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Tuesday, March 23, 1982  
Chaitra 2, 1904 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Eighth Session**



सत्यमेव जयते

*(Vol. XXVI Contains No. 21 to 30)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 23, 1982/Chaitra 2, 1904  
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Congratulations on your promotion, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Wish you a happy Zero Hour, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: With your co-operation!

Questions:

—Shri L. S. Tur—Absent.

—Shri K. Lakkappa—Absent.

—Shri Harish Rawat.

**अल्मोड़ा, पिथौरागढ़ और नैनीताल के लिए टेलीविजन कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण**

\* 418. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा, पिथौरागढ़ और नैनीताल जिलों के लिए टेलीविजन कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण करने वाले टेलीविजन स्टेशन का नाम क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें इस बारे में कोई शिकायत मिली है कि इन जिलों में टेली-

विजन तस्वीर धूमिल दिखाई देती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार उन्हें दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN). (a) and (b). The districts of Almora, Pithoragarh, and Nainital are beyond the service range of TV Transmitting Centre at Mussoorie which relays programmes produced by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi.

(c) Due to constraints of resources there is no proposal to extend TV facility in the districts of Almora, Pithoragarh and Nainital at present.

श्री हरीश रावत : माननीय मंत्री ने मेरे प्रश्न के पार्ट "बी" के उत्तर में स्वीकार किया है कि वहां लोगों को ठीक से प्रोग्राम दिखाई नहीं देता। जैसा आपका विचार है कि गांव तक टी०वी० ले जायेंगे, बहुत लोगों की पूरे एरिया में टी०वी० दिखाई नहीं देता, आपने कह दिया कि फण्ड की कमी की वजह से प्रसार करने का कोई इरादा नहीं है, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे माइक्रो-वेव से अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ को जोड़ने का प्रश्न है, नैनीताल को आलरेडो जोड़ दिया गया है, क्या संचार मंत्रालय से बातचीत कर के अल्मोड़ा या पिथौरागढ़ के नजदीक कहीं, इस साल नहीं तो क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई टी०वी० रिले स्टेशन स्थापित करेंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : अभी हकीकत यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के इस हिस्से में मसूरी से जो आज

टेलीविजन प्रसारित हो रहा है, बीच में ऊंची-ऊंची पर्वत-राशियां होने के कारण उसके सिगनल वहां तक जाते नहीं हैं। इसके लिए एकमात्र रास्ता यह है कि रिले केन्द्र बीच में लगाया जाए। वह माइक्रोवेव के माध्यम से ही या सैटेलाइट के माध्यम से ही, लेकिन इस तरह का एक ट्रांसमिशन सेंटर यदि लगाया जाए, तब वहां तक पहुंच सकता है। लेकिन देश भर में ये ट्रांसमिटर्स लगाने हैं। इस तरह का एक रिले ट्रांसमिशन टावर लगाने के लिए कम से कम 1.75 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होते हैं। हमने पी० एण्ड टी डिपार्टमेंट से बात चलाई है कि उनके जो माइक्रोवेव के टावर लगने हैं—देश में बहुत सी जगह लग चुके हैं—क्या उन टावर पर अपना एंटेना लगा कर हम उनका उपयोग कर सकते हैं। आखिर उसका खर्च भी सरकार ने किया हुआ है। एक एक टावर पर 50, 70 लाख रुपया खर्च होता है। यदि उसका उपयोग टी० वी के एंटेना के लिए हो जाए, तो एक करोड़ रुपये का खर्च बच जाएगा। ट्रांसमिशन के लिए जो दस, बीस लाख रुपये का खर्च होता है, वह खर्च करके ऐसे रिले सेंटर देश भर में बनाए जा सकते हैं। यह बात चल रही है। यदि यह बात बन गई, तो शायद हम माननीय सदस्य के इलाके के बारे में भी विचार कर सकेंगे।

श्री हरीश रावत : शायद नहीं, निश्चित तौर पर कीजिए।

श्री वसंत साठे : हम करने को तैयार हैं। हमने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि आज के गीसोसैज में यह सम्भव नहीं है। एक एरिया के लिए डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया खर्च करना संभव नहीं है।

श्री हरीश रावत : मंत्री महोदय निश्चित तौर पर बताएं कि यदि पी०

एण्ड टी डिपार्टमेंट उनके प्रोजेक्ट को माना जाता है, तो क्या वह छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में अलमोड़ा या भिथौरागढ़ में से एक स्थान पर रिले ट्रांसमिशन सेंटर स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने को तैयार हैं।

इस समय माइक्रोवेव चैनल बरेली तक है। यदि पी० एण्ड टी डिपार्टमेंट लखनऊ और दिल्ली से कनेक्ट करने के लिए एक एडीशनल चैनल दे दे, तो लखनऊ और दिल्ली के टेलीविजन सेंटर को सीधे बरेली से जोड़ा जा सकता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय ऐसा प्रोजेक्ट पी० एण्ड टी० डिपार्टमेंट को देंगे कि वह एक एडीशनल माइक्रोवेव चैनल बरेली तक दे दे, ताकि उसे सीधे लखनऊ और दिल्ली के साथ जोड़ा जा सके?

श्री वसंत साठे : चैनल देने का सवाल नहीं है। अगर माइक्रोवेव चैनल हो गया, तो भी जब तक हम टावर नहीं लगाते, तब तक टी वी सिगनल नहीं जाएंगे।

श्री हरीश रावत : बरेली में आल-रेडी टावर है।

श्री वसंत साठे : यदि बरेली तक माइक्रोवेव है, तो लखनऊ के टी वी सिगनल वहां पहुंचते हैं। माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि उससे आगे भी प्रोग्राम देखे जा सकें। इस के लिए मैंने पहले बताया है कि हमारी बातचीत चल रही है। अगर यह काम हो जाता है, तो हम उस इलाके के बारे में सहानुभूति से विचार करेंगे। मैं खुद उत्सुक हूँ कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा इलाकों में दूरदर्शन पहुंच सके।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, he has answered my supplementary.

श्री गुलाम नबी अजाद : मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान जम्मू-काश्मीर की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, is it allowed?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Azad, you can ask him only with regard to this particular question.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, is it because of Article 370 of the Constitution?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is talking about the hills.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I am from hill areas. I am also talking about the hills.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Then what about the Madurai hills?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, because of Pakistan being very close to Jammu and Kashmir, it is very unfortunate that this local station cannot cover the whole area of the State, whereas I may submit that most of the part of the State,—I should say that 80 per cent of the State of Jammu and Kashmir—is being covered by Lahore Doordarshan. I would like to know what steps are being taken by the Government in this behalf so that we could avoid, to a great extent, the propaganda being made by the Pakistan Government through their Television network. Everybody in Jammu and Kashmir is seeing the programmes telecast by the Pakistan Television Centre.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The only way, as I said, is to have the area covered through the microwave system and the link is being completed through the P&T and secondly through the satellite.

As far as the coverage of our area by Pakistan TV is concerned, there are two

aspects. You might be surprised to know that those who have been to Pakistan, tell us when they come back, that most of the people there watch the telecast from Amritsar and Jullundur television centres.

AN HON. MEMBER: Only the films.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is correct. My friends in the north-eastern region and other regions will bear me out. The telecasting from all these regions is in colour. They show colour programmes, colour films, which are naturally more attractive. Therefore, all our people in this area, who have already brought colour television sets are merrily watching those programmes, which are more attractive. Therefore, they watch the programmes from Pakistan television. Ours is of course in black and white. I agree that the only thing that they see there is our films.

All these things are being considered and with the kind cooperation of the hon. Members of Parliament, we will be able to go ahead.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to ask a question with regard to the hilly areas of Darjeeling and Kurseong, which are also border areas. Dacca is not far away from there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what proposals he has for the TV coverage of North Bengal. Further, will the people of Calcutta be able to see the telecast of Asiad 1982 from Delhi?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You would not boycott it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: We do not want to boycott Asiad '82, we are in favour of it, but we want it to be organised in a proper way.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The people in Calcutta will be able to see the telecast of Asiad 1982 from Delhi 'live' through the microwave system.

As far as the North-Eastern region is concerned, there is already a proposal to utilise the INSAT for coverage and starting a centre in the North Bengal in which you are interested... (Interruptions)...

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** I am not going to ask a question on the mountainous and hilly regions of Gwalior, I will stick to Shri Harish Rawat's question.

The launching of INSAT marks a great stride forward by our country; it is a great technological achievement. And as you said, from April 1982, you can use the satellite to directly relay the television programmes from the main television centres of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras.

In answer to my friend, Shri Harish Rawat's question, you have said that these transmitters can be set up, but they require towers, which cost something in the region of Rs. 1.5 crore each. My understanding was that the tower costs only one crore of rupees and the transmitter costs about 45 lakhs. The transmitters do need a tower to relay the programmes unless there is some high ground available for this purpose. For instance I am told that in Indore there is a suggestion that the transmitter should be mounted on the Maharaja Yashwantrao Hospital. If that is the case, I do not think, you can say that Nainital or Almora are devoid of high ground. In that case, why can't just a transmitter be set up on one of these hills at a cost of about Rs. 45 lakhs, which would relay directly the television programmes from Delhi?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Sir, on the question of heights, for example in Gwalior you take that Fort. It gives a basic height. But even on that basic height for the transmitter to be put up for the purpose of Antenna, howsoever small, it can be say 20 metre tower, it does not matter; but you do need a system by which you receive and then transmit. The transmitter is down below. It is not on the Antenna. Therefore, Antenna is necessary which will not have any disturbance. When you talk of the hill regions like Nainital and others, you may get one hill, but there might be another hill nearby which will come as an obstruction. So, all that will be covered is in the shadow of that particular hill. Therefore, what we do is that we select the highest spot, try to make it even higher by putting in another 150 metres tower and try to reach as much area as possible.

Technologically Madhavrao himself is a person who knows a lot of these things. There are tremendous possibilities of utilising this. And so does Subramaniam Swamy. He also knows, Sir.

You will agree that INSAT has a tremendous possibility of covering the whole country. After the uplink in the two transponders, all you need is down Earth links, so that you can receive it. It can either be of D.R.S. but that services only one set. But if you have ground link with an antenna and transmitter, then you can cover very large areas. We are ourselves keen to do this: I can assure the House. Therefore, at least on this they should not be stingy and say why we are not using this or why we are not using that.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Sir, when they are not going to have our programme, why should we agree?

#### Transfer of Gas Connections

\*419. **SHRI N. E. HORO:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that I.P.G. connections of Indian Oil cannot be transferred from the name of dependent father to his daughter or to the father by his son!

(b) if so the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received such requests for transfers and if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;

(d) whether Government propose direct transfer of gas connections from dependent parents considering their age aspect; and

(e) what is the procedure for the transfer of a gas connection to the next of kins in case of death of parents?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR):** (a) to (e). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(a) to (d). The cooking gas (LPG) connections released by the Indian Oil Cor-

poration and the other Oil Companies are not transferable from one person to another. This decision was taken to prevent any misuse of the provision which could lead to malpractices. However, in cases of genuine hardships, such transfers to the near relatives are allowed after examining each case on merit. The requests received in the Ministry in this regard are forwarded to the Oil Companies for consideration and disposal in accordance with their policy.

(e) The requests received for transfer of LPG connections to the next of kin like husband/wife, son/daughter in the event of the death of a customer are allowed after due investigations. In such cases a new LPG connection is released after terminating the original one.

SHRI N. E. HORO: Sir, the Hon. Minister in the Statement has said that certain policies and procedures are laid down by the oil companies. I would like to know what are those policies according to which the L.P.G. connections are transferred from one person to another person. It is not clarified here.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, the policy part of it has been explained so far as the Statement is concerned. Normally the transfer is not allowed lest there should be malpractices. But where it is a question of near relations and if it is a genuine case, on the basis of an application based on an Affidavit, it is considered and the transfer is effected. There are also cases for example, the cases of transfer of employees or the army men who are likely to be transferred from place to place. In such cases they will have to surrender that voucher and take a transfer voucher. And when they go to the new place the connection is automatically given to such people. This is a broad policy aspect and that has also been explained in the answer itself.

SHRI N. E. HORO: Sir, the Minister has said in the Statement that requests for transfers to the Ministry are sent to the Company for consideration and the disposal is done in accordance with their policy. This is what I wanted to know.

What is their policy? But this he has not explained. Please explain in greater detail.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Some of these Companies before they were taken over by the Government are following the broad principles. These principles have been discussed with us, with the Ministry, for the purpose of the transfer of the gas connections in certain contingencies. Now, the question is confined to relations. In a genuine case, when it becomes necessary to transfer, the Companies themselves take the action in transferring these connections in favour of the relations. But they take care to see that malpractice is avoided; because suppose transfer is agreed to as a rule, then everybody would like to transfer, for the sake of convenience; and malpractices are bound to creep in. So, it depends on the facts of each case, for the purpose of deciding whether the transfer has got to be allowed or not; and in the case of near relations, where the dependents are there, often the companies themselves grant these sanctions. Rarely they deny. In the ultimate analysis, each case will have to be determined on the facts of it.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Some people get gas connections through pipeline service. In Calcutta and Baroda, there are pipeline services for cooking gas. But those people who are transferred from those places to places like Delhi and others, do not get gas connections on priority basis.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I am sorry. I have not come across such a case. I follow it; I will give sympathetic consideration to the cases which come responsibly from hon. Members.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: I have already sent.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I know; I have already got it.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Not only in the case of transfers, but also other cases, inconvenience is caused; e.g. if you shift



from one area to another area of Delhi, you have to choose another distributor and the problem of the consumer is of paramount importance. It is very difficult for him. For example, he has to take the cylinder and the equipment to the original distributor, get the voucher, take it to the new distributor and get it done. This causes a lot of inconvenience. Will the Minister take the initiative—i.e. once a consumer shifts from one area to another area, and asks the nearest distributor to give it, will the Minister give instructions to do that, without causing inconvenience to the consumers?

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR:** The suggestion is worth considering, for the simple reason that when a particular person shifts from one place to another, it is possible that the company which supplies cylinders, changes. Because it is a matter between two companies, what happens is that they would like that the card is surrendered, and they return the deposit amount. And he is very much right that they will say: 'The equipment part of it you must surrender and then go; and on the basis of the transfer voucher you take—by depositing the fresh amount which has already been re-paid by the other company. This is a matter to be settled between the two companies. I will certainly consider and try to advise them that in such types of cases, there should not be any type of difficulty for the people at large—when book adjustments can always be made.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** In view of the fact that the supply position of gas has improved very much, and the Government is going to release a large number of gas connections to the consumers; may I know from the Minister the necessity for going into all the formalities in the case of transfer? Because transfer means transfer of a gas connection from one person to another. Therefore, why this cumbersome process? Will not the Minister agree that the transfer should be automatic in view of the large supply of gas to the consumers? What is the purpose behind these schemes?

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR:** I don't think that there should be any correlation

between gas production or large availability thereof, and the transfer of gas connections. These are two different aspects. I have already said that if, as a matter of routine as is suggested, transfers are to be allowed, there is likelihood of malpractices—in the sense....

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** After all, it is the consumer who gets it.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR:** What would happen is that those who are preference; and this person would be given undue preference by virtue of the transfer. This is what I wanted to say. It is true that there is likelihood of a large availability of gas. But we cannot allow people to jump the queue on the basis of the whim and fancy of a particular person, to allow it to be transferred in favour of somebody, and there again this man is standing in the queue. My own feeling is that these are two incongruous things and have no correlation.

#### Power Losses in Transmission

\*420. **SHRI B. R. NAHATA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the transmission and distribution losses of power in each State during the last two years and the steps being taken to reduce these transmission and distribution losses;

(b) whether in this background, Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board has any arrangements for laying a 400 KV transmission line on departmental basis; and

(c) whether any such facility exists in other States?

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

#### Statement

(a) The percentage of transmission and distribution losses in each State during the

last two years 1979-80 and 1980-81 is given in the Annexure.

The Central Electricity Authority has circulated necessary guidelines for reduction of T & D losses which are being followed by most of the State Electricity Boards to the extent possible. The main steps outlined for reducing the losses are as follows:—

(i) Identification of the weak areas having excessive losses and formulation of system improvement schemes for reduction of losses.

(ii) Planning of new distribution systems to cater to the load growth over the next seven to ten years to keep the system losses to the utmost minimum.

(iii) Augmentation of the existing transmission and distribution system on the basis of the system studies to minimise the losses.

(iv) Installation of capacitors on lower power factor meters by the consumers to curtail losses on this account.

(v) Constant vigilance and effective administrative measures to curb losses due to theft of energy.

(b) Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board has the required arrangements for laying 400 KV transmission lines on departmental basis.

(c) The Beas Construction Board and Maharashtra State Electricity Board have also facilities for laying 400 KV lines departmentally.

#### Annexure

The Percentage of Transmission and Distribution Losses in the various States during the last two years (i.e. 1979-80 & 1980-81).

S. No.	Name of the State	1979-80	1980-81
		Per-centage of	losses TD
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	22.39	22.69
2	Assam	19.23	20.28
3	Bihar	24.53	21.38
4	Gujarat	16.71	19.68
5	Haryana	28.14	23.66
6	Himachal Pradesh	18.55	NA
7	Jammu & Kashmir	47.01	NA
8	Karnataka	20.97	22.33
9	Kerala	15.90	14.57
10	Madhya Pradesh	22.30	22.40
11	Maharashtra	16.10	16.39
12	Manipur	47.24	45.76
13	Meghalaya	4.32	9.93
14	Nagaland	32.42	26.59

1	2	3	4
15	Orissa . . . . .	18.29	19.81
16	Punjab ' . . . . .	22.50	19.47
17	Rajasthan . . . . .	24.40	25.97
18	Sikkim . . . . .	20.51	NA
19	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	19.58	18.92
20	Tripura . . . . .	31.95	33.97
21	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	19.00	16.19
22	West Bengal . . . . .	12.26	13.49

The figures for 1980-81 are provisional  
NA.— Not available.

**SHRI B. R. NAHATA:** In the answer it has been said that there has been an identification of the weak areas having excessive losses and formulation of system improvement schemes for reduction of losses and planning of new distribution systems to cater to the load growth over the next seven to ten years to keep the system losses to the utmost minimum.

In view of this answer that has been given and the table that has also been given, the T & D losses have been increasing from the years 1979 to 1981. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister which areas have been identified as weak areas having excessive losses and what concrete steps have been taken in those areas and since when and what has been the result? (b) For which areas planning has been done for new distribution system to cater to the load growth? Since when it has been started and in which areas it has been implemented and what has been its results? (c) what have been the losses during these years of the Electricity Boards or projects in money terms in the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 because of T.D. losses?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY):** During the last five years, the transmission and distribution losses in the country have remained at a level

of about 20 per cent. The losses in the main transmission lines of 400 KV, 200 KV and 132 KV are of the order of about 5 per cent and the remaining 15 per cent occur in the sub-transmission lines, that is of 33 KV below and the distribution system of 400 watts. The sub-transmission and distribution system in all the States therefore requires a considerable strengthening of the system to bring down the transmission and distribution losses. The Boards have not been spending the full plan provisions on strengthening of the sub-transmission lines and distribution lines; and in most of the cases, there has been a diversion of funds to generation. Everywhere, almost in every State, when the question of rural electrification starts, the distribution system is very weak; and due to this weakness, transmission losses to the extent of 20 per cent are there. If we have to strengthen this, we have to spend a lot of money and the State Electricity Boards should not divert the funds. Now, normally the tendency is for the State Electricity Boards to divert the funds and to spend the money on the generation aspect. This must come to a halt. We have advised the State Electricity Boards accordingly to utilize the full funds provided for transmission and distribution and not to effect any diversion to generation Projects. Now, even according to Rajadyaksha Committee, which is supposed to be a very expert committee,

they have made recommendations that transmission and distribution losses in our country can be brought down to 15 per cent as against 20 per cent after a couple of years by taking various corrective measures of strengthening the distribution and transmission system and using "shunt capacitors. The transmission losses in India cannot be brought to level of advanced countries as our transmission system to feed rural areas is comparatively... (Interruptions)

SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Sir, unfortunately... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I thought you had completed your supplementary.

SHRI B. R. NAHATA: No. The hon. Minister has not answered my supplementaries at all. In the answer that has been given he stated that steps have been taken to reduce the transmission losses and he mentioned five steps. In view of these steps, I had asked him because he said that there were weak areas, which were the weak areas which had been identified and what concrete steps were taken in those areas. That has not been answered.

Another supplementary which I had put was, because he mentioned that they were having some planning for an improved system, in which area have they started the new system of distribution and what has been the effect, and what have been the losses in monetary terms? Not a single supplementary has been answered.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have answered that this is a weak point in the areas where rural electrification was taken up. The tubewell is also our weak point. In all these areas we have been making efforts to strengthen the distribution system. Once the distribution system is strengthened, I think the transmission losses can be minimised, though they cannot be eliminated as in advanced countries, because there are vast areas and so this cannot be completely eliminated. I am afraid, I do not have the figures in terms of money.

प्र० अजीत कुमार मेहता : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिजली के बारे में पारेषण तथा

वितरण हानियों को कम करने के लिए केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण ने आवश्यक मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत परिपत्रित किए हैं। उनमें से एक सिद्धांत यह है—

“ऊर्जा की चोरी के कारण होने वाली हानियों पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए लगातार सतर्कता बरतना तथा कारगर प्रशासनिक उपाय करना।”

महाशय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इसके अन्तर्गत बड़े उपभोक्ताओं को छोड़ कर छोटे उपभोक्ताओं पर ही सतर्कता बरतती है? मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार रामेश्वर जूट मिल, मुक्तापुर, समस्तीपुर में लाखों रुपये की बिजली की चोरी पकड़ी गयी और उस पर मुकदमा भी चला। किन्तु अभी ऐसा पता चला है कि सरकार उस मुकदमे को वापस लेने जा रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सतर्कता केवल छोटे उपभोक्ताओं पर ही लागू होगी या यह बिरला जैसे बड़े उपभोक्ताओं पर भी लागू होगा?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we have advised the State Electricity Boards to appoint special squads to check this to have proper vigilance and this relates to all consumers, not only the small scale consumers of the peasants and all that. (Interruptions)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: I have given a specific example. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has given a specific example.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: What is he going to do about that? (Interruptions)

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: We are aware of the pilferage of electricity. I have just said that a special squad is being appointed. (Interruptions)

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** It is indeed commendable and good that the Government is cautious and is seized of the matter of transmission and distribution losses because out of 28,000 Megawatt generation ten per cent of transmission and distribution losses would be about 2,800 Megawatt. This essentially is a matter for the State Electricity Boards. The Centre can only provide advisory service and can only give them advice. I think the method of calculation of these transmission and distribution losses is incorrect. How are these losses calculated? My opinion is that these losses are very much more and the State Electricity Boards inform the Government inaccurately and wrongly. Transmission and distribution losses should be calculated on the basis of the revenues earned by the electricity boards on the basis of billing, because what they have generated must necessarily also be sold. We must look at what power has been sold by the electricity boards and what is the total billing they have done. It is only that which will determine what is the total loss. There is now a lot of advanced technology available for controlling transmission and distribution losses. My specific question is, would the Government consider using the latest technology which is now available in the world for controlling the transmission and distribution losses.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** This is one of the recommendations of the Rajadhayaksha Committee and certainly we will consider it.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** It is already under consideration?

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** Yes.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** May I know whether the transmission and distribution losses are more from one grid to another and therefore, the State Electricity Boards should use the types of new wires which prevent transmission losses rather than the old, hackneyed type of equipment which they are using? May I know whether the establishment of a national grid for transmission of energy will prevent transmission losses?

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** As I said, the transmission losses are not so much in the 400 or 220 KV; it is only 5 per cent. But when it comes to 33 KV and other smaller units where rural electrification is there, then it jumps to 20 per cent. There also it includes pilferages, unmetered consumption of electricity etc. All that together comes to 20 per cent in our country. It has not gone more than 20 per cent for the last five years. It is more or less static.

#### Improvements Consequent upon increase in Postal/Telecommunications Tariff Rates

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\*421. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:**

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the specific areas of improvement commensurate with the recent increases in postal/telecommunication tariff rates which Government envisage to achieve; and

(b) the specific details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL):** (a) and (b). The increase in postal/telecommunication rates with effect from 1st of March 1982 were made in order to prevent erosion of the Department's capabilities to finance its own development schemes for the 6th Plan, caused by increase in operational costs. In this indirect sense, the increase in revenue will contribute to the wide range of improvements resulting from the execution of 6th Plan programmes.

**SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** At the outset, I would like to draw your attention to my question, namely:

"What are the specific areas of improvement commensurate with the recent increases in postal/telecommunication tariff rates".

They have only stated that in order to finance the sixth plan, they are going to increase the postal tariffs. In this context, may I know what are the specific im-

provements? The service rendered by both the telecommunications department and the postal department to the nation and to the subscribers is not all satisfactory. In that particular context, I would like to know what are the areas they have identified, so that something can be done for the good of the nation as well as of the subscriber.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): It is clear from the answer given that by increasing the internal resources, we are going to finance the sixth plan in which there are various schemes which we are going to take up for increasing the efficiency and improving the service. If hon. members are interested, can give the details of the sixth plan schemes which we are going to take up. We are going to give more connections—13.15 lakh lines more—during the Sixth Plan, which will decrease the waiting list. The present waiting list will be exhausted. Electronic exchanges will be put up at certain places in order to increase efficiency. Ducting will be done so that there may not be leakage of water in the cables. Pressurisation of the cables, replacement of certain exchanges, replacement of aluminium wire fitting by copper wire will be done in order to improve efficiency. We have recently developed an improved version of telephone coded '677' 32,000 telephone instruments have, already been produced. These will be supplied to the subscribers. Then we will have computerisation in billing, complaints and fault centre, directory enquiry and commercial operation. All these measures when taken, will improve efficiency. It is very difficult to specify particular areas.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that due to steep rise in the working expenses of the Department, financial drain has been caused to the Ministry? Second, is it a fact that the rate of increase in the telecommunication is faster than the rate of increase in the P&T services; if so, what are the steps they would like to take in this regard? Moreover, is Government considering the proposal to relax the existing norms to commission new

post offices and PCOs in backward and hilly areas?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: We have already relaxed the criteria for putting up post offices in the hilly and backward areas. So far as the Sixth Plan period is concerned, the expansion will be in rural areas itself. We will be adding 1,25,743 post offices. So there will be expansion of post offices in backward and hilly areas.

So far as the internal resources are concerned, the decrease is there because of two reasons. One is the increase in expenditure due to additional pensionary liabilities, DA instalments, increase in the manufacturing cost of postal articles, increase in the rates of yearly charges payable to the railways, etc. The other is less investment during the preceding years. If there had been enough investment during the preceding years, it would have given more revenue to the DP Department and we would have been able to improve the services.

8000 post offices will be opened in the Sixth Plan period.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before I put my supplementary I would request you to repeat the general direction given by the Chair to the Minister on a number of occasions that whenever any Member asks a question split up in various parts, as far as the reply is concerned, that should be given in parts. Though the hon. Member had asked the question relating to improvements in detail, the general reply (a) and (b) was given like this:

"In this indirect sense, the increase in revenue will contribute to the wide range of improvements resulting from the execution of the Sixth Plan programmes."

When the hon. Member asked for more details about the improvements in the Sixth Plan, only then he came forward with more details.

I would like to ask one supplementary. Before that I will tell you on what experience I am basing my supplementary.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Once I put up an urgent trunk call from the Bombay city to my constituency which is within 300 kms. I said, let it be made lightning. Late in the evening when I reached my constituency, at 9 P. M. I received the trunk call. Fortunately I lifted it up and the operator said: Please speak to Prof. Dandavate. I said: Prof. Dandavate is speaking. This is what is happening. This is the general experience. So, this delay has to be avoided. I would like to put a concrete question about the avoidance of delay. To my mind, it appears that the delays are caused because of certain technological difficulties. The major difficulty, particularly in the rural areas and semi-urban centres, wherever there is exchange equipment, either manual or automatic, is that there are some snags or difficulties in operation. He had referred to computerisation. I was carefully listening to him. He had referred to computerisation of bills. We are not interested in computerisation of bills only. If our bills are received late, it does not matter; we do not mind it. We are not interested only in the computerisation of bills; we are interested in the computerisation of the technology, by which the delay in receiving trunk calls and lightning calls can be avoided. In our country, even the lightning speed has actually decreased to such an extent that lightning calls travel with the speed of a goods train. That is why we say that we want the lightning calls to travel at the speed of lightning. Therefore, let us know whether these technological innovations will be introduced by computerisation, whether manual as well as automatic exchanges will be properly rationalised and whether the money that you have received from us, even before the presentation of the budget and during the budget, will be utilized for these technological changes.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** I referred to computerisation of not only bills but also the complaint cells which will remove the complaints of subscribers about the bills.

So far as improvement of efficiency is concerned, I have already said that in the Sixth Plan we are going to replace some

of the old exchanges with new exchanges. We are also going to put electronic digital exchanges at some places, which will improve the efficiency. We are also going to introduce higher sophisticated technology in the Sixth Plan, which will improve the efficiency of the services. This shows that whatever we are going to do in the Sixth Plan will improve the efficiency.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट का जो काम चल रहा है वह सब को मालूम है और मंत्री जो को भी मालूम है क्योंकि कुछ ही दिन पहले वह होम मिनिस्ट्री से आये हैं, इनको मालूम है कि तीन तीन टेलीफोन रखने के बाद भी काम नहीं हो पाता है, हमारे पास तो एक ही है। अभी प्रो० मधुदण्डवते ने कहा कि आप कहीं भी शिकायत कीजिए कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है, 197 या 199 पर कोई नहीं सुनता है, और अगर नम्बर लगता भी है तो गलत लगता है लेकिन हमको उत्तका भी बिल चुकाना पड़ता है। तो क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की है कि जो गलत नम्बर लगता है, जिसका दोष हमारा नहीं है बल्कि विभाग का है, ऐसी कालस भी जो बिल में शामिल कर दो जाती हैं, उनकी कटौती बिल में से कर दो जाय, ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था आप सोच रहे हैं?

**श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना :** ज्यादातर जो रॉग नम्बर का डायलिंग होता है वह इंस्ट्रुमेंट में फाल्ट होने से होता है। 30 to 40 per cent is due to the instrument. Therefore we are working on the improvement of instruments. We have recently developed the technology of Coded 677 instrument and we have started producing it. 32000 instruments have been supplied. That will reduce wrong dialling.

When a particular number is dialled and the subscriber gets a wrong number, it is difficult to say where the defect is and so we cannot agree not to charge the subscriber.

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** Why should the public be penalised for their faults?

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** सब लोग इस बात को जानते हैं कि गलत नम्बर मिलता है और उसके लिए पब्लिक को खर्च बीअर करना पड़ता है, तो पब्लिक ऐसे खर्च को बीअर क्यों करे ? आपने टेलीफोन का दाम बढ़ाया, पब्लिक तैयार है, दाम बढ़ाइये लेकिन काम भी तो होना चाहिए। एक तरफ आप दाम बढ़ाते जायेंगे और दूसरी तरफ गलत नम्बर लगते जायेंगे, इससे दोनों ओर से पब्लिक को लास हो रहा है, ऐसा क्यों है ? आपने 50 पैसे से 80 पैसे कर दिया, पब्लिक तैयार है देने के लिए लेकिन 80 पैसे में भी 4 जगह गलत होगा तो पब्लिक क्यों उस का पैसा दे ? इसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** Sir, he is suggesting certain things, and I have noted them.

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास :** मेरी कांस्टीटुएन्सी भीलवाड़ा में पहले 200 लाइन का टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज था, आज वह 1000 लाइन का एक्सचेंज हो गया, लेकिन उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। उसकी बिल्डिंग को स्वीकृति हो चुकी, लेकिन बिल्डिंग एस डिपार्टमेंट ने बनाई नहीं है। कितना पैसा बढ़ाया है, लेकिन कोई सुविधा बढ़ाने के लिए तयार नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो अभी टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को बिल्डिंग है वह बहुत कम है, उससे कोई लाइन मिल नहीं पाती, इसलिए कब तक बिल्डिंग बना कर नये टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

**श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना :** बिल्डिंग बनाने के लिए जमीन गवर्नमेंट से या पब्लिक से मिलनी चाहिए। इसमें और भी डिफिकल्टीज होती हैं, प्लान के मुताबिक जितना एलाटमेंट होता है, उतना ही बिल्डिंग में जायेगी। हर जगह बिल्डिंग नहीं हो सकती, फेज-वाइज ही हो सकता है।

#### Oil Research in Mahanadi Basin

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\*422| †**SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:**

**SHRI A. C. DAS:**

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to make further investigation on the reserve of oil in the Mahanadi basin of Orissa;

(b) if so, the name of oil company which has been given licence to undertake the above investigation work; and

(c) the details about the investigation work undertaken earlier and the progress made so far in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR):** (a) to (c). Oil India Limited is carrying out exploration work in the Mahanadi Basin both offshore and onshore. In the Mahanadi offshore area the seismic data collected earlier and information obtained from the two wells drilled in 1980 and 1981 is being reinterpreted by Oil and its consultants M/s. MmCord Lewis of USA to decide upon the future exploration plans for this area. In the onshore areas, seismic survey work is in progress and is expected to be completed by May, 1983.

**SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:** Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that Oil India has been carrying out exploration work, offshore and onshore, near the Mahanadi basin and the seismic data has already been collected. It is reported that extensive oil bearing areas have been found in



[Shri Lakshman Mallick]

the Jambu islands near Paradeep and Chandbali near Balasore and Puri coast. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the total square kilometre area near Mahanadi that has been undertaken to assess oil reserves and whether more area will also be surveyed in the near future.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, my friend has asked the question, about the area part of it. I will just make it available to him immediately.

Originally they sought the exploration licence covering 12,000 square kilometres offshore area and about 6,800 square kilometres onshore area.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: My second question is this. The Oil India has taken up the drilling work of the Mahanadi basin in consultation with M/s. McCord Lewis of USA. I would like to know whether it is a fact that drilling work was conducted in some areas of Mahanadi basin and it was suspended after some time.

If so, the reasons for the suspension of the oil drilling work and when the oil drilling work is expected to be started again?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: In the offshore areas, it was decided to drill three wells and out of them, the first well was drilled—starting was made on 30th January, 1980. It reached a depth of 2740 metres, and then it was a case of temporary abandonment of this well. The reasons for abandoning were:

(a) very hard and abrasive formation was encountered for which, the right kind of bit was not readily available resulting in frequent round trips;

(b) with the onset of monsoon, it was felt unsafe to continue operations with the drilling ship at this well where the water depth was only around 22 metres.

As a result of this, the drill ship was made to move to the second well where the drilling started on the 6th of July, 1980. Now this drilling on this well had gone to the depth of 3650 metres. The test showed sluggish inflow of formation

of water as a result of which the drilling was abandoned.

Now, the position is, as I said earlier that so far as the data are concerned they are being reinterpreted by the Oil in consultation with their consultants M/s. McCord Lewis of U.S.A., to decide upon the future exploration plan. So, the moment this interpretation is over, the future drilling will start, so far as the offshore is concerned.

So far as the onshore is concerned, as I said, the survey is still going on.

SHRI A. C. DAS: According to Soviet seismic survey report of the Mahanadi basin, 5,000 sq. kms. area of Paradeep offshore is very promising. In view of this, may I know from the Government, is there any proposal or plan to take up the investigation work in this area, as recommended by the Soviet survey party?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The investigation will be taken up immediately after the preliminary survey report comes to us. The Government is keep on carrying out the exploration and the drillings. They have been proceeding with the seismic survey in different parts. The Government on their part would not lag behind in taking this up.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I am told that there is offshore oil deposit in the Digha High of the Bay of Bengal. I wanted to know from the hon. Minister, whether any measures have been taken by the Government for the exploration.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I have not been able to follow your question please.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: The question is regarding Mahanadi basin.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I am told that there is oil deposit in the Digha High in the Bay of Bengal. Has the Government taken any measure for the exploration of oil in Teen Bigha area?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: So far as these areas are concerned, ONGC is taking action. This Question is confined to

Mahanadi basin where the oil India Limited is operating. That area is being operated by ONGC.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** These particular areas are drilled by the U.S.A. experts. These areas have been explored by two U.S.A. firms and they are sabotaging the drilling operation. Will the Minister categorically answer because the Oil India Ltd., has the lowest role to play whereas the U.S.A. people are sabotaging the oil exploration programme? will the hon. Minister categorically answer that the ONGC will take up this work in collaboration with other companies outside USA which will bring fortune to this particular area?

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR:** I have not come to a stage so that I could advise the concerned company to say that you abandon all fresh contracts with the U.S.A. concerns. If such a situation arises the Government would not, I should say, shirk its responsibility. If it comes out, as my hon. friend is trying to assume that these two companies are trying to sabotage the Indian interest, certainly the Government is competent enough to take a course which will be proper and in the interest of the nation.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Thein Dam Project

\*416. **SHRI L. S. TUR:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government had submitted Thein Dam Project including Hydel Stage II in 1964 and if so, the present status thereof;

(b) whether Government are aware that this important project is being delayed due to constraint of funds; and

(c) if so, whether the Union Government propose to provide funds in view of the serious shortages of power facing the State and need to help step up food production and other ancillary industries?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY):**

(a) Yes, Sir. Haryana and Rajasthan have been claiming a share, of power from this Project, and its execution could not be taken up earlier because of the inter-State issues involved. At a meeting of the concerned Chief Minister on 3rd Oct., 1977, taken by the former Prime Minister, it was decided that Punjab could implement the Project. The outstanding issues were to be examined separately. Work on the infrastructure facilities and excavation of diversion tunnels is in progress.

(b) and (c). The Central Government allocates funds for the State plan as a whole according to formula accepted by the National Development Council and not for individual projects. This Project is being executed by the Punjab Government and in the Sixth Plan period a sum of Rs. 130 crores has been provided for the same.

### Commissioning of Nagarjunasagar Power Project

\*417. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nagarjunasagar Power Project is not likely to be commissioned as per schedule;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited are responsible for the delay in the supply of equipments to this Project;

(d) the estimated loss likely to accrue in terms of escalation in prices and industrial production; and

(e) action contemplated by Government in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY):**

(a) to (e). Nagarjunasagar Conventional Unit (1x110 MW) and the first two units of pumped storage scheme State-I (2x100 MW) Unit III of the Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme, Stage I which was scheduled to be commissioned during January—March 1982 is expected to be commissioned by June, 1982. The IVth Unit is expected to be commissioned on schedule in December, 1982.

The delay in commissioning of the III Unit have been due to delay in respect of equipment from BHEL. have indicated that delay has occurred in obtaining the import licence and in complying with the procedures followed by M/s Hitachi for the inspection of the equipment, etc.

It is not possible to estimate the loss in terms of escalation in price and industrial production.

The monitoring of the projects has been stepped up to expedite the timely completion of various activities by the project authorities and the various equipment suppliers.

#### Separate Postal Division for Kalahandi District

\*423. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the demands of the people of Kalahandi District for making Kalahandi a separate postal division in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether in view of the backwardness of the district, and in view of the district having two tribal blocks, Government propose creating a separate postal division for Kalahandi soon; and

(c) Whether the proposal for bifurcating the present Bolangir Division has come from the Superintendent of Post Offices of Bolangir Division justifying bifurcation in view of the increasing workload?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIPAY N. PATIL): (a) The proposal for creation of Kalahandi Postal Division was taken up by some of the Hon'ble Members of Parliament.

(b) and (c). Postal Divisions are at present bifurcated/created in accordance with the norms prescribed in this regard. On the basis of these approved norms, a Postal Division is considered ripe for bifurcation when its work load reached 2.6 units. Work load of Bolangir Postal Division which at present comprises Kalahandi district comes to 2.24 only and, as such, its bifurcation and creation of a separate Kalahandi Division is not found justified.

#### वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स के सोहागपुर क्षेत्र का विभाजन करने का प्रस्ताव

\*424. श्री बलबीर सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शहडोल जिले में कोयला खानों का कार्य सुचारु रूप से चलाने की दृष्टि से वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स के सोहागपुर क्षेत्र को दो भागों में विभक्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है, और यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित हो जायेगी ; और

(ख) वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स के सोहागपुर क्षेत्र में शहडोल शहर के चारों ओर के उन स्थानों का ब्यौरा क्या है जहां कोयला पाया गया है और इन स्थानों पर कोयला खनन का कार्य कब तक शुरू किये जाने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) शहडोल जिले के बीरसिंहपुर-पाली क्षेत्र और धनपुरी-अमलाई क्षेत्र में कोयले के भंडारों का पता चला है ।

धनपुरी क्षेत्र में कोयले का खनन शुरू किया जा चुका है । पाली तथा देवहारा परियोजनाएं 1982-83 में शुरू किए जाने की संभावना है ।

#### Serious Power Shortage in U. P.

\*425. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that faced with a projected 30 per cent power deficit in the Sixth Plan and cuts in its annual power outlays Uttar Pradesh is in grip of serious power problem;

(b) whether the Union Government are considering proposals of the State for large hydro-electric projects;

(c) whether the State had also submitted proposals for funds from the World Bank and other international agencies; and

(d) what special steps are proposed by the Centre to help the State in completing ongoing schemes and check deterioration in its economy?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY):

(a) The power shortage in U.P. has come down from 23.9 per cent in 1980-81 to 22.4 per cent in the year 1981-82 (April 1981—Jan. 1982). The supply position has further improved in the month of March, 1982 and the system is able to evacuate power to other States in the Northern region. The power cuts have also been mostly removed.

(b) Yes, Sir. Six Hydro-electric schemes were received out of which two have been accorded techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority and the remaining four are under examination in the Central Electricity Authority.

(c) Yes, Sir. Power projects have been posed for external assistance where appropriate.

(d) The shortage of power in the State is mainly due to delay in commissioning of generation projects and on account of poor capacity utilisation of the thermal power plants in the State. The State Electricity Boards have been advised to take concerted action to arrest slippages in commissioning of projects and improve the performance of the thermal power plants.

Central Government have been rendering assistance to the State Electricity Boards to help them expedite their commissioning of projects. Follow-up with the manufacturers like BHEL and ILK is done by the Central Electricity Authority and the Department of Power to expedite supplies. Central Government also tries to ensure adequate allotment of key construction materials. Guidelines have also been issued to the State Electricity Boards in regard to scientific project management and monitoring of projects.

The Centre gives assistance to the States for their Plan on the basis of the formula approved by the N.D.C. Central assistance

is given for the Plan as a whole and not for any specific sector or project. The outlays for projects are decided taking into account the Central assistance and the States own resources. Adequate funds for certain power projects in U. P. State have not been provided to the extent necessary since the States own resources have not been adequate. Mobilisation of additional resources by the State would be needed to step up the outlays for power projects.

उज्जैन डिवीजन में नये सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र तथा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

\*426. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :  
क्या संचार मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दशनि वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान नये सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों तथा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की स्थापना के लिए उज्जैन टेलीफोन डिवीजन में किन-किन स्थानों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां नए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की स्थापना की गई है; और

(ग) उन शेष प्रस्तावों के बारे में ब्यौग क्या है जिन्हें क्रियान्वित नहीं किया जा सका है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय ने उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन. पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) : एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) शेष स्थानों पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज चालू करने हेतु कार्य प्रगति पर है । 1982 के दौरान इनके चालू कर दिए जाने की आशा है ।

बुख्तगढ़, धतूरिया तथा पटवाड़ में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने हेतु कार्यवाही की जा रही है। मार्च, 1982 तक कार्य पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

शेष स्थानों हेतु प्रस्ताव डाक तार विभाग की मौजूदा नीति के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते। तथापि, किराए एवं गारण्टी के आधार पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोले जा सकते हैं बशर्ते कि कोई इच्छुक पार्टी विभाग को होने वाले घाटे की क्षति-पूर्ति करने को तैयार हो।

### विषय

वर्ष 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 के दौरान उर्जन तार डिविजन में नए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज तथा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोले जाने हेतु प्रस्ताव

### टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

1980-81

1981-82

1. पिपलोडा
2. झारदा
3. फतेहाबाद
4. गान्धीसागर

1. पिपलों कला
2. बिच खेद
3. सुमेरा खेड़ा

### सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर

1980-81

1981-82

1. पिलवास
2. बरखेड़ा कला
3. बुख्तगढ़
4. बरखेड़ा गंगुसा
5. बीरमावल
6. धतूरिया
7. मूहम्मदखेड़ा
8. मोदी
9. मकदोनी
10. बकेल्दा

1. मकदोने
2. मोदी
3. रुपेटा
4. खेड़ा खजूरिया
5. इंगोरिया
6. बीचरोड
7. सुर्वी गोवाल
8. मंडावल

11. मथवाड़
12. काजी
13. मादवा माता
14. झाकनावाड़
15. खाट्टाली
16. पंचेवा
17. जीरा
18. पिपलोडा बगड़ा

उन स्थानों के नाम जहाँ वर्ष 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 में नए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज तथा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोले गए हैं

टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज		सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर	
1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82
1. पिपलोडा	कोई नया	1. पिलवास	कोई सार्वजनिक
2. झारदा	टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज	2. बरखेड़ा कलां	टेलीफोन घर नहीं
3. फतेहाबाद	नहीं खोला गया है।	3. बीरमावल	खोला गया।
		4. मोहम्मद खेड़ा	
		5. बेकालडा	
		6. भादवा माता	
		7. झाकनावाड़	
		8. खाट्टाली	
		9. पंचेवा	
		10. जीरान	
		11. पिपलोडा बगड़ा	

**Non-Aligned inter-Governmental Council for Informations**

\*427. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

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

(a) what is the outcome of the Non-aligned Inter-Governmental Council for Co-

ordination of Information held in New Delhi recently;

(b) whether *inter alia* some urgent steps were suggested to make the news service cheaper; and

(c) if so, the nature of understanding reached in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). An Export Groups of

the Inter-Governmental Council for Co-ordination of Information and Mass Media Non-aligned countries, met in New Delhi on February 22-23, 1982, in pursuance of a decision taken at the Fifth Meeting of the said Inter-Governmental Council in May, 1981 in Georgetown, Guyana, by way of preparations for the Sixth meeting of the said Council, scheduled to be held in Malta in May, 1982. The meeting discussed at length various aspects of the problems of development of Communication and Mass Media from the points of view of the Non-aligned and developing countries. At the end of the two-day discussions the meeting of Experts Prepared a comprehensive report containing *inter-alia* suggestions and recommendations for accelerated development of the print as well as the audio-visual media in these countries.

The report which is to be placed before the Sixth Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Council for consideration is commendatory in nature, on the basis of which a concrete programme of action is to be drawn up by the Inter-Governmental Council at their Malta meeting for implementation.

The recommendations and suggestions of the New Delhi meeting of experts of the Inter-Governmental Council envisage *inter-alia* (i) reduction of existing tariff rates for Satellite Communication (ii) extension of concessional tariff facility to national news agencies without insisting on reciprocity at the other end of the channel at least for Non-aligned News Pool operations; and (iii) provision of facilities to the correspondents of Less Developed Countries to file despatches at the expenses of UNESCO. These suggestions, when accepted and implemented, will have the effect of reducing considerably the cost of news service in Non-aligned countries.

#### Cases pending in Supreme Court and High Courts

\*428. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how many cases are pending for disposal in the High Courts and Supreme Court; and

(b) Will Government make use of Article 128 and Article 224A of the Constitution to clear up the arrears of cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) The number of cases pending in the Supreme Court and the High Courts, as per information furnished by them, is given in the attached statement.

(b) Retired Judges of High Courts are appointed under Article 224A to sit and act as Judges of High Courts as and when felt necessary. No proposal has been received from the Chief Justice of India for the appointment of a retired Judge under Article 128.

#### Statement

##### Number of cases pending in Supreme Court and High Courts

Supreme Court	Cases pending as on 31-12-1982
1) Regular Hearing Matters	22,664
2) Admission Matters	25,979
3) Miscellaneous Matters	34,281
High Courts	Cases pending as on 30-6-1981
	7,79,192

#### Task Force to Save Energy

\*429. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK:  
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a task force on conservation of electricity has been set up to coordinate the efforts of various agencies to save energy and what are its details;

(b) whether any efforts are being made to save energy in the industrial and agricultural sectors;

(c) what special measures are proposed to be taken to monitor energy usage and implement energy saving measures; and

(d) the extent and quantum of electricity likely to be saved through the above measures, with details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have constituted a Standing Group for Electricity Energy Conservation with the Chief Engineer (Planning), Central Electricity Authority, as its convenor. The Group still examine various aspects of utilisation and conservation of electrical energy in various sectors and will formulate specific proposals for promoting such conservation and increasing the efficiency of electrical energy utilisation.

