concurrent List, by the consent of all the Chief Ministers of States, the Government can constitute a central authority for dealing with this subject.

I have said that power is the kinetic of our economic movement; power is the key to the whole economic growth of our country. Therefore, unless power is dealt with firmly on a national basis, it will be a disaster for the future of our economy. Therefore, there should be a central authority, if necessary even by changing of the constitutional provisions. That statutory central body should have whole-time members and not part-timers like the Central Power Commission. If the Government can do it then only they will be able to tackle this problem.

The first function of this body would be to re-assess the whole requirements, the earlier demand for power and also how it would be comparable with the rate of growth of our economy, both in the agricultural as well as in the industrial sector.

There are three sectors of power generation, the hydel sector, the thermal sector and also the atomic sector. In the atomic sector, it is only a very small contribution, that is, 0.8 per cent. Then, after the failure of the first unit of the Tarapore Atomic Plant, there is the threat of the failure of the second unit of the Tarapore Atomic Plant also. Now, they say, there is a fault in the design in the construction of the Tarapore unit. Again, the Rana Pratap Sagar Atomic Project is now critical. The power production will start soon. Now, I should say, that in the atomic sector, care must be taken to see that there is no loophole left in design of the construction of the power plant.

The Kalpakam plant is also coming. Therefore, they should be careful against the future possibility of developing any design defects in our nuclear installations.

As regards the hydel sector, it is an admirable achievement on the part of the Government as in the last 2½ decades that there has been four times increase in the production of electricity in the hydel sector.

Then, I find, there is greater emphasis on the thermal side. If we really want to put greater emphasis on thermal power production, we have to see that there is availability of wagons and maintenance of traffic. The Government have to see that coal moves and moves quickly. The Power Ministry will have to sit with the Railway Minister to see that the wagon production is maintained. The Government should have to see that traffic is maintained, that there is no undue delay, erratic delay, in the movement of coal. This is absolutely essential.

There is another point about the import of crude oil. Unless the Government can increase the import of crude oil, there is no possibility of increasing the production of electricity in the thermal plant sector.

All these aspects have to be taken into consideration. That is the reason why I have said that there should be a Central statutory body consisting of experts of the Railways, the Planning Commission and also from different other sectors so that there will be an integrated, a coordinated plan. That Central authority should exert to see that they will be able to execute the policy that they will adopt both in the sphere of production and in the sphere of distribution, in the sphere of transmission. This is the long-range perspective.

Now, I come to the short-term perspective. Today, we are talking about economic recovery of West Bengal. In Faridabad, just a few months back, 900 factories were partially closed. Their capacity was, I should say, not fully utilised. The same thing happened in Ahmedabad; the same thing happened in Bombay. What about Calcutta? Due to the power shedding and rationalisation of power, Calcutta industries had

to give up the three-shift work. Because the Government cannot supply power, the result is that there is colossal waste of our production capacity; there is colossal waste in our industrial production and, I should say, there is colossal waste of employment potential. There is colossal waste of our hidden production capacity also. It remains completely unutilised. It is a tall talk that there is going to be economic recovery of West Bengal. West Bengal industries can produce in one shift, two shifts and three shifts. But due to the power shortage, they cannot work even in one shift.

We find, only a few days before, there was a threat in West Bengal and Bihar that coal production may be stopped because of the wagon scarcity and other things. These are the things to be looked into.

Now, I want to go to another important point. We are talking of a national grid for the transmission of electricity. That is a very high objective. But at the moment, that is not possible. At least, the Government could establish a regional grid. What we find is that there is one crisis region—West Bengal, Bihar and U.P.; another crisis region in regard to industrial and agricultural production—Haryana, Punjab and Delhi and another crisis region—Gujarat and Maharashtra. There are States where there is shortage of power; whereas there are States where there is surplus of power. So is the case in the case of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala. At least, for the temporary benefit, to meet this crisis on a short-term basis, some regional grids can be set up. The Government can integrate Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. We can at least try to equate/transmission of regional power. We can have another grid: Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and another of Delhi, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan. Another regional grid can be set up with Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu interconnected. If these regional grids are set up, at least to a certain extent the problem of shortage of power will be met.

In our country, in the process of transmission of electricity, 16 per cent of electricity is lost. Our present production target is 17.7 million kilowatts and one-sixth of that is lost. In no

[Shri Samar Guha]

other country in the world is there such a huge loss in the process of transmission. In America it is less than half of this. In every country in the process of transmission there is loss of power. But here it is more than 16 per cent. If you give serious attention, I think, it is possible to reduce it to half; the loss of power in the process of transmission can be curtailed to half of the present loss; 8 or 9 or 10 per cent electricity can be thus saved in the process of transmission. The Minister of Irrigation and Power has said that there are problems of having standardisation of plant, better equipment, maintenance, to deal with breakdowns of plants etc. Certainly, that is the reason why I say that a co-ordinated body is necessary to tackle all the problems.

I find that the estimate of power consumption in 1968-69 was: industry 70.1%; domestic lighting and commercial purposes 14.3%; agriculture 8.8%; and others 6.8%. For 1973-74 the figures are: industry 69.1%; domestic use and others 12%; agriculture 11.9%; and others 6.8%. That means, there will be a three per cent increase in the case of agricultural sector. That is all-right. But for domestic and others we find that in 1968-69 it was 21.1% and in 1973-74 we are going to use 18.8%. You may not rationalise power supply in the case of industry or agriculture, but drastic rationalisation of power supply is necessary in the case of domestic sphere and others. Kerosene can be used. Our industry is the main thing; agricultural production is an important thing. For domestic uses, kerosene can be used. If need be, after 10 P.M. there should be no lights in the streets. That way it is possible to bring about some reduction here. We are going to use 18.8% of our power supply for domestic and other purposes! We have to rationalise this consumption, if need be, by reverting to the mediaeval age in order to promote the growth of economy in the spheres of industry and agriculture.

I conclude by saying that we need a Centralised Statutory co-ordinated body with full-time experts to tackle the whole problem on a national basis and with a national perspective; otherwise, this crisis will trouble us, will eat into the vitals of the future economic growth of our country.

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आज जो मसला है वह इसलिये भी अहमियत रखता है कि जिन हानिकारक से हम गुजर रहे हैं उनको कैसे दुरुस्त किया जाये। मैं उनका बहुत मशकूर हूँ जो कि इस मामले को हमारे सामने लाये। यह निहायत जरूरी या इस विहाज से कि अगर आज कोई अन्दाजा किया जा सकता है तो वह यह है कि पर-नेपिटा जो कंजमेशन है पावर का वह कौन करता है इससे नेशन की तरफकी ये निशान दिखाई देते हैं। पावर के बारे में जो डिस्कशन है उसके बारे में हमें समझना चाहिए कि पावर और इरिगेशन दोनों के ये मिनिस्टर हैं और इरिगेशन के बाद पानी से भी हमें बिजली मिलती है, थर्मल से भी मिलती है और न्यूक्लियर पावर में भी मिलने वाली है। यह सब कुछ होत हुए मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी प्लानिंग में कहीं नुकस है। आप जरा अपने इरिगेशन पाट को देखें तो इसमें जितना 46 परसेन्ट यूजविल पनी जो है वह इन्तेमाल हो जाता है और जितना एरिया है, जो फ़ाप एरिया है उनमें पानी जो है, एश्योर्ड वाटर वह 15 परसेन्ट को मिलता है। मैं पानी के बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन इस का गहरा सम्बन्ध है क्योंकि इन्डस्ट्री और एग्रीकल्चर जो है वह डिपेन्ड करती है इस बात पर कि पानी हो, बिजली नकले, बिजली से ट्यूबवेल चले और हमको ग्राउन्ड वाटर मिल सके। ग्राउन्ड वाटर के बारे में मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि 22 लाख मिनिटन एकड़ फीट में हम 10 परसेन्ट का इन्तेमाल कर सके हैं तो इसका इन्तेमाल हम कैसे कर पायें। इसके साथ साथ मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मेजर और माइनर इरिगेशन का अन्दाजा लगाये तो जितना अन्डर इन्विजमन एरिया है उसको आपने अन्दाजे में रखा है, सफ़से वाटर का पूरा यूटिलाइजेशन 20

साल में आप कर सकेंगे और ग्राउन्ड वाटर की 15 साल में देखभाल कर सकेंगे। यह स्टैटिस्टिक है। तो इसकी तरफ आप ध्यान दीजिए। बिजली का जो मसला है उसको इस तरह से रेशनलाईज करना चाहिए जिस से आप सारे सूबों को पूरी तौर पर, जो प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा तेज कर रहे हैं और आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं उनको बिजली मांगया कर सकें। आज जिस स्टेट में बिजली सरप्लस है वह तो उसको यूटिलाज नहीं कर सकेंगे और दूसरी तरफ पंजाब वाले बिजली की मांग कर रहे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश से वहाँ बिजली मिल सकती है अगर उसको ट्रान्मिशन हो सके जोकि एक महीने में हो सकता है। वे हमें बिजली दे सकते हैं। दस लाख यूनिट बिजली हमें मिल सकती है मगर उसका पूरी तौर पर इन्तजाम करने की जरूरत है। लेकिन उस तरफ ध्यान देने के बजाये आप किमी और तरफ ध्यान दे रहे हैं।

मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि सन 51 से आज तक, जो आपकी इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी है वह काफी बड़ी है, 2.3 मिलियन किलोवाट से 16.7 हुई है जोकि बड़ी एप्रोशिम्बल है। अबतक हमारा जो रेट आफ जनरेशन रहा है वह 11.8 परसेंट रहा है लेकिन अगले पंचसाला प्लान में हम इसको 12.5 तक ले जायेंगे। यह स्टैटिस्टिक्स में कहा गया है। लेकिन यह सलाह है क्योंकि आपकी सारी एकोनॉमी इसपर बेस करती है। हमारी एप्रीकल्चर और इन्डस्ट्री इमीपॉर्ट डिपेन्ड करती है। इसलिए निहायत जरूरी है कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली एप्रीकल्चर के लिए, इन्डस्ट्री के लिए दे सकें। इसके जगिए आज जो शोर मचा हुआ है उसको भी हम दबा सकते हैं। आज प्राइमैज बढ़ रही है लेकिन जो कंज्यूमर गुड्स है उसको अगर हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोड्यूस करके बाजार में ला सकें तो यह शोर बन्द हो सकता है। आज हमारी जो डिफेन्स फौवटरीज है

वह भी कम चलती है। दूसरी फौवटरीज और कंज्यूमर गुड्स की फौवटरीज भी कम चल रही है। एप्रीकल्चर का जो हिस्सा है वह बिल्कुल बन्द पड़ा है। जितने ट्यूबवेल लगें हुए हैं उनको एनर्जी नहीं मिल रही है नतीजा यह है कि सारी की सारी फसल जो बोई गई थी वह बर्बाद हुई है। मैं इस बारे में कोई स्टैटिस्टिक्स नहीं देना चाहता। आपकी काफी प्रॉब्लेम्स हुई हैं, आप चाहते हैं कि अगले पांच सालों में 40 मिलियन किलोवाट बिजली दे सकें। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इन्वैशुन कमिशन बनाया था और मार्च 1971 तक उमकी रिपोर्ट मांगी थी वह रिपोर्ट आपके पास है या नहीं, मुझे नहीं मालूम। उस रिपोर्ट में आपने और तीन चार क्राइटेरिया ले डायन किए थे, उनमें टर्म्स आफ रेफ्रेंस में कि किस तरह से इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन होना चाहिए, कौन काम होना चाहिए, उसकी रिपोर्ट आपके पास होगी, मुझे मालूम नहीं किस हद तक उमका इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन किया गया। वह रिपोर्ट आपके पास आ भी गई है या उसमें डिले हुई है, मुझे पता नहीं लेकिन अगर रिपोर्ट आपके पास आई है तो उस पर जल्दी से अमल होना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि चार हिस्सों में, चार रीजन, में आपने बांटा है, मैं किमी के डिस्टाफ कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता लेकिन पंजाब ने 65 परसेंट प्रोडक्शन में हिस्सा आपकी दिया है। उसके लिए उमने मांग की है कि तीस डैम की क्लियरेंस दी जाये लेकिन वह नहीं मिली। वह अगर मिल जाये तो मैं आपसे अर्ज करता हूँ कि जो हमें डिफिकल्टीज आ रही है भाखड़ा डैम में वह दूर हो जाये। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि किमी की कटौती की जाये। आप हरियाणा वालों को वहाँ से देते हैं, 11 लाख यूनिट पात को भी वचती है, धर्मन प्लान्ट वालों को देते हैं। आप इस पर गौर करें। हम चाहते हैं वह आगे बढ़े लेकिन हम वह भी चाहते हैं कि आज आप नगल में खाद पैदा कर रहे हैं, खाद वाली फौवटरीज जो है वह

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

दो तिहाई कंजमशन करती है अगर एक महीने के लिए उसको बन्द कर दे क्योंकि खाद जहाँ जायेगी वहाँ अगर पानी है तो खाद भी जाया ही जायेगी फमल बिल्कुल नहीं हो सकती है इसलिए वहाँ पर कट की जा सकती है। फेक्टरी जितने किनेक्ट में चलती है उसमें आधे पर चल सकती है, वह भी काम नहीं रुकता और पंजाब को जो उतनी बड़ी कटौती की गई है उसको भी कुछ फायदा हो सकता है। इसलिए उस तरफ आप जरूर ध्यान दीजिए।

हम देखते हैं कि आपने रोजन बनाए है। आपने नार्थ रोजन में जम्प कश्मिर में कई हजार मेगावाट बिजली पैदा करने के लिए तीन चार प्रोजेक्ट्स सेक्टर की तरफ से दिए हैं। बहुत अच्छी बात है लेकिन वह कब होगा? नींग डैम आप दे दें और आनन्द साहब यह 70-70 मेगावाट के लिए आप इजाजत दे, दें तो फिर पंजाब वाले कम मांग करने के लिए आयेगे। जो स्टेटिस्टिक्स है उसमें मालूम होता है कि आनन्द साहब का जो पानी का झगड़ा है वह इसलिए है कि यह पानी ब्यास निक में डाला जायेगा। एक फाल देकर वहाँ बिजली पैदा कर सकें तो उसमें हर्ज क्या है। पंजाब को डिस्प्यूट नहीं बनाना चाहिए, उसको खत्म करना चाहिए। हमें बिजली चाहिए जिससे कि हम अपने स्टेट के ट्यूबवेलज को चला सकें, इन्डस्ट्रीज को चला सकें। पंजाब बाईर का मुद्दा है वहाँ पर आज अमृतसर, जालंधर, लुधियाना में इन्डस्ट्रीज बन्द पड़ी है। उसके अलावा जो एप्रीकल्चर सेक्टर है वह भी नुकसान उठा रहा है। आप उसकी तरफ ध्यान दें और जितने इन्टर स्टेट रोजनल ग्रिड बनाने हैं उनके लिए जल्दी कीजिए। उसका आप फसल कीजिए। सारा पूल बनादये और जहाँ बिजली पैदा होती है वहाँ अगर वह नहीं चाहिए तो फिर जहाँ पर उसकी जरूरत हो वहाँ दीजिए। मेरी इस रिक्वेस्ट पर आप

गीर करें। फर्टिलाइजर फेक्टरी को जो बिजली दे रहे है उसमें से कुछ बिजली एप्रीकल्चर सेक्टर और इन्डस्ट्रियल सेक्टर के लिए माँहिया की जा सकती है पंजाब में। मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि इसकी तरफ आप खाम तोर पर ध्यान दीजिए। उसके साथ-साथ एक लम्बा चर्चा है, पंटी बज रही है... (व्यवधान) हम तो कहते हैं कि मद्रास में बिजली है और वैसे ही जाया जा रही है। ट्रांसमिशन का इंतजाम कीजिये और पंजाब में उस बिजली का इस्तेमाल कीजिये। ट्रांसमिशन का इंतजाम कीजिये, पंजाब सरकार उस का बोझ बर्दास्त करने के लिये तैयार है। हम बिजली की कटौती करने के लिये नहीं कहते। हम चाहते हैं कि ऐसा ऐजस्टमेंट बरदाँ जिस से हमारा मामला चल पड़े। यह मेरी आप से रिक्वेस्ट है।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): The power crisis has become an all-India feature, and almost a permanent crisis, whatever may be the professions of this Government or of Dr. K. L. Rao. Only on the 8th of this month, Dr. K. L. Rao in reply to a question stated so many reasons for the power crisis and the shortage of power, but he cleverly avoided what concrete steps he was going to take to remedy the matters.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Sincerely avoided.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: He cleverly avoided; of course, he could have been sincere in this respect, namely to shield the face of this Government, because they are not sincere in any respect to see that the people live in comfort.

The situation in the eastern region and especially in West Bengal, Tripura, Bihar and Assam defies any description. You will find from the papers that in this region there is a daily agitation not only by the ordinary people but even by the big industrialists that due to power failure, they are facing serious crisis in respect of production. Government were very keen that the economic situation in West Bengal should be improved and brought up to the proper

position and they said that they would help in all respects. But the papers which are very much looking to the interests of the Government and are supporting the Government's policy have come forward with the statement that they are feeling shaky to make fresh investment not only in West Bengal but also in Bihar.

What is happening in the neighbouring State of Bihar? Since the month of April, we are hearing complaints about the power station at Pathratu; that is in a chaotic condition. While the installed capacity is 400 MW, it is only generating 44 MW. It caters power to the Chota-Nagpur range areas. The same is the position in regard to the Barauni generating plant. While its capacity is 145 MW it is actually producing only 66 MW. As a result of this, the small and big industries in the Barauni range are suffering.

Coming to the industrial situation in West Bengal, I would submit that it is in doldrums. There is not a day on which there is no power shedding. Not only the industries, but even the citizens living in the towns, are facing the same crisis. We are not speaking of power in respect of tube-wells or in the agriculture sector. For, the tube-wells are only in name in our State, while there are so many in Punjab. Many things have been said about tube-wells, but you would not find any tube-well functioning in West Bengal; even the small number of tube-wells which are run with power are at a standstill. But you will not find them running in due time. The main reason, as far as we can gather from the statements of Ministers at the Centre and in the State, is that the generating capacity to meet the demand is less and hence this shortage. But even the existing plants cannot run to full rated capacity.

What is happening to the Bandal thermal power station? Four units, each having 85 MW capacity, were installed. When it was planned, it was shown as if all the units would run simultaneously, but in actual practice, it has been seen that one has to remain as a standby. Even 50 per cent of the projected capacity cannot be generated from the station. The same is the situation regarding the TPL and other projects in the State sector.