(b) Yes, Sir, efforts are being made to save energy both in the industrial and agricultural sector. As far as the agricultural sector is concerned, a standing Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary Ministry of Irrigation has been constituted to look into various aspects of saving energy in agricultural sector. For the industrial sector the Government has also constituted an inter-Ministrial working Group on Energy Conservation. Also efforts have been initiated by some of the State Electricity Boards to conserve energy in the Power Sector, by constituting a Cell for Energy Conservation, or some Advisory Committee for curbing energy demands and conservation of energy etc.

(c) The measures comprise development of energy audit system and guide lines for electrical energy conservation in different consuming sectors, etc.

(d) It is not possible to precisely assess quantum of savings in electricity conservation that could be effected through concerted efforts. It is however, expected that there would be considerable room for saving.

उड़ीसा द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को बिजली की सप्लाई

\* 430 श्री दिलीप सिंह चूरिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उड़ीसा सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश को 5 मेगावाट बिजली की सप्लाई करने का बचन दिया

था और उसके द्वारा उक्त राज्य को 25 सितम्बर, 1979 तक इसकी सप्लाई की जा रही थी ;

(ख) क्या पानी को कमो के कारण हीराकुंड बिजली घर के बन्द हो जाने से उड़ीसा द्वारा 24 सितम्बर, 1979 में मध्य प्रदेश को बिजली की सप्लाई में 5 प्रतिशत कटौती को गई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तब उड़ीसा द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश का सप्लाई की जा रही बिजली की मात्रा को अब तक बहाल न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार उड़ीसा सरकार को यह परामर्श देने का है कि वह मध्य प्रदेश को 5 प्रतिशत बिजली को सप्लाई बहाल करे जैसा कि पहले सप्लाई की जा रही थी और क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) उड़ीसा मध्य प्रदेश का 5 मेगावाट विद्युत् सप्लाई कर रहा है । जल-विद्युत् जलाशयों में जल का स्तर कम होने के कारण उड़ीसा में विद्युत् उत्पादन में कमी होने पर 23 सितम्बर, 1979 से यह विद्युत् सप्लाई बन्द कर दी गई । उसके बाद उड़ीसा राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को विद्युत् की सप्लाई द्वारा दुबारा शुरू नहीं की गई । तथापि, उड़ीसा राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि वे 5 मेगावाट की विद्युत् सप्लाई बहाल करने को तैयार हैं बशर्ते कि मध्य प्रदेश 56 लाख रुपये से अधिक की बकाया राशि का भुगतान कर दे जो कि कुछ समय से बाकी पड़ी हुई है ।



(ब) यह दो राज्य सरकारों का पूर्णतः एक द्विपक्षीय मामला है तथा इन राज्यों को उसे स्वयं ही हल करना है।

**States which failed to supply adequate Power to Public Sector Projects**

\*431. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have failed to fulfill their assurances of adequate power supply to public sector projects in their States; and

(b) if so, the names of those State Governments and what steps have been taken by the Union Government to ensure adequate power supply to public sector projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY):

(a) and (b). Inability to supply adequate power to public sector units has generally occurred due to the demand for power outstripping supply in several States. In order to increase the availability of Power, measures have been taken to improve generation from the thermal power stations by stepping up their efficiency and by closely monitoring the commissioning of new generation projects. Where technically justified captive power units are being provided in power intensive industries.

**Improvement of Chandernagore Telephone Exchange**

\*432. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State:

(a) what progress has so far been made in regard to the improvement of the Chandernagore telephone exchange;

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal to bring the Chinsurah Group of telephone exchange under Calcutta Local System; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) The case of land acquisition for construction of an Auto Exchange at Chandernagore has been taken up with land acquisition authority.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) The exchanges of Chinsurah group are located beyond 20 KM of trunk exchange of Calcutta and as per the present policy of the Department, the calls from the Chinsurah group of exchanges to Calcutta are to be treated as trunk calls.

**Production of Caprolactum**

\*433. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that indigenous units have heavily curtailed production of Caprolactum;

(b) if so, the unit-wise fall in production during 1981;

(c) the causes for the same and the production loss involved; and

(d) what is Government's reaction to it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The production of caprolactum by the Gujarat State Fertilizer Company, the only producer of caprolactum the country, during the years 1979, 1980 and 1981, was about 13,930 tonnes, 13,945 tonnes and 11,808 tonnes respectively.

(c) and (d). The unit has been operating below its licensed capacity of 20,000 tonnes per annum. Operational problems and marketing difficulties are reported to be the main causes for the low level of production of caprolactum.

### Setting up New Petro-Chemical Complexes

\*434. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new petro-chemical complexes are to be put up during the Sixth Plan;

(b) what are their locations;

(c) whether Government of India have received a proposal from the Government of Orissa to locate an oil refinery in Orissa at Paradip; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by Government of India in this regard, especially when off-shore and on-shore exploration of oil has commenced in the Mahanadi basin around Paradip?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). It has been decided in principle to set up the following projects:—

(i) Two gas cracker petrochemicals complexes, one each in Maharashtra and in Gujarat.

(ii) Three aromatics recovery units, one each in Kerala, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

A letter of intent was issued to the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. for setting up a naphtha cracker petrochemicals complex in Haldia.

(c) and (d). The Government of Orissa had suggested that re refinery be set up in Paradip.

At present there is no proposal to set up a refinery there.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई

\* 435. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रासायन और उर्बरक मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाले विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिनांक. 1 जनवरी, 1980 से 31 जनवरी, 1982 तक को अवधि

के दौरान राज्यों को उनकी कुल मांग की तुलना में डीजल, मिट्टी के तेल, पेट्रोल तथा पेट्रोलियम-ऊपादों की कितनी सप्लाई की गई है ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त मदों के पूरी मात्रा में उपलब्ध न होने के कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोगों को अत्याधिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ा है, तथा खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन पर भी इसका बुरा असर पड़ा है; और

(ग) भविष्य में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रासायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर) : (क) जनवरी, 1980-मार्च, 1980, अप्रैल, 1980—मार्च, 1981 और अप्रैल, 1981 से नवम्बर, 1981 की अवधि के लिए हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल, मिट्टी का तेल, मोटर स्पिंट और अन्य पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की राज्यवार खपत दर्शाने वाले विवरण अनुबन्ध 1, 2 और 3, सभा पटल पर रखे जाते हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखे गये। देखिए संख्या एन-टी-3726/82]।

(ख) इन उत्पादों के उपलब्ध न होने से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों ने किसी प्रकार की कोई कठिनाई अनुभव की हो ऐसी कोई विशिष्ट रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है, तथापि, देश के कुछ भागों में स्थानीय किलम की अस्थाई कमियों से नकारा नहीं जा सकता है, सामान्यतः देश में सप्लाई स्थिति संतोषजनक रही है।

(ग) हाई स्पीड डीजल के मासिक राज्यवार आवंटन विगत वर्ष के तदनुसार माह को वास्तविक बिक्री पर 15 प्रतिशत

की वृद्धि दर पर किये जाते हैं। तथापि, हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल की बिक्री पर किसी प्रकार का कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है और मांग को तेल कम्पनियां द्वारा पूर्ण रूप से पूरा किया जा रहा है। हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल की कमियों की कोई सूचनाएं नहीं हैं, खुली बिक्री के आधार पर पेट्रोल उपलब्ध है।

विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को मिट्टी के तेल के आबंटन के सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार वर्ष को 4 महीनों के तीन खण्डों में विभाजित किया गया है और इन चारों महीनों के लिए एक समान स्तर पर मिट्टी के तेल के आबंटन किये जाते हैं। गर्मी के महीने (मार्च-जून) और मानसून के महीने (जुलाई-अक्तूबर) दोनों ही के लिए मासिक आबंटन विगत वर्ष के तदनुरूपी चार महीनों को औसत मासिक बिक्री पर 5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि पर आधारित होते हैं। सर्दी के महीनों (नवम्बर-फरवरी) के लिए आबंटन विगत वर्ष के तदनुरूपी 4 महीनों में से किसी एक के सबसे अधिक आबंटन / बिक्री पर 5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि पर आधारित होते हैं।

#### Capacity Utilisation of Power Plants

4651. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the production and capacity utilisation of plants engaged in the production of power during 1981;

(b) the names of the units which have shown increase in production and capacity utilisation during this period as compared to the figures of 1980;

(c) whether Government have analysed the constraints in increasing production in these units and whether Government propose to set up a Central organisation so that a periodic assessment is made and the difficulties are attended to properly; and

(d) if so, when such an organisation is to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The capacity utilisation of thermal power plants in the country during the period April, 1980 to December, 1981 is 45.7 per cent as compared to 42.7 per cent during the corresponding period last year. A statement showing plantwise energy generation and capacity utilisation during the period April, to December, 1980 and 1981 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3727/82]. In 1982 it has further improved. The percentage utilisation of hydro power stations is of no significance as utilisation depends on the design potential and water availability. A Statement showing plantwise energy generation from hydro power stations during the period April to December, 1980 and 1981 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3727/82].

(c) and (d). The constraints in increasing production and capacity utilisation of thermal power plants have been identified and remedial action has already been initiated. The performance of thermal power stations in the country is being continuously monitored by the Central Electricity Authority which is a Central Organisation to monitor power supply, power generation and performance of power stations. The CEA are giving assistance to State Electricity Boards and other power generating companies wherever and whenever required. The central government has set up roving teams and task forces to improve the power stations, has set up training groups to give training at power houses; teams have been set up to uprate and examine each unit etc. These steps have improved the PLF also of many thermal stations.

#### Setting up Chemical Plant at Chhatrapur, Orissa

4652. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for setting up a chemical plant at Chhatrapur of Ganjam district in Orissa;

(b) if so, when such chemical plant is going to be set up there; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR):** (a) to (c). Indian Rare Earths Limited, a public sector undertaking, is setting up a Mineral Sands Complex at Chhatrapur, Ganjam, Orissa. The plant will produce Ilmenite, Synthetic Rutile, Rutile, Sillimanite, Monazite, Zircon and Hitox. The project is at an advanced stage of implementation and is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1983.

#### Hydel Project for Sikkim

4653. **SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Sikkim submitted any project estimate for hydel project for that State during the last three years; and

(b) if so, whether Government have sanctioned that project, if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):** (a) and (b). No project estimate for hydel project has been received from the Govt. of Sikkim for sanction during the last three years. However, the Central Water Commission who had been entrusted with the investigation of Rangit Stage III scheme in Sikkim (60MW) have submitted the project report of this Scheme & the same is under examination.

#### Press Correspondents of West Bengal and Orissa invited to Press Conference

4654. **SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Press materials sent by P. I. B, Calcutta and Bhubaneswar to news dailies and periodicals published from

West Bengal and Orissa, with the addresses thereof;

(b) the names of the correspondents who were invited in the Press Conference organised by these two offices of P.I.B. during the last three years, date-wise, newspaper-wise; and

(c) the action being taken for more co-operation between the District level newspapers with these two offices of P.I.B.?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### R.E.C. Programme in Maharashtra

4655. **SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rural Electrification Corporation and sanctioned new projects to electrify villages and Harijan bastis in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the loan assistance for these projects; and

(c) the areas/villages identified for the purpose?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):** (a) and (b). During the current financial year (1981-82), upto the end of Feb. 1982, Rural Electrification Corporation have sanctioned 9 new projects amounting to loan assistance of Rs. 2.32 crores, for electrification of 304 villages and harijan bastis adjoining those villages, in Maharashtra.

(c) The names of Blocks/Talukas and the districts in which 304 villages included under the above project, are shown in the attached Statement.

## Statement

Statement showing names of blocks/talukas and districts in which 304 villages included for electrification under the rural electrification schemes sanctioned by REC in Maharashtra during the current financial year 1981-82 upto the end of February, 1982.

Sl. No.	Name of block/Taluka	Name of District	No. of villages included
1	Gondia . . . . .	Bhandara	2
2	Bhandara . . . . .	Bhandara	100
3	Pandarkunda . . . . .	Yevatmal	54
4	Pusad . . . . .	Yevatmal	9
5	Khed . . . . .	Poona	39
6	Velhe-Mahal . . . . .	Poona	35
7	Bhor . . . . .	Poona	47
8	Kekapur . . . . .	Yevatmal	1
9	Pusad . . . . .	Yevatmal	17
	TOTAL . . . . .		304

## Increase in Production of Petrol

4656. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of increase in petrol production this year over the production of last year and how far this is likely to go up next year;

(b) whether in view of increased production the price is proposed to be brought down to provide relief to consumers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The production of petrol during 1980-81 was 1.564 million tonnes. The production during 1981-82 and 1982-83 is estimated as 1.613 million tonnes and 1.650 million tonnes respectively.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. There is no proposal for reduction the prices of petrol. The pricing of petrol is based on other factors and not on its increased availability.

## Survey by O.N.G.C. in North Eastern Region and Eastern Region

4657. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the areas in North Eastern Region and Eastern Region where O.N.G.C. have conducted geological and geophysical survey up-to-date, period-wise; and

(b) the details of the report submitted by each of the survey teams?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The ONGC have conducted gravity magnetic and seismic surveys in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura and geological mapping in Arunachal Himalayan foot hills, Naga Hills, Mikir Hills, South Shillong plateau, Barail Range, Cachar, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura. These surveys have been carried out from time to time since the inception of the Commission and till 1980-81 field season, 30511 square kilo metres have been covered

by way of geological surveys, 20300 stations have been measured by gravity magnetic parties and 15048 line kms. have been covered by seismic surveys.

(b) As a result of these surveys, 54 structures have been released for drilling till date. Drilling on 35 of these structures has been carried out. As on 1-2-1982, 379 wells with a total metreage of 1268266 have been drilled.

**Over-carriage of Coal by Trucks and Anti-social elements around Tentalmari and Jayarampur Mor Weighbridges**

4658. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of coal and number of trucks weighted on 1-2-82 in the Tentalmari Weighbridge and Jayarampur Mor Weighbridge in Dhanbad district of Bihar, facts in details with the number of trucks and the weight of coal per truck;

(b) official capacity of those trucks for carrying coal;

(c) whether it is a fact that the trucks carried much more coal than officially permitted by their capacities and these illegalities are in the record;

(d) whether these illegal practices damage the road of the BCCL within the colliery area, cause accidents and create domiance of antisocial elements around the weighbridges;

(e) whether there was violene and murder at Jayarampur weight-bridge in the month of February 1982; and

(f) if so, facts in details and steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

**टेलीफोन टेलिक्स के शीघ्र कनेक्शनों के लिए योजनायें**

4659. श्री विजय कुमार पांडव : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार उपभोक्ताओं को शीघ्र टेलीफोन/टेलिक्स कनेक्शन देने के लिए योजनायें बना रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और ये योजनाएं कब तक कार्यान्वित हो जायेंगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन. पांडव) : (क), जी हां ।

(ख) ब्यौरों का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है तथा योजनाएं तैयार की जा रही हैं ।

**Survey Committee Report for Energy Requirements for 1983-84**

4660. SHRI LAXMAN KARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state what has been the assessment of 10th and 11th Survey, Committee Reports for energy requirements of each State for the year 1983-84 and what has been the annual increase in each State of power requirement during the period 1978-79 to 1981-82 and how much increase has been calculated for each State for the years 1982-83 to 1983-84, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Statement-I giving the estimates of Energy requirements of each State for the year 1983-84 as made by the 10th and 11th Annual Survey Committees is attached.

Statement-II giving the energy requirements of power of each State and the annual increases during the period 1978-79 to 1983-84 is attached.

## Statement—I

Region/State	Tenth A.P.S.	Eleventh A.P.S.
	Energy Requirement (MkWh)	Energy Requirement (MkWh)
1	2	3
<b>Northern Region</b>		
Haryana	6245	5720
Himachal Pradesh	852	699
Jammu & Kashmir	1500	1501
Punjab	8878	9446
Rajasthan	7503	7562
Uttar Pradesh	23082	20358
Chandigarh	366	358
Delhi	3720	3645
<b>Western Region</b>		
Gujarat	13919	13409
Madhya Pradesh	12594	10782
Maharashtra	27052	24655
Goa, Daman & Diu	1063	576
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16.4	11.2
<b>Southern Region</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	10865	10328
Karnataka	12434	12167
Kerala	5341	5072
Tamil Nadu	15330	14152
Pondicherry	332	245
<b>Eastern Region</b>		
Bihar	12593	9909
West Bengal	12341	10806
Orissa	6126	5204
Sikkim	*	29.3

\*Forecasts for Sikkim was not made in 10th APS.

	2	3
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>		
Assam . . . . .	2155	1355
Manipur . . . . .	148	65·9
Meghalaya . . . . .	285	150·6
Nagaland . . . . .	139	45·5
Tripura . . . . .	90	87·3
Arunacahl Pradesh . . . . .	37	24·1
Mizoram . . . . .	35	34
<b>Islands</b>		
A & N Islands . . . . .	21·3	21·06
Lakshadweep . . . . .	1·84	1·98
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ALL INDIA . . . . .	185064	168415
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## Statement—II

Energy (ER)  
Requirement in MKW/a

State/Region	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Energy Require- ment 1978-79 (Actual)	Energy Require- ment 1979-80	Increase over 1978-79	Energy Require- ment 1980-81	Increase over 1979-80	Energy Require- ment 1981-82 (Estimated)	Increase over 1980-81	Energy Require- ment 1982-83 (Estimated)	Increase over 1981-82	Energy Require- ment 1983-84 (Estimated)	Increase over 1982-83
1											

## Northern Region

Haryana	3170	3489	319	3573	84	4690	1117	5173	483	5720	547
Himachal Pradesh	328	327	(-) 1	359	32	488	129	599	111	699	100
J & K	680	804	124	910	106	1107	197	1290	183	1501	211
Punjab	5770	6330	560	6184	(-) 146	7928	1744	8624	696	9446	822
Rajasthan	3662	4059	397	4084	25	5999	1915	6808	809	7562	754
U.P.	9574	9759	185	9635	(-) 124	16428	6793	18467	2039	20358	1891
Chandigarh	206	216	10	231	15	288	57	321	33	358	37
Delhi	2257	2499	242	2805	306	2990	185	3299	309	3645	346

## Western Region

Gujarat	8250	9028	778	9610	582	11094	1484	12212	1118	13409	1197
M.P.	5381	5527	146	5869	342	8616	2747	968	1072	10782	1094
Maharashtra	15881	15810	71	17333	1523	20858	3525	22729	1871	24655	1926
Goa, Daman & Diu	239	338	99	359	21	501	142	539	38	576	37

Dadar & Nagar Haveli	6.5	7	11.5	7.8	0.8	8.9	1.1	10	1.1	11.2	1.2
<b>Southern Region</b>											
A.P.	5566	5943	377	6613	670	8,469	1856	9416	947	10328	912
Karnataka	6473	6230	(-) 243	6966	736	10528	3562	11356	828	12167	811
Kerala	3000	3198	198	3591	398	4233	642	4633	400	5072	439
Tamil Nadu	10135	9978	(-) 157	10552	574	12542	1990	13340	798	14159	819
Pondicherry	140	143	3	180	37	207	27	225	18	245	20
<b>Eastern Region</b>											
Bihar	5353	4967	(-) 386	4613	(-) 354	8230	3617	9083	853	9909	826
West Bengal	6679	6560	(-) 119	6636	76	9065	2429	9788	723	10806	1018
Orissa	2970	2704	(-) 266	3150	446	4135	985	4690	555	5204	514
Sikkim	10.3	13	2.7	15.7	2.7	18.7	3	24.2	5.5	29.3	5.1
<b>Northern Eastern Region</b>											
Assam	757	736	(-) 21	695	(-) 41	1119	424	1232	113	1335	103
Manipur	21.6	18.1	(-) 3.5	24.8	6.7	53.2	28.4	59.1	5.9	65.9	6.8
Meghalaya	61.6	62.4	0.8	78.5	16.1	106.6	28.1	120.4	13.8	150.6	30.2
Nagaland	25.2	22.7	(-) 2.5	32.6	9.9	45.6	13.0	49.8	4.2	54.5	4.7
Tripura	31.9	40.6	0.7	41.5	0.9	63.6	22.1	74.7	11.1	87.3	12.6
Arunachal Pradesh	9.3	11.8	2.5	15.1	3.3	18.4	3.3	21.0	2.6	24.1	3.1
Mizoram	3.0	4.2	1.2	9.2	5.0	25.5	16.3	30.0	4.5	34.0	4.0
Andaman & Nicobar Island	8.69	10.69	2.0	12.82	2.13	15.49	2.67	18.17	2.68	21.06	2.89
Lakshadweep	0.86	1.02	0.16	1.20	0.18	1.42	0.22	1.68	0.26	1.98	0.30

### Coverage of All States by Microwave System

4661. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which are covered by microwave system in the country; and

(b) what is the programme of Government to cover all the States with this system so that the people of whole of India may enjoy the facility?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b). All the States except Sikkim are already covered by Microwave System and Sikkim is to be covered by Multi channel U.H.F. Radio Relay System.

### पटना के लिए एशियाई खेलों के लिये टेलीकास्ट के लिए प्रबन्ध

4662. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने का प्रयास करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार की राजधानी पटना और मुजफ्फरपुर में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र के न होने के कारण इस क्षेत्र के लोग इस साल नवम्बर में ही रहे एशियाई खेलों को देखने से वंचित रह जायेंगे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उनके लिए कोई प्रबन्ध करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) और (ग): एशियाई खेलों को मुजफ्फरपुर दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर सहित भारत के सभी दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों से टेलीकास्ट किया जायेगा ।

### Steps to check Pollution caused by Low Temperature Carbonization Plant at Dankuni.

4663. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the steps taken by Government to check pollution at the proposed Low Temperature Carbonization Plant at Dankuni;

(b) details thereof; and

(c) if not, when the same will be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

### Earnings of Telecom. Wing of P&T Department

4664. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom. Wing of the P&T Department has been earning surplus revenue for the P&T Department;

(b) if so, the exact amount of surplus during the past three years i.e. 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and the estimated surplus during the current financial year; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to further improve this position and the nature of the steps taken in this regard?

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

(b) The information is as under:

Year	Surplus in the Telecom Wing
1978-79	Rs. 1,43,61,09,979
1979-80	Rs. 1,45,37,74,195
1980-81	Rs. 1,24,56,95,976
1981-82 (Estimated)	Rs. 1,38,92,34,000

(c) Yes, Sir. The Department is undertaking a rapid expansion programme to provide more telephones, Telex and other facilities. This will increase the revenue and the surplus.

### Achievement of Coal Production target for 1981-82

4665. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of coal production for the year 1981-82 has been fully achieved; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). A coal production target of 121 million tonnes was fixed for 1981-82 consultation with Planning Commission. Judging from the trends in coal production upto February '82, it can be estimated that a coal production of 124 million tonnes will be achieved in 1981-82, which is the revised internal target of production for 1981-82.

### Distribution of Power Generated in Central Sector

4666. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have evolved a scheme for distribution of power generation in the Central Sector to the different States;

(b) if so, the criteria fixed for distribution; and

(c) how much additional power will be made available to the State of Punjab during 1982 under this scheme and whether there is going to be any change in tariff for the power now to be supplied to the State Governments under the above scheme and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The Centre has taken up a programme for the setting up of large pit head thermal stations to supplement the efforts of the State in meeting their power needs. Power is allocated from these stations generally among the States of the region taking into

account Central Plan assistance and energy consumption during the last five years with some extra weightage being given to the home State in which the power station is located. The approach of regional allocation of power is applicable to Central hydro projects also.

(c) Punjab has an allocation of 200MW from the final capacity of 2000MW of the Singrauli Super Thermal Station whose first unit of 200MW has been recently synchronised in Feb., 1982. The tariff for the supply of power from the Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station has not yet been fixed.

### Increase in strength of mobile post offices in Madras City

4667. DR. A. KALANIDHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to increase the strength of Mobile post offices in Madras City ;

(b) if so, when it will be done;

(c) how many are proposed to be added; and

(d) if not, what prevents their increase to meet the growing needs for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Two mobile post offices are already functioning in Madras City between 16.15 and 20.20 hours in the evening having halts at 11 places. It is not presently proposed to open any more mobile post offices in Madras City due to the following reasons:

1. Mobile post offices in major cities were primarily intended to provide the facility of late posting to connect with the Night Air Mail Service. Night Air Mail Service is no longer in operation.
2. Besides the two mobile post offices, three stationary night

post office are also functioning in Madras City to provide to public late posting/booking facility.

3. The increasing cost of operation and the need to economize diesel consumption are also to be kept in view.

**Anomaly in Pay Scale of Corporation in Postal Forms and Seals Stores Wings, Aligarh**

4668. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1418 on 1 December, 1981 regarding anomaly in pay scale of carpenters in the Postal Forms and Seals Stores Wing, Aligarh and to state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and when the same will be placed on the Table of the House?

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

(b) The post of Carpenter in Postal Stores, Forms and Seals, Aligarh was created in the scale of Rs. 85—128 in replacement of Class IV. The pay scale was revised to Rs. 210—290 on the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission. Upgradation of the post was itself an incentive and no other incentive is envisaged at present. Two posts of carpenters in Postal Stores Depot are in the Scale of pay of Rs. 210—290 as per recommendation of Ird Pay Commission. The carpenter of Postal Stores, Forms and Seals, Aligarh is not supplied with overalls as he works in office premises only and as such he is not being paid washing allowance tools allowance and cycle maintenance allowance. At present there is no post of carpenter in the Civil Wing of the P&T Department in Aligarh. Several years back a post of carpenter was there but it is no more there now.

Skilled carpenters in P&T Civil Wing are in the scale of pay of Rs. 260—400 and Semi skilled carpenters who are called as Assistant carpenters are in the scale of pay of Rs. 210—290. The difference of pay scale between the two wings of the P&T Department is due to different nature of work performed by them. The Tool allowance, Cycle maintenance allowance are allowed to Civil Wing carpenters as they are required to work outside office premises at work sites. The Washing allowance is allowed to them as they are supplied with overalls. The Pay scale of the posts of the two wings were determined by the Government on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

(c) Does not arise.

**Captive Diesel Generator for Sangli Radio Station.**

4669. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 261 on 24 November, 1981 regarding installation of captive diesel generator for Sangli Radio Station and state:

(a) when the project note in connection with the installation of the captive diesel generator set for Sangli Radio Station was submitted for approval of the scheme;

(b) whether Government have approved the said scheme; if so, when; and

(c) what is the estimated expenditure of the scheme and the time it would take to commission the set?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The complete project note including civil engineering works is not yet ready.

(b) No, Sir, does not arise.

(c) The approximate capital cost is expected to be about Rs. 2.5 lakhs. It usually take 18—24 months for the order to fructify.

**Delayed Bills by D.E.S.U. to Consumers**

4670. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of failure to prepare electricity bills every alternate month and by preparing a total bill for 4, 6 or 8 months, the consumer has to pay higher charges as the slab goes up;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to a report to this effect in the Indian Express of 7th February, 1982 under the headline "How DESU bills are enhanced"; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to give slab relief to those customers who receive a DESU bill after 4, 6 and 8 months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). With reference to the news item, DESU has reported that there has been some dislocation in their billing system, mainly due to the inherent teething troubles involved in the change-over of the system from manual to computer billing. In order to cover up the billing gap in respect of bi-monthly bills, bills are generally issued on four months' consumption basis and, in exceptional cases, in excess of four months' consumption. In all such cases, the electricity charges are calculated on the basis of the pro-rata monthly consumption as per the relevant slabs of tariff schedules in force.

**Electrification of Villages in Madhipura District, Bihar**

4672. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Madhipura district of Bihar electrified so far under the Rural Electrification Scheme;

(b) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has recently conducted any survey to ascertain the number of villages in various districts of Bihar not electrified so far; and

(c) if so, the total number of the villages, district-wise, in Bihar which have not been electrified so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Under the Rural Electrification Schemes sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation 99 villages have been electrified in the newly created Madhipura district in Bihar

(b) and (c). Rural Electrification Corporation have not conducted any survey to ascertain the number of villages not electrified in various districts of Bihar. However, the details of total number of villages in each district, those electrified and the number of villages still remaining to be electrified in Bihar, as on 31-8-1981 are shown in the attached statement.

**Statement**

*Statement indicating district-wise, the total number of villages, those electrified and villages remaining to be electrified upto the end of August, 1981*

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total number of villages	Number of villages electrified as on 31-8-1981	Villages remaining to be electrified as on 31-8-1981
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Patna . . . . .	1,311	1,137	174
2.	Nalanda . . . . .	1,011	906	105
3.	Gaya . . . . .	3,508	2,298	1,270

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Nawadah . . . . .	966	688	278
5.	Aurangabad . . . . .	1,760	985	775
6.	Bhojpur . . . . .	1,791	733	1,058
7.	Rohtas . . . . .	3,016	1,652	1,364
8.	Bhagalpur . . . . .	2,552	760	1,792
9.	Monghyr . . . . .	2,636	1,278	1,358
10.	Santhal Pargana . . . . .	10,025	1,033	8,992
11.	Hazaribagh . . . . .	3,570	596	2,974
12.	Giridih . . . . .	2,561	270	2,291
13.	Dhanbad . . . . .	1,365	355	1,010
14.	Ranchi . . . . .	3,836	644	3,192
15.	Palamau . . . . .	3,218	646	2,572
16.	Singhbhum . . . . .	4,351	316	4,035
17.	Saran . . . . .	1,591	674	917
18.	Siwan . . . . .	1,436	435	1,001
19.	Gopalganj . . . . .	1,398	476	922
20.	Muzaffarpur . . . . .	1,726	741	985
21.	Vaishali . . . . .	1,391	697	694
22.	Sitamarhi . . . . .	993	387	606
23.	East Champaran . . . . .	1,287	448	839
24.	West Champaran . . . . .	1,357	379	978
25.	Dhar bhanga . . . . .	943	413	530
26.	Madhubani . . . . .	1,028	496	532
27.	Samastipur . . . . .	1,213	538	675
28.	Purnia . . . . .	2,493	550	1,943
29.	Katihar . . . . .	1,239	210	1,029
30.	Saharsa . . . . .	1,302	471	831
31.	Begusarai . . . . .	692	558	134
		67,566	21,710(*)	45,856
TOTAL . . . . .				

(\*) Figure Provisional.

**Hindi work in DGS&D**

4673. SHRI BABU LAL SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of work being done in Hindi in DGS&D;
- (b) the percentage of the total contract forms A/Ps, Agreement forms whose diglot editions have been prepared;
- (c) total number of Hindi staff (Hindi Officers and Translators—Juniors and Seniors); and
- (d) whether the above number is adequate as per the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Use of Hindi is being progressively increased. No statistics to indicate percentage are maintained.

(b) Diglot editions of all the printed forms have been prepared.

(c) 27, out of which only 5 are in position, as the remaining posts were sanctioned recently.

(d) As more and more work is done in Hindi, adequate staff will be deployed.

**Opening of Post Office in Aurangabad**

4674. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals for opening of post offices at the following places in Aurangabad (Maharashtra) viz; (i) Medical College Hospital, (ii) Jawahar Colony, (iii) Vijay Nagar Colony, and (iv) the conversion of Usmanpura Post Office in delivery post office are under consideration of Government.

(b) if so, since when each of the above proposals has been under consideration;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision on the said proposals; and

(d) if not, what are the specific reasons therefor and when the same is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Proposals to open post offices at only Jawahar Colony and Vijay Nagar Colony as also the conversion of Usmanpura post office into delivery office are under consideration.

(b) and (c).

(i) The Medical College Hospital Post Office has since been opened on 8-3-1982.

(ii) Proposals to open post offices at Jawahar Colony and Vijay Nagar Colony are under consideration from December, 1979 and November, 1981 respectively.

(iii) Conversion of Usmanpura to Delivery Post Office is under consideration from March, 1981.

(d) Usmanpura post office could not be converted into a delivery office for want of suitable accommodation. The other two proposals for opening of post offices referred to at (ii) above are still under examination and are likely to be finalised in 1982-83.

**रसायनों पर प्रतिबंध लगाया जाना**

4675. श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस प्रकार के रसायनों के क्या नाम हैं जिन पर कुछ विकसित देशों द्वारा उनके खराब प्रभाव के कारण प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है, लेकिन जो अभी भी हमारे देश में बेचे जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) हमारे देश में उनको बिक्री पर प्रतिबंध न लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ;



(ग) क्या सरकार ने कुफ़ तरह का संगठन अथवा प्रकोष्ठ (सैल) बनाया है जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर किए गए परिणामों के आधार पर हानिकारक रसायनों के बारे में हमारे देश में प्रतिबन्धात्मक कार्यवाही करने हेतु नीति निर्धारण के लिए सरकार को तत्काल सहायता और अपेक्षित जानकारी प्रदान कर सके ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो देश में हानिकारक रसायनों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए उस संगठन और सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस तरह के एक निकाय बनाने हेतु कार्यवाही करने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री, श्री पी० शिव शंकर) (क) इस समय देश में प्रयोग किए जा रहे पेस्टीसाइड्स में से बी० एच० सी०, डी० डी० टी०, क्लोरडेन और अलिड्रिन के प्रयोग पर यूरोपियन आर्थिक समुदाय के देशों में प्रतिबन्ध है। यू० एस० ए० में बी० एच० सी० और सोडियम साइनाइड के प्रयोग पर प्रतिबन्ध है और एलिड्रिन क्लोरडेज हेप्टाक्लोर, 2,4--डी० क्लोर-वेन्जिलेट तथा डी० डी० टी० का प्रयोग सीमित है।

(ख) से (घ). भारत में पेस्टीसाइड्स के प्रयोग, निर्माण और आयात का विनियमन इनसे इनसेकटासाईड अधिनियम 1968 के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है। पेस्टीसाइड्स के प्रयोग को अनुमति देने से पहले, अधियिम के अन्तर्गत गठित की गई पंजीकरण समिति भारतीय परिस्थितियों के संदर्भ में सुरक्षा, मादकता आदि जैसे सभी सम्बन्धित तथा को ध्यान में रखती है। पंजीकरण समिति द्वारा प्रयोग के लिए

अनुमोदित न किए गए पेस्टीसाइड्स के निर्माण अथवा आयात की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए निर्णयों पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया

4677. श्री अशफाक हुसैन : क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य धकार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय ने एक ही व्यक्ति के बारे में दो भिन्न निर्णय दिए हैं ;

(ख) उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है; और

(ग) इन निर्णयों, का पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) से (ग). इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की रजिस्ट्री ने जो व्यौरे दिए हैं वे संलग्न विवरण में बताए गए हैं। उसमें इस बात का उल्लेख किया गया है कि कायालय द्वारा गलती हो गई थी और जिम्मेदारी नियत करने के लिए जांच की जा रही है।

#### विवरण

श्रीमती भाना ने 12-5-1975 को श्री केशव सहाय अधिवक्ता के माध्यम से 1975 की दांडिक अपील सं० 1089 फाइल की थी। इसके पश्चात् 13-7-76 को इस न्यायालय में एक जेल अपील प्राप्त हुई जिस पर 1976 का सं० 1608 डाला गया था। कायालय ने गलती से इस अपील के बारे में यह रिपोर्ट

दो कि इस विषय में पहले की कोई अर्जी नहीं है, इसके परिणामस्वरूप उक्त दोनों अपीलों को संयोजित नहीं किया जा सका। 1976 की जेल अपील सं० 1608 को सुनवाई के लिए अधिमानता को गई क्योंकि अपराधो के बारे में रिपोर्ट दी गई थी कि वह जेल में है। अतः यह मामला माननीय न्यायाधीश श्री एस० मलिक और माननीय न्यायाधीश श्री गोपी नाथ के समक्ष सुनवाई वाले मामलों की सूची में सबसे पहले रखा गया था। माननीय न्यायाधीशों ने तारीख 24-1-1979 के अपने निर्णय द्वारा यह अपील मंजूर कर ली और निचले न्यायालय का आदेश अपास्त कर दिया। उसके पश्चात् जब 1975 की दांडिक अपील सं० 1089 को वारी आई तब वह अपील माननीय न्यायाधीश श्री के० एन० सेठ, और माननीय न्यायाधीश श्री एम० पी० सक्सेना के समक्ष सुनवाई वाले मामलों की सूची में रखी गई और माननीय न्यायाधीशों ने अपने तारीख 19-12-1980 के आदेश द्वारा अपील खारिज कर दी। ये दोनों परस्पर विरोधी निर्णय जिला न्यायाधीश को भेज कर दिए गए थे। गलती का पता लगने पर माननीय मुख्य न्यायाधिपति के आदेश से दोनों अपीलें माननीय न्यायाधीश श्री के० एन० सेठ और माननीय न्यायाधीश श्री आर० आर० रस्तोगी के समक्ष सुनवाई वाले मामलों की सूची में रखी गयीं। माननीय न्यायाधीशों ने अपने तारीख 9 फरवरी, 1982 के आदेश द्वारा 1975 की दांडिक अपील सं० 1089 में तारीख 19-12-1980 को पारित उस निर्णय का जिसमें अपीलकर्ता को दोषसिद्ध किया गया था, इस अभिमत के साथ वापस ले लिया कि "हम तदनुसार तारीख 19-12-1980 के उस आदेश को, जो भारतीय दंड संहिता को धारा 302 के अधीन अपीलकर्ता के सिद्धदोष होने की

पुष्टि करता है और उस को दिए गए दंडादेश को कायम रखता है, वापस लेते हैं। अब तारीख 29-1-1979 का केवल वही आदेश प्रभावी रहेगा जिसके द्वारा न्यायालय ने उसके दोषसिद्ध और दंडादेश को अपास्त कर दिया था। निचले न्यायालय को इस विनिश्चय को सूचना तत्काल भेज दी जाए और वह उस आदेश के अनुसार कार्रवाई करे।" माननीय न्यायाधीश महोदयों ने इस विषय को आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने के लिए मुख्य न्यायाधिपति को भेज दिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में जिम्मेदारी नियत करने के लिए जांच की जा रही है।

#### Disconnection of office telephone of Indian Express at Srinagar

4678. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the office telephone of the *Indian Express* at Srinagar was disconnected because of arrears in payment of Rupees two;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no disconnection notice was served for the same; and

(c) if so, whether the same principle was followed for all the subscribers who are in arrears?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) No Sir. The telephone was disconnected for non-payment of total dues of Rs. 34.

(b) The subscriber has not opted for issue of registered notice before disconnection. However repeated efforts to give the usual reminders over phone (as prescribed in the Departmental Rules) before disconnection proved futile, since there was no response from the subscriber's end.

(c) The phones are liable for disconnection for non payment of dues of more than Rs. 25 as per rules and the same principle is followed generally in all cases.

**Recommendation made by Media Advisory Committee**

4679. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI BAPUSAHEB  
PARULEKAR:

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

SMT. MADHURI SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Media Advisory Committee was appointed by Government to suggest mainly structural changes' in different media organisations under his Ministry; and

(b) the reaction of Government to recommendations made by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). A-14 member Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri G. Parthasarathi was constituted on 28th November, 1980 to advise the Ministry of I&B on various matters relating to the structure and activities of the Ministry and the Media Units under its charge. The Committee is not expected to submit an one time report but make recommendations from time to time covering organisational matters, changes in policy formulation as well as programme implementation.

The Committee has so far forwarded three recommendations to the Ministry on the following subjects:—

- (i) Grant of pension to Staff Artists of AIR/Doordarshan;
- (ii) News Policy for Broadcast Media; and
- (iii) Introduction of colour TV in the country.

**I. Grant of pension to Staff Artists of AIR/Doordarshan**

The Committee has recommended that all staff artists working in AIR/Door-

warshan who are contract employees, should be Government servants entitled to pensionary benefits with a provision for periodical review of the performance of the various categories of staff particularly the performing artists.

The decisions of Government have been indicated in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 2550 answered on 9-3-1982.

**II. News Policy for Broadcast Media**

The Advisory Committee has observed that AIR and Doordarshan being the national broadcast media have a special responsibility to transmit news so as to inform, educate and enlighten the people and that there is need for clearer enunciation of news policy for formulation of broad guidelines for the current affairs programmes. The Committee has also suggested certain guidelines in this regard to facilitate the work of AIR/Doordarshan.

The recommendations are under consideration.

**III. Introduction of Colour TV in the country**

The Committee recommended introduction of Colour TV in the country on a planned basis covering both the transmission and reception segments. The Committee has given detailed recommendation about the schemes during the Sixth Plan period and has also mentioned that the CTV receiver industry should be developed on the basis of indepth manufacture of standardised design with maximum indogenous content. Proposals for introduction of colour TV are being formulated taking into account the recommendations of the Media Advisory Committee also.

**Project for Electronic Telephones Exchanges**

4680. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department is working out a project on electronic telephone exchanges;

(b) whether a proposal is also under consideration to build up electronic exchanges with indigenous expertise equipments; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard and the cost likely to be incurred thereon?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (i) For the indigenous production of large size digital electronic exchange equipment, approved plans envisage setting up of two new factories. Each of these will have a capacity of 500,000 lines. Global tenders have been invited and are due to be received on the 31st March, 1982. The actual investment cost will be known after the financial offers against this tender are opened.

(ii) Indigenous design of the next generation of digital electronic switching equipment is envisaged in the tender already floated through the R&D assistance from the chosen collaborator.

(iii) The development of medium sized electronic exchanges (200 to 1000 lines) is in advanced stage of design at the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore.

(iv) The Palghat unit of Indian Telephone Industries is already manufacturing small sized private automatic branch exchanges (since less than 100 lines) to indigenous design.

#### Crisis in Plastic Industries

4681. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the plastic Industries are passing through a severe crisis viz low growth rate, escalating operating costs and poor demand; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to pull the Industry out of the crisis and offer fiscal reliefs to ease the problem of the industry?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Government's attention has been drawn to problems on which the plastics industry has made representations. These representations are considered and are being considered on merits.

#### Selective Mechanisation of various Mining Operations in Coalfields

4682. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce selective mechanisation of the various mining (operations in the coalfields in order to increase productivity;

(b) if so, whether such a move would cause replacement of labour;

(c) whether this would be applied in underground mines and or open cast mines; and

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard?

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

(b) Such mechanisation would cause change in labour deployment pattern without any retrenchment.

(c) The mechanisation would be applied in underground and open cast mines.

(d) For underground mines, it includes introduction of mechanised longwall mining and roof supports, road headers, mechanisation of board and pillar working; improvement in transport systems

and other infrastructure support services. In case of opencast mines, it covers use of modern large capacity heavy earth moving machinery.

### टाटा कैमिकल फैक्टरी का विस्तार

4683. श्री छोतू भार्गव गामित :  
क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यद्यपि केन्द्र सरकार ने सौराष्ट्र में मीठापुर स्थित टाटा कैमिकल कम्पनी के सोडा ऐश कारखाने के विस्तार की अनुमति दे दी थी परन्तु कारखाने का विस्तार अभी तक नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विस्तार की अनुमति किस तिथि को दी गई थी और इसका अब तक विस्तार न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सोडा ऐश की जरूरत तथा इसके मूल्य में वृद्धि को देखाते हुए केन्द्र सरकार ने कारखाने का उत्पादन न करने के कारण कम्पनी के विरुद्ध कोई दंडात्मक कार्रवाई की है अथवा करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) से (ग) सोडा ऐश के उत्पादन में 1,40,000 टन प्रति वर्ष तक क्षमता में पर्याप्त विस्तार करने के लिए मैं टाटा कैमिकल्स लि० का दि० 4-12-73 को एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस संख्या सी० आई० एल० 15 (73) प्रदान किया गया था। विस्तार के पश्चात् क्षमता 5 लाख टन प्रति वर्ष हो जाएगी। लाइसेंस अभी कार्यान्वयनाधीन है।

पर्याप्त विस्तार के कार्यान्वयन में विलम्ब के लिए मै० टाटा कैमिकल्स ने निम्नलिखित कारण बताये हैं :—

(i) लवण कारखानों का विस्तार, सोडा ऐश की क्षमता में विस्तार के लिए योजना का अभिन्न भाग है। सोडा ऐश की क्षमता में विस्तार के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस उनको यद्यपि, दिसम्बर 1973 में प्रदान किया गया था, किन्तु लवण कारखानों का विस्तार करने के लिए एम० आर० टी० पी० अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अनुमति केवल मई 1977 में ही प्राप्त हुई है।

(ii) 1979 और 1980 में अभूत-पूर्व वर्षा और बढ़ने लवण कारखानों के विकास को गम्भीर रूप से प्रभावित किया।

कम्पनी ने अब सूचित किया है कि सोडा ऐश संयंत्र का विस्तार वैटरी लिमिटेड के अन्दर पूरा हो गया है और स्थाई किस्म को कुछ मर्दों को स्थापना की जाती है तथा विस्तृत क्षमता से उत्पादन प्रारम्भ करने से पूर्व वायलर फोड वाटर संयंत्रों को स्थापना और इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चरल सुविधाओं सामग्री नियंत्रण यार्ड का पुनः प्रबन्ध कार्य पूरा किया जाना है। कम्पनी ने यह तर्क भी दिया है कि जब तक हेपा से मिथापुर तक की रेलवे लाइन को मीटिंग गेज लाइन को ब्राड गेज में नहीं बदल दिया जाता, विस्तृत क्षमता के लिए कच्चे मालों का परिवहन आराम से नहीं किया जा सकता।

औद्योगिक लाइसेंस की वैधता अवधि दिनांक 31-12-1981 को समाप्त हो गई है। मै० टाटा कैमिकल्स ने औद्योगिक लाइसेंस की वैधता अवधि को

31 दिसम्बर, 1983 तक बढ़ाने का अनुरोध किया है। कम्पन; के अनुरोध पर सरकार द्वारा निर्णय लिया जाना है। कम्पनो के विरुद्ध किसी प्रकार की दण्डात्मक कार्यवाही करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

### Role of Small Scale Units in Bulk Drug Industry

4684. SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the clear role that the small scale units are expected to play *vis-a-vis* large and medium scale sector in the industrial development of the bulk drug industry in our country;

(b) the concessions and protections granted and envisaged to various small-scale units in this sector;

(c) whether these concessions have been implemented;

(d) if so, the details of the items on which price preference has been offered to small scale units in relation to the production of bulk drugs; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No limitations have been placed on the role of the small scale sector in respect of the development of bulk drug industry. Small scale units which are exempt from licensing under the I(D&R) Act are free to manufacture any bulk drug if it is technically and economically feasible within the investment limit for small scale industries namely Rs. 20 lakhs in plant and machinery.

(b) A number of incentives/concessions are available to small scale units operating in the drug industry. These are indicated below:—

(i) Manufacture of a number of drugs is reserved for small scale sector;

(ii) Small scale units are allowed release of canalised bulk drugs on a liberal basis as per the distribution policy for canalised raw materials and also allowed a liberal growth rate for allocation of such raw materials.

(iii) New small scale units can get canalised raw materials/import licence for a value of Rs. 3 lakhs. In the case of small scale units set up in backward areas or by graduates/Diploma Holders in professional subject or by ex-service-men/persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, the maximum value of entitlement of canalised items shall be Rs. 5 lakhs.

(iv) New Small Scale Units can register their requirements with the canalising agency covering a period of 15 months (instead of 12 months normally permissible).

(v) A price preference is given to small scale units on supply of drugs to DGS&D and other Government institutions.

(vi) A representative of the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industry in the Ministry of Industry is associated in the decision making process relating to grant of industrial licences and his views are taken into account.

(vii) All other facilities generally available for setting up of small scale industries are also available to drug manufacturing units, such as hire purchase of machinery, bank loans on concessional terms.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Small Scale Units whose annual sales turnover do not exceed Rs. 50 lakhs are exempt from price control on their formulations. However in those cases where leader prices are fixed, the prices so fixed are the ceiling sale prices for every manufacturer of such formulations, including small scale manufacturers whose sale turnover do not exceed Rupees 50 lakhs per annum.

### आयातित औषधियों का उपयोग

468 5. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में आयातित औषधियों में से केवल 2 प्रतिशत औषधियों का गंभीर रोगों में उपयोग किया जाता है और शेष केवल टानिक होते हैं या जुखाम, खांसी जैसे आम रोगों तथा योन हार्मोन्स की कमियां पूरी करने में देने के लिए उपयोग में आती हैं और यदि हां, तो ऐसी दवाइयों का किन कारणों से आयात किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत करने और दवाइयों के मामले में देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने की दृष्टि से सरकार इन दवाओं का देश में ही उत्पादन करवाने और केवल आवश्यक औषधियों का ही आयात करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) आवश्यक औषधों के स्वदेशी उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं :—

(i) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रीय उपक्रम, विस्तार कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन कर रहे हैं ।

(ii) अधिक संख्या में भारतीय कम्पनियों को डी० जी० टी० डी० में पंजीकृत किया गया है । बल्क औषधों का उत्पादन प्रारम्भ करने के लिए गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सभी क्षेत्रों का लाइसेंस और आयातपत्र जारी किए गए हैं ।

(iii) राज्यों में संयुक्त क्षेत्रीय फार्मू-लेशन यूनिटों को स्थापना करने के लिए सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रीय उपक्रमों की अनुमति दी गई है ।

(iv) जहाँ यह सिद्ध हो जाता है कि जिन कम्पनियों को आवश्यक औषधों के उत्पादन के लिए आयातपत्र/ औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किए गए थे उन्होंने उनका कार्यान्वयन नहीं किया है, तो ऐसी अनुमतियों को रद्द करने/ वापस लेने के लिए कार्यवाही को जाती है और इस प्रकार प्राप्त क्षमता नए आवेदकों को देने के लिए विचार किया जाता है । नई औषध नीति के अनुसार अतिरिक्त क्षमताएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं ।

(v) दिनांक 4 सितम्बर, 1980 को स्थापित क्षमताओं को मान्यता दी जा रही है (कुछ शर्तों के साथ) ।

भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के पश्चात् भारत आने वालों को नागरिकता

468 6. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन व्यक्तियों को जो भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के पश्चात् भारत आये तथा जिनको भिन्न-भिन्न शिविरों में रखा गया था, भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान कर दी गई है ;

(ख) उनका पुनर्वास तथा व्यापारिक प्रयोजनों से ऋण, आदि को अन्य क्या सुविधायें दी गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या ये सुविधाएं उनको नहीं दी जाती हैं जो उन शिविरों में नहीं रहे, और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और

(घ) क्या ऐसे शरणार्थियों विशेष रूप से गुजरात में बनसकांथा जिले में राधानपुर के शरणार्थियों के मामलों पर जिन्होंने इस बारे में अनुरोध किया है, पुनर्विचार किया जायेगा और उनको ये सुविधाएं दी जायेंगी ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री श्री निरिधर गोमांगो) :

(क) जी, हां। राजस्थान में आए 47,000 व्यक्तियों में से 38,000 और

गुजरात में आए 11,200 व्यक्तियों में से 11,000 व्यक्तियों का भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान कर दी गई है।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) जी, हां। वे विस्थापित व्यक्ति, जो शिविरों में, प्रवेश नहीं लेते हैं, सहायता के पात्र नहीं हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### विवरण

प्रति परिवार व्यय

राजस्थान

#### 1. कृषि योजनाएं

(क) भूमि आवंटन

प्रति परिवार 35 एकड़ निःशुल्क भूमि। (यदि राजस्थान नहर परियोजना क्षेत्र में भूमि आवंटन की जाती है, तो प्रति परिवार 16 एकड़ भूमि आवंटन करने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार को प्रति परिवार 27,000 रुपये का ऋण दिया जाएगा।

(ख) विभिन्न कृषि निवेशों/पलुओं/झोंपाओं आदि के लिए ऋण।

10,000 रुपये प्रति परिवार।

(ग) भरण-पोषण सहायता आदि सहित आधारभूत सुविधाओं के लिए 3,000 रुपये प्रति परिवार का अनुदान।

5,000 रुपये प्रति परिवार।

#### 2. शहरी योजनाएं

(क) लघु व्यवसाय/व्यापार में पुनर्वास (मकानों/दुकानों के निर्माण तथा व्यापार के लिए ऋण)

15,000 रुपये प्रति परिवार।

### गुजरात

प्रति परिवार व्यय

#### 1. कृषि योजनाएं

(क) भूमि आवंटन

10 एकड़ निःशुल्क कृषि भूमि प्रति परिवार। यदि राज्य सरकार के पास भूमि उपलब्ध न हो तो प्रत्येक परिवार को अपने प्रयत्नों से भूमि खरीदने के लिए 10,000 रुपये का वसूली योग्य ऋण।



(ख) विभिन्न कृषि निवेशों/पशुओं/  
झोंपाओं आदि के लिए ऋण ।

4,375 रुपये प्रति परिवार ।

(ग) आवास, रसोईघर, भरण-पोषण  
भत्ते के लिए अनुदान ।

2,100 रुपये प्रति परिवार ।

## 2. शहरी योजनाएं

(क) लघु व्यवसाय/व्यापार में पुनर्वास  
(मकानों/दुकानों के निर्माण तथा  
व्यापार के लिए ऋण)

7,300 रुपये प्रति परिवार ।

(ख) 3 मास के लिए भरण-पोषण  
भत्ता के रूप में अनुदान

636 रुपये प्रति परिवार ।

### Production and Import of Soda Ash

4687. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of soda ash imported during 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) rate of imported soda ash per tonne during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82, year-wise;

(c) countries from which soda ash is imported;

(d) total import year-wise and country-wise during the periods;

(e) present level of domestic production of soda ash and the price of soda ash production indigenously per tonne; and

(f) is it a fact that the Alkali Manufacturers Association warned a drastic production cut and a shut-down of soda ash units and complained of credit squeeze; if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a), (c) and (d). Imports of solda ash were 0.53 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 (upto October, 1980). Country wise details of imports are given in the attached statement. The import statistics are compiled and published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

Statistics for the period subsequent to October, 1980 are yet to be published. Once the statistics are compiled they will be published in the Monthly Statistics of Foreign trade of India. Volume-II, copies of which will be available in the Parliament Library.

(b) The import prices of soda ash vary from consignment to consignment depending upon the country of origin and the volume of consignment. The State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corpn. of India (CPC) imported soda ash light in the year 1979-80 at c.i.f. price of US \$ 205.03 per tonne. In 1980-81, the CPC imported soda ash light at c.i.f. price of US \$ 146.45 per tonne. It would appear that the c.i.f. prices of soda ash light are now of the order of US \$ 80 per tonne.

(e) The indigenous production of soda ash during the year 1981 was 6.40 lakh tonnes. The manufacturers' ex-works price of soda ash at present are in the range of Rs. 2050.35 to Rs. 2299.25 per tonne.

(f) The manufacturers of soda ash have been representing that because of large scale imports and poor off-take, stocks are accumulating and that unless imports are banned the industry would be badly affected. The Alkali Manufacturers' Association of India in a recent representation to the Government has reiterated the plea of the manufacturers and has stated that it would be difficult for the industry to sustain production unless im-

ports are banned. Import policy is constantly under review. Imports are regulated taking into account demand and indigenous availability.

#### Statement

Imports of Soda ash during 1980-81 (upto October 1980) together with country of Origin

Country of origin	(Figures in tonnes) Quantity
1. Belgium . . . . .	4,417
2. Bulgaria . . . . .	10,849
3. France . . . . .	5,680
4. German Democratic Republic . . . . .	2,458
5. Kenya . . . . .	300
6. Netherlands . . . . .	795
7. Rumania . . . . .	4,933
8. Spain . . . . .	2,074
9. Switzerland . . . . .	1,610
10. United Kingdom . . . . .	102
11. United States of America . . . . .	11,477
12. Australia . . . . .	100
13. Italy . . . . .	1,449
14. U.S.S.R. . . . .	5,500
<b>Total :</b>	<b>52,846</b>

Note : Figures are provisional.

#### Consumption of Newspaper

4688. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the per 1000 people news paper consumption in the country;

(b) what is the United Nations recommendation of minimum consumption of newspaper per 1000 people; and

(c) what is the position in developing countries like Sri Lanka, Egypt, Cuba, Brazil, China, Korea, Vietnam, Libya and the like?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) On the basis of the information about circulation filed by the newspapers with the Registrar of Newspapers for India, the number of copies of daily newspapers circulated per 1,000 persons in India in 1980 was 21.3.

(b) A circulation of 100 copies of daily newspapers per 1,000 inhabitants was suggested by UNO for the First Development Decade (1961-70).

(c) According to the Statistical Yearbook, 1980 published by the UNESCO, the information about number of copies of daily general-interest newspapers per 1,000 inhabitants was as under:

Sri Lanka . . . . .	49 (in 1970)
Egypt . . . . .	79 (in 1976)
Cuba . . . . .	Not given
Brazil . . . . .	45 (in 1976)
China . . . . .	Not given
Republic of Korea . . . . .	197 (in 1977)
Vietnam . . . . .	5 (in 1977)
Libya . . . . .	26 (in 1976)

दिल्ली में चालू वर्ष के दौरान मंजूर किए गए कोयला डिपो

4689. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग ने इस वर्ष कितने अतिरिक्त कोयला डिपो मंजूर किये हैं तथा उनमें से कितने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित किये गये थे ;

(ख) इन जातियों से आरक्षित दुकानों के लिए तथा आम वर्ग की दुकानों के लिए अलग अलग कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे; और

(ग) उनको अलग अलग कितने कोयला डिपो आवंटित किये गये तथा उक्त आवेदन के लिए क्या मानदंड अपनाया गया ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भार्गवशंकर मिश्र) :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग ने अब तक इस वर्ष में 11 अतिरिक्त कोल डिपो मंजूर किए हैं। कोल डिपो के आवंटन में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए कोई आरक्षण नहीं होता किन्तु दिल्ली प्रशासन की घोषित नीति के अनुसार, जब कभी अनुसूचित जाति/ अनुसूचित जनजाति का कोई ऐसा पात्र व्यक्ति कोयला डिपो के लिए आवेदन करता है जिसके पास अधिसूचित क्षेत्र में कोयला डिपो खोलने के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान होता है तो उसे अन्य सभी आवेदकों की तुलना में तरजीह दी जाती है।

(ख) वर्ष 1982 में अतिरिक्त डिपो की जो 11 रिक्तियां थीं, उनके लिए नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग को सामान्य वर्ग के 25 उम्मीदवारों से तथा अनुसूचित जातियों के 2 उम्मीदवारों से आवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ग) नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग ने इस वर्ष सभी कोयला डिपो के 11 लाइसेंस सामान्य वर्ग के उम्मीदवारों को ही दिए थे। प्रशासन अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवारों से प्राप्त दोनों आवेदन पत्रों में से किसी पर भी लाइसेंस नहीं दे सका था जिसका कारण यह था :

एक मामले में तो डिपो खोलने के लिये जिस स्थान का प्रस्ताव किया गया था वह सारी भूमि सरकार ने पहले ही अधिग्रहीत कर ली थी। दूसरे मामले में जिस भूमि पर डिपो खोलने का प्रस्ताव था वहां गिरहायशी जगह बनी हुई थी और कोयला डिपो के लिए जितनी जगह बताई गई थी वह केवल 12 वर्ग मीटर ही थी जब कि नियमानुसार डिपो के लिए 50 वर्ग मीटर जगह होना आवश्यक है। दिल्ली प्रशासन लाइसेंस देने के लिए जो आधार सामने रखता है वह निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(क) जिस क्षेत्र के लिए कोयला डिपो की रिक्ति अधिसूचित की गई है उसमें डिपो के लिए मकान और निर्धारित जगह अवश्य हो।

(ख) प्रस्तावित परिसर ऐसे केन्द्रीय स्थान पर हो जहां भारी गाड़ियां भी पहुंच सकें तथा बेहतर हो कि वह स्थान व्यापारिक क्षेत्र में हो। स्थान का आकार भी इतना हो कि वहां खुला भंडार 80 वर्ग मीटर में अथवा दुकान 50 वर्ग मीटर में रखी जा सके।

(ग) आवेदक का आर्थिक स्थिति समुचित रूप से अच्छी हो।

(घ) वह इतना शिक्षित भी हो कि खाते और हिसाब किताब रख सके।

(ङ) उसके परिवार के किसी भी अन्य सदस्य के पास सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अधीन कोई अन्य लाइसेंस न हो।

(च) उसे पहले अनिवार्य वस्तु अधिनियम के अधीन कोई सजा न मिली हो।

## राजस्थान को मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई

4690. श्री मून चन्द डागा : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान राज्य की 1981 वर्ष की तथा जनवरी और फरवरी 1982 मास की मिट्टी के तेल की वार्षिक अथवा मासिक मांग क्या थी और राज्य की जनसंख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए उस मांग को तुलना में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कितनी मात्रा की सप्लाई की गई ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : वर्ष 1981 के दौरान (माहवार) तथा जनवरी/फरवरी, 1982 में राजस्थान को मिट्टी के तेल की आवंटित की गई मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

मी० टनों में

जनवरी, 1981	11300
फरवरी, 1981	10700
मार्च, 1981	11500
अप्रैल, 1981	11300
मई, 1981	10300
जून, 1981	10000
जुलाई, 1981	11438
अगस्त, 1981	12216
सितम्बर, 1981	10400
अक्तूबर, 1981	11450
नवम्बर, 1981	13000
दिसम्बर, 1981	13000
जनवरी, 1982	14000
फरवरी, 1982	13000

विभिन्न राज्यों / संघ शासित प्रदेशों को मिट्टी का तेल आवंटन करने का वर्तमान नीति (नवम्बर, 1981 से प्रभावी) के अनुसार, वर्ष की चार महीनों के तीन खण्डों में विभाजित किया गया है जिसके लिए प्रति माह समान स्तर पर आवंटन किया जाता है गर्मी के महीनों (मार्च-जून) तथा मानसून के महीनों (जुलाई-अक्तूबर) दोनों के लिए मासिक आवंटन पिछले वर्ष के तदनुसूची चार महीनों की औसत मासिक बिक्री पर 5 प्रतिशत वृद्धि पर आधारित होते हैं। सर्दी के महीनों (नवम्बर-फरवरी) के लिए आवंटन पिछले वर्ष के किन्हीं तदनुसूची 4 महीनों में किये गये अधिकतम आवंटन/बिक्री पर 5 प्रतिशत वृद्धि पर आधारित होते हैं। चार महीनों के खण्ड में भी एक माह के आवंटन का दूसरे माह के आवंटन में आगे नहीं ले जाया जाता है।

## Increasing production capacity of Coal Mines to meet growing demand

4691. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names and the number of coal mines at present in the country in public and private sector separately;

(b) what is the production capacity of each mine;

(c) the actual production of coal in each mine during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) what was the demand of coal in the country during the last three years; and

(e) whether any action has been taken by Government to increase the production capacity to meet the growing demand of

coal in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Vacant Seats of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha and Legislative Councils/Assemblies

4692. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) names of Assembly, Legislative Council, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha vacant seats, in various States and in Parliament; and

(b) dates since when each seat has been lying vacant and the reasons for not filling it as yet?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). A statement received from the Election Commission showing the particulars of vacancies, in the Council of States, Legislative Councils and House of the People and Legislative Assemblies as on 17th March, 1982 with dates, and reasons for not filling the vacancies is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library see No. LT-3728/82].

#### Thermal Plant at Tripura

4693. SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up a thermal power plant in Tripura;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it will materialise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). A project report for the installation of 2×5 MW turbine generating sets at Baramura in Tripura at an estimated cost of Rs. 463.00 lakhs has been received from the Government of Tripura. The report envisages utilisation of 40,000 M<sup>3</sup> of gas per day from the wells of ONGC in Baramura range and commissioning of the Unit in a period of one year.

The scheme has been examined in C.E.A. Necessary inputs such as availability of gas, availability of water etc. have to be tied up before the CEA can approve the project for techno-economic clearance.

#### दिल्ली में बिजली के कनेक्शन देने पर प्रतिबन्ध

4694. श्री तारिक अन्वर : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में अधिकृत तथा अनाधिकृत कालोनियों में बिजली के कनेक्शन मंजूर करने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अधिकृत कालोनियों में बिजली के कनेक्शन दिये जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) ये कनेक्शन किस परिस्थितियों में दिये जा सकते हैं तथा किस प्राधिकरण द्वारा मंजूर किये जा सकते हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (ग): अनाधिकृत निर्माणों को हतोत्साहित करने की दृष्टि से दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान द्वारा इस आशय के आदेश जारी किए गए थे जिनमें अनाधिकृत कालोनियों में बिजली के कनेक्शन देने पर रोक लगाई गई थी और अधिकृत कालोनियों में नये निर्माणों के मामले में बिजली

के कनेक्शनों को प्रार्थनाओं के साथ निर्माण पूरा होने का प्रमाण-पत्र या कब्जेदारी का प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया जाए । जनवरी, 1982 में इस हद तक ढील दी गई थी कि जिन मामलों में 3-11-81 तक भवन के नक्शों को स्वीकृत कर दिया गया था उन मामलों में निर्माण पूरा होने के प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत करने के लिए जोर न डाला जाए । दिल्ली प्रशासन के वर्तमान अनुदेशों के अनुसार, दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान बिजली के कनेक्शन देने की प्रार्थनाओं पर विचार कर सकता है, बशर्ते कि अनाधिकृत कालोनियों में 1-1-81 के बाद हुए निर्माणों को छोड़ नए निर्माणों के बारे में सामान्य वाणिज्यिक और अन्य औपचारिकताएं पूरी कर दी गई हों । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से या यथास्थिति अन्य सम्बन्धित स्थानीय प्राधिकरण से जैसे दिल्ली नगर निगम नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड से भवन के नक्शों की अपेक्षित सांविधिक स्वीकृति प्राप्त किए बिना यदि कोई नया निर्माण किया जाता है, तो इस प्रकार के निर्माण के लिए बिजली के कनेक्शन देने की प्रार्थना पर विचार, वैध स्वीकृति प्रस्तुत करने पर ही किया जा सकता है । सम्बन्धित प्राधिकरणों से भवन के नक्शों की वैध स्वीकृति प्रस्तुत करने पर, इस प्रकार के कनेक्शन देने के लिए निर्णय अधोक्षण इंजीनियर के समकक्ष अधिकारी के स्तर पर लिया जा सकता है ।

**डीजल की बचत के लिए बिजली उत्पादन में वृद्धि का प्रस्ताव**

4695. श्री टी० एस० नेगी क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्ध्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यदि बिजली उत्पादन में वृद्धि की जाए तो डीजल और

विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत की जा सकती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है, और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्ध्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) (क) और (ख). विद्युत् का उत्पादन करने में और कृषि पम्प सेटों में प्रयोग में आने वाले जितने डीजल के स्थान पर, अधिक मात्रा में हुए विद्युत् के उत्पादन से मिलने वाली विद्युत् का प्रयोग होगा उतने डीजल की बचत होगी । विद्युत् उत्पादन सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय अर्थात् ऊर्जा मंत्रालय स्थिति से पूरी तरह निबटने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

**दिल्ली में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन**

4696. श्री दया राम शाक्य क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में 1980-81 तथा अप्रैल, 1981 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1981 की अवधि के दौरान लोगों का प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये गये तथा ये कनेक्शन किन वर्गों में दिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार निर्यातक व्यापारियों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने का है जिससे कि उनके निर्यात कार्य में कोई रुकावट न आए ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) (क) दिल्ली में "ओ० वाई० टी०" तथा "गैर ओ० वाई०

टी०" श्रेणियों के अन्तर्गत 1-4-1980 से 31-3-1981 को अवधि के दौरान प्रामिकता के आधार पर मंजूर किए गये टेलीफोनों की संख्या क्रमशः 237 और 319 है। 1-4-1981 से 31-12-1981 की अवधि के दौरान ओ० वाई० टी० तथा "गैर ओ० वाई० टी०" श्रेणियों के अन्तर्गत मंजूर किए गए टेलीफोनों की संख्या क्रमशः 346 तथा 280 है।

(ख) विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन करने वालों को इस प्रकार की इजाजत है कि वे ओ० वाई० टी० विशेष श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत जी प्राथमिक श्रेणी है, टेलीफोन हेतु अपनी मांग दर्ज करा सकते हैं।

**हिन्दुस्तान एंडा वायोटेक्स पिम्परी को हानियां**

4697. श्री राम लुष्ण मोरे : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान एंटीवायोटेक्स पिम्परी को पिछले कुछ वर्षों से हानियां हो रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो हानियों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस हानि के लिए उत्तरदाई कौन है।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीरसिंह) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) : गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान हिन्दुस्तान एंटीवायोटेक्स लिमिटेड को हुई शुद्ध हानि निम्न प्रकार है :—

(लाख रु०)

1978-79

197.16

1979-80

298.03

1980-81

639.47

हानि के मुख्य कारण निम्नप्रकार से हैं :—

(i) भट्टी तेल और पावर जैसे कच्चे मालों और उपयोगिताओं की लागत में वृद्धि।

(ii) मूल्यों में वृद्धि, के जरिये उत्पादन लागत में हुई वृद्धि को पूरा करने के लिए विलम्ब से अपर्याप्त क्षतिपूर्ति करना।

(iii) नकद हानियों को पूरा करने के लिए प्रदान किये गये सरकारी ऋणों पर देय व्याज का संचयन।

(iv) व्यापार बिक्री का तुलना में संस्थागत बिक्री को बरीयता देना।

#### Opening of Post Offices in Tribal Areas of Rajasthan

4698. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices to be opened during the Sixth Five Year Plan period in the tribal areas of Rajasthan State; and

(b) the allocation of funds proposed to be made for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) It is proposed to open 120 post offices during the Sixth Five Year Plan period in the tribal areas of Rajasthan State.

(b) Funds are allocated on year to year basis and not for the entire plan period at a time. Funds commensurate with targets fixed will be made available

ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा काम  
मंद गति पर किया जाना

श्री एन० वधुल

श्री अर० पी० गोयल

श्री टी० के० श्रीनिवासन

श्री डी० शंकर गुरुस्वामी

श्री एन० श्रीराम

4699. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : क्या  
ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम  
के चेयरमैन कौन हैं तथा निदेशक मंडल  
के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) इस तथ्य कः ओर ध्यान न दिये  
जाने के क्या कारण हैं कि निगम द्वारा  
अपने दायित्व मन्द गति से निभाये जा रहे  
हैं ;

(ग) क्या अभी तक कार्य केवल  
12 राज्यों में ही आरम्भ हुआ है जहां पर  
उसकी गति बहुत मंद है और क्या शेष  
राज्यों में काम अभी तक आरम्भ नहीं  
हुआ और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण  
हैं ;

(घ) निगम के आय-व्यय का लेखा  
क्या है ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार उसके काम की  
मन्द गति को जानत है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो कार्य को गति देने  
के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये  
जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय थे राज्य मंत्री (श्री  
विक्रम महाजन) : (क) ग्राम विद्युती-  
करण निगम के अध्यक्ष तथा निदेशक मण्डल  
के सदस्यों के नाम निम्नानुसार हैं :-

अध्यक्ष तथा

प्रबन्धक निदेशक श्री पी० एम० बेलिश्रप्पा

निदेशक मण्डल के सदस्यों के नाम :-

श्री डी० राजगोपालन

श्री सन्त दास

(ख) 1,37,689 गांवों को विद्युती-  
कृत करने तथा 10,06,584 पम्पसेटों  
का ऊर्जित करने के सोपानबद्ध लक्ष्य को  
पूरा करने के लिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण  
निगम ने फरवरी, 1982 के अन्त तक  
1112 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की कुल  
ऋण सहायता वितरित विमोचित का है ।  
निगम की रिपोर्टों से यह देखा गया है कि  
अब तक 98,038 गांव (71 प्रतिशत)  
विद्युतीकृत हुए हैं तथा 8,44,585 पम्पसेट  
(84 प्रतिशत) ऊर्जित पर दिए गए हैं ।  
इससे पता चलता है कि निगम का कार्य-  
निष्पादन संतोषजनक है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । ग्राम विद्युतीकरण  
निगम कः स्कीमें देश के सभी राज्यों में  
चल रही हैं ।

(घ) 31 मार्च, 1981 को समाप्त  
हुए वर्ष का निगम का लाभ हानि लेखा,  
जिसमें आय-व्यय भी शामिल है, संलग्न  
विवरण में दिखाया गया है । इसी  
तारीख तक के वार्षिक लेखों का लेखा-  
परीक्षा कर ली गई और लेखे स्वीकार  
कर लिए गए हैं ।

(ङ) और (च) ऊपर (ख) में दिए  
गए सम्प्रेक्षणों का ध्यान में रखते हुए इसका  
प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।



## विवरण

31 मार्च, 1981 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष का लाभ-हानि लेखा

व्यय	इस वर्ष रुपये	आय	इस वर्ष रुपये
1	2	3	4
वेतन तथा भत्ते आदि (अनुसूची "छ")	1 46,32,078	ब्याज (1) ऋणों पर 1,91,83,922 की अनु- मत्य छूट के लिए	51,40,87,469
उपदान	5,00,000	प्रावधान को निकाल कर	
कर्मचारी कल्याण व्यय	2,09,749	निवल	
इसमें कैंटीन के व्यय शामिल हैं		(2) निवेशों पर (क) भारत सरकार की	
लेखन सामग्री तथा छपाई	7,34,475	विशिष्ट	3,412
यात्रा तथा सवारी	20,36,917	(ख) खजाना बिल	33,58,018
कार्यालय का किराया	22,17,406	(ग) डिबेंचर स्रोत पर	50,59,121
विजली तथा जल प्रभार	2,82,215	7,10,944 रुपये स्वयं कर काटा गया	
डाक व्यय तार तथा टेलीफोन	5,68,910	(घ) बैंक से समयबद्ध जमा लेखों तथा अन्यो पर	2,67,25,857
पत्राचार प्रभार तथा अनु- संधान और विकास पर व्यय) इसमें प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, हैदराबाद के 5,67,497 रु० शामिल हैं पिछले वर्ष का व्यय 4,23,974 रु० था)	1 4,13,707	(3) कर्मचारियों को दिए गए ऋणों पर हरिजन बस्तियों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए सरकारी ऋणों पर आर्थिक सहायता	24,734 4,68,100
विभिन्न व्यय	1 9,69,324	विविध आय (इसमें 8,66,920.00 रु० की पत्राचार सम्बन्धी फीस शामिल है )	1 0,19,586
संरक्षण तथा अनुरक्षण	74,742	बच्चे खाते डाली गई पड़ी सम्पत्ति को विक्री से लाभ	6,478

I	2	3	4
<b>लेखा परीक्षकों का पारि- श्रमिक :-</b>			
(क) लेखा फीस 15,000			
(ख) कम्पनी विधि 7,500 मामलों के लिए			
(ग) कर सम्बन्धी 1,000 मामलों के जलिए		23,500	
बैंकों से प्रतिभूत ऋणों पर ब्याज		3,34,221	
भारत सरकार से अप्रतिभूत ऋणों पर ब्याज (छूट निकाल कर निवल)	34,51,21,989		
वाण्डों पर ब्याज		5,31,31,813	
अण्डर-गइटिंग कमीशन आदत तथा वाण्डों पर छूट जो ऊपरलिखित की गई		8,72,605	
बेची गई/रद्दी की गई बट्टे- खाते डाली गई परि- सम्पत्ति पर हानि		—	
मूल्य ह्रास		5,78,034	
कराधान के लिए प्रावधान	5,36,10,000		
वर्ष का लाभ		7,24,41,090	
<b>जोड़</b>		<b>55,07,52,775</b>	

### Price of Newsprint

4700. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the recent conference of the expert group of the Non-aligned, discussion took place on

the constant upward revision of prices of newsprint which is proving a deterrent for developing countries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the problems of availability, pricing, production and distribution of newsprint also came up for debate during the International Conference; and

(c) if so, the main conclusions arrived at there?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Sir,

(c) The main conclusion arrived at the said Expert Group meeting pertaining to newsprint is for undertaking on a time bound basis a feasibility study of the potentialities within Non-aligned Countries of finding alternative sources of suitable raw materials, development of appropriate technology and setting up of joint ventures for increasing the availability of newsprint.

**Increase in Capacity of Telephone Exchanges in Asansol Industrial Belt**

4701. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to increase the capacity of the telephone exchanges of Asansol industrial belt;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) progress so far made in this regard?

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

(b) The Expansion Programme is given in the attached statement.

(c) The equipments have been ordered on M/s. Indian Telephone Industries Bangalore. The installation will be undertaken progressively depending on the receipt of the equipment.

**Statement**

Expansion Programme of Telephone Exchanges in Asansol Industrial Belt, as on 30-9-81.

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Capacity	Work- ing connec- tions	Work- ing List	Programme for expan- sion
1.	Andal . . . . .	90 lines	62	64	Replacement by 100 lines Auto.
2.	Bahula . . . . .	300 lines	285	22	100 lines (300-400 lines)
3.	Barakar . . . . .	400 lines	376	137	200 lines (400-600 lines)
4.	Jamuriahat . . . . .	100 lines	95	4	100 lines (100-200 lines)
5.	Niamatpur . . . . .	200 lines	188	26	Proposal for expansion under consideration.
6.	Pandeshwar . . . . .	90 lines	45	15	Replacement by 100 lines Auto.
7.	Raniganj . . . . .	1000 lines	939	167	200 lines (1000-1200 Lines)
8.	Rupnarayanpur . . . . .	100 lines	96	26	100 lines (100-200 lin <sup>es</sup> )

कोयला खान कल्याण संगठन को कोल  
इंडिया लि० के साथ मिलाना

4702. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या ऊर्जा

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोयला खान कल्याण संगठन  
के कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का  
कोयला खान कल्याण संगठन का कोल  
इंडिया लिमिटेड के साथ मिलाने का प्रस्ताव  
है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस संगठन  
के कर्मचारियों को कोल इंडिया लि० के  
कर्मचारियों के समान वेतन और अन्य सुविधाएं  
दो जायेंगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग  
में राज्यमंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) :

(क) लगभग 3,600 कर्मचारी कोयला  
खान कल्याण संगठन में काम कर रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग) इस समय कोयला  
खान कल्याण संगठन के केवल प्रादेशिक  
अस्पतालों का कोयला कम्पनियों के अधीन  
स्थानान्तरण कर देने का एक प्रस्ताव  
सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Daily Mail Delivery Scheme in Villages of  
Gujarat

4703. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-  
TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the  
villages in Gujarat have not yet been  
covered by the Daily Mail Delivery system;

(b) if so, the number of such villages  
and what are the reasons; and

(c) by when all the villages in Gujarat  
will be covered under the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.  
All the villages are covered under daily  
mail delivery system.

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

डाक टिकटों की खराबी/त्रुटियां

4704. श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद :

श्री होरा लाल आर० परमार :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा  
जारी किये गये डाक टिकटों में कुछ  
खराबी / त्रुटियां होने का भता चला है ;

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

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी पुनरावृत्ति  
को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही  
कर रही है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री  
विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) डाक-तार  
विभाग द्वारा जारी की गई डाक टिकटों  
में खराबियों/त्रुटियों का कोई भी मामला  
हाल ही में सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं  
लाया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) उपरोक्त (क) को  
मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।  
फिर भी डाक टिकटों का डिजाइन तैयार  
करने एवं उनके मुद्रण में खराबियां/  
त्रुटियों का रोकने के लिए सरकार सभी  
सावधानियां बरतती है।

**Setting up T.V. Relay Station W.B.**

4705. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:  
SHRI D. L. BAITHA:

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

(a) the names of places where T.V. Relay Stations are being set up this year to relay Delhi Doordarshan's telecasts for the benefit of people of the country before the ASIAD;

(b) whether Government propose to set up T.V. Relay Stations in West Bengal also; and

(c) if so, the names of the places and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Under the INSAT Scheme, a T.V. Relay Transmitter (interim Set-up) is expected to be commissioned at Nagpur by August, 1982.

(b) During the VIth Plan period, T.V. Relay Transmitters are to and be set up at Asansol and Murshidabad in West Bengal.

(c) if so, the names of the places and, if not, the reasons therefor?

**Opening of P.C.O.'s and Telephone Exchanges in Rajasthan**

4706. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take steps to open more PCO's and telephone exchange in 1982-83 in Rajasthan, especially in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur Districts to obviate the difficulty experienced by the people of the area;

(b) whether Government propose to provide more material for these exchanges as in desert areas more material is required due to longer distances;

(c) whether sanctioned PCO's are not opened in these areas due to paucity of the material; and

(d) if so, when that problem will be solved?

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

(b) Materials are allotted on basis of forecast figures furnished by respective Telecommunication Circles/Districts.

(c) and (d). Work on provision of Public Call Offices is in progress. There was shortage of material in the beginning of the year but subsequently there has been improvement in the supply of stores and it is expected that most of the targets will be achieved.

**राजाध्यक्ष समिति की सिफारिशों और राज्यों द्वारा उनका कार्यान्वयन**

4707. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के सभी तापीय विद्युत् संयंत्रों और बिजली बोर्डों के कार्यकरण के सुधार के लिए राजाध्यक्ष समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में क्या सिफारिशों की हैं ;

(ख) इन सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों द्वारा क्या अनुदेश जारी किये गये हैं और या इन अनुदेशों का पालन किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या इन ताप विद्युत् संयंत्रों में बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कोई उपाय किये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या वे उपाय कारगर सिद्ध हुए हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख) राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के कार्यकरण में तथा ताप विद्युत् संयंत्रों के प्रचालनात्मक कार्य-निष्पादन में सुधार लाने के लिए विद्युत् समिति ने अनेक सिफारिशों की हैं। ये सिफारिशों, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के प्रबन्ध को सशक्त बनाने

तथा उनके वित्तीय व प्रचालनात्मक कार्य-निष्पादन में सुधार लाने से सम्बन्धित हैं।

विद्युत् समिति की रिपोर्ट दिसम्बर, 1980 में राज्यों का भेजी गई थी। 1981 के आरम्भ में हुए क्षेत्रीय विद्युत् मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में समिति की सिफारिशों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया था। नवम्बर, 1981 में हुए, राज्यों के विद्युत् मंत्रियों के वार्षिक सम्मेलन में इन सिफारिशों पर आगे विचार-विमर्श किया गया था। सम्मेलन में इस बात पर सहमति हुई थी कि राज्य सरकारें तीन महीने के अन्दर अपने विचार भेज देंगी। बहुत से राज्यों के विचारों की अभी भी प्रतीक्षा है। अपने विचार शीघ्र भेजने के लिए हाल ही में इनको अनुस्मारक भेजा गया है। इन सिफारिशों पर कोई कार्रवाई करने से पहले, राज्यों के साथ परामर्श करना आवश्यक समझा गया है।

(ग) ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों के कार्य-निष्पादन में सुधार करने के लिए कई उपाय किये गए हैं। इन उपायों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :—

- (1) संयंत्र और उपस्कर आदि में कमियों का पता लगाने के लिए, तथा समयबद्ध रूप से संयंत्र सुधार कार्यक्रम बनाने और हाथ में लेने के लिए राज्य बिजली बोर्डों/विद्युत् केन्द्रों प्राधिकारियों की सहायता करना ;
- (2) बंद की अवधियों को कम करने के लिए सुरक्षात्मक अनुरक्षण तकनीकों अपनाना ;
- (3) फुटकर पुर्जों को समय पर सप्लाई की व्यवस्था करना ;
- (4) उचित गुणवत्ता वाले कोयले की पर्याप्त मात्रा में सप्लाई

युनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रबन्ध करना ;

- (5) 200 मेगावाट 110 मेगावाट तथा 120 मेगावाट के यूनिटों में कमियों का पता लगाने, इनका स्तिरीकरण करने तथा इनके कार्य-निष्पादन में सुधार लाने के लिए समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिए के० वि० प्रा०, भारत हेवी इले० लि०, इस्ट्रू भेंटेशन लि० कोटा तथा राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के प्रतिनिधियों का शामिल करके कृत्तिक बलों का गठन करना ;
- (6) प्रचालन प्रक्रियाओं की मान्यता-रिग करने तथा सलाह देने के लिए केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण के प्रचालन विशेषज्ञों के भ्रमणशील दलों के दौरे ; तथा
- (7) ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों के इंजिनियरों तथा प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण देना।

अब तक किए गए उपायों के परिणाम-स्वरूप देश के ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों की क्षमता समुपयोजन अप्रैल, 1980 से जनवरी, 1981 के दौरान 43.6 प्रतिशत से बढ़ गया और अप्रैल, 1981 से जनवरी, 1982 के दौरान 45.8 प्रतिशत हो गया है।

#### Vacant Posts of Additional Judges in Delhi and fulfilment of SC/ST quota

4708. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of Additional District Judges including temporary/ad hoc appointment, as pre-records maintained by the Delhi High Court as on the 31st December, 1981;

(b) the reasons was reservation rules have not been applied in case or *ad hoc*/temporary appointments;

(c) whether it is a fact that the post reserved for S.T. in Delhi Higher Judicial Service has been filled in by a general candidate and if so, whether all the remedial measures in fulfilling the said post by the S.T. candidate had been exhausted and why the said post was not interchanged with S.C. candidate as provided under the rules; and

(d) whether the specified quota reserved for SCs and STs as per reservation rules in Delhi Higher Services Rules has been filled up and if not, the reasons therefor and the action which Government have taken or propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) 27 Additional District & Sessions Judges were functioning in Delhi as on 31st December, 1981 as against 29 posts of which 21 posts were permanent and 8 temporary.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Registry of Delhi High Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Delhi Casters and Ccheduled Tribes in Delhi Higher Judicial Service, as per rules, exists in the direct recruitment which is made in respect of permanent posts only. Temporary posts are filled by promotion through selection. As per instructions of Government, there is no reserved quota as such for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in such promotions, but the eligible Scheduled Castes| Scheduled Tribes Officers who are senior enough to be within the number of vacancies for which the select list has to be drawn up are required to be included in the list, provided they are not considered unfit for promotion.

(c) and (d). The Registry of the High Court have intimated that according to instructions, if there is only one vacancy in ular year which falls on a reserv- ed past in the reservation and it is to

be treated as unreserved in the first insetense and the resrvation carried forward to subsequent years. According in the lone vacancy reserved for Scheduled Tribes which was filled in 1980 had to be given to a general candidate. For this backlog of one post reserved for Schedule Tribes, applying instructions regarding "Carry forward", an advertisement was issued by the Delhi High Court in January/February, 1981, but because of non-availability of Scheduled Tribe candidate, it could not be filled up and is still vacant. In accordance with the instructions on the subject, this post will be readvertised by the Delhi High Court shortly.

#### Requirements of power supply in Bihar

4709. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirements of power in (i) North Bihar (ii) South Bihar and (iii) Chhotanagpur, areas of Bihar State;

(b) the actual supply of power made to each of these areas during the months of January, February and till March, 15th 1982;

(c) how has the available power supply been distributed between the urban and rural areas of the three zones of Bihar State during each of the above-mentioned periods; and

(d) when the supply position of power is likely to be satisfactory and what measures are being taken in this regard?

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

#### Patna Radio Station Transmitter

4710. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar is the only State which has no high power transmitter in any of the Radio Stations whereas small

States like Manipur, Kerala and Orissa have not the same;

(b) whether the 20 KW transmitter installed at Patna Radio Station has become very old and as such its efficiency has gone down and due to technical trouble it is not radiating at its full power;

(c) whether Gaya and both Gaya are located within the primary grade day time coverage of the Patna Station of All India Radio;

(d) whether Vividh Bharati programme is also not heard at Gaya and Both Gaya as Vividh Bharati transmitter is of only 1 K.W. which covers the primary area of 30 K.M. only;

(e) whether as far as regional language of Gaya and Bodh Gaya is concerned the Patna Radio Station gives coverage for only 30 minutes twice in a week i.e. 4 hours in a month which does not fulfill the needs of the people of this region; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir. There are also other States which do not presently have High Power Transmitters.

(b) No, Sir. The 20 KW transmitter at Patna is in perfect working condition and continues to radiate at its full power.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Both Gaya and Bodh Gaya are beyond the range of the existing 1 kw mw transmitter at Patna carrying Vividh Bharati programme.

(e) and (f). Programmes in Hindi broadcasting by AIR Patna are listened to and understood widely in this region. All the same, to provide a forum for cultural expression, programmes in Magadhi are also broadcast from AIR, Patna for a duration of 30 minutes each twice a week and this is considered adequate.

### Increase in Telephone Charges

4711. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the telephone charges have been increased since 1980; and

(b) the number of wrong calls a user has to make to get one correct call?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) The telephone charges have been increased thrice since 1980 with effect from 1-9-1980, 1-7-1981 and 1-3-1982.

(b) Wrong calls form a very small fraction of the total calls made. It is not possible to estimate the number of wrong calls for one correct call, as wrong calls could be due to certain faulty conditions of the exchange equipment, the telephone dial or the manner of dialling by the subscriber.

### Production and Requirement of Molasses

4712. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement and total production of molasses in the country;

(b) whether the total quantity of molasses required in West Bengal was supplied;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government are contemplating to change the present distribution system of molasses?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) In the current alcohol year 1981-82 (December-November) the availability of molasses is likely to be 30 lakh tonnes as against a demand of 29 lakh tonnes.



(b) In the current alcohol year 1981-82, sufficient quantities of molasses were allocated to West Bengal from surplus States. It is possible to allocate further quantities if required.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

### Non-Availability of Imported Life Saving Drugs

4713. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the non-availability of certain imported life-saving drugs for cancer and other fatal diseases in the country;

(b) whether some adulteration has also been brought to the notice of Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to ensure adequate supply of these drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Reports of non-availability of some anti-cancer drugs like Myleran, Lukeran and Alkeran from time to time at some places had been received by the Monitoring Cell of my Ministry. In all these cases, M/s Burroughs Wellcome, the concerned manufacturers had been advised telegraphically to rush their stocks to the affected places. In view of the limited or intermittent demand and availability of these drugs formulations have been permitted for import under Open General Licence.

According to the Directorate General of Health Services, no case of adulteration of Health Services, no case of adulteration saving drugs has come to their notice.

### Repayment of Deposits by Companies

4714. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been numerous complaints about companies not repaying deposits from the public on specified dates;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to suitably amend the Companies Act to deal with such complaints; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) Yes, Sir. Complaints alleging non-repayment of deposits by non-banking non-financial companies, which come under the purview of Section 58A of the Companies Act 1956, have been received in the Department of Company Affairs from time to time.

(b) and (c). The High Powered Expert Committee (Sachar Committee) in its report (laid on the Table of the House on 30-8-78), has made certain recommendations inter-alia for safeguarding the interests of the depositors. These recommendations are under consideration of the Government and as soon as decision is arrived at an amending legislation on these and other recommendations, will be introduced in the Parliament.

### कोयला विक्रेताओं को कोयला वितरण

4715. श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेण्ट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड और भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड द्वारा कोयला विक्रेताओं के साथ विभिन्न स्टैण्डर्ड अपनाया जाता है; और

(ख) क्या एक समान आदेशों पर कुछ विक्रेताओं को उत्तम श्रेणी का कोयला जारी किया जाता है जब कि अन्यो को घटिया श्रेणी का कोयला जारी किया जाता है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नार्गी शंकर मिश्र) :

(क) और (ख). कोयला कम्पनियों अर्थात् ग्रेड का कोयला वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं अथवा व्यापारियों को, सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा जारी प्रायोजन के आधार पर, बेचता है। कोयले को अधिक उपलब्ध कालास उपभोक्ताओं तक पहुंचाने की दृष्टि से घटिया ग्रेडों का कोयला बिना किसी प्रतिबन्ध के खुले बिक्री में दिया जा रहा है। बढ़िया ग्रेडों का कोयला भी उपभोक्ताओं को कुछ आवश्यक विवरण प्रस्तुत करने—जैसे बिक्री कर पंजीकरण संख्या, शपथ पत्र, आदि—पर आवंटित किया जाता है। भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० और सेण्ट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लि० कोयला डीलरों का कोयला देने के सम्बन्ध में भला भांति विचार करके निर्धारित की गई क्रियाविधि का पालन करते हैं। व्यापारियों का कोयला देने में किसी प्रकार का भेदभाव नहीं दिखाया जाता।

#### **Inflationary Tendenies created by big Business Houses**

4716. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that big business houses producing consumer goods impose restrictions on the supply of their fast moving items attracting the provisions of MRTP Act as a result of which scarcity of them is created giving rise to speculation, inflationary tendencies and underhand trade; and

(b) if so, measures taken to curb the tendency and check their nefarious activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) and (b). Some private sector undertakings, including those belonging to large houses, do try to tie-up their sales of

fast moving items with the sale of their slow moving items. Whenever the MRTP Commission, on the basis of information available, are prima-facie satisfied about a restrictive trade practice of this nature an enquiry is instituted and if after the enquiry they are satisfied that the trade practice is restrictive and offends against "public interest", necessary orders are passed under Section 37 of the MRTP Act to put an end to such a practice. After passing of the Commission's orders, if an undertaking is found to be still indulging in such restrictive trade practice, penal action under Section 50 of the MRTP Act can be taken against such undertakings.

#### **Hydel Power Project of Nagaland**

4717. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the Hydel Power Project of Nagaland;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the date of starting the work of the project and what is the target date of the commissioning of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Dikhu Micro Hydel Scheme with installed capacity of 1000 KW, costing Rs. 64.86 lakhs is currently under construction in Nagaland. This project is expected to be commissioned during 1983-84.

In addition, Doyang HE Scheme envisaging installation of 3 units of 35 MW each at an estimated cost of Rs. 96.31 crores has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority in March, 1981, subject to :—

(a) environmental clearance from the Department of Environment.

(b) finalisation of the agency for execution.

This scheme has to be cleared by the Department of Environment from environ-

mental angle. As per the programme drawn up by Nagaland authorities, who prepared the project report, the construction of Doyang HE Project is expected to be completed in a period of 8 years including one year for preconstruction works.

### Power Position in Bihar

4718. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest position with regard to the total installed capacity and actual generation and distribution of power in Bihar and their comparative figures for the last five years;

(b) what is the latest position with regard to per capita consumption of power for the whole of India, whole of Bihar, North Bihar and rest of Bihar separately and the steps to bring North Bihar to the level of rest of Bihar and the whole of Bihar to the level of coverage all India; and

(c) whether multi-purpose dam over River Koshi at Barakhshetra alone can generate 3300 megawatts and other dams over its tributaries 10,000 mws. hydel if so, steps therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-

RAM MAHAJAN): (a) The present installed capacity of Bihar 941 MW consisting of 791 MW thermal and 150 MW hydro. The actual generation in Bihar during the period April, 1981 to February, 1982 was 2370 MU consisting of 2204 MU thermal and 166 MU hydel. The energy consumption in Bihar during the period April to February, 1982 was 2315 MU. The details about installed capacity, energy generation and energy consumption of Bihar during the period 1976-77 to 1980-81 are given in the statement attached.

(b) The per capita availability of electricity in the country during the year 1980-81 was 155.62 Kwh as against 14.82 Kwh for North Bihar, 43.4 Kwh for south Bihar, 249.06 Kwh for Chhotanagpur and 82.38 Kwh for Bihar State. In order to improve power availability and power consumption in the State, an additional capacity of 725 MW is targetted for commissioning during the sixth plan period 1980-85.

(c) The feasibility report prepared by the Central Water Commission indicates that the possibilities of hydro electric development to the extent of 3300 MW exist on the Koshi and its tributaries in Nepal. The decision on the setting up of hydro electric project will depend on the agreement to be arrived at between the Government of Nepal and Government of India.

### Statement

*Installed plant capacity, energy generation and energy consumption of Bihar during the last five years*

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<i>Installed Capacity MW</i>					
Hydro	15.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	150.00
Thermal	696.64	105.27	806.08	105.45	791.45
Total	711.64	890.27	891.08	890.45	941.45
<i>Energy General MU</i>					
Hydro	12.21	42.60	111.78	77.77	150.73
Thermal	2453.14	2535.60	2356.09	2563.51	2129.96
Total	2465.35	2578.20	2472.87	2641.18	2280.69
<i>Energy Consumption MU</i>					
	4095.31	4209.51	4357.30	3941.07	3755.04

### Production of L. P. Gas

4719. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the present production of liquified petroleum gas in the country per annum;

(b) the total number of persons on waiting list for LPG connections as at the end of January 1982 in the country and in Gujarat; and

(c) number of gas connections already given by the end of January 1982 out of the total number on the waiting list and those proposed to be given by the end of the year 1982 in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The estimated production of LPG (cooking gas) for the year 1981-82 is about 5 lakh tonnes.

(b) There are about 40 lakh applicants in the waiting list for LPG connections in the country as of January 1982 which includes about 6 lakh applicants in Gujarat.

(c) A total number of about 50,000 new LPG connections have been released in Gujarat in the period between February and November 1981. The details as end of January 1982 are not readily available. The State-wise enrolment plan for the year 1982-83 is yet to be finalised.

### Amendment of MRTP Act against the Recommendations of Sachar Committee

4720. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to amend the M.R.T.P. Act against the recommendations of the Sachar Committee and if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): The recommendations of the Sachar Committee for amendment of cer-

tain provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act, to enable it to secure its socio-economic objectives in fuller measure, have been under active consideration of the Government. Steps are being taken to introduce the requisite legislation in this regard in the nearest future.

### Plan to save Energy

4721. SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a study in the fast rise in energy consumption due to obsolete technology and lack of management efficiency;

(b) whether Government had evolved a plan of action to save energy by introducing efficiency and modernisation; and

(c) whether any study had been made about the economy in consumption of electricity by ensuring efficiency and higher generation and estimated saving as a result thereof; what are the proposals for better energy management in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir. Government have not made any "study in the fast rise in energy consumption due to obsolete technology and lack of management efficiency". Growth of consumption of electricity depends on diverse factors including growth of population, growth of economy substitution of other forms of energy by electricity, etc. It is not possible to segregate the impact of each one of the factors on the growth of electricity consumption.