There are some companies run privately like the Calcutta Electric Supply

Corporation. They are playing tricks. They are taking advantage of the present Government and intentionally keeping their capacity idle. The mystery is this: they get power at a cheaper cost from the State Electricity Board. At night when the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation uses power from the State Electricity Board, they are to pay only 2P per unit; during daytime they get it at merely 4.5P or so. The same company is selling power to individual consumers at 19P per unit day and night.

Recently, the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation have told the State Government—it has appeared in the papers—that they can even generate to the extent of 30-40 MW if certain concessions are given to them. What concessions are demanded the papers do not say. But my point is that whatever Dr. Rao might say, at the present moment, the total installed generating capacity in West Bengal is not more than 1,500 MW. But we do not get that. We get far less. There is a daily gap of 30 MW. The State Government sometimes behaves like Mohammed Bin Tughlak holding their Cabinet meeting in this city or that district town. In the same way, today they may say that there will be rationing in power, and another day, two or three days afterwards, you will see that there will be staggering of the working hours in the factories. There is no decision. They are still in indecision as to how to make up this gap, and as a result of this, I do not say that if all the control of power generating stations and the responsibility are taken over by the Government at the Centre, then the West Bengal people will be happy and they will get full power. I have no belief.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I say that, on the other hand, the whole policy not only in respect of power but in respect of other issues also is wrong. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not discussing other issues; we are discussing only power. Please finish. Your time is over.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Why are you getting agitated? I do not have any faith in the Central

[Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya]

Government, I say that some concrete steps have to be taken. You are speaking of the Santhaldih project. What is the condition of it? I know it has come in the papers. You, Sir, are also interested in it, because you live in Bihar which is our neighbouring State. There, the machines have come long back, but they are not installed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should conclude now.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Even if you put the Santhaldih project into operation, the power demand of West Bengal will not be met. So, my submission is that the Government at the Centre must make up their mind as to how to make up this gap of 30 megawatts and also to see that the Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation is taken over, so that they may not play havoc at the time of our crisis. (Interruption). The Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation should be taken over....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, I have not completed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have completed.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The Government at the Centre is bungling in the matter of power supply. (Interruption).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have got a number of speakers on the list.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: That is the main reason why our people are suffering. So, the Minister must be honest enough to admit—**

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. Nothing will go on record. Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: If three hours time is allotted, what is our Group's share? You calculate it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken 14 minutes. Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

** Not recorded.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : सभापति महोदय, बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि विद्युत संकट की बहस के समय प्रधान मंत्री जी यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बात को जाने कि हम लोगों की हालत क्या है। जब रूम स्वाधीन हुआ, निब्रेंट हुआ तब लेनिन ने सब से ज्यादा जोर पावर की वृद्धि पर दिया था, उस ओर सब ने ज्यादा ध्यान दिया था। उसने कहा था कि जब देश में पावर नहीं होगी तब तक देश का कल्याण नहीं हो सकेगा। मैं आपको उत्तर बिहार की बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ। उसकी आबादी 2 करोड़ 60 लाख है। सारे देश का पर कॅपिटल वार्षिक एनर्जि कंजम्पशन पावर का 92 किलोवाट है जब कि उत्तर बिहार का केवल आठ से नौ किलोवाट ही है। ऐसी अवस्था में आप मोचें कि उत्तर बिहार की क्या हालत होगी।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे यहाँ बरोनी में जो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन है उसमें 145 मिलियन वाट पावर पैदा होती है। यह काफी नहीं है। यहाँ एक सरकारी कारखाना भी है। बिहार सरकार की योजना है कि बरोनी में थर्मल पावर स्टेशन का एक्सटेंड किया जाए और वहाँ 110 मिलियन वाट और पावर पैदा की जाए। इसके अलावा मुजफ्फरपुर में एक स्टेशन लगाने की बात है ताकि 240 मिलियन वाट पावर पैदा की जा सके। अब सवाल यह है कि क्या बिहार स्टेट इस हालत में है कि वह इस पर जो खर्च आएगा, उसको वहन कर सके? बिहार स्टेट की हालत आर्थिक दृष्टि से बहुत खराब है। इस वास्ते जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार उसकी मदद नहीं करेगी तब तक बिहार इस स्थिति में नहीं पहुँच सकता है कि वह अपने यहाँ पर ओर बिजली पैदा कर सके। मेरे पास ईस् न यू 0 पी 0 की बिजली की पर-कॅपिटल खपत के आंकड़े नहीं हैं, लेकिन उसकी ह्रासत भी नार्थ बिहार जैसी है और उन दोनों में कोई फ़र्क नहीं है। मैं सरकार

से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह बिहार सरकार को पैसा दे, अथवा वह बिहार के बिजली के महकमे को अपने हाथ में ले कर इस काम को आगे बढ़ाये। इस से नार्थ बिहार में व्यवसाय बढ़ेगा, खेती बढ़ेगी और लोगों की खुशहाली बढ़ेगी। इस का सारा दारोमदार बिजली पर ही है। बिजली न मिलने से उत्तर बिहार की हालत बहुत दयनीय है।

सारे बिहार में नक्सलाइट मुवमेंट है, लेकिन सब से ज्यादा नार्थ बिहार में है। इस का कारण यह है कि नार्थ बिहार में गरीबी ज्यादा है और इस लिए लोग नक्सलाइट्स के चक्कर में पड़ जाते हैं। समाप्ति महाादय, आप जानते ही हैं कि आप के अपने क्षेत्र में क्या हालत है। यदि सरकार देश का कल्याण करना चाहती है, तो उसे सब के साथ न्याय करना चाहिए। जिस प्रकार का न्याय पिछले पञ्चवीस बरस से चलता आ रहा है, अगर वही जारी रहा, तो यह कहना मुश्किल है कि देश को क्या अवस्था होगी।

मैंने अभी बताया है कि उत्तर बिहार की बिजली की पर-कैपिटा खपत 8 मे 9 किलोवाट है। इस की तुलना में गुजरात की पर-कैपिटा खपत 127.20 किलोवाट, महाराष्ट्र की 148.26 किलोवाट, पंजाब की 181.09 किलोवाट, तामिलनाडु की 123.53 किलोवाट, दिल्ली की, जो तक्षत-ताऊम है 255.42 किलोवाट और पांडोचरी की 158.86 किलोवाट है।

श्री समर गृह : सब से कम नार्थ बंगाल की है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : वैंस्ट बंगाल की 116.29 किलोवाट है।

अब मैं आपको गांवों की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ। बिहार के केवल 12.3 परसेंट गांवों में बिजली गई है, जबकि हरियाणा में 93.7 परसेंट गांवों में, केरल में 81.8 परसेंट गांवों में, पंजाब में 53.8 परसेंट गांवों में, और तामिलनाडु में 92.9

परसेंट गांवों में बिजली गई है। वैंस्ट बंगाल की स्थिति हम जैसी है। दिल्ली के सेंट-पर-सेंट गांवों में बिजली गई है।

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार पिछले पञ्चवीस बरसों में क्या करती रही है। इस सरकार में, मैं भी हूँ विरोधी सदस्य भी हूँ और उस कांग्रेस के लोग भी हैं, जिन के एक सदस्य जब फिनांस मिनिस्टर थे, तो इस काम के लिए पैसा नहीं देते थे। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा, हमारे विद्युत मंत्री बड़े प्राज्ञ आदमी हैं, पंडित आदमी हैं, वह इस बात को समझत हैं और उत्तर बिहार की हालत यह देख चके हैं, इस्टनं यू० पी० की हालत भी देख चुके हैं, हिन्दुस्तान का सब के मुकाबिले में लाने के लिए पहले इस के ऊपर वह ध्यान दे और यहाँ पर बिजली के लिए जितने पैसे की जरूरत हो वह केन्द्रीय सरकार दे कर यहाँ बिजली लगवाये, नहीं यदि ऐसी ही विषमता रहेगी तो आप के सामने बंगाल का उदाहरण है। बंगाल के उदाहरण से लेसन लीजिए और नहीं लेंते हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान में आप के लिए अमन से रहना मुश्किल है। उत्तर बिहार की हालत ऐसी है कि नक्सलाइट्स आये दिन लोगों को गाँवों मार देत हैं और गाँवों मार कर भाग जाते हैं। कारण इस का यह है कि गरीबी वहाँ बहुत ज्यादा है, बराजगारी बहुत ज्यादा है, खाने को नहीं है। लोग खाय क्या, करें क्या? नौकरियों की हालत ऐसी है कि उत्तर बिहार के आदमियों को किसी कारखाने में जगह नहीं मिलती है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . और इस्टनं यू० पी० का तो मैं ने कहा। वहाँ भी यही हालत है। आप भी तो डिप्टी चीफ है, सरकार के अग हैं, लेकिन आप भी कुछ नहीं करते हैं। तो हमारा राय माहक के ऊपर पूरा विश्वास है। एक तो हमारे यहाँ बिजली की कमी है और थोड़ी बहुत मिबाई कोमी और गंडक में होती है तो उस के पानी को भी बंगाल बाने चाहते हैं कि ले ले, तो

[श्री विमूक्ति मिश्र]

हमारे यहाँ ऐन दो सूखा रह जायेगा। बिजली है ही नहीं, जो र्था। बहुत पानी है उस को बहने सेना चाहते हैं। इसलिए उस क उपर मंत्री मन्दाय ध्यान दे।

16 hrs.

DR RANEN SEN (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, famines and floods have been stalking our country for the last several years and now they have become acute. What is the perspective before the country in regard to generation of power? Dr. Rao, who is our Irrigation and Power Minister for the last ten years, has mentioned in his statement in the Lok Sabha on the 8th August 1972 that our country would be facing a serious power shortage in 1973-74. That means our position will become worse. And still he has no plans. He was absolutely complacent for ten years. One Calcutta newspaper, dealing with the power crisis, has stated that complacency is the occupational disease of our Minister of Irrigation and Power. What has he done to see that in 1973-74 we may not have to face a bigger crisis?

He has failed as Irrigation Minister, he has failed as Minister in charge of controlling floods; floods have become an annual feature. He has also failed in regard to generation and supply of power. That is our charge against him. So, the country wants his resignation. There is no other way because he has proved himself to be a total failure in regard to the subject entrusted to his charge.

In Punjab there is already a power cut of 20 per cent. Now Punjab is demanding Delhi to cut its power consumption by 40 per cent. Nangal Fertilizer is having a cut of 25 per cent in its power supply. Sir, as you and I know, much more keenly felt by the poor people, when people go home after a hard day's work they find there is no water in the tap because of the failure of electricity.

At the same time, in UP the Hindalco, an aluminium company of Birla, is supplied power at a very cheap rate. In fact, 60 Congress MLAs have represented to the government that they should take over this concern. When the Rihand project was first conceived, the

idea was to supply power to eastern UP, which is proverbially short of power, which is backward and which needs industrial development. That power is now mostly used by this concern of Birlas.

UP Government wanted a sum of Rs. 60 crores in order to put through their special rabi crop programme, their special kharif crop programme. Punjab industries are going out. That is what the newspaper reports say. The worst hit is West Bengal and Bihar. During the First Five Year Plan period, in the eastern region, they were the foremost in the power production and in the transmission of power, according to the Planning Commission. Today, Bihar and Bengal are at the lowest. In Bengal and Bihar, there are more than 300 collieries that have been stopped. The Minister has said that poisonous gases cannot be extracted from the coal-fields because there is power shortage. The factories are at a standstill in Bihar and in Bengal and, more so, in Calcutta.

West Bengal's power production is 1500 MW. But actually 850 MW of power are produced, that is, only 55 per cent. Calcutta's industrial belt consumes 560 MW. Since April this year, only 435 MW of power are being produced. Last year, about 2 lakhs of workers were laid off. This year, many more will be laid off.

My hon. friend, Shri Bibhuti Mishra has not told the whole story about north Bihar. North Bihar is a total black-out. In the eastern region, north Bengal and north Bihar are a total black-out. There should have been some planning in order to energise north Bihar and north Bengal. Dalkhola power plant is supposed to supply power to north Bihar, north Bengal small gas turbines in north Bengal, and to Bangladesh. Is it a proper plan? Then, Jaldhaka hydel unit, during monsoons, has to be closed. Such is the planning. The hon. Minister might say that this for the West Bengal Government. Electricity is a Concurrent subject. His responsibility is there; he cannot shirk his responsibility.

There is the Santhaldih thermal power plant. That needs water from Tenughat dam. About Farakka Barrage, as I said the other day, Bihar and West Bengal are being pitted against each other by this Minister. For Santhaldih thermal power plant, water is required

from Tenughat dam to the tune of 120 cusecs of water every day of the year. Whether that will be available or not nobody knows. Unnecessarily, a quarrel has been created.

What is the position in the whole of Bihar and West Bengal? The D.V.C. is attributing the failure to the State Electricity Board. The State Electricity Board is attributing the failure to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation or other Corporation like that and they, in turn, are accusing the D.V.C. for their failure. Now, when the D.V.C. started functioning, it was doing well both for Bihar and West Bengal. After some time, instead of strengthening the D.V.C., there is a plan to bifurcate the D.V.C. Again, a quarrel between Bengal and Bihar is in the offing. I say that this Minister should bear all responsibility. Personally, I have very great regard for Dr. K. L. Rao. But it is a question of country's future. Therefore, I have to say all this.

Dr. K. L. Rao has said in his statement that the Fourth Plan expectation has not been fulfilled. Why? There is no proper maintenance there is no training institute for technical personnel. What was he doing? Supervision and repair work is not done properly. The Electricity Act has to be amended. Why did he not think of it before.

About the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation—I do not know about Bihar—the Government has exempted them from annual inspection of boilers and other things. The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation cannot produce adequate amount of energy. The Cossopore power generating station has almost stopped; the Matiaburuz plant has almost half-stopped and Mulajore plant has also half-stopped.

In regard to Chandrapura power plant in Bihar, what is the position? It is not fully commissioned yet. It has to supply power to Bokaro. There should be another power plant for Bokaro so that Chandrapura plant can supply that power to Bihar and Bengal. There should have been planning like this. There is very little time. I have to make certain suggestions.

In Santhaldih, one unit is to be set up; it has not yet been set up; that will be set up, according to Government, in 1973 but according to public it will

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not be set up before 1974. Even if that is set up, AC transmission lines of 220 will be required; I do not know whether that will be ready or not. Chandrapura in Bihar should be strengthened; otherwise, that part of Bihar will suffer. For Bokaro there should be another plant. Therefore, Chandrapura unit should be strengthened, in Durgapur, DVC, there should be one more unit of 200 megawatts. About Bokaro, I have already said. In Panchhat, there should be another hydel. There should be pumping storage in Konar; that is also in Bihar. The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation should be taken over and there should be an integrated scheme for Bengal and Bihar. These two States were the first in the list of power generation and distribution in the First Five-Year Plan. Now these two States will again come up. I will not say that they should be first again, but they should at least come out of the present power difficulty.

As I have said before, DVC should not be bifurcated; it should be strengthened. There should be proper setting up of an institute to train technical personnel—supervisors and others who will be required for power-generating stations and for transmission. Sufficient amount of spare parts should be available. My report is that, in certain parts of Bihar, in power-generating stations, spare parts are not available in time and, therefore, they are suffering; the boilers are out of commission.

A Commission has been set up by Dr. Rao and the West Bengal Government headed by Mr. A. K. Ghosh; he is allright...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): He is not allright; he is an undesirable person.

DR. RANEN SEN: As far as I know, he is allright. There are three others; one from the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, one from the DVC, one from West Bengal State Electricity Board. These three organisations are accused before the public; they are on the dock. Now representatives are taken in order to find out who are responsible for the power failure. Therefore, I say that this is a farce enacted particularly on the eastern part of India.

Dr. Rao himself knows that the present day tendency of the world is to

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

have atomic power stations. Unfortunately, what is happening in our country? The Tarapur Atomic Power Plant is out of order. There is a power crisis in Gujarat and Maharashtra. Atomic power plant is the present-day, modern tendency in regard to power generation. I know that it will take some more time, but particular attention should be given from Punjab to Orissa to have proper power generation units.

I have suggested that in Bokaro there should be one, Santhaldih unit should be strengthened, Chandrapura unit should be strengthened. For North Bihar and North Bengal there should be separate power stations so that the whole of North Bihar and can be supplied and the whole of North Bengal and Bangla Desh can be supplied power. With these words, I again say that Dr. Rao has not fulfilled his responsibility and he has no right to stay as Irrigation Minister.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Ranen Sen, I am sorry to say, has been very uncharitable to Minister in charge of Irrigation and Power. If you can see the phenomenal growth in the production of power in this country, it will show that the Minister in charge of this Ministry has done a remarkable job.

The generation of power has risen from 6.6 billion k.w. h. in 1950-51 to 20.1 billion k.w. h. in 1960-61. We cannot hold Dr. Rao for natural calamities and for certain unforeseen circumstances that have taken place in the country. during 1970-71 the total generation was 61.62 billion k.w.h. The rise is from 6.6 billion k.w.h. to 61.2 billion k.w.h. Moreover, the generation of power is primarily the responsibility of State Governments and their capacity to start certain power projects. Viewed in this context, I can say without any fear of contradiction that there has been a remarkable growth in this regard.

Coming to the actual motion under discussion about the power crisis in this country, I can say that it has affected not only one part of the country but the entire country and more so certain States where they have been suffering from acute power shortage. I would like to mention the power position in Andhra Pradesh.

16.17 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair.*]

There is a great imbalance in power generation in the country. I have come across a note that has been circulated by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power with regard to the draft Fifth Five Year Plan and the power development programme and power imbalance. There they have stated:

"In this region (referring to the southern region), again, there is large imbalance in power development, the most backward being Andhra Pradesh, where the *per capita* consumption of electricity at present is very low and would continue to be so even with the implementation of the scheme included in the State in the Fifth Plan. This disparity can be narrowed down only by a deliberate policy and by taking measures which would generate economic activity for which provision of electricity generation facilities would be a vital factor. In this context, apart from providing a share from the central sector schemes indicated above, it would be necessary to give serious consideration to the question of taking up for implementation in the central sector a hundred megawatts thermal station as Andhra Pradesh has large coal reserves."