(b) and (c). A Standing Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation has been constituted to look into various aspects of saving energy in the agricultural sector. For the industrial sector the Government have constituted a Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Energy Conservation. Also a Standing Group for Electrical Energy Conservation has been constituted with the Chief Engineers (Planning), Central Electricity Authority as its convener, with a view to examining various aspects of utilisation and conserva-

tion of electrical energy in various sectors and formulating specific proposals for conservation and increasing efficiency of electrical energy utilisation. A study was also undertaken by the National Productivity Council and also by the Petroleum Conservation Research Association. As a result of their suggestions various measures have been taken by Government for energy conservation. According to the report on the Committee on Power, 20 per cent saving in power usage can be achieved in the industrial sector by adopting wide range of conservation measures.

#### Screening of Indian Films in International Film Festival, Berlin

4722. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that Indian films have not been allowed to be screened in the International Film Festival held in Berlin recently;

(b) if so, the details and the reasons;

(c) the reaction of Government of India thereto; and

(d) what action Government have taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). India was represented in the Berlin Film Festival through the screening of two Indian films—'Bhavani Bhavai' and 'Ashwathama'—in the International Forum of Young Cinema, a prestigious section of this Festival. Apart from this, some Indian films were also screened in the Market Section. However, no Indian film was selected by the organisers for participation in the competitive section of the Festival.

#### Advisory Committee in Kerala

4723. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Telephone Advisory Committee are functioning in Kerala at the various levels, with details thereof; and

(b) how many meetings of these committees were called in the last two years and the details of the decision taken there at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) No Telephone/Telecommunication Advisory Committee is functioning at present in Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Delay in Completion of Hogenekal Thermal Plant in Tamilnadu

4724. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in the completion of Hogenekal Thermal Plant in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) whether this is also linked with the settlement of Cauvery river dispute between Tamil Nadu and Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Proposal relating to the setting up of Hogenekal Thermal Plant in Tamil Nadu has not been received in the Central Electricity Authority.

#### Setting up T.V. Relay Transmitter at Tiger Hill, Darjeeling

4725. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Chief Minister of West Bengal for setting up a Television Relay Transmitter at Tiger Hill, Darjeeling under the Sixth Plan;

(b) whether the Chief Minister of Sikkim has also supported the proposal and requested the Central Government to accept the same so that the television coverage to Sikkim may also be taken care of; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take to accept the above proposal and implement the same?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHR VASANT SATHE):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to establish a national service fed by INSAT satellite with relay transmitters located in areas where TV coverage has to be accorded priority. Kurseong in West Bengal is one of such locations, which will cover North Bengal plains the hill district of Darjeeling and some areas of Sikkim.

**Linking of Jullundur with Calcutta, Bombay and Madras through Communication Satellite**

4726. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to link Jullundur with Calcutta, Bombay and Madras through the Communication Satellite network?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL):** The plan to link Jullundur earth station with Calcutta, Bombay and Madras through the satellite network is part of (Indian National Satellite) INSAT Project which is expected to be operational by mid-1982.

**Increasing Complaints regarding Defective Telephone System in the Country**

4727. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are increasing complaints from the public that the existing telephone system in the country is very defective and ineffective; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps are taken to improve the telephone system in the country and by what time this system would be effective?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL):** (a) and (b). No, Sir. In fact there has been a decreasing trend in the number of complaints from

the public. However, the following steps are being taken to improve the telephone systems further in the country:—

- (i) Gas pressurisation of underground primary secondary and junction cables to facilitate early detection of faults.
- (ii) laying of cables in ducts on important routes.
- (iii) use of jelly filled cables in the distribution network to prevent ingress of moisture;
- (iv) use of insulated drop wire for subscriber connection.
- (v) replacement of aluminium wire by copper wire in subscriber fittings.
- (vi) keeping trained reserve pool of telephone operators and short duty telephone operators to combat absenteeism
- (vii) establishment of in house computer centre for proper records of complaints, cable records directory enquiry etc.
- (viii) modernisation of network by introduction of electronic exchanges.
- (ix) Task Forces have also been set up for upgrading the external plant network of Calcutta and Delhi Telephone systems on a time bound programme.

**Import and Production of Caprolactum**

4728. **SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat State Fertilizer Company has urged Government to modify the import duty on caprolactum suitably with a view utilising the indigenous capacity to the optimum level;

(b) whether the country, has lost \$ 8.5 million of foreign exchange due to the reduction in the production of indigenous caprolactum during the period October, 1981 to February 1982;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what effective steps are being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Gujarat State Fertilizer Company (GSFC) has requested for modification of import duty on Caprolactam.

(b) During the years 1979, 1980 and 1981 the production of caprolactam by GSFC was about 13,930 tonnes, 13,945 tonnes and 11,808 tonnes respectively; thus the average monthly production was 1161 tonnes, 1162 tonnes and 984 tonnes respectively. During the period October 1981 to February 1982 the production was about 2540 tonnes i.e. 508 tonnes per month on the average. The c.i.f. price of imported caprolactam during the above period was around \$ 1600 per tonne. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the country has lost \$ 8.5 million in foreign exchange.

(c) According to GSFC, the low production was due to the user industry not lifting its caprolactam.

(d) These matters are under the consideration of the Government.

Longer term gap between the demand for caprolactam and its supply from the existing domestic capacity will increase further. Additional capacity for manufacturing caprolactam in the country is proposed to be set up.

### बिहार में गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

4729. श्रीमती धृष्णा साही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वाधीनता प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद भी कुल 67566 गांवों में अब तक केवल 19605 गांवों का, अर्थात् केवल 29 प्रतिशत गांवों का ही विद्युतीकरण हो पाया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार में छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में नये बिजली घर स्थापित करने हेतु लगभग 2000 करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत पड़ेगी; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) तथा (ख) का उत्तर सकारात्मक है तो क्या केन्द्रिय सरकार का विचार बिहार के आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन को बढ़ते हुए बिहार में वर्तमान बिजली के संकट को दूर करने हेतु तथा इस हेतु अतिरिक्त धनराशि का प्रावधान करने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाने का है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से प्राप्त हुई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, राज्य के कुल 67566 गांवों में से अक्टूबर, 1981 के अन्त तक 22499 गांव विद्युतीकृत कर दिए गए हैं, जो 33.3 प्रतिशत बैठते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). बिहार सरकार ने राज्य में विद्युत् क्षेत्र के लिए छोटी योजना में 968.62 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव रखा था, जिसमें से 377.95 करोड़ रुपये निर्माणधीन विद्युत् उत्पादन स्कीमों के लिए तथा 590.96 करोड़ रुपये नई विद्युत् उत्पादन स्कीमों के लिए थे तथापि, योजना आयोग ने 800 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का अनुमोदन दिया था जिसमें से 428.95 करोड़ रुपये निर्माणधीन स्कीमों के लिए तथा 50.46 करोड़ रुपये नई स्कीमों के लिए थे। वर्तमान कार्यक्षमता के कुशल और कारगर समुप-योजना से तथा निर्माणधीन परियोजनाओं को समय पर पूरा कर लेने से यह आशा की जाती है कि राज्य का विद्युत् की वर्तमान आवश्यकता पूरी हो जायगी।

### Production of Telephone Spares

4730. DR. SARADISH ROY:

SHRI SAIFUDDIN  
CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) details of Government's standardisation programme for the telephone spares being produced in the country;

(b) whether the manual telephone exchanges are suffering due to sub-standard telephone equipments; and

(c) if so, steps taken so far to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) There are no specific programmes for standardisation of telephone spares as these are being manufactured to standard specification as applicable to the parts that go into the original equipment.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के  
ताप बिजली केन्द्रों के कार्यक्रम का  
जांच हेतु अध्ययन चल

4731. श्री जैनुस बशर : क्या  
उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय के किसी अध्ययन  
दल ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड  
द्वारा संचालित ताप बिजली केन्द्रों के कार्य-  
करण की जांच की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके निष्कर्ष क्या  
हैं; और

(ग) इन ताप बिजली केन्द्रों के  
कार्यकरण में सुधार हेतु क्या सुझाव दिये  
गये हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री  
विक्रम महाजन) : (क) आबल ताप  
विद्युत् केन्द्र की समस्याओं पर गौरव  
के लिए एक समिति अप्रैल, 1981 में  
बनाई गई थी ।

(ख) समिति के निष्कर्ष निम्न-  
लिखित हैं :—

(1) 200 मेगावाट के सभी यूनिटों  
में राख हैंडलिंग प्रणाली  
संतापजनक रूप में कार्य नहीं  
कर रही है और इसलिए  
प्रणाली में सुधार करने के लिए  
एक समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम में  
आवश्यकता थी ।

(2) आबल में सुरक्षात्मक अनुरक्षण  
के लिए पहले से प्रतिष्ठित  
बाडमां नशीन कार्य नहीं कर  
रही थी और इसलिए सुरक्षा-  
त्मक अनुरक्षण कार्यक्रम तैयार  
नहीं किये गये थे और उनका  
पालन नहीं किया गया था ।

(3) यूनिट के ट्रिपिंग का विश्लेषण  
करने की प्रणाली विद्युत् केन्द्र  
में नहीं थी ।

(4) यह देखा गया है कि महत्वपूर्ण  
जाटल स्टार्ट-प्रप पैग-मीटरों  
को रिकार्डबद्ध नहीं किया जा  
रहा है ।

(5) जहाँ-जहाँ अविलम्बरूप आनु-  
षंगिक उपलब्ध थे वे कई मीकों  
पर एक माह में अधिक अनु-  
रक्षणाधीन रखे जाते हैं ।  
परिणामस्वरूप जब भी आवश्यकता  
हुई, अविलम्बरूप आनुषंगिक  
उपलब्ध न हो सके ।

(6) प्रचालन पैरामीटरों और अन्य  
प्रचालन कमियों और अनियमित-  
ताओं को बारीकी से मॉनीटरिंग



करने के लिए कोई भी सुव्यवस्थित प्रबन्ध नहीं है ।

(7) इंजीनियरों को प्रचालन ड्यूटी पर पदस्थ करने से पूर्व उन्हें प्रशिक्षण देने की कोई भी चिंत पद्धति नहीं है ।

(8) अनुरक्षण योजना प्रभाव नहीं था और इसलिए यह आवश्यक था कि इस कार्य के लिए एक अलग यूनिट बनाया जाए ताकि वार्षिक और आद्योयात्न अनुरक्षण कार्यों को कारगर बनाया जा सके ।

(9) विद्युत केन्द्र के उपस्करों को टुलाई के लिए कोई निजी व्यवस्था न होने की स्थिति में केन्द्र प्राधिकारियों को इस कार्य के लिए ठीके पर कार्य करवाने का सहाय लेना पड़ा था । यह आवश्यक था कि यूनिटों का भंडार सामग्री भोजने के लिए टुलाई के लिए उनके पास अपने उपस्कर हों ।

(10) नियंत्रण और इन्स्ट्रूमेंटेशन उपस्करों के लिए कोई उपयुक्त प्रशिक्षित स्टाफ नहीं है ।

(11) ओबरा का साइज जैसे बड़े ताप विद्युत केन्द्र को देखभाल के लिए तत्कालीन संगठन ढांचा उपयुक्त और पर्याप्त नहीं था ।

(12) कोयले की गुणवत्ता में भारी उतार-चढ़ाव था ।

(13) प्रोत्साहन बोनस रकम में सुधार की आवश्यकता है ।

(14) विद्युत केन्द्र में अनुशासन-हीनता बढ़ रही थी ।

(15) कामियों के सही प्रशिक्षण देने और उनको सही तैनाती करने और अन्य प्रशासनिक बातों की आवश्यकता थी ।

(ग) विद्युत केन्द्रों के कार्य-करण में सुधार लाने के सम्बन्ध में समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशें निम्नलिखित हैं —

(1) वित्तीय प्रबन्ध, जिसके लिए वित्तीय सलाहकार तथा मुख्य लेखा अधिकारी की नियुक्ति आवश्यक है, प्रचालन तथा अनुरक्षण कार्य के लिए निधियों की उपलब्धता बढ़े ओवर्हाल और नवीकरण के लिए परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करना, उत्पादन प्रोत्साहन बोनस तथा राशि भत्ते आरम्भ करना ।

(2) प्रशासनिक प्रबन्ध, जिसके लिए उपयुक्त स्तरों पर प्रशासनिक तथा तकनीकी कामियों की नियुक्ति आवश्यक है ।

(3) प्रचालन तथा अनुरक्षण प्रबन्ध जिसके लिए अनुरक्षण कार्य की गुणवत्ता में सुधार, मिलों का अनुरक्षण, परिवहन उपस्करों का व्यवस्था, नियंत्रण तथा इन्स्ट्रूमेंटेशन उपस्कर के लिए शिक्षित व्यक्ति का आवश्यकता, ब्राडमा के जरिए सुक्ष्म अनुरक्षण अपनाना, उपयुक्त अनुरक्षण आयोजना, फालतू पुर्जों के प्रबन्ध का विकास, ट्रिपिंग का विश्लेषण आरम्भ करना ।

**Telephone/Trunk Call/Telex and other Communication charges incurred by Ministers**

4732. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of bill for phone trunk call, telex and other communication charges incurred by each of the Ministers, State Ministers and Deputy Ministers at his/her bungalow or residence and in his/her office during the years 1980 and 1981;

(b) whether the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister had written to all the Ministers to control and curb expenditure on communications, telephones, telex etc; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take against those who have exceeded the limit of reasonable communication charges?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as possible.

**Power Generation by D.V.C.**

4733. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average thermal power generation of the D.V.C. in MW during each year of 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto 31st December, 1981) and corresponding annual Kwh generated;

(b) was it possible for the DVC to meet its commitments to its consumers fully with reference to the generation mentioned in (a) above; and

(c) what is the exact amount of firm power D.V.C. should produce on stable basis and what is the actual performance during each of the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI

VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Average thermal power generation year-wise is as follows:—

	Million KWH	Average MW
1979-80 . . . . .	4429	505
1980-81 . . . . .	4140	472
1981-82 . . . . .	4328	655
(upto 31-12-81)		

(b) Not at all times.

(c) The firm capability of DVC at the present installed thermal capacity is 789 MW. The actual generation by DVC in the last three years has been given in part (a) above.

**Payment to CDS to Colliery Workers**

4734. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 2774, 2775 and 2776 on 8 December, 1981 regarding the question of CDS amount which was deducted from the salary of workers of Collieries in Korba region and state:

(a) whether Government have collected the information;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) how long it will take to collect the information?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Assurances to Unstarred Question Nos. 2775 and 2776 have since been fulfilled. It has not been possible to fulfil the Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2774 because the information has to be collected from each colliery which will take sometime

(c) It is expected that this information would be received from different collieries in about 3 months time.

### Commercial Broadcasting

4735. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to start commercial broadcasting on its primary channels from April 1, 1982;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this will not affect the Vividh Bharati side of the broadcasts?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commercial Broadcasting Service caters only to 10 per cent of the total population in the country and that too confined to urban centres. This is so, because the Service radiates only from 28 Stations out of the 85 Stations in the net-work. Making use of the primary channels in the net-work, as a whole would have the twin advantage of extending the reach of the Commercial Service to the interior and to the rural population and also avoid capital investment for separate transmitters for the Commercial Service.

(c) No, Sir.

श्रीषष्ठों की उनके मूल नामों में बिक्री

4736. श्री काली चरण शर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन श्रीषष्ठों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके बारे में यह निर्णय किया गया है कि हाथी समिति द्वारा दिये गये सुझावों के अनुसार उनकी बिक्री उन के मूल नामों में की जाये तथा जिनके बारे में सरकार ने उन्हें उनके मूल नाम से बेचने देने का निर्णय नहीं किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ वाणिज्यिक कंपनियों यह नीति अपनाये जाने

पर दबाव डाल रही है कि कुछ योजनों की उनके मूल ब्रांड नामों में बेचा जाये; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या कारण है कि सरकार समूचे तौर पर लोकाहित में कोई निर्णय नहीं कर सकी है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह)

(क) हाथी समिति ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि प्रारम्भ में विवर्ण में दर्शाए गए 13 श्रीषष्ठों से सम्बन्धित सभी प्रकार की खुराकों वाली दवाइयों के ब्रांड नामों को समाप्त किया जाये। तथापि सरकार ने हाथी समिति की सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह निर्णय लिया कि प्रारम्भ में एस्प्रिन, घनलजिन, क्लोर-प्रोमाजाइन, फैरस सल्फेट और पिपराजाइन तथा उसके लक्षणों के ब्रांड नामों का समाप्त किया जाये और इन पांच श्रीषष्ठियों की एकल खुराक वाली सभी दवाइयों को सामान्य नामों में बेचा जायेगा। इसके अलावा एकल खुराक वाली नई दवाइयों का जब पहली बार प्रचलन में लाया जाये तो उनको ब्रांड नाम के अन्तर्गत बेचे जाने की अनुमति नहीं दी जायेगी।

(ख) और (ग). उपरोक्त भ.ग. (क) में बताये गये निर्णय का कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए भारत सरकार स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने जनवरी, 1982 में श्रीषष्ठ और प्रसाधन नियमों में संशोधन करते हुए आवश्यक अधिसूचना जारी की थी। इस अधिसूचना के अनुसार उपरोक्त पांच श्रीषष्ठों को 1-8-1981 से सामान्य नामों के अन्तर्गत बेचा जाना अपेक्षित था। तथापि, उपरोक्त संशोधन लागू होने से पहले कुछ श्रीषष्ठ कंपनियों ने सरकार के निर्णय के विरुद्ध दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय

में समावेश यात्रिका दायर कर दी थी।  
अतः यह मामला अभी न्यायालय के अन्तर्गत  
है।

### विवरण

1. कलारमफेनिकोल
2. टेद्रासाइक्लीन
3. फेरम सल्फेट
4. एस्त्रिन
5. कलारप्रोमाजाइन
6. रिमेरपाइन
7. टालबुटामाइड]
8. अतलजिन
9. पिपरजाइन]
10. क्रिस्टेलाइन पेनिसिलिन जो
11. स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसीन
12. आई० एच० एच० गोलियां
13. गोलियां आई० एच० एच०  
थियामिटाजोन

### Connecting Gurgaon with Principal Cities through S.T.C.

4737. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gurgaon (Haryana) has been connected with many principal cities of India through S.T.D. facility;

(b) if so, what steps have so far been taken to connect all the principal cities with Gurgaon through S.T.D. facility and thus make it a two way traffic; and

(c) in case any expeditious steps are already being taken, how much time it

will take and also the reasons for not extending this facility so far? .

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Work is in progress to connect Gurgaon with Delhi Trunk Automatic Exchange for STD facility to many principal cities of India and this facility is likely to be available this year (1982). Limited availability of switching and transmission equipment in the country is the reason for not extending this facility so far.

### Punjab Waqf Board

4738. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Waqf Board has been suspended following serious complaints of irregularities and malpractices being followed by the Waqf; and

(b) if so, what steps have so far been nature of the irregularities and malpractices being followed by the Waqf the persons involved and the action contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) The Punjab Wakf Board has been superseded (not suspended) under section 64 of the Wakf Act, 1954, following serious complaints of irregularities and malpractices initially for three months on and from the 11th November, 1981 and in view of the complexities and difficulties involved in setting right the affairs of the Board, the period of supersession has been extended by a further period of one year.

(b) The required details are given below:—

1. The Punjab Wakf Board had exhausted its bank balances and was run-

ning on overdraft of several lakhs of rupees and was unable to manage its financial affairs on right lines.

2. In contravention of section 22 of the Wakf Act, 1954, the Board delegated its financial powers to a person who was neither the Chairman, nor a member, Secretary, Officer or servant of the Board;

3. In spite of the direction of the Central Government and provisions of section 43A (2) of the Wakf Act, 1954, the Board failed to get the accounts of wakfs under its direct management audited by an auditor from 1976-77 onwards ;

4. The Board terminated the services of the duly appointed Secretary of the Board, notwithstanding that the Board had no powers to terminate his services, and it also failed to rescind its order which was null and void when the Central Government asked the Board to enable the Secretary to function as such;

5. In contravention of the direction of the Central Government to the effect that prior sanction of the Central Government was necessary to grant donations, the Board made donations of Rs. 5000.00 and above to six organisations.

6. The Wakf Board sanctioned, without any explanation, a monthly aid of Rs. 4,800.00 to one Middle School in Patiala despite the directions issued by the Central Government that the Board should not make a continuing grant without the prior sanction of the Central Government.

7. In spite of the direction issued by the Central Government that the Board should not create any new post or fill up any posts already created, the Board created a new post of Officer on Special Duty for three months and created again the posts of five Assistants and four Rent Collectors on the Aukaf side;

8. The Board failed to furnish detailed accounts of about Rs. 8.00 lakh of fixed deposits withdrawn from

the Ambala banks and transferred to Malerkotla and also did not furnish architectural plans and estimates of the proposed construction of a school building at Malerkotla despite a direction from the Central Government;

9. The Board failed to ensure that the compensation amount received on acquisition of a wakf property at Sangrur was kept separately for creating new wakfs with same or similar objects and also did not comply with the direction of the Central Government to withdraw the cheque issued in the name of the president of a building Committee at Malerkotla;

10. The Board failed to furnish comments on complaints and allegations of serious nature against the Board, including the statement of allegations furnished by one ex-member of the Board and a complaint against another member of the former Board.

It may not be possible at this stage to specifically state as to who are the persons involved and what action would be called for. A retired District Judge has been appointed as a whole-time Administrator of the Wakf Board on and from 10th March, 1982 in place of the Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, who, as an interim measure, was earlier appointed as Administrator of the Wakf Board in addition to his other duties. The present Administrator is fully seized with the affairs of the Wakf Board.

#### Introduction of Microwave system in Rajasthan

4739. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to failure of Coaxial system between Beawar and Ajmer, the entire telephonic service failed from all other stations in Rajasthan whose messages are passed through Beawar and Ajmer;

(b) whether 'no delay service' or STD service between Udaipur and

Beawar, Banswara and Beawar, Bhilwara and Ajmer, Chittorgarh and Ajmer was completely held up;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce microwave system connecting the above places as an alternative mode of tele-communication; and

(d) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Neither STD nor 'no' delay service exist between Udaipur and Beawar, Dungarpur and Beawar, Banswara and Beawar, Bhilwara and Ajmer and Chittorgarh and Ajmer. However, the trunk services to these places were not held up.

(c) and (d). There is no plan to introduce microwave system between Ajmer and Beawar as an alternative mode of tele-communication. However, there are plans to connect Dungarpur, Banswara, Bhilwara, Ajmer and Chittorgarh on UHF/MW radio relay systems during the 6th plan period.

**Opening of new post office for residents of Chheda Nagar, Chembur, Bombay**

4740. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that there is a great demand from the residents of Chheda Nagar, Chembur, Bombay for opening of a new Post Office;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to open a new Post Office for the convenience of the residents; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(b) The Post Office could not be opened for want of suitable accommodation.

(c) As efforts to obtain suitable accommodation from private parties has not been successful, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, other Government Departments and individual corporators have also been approached to help in the matter. These efforts continue.

**Recommendations of Law Commission on Appointment of Judges**

4741. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Law Commission has been asked by Government to study the question of appointment of Judges of High Courts and the Supreme Court and to explore the possibilities of improvement in the existing method of appointment;

(b) whether the Law Commission has submitted its report and if yes, what are the suggestions made; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the report and whether Government propose to implement the recommendations and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) The Law Commission was requested in 1978 to consider in depth the matter of improvement of procedures for the appointment of High Court and Supreme Court Judges and furnish a detailed report.

(b) The Law Commission gave its recommendations in its 80th Report which was laid on the Table of the House in January, 1980. The Law Commission has observed that the present constitutional scheme as to the method of appointment of Judges is basically sound. It has made recommendations regarding certain aspects which are summarised in Chapter 9 of this report.

(c) The Report is under the consideration of the Government.

**S.T.D. Facilities to Ahmednagar**

4742. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of rapid industrial development at Ahmednagar, Government proposes to provide STD facilities there connecting it with Bombay and other major cities; and

(b) if so, by when the STD facilities are likely to be provided and to which areas?

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

(b) The STD facilities from Ahmednagar to Bombay is likely to be available in 1983 and to other major cities progressively thereafter.

**Manufacture of headgears in the country**

4743. SHRI AJIT BAG:

SHRI MATILAL HASDA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether headgears required for manual telephone exchange are manufactured in the country;

(b) if so, at what place and total number being produced in the country; and

(c) total requirement of headgears in the telephone department, yearly requirements?

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

(b) These are manufactured in Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore. During 1979-80, 10,639 Nos. were manufactured. During 1980-81 the production was 7,723 Nos. because of the long strike. The production programme of ITI for 1981-82 is for 20,000 Nos. and 12,128 Nos. have been produced till 28-2-1982.

(c) Annual sustained requirement of this item in the country is about 20,000 Nos.

**Shortage of men in postal department in Salem Town in Tamil Nadu**

4744. SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that huge Postal greetings and new year greetings in Salem Town and other important towns in Tamil Nadu were burnt without distribution due to shortage of men in Postal Department;

(b) whether Government are also aware that a portion of the above greetings were distributed a week later due to same reasons;

(c) whether Government are aware that such delays are common now-a-days and the only reason is shortage of men; and

(d) is it proposed to employ sufficient men to rectify the above wefects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. No Pongal or New Year greetings were burnt at Salem or in any other town in Tamil Nadu. There was no shortage of man power either in Salem Post Office or RMS Office.

(b) Yes, there h/s been delay in sorting of these mails due to heavy receipts of such mails.

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

**Captive power plants by core sector public undertakings**

4745. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that a policy decision has been taken that the Core Sector Public Undertakings will have their own power plants;

(b) what will be the additional capacity so created during the next 5 years and at what cost; and

(c) how many Industries are expected to avail of this facility and what is the ex-

pectation as regards the increase in production in contemplated Core Industries and to what extent it is likely to ease the power shortage problem in these industries?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):** (a) The proposal for setting up captive plans for power-sensitive industries like Aluminium, Steel, Fertilizer, etc., in the core sector of the economy is considered favourably.

(b) and (c) No specific plan is formulated in regard to setting up of captive power plants. The proposals received from different public sector undertakings in this regard from time to time are examined and sanctions issued based on the merits of each case. During the last three years, Central Electricity Authority have examined 16 proposals aggregating to 1509.7 MW for setting up of captive power plants for various Core sectors public undertakings. These are expected to be implemented over the period of next 5 years or so. Increase in production in the contemplated Core Industries are expected on account of various measures being undertaken. It is not possible to isolate the effect of each measure separately and to specifically quantify the quantum of production increase on account of establishing captive power plants alone.

#### **Collaboration with the FACE of Italy to manufacture Telephone Instruments**

4746. **SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Telephone Industries have reached a collaboration agreement with the FACE of Italy to manufacture telephone instruments;

(b) if so, the details of the said agreement;

(c) whether any indigenous production of these telephone instruments is possible; and

(d) if so, the details of the possibilities?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore, a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Communications, is manufacturing the current models of telephone instruments, of indigenous design, in its units at Bangalore and Naini. On account of the increase in the demand for telephone instruments, the volume of production has to be stepped up considerably. This would require automated precision processes of manufacture, to ensure quality and economy. As ITI has limited experience/expertise in the area of automated manufacture, it has been proposed to acquire the same through a technical collaboration for the manufacture of a proven telephone instrument of contemporary design suitable for use in the Indian P&T network. Global tenders were called for and the proposal received in this regard are under consideration.

#### **Availability of soda ash at reasonable price**

4747. **SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the availability of soda ash as against the demand during 1980 and 1981;

(b) what was the extent of rise in the prices of soda ash during the years 1980 and 1981 together with reasons for the rise in its prices; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to ensure the availability of soda ash at reasonable prices to consumer?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR):** (a) The demand for soda ash was worked out by the Working Group on Inorganic Chemicals to be



6.20 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 and 6.30 lakh tonnes in 1980-81. The production of soda ash was 5.56 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 and 5.63 lakh tonnes in 1980-81. Imports of soda ash were 1.35 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 and 0.53 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 (upto October, 1980).

The import statistics are compiled and published by the Director General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. There is usually a time lag in compilation and publication of the statistics. Statistics for the period subsequent to October, 1980 are yet to be published. Once these statistics are compiled, they will be published in the Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India Volume-II, copies of which will be available in the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c). As on 1-1-1980, the manufacturers' ex-works prices of soda ash were in the range of Rs. 1718.24 to Rs. 1899.04 per tonne. As on 31-12-1981, these prices were in the range of Rs. 2050.35 to Rs. 2299.25 per tonne. The manufacturers have attributed the increase in the prices of soda ash to increases in the cost of raw materials, utilities and transport.

There is no statutory control over the pricing and distribution of soda ash. Soda ash was in short supply in the years 1978, 1979 and early 1980. As a result of the measures taken by the Government, the availability is very comfortable. The open market price of soda ash which was as high as Rs. 3600 per tonne in late 1978 and which was ruling as high as Rs. 3000 per tonne for over a year has declined to Rs. 2100 to Rs. 2400 per tonne.

Under the guidelines issued in January, 1979, the manufacturers are to supply direct to industrial consumers atleast the quantity received by them during the calendar year 1977, a year of normal supply. Government have also prevailed upon the manufacturers to supply about 1200 tonnes of soda ash per month to the National Cooperative Consumers Federation Limited (NCCF) for distribution through their retail outlets to small users like dhobies and housewives.

### Setting up T.V. relay station at Mangalore in Karnataka

4748. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the cost involved in establishing a T.V. relay Station at Mangalore in Karnataka; and

(b) when will it be possible for Government to establish the relay station at Mangalore?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The present day estimated cost in establishing a T.V. Relay Centre is Rs. 200 lakhs.

(b) Mangalore has been identified for setting up TV Relay Centre with the help of P&T microwave link under a perspective plan for expansion of TV in the country over the next 20 years in four phases. Implementation of this plan will, however, depend upon availability of resources.

### T.V. Centre for North-Eastern Region

4749. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 300 TV sets in Aizawal (Mizoram) alone and since there is no TV Station in the whole North-Eastern Region, the Dacca Centre comes in handy and Mizo people watch TV programme from Dacca;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the people are not well aware with the happenings in the Capital of India; and

(c) if so, do Government propose to take active steps for establishing a TV Centre in that area?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** (a) It is reported that in some parts of North-Eastern programmes from Dacca Television are viewed.

(b) Various Media of the Ministry of I&B, located in Aizwal, are disseminating information regarding happenings in the country to the people in that area.

(c) It is proposed to set up a 1 KW transmitter at Aizwal (Mizoram) under a special plan for expansion of TV service in North-Eastern Region.

#### **Power projects gone under out-ages**

4750. **SHRI B. R. NAHATA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) which power projects had gone under out-ages due to bad performance of equipments supplied by public sector undertakings and for how much period during the last 4 years;

(b) have Government taken any steps to improve the bad performance of the equipments; and

(c) if so what are the steps taken and what are the results thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):** (a) Details regarding the percentage forced outage of power stations having indigenously manufactured generating units for the last four years are given in the statement-I attached. Details regarding percentage forced outages in respect of power station having indigenously manufactured equipment and imported equipment for the last four years are given in the Statement-II. The maximum number of outages during these four years were of less than 24 hours duration. The averaged duration was of the order of 2 days. The boiler tube leakages which constitute a sizeable portion of the total forced outage unavailability accounted for an average duration of 3 to 4 days per tripping.

(b) and (c). There have been teething problems in the initial years of BHEL supplied equipment but with more experience of the manufacturing of generating sets the performance of these equipments has improved. A number of remedial steps have been taken for improvement of the indigenous units.

These measures include:

(i) For the stabilisation of 200/210 MW units action plan has already been drawn up between CEA, BHEL, ILK and respective State Electricity Board and action taken up. As a result there has been improvement in the performance of these units. The PLF of 200/210 MW units during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto December, 1981) are 24.6 per cent, 36.9 per cent and 47.1 per cent;

(ii) In case of 110 MW units the PLF level is proposed to be increased by identifying the modifications necessary in the equipment to burn inferior quality of coal and give full output. A combined team of BHEL, ILK, CEA and the concerned board is being formed for this purpose.

(iii) Efforts are being made to ensure that units are taken for overhaul when due; and reducing the downtime by identifying the causes for prolonging the overhauling.

(iv) Betterment cells have been established in most of the power stations having more than 200 MW capacity. Efforts are being made to get betterment cell established in their Stations also.

(v) The roving Monitoring Team of CEA visited thermal power stations to identify problems responsible for poor performance and on the basis of the reports of these teams, betterment/renovation programmes for restoration of the capacity of the units is being drawn up.

## Statement I

Forced outage of the station having equipments supplied by the public Sector undertakings.

Sl. No.	Station	Capacity of the equipment MW		Forced outage (%)			
		BHEL	BHEL	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82 (estimated)
		BHEL	AVB				
1.	Badarpur . . . .	510	..	19.38	20.89	22.80	27.20
2.	Faridabad . . . .	120	..	41.83	33.58	42.52	29.64
3.	Panipat . . . .	220	..	..	15.18	36.79	34.73
4.	Obra Extn. I . . . .	300	..	20.30	9.05	19.78	19.28
5.	Obra Extn. 2 . . . .	800	..	16.33	31.80	24.39	33.39
6.	Harduaganj 'C' . . . .	60	..	16.64	71.00	20.39	9.68
7.	Do. St. V . . . .	110	..	62.07	16.59	70.42	28.23
8.	Panki Extn. . . . .	220	..	16.56	24.07	21.18	11.95
9.	Bhatinda . . . . .	440	..	31.56	28.14	29.80	28.78
10.	Sabarmati . . . . .	110	..	3.92	10.38	7.05	0.72
11.	Ukai . . . . .	240	..	5.23	3.12	11.58	27.45
12.	Ukai Extn. . . . .	400	..	22.11	30.18	40.28	16.20
13.	Gandhinagar . . . . .	240	..	5.25	3.65	4.05	5.34
14.	Korba Extn. . . . .	120	..	3.32	2.99	9.44	35.26
15.	Amarkantak Extn. . . . .	240	..	14.10	9.16	10.18	21.60
16.	Bhusawal . . . . .	210	..	..	25.23	19.98	11.32
17.	Kothagudem 'B' . . . . .	220	..	24.79	37.55	25.23	29.48
18.	Do. 'C' . . . . .	220	..	24.66	16.93	44.36	55.22
19.	Vijaywada . . . . .	420	..	..	13.24	28.69	7.08
20.	Tuticorin . . . . .	420	..	..	54.81	20.95	16.30
1.	Salaldih . . . . .	..	480	20.00	33.45	19.49	17.44

## Statement—II

Forced outage of the station having equipments supplied by the public sector undertaking and imported equipments.

Sl. No.	Station	Cap. (MW)	Capacity of unit Supplied by		Forced outage (%)			
			BHEL	BHEL	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-80 (Estimated)
			Unit No.	Unit No.				
			Cap.	Cap.				
1.	I. P. Stn.	282.5	5	..	7.99	15.28	4.08	29.83
			60					
2.	Harduaganj 'B'	220	2	..	44.03	21.72	17.10	20.38
3.	Satpura	722.5	12 6-7	..	..	65.72	63.75	16.94
			410					
4.	Nasik .	910	3-5	..	..	37.38	23.73	8.26
			630					
5.	Koradi	680	5	..	13.10	32.85	7.86	9.71
			200					
6.	Ennore	450	1	..	10.78	14.19	16.80	11.26
			60					
			2	..	8.04	8.86	10.37	20.72
			60					
			5	..	18.78	27.64	24.86	31.78
			110					
7.	Patratu	620	8	..	99.71	59.37	36.98	16.57
			110					
8.	Chandrapura	780	..	4-6	38.10	45.78	37.48	17.79
				360				
9.	Parli	270	3	..	..	..	40.12	45.66
			210					

**Permission to American magazine to start Indian Edition**

4751. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any American magazine has sought permission to start an Indian Edition during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the names of the magazine, details of the request sought and the response of Government to it?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The Government have received an application from M/s. India Book House (P) Ltd., Bombay for collaboration with M/s. Newsweek International, New York, USA for publication from India of 'News Week' a weekly News Magazines from USA. A decision on the application has not yet been taken.

**M/s. Grindwell Norton Ltd. and  
M/s. Carborandum Universal Ltd.**

4752. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether MRTP Commission has instituted any enquiry under Section 10(c) (iv) and Section 37 of MRTP Act 1969 against M/s. Grindwell Norton Limited and M/s. Carborandum Universal Limited; and

(b) if so details of the restrictive practice made by these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) and (b). The M.R.T.P. Commission instituted on 17-12-1974 enquiries under Section 10(a) (iv) and 37 of the MRTP Act, 1969, against M/s. Grindwell Norton Limited and M/s. Carborandum Universal Limited into the allegations of charging prices for the sale of Silicon Carbide Abrasive Grains and Aluminium Oxide Abrasive Grains respectively on "slab basis" i.e. higher prices for pur-

chases of smaller quantities and lower prices for purchase of larger quantities, which amounted to making discrimination in charging prices for the sale of the above products and/or granting or allowing concessions or benefits in connection with or by reason of, dealings in respect of the same. The Commission passed 'cease and desist' orders on 21-11-1975 in the above enquiries.

The M.R.T.P. Commission have also instituted further enquiry, on 24-12-1981, against these two companies under Section 10(a)(iv) and 37 of the MRTP Act, 1969, and into the allegations of price parallelism and acting in concert in fixing, maintaining and increasing prices of grinding wheels. The enquiry is at initial stage of proceedings.

**Issue of bonds in Kuwait for loan for Thal-Vaishet**

4753. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rashina Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited has issued any bond in Kuwait for loan to finance Thal-Vaishet Fertilizer Complex;

(b) whether Government have guaranteed the loan to that Fertilizer complex by the Kuwait International Investment Company;

(c) whether any condition has been attached to that loan; and

(d) whether any other fertilizer company owned by Government has raised such loan in Kuwait?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. M/s. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited have issued bonds in Kuwait for a loan to finance the Thal Fertilizer Project.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The terms and conditions of the bonds are given below:—

(i) Amount . . . . .	KD 30 Million (approximately Rs. 95 crores)
(ii) Period of Maturity . . . . .	Seven years
(iii) Rate of interest . . . . .	12.25%
(iv) Emission . . . . .	100%
(v) Management Fee . . . . .	2% of the total amount of Bond issue.
(vi) Other expenses . . . . .	Actuals subject to a ceiling of KD 600,000.

(d) No, Sir. 1980 and 1981 with the company-wise break-up;

#### Wagons supplied to Coal India

4755. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) total number of wagons indented and that supplied to the coal companies under CIL in the year 1981 (1-1-1981 to 31-12-81) facts in details with the company-wise break-up;

(b) same for the year 1980;

(c) quantity of coal moved by rail road and aerial ropeways in the year

(d) demurrage paid by the coal companies to the Railways in the years 1980 and 1981; and

(e) whether there is better coal rail coordination this year if so, facts in details; if not, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The No. of wagons indented and that supplied to CIL, company-wise, during 1980 and 1981 are given below:

(Figures in four wheeler wagons/day)

Company	Wagons indented by coal companies		Wagons supplied by Railways	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
ECL . . . . .	2173	2330	1714	1857
BCCL . . . . .	2956	2913	1871	2039
CCL . . . . .	2578	2732	1703	2144
WCL . . . . .	2563	2631	1887	2265
NEC . . . . .	55	66	46	50
	10325	10672	7221	8355

(c) Quantity of coal/coke moved by rail, road and ropeways during 1980 and

1981 in CIL company-wise is given in the table below:

(Figures in million tonnes)

Company	Quantity of coal/coke moved by					
	Rail		Road		Ropeway	
	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981
ECL . . . . .	14.58	15.63	5.00	5.13	..	..
BCCL . . . . .	15.85	17.32	5.98	7.45	..	..
CCL . . . . .	14.13	17.90	7.57	7.1	1.03	0.96
WCL . . . . .	15.63	19.02	6.8	6.00	0.83	1.30
NEC . . . . .	0.39	0.42	0.17	0.20	..	..
TOTAL . . . . .	60.58	70.39	25.10	26.19	1.86	2.26

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) Yes Sir. As a result of better coal rail coordination, wagon supply and loading have improved further this year. The average loading in CIL during January-February '82 was 9243 wagons/day, as against 8227 wagons/day during 1981. WCL and CCL established record level of loading at 2687 wagons/day and 2452 wagons/day respectively.

### शरणार्थी शिविर

4756. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्य-वार कहां-कहां और कितने विभिन्न शरणार्थी शिविर हैं ;

(ख) इस समय इन शिविरों में कितने-कितने देशों के कितने-कितने शरणार्थी रह रहे हैं; और

(ग) उन पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय होता है ?

पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री गिरिधर गोमांगो) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) दण्डकारण्य परिभोजना को छोड़ कर जिसका प्रशासन सीधे केन्द्रिय सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है । शिविरों / आवा-जाही शिविरों / कर्मी शिविरों में शरणार्थियों/प्रत्यावासियों के भरण-पोषण पर व्यय प्रारम्भ में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है और विस्थापितों की संख्या के अनुसार वर्ष प्रति वर्ष इसमें कमी-वृद्धि होती रहती है जहां तक दण्डकारण्य परिभोजना का सम्बन्ध है चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान लगभग 6.20 लाख रुपये का व्यय किए जाने की आशा है

### विवरण

राज्य	शिविरों/आवा-जाही शिविरों/ कर्मी शिविरों की संख्या		देश जिससे आए	रह रहे व्यक्तियों/ परिवारों की संख्या
1	2		3	4
	शिविर आवा-जाही कर्मी शिविर शिविर			
1. राजस्थान			भूतपूर्व पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान	17,500
जिला बाड़मेर	11	—	(अब पाकिस्तान)	व्यक्ति
2. तमिलनाडु				
मंडपम	—	1	श्री लंका	306 परिवार
कोटापट्टू	—	1	श्रीलंका	203 परिवार
गुमुबीपुण्डी	—	1	श्री लंका	19 परिवार

1	2	3	4
3. उत्तर प्रदेश			
रुद्रपुर	— —	1	भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान (अब बंगला देश) 113 परिवार
चांदिया हजारा जिला पालीभीत	— —	1	—यथोक्त— 34 परिवार
4 बिहार			
वेतिया	— —	1	—यथोक्त— 111 परिवार
5. दण्डकारण्य			
परियोजना	— —	1	—यथोक्त— 16 परिवार

### राजाध्यक्ष समिति की सिफारिशें

4757. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विद्युत् क्षेत्र को मजबूत बनाने और राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के कार्यकरण में तकनीकी और वित्तीय सुधार लाने के लिए राजाध्यक्ष समिति द्वारा क्या सिफारिशें की गई हैं; और

(ख) केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनमें से कितनी सिफारिशों को स्वीकार किया गया है और कितनी सिफारिशों को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख) राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के कार्यकलापों में और ताप विद्युत् संयंत्रों के कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार लाने के लिए विद्युत् समिति द्वारा कई सिफारिशें की गई हैं। अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इन सिफारिशों का

सम्बन्ध राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के प्रबन्ध को मजबूत बनाने और इनके वित्तीय और प्रचलित सम्बन्धी कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार लाने से है।

विद्युत् समिति की रिपोर्ट राज्यों को दिसम्बर 1980 में भेजी गई थी। समिति को सिफारिशों पर चर्चा 1981 के आरम्भ में हुए क्षेत्रीय विद्युत् मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में की गई थी। नवम्बर 1981 में हुए राज्यों के विद्युत् मंत्रियों के वार्षिक सम्मेलन में इन सिफारिशों पर आगे विचार-विमर्श किया गया था। सम्मेलन में इस बात पर सहमति हुई थी कि राज्य सरकारें अपने विचार तीन महीनों के अन्दर भेज देंगी। अधिकांश राज्यों से उनके विचार अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। उन्हें हाल ही में अनुस्मरण कराया गया है कि वे अपने विचार शीघ्र भेजें। सिफारिशों पर किसी भी प्रकार को कार्यवाही करने से पूर्व यह आवश्यक समझा गया है कि राज्यों से पहले विचार-विमर्श कर लिया जाए।



“डेसू” में रिक्त पड़े उच्च पद

4758. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्रालय यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान में कुल कितने उच्च पद कब से रिक्त पड़े हैं ; और उन पदों को भरे न जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) इन पदों को शीघ्र भरे जाने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान के महा-प्रबन्धक का पद 6 जून 1980 को खाली हुआ था और तब से आयुक्त दिल्ली नगर निगम अपनी ड्यूटी के अलावा महाप्रबन्धक का कार्य देख रहे हैं। इस पद के लिए उपयुक्त व्यक्ति का चयन करने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

20-3-82 का स्थिति के अनुसार 1100-1600 रुपये और इससे अधिक के वेतनमानों वाले 7 पद डेसू में रिक्त थे। प्रशासनिक अधिकारी के दो पदों, निदेशक सतर्कता तथा सतर्कता अधिकारी के एक-एक पद के बारे में उपयुक्त व्यक्तियों के चयन के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। मुख्य श्रम कल्याण अधिकारी के एक पद के मामले में आगे कार्रवाई संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की अनुमति प्राप्त होने के पश्चात् ही की जा सकती है। मुख्य कैमिस्ट के एक पद के मामले में चूंकि भर्ती तथा प्रोन्नति विनियमों के अन्तर्गत यथा अपेक्षित प्रोन्नति प्रतिनिधित्व पर स्थानान्तरण के आधार पर रिक्ति भरने के लिए कोई उपयुक्त व्यक्ति उपलब्ध नहीं था। अतः पद को सीधी

भर्ती द्वारा भरने के लिए मांग पत्र अनु-मोदन के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को भेज दिया गया है। भूमि तथा संपदा अधिकारी के एक पद के बारे में इस पद को इस समय भरना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है।

#### Guidelines for allotting gas agencies in small towns

4759. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the guidelines for allotting gas agencies in small towns;

(b) whether there are any proposals before Government to include certain small towns of Gujarat State for allotting gas agencies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Subject to product availability, LPG agencies are presently opened on the basis of the following considerations:

(i) anticipated customer potential;

(ii) maximum utilisation of distribution equipment;

(iii) viability of operations.

The Industry has planned to cover all district headquarters and towns having a population of over 50,000 by 1982-83 plan. Towns with less population will be taken up thereafter in a phased manner.

(b) and (c). A few towns having less than 50,000 population are also expected to be covered by the Industry's LPG programme upto 1982-83. However, their exact details are not readily available.

**Collaboration with Foreign Companies  
for Oil Exploration in Gujarat**

4760. SHRI MOHAL LAL PATEL:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiation with foreign companies in regard to drilling and further exploration for collaboration in Gujarat's oil bearing areas has been made;

(b) if so, the results achieved; and

(c) what are the details of the collaboration agreement, if any figured in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS  
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c)  
In accordance with the Protocol dated 30th November, 1981 between USSR and India the Soviet Side agreed in principle to render assistance in drilling a deep well in Ankleshwar (Gujarat) to assist the prospects of oil and gas in deep (underlying traps) sedimentary formations. It was also agreed that joint teams of Soviet and Indian specialists will carry out the requisite study of the problem and prepare a proposal for the joint consideration of both the Sides during 1982, for enabling appropriate decision. The Soviet Side will send experts to India during the first half of 1982 for this purpose.

**Drilling of Wells in Arunachal Pradesh**

4761. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details in regard to wells drilled and plans for more exploratory wells to be drilled in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also proposed to install a mini-refinery in the Kharsang field in this region; and

(c) if so, by what time commercial production of crude will begin in Arunachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS  
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c)

Oil India Limited has drilled 9 wells in Kharsang area. Additionally, 3 wells have been drilled in Shonking, Manabum and Kumchai area. Drilling in Kumchai (deep well) indicated presence of hydrocarbon but the well could not be tested due to down hole problems. Replacement well (deep well) will be drilled in 1984.

OIL plans to drill 7 more exploratory wells in 1982-83 in Kharsang (Arunachal Pradesh).

Unless more wells are drilled and results known it is not possible to speculate on commercial production or about the setting up of a mini-refinery.

**Shifting of R.N.I. Office**

4762. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA:  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Registrar of Newspapers for India Office has been shifted from Vandhna Building to Ramakrishna Puram creating a lot of inconvenience to the users from outside the Capital; and

(b) if so, the detailed reason thereof and the details of the arrangements if any, being made to shift it again to a convenient place for the outsider users?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN): (a) The office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India was recently shifted from Vandhna Building to Ramakrishnapuram. The new location is not very convenient to the publishers, members of the public, etc. who have to call on the office.

(b) The shifting was necessitated because earlier the office was located in a hired private accommodation and it was decided to shift it to Government accommodation.

Efforts are being made to shift it to a more convenient place.