I have made certain critical analysis and study of the position of power generation in the country. I would like to compare the position of power in the neighbouring States. As I told you earlier, as against the All India *per capita* consumption of 90 kilowatt hours, Andhra Pradesh is having only 50 kilowatt hours whereas in the neighbouring States of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, with the same size and population, the *per capita* consumption of power is 200 kilowatt hours. It is not due to any lethargy or complacency on the part of the State Government. Certain factors have helped to have more power generated and supplied to these States. For instance, take the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu. There are two central sector projects situated in this State. One is the Neiveli and the other is the Kalpakkam atomic power station. In Neiveli the power that is being generated is being done at the cost of the Central Government and there is no financial commitment on the part of the Tamil Nadu Government. Even then, the power that is generated which

has to be shared by the neighbouring States is being denied and Andhra Pradesh is the worst sufferer. Same is the case with Kalpakkam.

Why I am stating these facts is to show that the power crisis in Andhra Pradesh is more acute compared to other States. We know how these continuing schemes are hampered for want of financial assistance which is further accentuating power crisis. The Lower Sileru project in Andhra Pradesh and the Srisaillam Hydro-electric Project in Andhra Pradesh are the two projects which were hard hit. I should, say, for want of financial resources. For the Lower Sileru project, if the necessary financial assistance is provided, it can give the cheapest power in the whole country. So also, regarding the Srisaillam hydro-electric project. But in respect of Lower Sileru project the situation is more agonising because the entire civil works of the portion of the project has been completed, but for want of the generating sets the whole project is suffering. The State Government has pleaded its inability to provide finance for these generating sets and they have sought central assistance to give them some Rs. 12 crores for setting up of these generating units.

But, Sir, the Central Government has been adopting penny-wise attitude and they have denied the assistance sought for by the State Government while in similar cases this kind of assistance has been given.

I only request Dr. Rao that he should not feel embarrassed that he comes from Andhra and feel shy of coming to the rescue of Andhra Pradesh. He has to do justice in this regard.

So also in respect of the Srisaillam Hydro Electric project. That project is envisaged to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 70 crores. Only Rs. 20 crores have been spent. It was proposed to be completed by 1973-74. But, due to lack of financial assistance this project is suffering. Almost the entire complement of the people engaged in the construction there had been retrenched and the whole work has come to a standstill. This has to be borne in mind. This is a centrally-situated project which can give electricity without any power leakage to the entire Andhra Pradesh and other adjoining areas.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that after the Kalindi

hydro-electric project is completed, all the possible avenues for generation of hydro-electricity will be exhausted in the south. We have naturally to look for other projects, other than hydro-electric. As Mr. Ranen Sen and Mr. Samar Guha pointed out, the other projects that could be harnessed and electricity could be generated could be projects based on coal and also on atomic power. For this purpose, I beg to submit, Andhra Pradesh is best suited where there is an abundance of coal and this is very suitable for starting the thermal plants. Also, a place like Srisaillam is ideally-suited because it is a sparsely-populated areas, and can be selected for starting atomic power stations. These can be treated as a Central projects and power could be supplied to other areas which suffer for want of electricity.

So, Sir, I urge upon the Central Government that they should come to the assistance of the Lower Sileru project as they have done in the case of Kalindi. Mysore Government was given a special assistance in this regard. I don't grudge aid being given to Mysore but my emphasis is that Andhra Pradesh also should get the benefit as has been given in the case of the other States.

Lastly, coming to generation, I would say this. There is inadequacy of investment with regard to generation and distribution. Only 41 per cent of the total investment is being spent on distribution and this situation has got to be remedied. I support the contention of Shri Samar Guha. There should be a central authority with an investment of Rs. 6500 crores to see that these projects are taken up and power is distributed on equitable basis so that the country may not suffer for want of power, because, when power is denied, industrial growth is denied, agricultural growth is denied and the whole economy of the country will become stagnant and there will be no further growth or development. With these few words, I resume my seat and I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): On a point of order. When a motion is moved under rule 193, and any Member gives intimation to the Speaker under rule 195, if he is not given a chance to speak, then what is to be done? A Member who has given notice that he wants to take part in the discussion under rule 193 should be allowed to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: His point is noted, Now, Shri Chittibabu.

*SHRI C. CHITTIBABU (Chingleput): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha has raised this very important and timely discussion on the power crisis in different parts of the country. I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

The hon. Members who preceded me spoke about the power crisis in different parts of the country, substantiating their arguments with positive proof. No other proof is required than the order of the Prime Minister not to continue for more than one day the illumination of Rashtrapathi Bhavan and the Parliament House on the day when we celebrated the Silver Jubilee of our Independence. There cannot be any other reproof for our very capable and talented Minister of Irrigation and Power, Dr. K. L. Rao when the common people of our country's capital were denied even this elementary enjoyment of witnessing the illumination for a day more. I do not think that this House requires any other proof for the power crisis in the country. The circumstances under which this has been done pose a question mark about the competence of the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power and of his Ministry in tackling this issue.

My hon. friend, Shri Venkatasubbiah, who spoke before me, showed his accusing finger at Tamil Nadu for denying Andhra Pradesh its requirement of power, as if Tamil Nadu has got abundance of electric power. I am happy that he remembered Tamil Nadu at least in this connection and I hope that his utterance becomes a reality. But the real position is that Tamil Nadu has been going with a begging bowl to Kerala and Mysore for the supply of power. Tamil Nadu has not achieved self-sufficiency in electric power and I wish that Shri Venkatasubbiah is aware of this. In spite of the best efforts on the part of my party Government in Tamil Nadu self-sufficiency in power has not been achieved, it is mainly due to the vacillation on the part of the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power. It is clear that the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power has not and cannot come to grips with the problems by taking definite decisions.

When I was the Mayor of Madras in the year 1965, I arranged the inauguration of the drinking water scheme under the presidency of our Irrigation and Power Minister, Dr. Rao. At that time I referred to the Cauvery water problem. But the hon. Minister slipped away like the swift-moving waters of the river. After the D.M.K. Party assumed the Office in Tamil Nadu, this drinking water supply scheme is being implemented.

I know the debating talent of the hon. Minister and I am sure he will score winning points by putting forth counter-arguments to all the issues raised in this House. But, here it is not a question of his arguing capacity; it is the question of primary requisite of the people of our country. The hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power, with all his debating skill, cannot absolve himself and his Ministry from the blame for the power crisis in the country.

The target of producing 230 lakh kwh of power at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan has been fixed by his Ministry. It is also estimated that the demand in the country will also be of the same order. During 1973-74, it is expected that there will be a shortage of 3 lakh kwh. I am not saying this, but the hon. Minister himself has accepted this on the floor of this House. He has also expressed his apprehension that it may not be possible to achieve the Fourth Plan target of production. 25 years after our Independence, the per capita consumption of power in our country is just 200, while that of the United States of America is 10,000 and of the European countries between 2000 and 3000. India's per capita consumption of power is the lowest. What have we achieved during these two and half decades for the production of more electric power in the country?

I have no hesitation in saying that on account of defective planning for the production of power there is this crisis of shortage in the country. In the Uttar Pradesh there is acute shortage of power. In West Bengal, many industrial units have shut down their production for want of power. In many other States the position is no different. In answer to Starred Question No. 122 raised on 8-8-72, the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power has listed the main

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

reasons for the power shortage in the country in recent times. I will not go into all the reasons, but I will draw the attention of the House only to two reasons. Non-arrival of coal in time to the thermal power stations resulted in reduced output from the thermal power stations. In this connection, I would refer to the repeated request of the Tamil Nadu Government for the starting of the second-cut mine in the Neiveli Project which will be able to supply lignite to all the neighbouring southern States. The hon. Minister of Tamil Nadu Government has repeatedly requested the Central Government to sanction this scheme. I would say categorically that the Central Government are not doing the proper thing in dilly-dallying the issue. How can we, in the face of this, accept the argument of Dr. Rao that non-arrival of coal in time to the thermal power stations resulted in reduced output? The other reason advanced by him is non-availability of essential materials such as steel, cement etc. to the required extent, which has resulted in the delay of completing the civil works of power projects. Only this morning this House gave its approval for taking over the private steel plant, IISCO. It is not beyond the competence of the Central Government to make available the required steel and cement for completing the power projects. Immediately the question of shortage of wagons will be raised, as if the Railway Ministry is under the charge of Tamil Nadu Government, located far a way from the Ministry of Power and Irrigation. The Central Government cannot take shelter under this silly excuse. The hon. Minister should have proper coordination with the Railway Ministry and get adequate number of wagons in the interest of executing the important power projects. He cannot just wave his hands here and there and say: I have written to this Ministry and that Ministry; what can I do if the Planning Commission or the Finance Ministry does not sanction the required money; I have conveyed to the Railway Ministry about the non-availability of wagons etc. etc. He should realise that electric power is the basic requirement for the economic development of the country. He should convince his colleagues in the Governments and try to do what is expected of him. It is time that he bids goodbye to his cursory and evasive way of doing things.

Though it is not connected with the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Mr.

Chairman, I would like to refer to Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant, which is in my constituency. Everybody who spoke before me referred to the necessity of producing atomic power in the country. That is why I want to refer to Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant. Kalpakkam is a part of my constituency. It was stated that the Plant would be commissioned in 1971, then in 1972; now it is said that it would be commissioned in 1974. But today morning it was said that the Plant would be commissioned only in 1976. I am a Member of the Consultative Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy and I have given more than enough proof of the way in which the project is being implemented. I know personally how it is functioning. The project authorities there are playing ducks and drakes with public funds. An American trailer was bought at a cost of Rs. 18 lakhs or so. It is lying idle there for the past 2½ years. They are not able to change one burst tyre in the trailer. The project authorities are more interested in different kinds of pastimes than in implementing the project. Here, I would like to inform Mr. Venkatasubbaiah that neither the Atomic Plant at Kalpakkam Plant has started producing power nor the second-cut mines at Neiveli has been sanctioned by the Central Government, since he made the allegation in his speech that the State of Tamil Nadu is not supplying to Andhra electric power from Neiveli and from Kalpakkam Atomic Plant. The required equipment and machinery have not been made available to the Kalpakkam Plant. In the case of other atomic plants, there is foreign collaboration and things seem to be moving fast. But, here in Kalpakkam, the Government of India decided to utilise the indigenous talent. I am sorry to state that the indigenous talent has not come upto the expectations. Many valuable things are lying uncared for and I doubt very much whether the Plant will be commissioned at least in 1976. If a Parliamentary Committee is constituted to go into the question of delay in the execution of Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant, many sordid things that go on there will come to light. The net result is that the project is getting delayed unnecessarily.

An assurance has been given on the floor of this House that the Kalpakkam Atomic Plant would be commissioned in 1976. If this assurance is not fulfilled then, Dr. Rao and his colleagues

[Shri C. Chittababu]

will be put to trial in the court of the people. Similarly, the Central Government should accord their sanction for the second-cut mine in Neiveli. So far as the question of Tamil Nadu achieving self-sufficiency in the production of power is concerned, the hon. Minister of Irrigation and power should take greater interest in the execution of these two schemes.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री नवल किशोर सिन्हा (मुजफ्फरपुर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, विद्युत शक्ति का उत्पादन बढ़ाना हमारे देश के लिए अनिवार्य है। 1951 में जहाँ 2.4 मिलियन किलो वाट बिजली का उत्पादन करते थे वहाँ आज हम करीब 17.2 मिलियन किलोवाट बिजली का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। हमारा जो योजना है उसके अनुसार पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक चालीस मिलियन किलोवाट बिजली का उत्पादन करना चाहिये। जो लक्ष्य रखे गए हैं वे बहुत उत्साहवर्धक और प्रभावशाली हैं। इस योजना काल में 21 मिलियन किलोवाट हमारा विद्युत शक्ति का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिये। हमें 1 लाख 31 हजार गावों में बिजली पहुंचाना चाहिये और 25 लाख इरिगेशन पम्पिंग स्टैम को विद्युतचालित करना चाहिये। यह पंचवर्षीय योजना का हमारा लक्ष्य है। इस लक्ष्य को हमें पूरा करना है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि कभी कभी जो हमारे लक्ष्यों को होते हैं वे पूरे नहीं उतरते हैं। उनमें कुछ कमी हो जाता है। लेकिन यह जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षण में और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के अनुभव में यह बात अपने कार्यकलापों के सम्बन्ध में भी आता है। इसको हम भूल नहीं सकते। हमें प्रत्येक कदम पर देखना चाहिये कि किन कारणों से उन लक्ष्यों को में कमी होती है और क्या करने से हम उस कमी को दूर कर सकते हैं। सिर्फ डा० के०एल०राव को दोष देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। हमारा समझ में डा० राव ने सिर्फ हमारे देश के एक बड़े इंजीनियर हैं बल्कि हमारे देश के एक बड़े ही योग्य प्रशासक भी हैं। अगर किसी काम में डा० राव असफल होते हैं तो उसका कारण हमें दूसरी जगह

खोजना पड़ेगा और पता लगाना पड़ेगा कि किन कारणों से जो उनको इच्छायें और उद्देश्य हैं वे पूरे नहीं होते।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में जिस गति से विद्युत की मांग बढ़ती जा रही है, उस की तरफ न सिर्फ डा० राव, बल्कि भारत सरकार का भी ध्यान जाना चाहिये। हम अपनी जनरेशन कंपैमिन्ट में, मेरी जानकारी है, 6 प्रति-शत की प्रति वर्ष वृद्धि करते हैं, लेकिन हमारा मांग 16 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ती है। बिजली एक ऐसी चीज है जो अपना मांग में स्वयं वृद्धि करता है। इस के लिये विश्वास करने की जरूरत नहीं होती। आप जितनी बिजली पैदा करेंगे, उस से ज्यादा बिजली की मांग वहाँ दूसरे साल में हो जायगी और दूसरे साल अगर उस मांग को पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे तो तीसरे साल उस से भी ज्यादा मांग हो जायगी। पांच या छः गाल एक यूनिट कमोशन होने में लगते हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से सहमत हूँ, जैसा प्रो० समर गुह और डा० रानेन सेन ने कहा, इन मारी चीजों की तीयारी काफ़ी पहले से होनी चाहिये और मेरी दृष्टि में यदि चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ में—जैसा यहाँ डा० राव के बारे में कहा गया कि वह दस साल में मिनिसट्र ह—यदि इरिगेशन और पावर मिनिसट्र ने जो बात कही थी, उस को प्लानिंग कमोशन ने मान लिया होता, तो आज शायद ऐसा पावर-क्राइमिज देश में नहीं होता। आज पांचवें पंच वर्षीय योजना में हम जितना आगे जाने की बात सोच रहे हैं, उस से भी कहीं ज्यादा आगे जा सकते थे। लेकिन स्थिति का अनिवार्यता होता है। बहुत सी बातें ऐसी होती हैं जो हर मिनिसट्र के अपने प्रबन्ध में या अपने नियन्त्रण में नहीं होती हैं, बहुत सी अन्य मिनिसट्रिज से उस का तात्त्विक होता है, स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट से उस का तात्त्विक होता है। उस सब को देख कर चलना पड़ना है।

मैं बहुत समय नहीं लूंगा, क्योंकि मेरे बहुत से अन्य मित्र बोलना चाहते हैं। मैं सिर्फ दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। एक तो मैं उस बात को साफ़

करना चाहता हूँ जिस की तरफ श्री विभूति मिश्र जी ने ध्यान दिनाया है। आप मानें या न मानें, लेकिन यह देश के लिये बहुत बड़ा सवाल है और वह सवाल है—अश्रीय असमानता का। उन्होंने थोड़े से आंकड़े दिये हैं, मेरे पास और ज्यादा आंकड़े हैं। दिल्ली में पर-कंपिटा कन्जम्पशन 27.3 किलोवाट है। बेंगलूर में 118 किलोवाट है, तामिलनाडु में 128 किलोवाट है, पंजाब में 159 किलोवाट है, चण्डीगढ़ में 315 किलोवाट है—यह बड़ा खुश की बात है मुझे इस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि पर-कंपिटा कन्जम्पशन और ज्यादा हो, लेकिन इस की तुलना में—हम सारे भारत के प्रतिनिधि यहाँ बैठे हैं—हमें यह सोचना चाहिये कि देश के दूसरे भागों की क्या हालत है? बिहार के बारे में मैं आप को बतलाऊँ—प्रति व्यक्ति औसत 68 किलोवाट है, जिस में नार्थ बंगाल और नार्थ बिहार में 6 से 9 किलोवाट पर-कंपिटा कन्जम्पशन है। इसी के आसपास पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में भी होगा। जम्मू काश्मीर में 41 है, राजस्थान में 39 है, अमरावती में 21 है, मध्य प्रदेश में 57 है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि क्षेत्रीय असमानता को दूर करने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि पाँच वर्षीय योजना के काल में डा० राव गहब इन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कठोर नैतिक अभियान चले।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ जो बिजली के रेट से सम्बन्ध रखती है। बार बार बिहार वालों से या मध्य प्रदेश या उत्तर प्रदेश वालों से यह कहा जाता है कि तुम्हारे यहाँ छोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज नहीं हैं। आप जरा गौरव काजिये—छोटी या मझौली इण्डस्ट्रीज इन प्रान्तों में कीमे लगे। बिहार में छोटी या मझौली इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिये बिजली का रेट 21 पैसे है, जो अन्य प्रान्तों की अपेक्षा बहुत ज्यादा है। अन्य पिछड़े प्रान्तों में भी यह रेट ज्यादा है। जो आगे बढ़े हुए प्रान्त है, उन में बिजली का रेट बहुत कम है। इनसे ज्यादा रेटों में छोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज या मीडियम स्केल

इण्डस्ट्रीज कीमे बैठ सकती हैं। मैं भारत सरकार को चार सुझाव दूंगा।

पहला बात तो यह है कि जिस तरह से एकोनामिक सब कमेटी, पोलिटिकल सब कमेटी होती है कबिनेट को उसी तरह से कबिनेट की एक पावर सब कमेटी भी होना चाहिए जिसमें रेलवे के, माइन्स के, इरिगेशन और पावर के और एग्जिक्यूटिव के मिनिस्टर होने चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सेंट्रल पावर एथायिटी बने या न बने, सारे प्रान्त उसको शायद न माने लेकिन रीजनल बोर्ड्स जरूर होने चाहिए। राज्यों में एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड हैं लेकिन उनका तर्जबा अच्छा नहीं है। वे अलग कहते हैं कि सारी शक्ति केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास है, केन्द्रिय सरकार लांहा दे, व न दे, हमारी मशानें वह खरोदती है तो फिर हम इस तर्क में कहाँ आते हैं? रीजनल बोर्ड्स हमारे यहाँ कायम होने चाहिये जिनके अधिकार में बिजली का प्राइवकेशन और डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का अधिकार होना चाहिए।

तासरा बात यह है कि यहाँ नारा लग रहा है कि इम्पोर्ट बन्द करो, इम्पोर्ट बन्द करो हमें सेल्फ सफािशान्ट होना चाहिए। लेकिन जहाँ तक पावर प्लान्ट्स के इन्डजॉनम मैन्युफैक्चरिंग का सवाल है उसके बारे में हमारा अनुभव कैसा है समय पर मशानों को डिजनिवरी नहीं होती। किस्म बुरा होता है। डा० राव इसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे अगर हम पावर जेनरेशन प्लान्ट्स इम्पोर्ट नहीं करते है। पावर हमारे लिए एक बॉमिक चाइ है। हमारे यहाँ साराबत। प्रोजेक्ट में 8 जेनरेशन प्लान्ट्स तो इम्पोर्ट किए और दो के लिए रोक रोकिया गया कि जब डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में बनेंगे तर्फी से लेंगे। तो इस तरह से हमारे देश की बिजली की समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

अंतिम बात यह है कि हमारी एडवान्स प्लानिंग होनी चाहिए जो कि उसके बिना हमारे यहाँ विद्युत शक्ति की आवश्यक में कमी होने वाला है, हम उसको पूरा नहीं कर सकते

श्री फूलचंद शर्मा (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में बिजली की कमी के कारण आज कल-कारखाने बन्द पड़े हैं। इतना ही नहीं, कृषि का जो उत्पादन होता चाहिए था वह भाँटाक नहीं हो रहा है। आज हम भौतिक युग में जा रहे हैं। आज के हमारे जीवन में बिजली एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग अदा करती है। यदि आज बिजली को हमारे भौतिक जीवन में अलग कर दिया जाय तो जीवन में सुनापन आ जायेगा। लेकिन जहाँ तक विद्युत् उत्पादन का सवाल है मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि युद्ध स्तर पर यह कार्य होना चाहिए। मैं पूछना चाहूँगा देश में आज बिजली का जो उत्पादन हो रहा है वह लगभग 60 लाख किलोवाट है। मंत्री महोदय ने आज का जो है कि 1974-75 में 230 लाख किलोवाट बिजली पदा करेंगे इतना ही नहीं उन्होंने इस से आगे बढ़ने हुए एक आशा और की है कि 1980-81 में 5 करोड़ 20 लाख किलोवाट बिजली का उत्पादन करेंगे। उन्होंने और कहा है कि वदा के अन्त में 20 करोड़ किलोवाट बिजली उत्पन्न करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इस समय जो बिजली उत्पादन का क्षमता है उस पर सरकार का लगभग 36 अरब रुपये लगा हुआ है और 36 अरब रुपया खर्च करके सरकार का जो उत्पाद था, सरकार का जो लक्ष्य था उस लक्ष्य का हम पूर्ण नहीं कर पाए हैं। आज भी मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ, मंत्री महोदय बैठें हैं, पांचवी योजना के अंत में यदि बिजली उत्पादन के लक्ष्य को पूरा करना है तो उस के लिए 80 अरब रुपये चाहिए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या योजना आयोग और वित्त मंत्रालय आपको 80 अरब रुपया योजना के अंत तक दे देंगे? आप का रुपया मिलने वाला नहीं है। समित साधनों से आप को बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाना होगा। इसलिए आवश्यकता है कि जो बिजली का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है उसकी जो प्रणाली है उसको सुधारना पड़ेगा। उस के अन्दर जो दोष आ गये हैं उनको सुधारना पड़ेगा। जहाँ तक रुपये का सवाल है

वह मिलने वाला नहीं है। इसलिये स्थान स्थान पर जो बिजली घर बने हुए हैं जहाँ से बिजली जनरेट करते हैं उन सब को देखना पड़ेगा। यदि आवश्यकता हो तो आमूल बूल परिवर्तन भी करना चाहिये।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ आप को अधरजना में एक कमेटी बना दी, 1969 के अन्त में आप ने रिपोर्ट दी कि महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर 6 महाने में लगभग एक अरब रुपये का नुकसान हुआ विद्युत् क. कमा. के कारण। यह केवल महाराष्ट्र का सवाल नहीं है, बिहार के अन्दर लगभग 30 करोड़ रु० का नुकसान हुआ है, वहाँ का भदई चावल, मकई, धान और पटसन की फसल खड़ी का खड़ी सूख गया। आज बिहार में एक प्रकार से बिजली का दुमिख पड़ा हुआ है। देश के विभिन्न स्थानों का भी यह हालत है। मन्त्रीय दरबारा सिंह ने कहा था कि मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ बिजली पंजाब को मिलन चाहिये। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली सरप्लस बतायी जात है, वह आँकड़ों के हिसाब से तो सही है, लेकिन वास्तव में वहाँ गार्टेज है। आप पूछेंगे कि कैसे? तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर आज गावों में बिजली नहीं पहुँच है। 35,000 गांव ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर बिजली तामरो पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर पहुँच जाना चाहिये था, लेकिन शायद वहाँ पांचवी योजना में भी पहुँच सकेंगी इस का आशंका है। बिजली मध्य प्रदेश में सरप्लस है, लेकिन वहाँ एक्विपमेंट नहीं है। इसलिये मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर जो बिजली कंज्यूस होता चाहिये, वहाँ के गावों में जो बिजली पहुँचनी चाहिये, वह नहीं पहुँच रही है। इसलिये मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली सरप्लस है। महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर जार्षिक विजल घर है, राजस्थान में कोटा में है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा ही एक जार्षिक बिजली घर मध्य प्रदेश में भी होना चाहिये।

जो आप ग्रिड बनाना चाहते हैं, प्रदेशों का जोत बनाना चाहते हैं उस में अन्य प्रदेशों को

भी लाभ मिलेगा। इस के साथ ही साथ मंत्री जो ने कई स्थान पर कहा था कि जो 133 निजी बिजली कम्पनियों हैं सरकार उन के राष्ट्रीयकरण का विचार कर रहा है। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सबसे उपयुक्त समय है जब हमारे देश के अन्दर विभिन्न स्वानों पर बिजली की क्राइसिस चल रही है। तो ऐसे समय पर इन कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय, कोई अनुचित न होगा यह अवश्य करना चाहिये। और यदि आप ऐसा नहीं कर सके तो जिम प्रकार 6 महाने के अन्दर एक अरब रुपये का नुकसान महाराष्ट्र में हुआ इस प्रकार से अगर पूरे देश का नैखा जोख लेंगे तो कई अरब का नुकसान होगा।

एक सरकार, समोक्षक ने एक स्थान पर कहा था कि चौथी योजना के अन्त में हम 2.30 करोड़ किलोवाट बिजली का उत्पादन पूरा कर लेंगे। लेकिन हालत यह है कि जब हम चौथी योजना के अन्त में जायेंगे, इस लक्ष्य को पूरा न कर लें, तब तक 1 करोड़ 20 लाख किलोवाट बिजली का मांग और बढ़ जायेगी।

मेरे कई साथियों ने कहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश में 70 मेगावाट, उड़ामा में 120 मेगावाट, मसूर में 100 मेगावाट और केरल में 110 मेगावाट बिजली सरप्लस है। जहाँ कहीं अगर बिजली सरप्लस है मुझं कोई आपत्ति नहीं अगर राष्ट्र हित में मध्य प्रदेश का बिजली दूसरे प्रदेशों में जाता है। लेकिन मंत्री महादय ने काबिग अटेंशन के माध्यम से 13 मई, 1972 को राज्य सभा में कहा था कि सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि सारे देश का एक ग्रिड बनाते तो अच्छा ही था, लेकिन वह बनाने में बहुत समय लगेगा। इसलिये उस के पहले, जैसा माननीय मन्त्र गृह ने कहा था कि प्रदेशों का एक जोन बनाइये और जोनों का एक ग्रिड बनाइये। इस से काफी लाभ होगा। जैसा मैं ने बतलाया, कुछ प्रदेशों में बिजली सरप्लस है। लेकिन उस के सरप्लस होने के बावजूद दूसरे प्रदेशों में बिजली क्यों नहीं पहुँच पाई उस का एकमात्र

कारण यह है कि आप के पास ट्रांसमिशन लाइन नहीं थी और ट्रांसमिशन लाइन बिछाने के साधन नहीं थे। इसलिये यदि आप ग्रिड बनाने का बात करते हैं तो आप को सबसे पहले इस बात पर ध्यान देना होगा कि आप ट्रांसमिशन लाइन बिछाने का काम यूद्ध-स्तर पर लें। यदि आप यह नहीं करेंगे तो आप की ग्रिड बनाने का योजना सफल नहीं होगी।

मैं एक बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहूँगा, और वह यह है कि गुजरात में ध्रुवरण पावर प्लांट है। वहाँ पर आयल गैड नेचुरल गैस कम्पिशन ने 63,000 टन कूड आयल देने का वादा किया था, लेकिन जलाई में केवल 50,000 टन ही सलाई किया गया। अप्रैल-जून में 8 से 9 परसेंट तक की कम हो गई और इस कम के कारण गुजरात में कृत्रिम कम बिजली की हो गई है।

मैं मंत्री महादय से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि मैंने जिन बातों का ओर ध्यान दिलाया है उन पर वह बायोकी से विचार करें और अपने मंत्रालय के लोगों से इस विषय में वह विवेक रूप से रिपोर्ट तैयार कराये। जैसा मुझ से पूर्व बोलने वालों ने कहा है, आप को पाचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना में 80 अरब रुपये मिलने वाला नहीं है। भारतवर्ष की जनता में टैक्स देने की जो क्षमता है उस को देखते हुए यह सम्भव नहीं है कि वह 80 अरब रुपये दे सके। ऐसे स्थिति में इस विभाग के अन्दर फलें हुई जो अनियमितताये हैं उन को रोक कर आप जो परिवर्तन कर सकते हैं उस को करना चाहिये। तब यह क्राइसिस दूर होगी अन्यथा बिजली की कमी के कारण संसार का तुलना में जो उत्पादन हमारे यहाँ होना चाहिये वह रुक जायेगा, कृषि का विकास रुक जायेगा और उस के रुकने के बाद जो क्राइसिस हमारे यहाँ पैदा होगा, हम उस को रोक नहीं पायेंगे।

मैं मंत्री महादय से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि जो मैं मुझाव मैं ने दिये हैं उन पर वह ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करें।

श्री कुशोक बाकुला (लद्दाख) : मभापति महोदय, यह सुविदिन है कि आज के जगत में बिजली कितनी आवश्यक और उपयोगी है। किसी भी स्थान का विकास बिजला पर निर्भर है। विद्युत शक्ति ने आज संसार का काया पलट कर द। है। जहां कल दरिद्रता और नारकता का साम्राज्य था, वहां आज बिजला के कारण समृद्धि है। यह अविकसित और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नवान स्पर्दन पैदा करता है।

हमारे देश में विद्युत शक्ति के उत्पादन में पर्याप्त उन्नति की है। देश के औद्योगिक विकास और कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में इस ने महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है। किन्तु देश में आज भी ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहां विद्युत शक्ति पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं है। लद्दाख इस का ज्वलंत उदाहरण है। लद्दाख की तुलना आप देश के अन्य भागों से करें अथवा जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य के ही शेष भागों का तुलना में देखें तो लद्दाख आज भी विकास का करवट नहीं ले रहा है।

17 hrs.

मभापति महोदय, मैंने पहले भी इस विषय पर लोक सभा में निवेदन किया था और बजट पर चर्चा के दौरान भी मैंने इसका उल्लेख किया था। एकना परियोजना में जल विद्युत परियोजना प्रारम्भ को गई थी किन्तु यह कार्य धीमी और शिथिल गति से चल रहा है। इस परियोजना का कार्य केन्द्रिय जल विद्युत विभाग द्वारा अपने हाथ में ले कर इसे विद्युत गति से पूरा किया जाना चाहिये। कारगिल में मुकु नदी में बिजला पैदा करने की अंशमिit सम्भवनायें हैं। इसका उपयोग किया जाना चाहिये। योमा तो बिल्कुल चान की मोमा में जुड़ा हुआ है। इस मोमा स्थित गांव में बिजली किन्तु आवश्यक है इस पर विस्तार से कहने को आवश्यकता नहीं है।

अंस्कर, नूबरा, दराम इन स्थानों पर बिजली की छोटी छोटी योजनायें बना कर बिजली पैदा करने में लद्दाखवासियों के हृदय में नवीन उत्साह, नवीन प्रमत्नता आत्मविश्वास और

आशा का उदय होगा। लेह में डोजल इंजन बहुधा खराब रहता है। उसकी ओर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये। इस माल दो नए डोजल इंजन लगाए गए थे। वे भी खराब रहें हैं। उनके वास्ते एक जांच आयोग आपको नियुक्त करना चाहिये।

मंत्री महोदय से मेरा अनुरोध है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार लद्दाख की बिजला की आवश्यकता को पूरी करने में महायता करे। लद्दाख देश के सुदूर कोने में स्थित है। वहां की विद्युत आवश्यकता की पूर्ति होजाए तो वहां के निवासियों का आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार होगा उनका शारीरिक और मानसिक विकास होगा और लद्दाख मारे देश के लिए शक्तिशाली और मजबूत छत मिछर होगा।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर) : मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आती हूँ। वहां एक तिहाई आबादी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की है। उनका आपको खास खयाल रखना चाहिये और उनके लिए आपको विद्युत का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। हमारे यहां बुन्देलखंड के एरिया में बिजला की बड़ी कमी है। वैसे हमारे यहां भोपाल में बिजला अच्छा है। लेकिन आपको देखना चाहिये कि कहां बिजली की जरूरत है और वहां आपको बिजली देने चाहिये। शहरों को तो आप दिन प्रति दिन बिजला देते जाते हैं लेकिन देहातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान नहीं जाता है। वहां किसान रहते हैं। किसानों को बिजली की जरूरत है। अगर वहां बिजली लग जाए तो उमसे उनकी आमदनी बढ़ेगी और बीज और गेहूं का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। लेकिन उम और आपका ध्यान नहीं जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश में बुन्देलखंड को एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त रहा है। लेकिन वहां पर ढकैतियां पड़ने हुए पच्छीम साल हो गए हैं। इस कारण से वहां की जनता तितर बितर हो गई है। वहां से भाग गई है। जब से श्री सेठी मुख्य मंत्री बने हैं उनके आने के बाद से वहां की ढकैती को समस्या हल हो गई है और जनता ने राहत की सांस ली है। लेकिन वहां मडकें नहीं हैं। नही वहां रेलवे लाइन है। टीकमगढ़, पन्ना, बिजावर, रोवा

बीर रीवा स छतरपुर और साथ ही सागर दमोह आदि में कोई गाड़ी नहीं है और न ही रेलवे लाइन है। सागर बीना विदिशा आदि में कोयला, भूसा, खोई बहुत पैदा होता है। वहाँ जंगलों की लकड़ों भी बहुत होती है। वहाँ से इन वस्तुओं का लदान भी बहुत होता है। लेकिन रेल के डिब्बे नहीं मिलते हैं। इस कारण से वहाँ की जनता में त्राहि-त्राहि मर्च रहती है। इस वास्ते रेल के डिब्बे उनको जरूर मिलने चाहिये। जहाँ बिजली नहीं है वहाँ बिजला की व्यवस्था होना चाहिये।

साथ ही आगरा से खालियर तक हजारों एकड़ जमीन पड़ी हुई है। वहाँ हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के पास जमीन नहीं है। उसकी ट्रैक्टरों द्वारा जुताई करके उसको हरिजनों और आदिवासियों में बांट दिया जाना चाहिये। इससे खेतों की पैदावार बढ़ेगी, गल्ला ज्यादा पैदा होगा और जो डकैतों का एरिया है वह भी खत्म हो जाएगा। वहाँ बड़े बड़े जंगल हैं और उन में चौर टाकू छिपे रहते हैं। इससे डकैतों की जो समस्या है वह भी हल होगी।

रीवा, सागर में रेलवे नहीं है। वहाँ रेलवे की व्यवस्था होना चाहिये। सड़के वहाँ बननी चाहिये। वहाँ महायत्ना कार्य होने चाहिये और राहत कार्य किए जाने चाहिये। हमारे राव माहब हिन्दा कम और अंग्रेजी अधिक जानते हैं। हिन्दा भाषी क्षेत्रों के लिए एक अलग से यहाँ पर मिनिस्टर होना चाहिये केन्द्र, आंध्र प्रदेश, मद्रास आदि अहिन्दा भाषी क्षेत्रों के लिए एक और हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों के लिए एक दूसरा मिनिस्टर होना चाहिये।

एक माननीय सवस्य : एक हैं तो।

श्रीमती सहोबरा बाई राय : वह बहुत मरल स्वभाव के हैं उनको राजनिती का खिलाड़ होना चाहिये। इस वास्ते उनके साथ दूसरा मंत्री भी होना चाहिये। ऐसा करके देश का विकास आप करेंगे। एक बात जरूर है। जिन का बजट पड़ता है, जिन क्षेत्र के लोग ज्यादा बोलते हैं उस क्षेत्र का तो काम हो

जाता है और जो हम लोग हैं, जो उनको ज्यादा तकलीफ नहीं देते हैं, ज्यादा उनको परेशान नहीं करते हैं, उनका काम कम होता है। जो व्यक्ति मिनिस्टर बन जाता है, वह अपने क्षेत्र में बहुत अच्छा काम करता है, बिजली, सड़कों आदि की व्यवस्था करता है। लेकिन दूसरे क्षेत्रों का काम नहीं हो पाता है। इसी कारण मंत्री लोग चुनावों में जीत जाते हैं। जब कि हम लोग हार जाते हैं, क्योंकि हम अपने क्षेत्रों में विकास-कार्य नहीं कर पाते हैं। मंत्रियों को यह देखना चाहिए कि सब क्षेत्रों में काम बराबर हो। मैं सब पार्टियों से भी यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस वक्त हंगामा करने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस वक्त हम सब को मिल कर विकास-कार्य में जुट जाना चाहिए, ताकि देश आगे बढ़े। ये जो रोज़ भ्रगड़े और दंगे कवाये जाते हैं। इस से काम अटक जाता है। यह समय आपस में लड़ने का नहीं है। जब हम चुनाव में खड़े हों, तब हम एक दूसरे के बारे में कह सकते हैं। लेकिन इस वक्त तो देश की तरक्की के लिए काम करने की जरूरत है।

मध्य प्रदेश और बुंदेलखंड को तरफ ख़ाम ध्यान देना चाहिए। बुंदेलखंड बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। पञ्चम वर्ष तक वह डकैतियों से परेशान रहा है। हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, किमानों और ख़ाम तीर पर महिलाओं की और शिक्षा तथा अन्य समस्याओं की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। वहाँ के लोगों को महुआ खाना पड़ता है। वहाँ गल्ला पैदा करने के लिए बिजला की व्यवस्था करना चाहिए। चूँकि वहाँ वर्षा कम होती है, इस लिए वहाँ कुओं और ट्यूबवैल्व का व्यवस्था करना चाहिए। इस के लिए बिजला का जरूरत है। बिनामपुर में फसल नहीं हुई है और वहाँ बड़ा भार, अकाल पड़ा है। उसको तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

देहात और शहरों में घर घर में बिजली पहुँचाई जानी चाहिए। अब जंगल कट चुके हैं और ईंधन नहीं रहा है और अब केवल बिजली का महाराग है। महिलाओं को सुबह खाना बना

[श्रीमती महोदया बाई राय]

कर बच्चों को स्कूल भेजना पड़ता है। इस लिए उन को सुविधा के लिए बिजली उपलब्ध की जाना चाहिए।

हमारे प्रदेश में इंजीनियर, ऑवरमियर और डाक्टर मारे मारे फिरते हैं और उन को नौकरा नहीं मिलता है। उन को काम देने का व्यवस्था करना चाहिए, ताकि देश का विकास हो। वे लोग हम से शिकायत करते हैं कि आप ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि मड़के बनवा, बिजली आयेगा, दूसरे विहाम-कार्य होंगे, लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय को इस काम में गम० पात्र० और गम० एल० एल० का मदद लेना चाहिए। अगर वह अकेले इस काम को नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो उन को एक और मिनिस्टर नियुक्त करवाना चाहिए, ताकि यह काम आगे बढ़े। चूंकि हमारे क्षेत्र का तरक ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है, इस लिए अलग बूटेलखंड बनाने का मांग को जा रहा है। मंत्री महोदय को इस क्षेत्र के विकास का और विषय ध्यान देना चाहिए।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, within the limited time allotted to me, I am sure, it will not be possible for me to throw sufficient light on the power crisis, particularly in the State of Gujarat.