**Advertisement Bills of Small Newspapers of North-Eastern Region Pending with D.A.V.P.**

4763. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of advertisement bills of the small newspapers of North-Eastern Region States and Orissa are pending with DAVP for a long time;

(b) the details of pending bills of the newspapers of these States, Statewise; and

(c) the details of the action being taken by DAVP to release these bills immediately and the arrangements being made to regularise payments of these small papers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Of the newspaper bills received from these States, only two were pending with Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity as on 15-3-1982.

(c) The above mentioned pending bills are being processed for payment.

Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity clears newspaper bills found in order within 60 days of the receipt. A printed booklet containing detailed guidelines regarding billing has been supplied to all the newspapers/periodicals on Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity media list. By and large, this system is working satisfactorily.

**अलमोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ में समेकित तार "नेट वर्क" आरम्भ किया जाना**

4764: श्री हरीश रावत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संख्यात्मक प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रयोग करके अलमोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में समेकित तार "नेट वर्क" लागू करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) समेकित दूरसंचार जालकार्य हेतु देशभर में 18 जिलों को प्रायोगिक उपाय के बतौर चुना गया । इन 18 स्थानों का चयन भौगोलिक तथा जनसांख्यिकीय आधार पर किया गया है ।

**Increased Allocation for 1982-83**

4765. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the increased allocations for energy in the 1982-83 budget;

(b) whether these allocations will be utilised to undertake schemes to increase energy-generation; and

(c) if so what are the concrete schemes expected to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A statement indicating allocation for energy in various sectors, in the Central Sector plan for 1981-82 and 1982-83 is attached.

(b) The allocations have been made for various development sectors with a view to increasing the development and production of energy sources.

(c) The major schemes which are being funded in various sectors in 1982-83 are as follows:—

**Power**

1. Badarpur Stage I, II & III
2. Singrauli STPS Stage I & II
3. Korba STPS Stage I & II
4. Ramagundam STPS Stage I & II
5. Farakka STPS Stage I.
6. Loktak

7. Baira Suil
8. Salal I
9. Dul Hasti.

**Coal:**

1. Chinakuri ...
2. Bonjomehari OCP
3. Bhurungia
4. Golokdih OCP
5. KD Hesalong OCP
6. Jhingurda Expn. OCP
7. Ramgarh OCP
8. Bina OCP
9. Jayant OCP
10. Umrer Expn. OCP
11. New Majri OCP
12. Kusumunda OCP (Expn.)

**Atomic Energy**

1. Narora Atomic Power Project
2. Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project

**Petroleum:**

The provision will be used for petroleum exploration production, refining and marketing. Crude oil and petroleum production will no doubt go up during 1982-83 in comparison to 1981-82.

**New Energy Sources:**

The provision will be used for solar energy intensification, wind, power etc.

**Statement**

*Statement showing the allocations for Energy in 1981-82 and 1982-83*

(Rs. in crores)

Sector	1981-82	1982-83
Coal	679.74	877.00
Petroleum	999.38	1938.86
Atomic Energy	83.00	97.00
Power	520.00	642.00
New Energy Sources	7.00	14.00

**Telephone system in Delhi**

4766. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any technological defects that have led to growing failure of telephone system in the country, particularly in Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the failures detected; and

(c) what steps are being taken to prevent such failures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b) Underground cables in the telephone network are prone to damage due to digging activities by various agencies. Water seeps in through the damaged portion resulting in break-down of the cable.

(c) The objective of the Department is to make the underground plant water proof and damage resistant. To achieve this objective following steps have been taken:

- (i) underground cables are pressurised with dry air to prevent water seeping in through the pin hole damage and for quick detection of faults.
- (ii) Providing protection to underground cables by way of half ducts wherever the depth of cable is less than specified.
- (iii) Construction of cable ducts in certain routes to avoid damage to the cables by digging operations of various utility services.
- (iv) Use of jelly filled cables which are water proof in developing the new distribution network.

**Commissioning of Thal-Vaishet project**

4767. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when is the fertilizer project at Thal-Vaishet expected to be commissioned; and

(b) what is the expected output of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The first stage of the Thal Fertilizer Project is expected to go into commercial production by August/September, 1984 and the second stage by December, 1984.

(b) The project will have an installed capacity for production of 14,85,000 tonnes per annum of Urea equivalent to 6,83,000 tonnes of Nitrogen per annum.

#### Issue of Postal Stamps on Asian Games

4768. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether any stamp is proposed to be released on Asian Games?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): Yes, Sir. Besides four stamps already issued during 1981 on the theme of Asian Games, six more are proposed to be issued during 1982.

#### Preservation of Musicians' Tapes

4769. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to preserve the tapes of the musicians;

(b) whether it is a fact that a separate section of the National Film Archives is proposed to be opened for this purpose;

(c) if so, when such proposals is going to be implemented; and

(d) the details programme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). It is presumed that the Question refers to

preservation by the National Film Archives of India (NFAI). The National Film Archives do not specifically preserve tapes of musicians. However, NFAI have a proposal to record and preserve interviews with film pioneers, artistes, technicians and others (which might include film musicians) connected with historical development of Indian cinema with the objective of preserving the history of Indian cinema. The details of this scheme are yet to be worked out.

Incidentally, All India Radio and Doordarshan do preserve recordings of outstanding musicians.

#### Production of Fertilizers in 1981-82

4770. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the target of the production of different varieties of fertilisers set for 1981-82;

(b) whether that target has been achieved;

(c) if so, the total quantity of different varieties of fertilisers (in tonnes) produced in the above mentioned year;

(d) whether Government have a proposal to increase the production of fertilisers in 1982-83; and

(e) the details about the production target of different varieties of fertilisers set for 1982-83 financial year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The target of production of fertilizers during 1981-82 has been fixed at 32 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 9.25 lakh tonnes of Phosphate ( $P_2 O_5$ ).

(b) While the production of Phosphate ( $P_2 O_5$ ) is likely to exceed the target, the production of Nitrogen is expected to be slightly lower than the target.

(c) The production of fertilizers in 1981-82 is estimated at 31.30 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 9.50 lakh tonnes of  $P_2 O_5$ .

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The production of fertilizers in 1982-83 is estimated at 36 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 10 lakh tonnes of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>.

#### Companies Registered in Delhi in 1981

4771. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of private limited companies incorporated in the Union Territory of Delhi during 1981;

(b) the total authorised capital of each of these companies; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) (a) 1574 private limited companies were incorporated in the Union Territory of Delhi during 1981 (January-December, 1981).

(b) and (c). The total authorised capital of these 1574 private limited companies at the time of their incorporation amounted to Rs 141.09 crores. Details in respect of each of these companies will be available in their respective balance sheets.

#### Exploration of off-shore and on-shore Basins with World Bank Aid

4772. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the details about the off-shore and on-shore basins of the country which are expected to be explored with the World Bank Aid?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): At present only the Krishna Godavari Basin is expected to be explored partly with World Bank financial assistance.

#### Upgradation of E.D.B.Os to the Status of E.D.S.Os

4773. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided by Government to upgrade such EDBOs as have a work load of 4 to 5 hours on installation of PCOs;

(b) if so, the date with effect from which the decision has been taken; and

(c) the number of EDBOs upgraded to the status of EDSOs on this ground since the decision was taken Circle-wise (State-wise in the case multi-State Circles)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) No Sir.

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

#### Office for R.M.S. in Madras City

4774. DR. A. KALANIDHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Railway Mail Sorting Officer adjacent to the Central Station in Madras City is housed in an inadequate, cramped, unhealthy building; and

(b) if so, what action is proposed to be taken to have modern, airy, comfortable building for this office?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Railway Mail Sorting Office, Madras adjacent to Central Station in Madras City is functioning in the railway building since 1944. The accommodation available in this building is about 1,000 sq. mtrs. against the justified accommodation of about 1,600sq. mtrs. It is not a fact that the office is housed in an unhealthy building. This building has a high ceiling, proper ventilation and light facilities.

(b) The building was white-washed in June, 1981. Repairs to the flooring and provision of other amenities were also made by the Railways in June, 1981. A proposal to construct a multi-storeyed building after demolishing the existing Madras Sorting Office building is also being examined in consultation with the Railway authorities.

#### Use of Satellite

4775. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Government had made use of the satellite 'apple' for telecasting fire power demonstration of IAF at Tilpat near Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the guidelines for resorting to the use of satellite to cover more areas for direct telecast and whether Andhra Pradesh has been included in the said coverage and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is possible to use the satellite as a regular feature and if so, whether attempts are proposed to be made to relay the Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta T.V. telecasts on rotational basis to all the States in the country so that the T.V. viewers are able to have the best of that is being produced by the different T.V. stations in the country and if so, steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). APPLE is only an Experimental Statellite and is not designed for regular TV service. The services of APPLE are requisitioned from ISRO for linking TV Centres not yet connected by P&T's MW link, as and when important programmes have to be relayed. However, with the launching of NSAT-I it would be possible to relay programmes on national hook up by using S-Band relay receivers and Delhi uplink.

#### Complaint Centre in Vikaspuri

4776. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an electricity complaint centre, although sanctioned long back, has not been set up in Vikaspuri residential colony of West Delhi owing to paucity of staff;

(b) if so, the reasons while the nearest complaint centre is located in Janakpuri which is 7 KMs away from most parts of the colony; and

(c) what Government propose to do in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). No Complaint Centre has so far been sanctioned for Vikaspuri residential colony. The development of Vikaspuri started 2½ years ago and the area has been attached to the Janakpuri Complaint Centre established about 10 years ago and which is the nearest to Vikaspuri. This Complaint Centre in Janakpuri is catering to the requirements of the residents of Vikaspuri.

(c) The setting up of a Complaint Centre in Vikaspuri will be considered as and when the number of consumers warrants it.

#### Collection of Licence Fee on three Band Radio and T.V.

4777. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the collection of licence fee during 1979, 1980 and 1981 for the three band radio and T.V. sets in the country separately; and

(b) how was this fund utilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) The date for 3 band radio sets is not maintained

separately. The information regarding the revenue realised on licensing of such radio sets is, therefore, not available. The revenue realised on licence fee of T.V. sets during 1979 and 1980 is indicated below. The figures for 1981 are under compilation and shall be placed on the table of the House as soon as these become available.

Year	Revenue collected (in crores of rupees)
	T. V.
1979	5.22
1980	6.74

(b) The revenue realised is transferred to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting after retaining the operational cost for the administration of the licensing system, which is, at present, fixed at 19 per cent of the total revenue.

#### Additional capacity for Salbutamol

4778. SHRI B. V. DESAI:  
SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that indecision on the part of Government in taking a decision regarding additional capacity for Salbutamol, one of the life saving products for treatment of asthma is resulting in a vital drain on foreign exchange;

(b) whether the import of this basic drug over the past three years has shot up by over 200 pc from 177.20 in 1978-79 to 406.21 kgs. in 1981;

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for not taking any final decision in this regard; and

(d) by what time a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Details regarding the Letter of Intent granted to M/s. Glaxo for the manufacture of Salbutamol have been furnished on reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1537 answered on 2nd March, 1982.

The issue being a complex one, all aspects had to be examined. However, Government have approved an additional capacity of 900 kgs. to an Indian manufacture during 1981.

(b) While the indigenous production of Salbutamol increased more than three fold between 1978-79 and 1980-81, the imports of Salbutamol also increased from 273.548 kgs. in 1978-79 to 406.5 kgs. in 1980-81. The indigenous production has further gone up to over 500 kgs. during the first ten months of 1981-82.

(c) and (d). A final decision has been taken to treat the Letter of Intent granted to M/s. Glaxo for Salbutamol as lapsed.

#### Losses of Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

4779. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE:

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

(a) is it a fact that Rehabilitation Industries Corporation of India has been continuously suffering losses in the last decade; if so, how much in each year; and

(b) steps taken during the decade with regard to the Corporation?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes Sir. The year-wise losses are as follows:—

Year	Rs. in lakhs
1971-72	62.51
1972-73	77.35
1973-74	191.29
1974-75	125.33
1975-76	150.92
1976-77	160.64
1977-78	182.56
1978-79	223.84
1979-80	281.99
1980-81	886.30



(b) Four committees were appointed to go into the working of the Corporation but since the recommendations involved transfer/closure of certain units of the Corporation, these could not be implemented in view of the possible adverse effect on the displaced persons employed in the Corporation loans amounting to about Rs. 13 crores and a further equity capital of Rs. 35 lakhs were released to the Corporation during this period to meet their working capital as well as expenditure on capital assets. Efforts were made by the Corporation to increase its activities by taking up construction and erection works in projects, but without much success in reducing losses. Recently in a further attempt to revamp the Corporation, an outlay of Rs. 1.16 crores has been sanctioned for capital expenditure based on the feasibility reports furnished by the Corporation. Provision of required working capital for the year 1981-82 has also been made as per the feasibility reports and projections of cash flow. Financial relief to the Corporation has been given from 1st April, 1981 to 31st March, 1986 by way of moratorium on repayment of loans and interest holding on outstanding loans. The company is also attempting diversification of production to improve its performance. The company's performance is being closely monitored.

#### Financial Collaboration with Naura for Fertilizer Plant at Paradeep

4780. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enter into a financial collaboration with Government of Naura for setting up a fertiliser plant at Paradeep;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the state at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The pro-

posal for equity participation by the Government of Naura in the Paradeep Fertilizer Project is being processed for a decision.

#### दिल्ली में चालू वर्ष में मंजूर किए गए मिट्टी के तेल के डिपो

4781. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली नागरिक आपूर्ति विभाग ने इस वर्ष कितने मिट्टी के अतिरिक्त तेल डिपो मंजूर किए हैं और उनमें से कितने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित हैं ;

(ख) आरक्षित दुकानों के लिए इन जातियों के व्यक्तियों से प्राप्त तथा ग्राम श्रेणी के व्यक्तियों से प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या, पृथक-पृथक कितना है ; और

(ग) उन्हें, पृथक-पृथक कितने तेल डिपो आवंटित किए गए और इस आवंटन का मानदण्ड क्या था ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) 1982 के दौरान आज तक दिल्ली के सिविल सप्लाइज विभाग द्वारा मिट्टी के तेल के 51 अतिरिक्त डिपो स्वीकार किये गये हैं। अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए कोई आरक्षण नहीं है। दिल्ली प्रशासन की घोषित नीति के अनुसार जब कभी कोई अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति का पाठ उम्मीदवार, जिसके पास इस क्षेत्र में उभयुक्त स्थान है जहां कि मिट्टी के तेल के डिपो के लिए रिक्त स्थान को अधिसूचित किया गया है आवेदन करता है, अन्य सभी उम्मीदवारों की तुलना में प्राथमिकता दी जाती है इस प्रकार अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित

जनजाति के लोगों की देख भाल सही रूप से करने का सिद्धांत दिल्ली प्रशासन की घोषित नीति में दिया हुआ है।

(ख) अतिरिक्त मिट्टी तेल के डिपुओं के लिए 51 रिक्त स्थानों के प्रति 273 आवेदन-पत्र सामान्य वर्ग के उम्मीदवारों से और 19 आवेदन-पत्र अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों से प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ग) 39 अतिरिक्त मिट्टी के डिपो सामान्य वर्ग के सदस्यों को और 12 मिट्टी के तेल डिपो अनुसूचित जातियों के सदस्यों को आवंटित किये गये थे।

मिट्टी के तेल के डिपुओं का आवंटन करने के लिए अपनाई गई कसौटी निम्न प्रकार है :—

1. जिस क्षेत्र के लिए रिक्त स्थान अधिसूचित किया गया है, वहां स्थान की उपलब्धता।

2. स्थान केन्द्र हिन्दु पर स्थित होने चाहिए जहां भारी वाहन पहुंच सके और खासतौर पर व्यापारिक क्षेत्र में हो और स्थान का आकार  $4 \times 4 \times 3$  मीटर होना चाहिए।

3. वह इतना शिक्षित होना चाहिए कि लेखा पुरातनों का कार्य संभाल सके।

4. उसके परिवार के किसी भी सदस्य के पास सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत कोई अन्य लाइसेंस न हो।

5. आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम 1955 के अधीन उसे बोधी सिद्ध नय किया गया हो। अगर आवश्यक हो, उसकी वित्तीय स्थिति युक्तिसंगत ब ठीक हो।

### Implementation of Anandpur Sahib Project

4782. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project Report for Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project submitted by the Punjab Government in 1970 has finally been approved by the Union Government; and

(b) whether considering the serious shortage of power and its effect on food production, other industries and employment potential, Government propose to sanction this project speedily and avoid further escalation of the cost of the project?

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

(b) The project could not be cleared by Central Water Commission/Central Electricity Authority till all the relevant technical and inter-State issues were resolved. Efforts are under way in this direction.

### Shahpur Kandi Project

4783. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project proposal for Shahpur Kandi Project downstream the proposed Thein Dam was submitted by the Punjab Government in 1970-71 and if so, the present status of the same;

(b) whether it is correct that a bilateral agreement between J&K and Punjab Government has already been executed; and

(c) whether Government propose expediting implementation of the project in view of the serious power shortage facing the two States and for increasing food production and reduction of dependence on imports of food involving foreign exchange outflow?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir, The Shahpur Kandi project is to be

implemented in a coordinated manner with the Thein Dam Project for the economical design of its spillway from possible siltation consideration. Consideration of this project is therefore held up pending final clearance of the Thein Dam Project

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Efforts are continuing for an early settlement of outstanding issues and clearance of the Thein Dam Project.

#### Movable and Immovable Property of the Monopoly Houses

4784. SHRI CHITTT MAHATA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have assessed the movable and immovable property of the monopoly houses in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to assess now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) to (c) Separate data on movable and immovable properties of companies belonging to Industrial Houses are not required to be compiled and maintained in the Department of Company Affairs. A statement is, however, giving the assets in 1980 of each industrial house as per registrations under the MRTP Act as on 31st December, 1980. is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See. No. LT—3729/82].

उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में कुकिंग गैस सिलेंडरों का विक्रय मूल्य

4785. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या पेंडोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में कुकिंग गैस के सिलेंडरों का विक्रय मूल्य क्या है ;

(ख) वहां अतिरिक्त मूल्य लेने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उनका मंत्रालय उन जिलों में कुकिंग गैस के सिलिंडर उचित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है ?

पेंडोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) दिनांक 1-1-1982 से अल्मोड़ा तथा पिथौरागढ़ दोनों शहरों में खाना पकाने की गैस का खुदरा विक्री मूल्य स्थानीय डिलीवरी शुल्क को छोड़ कर (जिन्हें कि स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है) 57.42 रुपये प्रति 15 किलोग्राम का सिलेंडर है।

(ख) और (ग) दिनांक 1-1-1982 से पूर्व, खाना पकाने की गैस का खुदरा विक्री मूल्य स्थानीय डिलीवरी शुल्कों को छोड़ कर पिथौरागढ़ तथा अल्मोड़ा में क्रमशः 71.37 रुपये तथा 69.67 रुपये प्रति 15 किलो ग्राम का सिलेंडर था। इन बाजारों में खुदरा विक्री मूल्यों में पहले ही काफी कमी की जा चुकी है।

उत्तर-पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की पीठ

4786. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तर-पश्चिम जिलों में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की एक पीठ स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के लिए किसी आयोग का गठन किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी रिपोर्ट कब तक प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ?

विधि. न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों के लिए एक न्यायपीठ के गठन की मांग से उत्पन्न होने वाले सभी पहलुओं पर और राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में की गई सिफारिशों के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने एक तीन सदस्यीय आयोग गठित किया है। इस आयोग से अपेक्षा की गई है कि वह 3 सितम्बर, 1982 तक अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दे।

उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में एक्सप्रेस सरल रेडियो प्रणाली

4787. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें 'एक्सप्रेस सरल रेडियो' प्रणाली परीक्षण के तौर पर चालू की जा रही है ; और

(ख) अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ को जो कि सीमावर्ती जिले हैं, इस प्रणाली का लाभ कब तक मिल जाने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी, नहीं। डाक तार विभाग में एक्सप्रेस सरल रेडियो प्रणाली नामक कोई प्रणाली नहीं है : तथापि उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्न-लिखित जिलों में प्रायोगिक आधार पर मल्टी-एक्ससेस में ग्रामीण रेडियो प्रणाली आरम्भ को जा रही है :—

1. बांदा
2. पौड़ी
3. मिर्जापुर

(ख) अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ हेतु मल्टी-एक्ससेस ग्रामीण रेडियो प्रणाली की व्यवस्था करने की योजना अभी बनाई जा रही है।

**Fluorine Pollution of Damodar River at Sindri**

4788. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the letter published in the technical journal of Dhanbad, The New Sketch, January 18, 1982, under the heading "Fluorine Pollution of Damodar at Sindri", if so, facts in detail and his reaction thereto;

(b) whether he is aware also of severe gas pollution at Sindri which led to the agitation some three months before; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The suggestions made in the letter have been found generally good by the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI). The suggestion to have lime treatment for the removal of fluorine is being implemented. The quantity of lime dosing is being increased. The effluent is discharged in river Damodar at a point down stream of FCI's water pumping station.

(b) and (c) The sulphuric acid of the Sindri Rationalisation Scheme had been causing some pollution from the stack gases containing sulphur dioxide. In order to reduce this, two sets of brink mist eliminators have been commissioned on 22-1-82. This has reduced the pollution problem considerably.

**Allocation for Rural Electrification for 1982-83**

4789. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount budgeted in the financial year 1982-83, both in Central and

State sectors, State-wise under rural electrification programme;

(b) the total number of villages to be electrified in the States and Union territories; and

(c) steps taken to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Annual Budget for the year 1982-83 in respect of some of the States is yet to be presented. However, Statement indicating, Statewise,

tentative outlays for rural electrification programme, under various sources of financing for the year 1982-83 is attached.

(b) The number of villages tentatively proposed to be covered in various State and Union Territories during 1982-83, is shown in attached Statement.

(c) Rural Electrification Schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Electricity Boards. The State Electricity Boards have been advised to strengthen their organisational capacity suitably to accelerate the pace of activities, in achieving the targets in time.

### Statement 1

Statement indicating statewise tentative outlays under NDP, REC & MNP for rural Electrification for the year 1982-83.

(Rx. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	State Plan	REC	MNP	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,500	619	70	2,189
2.	Assam	100	354	700	1,154
3.	Bihar	200	879	684	1,763
4.	Gujarat	600	622	75	1,297
5.	Haryana	800	280	..	1,080
6.	Himachal Pradesh	100	373	66	539
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	85	439	60	584
8.	Karnataka	600	363	28	991
9.	Kerala	520	173	..	693
10.	Madhya Pradesh	650	1,420	1,000	3,070
11.	Maharashtra	3,024	776	..	3,800
12.	Manipur	15	15	60	90

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Meghalaya . . . . .	..	117	43	160
14.	Nagaland . . . . .	67	31	34	132
15.	Orissa . . . . .	300	681	434	1,415
16.	Punjab . . . . .	571	629	..	1,200
17.	Rajasthan . . . . .	500	886	696	2,082
18.	Sikkim . . . . .	40	..	10	50
19.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	2,100	354	..	2,454
20.	Tripura . . . . .	..	151	50	201
21.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	752	1278	1,470	3,500
22.	West Bengal; . . . . .	30	1,297	325	1,562
SUB-TOTAL (STATES) . . . . .		12,554	11,737	5,805	30,096
Lumpsum for REC SPA . . . . .		..	4,000	..	4,000
Harijan Bastis . . . . .		..	..	..	..
Rural Co-operative . . . . .		..	600	..	600
TOTAL (STATES) . . . . .		12,554	16,337	5,805	34,696
1.	A & N. Island . . . . .	..	..	15	15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	150	150
3.	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
4.	D & N Haveli . . . . .	19	..	..	19
5.	Delhi . . . . .	100	..	..	100
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	6	..	..	6
7.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..	..
8.	Mizoram . . . . .	60	..	40	100
9.	Pondicherry . . . . .	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (U.Ts) . . . . .		185	..	205	390
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA) . . . . .		12,739	16,337	6,010	35,086

## Statement-II

Statement indicating the tentative targets for electrification of villages & energisation of irrigation pumpsets/tubewells for the year 1982-83

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	Electrification of villages	Energisation of pumpsets tubewells
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	1,600	56,000
2	Assam . . . . .	1,600	2,580
3	Bihar . . . . .	4,440	50,000
4	Gujarat . . . . .	1,200	20,000
	Haryana . . . . .	—	20,000
6	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	750	930
7	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	476	67
8	Karnataka . . . . .	2,000	20,000
9	Kerala . . . . .	—	12,000
10	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	2,800	32,000
11	Maharashtra . . . . .	2,000	60,000
12	Manipur . . . . .	135	100
13	Meghalaya . . . . .	188	—
14	Nagaland . . . . .	45	—
15	Orissa . . . . .	1,250	11,000
16	Punjab . . . . .	—	35,000
17	Rajasthan . . . . .	1,475	30,000
18	Sikkim . . . . .	25	—

1	2	3	4
19	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	80	30,000
20	Tripura . . . . .	300	300
21	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	3,100	40,000
22	West Bengal . . . . .	2,000	3,000
	Total (States) . . . . .	25,464	4,22,977
1	A & N Island . . . . .	25	NA
2	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	120	NA
3	Chandigarh . . . . .	—	NA
4	D & N Haveli . . . . .	65	NA
5	Delhi . . . . .	—	NA
6	Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	6	NA
7	Lakshadweep . . . . .	—	NA
8	Mizoram . . . . .	29	NA
9	Pondicherry . . . . .	—	NA
	Total U.Ts.) . . . . .	245	
	Total ((all-India) . . . . .	25,709	4,22,977

#### Upgradation of Titlagarh Lower Selection Grade Sub Office into Head Office

4790. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Titlagarh Lower Selection Grade Sub-Office in Orissa Circle has 12 hands and there are 49 Sub-Offices under Bolangir Head Office; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the Titlagarh Lower Selection Grade Sub Office which fulfils requirements for upgradation into a Head Office is not being upgraded?

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

(b) According to existing norms a Sub Post Office is upgraded to Head Post Office by bifurcation of the Head Post Office in whose accounts jurisdiction the Sub Post Office proposed to be upgraded is lo-

cated provided the number of Sub Post Offices in account with the Head Post Office is more than 60. At present there are only 49 Sub Post Offices in account with Bolangir Head Post Office and as such its bifurcation and upgradation of Titlagarh Sub Post Office into Head Post Office is not justified as per the Departmental standards.

#### Post Offices in Orissa without Weighing Scales

4791. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the post offices in Orissa Circle are not supplied with scales for weighing postal articles;

(b) if so, how many such Branch Post Offices are without scales now; and



(c) do Government propose taking immediate measures to supply scales to all branch post offices soon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes Sir, some of the Branch Post Offices are working without letter scales

(b) 1168.

(c) Yes Sir.

#### Power Plants Functioning in the Country at Present

4792. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

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

(a) the names and number of power generating plants which are functioning at present in the country;

(b) what is the production capacity of each plant;

(c) what was the actual production of electricity in each plant during the last three years, (year-wise);

(d) what was the demand of electricity in the country during the last three years and at present; and

(e) the total funds allocated for increasing the production capacity of electricity to meet the growing demand of electricity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) The details about plant-wise generating capacity, energy generation during the period 1978-79, to 1981-82 are given in the statement (Annexure I & Annexure II) laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. sec. No. LT—3730/82. This shows that power generation is improving in the country.

(d) The net energy requirement of the country during the year 1981-82 is 129247 MU as against 120118 MU during 1980-

81, 118370 MU during 1979-80 and 108535 MU during 1978-79.

(e) A provision of Rs. 19265 crores has been made in the sixth five year plan for the power sector which includes Rs. 11853 crores for additional generation capacity.

#### विभिन्न राज्यों में विद्युत् की दरें

4793. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि देश में विभिन्न राज्यों में घरेलू (बिजली, पंखे, पावर), उद्योगों, सिंचाई तथा कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए सप्लाई की जा रही बिजली की अलग-अलग दरें क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : विभिन्न राज्यों में घरेलू, (रोशनो, पंखे, विद्युत्), औद्योगिक, सिंचाई और कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए सप्लाई की जा रही विद्युत् की वर्तमान दरें दिखाने वाला विवरण सभा फटल पर रखा जाता है। [मंत्रालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एम-टी-3731/82]

#### Projects Sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation

4794. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electricity Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 30 crores for 75 new electrification projects in some 16 States;

(b) if so, how many of these projects will be taken up in Karnataka; and

(c) the number of villages and Harijan bastis which will be electrified there?

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

tly in January, 1982, Rural Electrification Corporation have sanctioned 75 new Rural Electrification Projects for total loan assistance of Rs. 30.90 crores in 16 States of the country.

(b) and (c) The above projects include one project for loan assistance of Rs. 17.43 lakhs in Karnataka, which envisages electrification of 32 new villages and all the Harijan bastis attached to these villages in the State.

### मंजूरी हेतु लम्बित मध्य प्रदेश की विद्युत् परियोजनाएं

4795. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की जल-विद्युत् परियोजनाओं की परियोजना रिपोर्टों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इन्हें कब तक मंजूरी मिलने की संभावना है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि संसाधनों की कमी के कारण इन परियोजनाओं के लिए वर्ष 1982-83 की वार्षिक योजना में उपबन्ध करना संभव नहीं है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा इन परियोजनाओं हेतु विदेशी सहायता लेने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में जल विद्युत् परियोजनाएं स्थापित करने के लिए राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त हुई परियोजना रिपोर्टों की वर्तमान स्थिति संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। परियोजना प्रस्तावों से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न मामलों का समाधान अभ्य किया जाना है। लम्बित पड़े मामलों के हल हो जाने के पश्चात् ही केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण द्वारा तकनीकी आर्थिक स्वीकृति दी जा सकता है। इसके पश्चात्, निवेश सम्बन्धी स्वीकृति दिए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावों को जांच योजना आयोग द्वारा की जाएगी।

(ख) जल विद्युत् परियोजनाओं सहित) नई परियोजनाओं की हाथ में लेने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को 1982-83 की वार्षिक योजना में एकमुश्त प्रावधान किया जा रहा है जिसके लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा निवेश सम्बन्धी स्वीकृति 1982-83 के दौरान जारी की जाएगी।

(ग) जी, हां।

### विवरण

मध्य प्रदेश की नई जल-विद्युत् उत्पादन स्कीमों में जिनकी केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण में जांच की जा रही है :

### जल विद्युत् परियोजनाएं

क्रम सं०	स्कीम/राज्य का नाम	प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मेगा०)	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपयों में)	स्कीमों की तकनीकी जांच की वर्तमान स्थिति
1	2	3	4	5
1	बाणसागर (संशोधित प्रस्ताव)	3×105 + 2×15 + 3×15 = 390	19582 विद्युत्	परियोजना रिपोर्ट की के० वि० प्रा० और के० ज० आ० में जांच कर ली गई है।

1                      2                      3                      4                      5

के० ज० आ० की टिप्पणियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परियोजनाओं के सिंचाई और सिविल अभिकल्पों में सम्बन्धित पहलुओं पर अभी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जाना है।

- |   |  |                                       |               |  |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|--|
| 2 | सिन्ध बहुदेशीय परियोजना सोपान-बा (मोहिनी सागर) | $3 \times 25 = 75$                    | 3931 विद्युत् | के० वि० प्रा० की टिप्पणियों के उत्तरों की राज्य सरकार से प्रतीक्षा है।   |
| 3 | ओरोडा बहुदेशीय परियोजना                        | $2 \times 15 \times 2 \times 30 = 90$ | 4830 विद्युत् | परियोजना रिपोर्ट की के० वि० प्रा० में जांच कर ली गई है और परियोजना प्राधिकारियों की टिप्पणियां भेज दी गई हैं। के० वि० प्रा० की टिप्पणियों के उत्तरों की प्रतीक्षा है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य ने इस परियोजना में कुछ अन्तर्राज्यीय पहलुओं को उठाया है। !                    |
| 4 | हसदेव (बंगो) बहुपेशीय परियोजना                 | $3 \times 40 = 120$                   | 4097 विद्युत् | के० वि० प्रा० के० ज० आ० की टिप्पणियां परियोजना प्राधिकारियों को भेज दी गई हैं। उनके उत्तरों की प्रतीक्षा है।   |
| 5 | कुत्रु-जल विद्युत्                             | $3 \times 50 = 150$                   | 7256 विद्युत् | के० वि० प्रा० के० ज० आ० की टिप्पणियां परियोजना प्राधिकारियों की भेज दी गई हैं। उत्तरों की प्रतीक्षा है। के० ज० आ० की टिप्पणियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए परियोजना प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जल विज्ञान; लागत अनुमानों, सिविल अभिकल्पों आदि की अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना अभी शेष है। |
| 6 | महानदी जलाशय                                   | $4 \times 2.5 = 10$                   | 734 विद्युत्  | के० वि० प्रा० के० ज० आ० में जांच की जा रही है। के० ज० आ० की टिप्पणियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए   |

1

2

3

4

5

जल विज्ञान और जल विद्युत् सिविल अभिकल्पों के पहलुओं को अभी परियोजना प्राधिकारियों द्वारा हल किया जाना है।

7 कुतु-दो 3×50 11316 के 0 वि 0 प्रा० के० ज० आ० में जांच  
जल-विद्युत् =150 विद्युत् की जा रही है। (रिपोर्ट फर-  
वरी, 1982 में प्राप्त हुई थी।

रिहन्द पन बिजलीघर में मध्य प्रदेश का हिस्सा

4796. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया :

श्री काली चरण शर्मा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के रिहन्द पनबिजलीघर में विद्युत् उत्पादन में मध्य प्रदेश का 15 प्रतिशत हिस्सा है ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड मध्य प्रदेश को बिजली में उसके पूरे हिस्से को सप्लाई कर रहा है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को बिजली में उसका पूरा हिस्सा दिलाना सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कोई पहल तथा कार्यवाही कर रही है ;

(घ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश को बिजली में उसका हिस्सा सप्लाई न किए जाने के लिए मुआवजा के भुगतान हेतु मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड के बीच कोई समझौता हुआ है, और

यदि हां, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड ने मुआवजे का कोई दावा भेजा है और क्या उत्तर प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड ने इस राज्य को मुआवजे की राशि का भुगतान किया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तथा उससे मुआवजे के रूप में कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया तथा कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया जाना शेष है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) रिहन्द विद्युत् केन्द्र से उत्पन्न होने वाली विद्युत् में मध्य प्रदेश का भाग, विद्युत् घर में वर्ष प्रतिवर्ष आधार पर उपलब्ध बिक्री योग्य ऊर्जा का 15 प्रतिशत है। कुछ क्षमता सहायता का हकदार भी मध्य प्रदेश है।

(ख) से (ङ) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड, रिहन्द से विद्युत् का अपना पूरा भाग नियमित रूप से प्राप्त नहीं कर रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश के विद्युत् का भाग उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा रख लिये जाने के बारे में मुआवजे की अदायगी के बारे में जून, 1977 में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड और मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के बीच एक समझौता हुआ था।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि उनके द्वारा 1-9-67 से 30-9-80 तक की अवधि के लिए मुआवजे के रूप में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को अदायगी योग्य राशि 738.764 लाख रुपए है। यह सूचित किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा लगाए गए हिसाब के अनुसार सम्पूर्ण राशि अदा की जा चुकी है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने अनन्तिम रूप से यह भी सूचित किया है कि अक्तूबर, 1980 से सितम्बर, 1981 तक की अवधि के लिए उनके द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड का 194.46 लाख रुपयों की राशि का देय है। यह सभी आंकड़े दोनों राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा किए जाने वाले सत्यापन के अधीन हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि शेष राशि यथाशीघ्र अदा कर दी जाएगी।

शत-प्रतिशत विद्युतीकरण के लिए लक्ष्य की तिथि

4797. श्री बिलोय सिंह भूरिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में शत-प्रतिशत विद्युतीकरण के कब तक होने को संभावना है ;

(ख) ग्रामीण उद्योगों के विकास के लिए गांवों में विद्युत्-भार (पावर-लोड) में वृद्धि हेतु योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) पम्पों तथा ग्रामीण उद्योगों, के लिए बिजली की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से देश में विद्युत् उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए क्या योजनाएं हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) देश में कुल 5,76,126 गांव हैं, जिनमें से सितम्बर, 1981 के अन्त तक 2,77,895 गांव विद्युतीकरण कर दिए गए हैं, जो कुल गांवों का 48 प्रतिशत बैठते हैं। राज्यों की संदर्भा योजना में, पर्याप्त साधनों से देश के सभी गांवों को अधिक से अधिक 1994-95 तक विद्युतीकृत किए जाने की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) और (ग). अर्थ व्यवस्था के उद्योगों, कृषि तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों की विद्युत् की भावी मांग को पूरा करने के प्रयोजन छठी योजना अवधि (1980-85) के दौरान देश में 19,666 मेगावाट की अतिरिक्त विद्युत् उत्पादन क्षमता चालू किए जाने का लक्ष्य है। छठी योजना में, वर्ष 1985 के अन्त तक एक लाख अतिरिक्त गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किए जाने तथा 25 लाख पम्पसेटों के अर्जित किए जाने की परिकल्पना है। गांवों में पम्प सेटों को तथा ग्रामीण उद्योगों की विद्युत् की बढ़ती हुई मांग का उपर्युक्त उपायों से पूरा कर लिया जाएगा।

Eastern Coalfields unable to get advantage of Additional Capacity

4798. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Eastern Coalfields Limited has not been able to get advantage of the additional capacity of 2.7 million tonnes a year which is already in existence and to open new coal mines for expansion; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof, and the corrective steps the Coal India Limited has taken or propose to take?

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

(b) In Eastern Coalfields Limited there are 13 approved schemes having total capacity of 2.6 million tonnes per year which either could not be taken up or progressed due to continued obstruction by local youth. The matter has been brought to the notice of Government of West Bengal by Coal India Limited and also taken up by the Government seeking the help of the State Government in restoring the law and order situation in these places.

#### Broadcast of Bengali News

4799. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether news broadcast in Bengali from Delhi and relayed at Calcutta can be heard at Delhi also?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): The news broadcasts in Bengali from Delhi which radiate on the Short-wave and the relays from the Calcutta Station which radiate on the Medium Wave and on the Short Wave are intended for the Eastern Region Service Area of Calcutta Station and not for Delhi. Moreover, Short Wave transmissions skip the areas near the transmitters. However, under favourable atmospheric conditions, it is likely that the news transmissions might be picked up in Delhi by some radio sets but the reception is unlikely to be good.

#### Production of caprolactam by Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation

4800. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation is the only manufacturer of caprolactam, the basic

raw material for nylon yarn and nylon tyre cord;

(b) whether the Corporation has asked for an increase in duty on import of this petro-chemical product;

(c) whether it is a fact that this unit has done nothing to reduce the cost of production and has in fact raised the price several times over the years and the cost of other similar petro-chemical products like DMT has remained more or less the same; and

(d) whether Government while considering the request at (b) above, will take into consideration the case of other petroleum products also for price rise and by what time a decision in this regard will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) GSFC is reported to have spent over Rs. 2.5 crores over the past three years to improve plant operations. The reason for the increases in the price of caprolactam is said to be increase in the cost of various inputs.

(d) Each proposal is considered on merits.

“डेसू” में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारी

4801. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली इलेक्ट्रिकल सप्लाय अण्ड रेटेकिंग आफिसर्स एसोसिएशन ने दिल्ली प्रशासन को एक

अभ्यावेदन दिया है कि जिसमें मांग की गई है कि इस उपक्रम में पिछले तीन वर्ष से अथवा अधिक अवधि से प्रतिनियुक्ति के आधार पर काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को उनके मूल कार्यालय को वापस भेज दिया जाए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों को संख्या क्या है और उन्हें उनके मूल कार्यालय का वापस भेजने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) दिल्ली इलेक्ट्रिक सप्लाय अण्डरटेकिंग आफिसर्स एशोसियेशन ने दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान में अधिकारियों को प्रतिनियुक्ति पर नियुक्ति किये जाने की प्रणाली का समाप्त करने तथा प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आए व्यक्तियों को उनके मूल कार्यालयों को वापस भेजे जाने का अनुरोध पत्र किया है । 20-3-82 की स्थिति के अनुसार डेसू में ऐसे 6 अधिकारी प्रतिनियुक्ति पर नियुक्त थे जिन्होंने तीन वर्ष पूरे कर लिए हैं । डेसू में अधिकारियों को प्रतिनियुक्ति का विनियमन भर्ती तथा प्रोन्नति विनियमों द्वारा किया जाता है । ये विनियम संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के अनुमोदन से अधिसूचित किए गए हैं । नियमों के अन्तर्गत प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि जनहित में 4 वर्षों तक बढ़ाई जा सकती है । इस अवधि के बाद प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि बढ़ाने के बारे में विचार केवल अपवाद स्वरूप मामलों में ही किया जाता है ।

Financial position of state Electricity Boards

4802. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) financial position of different State Electricity Boards for the last three years, with year-wise break up in detail;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the State Electricity Boards are on the red and their performance constitutes a major hurdle in solving the power problem in the country; and

(c) if so, whether any guideline have been given to them to come out of this present state of affairs and the steps taken thereon stating facts in detail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The profit/losses of the different State Electricity Boards based on the audited accounts as on 1st April, 1979 is given in the statement enclosed. The information in respect of 1979-80 and 1980-81 is not readily available. Delay in the execution and commissioning of new projects, underutilisation of the existing generation capacity, high transmission and distribution losses and unremunerative tariffs in respect of some categories of consumer have, inter-alia, affected the overall performance of the SEBs.

The performance of the State Electricity Boards is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. But their performance is reviewed by the Union Government from time to time, and suitable guidance given on financial and technical matters. Specific guidelines have been issued to SEBs to minimise delays in project construction, improve their financial and operational efficiency and rationalise their staffing pattern. The SEBs have also been advised to rationalise their tariff structures.

## Statement

## LOSSES OF STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

(After taking into accounts subventions from Government)

SEB	A	B
	(Rs. in lakh)	
1. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	42,271Y	9,144Y
2. Punjab . . . . .	8,655	X
3. Haryana . . . . .	5,401Y	361Y
4. Bihar . . . . .	5,294	..
5. Orissa . . . . .	4,391	1,668
6. Gujarat . . . . .	3,730	392
7. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	2,494Y	435Y
8. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	1,801	X
9. Kerala . . . . .	1,240	X
10. West Bengal . . . . .	591	129
Total . . . . .	75,868	12,129 <sup>1</sup>
11. Meghalaya . . . . .	1,505	92
(Cumulative to and for the year ended 31-3-1977 respectively).		

## PROFITS OF STATE ELECTRICITY BOARDS

(After taking into account subventions from Government)

SEB	A	B
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1. Maharashtra . . . . .	7,992	1,139
2. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	6,914	598
3. Karnataka . . . . .	3,964	1,463
4. Rajasthan . . . . .	1,161	1,221
5. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	1,458	74
Total . . . . .	21,939	4,495
6. Assam . . . . .	1,124	Z

(Cumulative to and for the year ended 31-3-1978 respectively).

A=Cumulative to 31.3.1979

B=For the year ended 31.3.1979

X=Earned profits during the year ended 31.3.1979.

Punjab=512; Andhra Pradesh=668; Kerala=2215.

Y=No subventions were given in the recent past by the concerned State Govts.

Z=Sustained losses during the year ended 31.3.1979=331.



### Capacity utilisation of coal-based Fertilizer Plants at Ramgundam and Talcher

4803. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any significant improvement in performance in terms of capacity utilisation of the coal based fertilizer plants at Ramagundam and Talcher after November 1981 and any major difficulties removed;

(b) whether it is a fact that the F.P.D.I.L. (the then P&D) which designed, these two plants has not been approached for removal of these difficulties and the managements of these plants approached a private consultant company of Madras for the modification; and

(c) if so, facts in detail and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There has been some improvement in the capacity utilisation after November, 1981. The average capacity utilisation of the Ramagundam and the Talcher plants for the period December, 1981 to February, 1982 has been 34.24 per cent and 28.74 per cent respectively compared to 18.26 per cent and 18.59 per cent respectively during the period April, 1981 to November, 1981.

In order to prevent corrosion and choking in the raw gas pipe and raw gas cooler 'No Removal System' has been installed and commissioned both at Ramagundam and Talcher.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

### अमोनिया और यूरिया पर आधारित उर्वरक संयंत्रों की स्थापना

4804. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में अमोनिया और यूरिया पर आधारित पांच फैक्टरियों की स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन फैक्टरियों के किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किये जाने का सम्भावना है, और कब तक; और

(ग) प्रत्येक पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) यह समझा जाता है कि प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध गैस पर आधारित प्रस्तावित उर्वरक संयंत्रों से है। अमोनिया / यूरिया के उत्पादन के लिए पश्चिम खाड़ी से उपलब्ध गैस पर आधारित 6 अतिरिक्त उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) परियोजनाओं का स्थान, कार्यान्वयन का समय लागत के सम्बन्ध में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

### साकेत में उपभोक्ताओं को बिजली के बिल

4805. श्री होरा लाल आर० परमार : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महारौली बदरपुर रोड पर सरकारी कालोनी साकेत की बिजली की सप्लाय 'डेसू' द्वारा की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 'डेसू' ने इस कालोनी के उपभोक्ताओं को एक वर्ष की अवधि बात जाने के बाद भी बिजली के बिल नहीं भेजे हैं और क्या इस उपक्रम को इससे वित्तीय कठिनाई का सामना नहीं करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ग) 'डेसू' द्वारा इन उपभोक्ताओं को कब तक बिजली के बिल भेजने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय म राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). महारौली-बदरपुर मार्ग पर जो कालोनियां हैं, उनमें अधिकतर नव-निर्माण हुआ है और इन बस्तियों में कब्जेदारों को पहली बार बिजली के कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं। चूंकि नये कनेक्शनों के मामले में कई औपचारिकताएं पूरी करनी होती हैं, अतः इन उपभोक्ताओं को बिजली के बिल भेजने में कुछ विलम्ब हुआ है। दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान ने महारौली-बदरपुर मार्ग पर स्थित केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के क्वार्टरों के लगभग 800 उपभोक्ताओं को जून, 1981 तक के बिल भेज दिए हैं। अक्तुबर 1981 तक के बिल मार्च, 1982 के अन्त तक भेज दिए जाने की आशा है। नवम्बर, 1981 से फरवरी, 1982 तक की अवधि के बिलों के संबंध में कार्रवाई की जाएगी और ये बिल मई, 1982 तक भेज दिए जाएंगे बिजली के बिल, उपभोक्ताओं के परिसर में लगे मिटरों के पाठयांक (रीडिंग) के आधार पर वास्तविक खपत को ध्यान में रखकर बनाए जाते हैं। इनकी वसूली मांग किए जाने पर की जा सकती है।

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के उपयोग पर प्रतिबंध

4806. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की उत्पादन क्षमता तथा सप्लाई की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनके मन्त्रालय ने मिट्टी के तेल, डीजल, पेट्रोल आदि पर अनावश्यक व्यय को समाप्त करने के कोई सुझाव दिए हैं और यदि हां, तो ये सुझाव किस सीमा तक कार्यान्वित किए गए हैं और इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : देश में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादकों की सीमित उपलब्धता के कारण इस संबंध में जो उपाय किए गए हैं वे संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

### विवरण

1. तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस (खाना पकाने की गैस)

तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस के आवंटन के मामले में जो कि मिट्टी के तेल का प्रतिस्थापन भी करती है, घरेलू क्षेत्र अर्थात् घरेलू उपयोग के लिए, को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस के आवंटन की उद्योग की प्रार्थनाओं पर केवल प्रौद्योगिकी अचिद्य के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के पर्यटन विभाग / राज्य पर्यटन विभागों की अनुशंसाओं पर होटलों / व्यापारिक और भोजन प्रतिष्ठानों की तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस की आवश्यकताओं को उदारता पूर्वक पूरा किया जाता है।

2. मोटर स्पिरिट (पेट्रोल)

इस उत्पाद के उपभोग को मुख्य रूप से वित्तीय उपायों द्वारा नियन्त्रित किया जाता है। केन्द्र सरकार के विभागों तथा राज्य सरकारों और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों इत्यादि को सरकारी कारों में पेट्रोल के उपभोग में कमी करने के लिए निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

3. नैफथा

नैफथा के उर्वरक उत्पादन के लिए फीड स्टॉक के रूप में उपभोग को कम करने के लिए अन्य फीड स्टॉकों जैसे कोयला तथा प्राकृतिक गैस का भी अब प्रयोग किया जा रहा है।

#### 4. मिट्टी का तेल

इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन के अनु-संधान एवं विकास केन्द्र ने "नूतन" मिट्टी का तेल बत्ती वाले स्टोव का विकास किया है जिसकी ऊष्मा कुशलता लगभग 60 प्रतिशत है जबकि बाजार में आम तौर पर उपलब्ध बत्ती वाले स्टोवों की औसत कुशलता 45 प्रतिशत है, इस स्टोव का व्यापारिक निर्माण शुरू किया गया है।

#### 5. हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल

राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गया है कि डीजल द्वारा चलने वाली बसों तथा ट्रकों की गति सीमा निर्धारित करें तथा उन वाहनों की जांच करें जो कि धुआं छोड़ती हैं जिससे कि डीजल के उपभोग में बचत की जा सके। राज्य सड़क परिवहन उपक्रमों के चुने हुए डिपुओं में डीजल ईंधन के उपभोग के संबंध में अध्ययन किये गये हैं तथा ईंधन उपभोग में बचत करने के लिये उठाये जाने वाले कदमों के संबंध में अहंताएं की गयी हैं। राज्य सरकारों से चालकों को नियमित प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था के लिये भी जोर डाला गया है। रेल द्वारा वस्तुओं के लम्बी दूर तक परिवहन को ट्रंक रूटों पर गाड़ियों में शीघ्र पारगमन सेवा द्वारा प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

#### 6. लाईट डीजल तेल

लिफ्ट सिंचाई पम्पों की कुशलता को उन्नत करने के लिये तथा पम्प सैटों की खरीद के लिये जिनमें कि कुछ न्यूनतम ऊष्मा कुशलता स्तर हो ऋणों को व्यवस्थित करने के लिये, कदम उठाये गये हैं। पावर हाउसों में एल०डी०ओ० के प्रयोग को हतोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

#### 7. भट्टी का तेल

औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों के लिये मिट्टी का तेल देने की प्रार्थना की मिट्टी के तेल पर अन्तर मंत्रालय स्थायी समिति द्वारा जांच पड़ताल की जाती है। उद्योगों में पुराने तथा अकुशल बायलरों को अधिक कुशल बायलरों द्वारा बदलने की एक योजना शुरू की गयी है। जहां कि प्रौद्योगिक रूप से व्यवहार्य है उद्योगों को भट्टी के तेल के स्थान पर कोयले के उपयोग के लिये सलाह दी जाती है तथा सहायता दी जाती है कुछ थर्मल पावर स्टेशनों में आयल फायरिंग को कोल फायरिंग में बदल दिया गया है।

ऊपर दिये गये सुझावों का सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों में अनुकरण किया जाता है। उपलब्धियों के सही व्यौरे नहीं दिये जा सकते हैं।

**Representation re: installation of PCO at Rahagram Post Office in Bankura District**

4807. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:  
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Pradhan, Salda Gram Panchayat, Rahagram, Bankura, West Bengal regarding installation of P.C.O. at the Rahagram Post Office;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to instal PCO there; and

(c) if no steps have been taken, the reasons for the same?