Sir, the power supply position has not been satisfactory in some of the States in our country since 1971. In Gujarat, for instance, a serious power crisis developed towards the end of December, 1971.

At that time there were the Assembly elections which were held in March, 1972. Therefore, this particular power crisis was overcome, by an arrangement entered into by the Government, for supplying the power, as a distress measure, from the neighbouring States of Maharashtra and Mysore. But immediately after the Assembly elections were over, this arrangement was over. Since then, since the 10th March, 1971, I think, Gujarat has been suffering from acute power shortage. Now, the question is how to overcome this difficulty of power shortage in the State of Gujarat. There are two ways open. One

way is a short-term measure, and the other is a long-term measure. As a short-term measure, the atomic power station at Tarapur should be made to operate uninterruptedly from 1st September, as stated by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri K. C. Pant, in reply to my question on the 9th August, 1972. As a long-term measure, a dam of 530 feet height at Navgaon should be constructed without further delay. Secondly, the proposed atomic power station in the Saurashtra region should be set up in Saurashtra as early as possible. If this is done, then the power shortage in the State of Gujarat will be overcome.

Hydro-power is the cheapest of all powers, namely the thermal power, the atomic power, and hydel power. There is no hydro-power in the State of Gujarat. If the Narmada river project is implemented and if a dam of 530 feet height is constructed at Navgaon, then 2.5 million k.w. of hydro-power will be generated.

During the election campaign, the hon. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi promised to the voters in this respect and said that if they wanted to solve the Narmada river dispute, then they should vote for her party to come into power. The voters in Gujarat have discharged their duty.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why is he bringing in politics into this matter?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I am not bringing in politics, but I am only stating a fact.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is all over now.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Now, it is for the Prime Minister to implement that promise. I am not bringing in any politics, but I am only stating the facts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member has only four minutes' time, and he should try to wind up his speech.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: At page 63 of the report of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for 1971-72, it is said:

"The Fourth Plan envisages augmentation of the power-generating capacity in the country to 23 million k.w. by 1973-74."

It further states that:

"There is a likelihood of the target falling short by about 2.7 million k.w.".

This shortage or shortfall in achieving the target can be made up if the Narmada river project is implemented. So, it is in the national interest to decide the Narmada river dispute as early as possible. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when the Prime Minister is going to decide this issue. The four Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have decided to abide by the decision given by the Prime Minister regarding this matter.

I would now say a word about the proposed atomic power station in the Saurashtra region. On 9th August, 1972, I had put a question whether the news report where the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi appeared to have said that the atomic power station should be located outside Gujarat was correct.

The Prime Minister was pleased to say that it was not a question of the personal whim of any Minister. Therefore, it means that if there is sufficient justification for establishing an atomic power station in the Saurashtra region, it would be set up. There is a strong case for such a power station in the Saurashtra region. I am quoting from p. 3 of *Nuclear Power in India* :

"The nuclear stations can all be set up at distances away from coal fields where they would be competitive with conventional thermal stations."

Regarding distance also, the report says, on p. 1 :

"In such regions nuclear power plants with CANDU reactors of 200 MW size are competitive with fossil fuel stations at places removed from coal fields by more than 800 km."

Saurashtra is more than 2000 km. from coal fields. Secondly, Saurashtra has no water resources. Thirdly, it is again mentioned in the same pamphlet, p. 8 :

"Detailed economic analysis of such complexes have been carried out for two locations in India—the Indo-Gangetic Plain in UP and the Kutch-Saurashtra region in western India.

Nuclear power is used to produce fertilisers and to pump water for lift irrigation in the case of the Indo-Gangetic Plain study and for desalting sea water in the case of the Kutch-Saurashtra region study."

Therefore, there is enough justification for locating another atomic power station of 1000 MW in the Saurashtra region. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Ministry is going to double the capacity of the Tarapur atomic power station from 400 to 800 MW in order to suppress and deny the demand for another atomic power station in the Saurashtra region.

बी परिपूर्णाबन्ध वैन्युली (टिहरो-गढ़वाल) :
मभापति महोदय, हमारे देश का आबादी; संसार की आबादी का 15 प्रतिशत है और उस दृष्टि में हमारे देश में बिजली का उत्पादन 1.5 है। इस लिये बिजली की कमी होना स्वाभाविक है और हमारे कुछ विरोधी दलों के मध्यमों द्वारा निराशाजनक विचार व्यक्त करना भी स्वाभाविक है। किन्तु मैं एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—यह कमी हो पर्याप्त नहीं है, एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि विद्युत् मंत्रालय में कोई इन्टीग्रिटेड प्लान बिजली उत्पादन का और उस के वितरण का नहीं है। इस कारण से जो कुछ कमी है भी, उस के बारे में हाथ-हाथ मभा जगह मचः हुई है। मैं आप से निवेदन करूँ—बिजली के पैदा करने और उसके वितरण में भारत सरकार के कुछ विभाग इन्वान्स् होने हैं, प्रान्तीय सरकार भी इन्वान्स् होने हैं—उन में और प्रान्तों में भावमन का अभाव पाया गया है। कहीं कहीं नाये प्राम-परपत्र के लिये काम कर रहे हैं। बिजली वितरण के वितरण का काम ऐसा है—जिस में एक तरह का उम के उत्पादन में कम है दूसरे तरह उम के माग बढ़त जाती है, ऐसा हालत में जो टायगेट हम फिकम करने हैं, उमकी फिकम करने के वावजूद भी हम उन को पूर्वाव नहीं कर पाते। ना हम व. व. का देखने की आवश्यकता है कि कमी कहा है।

इसी मन्दर्भ में मैं आप का ध्यान उत्तराय क्षेत्र की स्थिति के बारे में आकर्षित करना

[श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्थनी]

चाहता हूँ। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मिड-टर्म एग्जल के वास्तुम में लिखा है—

"Delay in commissioning of major power plants particularly in the northern region and consequent shortfall in generating capacity has led to a serious power shortage in that region which has affected the production of important industries like fertilisers cotton textiles".

इसमें आगे एक सेन्टन्स है :

"The total generating capacity in 1973-74 is likely to be around 21.2 million kilowatts against a target of 23 million kilo-watts."

इसको एक सेन्टन्स में आगे स्पष्ट किया है वाल्यूम टू में :

"The reduction is mainly due to the slow progress and delay in the delivery of plant and equipment from the public sector manufacturing units."

भारत हैवी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स, हरिद्वार, भोपाल और हैदराबाद में, मैं नहीं जानता कि उन्होंने लक्ष्य के मुताबिक अभी तक जो पावर प्रोजेक्ट इक्विप-मेंट्स हाइड्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए या दूसरे प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए मन्वाई करने थे वह निर्धारित समय पर दिये हैं। मैं डाक्टर राव का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले महीने की 22 तारीख से यमुना हाइड्रल प्रोजेक्ट और रामगंगा प्रोजेक्ट उत्तर प्रदेश में सीमेन्ट न होने की वजह से करीब 9 हजार मजदूर बेकार है। सीमेन्ट मन्वाई नहीं हो रही है यह चाहे रेलवे की गलती हो या सीमेन्ट कारखाने सीमेन्ट न दे रहे हों, इसका मोघा संबंध विद्युत मंत्रालय से नहीं है किन्तु जिनसे भी सम्बन्ध हो वह यह साबित करने है कि उनके आपस में ताल-मेल की कमी है। बरीली के जो हमारे प्रोजेक्ट्स है उनमें कोयले की कमी की वजह से अक्सर यह शिकायत रहती है कि क्षमता के अनुसार थर्मल पावर में उत्पादन नहीं होता है। तो कहीं कोयले की कमी है और कहीं सीमेन्ट की कमी है। कहीं पर एडमिनिस्ट्रिव कारण है जिनसे बिजली के उत्पादन में कमी हो रही है।

17.22 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the chair]

इसमें कोई मन्देश नहीं है कि बिजली उत्पादन करने वाले जो संयंत्र हैं, कारखाने हैं उनमें जिन प्रकार के अधिकारी काम करते हैं उनके कारनामों पर शासन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में उल्लेख किया है और कहा है कि उनके कारण बिजली के उत्पादन में कमी हुई है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र के पास वास्तव में ऐसी कोई शक्ति नहीं है, कोई एग्यारिटी नहीं है जो इन सब को इन्टिग्रेट करके बिजली के उत्पादन का काम सारे देश में चला सके। यों तो मेन्ट्रल पावर एग्यारिटी बनी है लेकिन उसके पास न कोई पावर है और न कोई एग्यारिटी है। वह अपना अधिकार समझती नहीं, अपने कर्तव्य समझती नहीं। आंशिक रूप से कोई काम करना है किन्तु वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ यदि आवश्यकता पड़े तो कानून बना लेना चाहिए और यदि अनिवार्य समझा जाये तो संविधान में भी संशोधन करना चाहिए। जब संविधान बना था उस समय शायद संविधान बनाने वालों ने अहसास नहीं किया था कि बिजली के उत्पादन और वितरण में इतनी कठिनाइयाँ होंगी।

मैं दो बातों को और ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। एक तो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की जहाँ अनिवार्य आवश्यकता हो वहाँ पर उनको स्थापित करें किन्तु जहाँ कोयला पैदा होता है उसके नजदीक ही स्थापित करें क्योंकि दूर स्थापित करना व्यर्थ होता है उसमें खर्चा बहुत ज्यादा होता है। दुर्भाग्य की बात है जहाँ हमारे देश में जल विद्युत के उत्पादन की इतनी बड़ी सम्भावनायें हैं वहाँ अभी तक ठीक प्रकार से सर्वेक्षण का कार्य भी नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए एक तो ठीक प्रकार से सर्वेक्षण किया जाये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि थर्मल एनर्जी का अधिक उपयोग हमारे देश में अभी तक नहीं किया गया है जबकि छोटे छोटे देश जो हैं जैसे कि न्यूजीलैंड वहाँ एक लाख 92 हजार किलोवाट

बिजली इससे पदा होती है। कॉनिया, इथोपिया और टर्की जैसे देश इसका उपयोग करते हैं। हमारे देश में इसकी बहुत सम्भावना है, उन्तराखण्ड, हिमाचल, कश्मीर, बिहार और गुजरात के हिस्सों में इसका उत्पादन किया जा सकता है।

अन्त में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक उत्तर प्रदेश का मवाल है केन्द्र का उसके साथ मौतेला व्यवहार शुरू से रहा है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश ने 522 करोड़ रुपए का मांग का था तो 375 करोड़ रुपए ही। उसके मिले जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि चौथी योजना के अन्त तक 40 किलोवाट का औसत ही बिजली का आ पायेगा जबकि पंजाब में 270 है, महाराष्ट्र में 228 है...

सभापति महोदय : यह सारे आंकड़े सरकार का मालूम है। आप अब समाप्त कर जिए।

श्री परिपूर्णान्वय पंच्यूसी : मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश का आवश्यकताओं के मुताबिक उसके साथ न्याय किया जाता चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है, उसका सबसे बड़ा आवश्यकताये हैं और सबसे अधिक वह पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है इसलिए उसके सबसे अधिक सहायता मिलना चाहिए।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव) : श्री परिपूर्णान्वय जी, बिजली के सम्बन्ध में जब हम एक समग्र चित्र देखते हैं मध्य प्रदेश के संदर्भ में बड़ी निराशा होती है। मध्य प्रदेश में विपुल सम्पत्ति है, साधन हैं, खनिज पदार्थ हैं, पानी है, बरफ है, बड़ी सम्पन्नता है, और इस सम्पूर्ण चित्र को देखते हुए ऐसा लगता है "का पर कर्क सिंगार, पिया मोर आंघर" [।

सभापति महोदय : आप इन बातों में मत आइये, समय कम है अपनी बात कहिये।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ एक सिद्धान्त अगर

स्वीकार कर लिया जाये, जिस को प्लानिंग कमीशन ने स्वीकार किया है, प्लानिंग कमीशन स्वीकार किया है, और हमारे बड़े एटमिक एनर्जी के निष्पात्, श्री भाभा जी, नेभी कहा है कि पिट हैड्स पर जहाँ पर कोल अवैलिएबिल है वहाँ पर अगर थर्मल प्लान्ट्स लगाये जाय तो हम सस्ती बिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं। और वह सस्ती बिजली के 800 किलोमीटर के ट्रांसपोर्टेशन में 500 रु० किलो वाट का फर्क पड़ता है। हमारे जो तीन पिट-हैड्स हैं—सातपुड़ा में अमरकंटक, कोरबा और सिंगरीली—उन में जो इनफीयर टाइप का कोल है जिस में ऐश कन्टेन्स ज्यादा है, इस का हम इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। और वह सब किया गया है, वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से इस का परीक्षण हुआ इस कोयले से हम बिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं।

अभी हमारे यहाँ मध्य प्रदेश में 750 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन है, इस में से 100 मेगावाट बिजली हम राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र को देते हैं। हमारे पास इतना पोर्टेणियल है कि हम काफी पैदा कर सकते हैं। अगर पोर्टेणियल देखा जाये तो हम चार मिलियन किलोवाट बिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं। और इस क्षेत्र के उत्पादन को अगर देखें तो मध्य प्रदेश कहाँ है, यह देख कर बड़ी निराशा होती है। यहाँ पर 21,000 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन होता है, और हमारे यहाँ केवल 750 मेगावाट का उत्पादन होता है। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश का प्रतिफल केवल सवा तीन परसेंट आता है। और सिचाई में हम सब से पीछे हैं—केवल 7 परसेंट सिचाई होती है।...

श्री लालजी चाई (उदयपुर) : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है। अब गणपति है।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मैं इस का समन्वय कर रहा था कि सवा तीन परसेंट बिजली और सात परसेंट की सिचाई में हम कैसे अपने प्रदेश

[श्री रामनारायण पांडे]

को सम्पन्न कर सकते हैं जब कि हमारे यहां विपुल नैसर्गिक सम्पत्ति है। मद्रास के एक सज्जन बोल रहे थे कि उन के यहां 2,175 मेगावाट बिजली उपलब्ध है, महाराष्ट्र में 2,100 मेगावाट बिजली उपलब्ध है, जब कि हमारे यहां 750 मेगावाट है। तो बेसिक बात यह है कि हमारे पिट हेड्स पर अधिक से अधिक साधन दे कर, प्लान्ट्स बना कर के आप बिजली पैदा कीजिये। अगर हम तीन चार प्रोजेक्ट्स का विस्तार कर दें और लगभग 700 अरब रुपये व्यय करें तो हम 1400 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं और सात प्रदेशों को बिजली प्रदान कर सकते हैं। अगर हम 700 या 800 किलोमीटर कोयला ले जाते हैं तो उस में हम को 10,000 बैगनों की आवश्यकता होगी। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में हमें जो परिवहन पर व्यय करना पड़ेगा उस के कारण बिजली का प्रति किलोवाट उत्पादन व्यय 425 रुपया बढ़ जायेगा। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पिट हेड्स पर ही ट्रांसमिशन टावर लगा कर बिजली दे दी जाये तो हम सारे देश को ही सस्ती बिजली दे सकेंगे।

मध्य प्रदेश एक ऐसा प्रदेश है कि सब कुछ होते हुए भी आज नहीं के बराबर है। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रोजेक्ट्स को पूरा करने के लिये 700 करोड़ रुपये का पंच-वर्षीय योजना में प्रावधान किया जाये और जो हमारी योजनायें अधूरी पड़ी हुई हैं उन को बिजली दे कर पूर्ण किया जाये ताकि सिंचाई और बिजली के मामले में हम लोग आत्म-निर्भर हो सकें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time would the Minister take for his reply?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): About 30 to 40 minutes.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Since many hon. Members want to participate in this debate, I suggest that the time may be extended by one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is difficult because it becomes very inconvenient for the staff. If the members so desire, I can extend it by half an hour. But I would request hon. Members not to take more than five minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I suggest that the debate may be continued tomorrow?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will see.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Mr. Chairman, from an annual growth rate of about 2 million kw per annum, we have dropped to one million kw in the year 1970-71. For the year ended March 1972 we have hardly added .5 million kw. The main difficulty has been in respect of generating sets. We all know that there have been failures in deliveries. We have also seen that as soon as Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, started functioning, even before a single turbo set of theirs was commissioned, we put an embargo on imports in spite of all the resistance. Whatever little progress we have made during the last five years has been essentially on account of those imported generating sets which were ordered earlier, that is, after the Third Plan.

In the direction of transmission, we have stagnated at 220 kv for the last 20 years. The world has moved from 220 kv in 1952 to 1,150 kv in 1972. But we continue to incur losses in transmission and distribution because we have not changed our existing transmission and distribution lines.

We are also deficient in our grids; link lines and regional links. Here we find that because of incompletion of the link lines we have to keep idle capacity at each generating group to meet the failures and the maintenance problems. The result has been that whereas we could have easily pooled up the total generating capacity, and the stand-by capacity could have been reduced to the bare minimum; we find today that even from the present small installed capacity of about 16 million to 16.5 million kw we are blocking as much as 30 to 35 per cent in stand-by capacity. The effective capacity which we are using is, therefore, substantially lower in spite of our making heavy investments in the plants which continue to remain as standby.

Now, as a consequence of these difficulties or this particular problem, there

have been power cuts, power shedding and so on. We in Gujarat suffer due to these and know how much there have been industrial and G.N.P. losses. The country has suffered, particularly and badly in the State of Gujarat. Even today, while I am speaking, there is a power cut in the State of Gujarat. The power is switched off and connections are not given. The employment cannot go up; the development or growth of income cannot be there. At the same time, the country which had promised or set for itself the target in terms of employment and growth also suffers for want of acute scarcity of power.

Finally, I would request the Minister in-charge of Power that he should be bold enough and he should insist on generating sets being imported at least for a period of 2 to 3 years and maintain 2 to 2.5 MKW annual growth. If the Ministry of Industry is so adamant that the import should be banned to provide orders to HEL/BHEL, then, he, the I. and P. Minister, should extend a helping hand and say that about 20 to 30 Nos. of 100 MW to 250 MW ratings standard generating sets may be ordered and got manufactured for stocks, that is for sales on ready delivery basis to projects. The development of the country by Public Sector Units cannot be held back. The investments made in other sectors should not be allowed to go to near waste or idled just because there is delay or no delivery of generating sets.

डा० गोविन्द बास रिछारिया (झांसी) : सभापति महोदय, इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर उस समय यहाँ विचार हो रहा है जबकि पांचवां प्लान हम बनाने जा रहे हैं और वह तैयारी की अवस्था में है। बिजली के संकट को दूर करने के लिये मेरा निवेदन है मंत्री महोदय से, भारत सरकार से तथा प्लानिंग कमिशन से कि उनको कुछ महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन नीति के संबंध में करने की आवश्यकता है। पहली बात तो यह है कि बिजली के जितने भी बड़े-बड़े उत्पादन के साधन हैं उन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का नियंत्रण हो। इसी तरह से दूसरी बात यह है कि उस का वितरण भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा हो।

एक और बात है। जहाँ तक एटमिक पावर का सम्बन्ध है, वह तो केन्द्रीय सरकार

के हाथ में है लेकिन जहाँ तक दूसरे साधनों का सम्बन्ध है, जहाँ पानी से बिजली पैदा होती है, वहाँ केन्द्रीय सरकार बीच में नहीं आती है, वह चीज केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में नहीं है। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि जिस समय सविधान बनाया गया था उस समय पानी जैसी शक्ति जिससे बिजली सबसे ज्यादा पैदा होती है उसको प्रान्तीय सरकारों के हाथों में दे दिया गया था। अभी बताया गया है कि नर्मदा का विवाद चल रहा है। उसको चलते दस साल हो गए हैं। उससे जितनी बिजली बनाई जा सकती थी वह आज इस विवाद के कारण नहीं बन पा रही है। इस वास्तु-चाहेविधान में परिवर्तन करना पड़ और चाहे किसी और तरीके से हो, मरा निवेदन है कि यह परिवर्तन होना ही चाहिये। जिन नदियों से बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है, सिंचाई हो सकती है, जो दो या दो से अधिक प्रदेशों में हो कर बहती है, उन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का अधिकार हो, उनको केन्द्रीय सरकार पूरा सर्वे करे, उन पर कितने बांध बनाए जा सकते हैं, कितनी बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है और उस सब का वितरण सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र में एक सिद्ध बना कर केन्द्रीय सरकार को करना चाहिए।

संकट जो पैदा हुआ है हमारे राष्ट्र में बिजली का वह दो तरह का है। एक तो जितनी बिजली की हमें आवश्यकता है उतनी बिजली पैदा नहीं हो पा रही है और दूसरे जितनी बिजली पैदा होती है उसका समानता के आधार पर वितरण नहीं हो पाता है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि वितरण पूरा का पूरा एक सिद्ध बना कर केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में हो। थर्मल पावर स्टेशन आप देश में लगाते हैं और लगाने के बाद उनपर कोयला नहीं पहुँच पाता और इस कारण से जितनी बिजली पैदा होनी चाहिए नहीं हो पाती। ऐसा इसलिए होता है कि समन्वय का अभाव है। कोयले के लिये जिन बंगाल की आवश्यकता होती है, उन पर प्रान्तीय सरकार का अधिकार नहीं है। यदि थर्मल पावर स्टेशन केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में हो और वह समन्वय स्थापित कर सकें तब विभाग

[डॉ० गोविंद दास रिडारिया]

में और दूसरे विभागों में जहाँ बिजली पैदा होती है और प्राथमिकता के आधार पर वह कोयला दे सके तो इससे बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में मदद लगेगी। इस तरह के किसी विशेष कदम को उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

मेरी मान्यता है कि डा० के० एल० राव, जो हमारे देश के जाने-माने इंजीनियर है, इस संकट को पांचवीं योजना में दूर कर सकते हैं। लेकिन यह महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन अवश्य किया जाना चाहिए कि बिजली के उत्पादन के सब साधन केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में हों, देश में तान सौ, चार सौ या पांच सौ मेगावाट के जो यूनिट कायम किये जायें, उन का नियंत्रण, प्रशासन और प्रबन्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में हो। अब क्षेत्रीय नहीं, बल्कि सारे राष्ट्र का एक ग्रिड बनाने की आवश्यकता है, जिस से बिजली के सम्बन्ध में प्रदेशों की असमानता को दूर किया जा सके।

आज यह लोक सभा गरावा से युद्ध करने के नियंत्रण संकल्प है और उसके लिए सबसे बड़ा साधन है बिजली। हम ने लोकतंत्र के आधार पर समानता लाने का संकल्प किया है और उभारती पूरा करने के लिये सब से पहली आवश्यकता यह है कि बिजली को असमानता को दूर किया जायें। व्यक्तियों की असमानता और क्षेत्रीय असमानता को दूर करने के यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि हम बिजली को असमानता को दूर करें।

आज जो आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, उन से हम देख सकते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और बंगाल जैसे बहुत बड़े आबादी के प्रदेशों में बिजली की कमी है। जब इस सरकार ने लोकतंत्र के आधार पर समानता और समाजवाद लाने की प्रतिज्ञा की है, तो उस को बिजली के मामले में यह क्षेत्रीय असमानता दूर करनी होगी।

मैंने एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव यह दिया है कि बिजली पैदा करने के जितने भी साधन हैं, नदियाँ, पानी, कोयला और एटामिक शक्ति

आदि, वे सब केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में होने चाहिए। जो बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ बनाई जायें, उनको केन्द्रीय सरकार चलाये। बिजली का वितरण भी एक ग्रिड बना कर केन्द्रीय सरकार करे और इस प्रकार बिजली के सम्बन्ध में प्रदेशों की असमानता को दूर किया जायें।

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul): I rise to say with concern that never in recent times was there a period when the country had to face a power crisis of such a magnitude as the one which it is facing now. It does not appear to be either localised or of a temporary nature. When we look into it carefully, we find that, against the Fourth Plan target of 23 million kilowatts, the Plan is now going to end up with—if my figures are correct—a little more than 20 million kilowatts. It is short of three million kilowatts or so. Even as it is, the power shortage is of the order of 10 to 15 million units a day; in other words, one million kilowatts. As you are aware, the demand for power was estimated to grow by 12 per cent whereas it has actually grown by 30 per cent. It is so high. Therefore, obviously, the demand is more than the supply. This is the grim picture before us all.

Now let me come to the actual position in the field of operation of the administrative structure. I have something to say there. We see that, with little or no reserve capacity at present and expansion of generating capacity falling short of the target, we have this power hunger all the time. It is all hanging on our heads. Surely, it must be solved and the people's dream must be fulfilled.

Then, again, the industrial sector which consumes 70% power are working to-day at less than the actual capacity. I wonder what will happen when the industrial growth is accelerated at a higher rate in the coming years as per our future plans. Let us not forget that the erratic monsoon is still there which adds to the power needs for irrigation. Therefore, I suggest the following measures for your kind consideration.

If I may say so, the power generation programmes have suffered on account of many factors which we all know. Let there be a better co-ordination between various authorities. Let there be

a national homogeneity between States and States for implementation of inter-State transmission linkage programmes. Also let there be better transmission capacities at such high levels than what is there at present.

You will bear with me that if there is more power, it will never go waste. Power creates its own demand. It stimulates development all round. Therefore, we cannot take these problems lightly. We have to take bold steps and increase the power supply based on all possible sources of energy including coal, diesel, hydro and nuclear energies.

One thing I would like to say within the little time at my disposal—I feel it is important. We should have a central agency to plan the location of large power plants and implement them at the same time. This Central Agency will also be able to establish inter-connecting links among the States and improve the whole electricity system of our country.

I must also stress here before I end, that production of indigenous equipments for power should be increased.

With these words I do hope the Government will give serious consideration to what I have said and take necessary measures.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri R. L. Bhatia—not here.

Shri Arjun Sethi—not here.

श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी (गढ़वाल) : सभापति जी, मुझे तो बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ, जब कि मैं यहाँ पर इम बहस को सुनता रहा कि बिजली के संकट को ठीके दूर किया जाय। वास्तव में मैं एक ऐसे इलाके से आता हूँ जहाँ बिजली तो क्या, मिट्टी का तेल भी मयस्कर नहीं होता। इसी संदर्भ में यहाँ पर डा० के० एल० राय साहब के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया, लेकिन अगर आप इनके 10 वर्षों के कार्यक्रम को देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि इन्होंने काफी तरक्की की है।

मुझे इस बारे में यहाँ निवेदन करना है कि यह जो असमानता है, चाहे बिजली के बांटेने को ले लीजिए या पैदा करने को ले लीजिए, इस असमानता का निराकरण जरूर होना चाहिए। मैं आपके सामने एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता

हूँ—सन 1945 में, जब कि यहाँ पर बरतानिवा का राज्य था, हमारे यहाँ "नयार नदी" पर एक मरोड़ा डैम बनाने की स्कीम थी, लेकिन मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि 1947 के बाद जब हम स्वाधीन हो गये, उसके बाद उस स्कीम का कहीं पता नहीं चला। इसी तरह से मालिनी नदी पर एक डैम बनाने की स्कीम बनी, लेकिन उसके सम्बन्ध में भी यही स्थिति है।

मैं एक और उदाहरण आप के सामने रखता हूँ—हमारे यहाँ टिहराँ डैम बनने वाला है। पिछले अक्टूबर, 1971 में हमारे पास एक रिपोर्ट आई थी, जिस में हमें यह बताया गया था कि उससे 12 मी मेगावाट बिजली पैदा होगा। लेकिन जब 10 अप्रैल का मार्टिंग हुई और उसमें जो रिपोर्ट आई, उस में 600 मेगावाट की बात कही गई। लेकिन अब जो कागज हमारे सामने है, उस में 450 मेगावाट की बात है। मैं समझ नहीं सका कि यह क्या ही रहा है, किस तरह से प्लान बनते हैं, कंसे एस्टीमेट्स बनते हैं, कम से कम समझ कर बात करनी चाहिये।

हमारे यहाँ एक पच्छीमवाँ डैम भी ऐसा है, जिसके सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई फिसला नहीं हो पाया है—वह बनेगा या नहीं बनेगा। इसी प्रकार से आप वृन्देलखण्ड के इलाके को ले लीजिए, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी हिस्से को ले लीजिये, मध्य प्रदेश के हिस्से को ले लीजिए, जिस का कि अभी हमारी एक बहिन जिक्र कर रही थी बिहार के उत्तरी भाग को ले लीजिये—इन सब क्षेत्रों में जो असमानता धार्य है, वह दूर होनी चाहिये।

पहाड़ की लोगों की बाबत भी मैं बताना चाहता हूँ—वास्तव में पहाड़ के लोग बड़े दुखी हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के आठ जिले जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं, वे आज इतने दुखी हो गये हैं कि उन्होंने अलग राज्य की मांग करनी शुरू कर दी है और मैं भी उस मांग में शरीक हो गया हूँ क्योंकि मैं उन का प्रतिनिधि हूँ, इसी लिये मुझे यहाँ पर कहना पड़ रहा है कि उनकी दुख और

[श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी]

तकलीफ़ दूर होनी चाहिये। मैं यहाँ चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम इस प्रकार का दुराग्रह हम लोगों के साथ न कीजिए, बिजली के मामले में हमारी ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाय, हमारी तरक्की की तरफ़ भी देखा जाय कि हम लोग किम तरह से आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। हमारे यहाँ ऐसे साधन मौजूद हैं जहाँ काफी बिजली पैदा हो सकती है, लेकिन उस तरफ़ ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़): सभापति महोदय, आज देश के सामने बिजली का एक बड़ा भारी संकट है। कारखानों में, मिर्चाई के लिये, तमाम कामों में बिजली की जरूरत है और इसी कारण आज पूरा देश चिन्तित है कि यह संकट कैसे दूर किया जाय। सरकार बराबर 25 सालों से प्रयत्न कर रही है, लेकिन हमको देलना यह है कि यह कमी कहाँ पर है। हमारा खर्च बराबर बढ़ता जा रहा है, फिर भी बिजली के उत्पादन में कमी क्यों है?

मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—मैं बिजली मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—जहाँ आप यह कहते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली के साधन हैं और जहाँ आप थर्मल स्टेश लगाना चाहते हैं, वहाँ जो कोयला इस्तेमाल होगा पूजर क्वालिटी का, घटिया किस्म का कोयला, जिस में 35 से 45 प्रतिशत एश होती है, यदि कोल-फील्ड्स के पास जा कर लगाएंगे तो एक मिलियन किलोवाट बिजली तैयार करने में 175 करोड़ रुपये खर्च पड़ेगा। जब कि बड़ी कारखाना यदि कोल-फील्ड के पास लगेगा तो 426 रुपये पर-किलोवाट और यदि 700 मील दूर लगायेंगे तो 1600 रुपये पर-किलोवाट खर्च पड़ता है। ऐसी सूत्र में सरकार को सोचना चाहिये कि कहाँ पर लगाने में खर्च कम आयेगा। मध्य प्रदेश में जो तीन पिट-हेड्स हैं—कोरबा,

अमरकान्तक और सत्रपुड़ा—वहाँ पर जो नेशनल ग्रिड बनना है, जिस से 400 किलोवाट बिजली पैदा होगी, वह मामला आज 10 साल से पड़ा हुआ है, उस की मन्जूरी गवर्नमेंट से नहीं मिल रही है। अगर इस की मन्जूरी दे दी जाय तो, हरियाणा, पंजाब में जो बिजली की कमी है, उसको पूरा किया जा सकता है। बजाय इसके कि भटिन्डा, पानीपत, सोनीपत में एक हजार मिल पर थर्मल स्टेशन लगायें, हजार मिल से कोयला लाद कर लायें जिसमें एक हजार वगन और 165 लोकोमोटिव इंजन रोज़ चाहिये, एक किलोवाट बिजली तैयार करने में 425 रुपये खर्चा आये बजाय 175 रुपये के, आपको चाहिये कि जहाँ कोल फ़िल्ड्स हैं वहीं पिट-हेड्स पर थर्मल स्टेशन लगायें और ट्रांसमिशन लाइन बिछाकर दूसरी स्टेट्स को बिजली पहुंचायें जिससे कि कृषि और उद्योगों को लाभ मिल सके। यहाँ मेरा सरकार को सुझाव है।

श्री साधूराम (फिल्लौर): सभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत तफ़सील में नहीं जाना चाहता सिर्फ़ अपने सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। आज जो बिजली की क्राइसिस है उससे पंजाब में बड़ी दुखदाई भावना है। इसकी वजह से वहाँ छोटे-बड़े कारखाने बन्द पड़े हैं। हफ़्ते में तीन दिन बिजली मिलती है। दूसरी तरफ़ एग््रीकल्चर को बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है। 11 लाख एकड़ बोये हुये राइस की जमीन वहाँ पर सूख रही है। बहुत से लोगों का खयाल है कि पंजाब के साथ बेइन्साफी हो रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बिजली का जो उत्पादन है, उसको बढ़ाने और डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करने का नया तरीका निकाल कर पंजाब को बिजली जरूर देनी चाहिये। क्योंकि लड़ाई में पंजाब जितना सफर करता है उतना साध्य ही कोई दूसरी स्टेट्स सफर करती हों। (व्यवधान) ... मेरा कहना है कि पंजाब में पावर क्राइसिस को हल करना चाहिए। पंजाब में इस बक़्त जो हालात हैं वह बहुत बुरी है। एक तरफ़ पंजाब में बिजली की इतनी कटौती हो रही है और दूसरी तरफ़ फ़टिलाइबर फ़ैक्टरी नया

को ज्यादा बिजली दी जा रही है। जब पानी ही नहीं होगा तो फटलाइबर क्या करेगा ? हम चाहते हैं कि एक महीने के लिये हम फैंक्टरी को बंद करके बाकि लोगों को बिजली दी जाये तो उसने बड़ा फायदा होगा। इसी तरह से डेसू स्टेशन की जो बिजली जाया हो रही है, कितने ही फीवारे यहाँ पर चल रहे हैं, उन बिजली पंजाब को दी जाये या किमी दूसरी एग्रिकल्चरल स्टेट को दी जाये, उत्तर प्रदेश को दी जाये तो फायदा ही सकता है। लम्बरी की चीजों को बन्द करना चाहिये लेकिन सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर नहीं जाता। फूड प्रोक्योरमेन्ट में 65 परसेंट हिस्सा पंजाब से मिलता है और बाकि 35 परसेंट दूसरी स्टेट्स से मिलता है। तो क्या आप पंजाब का ध्यान नहीं करेंगे ? पंजाब को अगली रबी की फसल में जो नुकसान होने वाला है उससे बहुत बड़ा झगड़ा पैदा हो जायेगा। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ इन बातों पर आप विचार करके पंजाब को बिजली दें जो कि पैदावार में देश की उतनी मदद करता है।

18 hrs.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domaria-ganj): Mr. Chairman, I want to take an overall view of this very complicated and fundamental question of the scarcity of power. For the time being, I am forgetting the State urgencies and the pressures that are coming from hon. Members to build up power complexes in their own States. Although I can put forward before the House for consideration of the Minister some basic schemes of a long-term nature, I do not think that also is going to solve the problem of tomorrow. Day after tomorrow can take care of itself if the Planning Commission is energised, if the Ministers are also energised and if something is done to put the whole thing on the right track. I am not concerned about day after tomorrow, the long term view, but what should be done for tomorrow.