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

(b) A Local PCO parented to Gelia exchange has been opened at Rahagram on 28th February, 1982.

(c) Does not arise.

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की एजेंसियों को दिए जाने हेतु मानदण्ड

4808. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार द्वारा पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की डीलरशिप/एजेंसियां देने के लिए निर्धारित किए गए मानदण्डों का उलंघन करने वालों को कोई दण्ड दिया जाता है।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : जी, हां।

तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा लद्दाख में तेल की खोज

4809. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने पेट्रोलियम आदि की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए लद्दाख के कुछ क्षेत्रों का अधिग्रहण किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आयोग द्वारा इस क्षेत्र में खोज कार्य गम्भीरतापूर्वक शुरू न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं तथा इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

लद्दाख में पेट्रोलियम के लिए खोज

4810. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने लद्दाख क्षेत्र में पेट्रोलियम आदि प्राप्त करने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस दिशा में कोई ठोस कदम उठाने का है।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) से (ग). तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने लद्दाख क्षेत्र में टोही भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण किये थे, परन्तु इनसे वहाँ हाइड्रोकार्बनों की उपस्थिति की सम्भावनाओं का पता नहीं लगा है। तदनुसार, इस संबंध में और आगे कार्य की योजनाओं पर विचार नहीं किया गया है।

मथुरा तेल शोधक कारखाने की दूषित गैस का पाइप लाइन के द्वारा इटावा को छोड़ा जाना

4811. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ताजमहल (आगरा) को प्रदूषण से बचाने के दृष्टिकोण से, मथुरा तेलशोधक कारखाने की दूषित गैस को भूमिगत पाइपलाइन के द्वारा इटावा को छोड़े जाने का सुझाव दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस सुझाव को लागू करने पर विचार करना चाहती है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) :  
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). शोधनशाला से निकलने वाले वायु प्रदूषकों को सुरक्षित स्तरों पर रखने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आई०ओ०स० द्वारा पहले से ही पर्याप्त कदम उठाये जा चुके हैं । ये कदम, जो एक विशेषज्ञ समिति की सिफारिशों पर आधारित हैं, इनमें मुख्य चिमनियों की ऊंचाई 80 मीटर और उससे अधिक बढ़ाना शोधनशाला में निम्न गंधक ईंधन तेल का ईंधन के रूप में प्रयोग और गन्धक के तत्वों को दूर करने के लिए ईंधन गैसों को साफ करना शामिल है । सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन का निरीक्षण करने के लिए एक उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त समिति की नियुक्ति भी की गई है । इस स्थिति में और उपायों पर विचार करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Allocation of funds for setting up new Fertilizer Plants

4812. SHRI Jai NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the plant-wise allocation of funds for new fertiliser plants proposed to be set up and by which time these plants would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): The Sixth Five Year Plan provides for the start of work, in a phased manner, on 8 new nitrogenous fertilizer plants and 11 phosphatic fertilizer plants. Of these, 4 nitrogenous and 6 phosphatic fertilizer plants are envisaged to be in the public sector.

Government have already approved the setting up of 2 phosphatic fertilizer plants in the public sector, namely, Paradeep and Cochin (Expansion). The Paradeep plant is estimated to cost Rs. 183.64 cro-

res and is expected to start commercial production by June 1985 (I Stage) and February 1986 (II Stage). Facilities for the expansion of Cochin plant are estimated to cost Rs. 4.70 crores and are expected to be ready by August 1983.

Details such as the location, cost, schedule of implementation, etc. in respect of the remaining 4 phosphatic fertilizer plants and 4 nitrogenous fertilizer plants in the public sector have not yet been finalised.

#### Daily Mail delivery scheme in villages of Rajasthan

4813. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all villages in Rajasthan State are covered by the daily mail delivery scheme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that tribal areas of Rajasthan State are not covered by this scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and what steps by Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. All the villages including those in tribal areas are covered under daily mail delivery scheme.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Extension of Television services to North-Eastern Region

4814. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North Eastern Council is likely to finance Rs. 25 crore satellite television scheme for the region and a beginning is envisaged with the scheduled launching of INSAT-I in April 1982;

(b) the places where television centres will be set up under the scheme;

(c) whether it is a fact that only one television centre has been approved during the Sixth Plan Period due to financial constraints; and

(d) further steps proposed to be taken to extend television services to the North Eastern region?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (d). North-Eastern Council has agreed in principle to finance the special plan for extending TV service to North Eastern Region. Implementation of this plan will be taken up in phases.

(b) It is proposed to set up 10 KW TV transmitters at Dibrugarh, Tura, Agartala and Silchar; 1 KW TV transmitters at Kohima, Shillong, Imphal, Aizwal, Itanagar; & 100 wats TV transmitters at Passighat, Tezu and Tawang; in addition to seting up a programme feeding centre at Gauhati and 10 nos. of low power transposers.

(c) Yes, Sir. In the approved Sixth Plan, there is a proposal to set up a TV Centre at Gauhati.

#### **Pollution caused by Super Thermal Power Station at Farakka**

4815. SHRI R. P. DAS:

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDEN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the comment made by the Chief Inspector of Smoke Nussance Board while speaking at a Seminar at Calcutta that the mango gardens of Malda and sericulture cultivation in Murshidabad would be affected due to the Super Thermal Power Station at Farakka;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any antipollution measures to save

the mango gardens of Malda and sericulture cultivation of Murshidabad;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons?

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

(b) to (d). The Project authorities are erecting 190 meters tall chimneys and installing electrostatic precipitators having efficiency of 99.5 per cent to keep the air pollution from the power station to the minimum possible level and which would be well within the permissible limits.

#### **New proposal for oil search**

4816. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of lack of enthusiasm among foreign firms including some of the giant multi-nationals to search for oil at selected sites, Government have now been considering alternative proposals contrary to their earlier decisions; and

(b) what are the salient features of the new proposal?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Stabilising drug imports at pre-Sixth Plan level**

4817. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for failure to stabilise the drug imports at pre-Sixth Five Year Plan levels;

(b) whether most of these imports could have been produced indigenously; and

(c) the reaction of the indigenous manufacturers of bulk drugs and formulations thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The c.i.f. value of imports of bulk drugs, drug intermediates and finished formulations during 1980|81 i.e. the first year of the Sixth Five Year Plan period was less than the c.i.f. value of such imports during 1979-80.

(b) and (c) Imports are allowed for various reasons such as meeting the (i) shortfall in the indigenous production, (ii) indigenous requirements of drugs which are yet to be produced like Rifampicin, (iii) export requirements.

Government periodically reviews the Import Policy. The suggestions of the indigenous manufacturers of bulk drugs and formulations are considered in such reviews and suitable changes are made to restrict imports wherever necessary.

#### Review of policy regarding domestic gas connections

4818. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed their policy regarding issue of priority letters to general public for domestic gas connections in urban as well as rural areas throughout the country;

(b) whether any preference/concession has been given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in allotment of gas connections;

(c) if so, the details regarding the procedure adopted by Government in this regard;

(d) whether in the absence of proper procedure, the consumers wanting new connections are not able to register their demands with the dealers or within Indian Oil Corporation directly; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to modify the existing procedure so as to enable consumers wanting new connections to register their names with authorities concerned?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) There is no policy for the release of cooking gas (LPG) connections on priority to the public. The policy has not been reviewed by the Ministry.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) Applications for LPG connections are to be registered with the LPG distributors and not with the Oil Companies. According to the present procedure, LPG connections are released to the applicants who are registered with the distributors of the Oil Companies strictly on the basis of their turn in the waiting list. No difficulty in this regard has been brought to the notice of the Ministry.

(e) Does not arise.

#### 20-सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत संचार सुविधाएं

4819. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक गांव का संचार सुविधाएं देने के लिए सरकार को क्या योजना है ; और

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (i) डाक :

(क) तथा (ख) नए बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के परिप्रेक्ष्य में ग्रामीण डाक विकास की मौजूदा योजनाओं की पुनरीक्षा की गई है। यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि (i) डाक विकास योजना के जनजातीय घटक को जनजातीय घनत्व वाले क्षेत्रों में डाक भवनों / क्वार्टरों का निर्माण करने के लिए व्यवस्था करके और अधिक सुदृढ़ बनाया जाएगा। (ii) मौजूदा मानकों तथा योजना लक्ष्यों को सीमाओं में समेकित

ग्रामीण विकास तथा राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों को डाक सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी।

(ii) दूर संचार :

(क) प्रत्येक ग्राम को दूर संचार सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए अभी तक कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

उत्तर प्रदेश को सप्लाई किया गया कोयला

4820. श्री रामलाल राही क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश को 1980-81 और 1981-82 में उम्दा किस्म के सोफ्ट तथा स्टीम कोयले की कितनी मात्रा पृथक्-पृथक् आवंटित की गई और वास्तव में कितनी मात्रा सप्लाई की गई ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के औद्योगिक एकक कोयले की कम सप्लाई के कारण अपनी क्षमतानुसार कार्य नहीं कर पाये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए गैर-सरकारी और सरकारी क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक एककों का ईंधन (कोयले) का पर्याप्त सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) :

(क) किसी राज्य को कोयले का कोई आवंटन नहीं किया जाता है। परन्तु रेलवे ने 1981 में उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए स्टीम कोयला और साफ्ट कोक के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए बैगन प्रायोजित करने

की जो ऊपर सीमा निश्चित की थी वह स्टीम कोयला और साफ्ट कोक के लिए क्रमशः 7,500 बैगन अर्थात् 1,72,500 टन प्रति माह और 1,800 बैगन अर्थात् 39,600 टन प्रतिमाह थीं। कोल इंडिया लि० स्टीम कोयले के प्रेषण के राज्यवार आंकड़े नहीं रखता है। अप्रैल-81 जनवरी, 1982 के बीच साफ्ट कोक के प्रेषण का मात्रा 76,000 टन थी जब कि पिछले वर्ष इसी अवधि में यह मात्रा, 1,69,000 टन रही थी। परन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश का अप्रैल, 1981—जनवरी, 1982 के बीच स्टीम और स्लैक कोयला तथा साफ्ट और हार्ड कोक का कुल प्रेषण 91.94 लाख टन रहा जब कि इसकी तुलना में अप्रैल, 1980—जनवरी, 1981 में यह मात्रा 79.35 लाख टन रही थी और इस प्रकार पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 16 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई।

(ख) ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक इकाइयों कोयले का कम सप्लाई के कारण अपनी क्षमता के अनुसार काम नहीं कर रही हैं।

(ग) चालू उत्पादन तथा खान मुहानों पर उपलब्ध स्टॉक का मिला कर इतना कोयला हो जाता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सहित सारे देश की सारी मांग पूरी हो सकती है। कोयला कम्पनियां रेलवे के साथ विभिन्न परिचालन स्तरों पर लगातार सम्पर्क रखे हुए हैं ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश के औद्योगिक यूनिटों और अन्य उपभोक्ताओं की मांग पूरी करने के लिए रेल द्वारा कोयले का सप्लाई बढ़ाई जा सके। कोयले के उत्पादन और इसके संचालन पर उच्चतम स्तर पर "आधारभूत औद्योगिक सुविधाओं सम्बन्धी मंत्रिमण्डलीय समिति" भी निगरानी रख रही है। कोयला कम्पनियां रेल द्वारा कोयला भेजने में जितनी कमी रह जाती है उतना कोयला सड़क से



ले जाने के लिए भी दे रही हैं। - इसके अतिरिक्त कोल इंडिया लि० ने उत्तर प्रदेश में उपभोक्ता केन्द्रों पर कोयला/कोक का उपलब्धि बढ़ाने का दृष्टि से सात कोयला/ कोक स्टाकयार्ड चालू किए हैं और आठ अन्य स्टाकयार्ड भी; इस काम के लिए इसी राज्य में शीघ्र ही चालू किए जाएंगे।

#### Drilling in Godavari basin by ONGC

4821. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the ONGC has resumed its drilling operations in the offshore Godavari Basin; if so, the drilling programme;

(b) whether it is fact that the ONGC began the drilling of the 4th well after a gap of many months;

(c) whether his Ministry has approached the World Bank for a loan of 120 million dollars for the Godavari Basin oil exploration; and

(d) whether the World Bank has given its consent?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Drilling operations, were re-commenced in the Godavari offshore on 31-1-1982, using a dynamically positioned drillship SEDCO-445 chartered by the ONGC. The exploration programme in the offshore envisages a drilling metrage of 85000 metres in the years 1981-82 to 1984-85.

Offshore drilling was suspended temporarily from December 1980 due to technological problems including high ocean current velocity and presence of soft clay/mud which has poor bearing capacity, on the ocean floor.

(c) and (d) The World Bank has indicated possibility of a loan and the Bank is at present processing the project for negotiations in early May, 1982 and for Board presentation in June, 1982.

#### Closure of Durgapur unit of HFC

4822. SHR B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Durgapur Unit of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation is under closure because of the labour situation there;

(b) whether it a fact that the Durgapur Fertilizer Plant had remained suspended for over a month due to strike by contract workers;

(c) whether this caused an accumulation about 18 tonnes of Urea;

(d) is it also a fact that Centre had sought the intervention of the State Chief Minister to help the authorities to run the Durgapur Unit; and

(e) if so, what was the outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Durgapur fertilizer plant of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. remained closed from 19-2-1982 (night shift) to 5-3-1982 initially due to stoppage of loading and despatch of Urea because of strike by Contractors' workers w.e.f. 1-1-1982 and subsequently due to maintenance work from 22nd February 1982.

(c) At the time of the closure of the plant, stock of Urea in silo was around 40,000 tonnes.

(d) and (e) Apart from all the efforts made by the management to resolve the dispute, the good offices of the Government of West Bengal were also sought for restoring normalcy in the operations. As a result of these efforts, the contractors' workers resumed loading and despatch operations from 22nd February, 1982.

**Stepping up oil exploration by ONGC**

4823. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil exploration in the country will be further stepped up this year with acquisition of more rigs by the ONGC;

(b) whether he has stated that by 1983 India would get total of 16 rigs including replacement for aged ones; and

(c) what are the other steps Government propose to take to further step up oil production during 1982?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ONGC propose to deploy 16 to 17 additional rigs by 1983-84 in order to achieve the increased drilling targets.

(c) Other steps proposed to be taken for further increasing the oil production include the accelerated production programmes in Bombay offshore and Eastern Region, stimulation/repairs of sick wells, implementation of enhanced recovery schemes, etc.

**Encouragement for producing bulk drugs**

4824. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details to ensure that only efficient units are encouraged to produce bulk drugs in the country;

(b) whether Government have decided to make certain changes in the existing policy;

(c) if so, what main provisions are proposed to be changed or are under review; and

(d) is there any re-thinking on loan licences and scheme of registration with D.G.T.D.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The parameters for process efficiency such as raw-material consumption factors etc. are examined before the grant of Letters of Intent. In fixing prices of bulk drugs under the Drug Prices Control Order, 1979, the costs of efficient producers are taken into consideration for fixing a common price where there is more than one producer.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No Sir.

**News-item captioned "Highest power losses in India through transmission"**

4825. SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Highest power losses in India through transmission", published in the Times of India, dated 23rd February, 1982;

(b) whether it has been revealed that power losses through transmission systems in various parts of the country are between 15 and 20 per cent while in other countries the power loss range is between 7 and 11 per cent;

(c) whether in terms of money it means an average loss of Rs. 2400 crores annually; and

(d) if the answers to the above be in the affirmative, the various measures that have been or are proposed to be taken to bring down the power losses through transmission to the minimum?

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

(b) The overall percentage of power losses in the Transmission and Distribution system in the country during 1980-81 was approximately 20.48. As compared to

is, in the Western countries the range of losses varies from 7 to 11 per cent.

(c) No Sir.

(d) A major factor which has been responsible for the high transmission and distribution losses in the rapid extension of rural electrification programme. Necessary guidelines for bringing down the T&D losses have been formulated by the Central Electricity Authority and forwarded to the State Electricity Boards for consideration and necessary action. Most of the Boards have taken steps to the extent possible to implement the guidelines as a result of which the system losses have more or less remained under control despite the extensive growth of rural electrification. The salient features of the guidelines are:

(i) Identification of areas of excessive losses and taking steps to reduce the losses in the relevant components of the system.

(ii) Future extensions to be carried out only after detailed technical study to prevent overloading.

(iii) improvement in power factor by installation of capacitors.

(iv) Timely implementation of System Improvement Schemes consisting of Augmentation of lines and Substations and other technical measures.

(v) Prevention of pilferage by strengthening vigilance.

Lack of financial resources on the part of the State Electricity Boards has, no doubt, been standing in the way of implementing the various guidelines, particularly System Improvement Schemes. From techno-economic considerations, every effort is being made to bring down the system losses in the country.

गया में स्वचालित एक्सचेंज की स्थापना

4826. श्री चतुर्भुज: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गया (बिहार) में स्वचालित एक्सचेंज की स्थापना करने के लिये उपकरणों की

सप्लाई का ठेका इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज को दिया गया था;

(ख) क्या कभी माइक्रोवेव उपकरण गया में 1979 में ही पहुंच गए थे परन्तु इनका अभी तक उपयोग नहीं किया गया है; वो बिकार पड़े हैं तथा क्षतिग्रस्त हो रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि आज भी गया में मानव-चालित एक्सचेंज चल रहा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप विदेशी तथा देश के पर्यटक और यात्री तथा मित्र देशों से आने वाले बौद्धों को भारी अनुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है ?

(घ) क्या सरकार ने गया स्वचालित एक्सचेंज के लिए भूमि कई वर्षों पूर्व ही अर्जित कर ली थी; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । माइक्रोवेव उपस्कर अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

(ग) जी नहीं । हस्तचालित एक्सचेंज संतोषजनक ढंग से कार्य कर रहा है ।

(घ) जी हां । 1978 में ।

(ङ) छठी योजना में गया में एक आया-तित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

#### Non-implementation of Licences by Drug Manufacturers

4827. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases have come to the notice of Government where licences and letters of intent were issued for the

manufacture of drugs and remained unimplemented during 1980-81;

(b) of so, the details regarding the number of such cases;

(c) the reasons for the non-implementation of these licences/letters of intent; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Letters of Intent are normally valid for a period of one year from the date of issue within which period the party is expected to take steps to accept/fulfil the conditions stipulated therein and finalise arrangements like foreign collaboration, if any and import of capital goods and seek its conversion to Industrial Licence. Similarly an Industrial Licence gives a period of 2 years from its date of issue for the party to establish the scheme of manufacture licensed therein and commence manufacture. Where there are sufficient reasons the parties apply for, and are granted, extension of time for the validity period of the Letter of Intent/Industrial Licence. As a result of a review made on 31-7-1981, it was found that 28 Industrial Licences remained unimplemented and 55 Letters of Intent remained unconverted into Industrial Licences, not counting those which were still within the initial validity period.

(c) The reasons for non-implementation of industrial licences/letters of intent are broadly indicated below:—

1. Delay in the import of technology and/or development of indigenous technology;

2. Representations made by companies for amendment of certain conditions imposed in the industrial approvals;

3. Delay in finalisation of export bonds in cases where export obligations have been imposed;

4. Delay in fulfilment of other conditions in the industrial approvals;

5. Lack of demand for those drugs in the market; and

6. Problems in raising the required funds.

(c) Where it is observed that a licensee has, without reasonable cause, failed to establish or to take effective steps to establish the manufacture of the items licensed, within the time specified or within such extended time granted by the Government, action to revoke the Industrial Licence and cancel the Letter of Intent is taken.

### Production of Soda Ash

4828. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that soda ash is being produced, distributed and pricing is being controlled by four monopoly houses;

(b) whether Government had decided to manufacture and produce this in the small-scale sector; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for allowing it to be produced in the limited four monopoly houses?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) At present soda ash is manufactured by M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited, M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals Limited, M/s. Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Limited and M/s. Orissa Cement Limited (Hari Fertilizers) in the country. All these four companies are registered under the MRTP Act, 1969. Soda ash is not subject to statutory price and distribution control. However, under guidelines issued by the Government in January 1979 the manufacturers are supplying directly to the industrial consumers in the large, medium and small scale sectors at least the quantity received by them during the calendar year 1977, a year of normal supply. Such direct supplies account for nearly 86 per cent of the total production. Government

have also prevailed upon the manufacturers to supply about 1200 tonnes per month of soda ash to the National Co-operative Consumers Federation for distribution through their retail outlets spread through out the country to small users like Dhobies and housewise.

(b) Soda ash is a capital intensive and long gestation industry requiring about Rs. 45 crores for a 400 tonnes per day capacity plant. Hence, production of soda ash in the small scale sector is not technically feasible.

(c) In addition to the existing installed capacity, a capacity of 10.40 lakh tonnes of soda ash has been licensed. This is inclusive of a capacity of 6.12 lakh tonnes licensed in favour of State and Central Public Sector undertakings. The Plant of M/s. Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, a joint sector undertakings of the Government of Tamil Nadu with an installed capacity of 66,000 tonnes per annum is expected to commence commercial production within the next few months.

#### Agreement for Supply of Electricity to Hindalco

4829. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement was entered into between the Government and Hindalco Aluminium Factory, Mirzapur (U.P.) to supply electricity to the Factory at the rate of 2 paise per unit for a period from 1962 to 1969;

(b) if so, whether the same agreement is still in force;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to re-continue the agreement; and

(d) if so, the loss of revenue to Government as a result of supplying electricity at low rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-MAHAJAN): (a) Under a long-term

agreement, power supplies were made to M/s. HINDALCO at about 20 paise per Kwh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The rate applicable and the terms and conditions of power supply are revised from time to time.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Surveys Conducted by ONGC

4830. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in the country where geological and geophysical surveys were conducted by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission during the past three years and the results thereof; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on the survey work during this period?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The total expenditure, including depreciation incurred by ONGC on surveys during the period 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 (Provisional), for both onshore and offshore are Rupees 27.98 crores and Rupees 22.77 crores respectively.

#### मध्य प्रदेश में प्रयोक्ताओं को एस० टी० डी० सुविधा

4831. श्री बाबूलाल सीलंको : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुरैना और ग्वालियर (मध्य प्रदेश) के प्रयोक्ताओं को दिल्ली और भोपाल के लिए एस. ट. डी. सुविधा प्रदान करने की योजना विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) क्या प्रयोक्ताओं को भोपाल और दिल्ली के बीच भी एस टी डी सुविधा देने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी, हां। ग्वालियर-दिल्ली एस टी डी सेवा पहले से ही कार्य कर रही है।

(ख) अनुमानतः परियोजना उपस्कर हेतु 10 लाख रुपए तथा स्विचिंग उपस्कर हेतु 5 लाख रुपए और व्यय किए जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) भोपाल तथा दिल्ली के बीच पहले से ही एस टी डी सुविधा उपलब्ध है।

#### Report of MacBride Commission

4832. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent conference of the Non-aligned Inter-Governmental Conference held in New Delhi, he referred to the MacBride Commission report;

(b) what are the main recommendations of the MacBride Commission;

(c) whether during the conference a concrete programme of action was prepared based on its recommendations; and

(d) if so, the advantages accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.;

(b) The recommendations pertain to various areas of Communication development, such as strengthening independence and self reliance, social consequences and new tasks, professional integrity

and standards, democratisation of communication and fostering international co-operation. The basic approach of the Commission emphasises the need for all countries to work towards the establishment of a new World Information and Communication Order which would ensure a more free and more balanced international flow of information. The recommendations point out the glaring disparity in the availability of resources and facilities between the developed and the developing countries and stress that the goal of remedying the imbalance in the international flow of information can be achieved through mutual understanding and cooperation between the developed and the developing countries.

(c) The New Delhi meeting of Experts discussed at length ways and means for promoting faster development of different means of mass communication in Non-aligned countries, particularly wider and easier dissemination of news pertaining to Non-aligned and the developing countries, and prepared a report for consideration by the Inter-Governmental Council at their next meeting, scheduled to be held in May, 1982. The programmes of action suggested in the report, which are recommendatory in nature, embraces the entire gamut of Communication. Some of the programmes recommended fall in areas covered extensively in the MacBride Commission's Report.

(d) It is too early to make any concrete assessment of the advantages likely to accrue therefrom.

#### Difficulties faced by People of Assam and North East Region in attending Supreme Court

4833. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people belonging to remote regions like Assam and the North East region find it difficult to come to the Supreme Court to seek justice; and

(b) how Government propose to alleviate the difficulties and make justice of the highest level assessible to the needs of these people?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). People belonging to remote regions would find it more inconvenient to approach the Supreme Court than people more favourably located. However, difficulties would also be experienced if the Supreme Court were to hold sittings at remote regions in different parts of the country. Article 130 of the Constitution provides that "the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may with the approval of the President from time to time, appoint." No proposal for its sitting at any place other than Delhi has been received from the Chief Justice of India.

#### Grounds for Sanctioning Temporary Domestic Light Connections

4834. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the grounds on which temporary domestic light connections can be given and for how long; and

(b) how many applications in this behalf were received including Delhi Cantt. during the last six months; how many of them were sanctioned and the reasons for not granting the same to others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Temporary connections for domestic light are given by DESU in colonies sponsored by the DDA/NCD or other Government agencies where the request for electrification has been received. In case of Co-operative Societies and other colonies such connections are given on receipt of share money towards the electrification of colony from the sponsoring agencies/Associations etc. Temporary connections are given subject to the prescribed commercial require-

ments being fulfilled. The temporary connections are allowed till such time permannet connections are feasible.

(b) DESU received 113 applications for temporary domestic connections during the last six months and out of these 101 have been sanctioned and the remaining 12 Nos. were rejected on the grounds of non-completion of commercial formalities by the applicants like completion of Agreement Form, submission of Test Report, Security Deposit and connection charges.

In so far as Delhi Cantonment is concerned, there is no provision in MES Regulations for the grant of temporary domestic connections. However, grant of temporary electric connections for domestic lighting is given for special reasons viz., religious, social and on medical grounds for a period not exceeding 15 days. During the last 6 months, 53 applications were received and temporary connections provided.

#### Role of Small Scale Drug Units

4835. SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, when the policy is planned for imports, issue of industrial licences, increase in custom duty, control of raw materials and its distribution and fixation of price in the bulk drug industry, small scale units are never consulted and their role never considered; and

(b) if so, reasons and if not the details of the same where the small-scale units role was considered during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Within Government's objective and commitment for maximisation of production and availability at reasonable prices of drugs, the role and the interests of the small-scale drug units are taken

into account while finalising/reviewing the Import Policy announcing the distribution policy of canalised drugs, deciding the customs' duty structure on bulk drugs and drug intermediates, fixing the prices of bulk drugs and formulations and taking decision on grant of fresh industrial licences. In all these matters, the representations made by the Small-scale drug units are considered. A number of incentives/concessions are available to Small-scale drug units. These are indicated below:—

(i) Manufacture of a number of drugs is reserved for Small-scale sector;

(ii) Small-scale Sector industry does not require any licensing under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951;

(iii) Drugs such as Analgin, INH, Paracetamol, Phenacetin whose production in the Small-scale Sector is sizeable have been put in the list of banned items in the Import Policy. The Import Policy is constantly reviewed in order to give greater protection to the indigenous industry including the Small-scale Sector;

(iv) Customs' duty concessions on the import of a number of drug intermediates are available for the benefit of indigenous drug industry particularly in the Small-scale Sector;

(v) Small-scale units have been allowed release of canalised drugs on a liberal basis as per the distribution policy, announced by the Government from time to time. The distribution policy allows a liberal growth rate to the small-scale sector alone for allocation of canalised drugs. In addition, Small-scale Sector units have also been allowed certain flexibility for inter-changing their requirements for such drug items;

(vi) New Small-scale units can get canalised raw-materials/import licence for a value of Rs. 3 lakhs. For such units set up in backward areas for graduates/diploma holders in professional subjects or by ex-servicemen

persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, the maximum value of entitlements of canalised items is Rs. 5 lakhs;

(vii) New Small-scale units can register their requirements with the canalising agency covering a period of 15 months (instead of 12 months normally permissible).

(viii) A price preference is given to Small-scale units on supply of drugs to DGS&D and other Government institutions;

(ix) Small-scale Units whose annual sales turnover is less than Rs. 50 lakhs have been exempted from price control of their formulations. However, in those cases where leader prices have been fixed, the leader prices operates as the ceiling the sale price for every manufacturers of such formulations as per the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979;

(x) A representative of the Development Commissioner for Small-scale Industry is associated in the decision making process relating to grant of industrial licences and his views are taken into account.

#### Doyang Hydel Project in Nagaland

4836. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Doyang Hydel Project in Nagaland has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the target date of commissioning of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The Doyang Hydro Electric Project, envisaging installation of three units of 35 MW each at an estimated cost of Rs. 96.31 crores has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority in March, 1981 subject to:—

(i) environmental clearance from the Department of Environment.



(ii) finalisation of the agency for execution.

(c) As per the programme drawn up by Nagaland authorities, who prepared the project report, the construction of Doyang HE Project is expected to be completed in a period of 8 years including, one year for preconstruction works.

मधुबनी जिले में लिफ्टी, धाड़हा और  
तिनारी शाखा डाकघरों का दर्जा  
बढ़ाने

4837. श्री योगेन्द्र झा : क्या संचार  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मधुबनी जिले के लोकाहा डाकघर को भूमि में अतिक्रमण हुआ है और डाकघर ने इस भूमि में अपना भवन नहीं बनाया है तथा अपने कार्यालय के लिए एक भवन किराये पर लिया है; और क्या टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज भी काम नहीं कर रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) विस्की, धाड़हा और तिनारी शाखा डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाने हेतु क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) मधुबनी जिले में लोकाहा डाकघर की भूमि पर कब्जा किया गया है। इस कब्जे को हटाने के लिए इस मामले को राज्य प्राधिकारियों के साथ उठाया गया है। डाकघर के लिए विभागीय भवन का निर्माण अभी नहीं किया गया है तथा इस समय डाकघर किराये के भवन में है।

लोकाहा में कोई टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज नहीं है। लोकाहा में एक लम्बी दूरी का सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर (पी सीओ) है जो कि घोघर-दिहा स्थित 20 लाइन के एस० ए० एक्स०

से जुड़ा है। घोघरदिहा में बिजली न मिलने के कारण सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर को कार्यप्रणाली पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है। अन्यथा, यह संतोषजनक ढंग से कार्य कर रहा है। एक इंजन अल्टरेनेटर मंजूर किया गया है तथा उस को घोघरदिहा एस० ए० एक्स० हेतु मंगाया गया है।

(ग) विस्की, धाड़हा और तिनारी (न कि तिमारी) शाखा डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाने का श्रौचित्य नहीं पाया गया क्योंकि प्रत्येक मामले में कार्यभार न्यूनतम अपेक्षित 5 घंटों से कम है। इस के प्रतिरिक्त दर्जा बढ़ाने पर अनुमानित घाटा भी अनुमत सीमा की अपेक्षा अधिक है।

#### Short Supply of Coal to Thermal Power Plants in Gujarat

4838. SHRI R. P. GAKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thermal power stations in Gujarat received short supplies of coal against their total requirements during the year 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to short supply of coal, these thermal power units could not generate power to their full capacity during the year;

(c) total quantity of coal in M. Tonnes supplied to these power stations in Gujarat during the year and the quantity supplied short; and

(d) if so, steps taken to supply adequate quantity of coal to these power stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). The thermal power plants in Gujarat had received 3337 thousand tonnes of coal during the calendar year 1981 against the receipt of 2784 thousand tonnes of coal received during the corresponding period of the previous year. The power plants consumed 3186 thousand tonnes of coal during the year 1981 against the receipt of 3337 thousand tonnes. The power

generation in Gujarat during 1981 was 9.02 per cent higher than power generation during the previous year.

Except on a very few occasions, the thermal power stations in the State did not face any problem in regard to availability of coal. The power stations are at present having satisfactory coal stocks except at Ahmedabad where the coal stock is sufficient for about 3 days' consumption.

A number of steps have been taken by the Government to step up coal supplies to the power stations including thermal power stations in Gujarat. These steps include:—

(i) The coal supply to thermal power station including the power stations situated in Gujarat are continuously monitored. Closed liaison is being maintained by the Ministry of Energy with the Railways for monitoring movement of coal by rail to thermal power station. High level inter-ministerial meetings are also held periodically to review supply of wagons to power stations.

(ii) Power stations have been advised to reduce avoidable hold-up of wagons by them so that turn round time of wagons may be optimised with consequent increase in the availability of Railways have also stepped up supply of wagons for movement of coal to thermal power stations. The Coal Companies have taken an extensive programme of installation of coal handling plants and other measures to ensure supply of proper sided coal which has a direct bearing on the expeditious releases of wagons by the power houses.

#### Enquiring into working of Central Coal-fields

4839. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any inquiry into the working of the Central Coalfields Limited during the last 5 years;

(b) if so, whether cases of rampant corruption in this undertaking have been found;

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted through C.B.I. and if not, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government have taken any steps to improve the working of this Organisation and if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). No enquiry of an omnibus type has been conducted into the working of Central Coalfields Limited during the last 5 years. Enquiries have been held by the Internal Vigilance Agency and Central Bureau of Investigation into allegations of corruption on the part of individual employees of the Company as and when complaints are received.

(d) The following vigilance measures have been taken:

(1) Separate vigilance agency has been set up in the Company.

(2) Rotational transfer of the incumbents from the sensitive areas and posts at suitable intervals is made.

(3) Proper system of verification of stocks and stores.

(4) Joint inspections by the officers of vigilance and marketing wings.

(5) Proper security arrangements are made.

(6) Deterrent punishments have been awarded.

#### New Thermal Power Plants during 6th Plan

4840. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up new thermal power plants in the country in the Sixth Plan period:

(b) if so, whether some State Governments have also approached the Central Government for setting up such plants in their States and if so, the names of the States; and

(c) whether the sites have since been selected for the plants and financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). It has been planned to instal 14,208 MW of thermal capacity during Sixth Plan period. Thermal schemes which will provide benefits in the Sixth Plan have already been sanctioned. A list of such schemes indicating the State in which these are located and their estimated cost is at Annexure-I. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3732/82].

In addition, thermal schemes aggregating to 10,020 MW have also been sanctioned and schemes aggregating to 4,170 MW have been cleared by the C.E.A. The benefits from these schemes will, however, accrue during the Seventh Plan period and beyond. Project-wise details of such schemes is at Annexure II. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3732/82]

#### Broadcast/Telecast of Programmes Highlighting Potentialities of Co-operative movement

4841. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what measures are being taken by AIR/TV to motivate public to make use of the agency of cooperative movement; and

(b) how much time is allocated daily on different stations of AIR/TV for highlighting the programme and potentialities of cooperative movement in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). All the Stations of A.I.R. and the Kendras of

Doordarshan present several programmes in the format of talks, discussions, interviews, features, special audience programmes, etc. highlighting not only the importance of the co-operative movement but also the benefits therefrom.

Such programmes are not broadcast on a fixed point basis and, therefore, information on the daily time allotted by all the Stations/Kendras in the AIR/Doordarshan net-work is not available.

#### Out-of-Order Telephones in Delhi

4842. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints were received in the Delhi Telephone Exchanges during the last one year from subscribers that their telephones were out of order; and

(b) when each complaint was received and when the respective telephone was put in order, with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) 21,83,635 complaints were received in all the exchanges of Delhi Telephones for one year from 1st February 1981 to 31st January, 1982.

(b) It is not possible to furnish the details of each of the above mentioned complaints but on an average, it has taken on an average, 4.9 hours to rectify a fault on a telephone during the year.

#### Production of Spirit

4843. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the fields where the spirit is used in our country;

(b) what are the undertakings through which the spirit is produced;

(c) what are the measures taken by Government to meet the shortage of spirit; and

(d) the details of the above?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Alcohol has two major uses—potable use and industrial use.

(b) Alcohol is produced in distilleries. There are 127 distilleries in the country with an annual installed capacity of 7319.4 lakh litres.

(c) and (d). Because of better sugar and molasses production, the availability of alcohol has improved in the current alcohol year 1981-82 (December-November). There have been no complaints of shortage of alcohol.

#### Use of Hindi Language in Law Ministry

4844. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state what are the steps taken by Government for the use of Hindi as official language in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs and its Departments, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3733/82].

#### Cooking Gas Agencies in Kerala

4845. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cooking gas agencies are functioning in Kerala;

(b) what are the areas covered by these agencies; with details regarding the names of the agencies and the areas covered by them;

(c) whether Government have any scheme to spread the cooking gas distribution systems in Kerala to new areas; if so, the details thereof;

(d) how many applications for gas connection are pending at present for Kerala; and

(e) when they are expected to be cleared, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) 23.

(b) The requisite information is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The undernoted towns are proposed to be covered with LPG facilities by Industry's 1981-82 and 1982-83 plans:

Malapuram . . . . .	Irinjalakkuda
Kanhangad . . . . .	Badagara
Kasargod . . . . .	Tirur
Ottapalam . . . . .	Cochin/Alwaye
Chalakudy . . . . .	Changanacherry
Tiruvalla . . . . .	Kayamkulam
Chittur/Thathamangalam . . . . .	Shertalai
Moovathupuzha . . . . .	Todupuzha
Chavakkad/Guruvayur . . . . .	Palai

(d) and (e). About 42000 wait listed consumers are reported to be in Kerala as on 31-12-1981. The waiting list incr-

eases regularly with new registrations. As such clearance of the list is a continuous programme.

### Statement

*Names of the LPG distributors in Kerala and their locations are as under :—*

Distributors	Locations
1. City Gas Agency . . . . .	Cochin (Eranakulam);
2. Hind Flame Agency . . . . .	Do.
3. Cochin Gas Service . . . . .	Do.
4. United Gas Service . . . . .	Do.
5. Anand Gas Agency . . . . .	Do.
6. Ajay Gas Agency . . . . .	Do.
7. Bindu Gas Agency . . . . .	Do.
8. Prabha Enterprises . . . . .	Do.
9. Gas and Allied Agency . . . . .	Cannanore
10. Gemini Gas Appliance . . . . .	Tellicherry
11. Commander Gas Agency . . . . .	Kottayam
12. Sainik Gas Service . . . . .	Trichur
13. G. K. Gas Agency . . . . .	Do.
14. Quilon Gas Service . . . . .	Quilon
15. Naresh Gas Agency . . . . .	Do.
16. Yem Kay Gas Service . . . . .	Palghat
17. Bhaskar Gas Service . . . . .	Trivendrum
18. Sree Ram Gas Service . . . . .	Do.
19. Sena Gas Agency . . . . .	Do.
20. Amala Gas Agency . . . . .	Do.
21. Calicut Gas Service . . . . .	Calicut
22. Chand Gas Service . . . . .	Do.
23. Krishane Gas Agency . . . . .	Alleppey

### Introduction of Commercial Broadcasting in AIR Station, Coimbatore

4846. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 2479 on 1 July, 1980 regarding Commercial Broadcasting on A.I.R. Coimbatore Station and state:

(a) whether commercial broadcasting has since been introduced in the A.I.R. Station, Coimbatore; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The proposal to set up a Commercial Broadcasting Service Centre at Coimbatore could not be included in the current Five Year Plan due to paucity of funds and relative priorities for Plan schemes. However, it has been decided to introduce commercials over the primary channels with effect from 1-4-1982. In that process, AIR, Coimbatore will also be covered.

**Proposal to conduct Oil Exploration in Goa**

4847. **SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to conduct exploration for oil and gas in Goa where reasonable geological prospects exist;

(b) whether any study has been made in this respect in this region so far and if so, the conclusions emerged therefrom;

(c) whether it is proposed to step up efforts for the rapid development of the area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR):** (a) and (b). There is no proposal to conduct exploration for oil and gas in Goa onshore as the prospects there are rated low. With regard to the Goa offshore, geophysical surveys have been conducted in the continental shelf off West Coast of India including the offshore Goa area. As a result of data collected from these surveys in the Ratnagiri-Karwar offshore area, indications of 19 structures have been obtained. Wells have been drilled in 2 of these structures, namely, Karwar and Kasargod. However, these have proved dry.

(c) and (d). At present additional geophysical surveys are being carried out in Ratnagiri-Karwar offshore area to help more accurate delineation of all the structures. Intensification of efforts will depend upon the results of processing and interpretation of the data so obtained.

**Acute shortage of Coal in R. K. Puram**

4848. **SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Ramakrishna Puram, New Delhi, there has been acute shortage of coal from November 1981;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) what is the total monthly requirement of coal of each of the Depots on the basis of Food Cards registered with them and the amount of coal received by them thereby bringing out the net deficiency of coal with reason thereof; and

(d) steps to counter the shortages of essential commodities like coal?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA):** (a) and (b). Civil Supplies Department of the Delhi Administration have not received any complaint of acute shortage of soft coke in Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi from November, 1981.

(c) A statement indicating the entitlement as per linkage of food cards to each coal depot in R. K. Puram and lifting of soft coke done by each such depot, monthwise, during the period from November 1981 to February 1982 is attached. The lower off-take of coal by depot holders was due to the reduced demand from card holders.

(d) Civil Supplies Department do constant monitoring of arrivals of coal wagons.

## Statement

Statement showing the requirement of coal of R.K. Puram area for the period from November, 1981 till date

Sl.	Coal Licence No.	Month	Quantity Received	Quantity required according to Food Card registered
1	2	3	4	5
			Qtls. Kgs.	Qtls. Kgs.
1	415 . . . . .	November	252—20	278—40 per month
		December	368—70	
		January	124—00	
		February	252—30	
2	492 . . . . .	November	251—00	261—90 per month
		December	Nil	
		January	248—40	
		February	249—20	
3	957 . . . . .	November	250—90	320—00 per month
		December	Nil	
		January	255—80	
		February	240—30	
4	2689 . . . . .	November	Nil	330—00 per month
		December	249—80	
		January	246—60	
		February	126—30	
5	970 . . . . .	November	250—80	240—00 per month
		December	Nil	
		January	249—50	
		February	Nil	
6	238 . . . . .	November	251—70	240—00 per month
		December	254—00	
		January	Nil	
		February	251—60	
7	2309 . . . . .	November	124—12	220—00 per month
		December	245—00	
		January	125—10	
		February	124—80	

1	2	3	4	5
8	1452	November	Qtls Kgs 250—30	Qtls Kgs 260—90 per month
		December	126—80	
		January	378—90	
		February	Nil	
9	1012	November	Nil	250—00 per month
		December	245—00	
		January	125—00	
		February	241—10	

विमान की खरीद के लिए उड़ीसा सरकार के साथ कोल इंडिया द्वारा वार्ता

4849. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री:

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड ने कुछ समय पूर्व विमान की खरीद के लिए उड़ीसा सरकार के साथ वार्ता की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उड़ीसा सरकार से विमान न खरीदने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड का विदेशों से विमान खरीदने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हां; तो कोल इंडिया का अन्तिम निर्णय क्या है और विमान की अनुमानतः क्या लागत है और यह किन प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड ने उड़ीसा सरकार से एक हवाई जहाज खरीदा है । यह हवाई जहाज उड़ीसा सरकार ने ट्रेण्डर आमंत्रित करके बेचा था ।

(ग) और (घ). लगभग 80 लाख रुपए की लागत से एक हवाई जहाज खरीदने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है । इस हवाई जहाज का उपयोग मुख्य रूप से सात राज्यों में फैली हुई कोयला खानों की निगरानी और प्रबंध के लिए तथा खनन दुर्घटनाओं की जगहों पर आपातकाल में जाने के लिए किया जाएगा ।

#### Consumption of Kerosene in West Bengal

4850. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual consumption of kerosene oil in West Bengal in 1980 and 1981;

(b) supply of kerosene oil by the Central Government to West Bengal for the same period;

(c) what steps Government have taken to meet the demand of West Bengal for kerosene oil in the near future; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The sale of kerosene oil in West Bengal in



1980 and 1981 was 370,818 MT and 409,918 metric tonnes respectively.

(b) Allocation of kerosene oil by Central Government to West Bengal in 1980 and 1981 was 385,396 metric tonnes and 407,400 metric tonnes respectively.

(c) and (d). As per the present policy of allocation of kerosene oil to different States/Union Territories in force from November 1981, the year has been divided into three segments of four months each for which allocation is being made for each month at a uniform level. Both for the summer months (March—June) and monsoon months (July—October) the monthly allocations are based on a 5 per cent growth over the average monthly sale in the corresponding four months of the previous year. For the winter months (Nov.—Feb.) the allocations are based on a 5 per cent growth over the highest allocation/sale in any one of the previous corresponding 4 months. No carry-over of allocation from one month to another takes place even within the segment of four months. Average monthly allocation for West Bengal for January to June 1982 made is 36,000 tonnes which is about 5.2 per cent higher than actual average monthly sales during 1981.

राजस्थान में शहरों को गैस एजेंसियों का  
आवंटन

4851 श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या

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

(क) राजस्थान के प्रत्येक जिले में ऐसे कौन कौन से शहर हैं जहां गत वर्ष गैस एजेंसियां आवंटित की गई हैं और चञ्चल वर्ष के दौरान आवंटित की जा रही हैं और इन एजेंसियों को आवंटित करने के लिए अपनाये गये मानदण्ड क्या हू;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन गैस एजेंसियों के आवंटन के लिये कोई समिति गठित की है और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस समिति के सदस्य कौन कौन से हैं और क्या इस समिति द्वारा लिया गया निर्णय अन्तिम है ?

पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरकमंत्री  
(श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) तेल कम्पनियों ने अब तक निम्नलिखित नये एल० पी० जी० वितरक नियुक्त किये हैं :—

1. बीकानेर
2. पाली
3. जोधपुर
4. उदयपुर
5. जयपुर
6. अजमेर
7. श्री गंगा नगर
8. जेवार
9. नागौर
10. सिरोही
11. भरतपुर
12. अलवर

उत्पाद उपलब्धता के होने पर एल० पी० जी० एजेंसियां इस समय निम्नलिखित दृष्टिकोणों पर खोली गई हैं :—

(1) प्रत्याशित उपभोक्ता क्षमता;

(2) वितरण उपकरणों का अधिकतम उपयोग; और

(3) कार्यों की व्यवहार्यता

(ख) और (ग) 1982-83 तक उद्योग के 50,000 से अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले सभी जिला मुख्यालयों और कस्बों को शामिल करने की योजना बमोई है ।

(ख) और (ग) सम्बन्धित तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा एल० पी० जी० एजेंसियों के लिए डीलरों का चयन निर्धारित मार्गदर्शनों के अनुसार गठित चयन समिति की सिफारिशों पर किया जाता है। साधारण वर्ग की एजेंसियों के लिए चयन समिति तेल कम्पनियों के 3 प्रतिनिधि जिस में सम्बन्धित तेल कम्पनी का एक प्रतिनिधि होता है। संगठित होती है सामाजिक उद्देश्य वर्ग के अधीन एजेंसियों के लिए चयन समिति में इन के अलावा, सरकार का एक प्रतिनिधि होता है। ऐसी कई चयन समितियां गठित की गई हैं। सदस्यों के नाम शीघ्र उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

#### Electrification of Census Villages in Himachal Pradesh

4852. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether REC Schemes in certain Development Blocks of Himachal Pradesh have been completed and the electrification of certain Census Villages in these Blocks is still to be undertaken;

(b) if so, the date with effect from which the REC Schemes have been closed in each one of the Blocks, district-wise during the current financial year;

(c) whether any new scheme have since been approved for the electrification of the remaining Census Villages or parts thereof in these Blocks;

(d) if so, the names of the blocks in which such schemes have been approved and taken up for execution; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the REC and the State Electricity Board for providing electricity to the remaining villages including Harijan villages/bastis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board have submitted proposals for closing of 7 Rural Electrification Schemes sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation owing to cost escalation, the targets proposed under these schemes could not be fully achieved within the time schedule and financial outlay originally envisaged. These Schemes include certain census villages which were originally proposed for electrification, but still remain to be electrified.

(b) The details of the above 7 schemes, which have been closed by the State Electricity Board including the date of closure and the names of blocks in which the schemes were sanctioned, district-wise, are indicated below:

District	Name of Scheme (Block/ Tehsil)	Date of closure by SEB
Kangra . . . . .	(1) Nurpur	31-3-1981
	(2) Kangra	1-12-1981
Solan . . . . .	(1) Arbliand Nalagrah	31-11-1981
Mandi . . . . .	(1) Mandi Sadar	31-11-1981
Sirmur . . . . .	(1) Nahan and Renuka	31-3-1981
	(2) Sirmur, Nahan, Renuka and Pachhad	31-3-1981
Hamirpur . . . . .	(1) Barsar	1-11-1981

(c) Rural Electrification Corporation have approved three new schemes in January, 1982 for electrification of some of the remaining census villages which were included in the original schemes sanctioned in the above mentioned blocks/ Tehsils.

(d) and (e). Under the three new schemes sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation recently, Nurpur and Kangra Tehsil in Kangra district Barsar tehsil in Hamirpur district of the State have been covered for electrification. One more scheme covering some of the remaining villages in Nalagarh Tehsil in Solan district received from Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board is presently under examination in Rural Electrification Corporation. Rural Electrification Corporation will be persuing for formulation of more new schemes by the State Electricity Board for electrification of remaining villages including harijan bastis adjoining of those villages covered in the original schemes, which have been closed.

### Expenditure on P&T Department

4853. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the working expenditure of the P&T Department as compared to the development expenditure during the past three years including the current financial year;

(b) whether any attempt has been made to improve the position to spend a large amount on the development and expansion of postal telecom. and allied services controlled by the Department; and

(c) if so, the nature of the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) The information is as under:

Year	Working expenses (Non-Plan)	Development expenditure (i.e. Plan Expr.)
1979-80	723.18 crores	287.06 crores
1980-81	872.54 crores	287.69 crores
1981-82 (Estimated)	1029.50 crores	472.08 crores

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rs. 2508 crores is proposed to be spent on Development expenditure in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Essential equipment is being imported to meet the shortfall in indigenous capacity. Simultaneously the Ministry is taking steps to set up new factories and increase the capacity of existing factories.

### Request for a bridge over Ali Khud in Bilaspur District

4854. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations/requests have been received by Government/

BBMB for the construction of a bridge over Ali Khud (near Kungar Hatti) in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the sources from which the requests have been received alongwith the action taken by the BBMB and Government; and

(c) whether Himachal Pradesh Government have also offered to bear half the cost of construction on this bridge?

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

(b) The request was received from a member of the Parliament. As a part of the scheme for provision of alternative bridges due to submergence of old bridges,

by construction of Bhakra Dam, a bridge at Ghagas on Ali Khad had been provided, on which BBMB had shared 50 per cent of the cost.

(c) Government are not aware of any such offer from Himachal Pradesh Government.

#### Automatic Money Order Booking Machines

4855. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P&T Department has been operating since 1980 automatic money order booking machines on experimental basis in important cities in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such machines in actual operation, State-wise and the experience gained therefrom;

(c) whether there has been growing resistance to the operation of these machines as these may lead to retrenchment or unemployment in the P&T Department; and

(d) if not, how many such automatic M.O. Booking machines would be started in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Union territory of Delhi and Maharashtra in 1982, 1983 and 1984.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. money order booking machines have been in use on an experimental basis at 5 Head Post Offices in Delhi since October 1980. The machines are not really automatic; they are an adaptation of the "Cash Register" already in use in Post Offices and Teelgraph Offices.

(b) Statewise breakdown of the number of such machines at present in use for money order booking is given below:

Delhi	10
Tamil Nadu	8
Maharashtra	17
Andhra Pradesh	4
Karnataka	3
Uttar Pradesh	5

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The feedback on the performance of the machines at Delhi has been satisfactory. The machines at other places have been installed very recently between 1-1-82 and 15-3-82 and their performance is being watched. It is proposed to introduce nine such machines in Calcutta w.e.f. 22-3-82.

(c) There has been no resistance from the staff. No retrenchment of staff is expected as a result of the introduction of these machines.

(d) 390 such machines, some of which are to be used for the booking of money orders also, are proposed to be installed at important Post Offices in the country during the next three years. The actual number of the machines for money order booking and the post offices where they will be installed, has not yet been decided.

#### Setting up of Post Offices, Post Boxes and Sorting-Out Centres in Backward Areas of M.P.

4856. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the accepted norms, population and area-wise to set up a post office, post box or a sorting-out centre;

(b) what are the number of post offices, post boxes and sorting-out centres in the backward districts of Madhya Pradesh, viz., Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha and how many of these are according to the norms and pattern;

(c) how many Panchayats in each of the above Districts have Post Offices;

(d) whether, it is a fact that many of the Post offices in (b) above are operating only part-time and the sorting-out centres delivery to distribution post-offices is only bi-weekly; and

(e) whether Government propose providing adequate staff to man the post-offices and quickly sanction long-pending proposals for post-offices buildings, staff quarters and change to better premises?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Norms for opening post offices are given in the attached statement. Post Boxes are available at certain large post offices under conditions listed in the Post Office Guide. As regards letter boxes, villages which receive two letters per day on an average are provided with letter boxes if the nearest letter box is more than a mile away. In urban areas, letter boxes are provided on an assessment of the actual need and public convenience.

Sorting offices are opened where there is sufficient traffic in the night and at places where there are Railway or Road Junctions, normally subject to a minimum of about 10,000 articles and closing of about 40 bags.

(b) Number of post offices in Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha Districts of Madhya Pradesh is 161, 171, and 141 and the number of letter boxes 672, 536 and 460 respectively. While there may be cases when a letter box is provided or a post office is opened on relaxation basis, by and large, these facilities are provided according to norms/pattern.

There are no RMS Mail Offices in the Districts of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha. However sorting is done by post offices.

(c) Number of panchayats having post offices in Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha Districts is 120, 137 and 108 respectively.

(d) The number of post offices referred to in (b) above includes departmental post offices as well as extra-departmental post offices. While a departmental post office functions for 8 hours, the working hours of extra departmental offices are fixed between 3 and 5 hours. As regards sortings/delivery of mails, the same is done on daily basis.

(e) Staff as justified by workload is provided for manning the post offices through some time-lag is unavoidable between assessment of staff requirements and actual positioning of justified hands. Proposals for construction of post office building) and staff quarters as well as for changing to better premises are processed

according to priority of each case and subject to availability of funds in the case of fresh constructions.

#### STATEMENT

#### A. NORMS FOR OPENING OF POST OFFICES IN RURAL AREAS

Post Offices to be opened in rural areas have now been classified into two main categories:

1. Post Offices in normal rural areas; and
2. Post Offices in tribal or backward areas.

#### (1) Post offices in normal rural areas:

(i) Post Offices in gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) here is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in non gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The population of the village should be 2,000 or more;

(b) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms from the proposed office; and

(c) The post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 25 per cent of its estimated cost

#### (2) Post Offices in tribal and backward areas:

(i) Post offices in gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) there is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in non gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The village (or an integrated cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 Kms.) should have a population of 1,000 or more;

(b) There should not be another post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(c) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

#### B. Norms for opening of Post Offices in urban areas.

Post Offices in urban areas may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(i) The post office should be self-supporting.

(ii) The minimum distance between two post offices should be 1 kilometre in cities with a population of 20 lakhs and above. In other urban areas, the minimum distance between two post offices should be 1.5 Kilometers.

(iii) PMG can relax the distance condition in 10 per cent of the cases every year.

(iv) EDBO's can be opened in urban areas only in exceptional cases like slum areas where suitable departmental buildings on reasonable rent are not available. So far as the opening of EDSO's in urban areas is concerned, this will continue to be governed by this office order issued under U.O. No. 1-12/78-PRP dated 19-3-1979.

#### Engineering Posts in D.V.C. Comparable with similar Posts in Public Sector

4857. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many senior Engineering posts are there in the Electricity Department with basic pay of Rs. 2000 and above per month in the DVC and how the same compares with similar or near similar public sector organisations;

(b) how many graduate engineers DVC has employed in the rank of Assistant Engineer and above and what is the annual establishment cost of the same as per latest position; and

(c) whether there is any functional difference between the Electricity Department of the DVC and other public sector power supply organisations (without retail distribution) and how they compare from organisational point of view in all respects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM-MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Total number of senior engineering posts in Electricity Department of DVC with basic pay of Rs 2000 and above per month, is 11. Total number of graduate engineers of and above the rank of Asstt. Engineer is 526. Annual establishment cost for them is estimated as Rs. 1.85 crores.

DVC, set up in 1948 under an Act of Parliament, is a unique multipurpose organisation with the joint participation of the Central Government and the States of Bihar and West Bengal. Functionally, there is no basic and fundamental difference between the Electricity Department of DVC and that of similar public utilities.

#### Engineering Posts created after assumption of Office by present chairman by D.V.C.

4858. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many senior Engineering Posts in the Electricity Department of the

DVC have been created after the present Chairman of the DVC took over that position;

(b) what were the functional difficulties experienced for not creating those posts and what is annual financial complication for such creation; and

(c) how the organisational pattern from technical angle of the thermal power stations of the DVC compared with similar or near similar power stations of other power supply organisations under the public sector and if there be any difference in the pattern, what those are?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The total number of senior engineering posts created/upgraded in the scales of Rs. 2100—2500 and above in the Electricity Department of DVC since joining of present Chairman is 10 (ten) with corresponding abolition of posts in the lower grades.

(b) The creation/upgradation of the above posts was considered essential by management in the interests of more effective operation and maintenance of the thermal units and commissioning of new units. This has also helped the opening of new Divisions for transmission and distribution system. Additional financial implication for these posts is estimated at Rs. 42,000 per annum.

(c) DVC set up in 1948 under an Act of Parliament is a unique multi-purpose organisation with the joint participation of the Central Government and the States of Bihar and West Bengal. Functionally, there is no basic and fundamental difference between Electricity Department of DVC and that of similar public utilities.

#### Holding up of Drilling works due to Non-Availability of Drilling Rigs

4859. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work relating to the exploration of oil and

drilling in the Mahanadi and Bay of Bengal region has been held up because drilling rigs are not available;

(b) if so, the names of other regions where work has been hampered because of the non-availability of drilling rigs;

(c) whether Government have assessed the requirement of such drilling rigs for their future programme and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what steps, both short term and long term, are being taken to acquire them and how many of them have been produced in the country and by what time work on the aforesaid regions will start?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Drilling work has not been hampered at any place on land due to non-availability of drilling rigs. Regarding offshore, the rig position is rather tight in the international market. Therefore, drilling activities in offshore could get affected to some extent.

(c) and (d). In onshore, ONGC need 4 Replacement rigs and 5 additional rigs during the Sixth Plan period. For onshore operations the drilling rigs are being purchased from M/s. BHEL and advance action are taken to meet the requirements. ONGC have placed letter of intent for 7 nos. of drilling rigs with BHEL. Earlier to this letter of intent, 6 nos. of rigs have been supplied by M/s. BHEL.

For offshore drilling operations the rigs are either being purchased or taken on charter hire from agencies outside India as they are not being manufactured within the country.

OIL would need one additional rig and one Replacement rig during the Plan period for its operation in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. The drilling effort of the Company needed for operation in all other areas will be organised and provided on hire basis through contractors.

Drilling will be undertaken when the surveys indicate favourable locations.

### Convention on Energy in Delhi

4860. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a convention on energy management was held in Delhi recently;

(b) whether the convention considered the modalities and changes in the energy management in the country; and

(c) if so, what recommendations the convention suggested in the present management system and whether the suggestions have come to Government for consideration and if so, how many of them have been accepted for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No. convention on energy management was held by Government in Delhi recently.

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

प्रकाशन प्रभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तकें,  
पत्रिकाय आदि

4861. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980 और 1981 के दौरान क्रमशः सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रकाशन प्रभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित समूह्य पुस्तकें, पत्रिकायें और अन्य सामग्री कौन-कौन सी हैं और प्रकाशन की वर्षवार लागत क्या है ; और

(ख) इस की बिक्री से कुल कितनी आय हुई है और बिक्री न हुए भण्डारों में पड़ी हुई सामग्री की कुल मात्रा कितनी है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : (क) वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 (फरवरी,

1982 तक) के दौरान प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित समूह्य पुस्तकों तथा समूह्य पत्रिकाओं के नाम और उन की लागत क्रमशः परिशिष्ट-1 और परिशिष्ट-2 में दी गई है ।

[ग्रंथालय में रखे गये/देखिये संख्या एल ट.- 3734/82]

(ख) इन पुस्तकों व पत्रिकाओं की बिक्री से अर्जित कुल राजस्व, विज्ञापनों से अर्जित राजस्व सहित, 1980-81 के दौरान 246.98 लाख रुपए और 1981-82 के दौरान (फरवरी, 1982 तक) 279.98 लाख रुपए था ।

वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 (फरवरी, 1982 तक) के दौरान प्रकाशित कुल 6,63,058 पुस्तकों में से 2,96,190 प्रतियां बिना विके स्टॉक में पड़ी हुई हैं ।

पाली जिले में, लतारा छ नेड और रोहट में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलना

4862. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या संचार मंत्र : यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाली जिले में लतारा, छ नेड और रोहट में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र कब तक खोले जाने की संभावना है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि लतारा और छानेड के लागत दो वर्षों से वहां सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोले जाने की मांग कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वहां पर अब तक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र न खोलने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) से (ग) . रोहट में पहले से ही एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर मौजूद है । लतारा के लिए एक छोटे टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को मंजूर करने हेतु कार्यवाही की जा रही है और इस के 1982-83 के दौरान खोले जाने की संभावना है । छानेड में एक



सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर किराया एवं गारंटी की शर्तों के आधार पर मार्च, 1981 में मंजूर किया गया था। परन्तु गारंटी देने वाले ने अभी तक गारंटी राशि जमा नहीं की इसलिए आगे की कार्यवाही रुकी पड़ी है। अतः इस स्थिति में वह समय बताना संभव नहीं है जब सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोल दिया जाएगा।

हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर में पनबिजली का उत्पादन

4863. श्री मूल चन्द डाँगा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश का 5,300 मेगावाट और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर की 4,500 मेगावाट पनबिजली उत्पादन करने की क्षमता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने अधिक बिजली उत्पादन करने की दृष्टि से अपने स्रोतों के उपयोग के लिये कोई निर्णय किया है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण ने देश में जल विद्युत् शक्यता का पुनर्मूल्यांकन करने का कार्य हाथ में लिया है तथा अब तक किए गये अनन्तिम मूल्यांकन के आधार पर हिमाचल प्रदेश की शक्यता, 60 प्रतिशत भार अनुपात पर लगभग 9900 मेगावाट और जम्मू और कश्मीर की शक्यता 60 प्रतिशत भार अनुपात पर लगभग 6300 मेगावाट आंकी गई है।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा जम्मू और कश्मीर की प्रचालनाधीन निर्माणाधीन और जाँच की जा रही जल विद्युत् स्कीमों

के ब्यौरे क्रमशः विवरण—एक और विवरण—दो में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण—एक

हिमाचल प्रदेश में जल विद्युत् स्कीमों

(अ) प्रचालनाधीन स्कीम

स्कीम का नाम	प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मेगावाट)
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1. गिरी	60
2. बरुती	45
3. बैरा स्यूल	120

(ब) निर्माणाधीन स्कीमों

1. देहर विस्तार	2 × 165
2. पोंग विस्तार	2 × 60
3. भावा (संजय)	3 × 40
4. आंध्रा	3 × 5
5. बानेर	2 × 3
6. बिनवा	2 × 3
7. रोंग टोंग	4 × 0.5

(स) जाँच की जा रही स्कीमों

1. थिरोट*	3 × 1
2. नाथपा झाकरी*	6 × 170
3. गज*	3 × 3.5
4. कोल बांध	4 × 150

1	2
5. चमेरा	3×180
6. सीयोमल	3×1.5
7. होली	3×1.5
8. रेनुका (बहुउद्देश्यीय)	2×20

जम्मु और कश्मीर में जलविद्युत् स्कीमें

(अ) प्रचालनाधीन स्कीमें

स्कीम का नाम	प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मेगावट)
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1. मोहारा	9
2. गंधार बाल	15
3. चेनानी	23
4. अपर सिन्धु चरण-1	22
5. लोअर जेहलम	105

(ब) निर्माणाधीन स्कीमें

1. सतकना चरण-1	2×2
2. सलाल	3×115
3. करनाह	2×1
4. कारगिल	3×1.25

(स) जांच की जा रही स्कीमें

1. अपर सिन्धु चरण-दो*	2×35
2. दमकहार	4×0.5
3. बोनधार चरण-1	2×3
4. पहलगवां	3×1
5. चेनानी दो और तीन	4×2
6. रंजा अला दुनादी	2×3.5
7. आस्तान नाला	2×0.5
8. सेवा	3×30
9. सोन मार्ग	3×28

\*केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण द्वारा अनुमोदित

M.R.T.P. Clearance for Soyabean Project of M/s. Britania Industries Ltd.

4864. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the application of M/s. Britania Industries Ltd. for MRTP clearance to their Soyabean Project proposed to be set up at Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh is still pending with the Ministry for the last 1½ years.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how much further time is expected to be taken to clear it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) and (b). M/s. Britania Industries Limited made an application under Section 22 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, for the establishment of a new undertaking at Vidisha in the State of Madhya Pradesh for the manufacture of

Soyabean Products which was received in the Department of Company Affairs on 21st October, 1981. The requisite details regarding the scheme of finance were, however, received from the company only on 28th December, 1981.

(c) The application is under active consideration of the Government and a decision on the same will be taken as soon as possible.

#### Films on Mahatma Gandhi, Subash Chandra Bose and Dr. Ambedkar

4865. SHRI RAINATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have, at any time, received proposals from the Indian film makers/private institutions or organisations to produce films on Mahatma Gandhi, Subhash Chandra Bose and Dr. Ambedkar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by Government on these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The proposals for production of films are normally received by the National Film Development Corporation and the Films Division. No definite proposals from Indian film makers/private institutions for production of films on these leaders were received by either of them. However, the Films Division has made documentary films on these leaders.

#### Running of a College by IDPL Rishikesh

4866. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether IDPL (Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd). Rishikesh is run-

ning an Anti-Biotics Plant Int. College at Virbhadrā, Rishikesh, Distt. Dehradun (U.P.);

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether in this college children of non-employees of IDPL are also getting education; and

(d) if so, their percentage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was started as a Primary School in 1964 with 130 students and now the Institution has grown into having a strength of 3654 students from Class—I to Class XII for the academic year 1981-82. It is recognised by Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad, U.P.

(c) Yes Sir. Besides sons and daughters of the employees of IDPL-Virbhadrā (Rishikesh), some students who wholly depend upon the employees of IDPL are admitted subject to submission of a dependency Certificate from the District Authorities. Besides, the wards of employees working in Railway, nationalised banks, Central School, Post Office and U.P. Hydrel and U.P. Police posted at Virbhadrā (Rishikesh) are also admitted.

(d) The total percentage of wards of non-employees of IDPL is approx. 3.2 per cent.

#### Coal Prices

4867. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal has the same prices for the whole country if so, the details thereabout and reasons therefore; and

(b) whether coal transportation by rail is banned within Bihar because of the distance limit of 200 miles due to which coal in Haryana or Punjab is cheaper than that in northern areas of Bihar, e.g. Jaynagar, Sitamarhi, Bagahaer; if so, any remedial steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Coal prices at the pithead are fixed by Government and are applicable all over the country. Consumers pay all other statutory levies and transportation charges on coal and as such the prices of coal to the consumers vary place to place.

(b) Movement of coal to consumers within 200 miles of pithead by rail in Bihar is not banned. In all cases consumers pay for the transportation charges.

**Linking of Raigarh Thermal Power Station with two IBA Coal Mines in M.P.**

4868. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board for linking of the proposed Raigarh Thermal Power Station in Madhya Pradesh with two IBA Coal Mines in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Coal Authorities are linking these coal mines with other Power Stations which are at a longer distance and if so, what are the reasons for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). A proposal has been received from the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board regarding coal supply from Mand river and Ib valley coalfields for setting up of a power station of 3x210 MW capacity near Raigarh. However, no project report has so far been received for techno-economic clear-

ance by the Central Electricity Authority. The project can be considered for techno-economic clearance only after all the necessary inputs are tied up.

A few thermal power stations in the Western Region have been linked to the Ib valley coalfields. The exploration of the Mand-Raigarh coalfield is still at a preliminary stage and their production potential can be determined only after detailed exploration is carried out. Even in respect of the Ib valley coalfields, further exploration is being carried out to determine the full production potential. Coal linkages are provided to the power stations keeping in view, *inter alia*, the quality and the quantity of coal required by the power station and the facilities that exist for transportation of the coal from the coalfield to the power station.

**Hydel projects of M.P.**

4869. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) as to how many Hydel Power Project proposals have been submitted for sanction to the Central Electricity Authority by Madhya Pradesh;

(b) when they were submitted and what is the result; and

(c) whether it is a fact that none of these Hydel Projects are being sanctioned for the year 1982-83, and if so, for what reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The Project report of Seven multipurpose/hydro-electric projects, received from the State authorities are under examination in the Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission. Details of these schemes are given in the statement enclosed.

These projects would be taken up for implementation after their techno-economic feasibility is established and the schemes are included in the Plan.

## Statement

*Hydro Generations Schemes in Madhya Pradesh under Examination in Central Electricity Authority*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Inst. Cap. (MW)	Date of receipt of report	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Present status of technical examination of the Scheme.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Barsagar (Revised proposal)	5 × 105 + 2 × 15 + 3 × 15 = 390	Sept. 80	19582 (Power)	The project report has been examined in CEA and CWC. The aspects relating to irrigation and the civil designs of the projects are yet to be finalised by the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh in the light of comments of the CWC.
2.	Sindh Multipurpose project Phase II (Mohini Sagar)	3 × 25 = 75	June 78	3931 (Power)	Replies to the comments of CEA are awaited from the State Government.
3.	Orchha Multipurpose Project.	2 × 15 + 2 × 30 = 90	Sept. 78	4830 (Power)	Project report has been examined in CEA and comments sent to project authorities. Replies to the comments of CEA are awaited. U.P. Govt. have raised certain inter-State aspects in this Project.
4.	Hasdeo (Bango) Multipurpose Project.	3 × 40 = 120	May 81	4097 (Power)	The comments of CEA/CWC have been sent to project authorities. Their replies are awaited.
5.	Kutru I H.E.	3 × 50 = 150	Sept. 80	7256 (Power)	The comments of CEA/CWA have been sent to project authorities. Replies are awaited. The hydrology cost estimates, civil designs etc are yet to be finalised by the project authorities in the light of the comments of the CWC.
6.	Mahanadi Reservoir	4 × 2.5 = 10	Aug. 81	734 (Power)	Under examination in CEA, CWC. The aspects regarding Hydrology and hydro civil designs are yet to be resolved by the project authorities in the light of comments of CWC.;
7.	Kutru II H.E.	3 × 50 = 150	Feb. 82	11316 (Power)	Under Examination in CEA/CWC. (Report received in Feb. 81.

### Designing of equipments supplied to MPSEB

4870. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) on what basis of caloric heat of coal the equipments supplied to Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board and other State Electricity Boards were designed;

(b) what has been the quality of coal in terms of caloric value that has been supplied to the various Electricity Boards as against the designed quality of coal;

(c) what has been the ash content of coal supplied to these Electricity Boards;

(d) whether it is a fact that because of bad quality of coal the equipment of power generation is creating troubles and causing loss of power generation, if so, to what extent; and

(e) what action has been taken by Government of India in this respect in supply of proper quality of coal to the power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Thermal Power Stations under different State Electricity Boards including Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board are designed keeping in view the anticipated caloric value of coal to be made available from the sources linked by Standing Linkage Committee (SLC) set up by the Department of Coal.

(b) The quality of coal being supplied to various thermal power stations in terms of caloric value falls in the range of 2000 K. Cal/Kg-5500 K. Cal/kg. against their design requirements of gross caloric value falling in the range of 3600 K. cal/kg.-5500 K. cal/kg.

(c) The ash content of coal supplied to the power stations falls in the range of 25 per cent to 45 per cent.

(d) Inferior quality of coal can cause operational problems as well as loss of generation. However, it is difficult to quantify the losses of generation caused exclusively on account of the quality of coal.

(e) Various steps such as installation of coal handling plants/screening plants/picking belts/crushers at the open cast coal mines to ensure supply of sized coal free from shales, stones etc., posting of representatives at the defaulting collieries; have been/are being taken. Besides, beneficiation of non-coking coal for supply of washed coal to Thermal Power Stations is under study. The quality of coal supply to thermal power stations is continuously monitored by the Ministry of Energy and the Railways.

### Loss incurred by Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri

4871. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited in Pimpri has incurred a loss of about Rs. 17 crores this year due to under-utilisation of installed capacity and lack of quality control; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIL SINGH): (a) The accounts for the year 1981-82 will be finalised only after the end of the financial year. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited however incurred a net loss of Rs. 639.47 lakhs during 1980-81 and the reasons for the losses have been indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4697 dated 23-3-1982.

(b) Some of the steps proposed to be taken to improve the performance and to reduce losses are:

(i) Revision of prices taking into account the increases in input costs.

(ii) Replacement of existing old equipments which have not been replaced for a number of years;

(iii) Introduction of modern management techniques for plant maintenance.

production, planning and control, manpower development and improvement of productivity in terms of energy, raw materials consumption etc.

(iv) Expansion of marketing activities to penetrate the trade market and reduce dependence on institutional sales.

**Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Ltd. and Swadeshi Mining Manufacturing Company Ltd.**

4872. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3770 on 17 March, 1981 regarding alleged irregularities by Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company and state:

(a) has any action been taken so far against the Company and its subsidiaries;

(b) if not, how long it is likely to take; and

(c) what action is contemplated in the interest of large body of shareholders, workers, depositors, suppliers creditors and others of both the Companies—Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. and Swadeshi Mining Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c). On receipt of complaints in relation to functioning of M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. and Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., an inspection u/s 209-A of the Companies Act was ordered in September, 1981. In the case of M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., the inspection has been taken up and is still in progress. In the case of Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. the inspection has been completed and the report, which has just been received is under examination. Action, as warranted, will be taken on the finding contained in the Inspection Report in due course.

**Survey Regarding Advertisement on T.V.**

4873. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent audience survey by the Directorate General Doordarshan has revealed that most television viewers want fewer advertisements than the current number shown with popular programmes; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in this direction to save the viewers from boredom inflicted upon them by adding up of each advertisements from day-to-day on the T.V.?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The finding of the survey conducted by Doordarshan reveal that the viewers desire lesser number of advertisements with popular programmes like feature films and other film-based programmes.

(b) To reduce the clutter of advertisements with popular programmes (like feature film/film-based programmes), an additional weekly 'chhaya geet' programme has been introduced over Bombay Kendra from 2nd February, 1982 and an additional weekly 'Chitrahaar' programme is proposed to be introduced over Delhi Kendra from 2nd April, 1982. Also the tariff structure rationalised recently makes bookings of commercials with non-feature film-based programmes more attractive, resulting in wider distribution of advertisements.

**Opening of post office in Teesgaon area, Taluka Kalyan, Distt. Thane**

4874. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2656 on 8th December, 1981 regarding opening of Post Offices in Teesgaon area, Taluka Kalyan, District Thane and state:

(a) the progress since made by Government in regard to opening a sub-post

office at Teesgaon Naka, (Taluka Kalyan, District Thane, Maharashtra); and

(b) what specific steps Government propose to take to expedite the opening of the said sub-post office?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Opening of a sub post office at Teesgaon Naka has been approved in principle.

(b) The office is likely to be opened as soon as suitable accommodation is found to house the post office.

#### Delay in Building auto Exchange at Shirol Kolhapur

4875. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3850 on 15th December, 1981 regarding delay in building auto exchange at Shirol Kolhapur and state:

(a) what is the progress since made in procurement of exchange equipment and the arrangement for the building, and/or getting rented accommodation from M.I.D.C. and cable work for the proposed Auto Exchange at Shirol, Distt. Kolhapur, Maharashtra State; and

(b) when the said exchange is likely to be commissioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b). Supply of some major items of equipment like selectors, relay sets and ringers are still awaited. Estimate for the building has been sanctioned and construction is expected to be completed in 2 years. As an interim arrangement, installation of the exchange in the accommodation rented from M.I.D.C. has commenced and is likely to be completed by July, 1982.

#### Telephone Exchange for Dombivali, District Thane, Maharashtra

4876. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3733 on 15th December, 1981 regarding telephone exchange for Dombivali, Distt. Thane, Maharashtra and state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any scheme for a new crossbar telephone exchange at Dombivali, (Distt. Thane, Maharashtra):

(b) if so, the details of the said scheme; and

(c) when the said scheme would be taken up and when the same would be completed and commissioned?

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

(b) and (c). A Crossbar exchange of 3,500 lines capacity has been allotted for supply during 1984-85. The construction of a building to house the exchange will be taken up shortly. The exchange is likely to be commissioned in 6th Plan.

#### महाराष्ट्र में डाकघरों का खोला जाना

4877. श्री राम कृष्ण मोरे : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में जिलेवार, कितने-कितने डाकघर हैं ;

(ख) क्या महाराष्ट्र में लोगों को हो रही कठिनाई को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहां और अधिक डाकघर खोले जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो जिलेवार किन-किन स्थानों पर डाकघर खोले जाने का विचार है तथा उन के कब तक खोले जाने की सम्भावना है ?



संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान ग्रामीण महाराष्ट्र में जहां डाकघर खोले जायेंगे उन स्थानों के नाम अभी तक निश्चित नहीं किए गए हैं क्योंकि वर्ष के दौरान सर्किल में खोले जाने वाले ग्रामीण डाकघरों की सीमा के अनुसार तथा विभागीय मानकों के आधार पर औचित्य पाये जाने पर कुल संख्या निर्भर करेगी। सर्किलवार लक्ष्यों पर विचार किया जा रहा है तथा शीघ्र ही उन्हें अंतिम रूप दिये जाने की उम्मीद है।

### विवरण

#### अनुबन्ध "क"

महाराष्ट्र में जिलेवार डाकघरों की संख्या

जिले का नाम	डाकघरों की संख्या
1. अहमदनगर	601
2. अकोला	382
3. अमरावती	432
4. औरंगाबाद	259
5. बीड	309
6. बुल्दाना	322
7. चन्द्रापूर	426
8. धूले	406
9. जलगांव	482
10. कौलहापुर	474
11. रत्नगिरि	611

जिले का नाम	डाकघरों की संख्या
12. नागपुर	347
13. नांदेड़	400
14. पारभानी	301
15. नासिक	388
16. असमानाबाद	506
17. पुणे	661
18. रायगढ़	373
19. सांगली	406
20. सतार	580
21. सोलापुर	506
22. थाणे	377
23. वर्धा	178
24. यवतमाल	377
25. भंडारा	291
26. सिन्धुदुर्ग	333
27. जालना	188
28. ग्रेटर बम्बई	279
कुल डाकघरों की संख्या	11355

महाराष्ट्र में तारघर और टेलीफोन केन्द्रों का खोला जाना

4878. श्री राम कृष्ण मोरे : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में खोले जाने वाले प्रस्तावित तारघर और टेलीफोन केन्द्रों से संबंधित ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान वहां टेलीफोन केन्द्रों को प्रस्तावित स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में बदलने संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन. पाटिल) : (क) जसा कि विवरण "क" और "ख" में दिया गया है ।

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 (28-2-82) संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. अहमद नगर | 2700 लाइल |
| 2. लत्तूर   | 1000 लाइ  |

शोलापुर एक्सचेंज (5100 लाइन) का संस्थान कार्य अपनी चरम सीमा पर है. तथा इस के चालू वर्ष के दौरान चालू हो जाने की संभावना है ।

#### विवरण—क

15-3-1982 तक खोले गए तारघट की सूची

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. कोहापी              | 18. थोकोडी            |
| 2. तमलूर               | 19. असलगांव           |
| 3. रोहिणी              | 20. अदासी             |
| 4. दोरकिन              | 21. पनडार बोरदी       |
| 5. पिम्पलगांव          | 22. कलसे              |
| 6. चिचल                | 23. तुरकाबाद          |
| 7. तालेगांव            | 24. देकबाद            |
| 8. पोहरा               | 25. थाडने             |
| 9. मांदरुलहवेली        | 26. थिगावे            |
| 10. धुसाने             | 27. परपाडा            |
| 11. हरपाले             | 28. पालान्दुर         |
| 12. तालेगांव           | 29. वदाड              |
| 13. माहेरगांव          | 30. कांदरी (भंडारा)   |
| 14. लामजाना            | 31. जाम्प             |
| 15. बराद               | 32. मोहागांव (साकोली) |
| 16. निल्लोडी           | 33. बालकी             |
| 17. मोहागांव (गोंदिया) | 34. पुजारी टोला       |
|                        | 35. अदागांव           |
|                        | 36. कुरडा काकोडा      |
|                        | 37. बिटरगांव          |
|                        | 38. हलदरनी            |
|                        | 39. बाडागांव          |
|                        | 40. चिपिया            |
|                        | 41. भिरवांडे          |
|                        | 42. जैतपुर            |
|                        | 43. कांदरी (नागपुर)   |
|                        | 44. नितरुडी           |
|                        | 45. कावलेवाडा         |
|                        | 46. दिउरवाडा          |
|                        | 47. सोनसगांव          |
|                        | 48. चनेरा             |
|                        | 49. अम्बरखेडा         |
|                        | 50. ब्रह्ममाणी        |
|                        | 51. वाडीगोदरी         |

52. महासादी
53. तंदलवाडी
54. गोलकिन्डी
55. तीरथपुरी
56. बाकाडी
57. काडीपिरखोली
58. सावरगांव
59. कुम्भरपिम्पलगांव
60. न्हावाशेवा
61. विरूर
62. गोंदेगांव
63. शतपलगाधे
64. पालसगांव
65. रतनापुर
66. आवलगांव
67. दंदूरी
68. बहीरवाडी
69. वाघोद
70. रावीवास
71. करंजा
72. करीमवाद
73. एमआईडीसी. अहमदनगर
74. बोरनार
75. मलकापुर
76. कारवीदे
77. तुरकेवाडी
78. गौरखेडा
79. कादंगीकंला
80. सुलचुर
81. नागरा
82. कुदवा
83. कोलदा
84. दाडेगांव
85. घाट बोरी

### 86. सुखाली जहांगीर

31-3-1982. तक लगभग 50 और तारघर खोले जाने की संभावना है, बशर्ते कि स्टोर उपलब्ध हों ।

#### विवरण—क

वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान लगभग 50 नए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसमें से 15-2-82 तक 43 एक्सचेंज पहले ही खोले जा चुके हैं, जिनके नाम नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

क्रम सं०	एक्सचेंज का नाम
----------	-----------------

1. ब्रह्ममाणी
2. करवांडी कासर
3. तिसगांव]
4. वादाडी
5. कुम्भर-पिम्पलगांव
6. तीरथपुरी
7. तुकाबाद
9. वाडीगोरदरी
8. काती बिसोला
10. पिम्पलगांव राजा
11. उन्डरी
12. अहेरी
13. गोदपिपरी
14. बेतःवड
15. धानोरा
16. महासोदी
17. पादलडा
18. सौगीर
19. चांददिओ
20. खानपुर
21. मोरवाद
22. महासवादी

क्रम सं० एकचेज का नाम

23. पिम्परिख
24. सालवे
25. सोनासगांव
26. तांदवाडी
27. तोंदापोर
28. अम्बरखेडा
29. उत्तखेडा
30. दोत्तावाड
31. कारभे
32. वराड
33. तमसा
34. सावे रगांव
35. कांसगुलीम
36. पम्बरपा
37. संकोण्डे
38. नासरपुर
39. चानेरा
40. न्हावा
41. बेदाग
42. गोतीखिण्डी
43. येलावी

**अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म प्रतिनिधियों का फिल्मोत्सव में भाग न लेना**

4879. श्री दौलतराम सारण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ख्याति के एक भी विदेशी फिल्म प्रतिनिधि ने कलकत्ता फिल्मोत्सव में भाग नहीं लिया तथा भारतीय फिल्म उद्योग के अनेक प्रसिद्ध

लोगों ने भी इस में भाग नहीं लिया; यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या भारतीय दृश्यपटल की कुछ अच्छी फिल्मों का चयन नहीं किया गया जबकि फिल्मोत्सव में भद्दे यौन तथा हिंसा के दृश्यों को फिल्मों में दर्शाया गया; यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म उत्पादक फेडरेशन के अनुसार, इस फिल्मोत्सव का समय क्रिमस तथा नव वर्ष तथा छुट्टी के कारण व्यावसायिक दृष्टि से लाभप्रद नहीं था, और यदि हां, तो ऐसा समय चुने जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या मनीला में 18 जनवरी के फिल्मोत्सव का आयोजन करने के लिए एफ० आई० ए० एफ० द्वारा मंजूरी दी गई थी तथा इसका कलकत्ता फिल्मोत्सव पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा था ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) जी, नहीं। विदेशों की बहुत सी प्रख्यात फिल्म हस्तियों और भारतीय फिल्म उद्योग के प्रख्यात व्यक्तियों ने कलकत्ता में आयोजित 'फिल्मोत्सव' 82में भाग लिया था। (विवरण-1)।

(ख) 'फिल्मोत्सव' 82 के भारतीय पैनोरमा के लिए फिल्मों का चयन एक चयन पैनल, जिसमें प्रख्यात फिल्मी हस्तियां शामिल थीं, द्वारा किया गया था तथा फिल्मों को मुख्यतया उन के सौन्दर्यत्मक महत्व और कलात्मक प्रस्तुतीकरण के आधार पर चुना गया था। जहां तक विदेशी फिल्मों का संबंध है, चयन उन फिल्मों में से किया गया था जिनको अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोहों में प्रदर्शित किया गया है तथा जिन्हें विदेशों में विवेचनात्मक प्रशंसा पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं। तथापि, कुछ ऐसी फिल्में थी जिनमें सेक्स तथा हिंसा के दृश्यों का चित्रण था, किन्तु फिर भी ये फिल्में, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय

ख्याति प्राप्त प्रसिद्ध निर्देशकों की महत्वपूर्ण कृतियां थीं। फिल्मोत्सव 82 में भाग लेने वाली प्रसिद्ध फिल्मों की सूची संलग्न है (विवरण-II)

(ग) यह सही नहीं है कि भारतीय फिल्म समारोह की तिथियां असामायिक हैं। भारत को ये तिथियां फ़ैडरेशन आफ इंटरनेशनल फिल्म प्रोड्यूसर्स एसोसिएशन, पेरिस, जो सभी देशों में समारोहों के आयोजन को विनियमित करने के लिए शीर्षनिकाय है, द्वारा आवंटित की गई हैं।

(घ) यह सही है कि मनीला समारोह के भारतीय समारोह के शीघ्र बाद होने से अधिकांश वही फिल्में दोनों समारोहों में भाग नहीं ले सकतीं। तथापि, दो समारोहों में अन्तर रखने का काम फ़ैडरेशन आफ इंटरनेशनल फिल्म प्रोड्यूसर्स एसोसिएशन का है।

### विवरण—I

उन विदेशी प्रख्यात फिल्मों, हस्तियों और भारतीय फिल्म उद्योग की प्रख्यात हस्तियों के नामों की सूची जिन्होंने कलकत्ता में हुए फिल्मोत्सव 82 में भाग लिया।

1. टाइटस लेबर (आस्ट्रिया)
2. मसूहुद्दीन शकर (बंगलादेश)
3. झन्डोव, बोरीस्लेव शारालिऊ (बुलगारिया)
4. डेनियल काम्बा (केमेराऊ)
5. रौनी मोलवर्ग (फिनलैंड)
6. पिर्जी हंकासलो (फिनलैंड)
7. जानोस सोम्बोलियाई (हंगरी)
8. मेट्रीसिया मोराज (स्वीटजरलैंड)
9. क्रिस्टोफर माइल्स (इंगलैंड)
10. विलियम ग्रीव्स (अमरीका)
11. ए० विदूगिरिस (रूस)
12. श्री हेमंत कुमार
13. श्री मृणाल सेन

14. कु० सुचित्रा सेन
15. श्रीमती अर्पणा सेन
16. श्री बसंत चौधरी
17. श्री तरुण मजूमदार
18. श्री उत्पल दत्त
19. श्रीमती संध्या राय
20. श्रीमती अरुणधती देवी
21. श्री समित भांजा
22. श्री पिनाकी मुखर्जी
23. श्री पुरेन्दु पेट्टीया
24. श्री सौमित्र चटर्जी
25. कु० ममता शंकर
26. श्री रामानन्द सेनगुप्त
27. श्री दुलाल दत्ता
28. श्री भूपेन हजारिका
29. श्री अनूप कुमार
30. श्री बी० एन० साक्षिया
31. श्रीमती शर्मिला टैगोर
32. श्री ऋषकेश मुखर्जी
33. श्री डी० के० सरकार
34. श्री के० के० चौधरी
35. श्री गणेश मुखर्जी
36. श्री निरंजन राय
37. श्री गौतम घोष
38. श्री सुब्रतो मित्रा
39. श्री गंगाधर नस्कर
40. श्री बुद्धदेव दासगुप्त
41. कु० विनोदनी देवी
42. श्री इन्द्र सेन
43. श्रीमती माधवी मुखर्जी
44. श्री विमल डे
45. श्री दिलीप मुखर्जी
46. श्री रूद्र प्रसाद सेनगुप्त
47. श्री सत्य जीत रे

48. श्री कल्याण चटर्जी

49. श्री आर० ए० जलन

50. श्री तपन सिन्हा

51. श्री अमोल पालेकर

52. श्रीमती चित्रापालकर

53. श्री एम० एस० सथ्यू

54. श्री श्याम बेनेगल

55. श्री के० एम० सेतुमाधावन

56. श्री जे० महेंद्रन

57. श्री जी० अरविंदन

58. श्री के० बाल चन्द्रन

59. श्री मुजफ्फर अली

60. श्री टी० हरिहरन

61. श्री जी० पी० सिप्पी

62. श्री श्री राम बोहरा

63. श्री मनमोहन कृष्ण

64. श्री गिरीश कमराबल्ली

65. श्री एल० वी० प्रसाद

66. श्री तरूण कुमार

67. श्री धृतिमान चटर्जी

68. श्री स० गमपति राजगोपालन

69. श्री के० एन० श्रीधरन

70. कु० गीतासेन

71. श्री वी० अरुद्रा

72. श्रीमती सई परांजपेय

73. श्री शशि कपूर

74. श्रीमती जेनीफर कपूर

75. कुमारी सुहासिनी मूले

76. श्री नारद महापात्र

77. श्री यू० विश्वेश्वर राव

78. श्री अदूर गोपालकृष्णन

## विवरण - II

उन प्रसिद्ध फिल्मों की सूची जो फिल्मोत्सव '82 में शामिल की गई ।

1. रेगिंग बुल

2. 11 माइनस्ट्रोन

3. हंकी टोंक फ्री-वे

4. लव बिटविन ड्राप्स आफ रेन

5. दि वोट इज़ फुल

6. दि लास्ट वे

7. सिस्टर्स आफ दि स्केल्स आफ हैप्पी-नैस

8. दि कांसटेंट

9. बैड टाइमिंग

10. एनिमा - फैंटास्टिक सिम्फोनी

11. मिल्का - अंधविश्वासों के बारे में फिल्म

12. स्लो अटैक

13. एस्केप टू विकट्री

14. लाइट इयर्स अबे

15. सुर्जा डिघल बारी

16. टू बी ए मिलियनियर

17. सेड्डो

18. चैरियट्स आफ फायर

19. मेफिस्टो

20. दि विज

21. दि डिवाइन एम्पा

22. राबर्ट एण्ड राबर्ट

23. क्राइस्ट स्टाप्पड एण्ड एबोली

24. एक्सकैलिबर

निम्नलिखित फिल्मों के रिट्रासपेक्टिव

1. जीन - लुक गोर्ड (फ्रांस)

2. यिल्माज़ गुने (टर्की)

3. मिक्लास जाकसी (हंगरी)

**Newsitem captioned "coal mafia Terror in Dhanbad"**

4880. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item "Coal Mafia Terror in Dhanbad" appearing in the Current Magazine of 16th January highlighting—

(i) threat to resign *en masse* if law and order situation in the coal belt is not improved immediately;

(ii) attack on the Technical Manager and his wife by contractors operating mafia-style;

(iii) looting by mafia of coal worth lakhs of rupees daily at gun point and exporting the same across the border to Pakistan and Bangladesh;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereof?

(c) action taken, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). The in-

formation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

**Profits earned by M/s. Liptons India**

4881. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the profits earned by M/s. Liptons India during the last five years;

(b) whether Government have received information that M/s. Lipton India has departed from the normal practice by issuing a statement to the effect that it had suffered huge loss during the year December, 1980; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) M/s. Lipton India Ltd. [formerly known as Lipton Tea (India) Ltd.] was incorporated on 28.6.1977. Details of the profit/loss earned/incurred by the Company are indicated below:—

Year ending	Profit/loss (before tax)	(Rupees in lakhs)
30-6-1978	207.36	(Profit)
30-6-1979	192.56	(Profit)
30-6-1980	(-) 96.34	(Loss)
30-6-1982	(-) 246.18	(Loss)

(b) and (c). The Government had received a representation *inter alia* alleging that the company had issued a Press Note and a Notice to all shareholders stating that the company had suffered a loss of Rs. 265 lakhs for the six month period from July to December 1980 although it was not obligatory announce such trading results. On further enquiry, it has come to notice that a circular was issued by the company to the shareholders incor-

porating therein the provisional working results for the said half year—showing a turnover of Rs. 2740 lakhs and a loss of Rs. 265 lakhs for the aforesaid period. The Directors had also added that "the adverse factors were behind us now" and that their expectation was that the working of the company in the first 6 months of 1981 "will result in a modest profit" which would partially reduce the overall loss.

12.00 hrs.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: *rose—(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If one hon. Member speaks, I can reply to him.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hogghly): I had given a privilege motion against Mr. Vasanth Sathe, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting that he had misled the House by denying that the Ministry had issued a circular. The Ministry has issued a circular which he has denied in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is under consideration of the Speaker.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आल इंडिया सेण्ट्रल बैंक एस सी एस टी एम्पलाईज फेडरेशन के लोग पिछले कई दिनों से बाम्बे में भूख हड़ताल पर बैठे थे। उनकी बातों को, उनकी ग्रीवान्सेज का बिना सुने हुए उनको गिरफ्तार कर के जेल भेज दिया गया है।  
(व्यवधान)।

मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में एक कॉलिंग अटेंशन दिया हुआ है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question of admitting a Calling Attention cannot be discussed here. You please meet the Speaker.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want to be heard or not? Only one at a time.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): I have given a privilege motion against Mr. Mallikarjun about his misleading the House...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is under examination.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): There is one incident which re-

quires a thorough inquiry and investigation because it is continuously being raised by several persons. Once Mr. Paswan raised it and now the resident doctors of the All India Institute of Medical Science have made an allegation...  
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not a matter of urgent public importance. I have not given my consent.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri): I had raised a breach of privilege issue against the State Bank of India officer at Madurai on 4th of this month. I have written a letter to the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is under examination.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): As a learned Deputy-Speaker, I would like to know from you whether rape and dowry are national issues or not and, if they are, I would like to know why you not allow me to raise a discussion on the behaviour in this matter?