SHRI B. V. NAYAK (Kanara): We should think about long-term planning also. But now we are discussing the power crisis in the country and long-term planning of electricity is not relevant here. Power crisis is gripping parts

of the country and it is a serious matter. Otherwise, for the House, it will be like Nero liddling while Rome is burning. There is the Sharavathi project.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He just gets up without my permission. I cannot allow it.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I am, therefore, not emphasising what should be done day after tomorrow. I personally feel that if the Ministry of Power takes care of the vital problems of maintenance, repairs, restoring wire connections, repairing generating sets lying idle and of connecting the grids in their own small small way, and also by looking after intensively as to why these small failures are occurring, we can increase the supply by at least 10 per cent. If it is not possible, then there is something wrong with the working both of the State Governments and the Central Government.

From the point of view of stepping up production in the industrial and agricultural sectors, it is very necessary that all the major schemes already running should be given attention from the point of view of maintenance of spares, repairs, supply of small parts etc. which will go a long way to increase the generation of power and also ginger up . . .

SHRI LALJI BHAI: On a point of order. There is no quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. The hon. member may proceed.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: So far as taking up larger schemes are concerned, obviously first priority should go to thermal power stations in the coal belt. We have coal; we are short of diesel oil. Therefore, we should not think too much of generating sets which have to be run on diesel oil. Coal is abundant in the country, poor quality of coal. We can generate power in a massive way from the coal belt. Nobody is taking care of that. I do not know what has happened (*Interruptions*). I am not talking of Madhya Pradesh, but from the all-India angle. There are coal fields. Why are they not being used for generating power? Power Ministry should take up with the Planning Commission, this question for a massive programme. The Planning Commission should be energised. If adequate steps are taken, at least within 40 months from now we can start generating power from coal in new areas.

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

We have got electric wires, cement poles and coal in the country. We can, therefore, have thermal power stations also. Nothing need be imported from outside. For generating power, we can use coal on a cheap basis. Therefore, I want maintenance improved administration, and the training of leaves for repairs so that we can increase the supply by 10 per cent; thereby our production, in agriculture and industry, can be increased.

डा० कलास (बम्बई दक्षिण) : सभापति महोदय, समय की कमी के कारण मैं भाषण देने नहीं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं केवल कुछ प्रश्न करूँगा।

जब सरकार बैंकों का, आम बीमे का, कोकिंग कोल का और अन्य चीजों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर सकती है तब जो प्राइवेट बिजली कम्पनियाँ हैं उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों नहीं कर सकती, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

दूसरी बात यह है कि देश में जो पावर हाउस बनाये गये हैं उन में उन की इन्स्टाल्ड कैपसिटी के अनुरूप बिजली तैयार नहीं हो रही है। अगर हमारे बिजली मंत्रो यह ध्यान रखें कि उनको इन्स्टाल्ड कैपसिटी जितनी बिजली तैयार होने लगे तो हमारा समस्या किसो सोमा तक हल हो सकती है।

हम ने यहां पर गांवों की बातें नहीं कीं, केवल शहरों की बात ही हम कर रहे थे। हम ने रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन कारपोरेशन बनाया। उसने एक प्लैन बनाया है लेकिन वह कितना आगे बढ़ गया है यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। उस के पास रुपये की कमी रहती है। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि हम को काफी उदारता से उसको रुपये देने चाहिए। हम ईनामी अर्थात् लोटरी की योजनाये आदी चला कर इतना रुपया कमाते हैं लेकिन वह कहा जाता है उस का क्या हो रहा है यह मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। क्या यह रुपया बिजली उत्पादन में खर्च नहीं हो सकता?

हम नेशनल ग्रिड की बात बहुत दिनों से करते चले आ रहे हैं, उन के द्वारा हम सारे

देश को बिजली दे सकेंगे। अलग अलग स्थानों में जो बिजली पैदा होगी उन को हम एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पहुँचा सकेंगे। लेकिन इस से पूर्व कि हम पूरे बिजली पैदा कर सकें हम कम से कम उनको जोड़ने की लाईनें तो तैयार कर दें। हम ट्रांसमिशन लाइन्स की कल्पना को साकार करना अभी से शुरू कर दें और उनको लगाने की शुरुआत कर दें ताकि, जैसे ही बिजली का प्रोडक्शन शुरू हो जाए, उन सब को जोड़ कर पूरे देश को बिजली सप्लाई करना नुरत शुरू कर सकें।

महाराष्ट्र के लिये कहा जाता है कि वहां पर बिजली बहुत जादा है। मैं यह इत्तला दे देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां सिर्फ 35 परसेंट गांवों में बिजली नहीं पहुँची है। ये गांव बिना बिजली के रह रहे हैं। इस लिये अगर आपको महाराष्ट्र में बिजली की तादाद ज्यादा लग रही है वह सिर्फ पुना से बम्बई तक और नागपुर जैसे बड़े शहरों तक ही वह सीमित है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि गांवों तक बिजली ले जाने का सरकार प्रयत्न करेगी।

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सिर्फ एक बात अपने मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। जैसा हमारे मित्र श्री साधू राम ने कहा कि आज देश के सामने यह प्रॉब्लेम है कि अगली फसल में चावल आयेगा कहाँ से।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मध्य प्रदेश से आयेगा।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मध्य प्रदेश से जो भी आयेगा वह बहुत कम है। आप अपने खाने का इन्तजाम कर लें यही बहुत है।

मेरी अंज यह है कि आज देश के सामने जो सब से बड़ा सवाल है वह यह है कि कुछ लोग इस बात की कन्वेसिंग करते हैं कि फूड क्राइसिस दुबारा शुरू हो रही है इसलिए पी० एल० 480 का अनाज फिर मंगवाया जाय। कुछ लोग इस बात की चर्चा करते हैं और कन्वेसिंग भी करते हैं। आज हमारे मुल्क में जितना स्ट्रैल पूरा है उसमें पंजाब कुल का 65 परसेंट

भपना हिस्सा डाल रहा है। अब चावल के प्रोडक्शन का सवाल हमारे सामने है। अगले पंजाब में लोग चावल नहीं खाते हैं, लेकिन पंजाब सेंट्रल पूल में 12 लाख टन चावल देने वाला है, और अगर आप चाहते हैं कि यह 12 लाख टन चावल सेंट्रल पूल में आये तो पंजाब की इस क्राइमिस से आप को सेंट्रल बेसिस पर डील करना पड़ेगा। अगर इलेक्ट्रिसिटी की क्राइमिस इसी तरह रही, अगर फटिलाइजर की क्राइमिस इसी तरह रही तो सारे देश के लिये और मध्य प्रदेश व दूसरे सुबों के लिये पंजाब से जो चावल चाहिये वह पूरा नहीं मिल पायेगा। मध्य प्रदेश वाले एक लाख टन दे देंगे, आन्ध्र प्रदेश वाले ० लाख टन दे देंगे लेकिन हम तो 12 लाख टन देते हैं। टोटल प्रोजेक्ट का 65 प्रतिशत हम दे रहे हैं।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस क्राइमिस को नेगटिव लेवल पर डील करना चाहिये था। अब तक वैसा नहीं किया गया। हमारे इंटर स्टेट डिमप्यूटर्स इलेक्ट्रिसिटी के, दगियाओं के। हमें फौरन और आज ही फैसला करना चाहिये कि तमाम इरिगेशन और इलेक्ट्रिसिटी के जो प्रोजेक्ट हैं, उनको मेटर आप हाथ में लेनी है और साथ ही साथ उसके डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का काम भी मेटर को सम्भालना चाहिये, मेटर को सारी स्टेट्स को उनकी जरूरतों को देखने हुए डिस्ट्रीब्यूट भी करना चाहिये। उस को देखना चाहिये कि देश में क्या चल रहा है, कहां पर क्या प्रोजेक्ट हैं और उसके मुताबिक उसको काम करना चाहिये। अगर आप ने ऐसा किया तब तो कुछ काम बन जायेगा वरना जिस तरह से अब काम चल रहा है उसी तरह से चलना रहा और हमारी इरिगेशन एंड पावर मिनिस्ट्री पावर नैस हो कर चलती रही तो यह काम नहीं बनेगा, नहीं बनेगा, नहीं बनेगा।

श्री मूस खंड डागा (पानी) : मैं बारह लाख टन चावल की बात नहीं करने जा रहा हूँ। राजस्थान में प्यामे लोगों की बात मैं करता हूँ। वहां कुओं के लिये बिजली की आवश्यकता

है। वहां के लिये मैं बिजली की मांग करता हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि भारत में पावर शॉर्टेज है। राजस्थान में नदियां नहीं बहती, वहां पर गंगा, जमना और सतलज जैसी नदियां नहीं हैं। वह सूखा प्रदेश है, अकाल से ग्रस्त रहता है। आप हर साल करोड़ों अकाल की स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये खर्च करते हैं। सरकार वह रुपया कुआ के लिये बिजली पहुंचाने के लिये दे दे और लिफ्ट इरिगेशन के लिये बिजली दे दे तो उसकी यह समस्या हल हो सकती है।

बेक डाउन जो होते हैं उसका कारण यह है कि जो इंजीनियर हैं वे अनुभवी नहीं हैं। इस पर आपने कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया है। हमारे राव साहब प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति हैं, उनकी मैं इज्जत करता हूँ, वह पारश्रमी हैं और मैं उनकी नियत पर विश्वास करता हूँ। लेकिन राजस्थान में ट्रांसमिशन लाइज नहीं है। वह पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति लड़खड़ा रही है। आप उसकी मुनते नहीं हैं। पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश आदि जहां नदियां बहती हैं उनकी आप मुनते हैं। राजस्थान प्यासा भरता है। करोड़ों रुपया आप उसको देते हैं सूखे का मुकाबला करने के लिये। हम कहते हैं कि बिजली आप दे दो, हम पानी निकाल देंगे कुओं में से। पाने के पानी का सवाल है। चावल की मांग मैं नहीं करता हूँ। वहां बिजली आप दे दें। वहां ट्रांसमिशन लाइज नहीं है। वहां इंजीनियर अनुभवी न होने के कारण बेक डाउन होते हैं। राजस्थान के पास पैस नहीं हैं और वह इन लाइज को खींच नहीं सकता है। राजस्थान सूखा इलाका है, वहां अकाल की छाया रहती है, इस बार भी अकाल की छाया है। इस वाग्ने मानवता के नाम पर, नैतिकता के नाम पर, इमानिदत के नाम पर, समाजवादी नीतियां जो आप की हैं उनके नाम पर मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि राजस्थान को आप प्राथमिकता दें, उसको प्रायोरिटी आप दें और केन्द्रीय सरकार से मदद उसको मिलनी चाहिये। यही मैं आप से मांग करता हूँ।

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY (Nalgonda): Andhra Pradesh is known as anna dala; it produces foodgrains in abundance. But this year the whole State is under famine conditions. Power cut is there. Even Kothagudam project has been cut because of a silly matter, that loans had been given by the Central Government and interest had not been paid. Because of that it had been shut down. The allegations of Dr. Ranen Sen about Dr. Rao are not correct. Dr. K. L. Rao is dedicated to the work of irrigation and power and he is doing his utmost. In spite of natural calamities, there is an electric power cut in Andhra Pradesh. It should be given priority. Nagarjunasagar and Srisailem projects are there. Dispute with Mysore and Maharashtra is there before the tribunal; it has not been decided.

श्री लालजी भाई : कोरम नहीं है ।

सभापति महोदय : हमें मालूम हुआ है कि गवर्नमेंट में आप में एग्जिमेंट हुआ है कि छः बजे के बाद कोरम का सवाल नहीं उठाया जाएगा । अगर फिर भी आप उठाते हैं तब हमें घंटी बजवानी पड़ेगी ।

श्री लालजी भाई : मैं उठाना चाहता ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Bell is being rung—now there is quorum.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: I would request Dr. K. L. Rao to consider all the problems connected with generation of power in Andhra Pradesh, including those which are pending before tribunals; they should be expedited at a time when we are facing a shortage of power.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Dr. K. L. Rao, the eminent engineer that he is, knows very well that the area I come from in the Western Ghat is known as the power house of the whole country. I hope he will share my anguish that this area has never been mentioned in this debate. I had no intention of intervening during the speech of Shri K. D. Malaviya except for the fact that this

is a matter of crisis. I would like to know from our hon. Minister, who is not only an eminent engineer but also statesman brought up in the traditions of Dr. Visweswarayya one thing. There is a considerable amount of controversy in the press in regard to the Sharawathy project. The ex-Chief Minister of Mysore has asked for a judicial inquiry. Fortunately or unfortunately, Dr. K. L. Rao, as Minister in charge of Irrigation in the years 1962-63 had occasion to visit Sharawathy project. In view of the controversy, is there or is there not a *prima facie* case for an open judicial inquiry to disabuse the mind of the public on this question. The other day during the question hour the Minister stated that a person has been sent not to study but only inspect and give a report. In view of the paramount importance of Sharawathy project, will he agree to an open inquiry?

Secondly, in view of the performance of Sharawathy project, on which a clear verdict will have to be awaited after further investigation, I want to know whether the execution of the Kali hydro-electric project, which is going to produce electricity at the cheapest rate, is going to be taken over by the Centre for execution.

श्री शिव बांडुका (बांका) : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि डी० बी० सी० के मैदान बाँच के साउथ बिहार, भागलपुर और संयाल परगना, इन जिलों को बिजली मिलती है लेकिन हालत यह है कि हर आषे घंटे पर पावर फेल्योर होता है जिसके चलते काम घाम सब बन्द हो गया है, पीने का पानी भी नहीं मिलता है, माननीय मंत्री जी बताएं कि यह क्यों हो रहा है और इसके हटाने के लिये वह क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dimond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is an unprecedented power crisis. The main causes are that there is a gap between the projected demand and generation which Dr. K. L. Rao has admitted and also there is non-utilisation of built-in capacity. I gather in some places it does not exceed even 50 per cent of the built-in capacity.

Another thing is our abject dependence on the United States of America for power equipment and technical know-how and mechanical breakdown whenever it comes. Our power plants have to wait for the importation of spare-parts from America. The refusal on the part of the United States technicians to part with their technical know-how is a great hurdle. It is a total failure on the part of our public sector Heavy Electricals undertakings for achieving self-sufficiency in the production of equipment.

It is also a total failure to improve capacity utilisation of existing plants also. The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, as the Minister mentioned, is a British Company and the Minister has told me time and again that generation is the real problem, not distribution. But for Calcutta, it is an exception. The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation is allowed to reap the harvest and take billions of rupees out of this country by simply trading on power. That Corporation has been given 10 years extension of lease for no reason whatsoever. Mr. A. K. Ghosh has been sent from the Centre to look after it. Is the Minister not aware of the fact that there are long articles in the press against Mr. A. K. Ghosh showing favour to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation? Therefore, you are adding fuel to fire.

There has been no proper assessment of power demand. Dr. K. L. Rao wrote a letter to me in which he says:

"...that the load shedding that had occurred recently had to be resorted to on account of curtailment in supply of bulk power to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation by the West Bengal State Electricity Board and to some extent by the Damodar Valley Corporation as a result of forced outages of generating units in these power systems."

So, the question is that the whole thing has been handled in a very slipshod manner and it is causing a lot of hardship. It will ruin our trade, commerce and employment potential. The whole thing should be handled in a very different manner, on a war footing. Otherwise, our future will be very very gloomy.

श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : महापति जी, मूखे से आज देश पीड़ित है। उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वी हिस्सा भयंकर बाढ़ से और मूखे से

हर साल पीड़ित रहता है। छः महीने बाढ़ से और छः महीने सूखे से पीड़ित रहता है। माननीय मंत्री जी वहाँ गये हैं, उन्होंने उस एरिया को देखा है जो बिहार से लगा हुआ है, जयप्रकाश नगर, छपरा और शाहाबाद से यह पूर्वी क्षेत्र लगा हुआ है। बाढ़ के दिनों में माननीय मंत्री जी ने देखा है, पानी से सारी जमीन ढंकी हुई थी। उन्होंने कहा कि हम बिजली देंगे जिस से यहाँ पर सिंचाई का इंतजाम होगा। लेकिन तब से आज तक वहाँ कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हुई। आज चार साल हो गए। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी उस के लिए कोई व्यवस्था करने की कृपा करेंगे ?

दूसरी बात—मैंने आप को पत्र लिखा था और आप ने खुद कहा है कि बलिया में दो प्लाज में कुछ नहीं किया गया है। अभी तक हमारे यहाँ ट्यूब-वैल्व को भी बिजली नहीं दी गई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दो प्लाज में बलिया जिस तरह से पिछड़ गया है या दूसरे बैंकवर्ड एरियाज जो जो पिछड़े गये हैं, उनकी कमी को पूरा करने के लिये आप किस तरह से प्लान करेंगे ?

दो मास से हमारे यहाँ ट्यूब-वैल्व एनर्जीइज नहीं हुए हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनको कब तक एनर्जीइज किया जायगा।

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : I am most thankful to the hon. members, Mr. Samar Guha and others—nearly 26 hon. members—who had participated in this discussion. It has been very useful. It has come just at a time when we are entering the Fifth Plan and, therefore, this debate has been extremely valuable.

I will just answer the most important points that the hon. members have raised. The first important point that the hon. members have raised is that there is no planning and that the shortage is coming unnoticed at a certain time. What I want to submit is that it is not correct. Power planning has been extremely well planned for the last ten years. We have been taking extreme care about planning. For example, we have a large number of printed books which the hon. members who are interested may see.

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

We work out the details, what is the requirement, what capacity should be built—hydro, thermal and nuclear—in each State, in each region. (*Interruptions*) The planning is based upon what we call 'annual load Surveys'. Every year we conduct load surveys. Load survey is conducted every year by members representing not only the technical people but also industry and then we calculate that so much load is required and then we base our forecasting on what will be required at the end of five years.

Accordingly, when the Fourth Plan was under consideration, I worked out that it would be 26 million kilowatts. The Ministry of Irrigation and Power pressed for 26 million kilowatts. But, unfortunately, because of our financial resources and other considerations, Government could not adopt that thing and only planned for 23 million kilowatts. It is that difference really that has come up as a trouble now. At the moment we have a shortage of a million kilowatts in the country; I must expect that amount, but actually it is less. At the moment there is shortage in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh in the northern region, Gujarat in the western region, Calcutta in the eastern region and Andhra Pradesh in the southern region. These are the only places where there is shortage; there is no shortage anywhere else in the country.

The shortage in Haryana and Punjab is due to the fact that Bhakra Dam today is completely down. It is one of the most regrettable things. I am expecting every day that a depression would be formed in the Bay of Bengal and it will travel across Sutlej. But there has not been any so far. The last that we had went to Rajasthan and there was a heavy rainfall there. It did not travel on to the Sutlej valley. Sutlej is flowing very low; the storage level is 81 feet lower than what it was last year. In fact, I am terribly afraid whether the amount of water that is there will be sufficient even for agricultural purposes. I have contacted the Director-General of the Meteorological Department and have had a discussion with him. He says that we must expect the next depression only after ten days and then that depression takes ten days to go to Sutlej. So, for the next fortnight, there is no chance. In view of that, as a responsible man, I had to cut down the outflow of water and, therefore, there is the unfortunate

reduction of power. Therefore, the shortage is not due to any kind of non-planning but it is due to the fact that there has been a very unfavourable feature this year in that area. I quite appreciate that our planning must be perfect. Another unfortunate thing in the northern region is that Punjab and Haryana are completely dependent on the Bhakra reservoir; we have not constructed another source of power there; another one we have just now taken up. If you like, you may call that a faulty planning. That is why I quite appreciate the plea of the hon. Members from Punjab saying, 'You take away the Nangal fertiliser factory.' Another mistake that we committed there was that we have constructed there a fertiliser factory based on the electrolytic process. When the factory was planned on such a process, they thought that there would be a huge amount of power and at that time they wanted a load for the power. That is why they set up the Nangal factory. We have cut down the power to 98 M. W. We cannot go below 98 M. W. Once you do that you have to close down the whole fertiliser factory, and the lining and all that has got to be renewed. Therefore, it has become impossible to go below 98 M.W. I can appreciate the hon. Members from Punjab everytime coming to me and saying, 'Take away the Nangal factory'. It is true that if we take away the Nangal factory, there is no deficit in Punjab and Haryana. But we cannot do that. The unfortunate fact is that the supply cannot go below 98. It has to be kept between 165 M.W. and 98 M.W. 98 M.W. is the absolute minimum and, therefore, we have to allow for that.

What I want to submit here is that in Haryana and Punjab the main difficulty is that we have got to depend only on Bhakra reservoir and that has not been filling up. Added to that, there is another difficulty. That is the diversion of Beas. If Beas is diverted into Bhakra, Bhakra could have got filled up easily. There again, we are delayed by one year. If the Beas construction is completed by 1973 . . .

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: What is the difficulty before the Government?

SHRI SAT PAI KAPUR: What is the difficulty? We are not responsible.

DR. K. L. RAO: The only solution is that we should complete that project as quickly as possible. One of the difficul-

ties was the oustees' settlement. Fortunately, now, that has been solved—hon. Members from Himachal Pradesh are not present—that is no longer an issue and I am expecting that by June 1973 the project will be completed and there will be diversion of water into Sutlej soon. So, I do not expect any further trouble.

Immediately, what we are going to do is that I am depending on Delhi. Delhi has got some surplus power. That surplus power we are trying to pass on to Haryana. We are also trying to get power from Satpura. Regarding that, there are so many aspects. For example, hon. Members from Madhya Pradesh have been asking locating the power station at the pit-head. This station is right at the pit-head, but it is suffering from want of coal. The most interesting thing is that we have not been able to operate the machines because there is no coal . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Lack of co-ordination.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: Give us power from Satpura.

DR. K. L. RAO: I am giving you the facts. If coal is available more machines can be run. Even if one machine is run, it will meet the shortage of Punjab. Fortunately, there is the Chambal system where we can feed the power. Gandhisagar has got plenty of water. Therefore, we can feed that power which can be transferred to Punjab. I took up this matter with the Railway Minister personally and also with the Railway Board Chairman and others and only this evening at about 2.30 p.m., I just got a letter that they will give the extra wagons and coal provided unloading is done day and night . . . (Interruptions) So, I am happy. Of course, there will be so many snags.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: This was not a very difficult thing to conceive.

DR. K. L. RAO: For one year it has gone on.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I am only cynically making this remark.

DR. K. L. RAO: Then, there are so many other difficulties. But the fact is that from Satpura for the last one year we were trying to get power, but we have not succeeded so far . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: How long will it take to get power from Satpura?

DR. K. L. RAO: In the next 15 days we must be able to get it.

Then, there is the other question. In Uttar Pradesh there is the Rihand dam which is giving some amount of power. I do not say much . . .

DR. KAILAS: You agree that it is all due to lack of co-ordination.

DR. K. L. RAO: The question finally boils down to financial stringency. . . Everybody thought that it would be available from the pit head; but the NCD: people who were working there said that they did not have sufficient amount of money to develop another opening. Like that it goes on; it is a chain. . . (An hon. Member: Vicious circle.) But finally when it comes to power, there is power shortage; that is the whole trouble.

In Uttar Pradesh, the main trouble is inadequacy of power in such a big State like that and when we have come to know this during the last 3 or 4 years we have been trying to raise it up; we are getting some machines also imported to quicken up the pace of construction for that State. That is the only way we can try to solve this problem and we are trying to do our best in that direction.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Is not the installed capacity in U.P. for generative power more than the actual power that is being generated?

DR. K. L. RAO: U.P. is not bad. In Bihar there is trouble. In U.P. there is heavy demand of power. About 25 million k.w. hrs. are being generated daily now in U.P. but it is not sufficient and we require 35 million k.w. hrs. a day. The demand is going up. There is a terrific increase in demand.

So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned just like U.P. it is highly short of power. Somehow the Andhra Government—I would say this without offence to anybody—have not given sufficient importance to the power generation. They have got large amount of coal in their own State; they have got other resources; yet, they have not developed the power resources, though it is a deficit State in power. They get something from Maharashtra, something from Mysore and something from Orissa. Like that it goes on. But, today, there is a 25% cut in power in that State.

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

Calcutta is another spot where you find the failure of power. It is a very strange thing. In the eastern zone, in Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal, the total amount of installed capacity is 3.5 million kilowatts of power. That means, they must not only be able to meet their own demands but they must be surplus, but, in spite of that, we are finding, there is such a large amount of trouble, and especially Calcutta is the main target. There are other places like Jamshedpur and so on and there it is a question of power failure, breakdowns and so on. That is an area which has got to be looked into. The main trouble there is this. They are using coal in what is called two stage washery. That is to say, the coal that comes out of that contains very abrasive material, stone and so on and this gets into the machines and the machines get out of order and had to be repaired, very often. There is a larger amount of breakdown than what it should be for a proper type of washery.

So far as Durgapur project is concerned, they have to obtain some spares for the boiler. Generally these things must be shipped; we get them by ships; but since the situation is very bad, we have released foreign exchange to get these things by air-lifting. We are trying our best. It is true that we are not so much up to date in the maintenance of these power stations.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Coal is not available and it is NCDC which is not releasing the money, they are not doing anything. There is some reflection on Madhya Pradesh, but it is the NCDC which is your organisation, which is doing this. They are not releasing the money. The performance is very poor. That is why we are not able to produce the coal.

DR. K. L. RAO: As I was saying, these machines were out of order and we are trying to give the foreign exchange also to get them by air.

But we must take care of maintenance; there is maintenance trouble today, because the maintenance staff are not so well equipped as to be able to run them efficiently. That is a fact that has got to be acknowledged. That is why we have got two institutes, one at Durgapur and the other at Neyveli, where we are training 100 boys altogether. But that is not sufficient. We want more trained people, and we are

thinking of expanding these institutes further and also establishing similar institutes at other places.

The only way in which we can try to meet the situation is to set up and sanction some more projects and try to expedite the things as quickly as possible. Even then it takes about four to five years. Five years is the minimum period. If we could do it in four and a half years, then that is good; otherwise, normally it takes about five years for a power station to be commissioned.

In this connection, I am very glad that today we have received sanction from the Planning Commission for adding one more unit to the Bandel power station, and the Chandrapura power station; as regards the other power station, which is common between North Bengal and North Bihar, namely the Dalkora...

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What about the atomic power station in Saurashtra?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is dealing now with Bihar and Bengal, and he will come to every State presently.

DR. K. L. RAO: I have got a chit sent to me that I should take only ten more minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Let him take as much time as he wants and explain the position fully. We are ready to sit as long as he wants.

DR. K. L. RAO: I am glad to inform the House that the Dalkora power station is being taken up as a Central generation project so that neither Bengal nor Bihar need pay for it. That means that it will be paid for by the Central Government and it will be constructed by the Centre and the power will be shared between these two States.

We are fully aware of the fact that North Bihar and North Bengal are very backward in power, and probably their consumption is the lowest in the whole country. I am also glad that Muzaffarpur power station has also been sanctioned today. Similarly, as I have said already, the Bandel power station expansion has also been sanctioned.

My hon. friend Dr. Ranen Sen was exceptionally angry with me today. Normally he is not, but today he was very angry. I would like to submit that we are trying to sanction as many projects as possible. So, the Bandel power sta-

tion expansion has been sanctioned. The only way in which we have got to meet the situation is this. It is no use saying that we shall try to sanction more and more projects and that will take care of the whole thing; the point is that we are facing a situation now, and facing it as it is, we have to deal with it in such a way that we are able to overcome the difficulty.

AN. HON. MEMBER: The hon. Minister of Power is speaking, and there is power failure in the House also.

DR. K. L. RAO: The trouble is that in Delhi, what happens is this...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is he going to take over the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation? We want a simple answer to this question.

DR. K. L. RAO: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has been very kind to me. He is putting me a very difficult question. I want to deal with the points in a rational way and not go about in a disjointed manner. But to meet Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's point, I would like to submit that when the Ministers of Irrigation and Power met at Srinagar, they had set up a committee under the distinguished guidance of my hon. colleague Shri B. N. Kureel about these licensees, and they have suggested that all these licensees must be taken over and there is no place for them. We are taking action in that regard. As regards the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, I am not yet sure as to what we shall do with it. But in any case, the licence is to run for a period of eight years only, and I think the licence expires in 1980. But if the Bengal Government...

DR. KAILAS: In the meanwhile, they will steal away import material or equipment.

DR. K. L. RAO: What I am submitting is that it is all under consideration now, and probably during the next session, hon. Members will have some Bill or something in that connection.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He should take it over immediately.

DR. K. L. RAO: As regards the shortage that we are having, I would like to submit that it is there at the present moment. But as soon as winter comes in, generally there will be no shortage, because the people consume less in winter than in summer, and, therefore, there would be no shortage.

But the shortages in U.P., Andhra Pradesh etc. are due to the fact that they are chronically deficient in power; as regards Punjab and Haryana, the shortages are due to extremely low level of water subsisting in the Bhakra reservoir.

Now what about the Fifth Plan? We are giving very careful consideration to it. We cannot set a figure which is too high. Another unfortunate factor is that the electrical development is very costly; it is a capital intensive activity. At the same time, if we have less amount of power, then also there will be trouble.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In Andhra Pradesh, there are continuing schemes. Also there is power scarcity there. What is his reply?

DR. K. L. RAO: Shri Venkatasubbiah has been very kind to me. He has supported me. What he wanted was money. I am not in charge of money. That is the whole trouble.

As I said, for the next Plan, we can neither overshoot the mark nor undershoot it. What is exactly to be done? We have been adding at the rate of one million KW a year.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He is not in charge of money, but at least he is in charge of distribution of power. When there are Central projects from which power is available, for example, in Tamil Nadu in Naivelli and in Kalpakkam, what arrangements are going to be made to give due share to other States from such projects?

DR. K. L. RAO: My hon. friend of the DMK says that there is no power in Tamil Nadu for supply to others and there is a shortage there.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: He has not referred to the power crisis in Gujarat which is acute.

DR. K. L. RAO: How can I deal with all points? In a limited time?

The question regarding Naivelli and Kalpakkam is a very relevant question. I did not want to get into a controversy and was trying to avoid it. Since he has put a frontal question, I must reply. In regard to Naivelli, it is a commitment that has been made. It does not belong to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, but to the Ministry of Steel and Mines.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: So his responsibility is gone?

DR. K. L. RAO: That is the whole trouble.

We made a number of enquiries and they told us that that power has been committed to Tamil Nadu and so nothing can be done about it.

With regard to Kalpakam, it is an atomic power station. Not only Andhra Pradesh, but the whole southern region including Kerala, Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Andhra must get power from it. That is still under correspondence.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: What about the Kothagudam project?

DR. K. L. RAO: As I said, in Andhra Pradesh, there is a chronic power shortage; the only way in which it can be met is by sanctioning a number of more projects. We are now at it. Kothagudam is practically sanctioned. There is another one near Vijaywada. We are thinking of putting up a coal pithead project at Raingundam. These are all under consideration and will be taken up shortly.

With regard to Gujarat, there would not have been shortage but for the fact that Tarapur has been off and on. Besides in the case of the Ukai Hydro power project which is complete, unfortunately there has been a slippage in the matter of delivery of equipment which is being made locally. That explains the delay. Otherwise, in north Gujarat, the power station at Gandhinagar has all but been sanctioned; there was a slight clarification as to where they are going to get the cooling water. That is why it is held up. So Gujarat has plenty of it.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What about the proposed atomic power station in the Saurashtra region?

DR. K. L. RAO: Atomic power project will come last. There are so many other projects which are under consideration. A number of hon. Members asked about the atomic energy, thinking that it is available because the whole grant comes from the Centre. It may be that the policy may be changed. In the western countries they charge it to the states. Then nobody will require it! We know the particular case. In the case of Gujarat, because it is remote

from the coalfields and hydro-power plants, we are fully aware of it. But it takes time. We have to gather all the resources and come up. There are some hydro-power resources in Gujarat which we are trying to develop.

Even with all this demand, we find that with regard to the demand of 20 million kilowatts for the Fifth Plan, any responsible person will think, "How can we get these 20 million kilowatts, that is, four million kilowatts to be added every year?" That is what the hon. Member, Shri Samar Guha, said. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruption please.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What about Narmada project? What can be done? That can be implemented. What is wrong in it, Sir? (Interruptions)

DR. K. L. RAO: Well, I can tell the hon. House that the Narmada question has been settled very nicely. I request the hon. Member not to rake it up. I know the whole thing and what can be done. It is better to avoid that subject altogether. That is one of the glorious things that we have done.

The point is, about the 20 million kilowatts, it is a highly responsible task that we are faced with. How are we going to add these 20 million kilowatts? Unlike last year, this time I am very happy. I struggled with the Planning Commission for one year last time, and in the end I was not given what I wanted. But this time, they accepted the 20 million kilowatt programme— (Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please.

DR. K. L. RAO: This was worked out very carefully, namely, the requirement of 20 million kilowatts. It was then agreed to by the Fuel and Energy Committee and it was also agreed to practically by all the various authorities concerned and the Planning Commission. What it comes to is this. It is a very important activity which we must carry out in this decade. If we do not have 40 million kilowatts of power by 1978-79, then this country will have to face a very great disaster. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please.

DR. K. L. RAO: What I want to submit is, some may say that this is

a dream, and ask, how can we add 20 million kilowatts in the next five years, when we are not able to add one million kilowatts a year. That is quite true. But here is the necessity, the need for this country. If we do not do that, the country will go down, and power is the basic input for industry and agriculture. It gives employment for the people. That is our aim. Therefore, I request hon. Members to co-operate fully, whatever may be the drawbacks. Therefore, if we all go ahead, then only it will be possible for us. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Let him continue.

DR. K. L. RAO: In that context, there are some steps which we have to take. There is no use of going along in the conventional way. We fully realise that in order to achieve 20 million kilowatts, we cannot go along in the conventional way. We have to go in a different way, in a new approach. The most important thing in the new approach is to have an organisation at the Centre—a central controlling organisation—controlling the regions and so on.

I may submit that the hon. Member Dr. Richhariya has always been advocating central organisation since a very long time, and I am also having the same opinion. But unfortunately we have to carry all our States with us. (*Interruptions*) Well, Shri Samar Guha has brought out a very important point and I am thankful to him. The next thing that I did was, we had a meeting of the Ministers of Irrigation and Power at Srinagar. There, I put this question to them. Then there was a lot of discussion. For example, the Minister from Mysore said that he is going to have a lot hydro-power. For example, he wants to have the Kalinadi project. He did not want to hand it over to the Centre. Actually, I offered to develop the Kalinadi project as a Central one. And I could have done it by this time, because, with the Centre, when all is said and done, money flows more smoothly. (*Interruptions*) But the only condition was we give 50 per cent to the State where the power station is located, and the other 50 per cent must go into the grid. They said, "No, no;

we do not want that. Must have all the 100 per cent of power." How can we do that? Another important factor is using big size machines. When we are going to higher stages, the higher limits of power development, you cannot do any more with 5 M.W., 10 M.W., 20 M.W. or 30 M.W. or even 100 M.W. sets as we are doing now.

The unit size must be much bigger, 500 M.W. or 1000 M.W., much bigger size, much bigger stations. Today a hundred megawatt station is a big one; in future it should not be so. It must be a million or two million kws stations. In countries like the USSR they have 3 or 4 million kw stations. Then again, when you are going to have bigger stations, you must have big transmission lines. At the moment 200 kvs lines are a great luxury for us; we must in fact develop 400 and 500 kvs lines. . . (*Interruptions*.) Unfortunately there is a controversy; we should not get into controversies now. When you are thinking of big power stations, you must have also developed transmission lines suitable to carry that power.

श्री लालजी भाई : सभापती महोदय, सदन में समझूँ नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is rung—now there is quorum.

DR. K. L. RAO: There are some other points which the hon. Members have raised and I would have been happy to answer them; rarely do I get an opportunity to talk to the hon. Members of this House. I would like to conclude with one or two sentences. Madhya Pradesh has been doing extremely valuable work. It has not got much power but it has been liberal in giving to other areas whatever it has. We want the regional grid to be done; that is the first thing. We have taken power from Mysore to far off places. I thank the hon. Members who took a great deal of interest and only hope that they would continue to evince the same interest in the future.

19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August, 23 1972/Bhadra 1, 1894 (Saka).