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is before the State Assembly.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Are they national issues or not?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not proper. It will not go on record.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा जिले में अकाल राहत कार्यों में लगे हुए शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के 15 हजार मजदूरों को काम से अलग कर दिया गया है। उनका तुरन्त काम पर लगाया जाना चाहिए वरना वे भुखमरी के शिकार हो जायेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have given 377; you come and see me.



**SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum):** I have given an adjournment motion. Serious irregularities have been reported in the preparation of the seniority list of doctors belonging to the Central Health Service. This is a serious matter...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I have not given my consent.

**श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर सरकारी कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल है। सारा काम रुका हुआ है। पूरा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन रुका हुआ है।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** It is a state matter. In Parliament it cannot be discussed.

**श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :** कान्स्टीचूशन के अन्दर इसका प्रोवीजन है। पूरी पब्लिक परेशान हो रही है। दफ्तरों का काम रुका हुआ है। आप इसके लिए परमीशन नहीं दे रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं वाक-आउट करता हूँ।

[*Shri Jai Pal Singh Kashyap then left the House*]

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum):** I have given an adjournment motion. Senior doctors have been superseded and a separate list has been made by the Health Ministry and already two doctors have been given such promotions. It will create a hornet's nest among the doctors appointed by the Centre.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** It is not a matter for adjournment motion. I have not given my permission.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):** उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के खिलाफ लोक सभा में आरोप लगाए थे। मंत्री जी ने लोक सभा में जवाब

न दे कर राज्य सभा में जवाब दिया। मैंने स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के खिलाफ प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है। मैंने उदाहरण दिया है कि श्री टंडन, जो इंडियन मैडिकल इन्स्टीचूट के डायरेक्टर हैं और रैजिडेंट डाक्टर एसोसिएशन ने मेरे द्वारा आरोप का सही पाया है और रैजिडेंट डाक्टर फ़ैडरेशन ने फ़ैश चार्जज लगाए हैं :

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I have heard you. You have given me the privilege motion. It is under consideration. ... I say it is under active consideration.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:** Why not an inquiry?

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur):** There is confusion and frustration in the minds of the doctor community because one of our hon. Members has made derogatory remarks against certain doctors of the All India Medical Institute and called them blind and epileptic...

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:\***

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** It will not go on record.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur):** A serious situation has arisen in Baroda. Communal riots are taking place. It is a very serious matter. It should be discussed.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Home Ministry's Demands are going on. You can discuss it.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:\***

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Only the Member whom I call will be recorded. Dr. Swamy will agree with me that he will not be recorded.

**SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR (Pilibhit):** Sir, 300 Indian workers were beaten up by the Libyan Police and they were forcibly sent back to India...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Have you given an adjournment motion?

**SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:** Yes, Sir.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I have withheld my permission. I need not give you the reasons.

**श्री चतुर्भुज (भालावाड़):** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान के अन्दर वैधानिक संकट पैदा हो गया है। लोग राष्ट्रपति के सामने ता. 25 को घरना देने आ रहे हैं, क्योंकि वहाँ पर वैधानिकता के अनुसार काम नहीं करने दिया गया, विधान सभा समय से पहले स्थगित कर दी गई.....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He has been waiting for a long time quietly. Shri Chaturbhuj.

**श्री चतुर्भुज :** वहाँ वैधानिक संकट पैदा हो गया है। सारे प्रान्त के अन्दर कर्म-चारियों ने हड़ताल कर दी है। सारे काम ठप्प हो गये हैं.....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Now we go over to the next item—Papers to be laid. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi):** My problem is entirely different.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You did not get up at that time. What is your problem?

**SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:** I have written a letter to the Speaker.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You meet the Speaker in his Chamber. Since you have written to him, please meet him in his chamber. I am not permitting. I have gone over to the next item. Papers laid on the Table.

**SHRI KAUSHAL:** (*Interruptions*)

12.10 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT *re.* COMPANIES ACT FOR THE YEAR 1980-81

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL):** I beg to

lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) for the year 1980-81 on the working and administration of the Companies Act, 1956, under section 638 of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3693/82.*]

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON PETROFILS COOPERATIVE LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81, AND BONGAIGAON REFINERY AND PETROCHEMICALS LTD., BONGAIGAON FOR 1979-80

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR):** I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Petrofils Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Petrofils Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3694/82.*]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited, Bongaigaon (Assam) for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited, Bongaigaon (Assam) for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3695/82.*]

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi):** Sir, I have written...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You meet the Speaker. That will be better.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I have contacted the Secretary; I have contacted the Speaker and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also. The DMK has not been allotted an office room.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You meet him.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I am not going to meet the Speaker. Are you going to allot a room or not?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can meet the Speaker. Now, Shri Shankarand.

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-  
FARE FOR 1982-83

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI  
KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): On behalf of  
my colleague, I beg to lay on the Table  
a copy of the Detailed Demands for  
Grants (Hindi and English versions) of  
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
for 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See  
No. LT-3696/82].

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW ON INDIAN  
INSTITUTE OF MASS COMMUNICATION,  
NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND  
BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOH-  
AMMAD KHAN): I beg to lay on the  
Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Re-  
port (Hindi and English versions) of  
the Indian Institute of Mass Communi-  
cation, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81  
along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi  
and English versions) by the Gov-  
ernment on the working of the  
Indian Institute of Mass Communi-

cation, New Delhi, for the year  
1980-81.

(2) A statement (Hindi and Eng-  
lish versions) showing reasons for de-  
lay in laying the papers mentioned at  
(1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3697/82].

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Dhan-  
dapani, you meet the Minister of Parlia-  
mentary Affairs also.

SHRI RAO.

(Interruptions)\*\*

Don't record other than Shri Pattabhi  
Rama Rao. I have heard you. You must  
listen. You meet the Speaker in his  
Chamber. I request you with folded hands  
to meet him. You meet him in his Cham-  
ber. By that time I would also be in his  
Chamber. You will meet him.

(Interruptions)\*\*

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

9WENTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA-  
RAO (Bhadrachalam): I beg to present  
the Twenty-first Report (Hindi and Eng-  
lish versions) of the Estimates Committee  
on Action Taken by Government on the  
recommendations contained in the Six-  
teenth Report of the Committee on the  
Ministry of External Affairs—Overseas  
Indians in West Asia, Sri Lanka, Malay-  
sia, Burma, Indonesia and Singapore—  
Part I—West Asia.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Bansilal.

PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS  
COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI NAGINA RAI (Gopalganj): I beg to present the Thirty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on Steel Authority of India Limited—Import of Steel (Ministry of Steel and Mines—Department of Steel).

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): I am very sorry. You will please let me know whether I have been allotted a room or not.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not the business of the Chair to allot a room. Mr. Dhandapani knows that it is not the business of the Chair to allot a room in Parliament House.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I know the duty of the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What can I do?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: The Chairman a time does not know...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Calling Attention.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I want an assurance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My assurance is that if you meet the Speaker, I shall come along with you as a partyman and request him to allot a room. I request you to meet him in his Chamber.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Please give me an assurance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot give an assurance. Please request the Speaker. I shall also accompany you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: As Deputy Speaker, you give an assurance and persuade the Speaker to allot a room this week.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As leader of the party you have done your duty.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Not as leader of the party. I am not after such cheap popularity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are doing a duty.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All of you may please sit down. I cannot give any assurance. You please meet the Speaker in his Chamber.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, may I appeal to Shri Dhandapani through you not to embarrass the Chair. He is a leader of the party and let him go to the Speaker.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): His party is Amma-DMK! So, kindly try to give him a room.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ (हिसार):  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से मज़ाक में मत टालिए। कोई भी पार्टी हो, कांग्रेस पार्टी हो या चाहे और कोई दूसरी विरोधी पार्टी उस का दफ्तर मिलना चाहिए। इस को मज़ाक में मत टालिए। कोई भी पार्टी हो, पार्लियामेंटरी पार्टी को दफ्तर मिलना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You support his demand, and that of others also.

12.16 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCEDESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF SOME WAGONS  
OF A GOODS TRAIN CARRYING DIESEL,  
KEROSENE OIL, ETC. NEAR JAMMU

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद):  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कालिंग एटेंशन से पहले  
मैं लिस्ट आफ विजनैस की तरफ आप का  
ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा। कालिंग एटेंशन  
में हिन्दी में मेरा नाम राजेश कुमार पाइलट  
छाप दिया गया है जब कि अंग्रेजी में राजेश  
कुमार सिंह। अब मैं हिन्दी में इस को  
क्या पढ़ूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Correction.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) :  
मल्टी क्यों हुई?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bagri,  
it is not 377.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत):  
यह 20 रुपये में तो नहीं छपाया गया है।  
... (व्यवधान) ...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bom-  
bay North-East): Sir, is the word Maha-  
rashtra unparliamentary? Is the word rape  
unparliamentary? From tomorrow I am  
not going to spare you, and you will be  
having a lot of difficulty.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष  
महोदय, मैं अखिलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के  
निम्नलिखित विषय का और रेल मंत्री जी  
का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और  
प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक  
वक्तव्य दें :—

“जम्मू के निकट मिट्टी का तेल  
आदि ले जा रही माल गाड़ी के  
कुछ डिब्बों में आग लग जाने से  
हाल में हुए विनाश का  
समाचार।”

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, on 20-3-1982,  
Up Jammu Tawi load, consisting of 69  
tank wagons, 2 guard wagons and a  
brakevan, hauled by a diesel engine, left  
Vijayapur Jammu station situated on the  
Pathankot-Jammu Tawi section of Firoz-  
pur Division of Northern Railway at 06.55  
hours. While the train was running bet-  
ween Vijayapur Jammu and Bari Brah-  
man stations, a tank wagon which was  
third from the train engine derailed at  
bridge No. 220 situated at Km. 87/1.  
This wagon alongwith the following 27  
tank wagons fell down the embankment  
and caught fire, damaging the span of  
the bridge. The 31st wagon also de-  
railed. As a result through traffic was  
interrupted.

There was no injury to any one.

On receipt of information railway and  
military fire brigades reached the site at  
07.55 hours. The fire was finally extin-  
guished at 16.45 hours.

The officers from the Division and  
Headquarters also rushed to the site to  
supervise relief operations.

The R.C.C. span of the bridge which  
had been damaged was replaced and  
through traffic restored at 21.00 hours  
on 21-3-1982. Till that time, trains were  
started from Pathankot instead of Jammu  
Tawi. For transshipment of passengers, the  
railway administration arranged Road  
Transport buses to ply between Jammu  
Tawi and Samba and Jammu Tawi and  
Pathankot.

A senior Officers' inquiry has been  
ordered to determine the cause of the  
accident.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष  
महोदय, ये ट्रनों की घटनाएं तो देश में  
आम बात हो गई है। इतने डिब्बे  
इंजिन से डिरेल हो गए और 27 डिब्बे  
गिर गये। इन घटनाओं के बारे में  
मंत्रियों के बहुत से वक्तव्य आ जाते हैं  
और आपने भी कुछ वक्तव्य दिये हैं फिर

भी बहुत-सी घटनाएं हो रही हैं । अगर यह ट्रेन गुड्स न होकर पैसेंजर ट्रेन होती तो बहुत बुरी हालत होती ।

मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहूंगा इसमें कई कारण हैं । जहां ह्यूमन फेल्योर भी एक कारण है वहां मिकेनिकल फेल्योर भी कारण है । जहां यह एक्सीडेंट हुआ वहां पीछे भी बहुत एक्सीडेंट हुए हैं । पिछले दस वर्षों के अन्दर 1971 से लेकर 1980 के बीच में 91 हजार एक्सीडेंट हुए हैं । हमेशा रेलवे बोर्ड निर्देश जारी करता रहा है और माननीय मंत्री भी वक्तव्य जारी करते रहे हैं लेकिन इनके कम होने में कोई विशेष प्रगति नहीं हुई ।

मान्यवर संकरी कमेटी को रिपोर्टों में कुछ रिक्मण्डेशंस दी गई थीं । वांचु कमेटी और दूसरी कमेटियों ने भी अपने अपने रिक्मण्डेशंस दिये कि रेलवे में ये ये सुधार करें । कुंजरू कमेटी ने 1962 में एक रिक्मण्डेशन दी थी —स्टेण्डर्ड आफ आरगेनाइजेशन आन ग्राउण्ड्स आफ सेपटों— जिसके बारे में अभी तक कुछ भी क्रियान्वयन नहीं हुआ है । रेलवे बोर्ड की तरफ से भी जो निर्देश जाते रहते हैं उन निर्देशों पर भी कुछ अमल नहीं हो रहा है । यह भी ह्यूमन फेल्योर का एक कारण है । छोटे अधिकारी उन पर अमल करते हैं या नहीं, बड़े अधिकारी इस बात को नहीं जानते । बिफोर रिगुपिंग्स आफ रेलवेज ऐसी स्थिति नहीं थी । बड़े अधिकारी छोटे लेवल पर देखा करते थे । आज दूसरी ही स्थिति पैदा हो गई है ।

इसलिए मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हमें आरगेनाइजेशन सेट-अप को ठीक करना चाहिए । अगर यह ठीक

नहीं हुआ तो ये घटनाएं होती रहेंगी, इनको कोई नहीं रोक सकता है । इसमें जितना इम्प्रूवमेंट किया जाना चाहिए, वह नहीं हुआ तो ये दुर्घटनाएं होंगी ही । अभी एक घटना आगरा के पास हुई, बागमती नदी में कोई गाड़ी गिर गई, एक पुल पर से गिर गई । अभी तक आपने रेलवे बिल्डिंग के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है, यह नहीं बताया । ये जो एक्सीडेंट हुआ वह किसी रोलिंग स्टोक की खराबी से या किसी और वजह से हुआ ? अभी आप कह रहे थे कि आप इसकी जांच करायेंगे । मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि चार एक्सीडेंट्स हुए— तमिलनाडु एक्सप्रेस का हुआ और अन्य ट्रेनों के हुए । उन एक्सीडेंट्स के बारे में आपने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की ? आपने रेलवे ट्रेक सुधारने, लोकोमोटिव्स और गुड्स ट्रेन्स के सुधारने के क्या काम किये ।

आपने इस गाड़ी के इंजिन के साथ 72 डिब्बे लगा दिये । क्या आपने इस बात की जांच की थी कि यह इंजिन 72 डिब्बे ले जा सकता था या नहीं । उस माल गाड़ी से, इंजिन से डिब्बे डिसकनेक्ट हो गए । क्या हार्लिंग पेज पर जांच होता है या नहीं । यह मैं जानना चाहूंगा ।

अब तक जितने एक्सीडेंट्स हुए हैं उनके बारे में रोलिंग स्टोक और इन्स्टालमेंट्स आफ सिगनल्स के लिए क्या-क्या किया ? क्या उनके बारे में कोई स्पेशल जांच की और की तो क्या प्रगति हुई ? यह बताया कि इस एक्सीडेंट के बारे में जांच कर रहे हैं । यह नहीं बताया कि कौन से अधिकारी जांच कर रहे हैं । कौन से उच्च अधिकारी इसकी जांच कर रहे हैं ?

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

यह गाड़ी सेना के लिए डीजल और केरोसीन आयल ले जा रही थी। क्या रेलवे विभाग सेना के लिए कोई विशेष व्यवस्था करता है? क्या यह सेबोटेज का मामला तो नहीं है? इस पर भी आप प्रकाश डालते। इतने डिब्बे जल गये और आठ घण्टे तक दमकल के लोग लगे रहे। इस से यह भ्रम पैदा होता है कि पूरे देश में बड़े पैमाने पर यह स्थिति चल रही है। क्या आपने ब्रिज इन्स्टलमेंट, लोकोमोटिव्स का कंडीशनिंग के लिए अब तक कुछ किया है, ट्रेक को सुधारने के लिए कुछ किया है? इतना मैं जानना चाहता हूँ?

श्री प्रकाशचन्द्र सेठी : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तान. अधिकारी—चीफ रोलिंग स्टाक इंजीनियर, चीफ सेफ्टी सुपरिन्टेंडेंट और एक चीफ इंजीनियर, ये इस घटना को जांच कर रहे हैं। जांच से पूर्व, जांच-रिपोर्ट आने तक असिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टर विजयपुर—जम्बू, ड्राइवर एण्ड असिस्टेंट ड्राइवर आफ द ट्रेन, इन तीनों को अण्डर सस्पेंशन रखा है।

अभी रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है, इसलिए यह कहना मुश्किल है कि यह घटना सेबोटेज से हुई या एक्सल गर्म होने के कारण पैदा हुए डिफेक्ट से हुई—यह रिपोर्ट आने पर ही पता लगेगा। एक्सल गर्म होने की बहुत सारी घटनाएं देश में होती हैं। वर्ष 1981 में लगभग 33687 वागन ऐसे थे, जिनका एक्सल गर्म हुआ, लेकिन उनको डिफेक्ट किया गया और उनका डिसकनेक्ट करके अलग किया गया।

इसमें प्लेन बेरिंग थे और प्लेन बेरिंग का एक्सल गर्म होने पर सीटी

बजती है और धुआं निकलता है, इससे मालूम हो जाता है कि एक्सल गर्म हो गया है। इस बात को स्टेशन मास्टर ने महसूस भी किया कि ट्रेन में से कुछ धुआं निकल रहा है, लेकिन ट्रेन निकल जाने के बाद उसने आगे के स्टेशन पर उस गाड़ी को रोकने के लिए कार्यवाही की। लेकिन होना यह चाहिए था कि यदि गाड़ी स्टेशन से छूट भी गई थी, तब भी गाड़ी को रोकने का प्रयास करना चाहिए था। इस इयूट का स्टेशन मास्टर ने पूरा नहीं किया, इसलिए उनका सस्पेंड किया गया।

मान्यवर, यह बात सही है कि यह ट्रेन काफो दूर 1537 किलोमीटर का तय करके आ रही थी। जब यह खाना हुई थी, उस समय इसको पूरी जांच-परख का गई थी। अब यह देखना है कि इतना लम्बी दूरी तय करने के कारण तो कहीं एक्सल गर्म नही हो गए।

यह भी सही है कि ट्रेक खराब है और ट्रेक का बदलने का सवाल है। ट्रेक रिपेयर का काम तो समय-समय पर बराबर होता रहता है, लेकिन संपूर्ण ट्रेक, जो कि 14000 किलोमीटर का है, इसका रिन्यूवल कार्य तुरन्त लेना संभव नहीं है। जैसे-जैसे फण्ड्स हमको मिल रहे हैं, ट्रेक रिन्यूवल का काम हम कर रहे हैं।

“सीकरी कमेटी” और “वांचू कमेटी” के बारे में कहा गया। वांचू कमेटी का अधिकांश सिफारिशों पर अमल किया जा चुका है।

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur):  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is one of the major accidents, so I gave a Calling Attention Notice on the subject. But to my surprise it was admitted. I have all

along been thinking that I would be able to give a Calling Attention Notice on some day to the effect that no accident has taken place. I am still waiting for that day. Sir, this matter was fully debated in this House when the Demand for Grants for the Railways was discussed here. The accidents occur almost daily. Sometimes there is a loss of lives and sometimes there is loss of property and goods. But it is a fact that accident does occur. I was very hopeful that when the hon. Minister, Shri P. C. Sethi, took over charge of the Railways—he is managing the affairs better, I admit that—I was expecting that with his experience, with his talents and with his administrative capacities, we shall get rid of the accidents. I hope he will do his best and in future there will be fewer and fewer accidents. It is alleged all over, and it is a common talk in this august House that the railways are bypassing the security rules in their enthusiasm to carry more traffic and more freight. This is being alleged everywhere. One of the engineers of the railways who travelled with me in a train some time back said that the way we are working, we should be congratulated, because seeing the conditions of the track and the wagons, the accidents should have been much more. He told me that no country of the world would allow its trains to run on the tracks which we possessed. They are very old; they have not been replaced; more than half of the wagons are sick, but still we are carrying on some-how or the other.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not carrying on, but pulling on.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Yes. He said, that seeing all this the accidents were not of that magnitude of which they should have been.

The hon. Railway Minister has told the House during his reply to the debate on Railway Budget that he is looking into this matter, he is going to replace the sick wagons, old tracks and the old rolling stock. I, however, want that this should be done immediately and on priority basis. We should stop all other work,

or laying of new lines. I know, you are doing your best, but you must at least replace the tracks which have become old, you must replace the wagons, which have become sick. You must provide new wagons, and action must be taken promptly. I would request the hon. Minister to enlighten us about this matter.

Further, when the railways carry explosive materials like petrol, diesel and kerosene oil, are any special security measures being adopted? Is it ensured that at least the tank wagons which carry explosive materials are not sick and are new wagons? Do the railways pay proper attention to this aspect of the matter? We have lost petroleum products during this accident as reported worth about Rs. 2 crores. This is not a small amount and the petroleum products are scarce in this country. When we carry explosive materials, and if some accident takes place, it not only damages the contents of that train, but it also damages all around, bridges etc. A bridge has been damaged in this case as mentioned by the hon. Minister. The villages situated near such places of accidents also get damaged. Fortunately, here only a bridge was damaged. Is any special attention being paid to this? Is there any special security when the trains carry explosive materials.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to one more thing. In this country, a conspiracy is being hatched by certain elements to engineer railway accidents. It has been widely reported in the press, and I do not know whether the intelligence reports have been received by the Government or not, but the way the accidents are taking place, it appears that there is a conspiracy well engineered by certain elements in this country, including political elements. I do not want to take their names, because I do not know; I am not aware of it. Whether the Railway Minister has received this information? And if he has received this information, what effort is being made to counter that conspiracy and to save the Railways from this conspiracy?

SHRI P.C. SETHI: Sir, I fully share the anxiety and concern of the Hon. Member



[Shri P. C. Sethi]

with regard to this particular accident which has taken place.

As far as the rules carrying the explosive is concerned, there are definite rules provided in the Rates Tariff. We do not provide any extra personnel to man these wagons, but all the rules as prescribed by the Rates Tariff are being observed.

It is a fact that this particular accident has involved a loss of more than Rs. 25 lakh in the form of the scarce material. Apart from that twentyeight wagons valuing about Rs. 24/- or Rs. 28/- lakhs have also been lost. Then there is a permanent damage to the track and the bridge. It has also been destroyed. But it has been repaired.

Sir, I am thankful to the Hon. Member for the various suggestions that he has given. Sir, it is not possible to instantaneously change all the track, which is in a bad shape. There are fractures in the track at many places. We have adopted ultra-sonic machines to check these fractures. At the same time we are using other methods to find these defects and we are trying to improve upon them.

We have also got a programme of renewal of track also. But it is not keeping pace on account of paucity of funds. As I said in the Budget speech itself, that we have again approached the Planning Commission to make us available at least Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 crores extra immediately in order to procure more wagons and in order to change the track wherever it is absolutely necessary.

The sick wagons are also thoroughly checked whenever they move out from the place where they are kept. And we are condemning the sick wagons every year. Last year about 12,000 wagons were condemned. This year we are condemning about 18,000 wagons. Therefore, we are trying to maintain the renewal of wagons to the extent possible.

We have got a programme of procurement of one lakh wagons. But that programme has fallen short of its target be-

cause of the prices, which have gone up. Now, at the present cost we may be able to procure only 70 to 75 thousand wagons.

I am also grateful to the Hon. Member for saying that he was hoping some improvement when I took over. I am thankful to him for these remarks. But, Sir, I can only say that I have not lost hope.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: What about the conspiracy that I have mentioned?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत):  
मंत्रियों को बदलवाने की कांग्रेस (आई०)  
की कांस्प्रेसी है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has not mentioned any Party.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, in the last so many accidents which have taken place, except a rare incident of throwing of bomb at Rajdhani Express somewhere in the Bihar area, we have not come across the cases of sabotage. For example the Kazipet accident which took place in Andhra Pradesh was on account of the unmanned level crossing when the bus came on the track without noticing that a train was coming. Similarly, the Agra accident was not on account of any sabotage. We are looking into this possibility in all the major accidents. But in certain cases I do not rule out the possibility of sabotage. In this particular case we are going into the problem thoroughly.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी):  
जो दुर्घटना हुई है, इससे राष्ट्र को भारी क्षति हुई है क्योंकि यह सीमा क्षेत्र में हुई है, रिपोर्ट में कोई जिक्र नहीं है कि इस दुर्घटना में कितनी क्षति हुई है। आपके प्रति मेरे मन में पूरा सम्मान होते हुए भी, यहां 3 मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं, 2 भूतपूर्व और एक वर्तमान, उस समय जो रेलवे के संचालन में गिरावट हुई है, उसमें कोई प्रगति लाने का काम या विस्तार में अभी भी नहीं देख रहा हूं। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है। हमारी रिपोर्ट

यह है कि इसमें 1 करोड़ रुपये की क्षति हुई है। इतनी बड़ी क्षति उस सीमा क्षेत्र में हो, यह एक बहुत गंभीरतापूर्ण बात है।

रेल की दुर्घटनाएं चाहे जान-माल की हो या डकैती की हो, हमारे साथ चलने वाली सैकिड क्लास की गाड़ी में डकैती हो गई। कम्पार्टमेंट के 75 लोगों का सारा सामान करीब 5 लाख का सामान डकैतों ने छीन लिया। यह वरौनी-मोकामा के बीच में हुआ है। तो यह डकैतियां बढ़ती जा रही हैं, दुर्घटनाएं होती जा रही हैं। पंडित जी के जमाने में वागमती नदी में कितने डिव्बे डूब गये जो कि अभी तक नहीं निकाले जा सके हैं। आपके जमाने में यह बगल में ही इतने डिव्बे आग से बर्बाद हो गये और पेट्रोल जल गया। आप इन बातों को गंभीरता से सोच रहे हैं या नहीं? अगर रेल दुर्घटनाएं ऐसे ही बढ़ती जायेंगी, संचालन की सुव्यवस्था नहीं होगी तो आपके विभाग का क्या होगा? यह गंभीरता से सोचना है।

रेल की दुर्घटनाएं होना आज आम फीचर बन गया है। यह ऐसा हो गया है कि इसके लिये किसी को आश्चर्य नहीं होता कि रेल दुर्घटना हो गई। रोज दुर्घटनाएं हो रहीं हैं, मेरे इस प्रश्न का जवाब दें कि यह क्यों हो रही हैं?

जब कोई भी गाड़ी कहीं से स्टार्ट होती है तो उसकी पूरी चैकिंग होती है या नहीं होती है? उसका कोई पार्ट टूटा हुआ तो नहीं जिससे डि-रेलमेंट न हो, इस बात की परीक्षा होती है या नहीं? गाड़ी के स्टार्ट होने के बाद समय-समय पर बड़े-बड़े स्टेशनों पर उसकी कोई जांच-पड़ताल होती है या नहीं। ऐसे ही इस मालगाड़ी की भी परीक्षा हुई थी या नहीं? क्या जांच के बाद उसको संतोष-

जनक पाया गया था कि गाड़ी जाने लायक है। जो आपने कहा कि गर्म हो गई मशीन वह नहीं बोल उठा सकी, वैसे ही मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसकी व्यापक जांच की कोई योजना आपने बनाई है जिसके जरिये रेल में ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं का विस्तार न हों, अगर खत्म नहीं भी हो सकता है तो कम-से-कम हो? क्या इस दिशा में आप कोई कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं या नहीं? क्या आपने यह भी सोचा है कि ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये कोई कालबद्ध प्रोग्राम हो? क्या ऐसी घटनाएं होती रहेगी, हम लोक सभा में प्रश्न उठाते रहेंगे? क्या इनको रोकने के बारे में आपने कोई कालबद्ध योजना बनाई है?

अंतिम प्रश्न यह है कि कि जो वैगन पेट्रोल ढोती है, क्या उनके बारे में कोई ऐसा उपाय करने जा रहे हैं जिससे वह काफी मजबूत हों और पेट्रोल में आग न लग सके और इस क्षति को बचाया जा सके। ऐसा कोई शोध-कार्य रिसर्च हो रहा है या नहीं? क्या ऐसे वैगनों को ज्यादा मजबूत करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे जिससे इनके गिरने पर जलने या डिस्ट्राय होने की समस्या न रह सके? कृपया इसका जवाब दें।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि बयान में इस बात का तजकिरा नहीं है कि कुल कितना नुकसान हुआ है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री जैनुल बशर, के प्रश्न के उत्तर में मैंने अभी बताया है कि पर्मानेंट वे में, रेलवे के ट्रैक वगैरह का जो नुकसान हुआ है, वह करीब 5 लाख रुपये का है, वैगन्ज के बारे में 28 लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है, एच एस डी आयल की कीमत 21 लाख रुपये है, मिसलेनियस नुकसान 6, 7 हजार रुपये का है। इस प्रकार से 54,20,000

[श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी]

रूपये का नुकसान आंका गया है। एक करोड़ रूपये का नुकसान नहीं हुआ है, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है।

जहां तक वैगन्ज का सवाल है, मैंने पहले बताया है कि जब ये वैगन्ज बड़ौदा के नजदीक बाजवा स्टेशन से चले, तो पूरी तरह से उनकी जांच की गई थी और उन्हें भरने से पूर्व भी प्रत्येक वैगन की पूरी तरह से जांच की गई थी और वहाँ पर ट्रेन को सेफ़रन के एग्जामिनेशन का सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त हुआ। उसके बाद यह ट्रेन रवाना हुई। 17-3-82 को यह ट्रेन 1850 बजे तुगलकाबाद आई और वहाँ यह गाड़ी इंजन बदलने के लिए काफी देर तक रुकी रही। इस समय मेरे पास जानकारी नहीं है कि जब यह ट्रेन लुधियाना के पास लाडीवा में 32 घंटे रुकी रही, जबकि उसकी जांच करने के लिए पर्याप्त समय मिला था, उस समय का फ़ायदा उठाकर उसकी जांच की गई या नहीं। यह भी देखने की बात है।

जैसा कि मैंने शुरू में कहा है, यह ट्रेन बाजवा से तुगलकाबाद तक 997 किलोमीटर चली और फिर तुगलकाबाद से साइट आफ दि एक्सिडेंट तक 560 किलोमीटर तक चली, अर्थात् वह टोटल 1557 किलोमीटर चली। यह बात देखने की है कि जिस स्थान से वह रवाना हुई, वहाँ से चलने के पश्चात् 1557 किलोमीटर तक के बीच में उसकी कोई जांच-पड़ताल की गई या नहीं। इसकी पूरी रिपोर्ट आने पर मैं माननीय सदस्य का कुछ बता सकूंगा।

जहां तक ट्रेनों में होने वाले एक्सिडेंट्स, राबरीज और डैकायटीज का प्रश्न है, कुछ इलाके ऐसे हैं, जहां राबरीज और डैकायटीज भी इन दिनों बढ़ी हैं। मुझे अच्छी

तरह मालम है कि माननीय सदस्य भी उस ट्रेन में थे, जिसमें इस प्रकार की घटना हुई। इस संबंध में मैंने तमाम राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को पत्र लिखे हैं, जहां इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं और हम कार्यवाही करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। रेल दुर्घटनाओं को समय-बद्ध तरीके से रोकने का सवाल नहीं है। हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि ये दुर्घटनाएं न हों और कम से कम हों। इस बात का पूरा प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

श्री एम. राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह ने कहा है कि दुर्घटनाएं आम हो गई हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे आम नहीं हुई हैं, बल्कि कम हुई हैं और कम हो रही हैं। उनको यह जानना चाहिए।  
 When the train starts from Baroda—Baroda is a famous place where the dynamite was placed—I want to know from the Minister whether particular care is being taken for the train which starts from Baroda; if not why? When the oil was applied to the axle it must be done now and then; specially when the scarce material is being transported, they have to take a lot of precaution. The Minister said that there was no injury to anyone or no loss of life. But I want to tell him that the damage to property is much more serious than the injury to men. For men, there is a procreation; it is going on at a very rapid space, but the production of oil and other things is day-by-day diminishing; and I want to impress upon the Minister that it is a very serious thing and proper care should be taken while transporting our scarce material.

Just now the hon. member said that the Railway Board Officers issue the order and they do not see whether they are properly issuing it or not. He should understand that they are not children of the schools who just say something and slip over it. They are experienced officers. Certainly, they have to issue the orders.

When the orders are issued, they properly see to it that they are implemented. When something goes out of control, they cannot do anything. Here the Minister has stated that the Station Master, Vijaypur was suspended. He was the first man to notice the sparks of fire. He had seen them after the train left the station and there was no occasion for him to show the red flag. That is why, he should not be punished. He has only taken proper precaution and he cautioned the next Station Master. Not only that, he reached by some vehicle or other the next station and by that time the Station Master there had arranged for Military Police and the fire engines also reached there. I want to know from the hon. Minister, what was the distance travelled by the fire brigade, and why did they take so much time—almost eight hours to extinguish the fire. Why was so much time necessary for the fire engines to put down the fire?

Now, the Minister has said that there is no sabotage. I want to know whether there is any negligence on the part of anybody. After all, the senior officers are not going to observe every part of the engine and bogies. It is somebody that has to do it, and I want to know from the Minister whether proper steps are being taken to see that the Railway, technical and other officers are there to check every part of the bogies and when was the train last checked and what station and whether any defects were noticed at that station or not. I want to know all these details. I want to once again state that the Station Master is not at all guilty. Actually he deserves to be congratulated and rewarded. I want to know why the Minister has suspended him.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The fire brigade has not taken much time and the impression of the hon. Member is not correct.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: One hour.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The accident took place at 6.55 and the military fire brigade reached the site at 7.55 and therefore the fire brigade has hardly taken one hour to reach the site.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: What is the distance covered?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have taken note of the suggestions given by the Hon. Member that trains emanating from Baroda, particularly those with explosives, should be taken proper care of. As far as the question of the Station Master is concerned, pending the inquiry he has been suspended because, the Station Master is supposed to exchange the signal with the guard and the driver of the train when the driver passes from the station. It is true that it was not possible for him to exchange any signal with the driver because he had not seen any fire before that time. But when he saw something coming, and then it was possible for him to give a caution or to give red signal to the guard.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: That is where I differ with the Minister. It was not possible.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: That will come out in the inquiry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has been placed under suspension. Inquiry is there.

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रोज दुर्घटना और आग-जनी की जो घटनाएं हो रही हैं वह सभी लोगों के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है। जैसा कि और साथियों ने भी कहा है, इसका कोई रास्ता नजर नहीं आ रहा है कि क्या किया जाए। रेल मंत्री कहते हैं कि मेरे पास फंड्स नहीं हैं। जब तक उनके पास फंड्स नहीं होंगे तब तक पुराने ट्रैक्स को बदला नहीं जायेगा, पुराने वैगन्स नहीं बदले जायेंगे और पुरानी कोचेज नहीं बदली जायेंगी। पुराने ट्रैक, पुराने वैगन्स और पुराने कोचेज जब तक रहेंगे तब तक एक्सीडेंट्स भी होते रहेंगे। आम जनता इसके बीच में खड़ी है। रोज आम जनता की जान के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जा रहा है। आप अपनी लाचारी बतलायेंगे और हम अपने गुस्से का इजहार कर लेंगे। कम से कम आप इतना ही बतलाइये

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

कि आपके पास कितना किलोमीटर ट्रैक ठीक है। आप यह बतला दीजिए कि कितने रेल डिब्बे ठीक हैं, कितने कोचेज ठीक हैं और कितने वैगन्स ठीक हैं? जो वैगन्स खराब हैं, उनको आप कन्डैम कर दीजिए, आलू के गोदाम में भेज दीजिए, कोल्ड स्टोरेज में भेज दीजिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक आदमी की जिन्दगी की कीमत बहुत है। एक एक्सीडेंट पर आपको करोड़ों रुपया मुआवजे के रूप में खर्च होता है और सम्पत्ति भी बहुत बर्बाद होती है। यदि इसको बचाया जाए तो काफी नए रेलवे ट्रैक लगवाए जा सकते हैं। इस तरह की घटनायें रोज़ हो रही हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आपके पास फण्ड की लाचारी है। आप सरकार में हैं और सरकार की क्लैक्टिव जिम्मेदारी होती है और किसी को भी लोगों के जन-जीवन के साथ खेलने का अधिकार नहीं है। कल ही आपने स्टेटमेंट दिया है कि लैवल क्रसिंग एक्सीडेंट में 59 आदमियों की जानें चली गईं। इन सबको दूर करने के लिए आप नए सिरे से सोचिए। यह मामला बहुत आगे बढ़ चुका है, इतना दूरी तक बढ़ चुका है कि अब लोग अपने आपको कहीं भी सुरक्षित नहीं पा रहे हैं, न रेलवे में, न प्लेन में और न किसी और स्थान पर।

रेलवे देश का सबसे बड़ा उद्योग है। आपने पहली बार कबूल किया है कि आपके यहां छः हजार से ज्यादा मील में रेलवे ट्रैक खराब है। जब आपने सारी चीजों को डिटेक्ट कर लिया है, बीमारी को आपने पकड़ लिया है, तो आपको इसको दूर करने के लिए इलाज करना चाहिए। मैं फेजवाइज़ काम करने में विश्वास नहीं रखता हूँ। फेजवाइज़ में आप क्या करेंगे, जब तक आपको

एक्सपीरियेन्स होगा, तब तक आप हटा दिए जायेंगे। फिर दूसरा मंत्री आएगा, वह फिर नए तरीके से काम को करना चाहेगा और वह हटा दिया जाएगा। अभी आपने कहा कि यह मामला मैंने स्टेट के ऊपर छोड़ दिया है। राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री के ऊपर छोड़ दिया है। राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री का भाई खुद मारा जाता है, वह आप को क्या बचाएगा और हमको क्या बचाएगा। जिस प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री का भाई खुद गोली का शिकार हो जाए... (व्यवधान)... मैं ला एंड आर्डर की बात कर रहा हूँ। जब अपने भाई की रक्षा नहीं कर सके...

श्री एन. राम गोपाल रेड्डी : सब उसके भाई हैं। अगर कोई चीफ मिनिस्टर का भाई होता है, तो सबका भाई होता है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उत्तर प्रदेश के ला एंड आर्डर की चर्चा करते हैं, तो क्यों कहते हैं कि वहां ला एंड आर्डर की स्थिति ठीक है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं ला एंड आर्डर की बात कह रहा हूँ। जो ट्रेन्स में घटनायें होती हैं, उनको आप मुख्य मंत्री के ऊपर मत छोड़िए, राज्य के ऊपर मत छोड़िए। आप यह बताइए कि आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं और आप अपने दायित्व को निभाने के लिए क्या करने जा रहे हैं, जिससे वह घटना हक सके। इस बात को आप छोड़िए कि मुख्य मंत्री ने क्या करना है और क्या नहीं करना है। उनके साथ तो आपकी बातचीत चलती रहेगी। रेलवे की सारी जवाबदेही आपके ऊपर है।

आपने ब्रिज का उदाहरण दिया। आपकी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार आगजनी की

घटनायें बढ़ रही हैं। 1978-79 में 12 घटनायें घटीं, 1979-80 में आपकी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 21 घटनायें घटीं और 1980-81 में बढ़कर 29 हो गई, जिनमें से 15 मामलों के अभी तक कारण नहीं पता लग सके हैं कि आग लगने का क्या कारण था। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस ब्रिज से गाड़ी गुजर रही थी, उस ब्रिज की लोड-कैपेसिटी क्या थी? जो डिब्बे आपने दिए थे, उसमें जितने डिब्बे लगाए गए थे, उनका कितना वजन था, कहीं उससे ज्यादा वजन तो नहीं था? यदि ज्यादा वजन था, तो आपने क्यों उसको आगे बढ़ने के लिए एलाउ किया? बिहार में बालाघाट की दुर्घटना के बारे में आपको पता है, वहाँ तीन हजार लोग मारे गए, पूरी की पूरी ट्रेन पानी में चली गई। जिन ब्रिजेज की हालत बहुत कमजोर है, उसका कन्स्ट्रक्शन आपने शुरू कर दिया है। इसको रिपीट करने से क्या होगा, फिर भी घटनायें घटेंगी। मंत्री जी आपने क्या कभी लेखा-जोखा लिया है कि पूरे देश में ऐसे कितने ब्रिज हैं, जो पुराने हो चुके हैं, जिनकी नए सिरे से कन्स्ट्रक्शन की आवश्यकता है? क्या उन ब्रिजेज पर भविष्य में आप कोई निगरानी रखने के लिए जा रहे हैं, ताकि फिर से ये दुर्घटनायें न घटें और उनकी पुनरावृत्ति न हो?

13.00 hrs.

[SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV in the Chair]

अभी हमारे एक साथी ने कहा कि इसमें जलने वाला तेल था, यह ठीक है कि तेल था, लेकिन उसमें आग क्यों लगी? तेल गिरा, तो गिर जाने से उसमें आग लग जाय यह बात हमारे दिमाग में नहीं आती है। जब यह आर्मी का मामला था और आपको मालूम था कि इसमें तेल जा रहा है तो आपने क्या विशेष सतर्कता बरती—इसका जवाब आपने नहीं दिया? क्या कोई

स्पेशल गार्ड की व्यवस्था थी या आपकी तरफ से कोई स्पेशल सेप्टी व्यवस्था की गई थी?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा—जो आपके पुराने टैंक्स हैं, पुरानी वैगन्ज हैं, पुराने कोचेज हैं, क्या आप उनको फौरन रिमूव करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं? दूसरे—जो आप के पुराने ब्रिज हैं उनमें कितने ऐसे हैं कि जिनकी निगरानी रखने की आवश्यकता है? तीसरा सवाल जो मैंने सबसे पहले पूछा था—जहाँ एकसीडेन्ट हुआ है उस पुल की लोडिंग कैपेसिटी क्या थी तथा जो ट्रेन उस पर जा रही थी उसकी कैपेसिटी क्या थी?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : सभापति महोदय, जम्मू-तवी लाइन नवम्बर, 1973 में ही प्रारम्भ हुई है, इसलिये इस लाइन का ट्रैक भी तुलनात्मक नया है और जहाँ तक इस पुल का ताल्लुक है यह पुल भी नया ही है। इस गाड़ी में 75 बोगियां थीं, यह जानकारी इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है कि 75 बोगियां लेने लायक यह पुल है या नहीं है लेकिन जो सूचना मुझे अभी मिली है उसके अनुसार 22.5 टन एक्सेल-लोड ब्राड-गेज मेन-लाइन की कैपेसिटी होती है जो यह ब्रिज लेने लायक था और इन ट्रैकों का वजन तो इससे भी कम होता है इसलिये वजन की दृष्टि से इसमें कोई खराबी नहीं है।

जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य ने पुलों के संबंध में पूछा है—इस समय 1 लाख 25 हजार पुल हैं जिनमें से तीन हजार डिस्ट्रेस्टड पुल हैं। जो ऐसे डिस्ट्रेस्टड पुल हैं वहाँ पर गाड़ी की गति धीमी करके नियमबद्ध चलाने के लिए इंस्ट्रक्शन्ज दिये, हुए हैं। उनमें लोड्स के बारे में भी इंस्ट्रक्शन्ज हैं। कई पुल ऐसे हैं जहाँ पुल की वजह से गाड़ी रोक दी गई है।

[श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी]

आप ने फाटक के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा — 22 हजार से ऊपर अन-मैन्ड लेवल क्रॉसिंग हैं और एक लेवल-क्रॉसिंग को मैन्ड बनाने में इनीशियल एक्सपेण्डिचर डेढ़ लाख रुपये का है, उसके बाद उस पर रेकरिंग एक्सपेण्डिचर होता है। अगर एक-सथ 22 हजार फाटकों को मैन्ड किया जाय तो 350 करोड़ रुपयों की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए मैंने जो कल ब्यान दिया था उसमें मैंने यह स्पष्ट किया था कि जैसे तो स्पेशल क्लस, ए क्लास, बी क्लास, ये सब मैन्ड हैं और इन की संख्या 14 हजार है। मैंने आदेश दिया है कि इन 22 हजार का भी सर्वेक्षण किया जाए कि कौन से लेवल क्रॉसिंग ऐसे हैं जहां पर हैवी ट्रेफिक है, पेसेन्जर बसेज और दूसरे व्हीकल्ज गुजरते हैं तथा उनका मैनिंग एक फेसडेड-प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत लिया जाए। यह सम्भव नहीं है कि एक साल में इतनी बड़ी रकम को खर्च कर के सब को मैन्ड कर दिया जाय। पहले प्रोग्राम था कि उनको नहीं लेना है, लेकिन अब लेने का निश्चय किया गया है। दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण निश्चय यह किया गया है कि जो लेवल-क्रॉसिंग देन्सिटी के पास हैं उन पर लिफ्ट-गेट्स लगाये जाय और जिनको आपरेट करने के लिए केबिन में ही व्यवस्था की जाय। ये आदेश तुरन्त दे दिये गये हैं कि ऐसे कौन-कौन से फाटक हैं जो केबिन के पास हैं और वहां उम्मीद है शीघ्र काम शुरू हो जाएगा।

जहां तक पुरानी वैगन्ज का सवाल है-इस समय साढ़े चार लाख वैगन्ज हैं। इन में से जो डिस्काई की जा रही हैं उनकी संख्या बढ़ाई गई है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो मुद्दाव दिया है उस के लिये मैं उनका आभारी हूं और जैसा मैंने कहा है कि हम 12 हजार गत वर्ष और 18 हजार इस वर्ष डिस्काई कर रहे

हैं और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 1 लाख वैगन लेने का प्रावधान है। इस तरह से हम लोग पुराने वैगनों को रिप्लेस करने की पूरी कौशिश कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक कौचेज का सवाल है, जो पुरानी कौचेज हैं, उनको रिप्लेस करने की कौशिश कर रहे हैं और इस साल 1200 नई कौचेज लेने का प्रावधान किया गया है वैसे तो कमी 1700 कौचेज की है और जो ट्रक रिन्यूअल की बात है, उसके लिए हमारे पास जितने फंड्स हैं, उनके हिसाब से काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले निवेदन किया था, हमने प्लानिंग कमीशन से ट्रक रिन्यूअल के लिए और पैसे की मांग की है। इस प्रकार हर संभव कदम रख-रखाव और बदलाव के लिए उठाया जा रहा है और इन सब प्रश्नों को ध्यान में रखा जा रहा है।

13.05 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

(i) ALLEGED MALPRACTICES IN IMPORT OF STAINLESS STEEL RESULTING IN LOSS OF CUSTOM DUTY ETC.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैंने स्टेनलेस स्टील के एंगल व सर्कल इत्यादि के आयात से जो करों की चोरी हो रही है, इस मामले को 22 दिसम्बर, 1981 को लोक सभा में उठाया था, किन्तु सरकार ने आज तक क्या ठोस कदम उठाए हैं, इसकी जनकारी मुझे नहीं कराई गई। अभी भी सैकड़ों करोड़ों रुपयों की करों की चोरी हो रही है। अब भी 7000 टन स्टेनलेस स्टील के एंगल बम्बई बंदरगाह पर आये हुए हैं, जिससे कम से कम तीस करोड़ रुपये के कस्टम की चोरी होगी। इस तरह से न सिर्फ विदेशी मुद्रा का ही देश को

नुक्सान है बल्कि सेलम स्टील प्लांट; एलाय स्टील प्लांट, दुर्गापुर तथा देश की दूसरी स्टेनलेस स्टील बनाने वाली इकाईयों का भविष्य डुलमुल हो रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार निम्नलिखित कदम अविलम्ब उठाए।

1. कस्टम टैरिफ, एक्ट, 1975 की धारा 73.15 (2) में निम्नलिखित आइटम जोड़े जाएं;

स्टेनलेस स्टील के इंगोट, बलूम, बिलेट, सलेब, सीबबार, फ्लैट्स, स्कैवैयर्स हैक्सगन, आक्टागंज, एंगल्स, चैनल्स, वाइड बीम, जोइस्ट, टी, सर्कल, कोल्ड रोलड या कोल्ड फिनिश या कोल्ड एक्सट्यूडीड हो ताकि इन पर 220 प्रतिशत कस्टम ड्यूटी लगे जो कि अभी सिर्फ 60 प्रतिशत लगती है।

2. आयात नीति के अपेंडिक्स 8, आइटम नं० 65 में निम्नलिखित जोड़े जायें,

संगल, चैनल, बीम, जोइस्ट, टी, सर्कल और अन्य सेप व सैक्सन जो होट रोलड या कोल्ड रोलड, कोल्ड फोभ्रेड, फिलि सड या कोल्ड एक्सट्यूडीड हो।

3. आयात नीति का अपेंडिक्स 5 के आइटम नं० 534 "स्टेनलेस स्टील फीटिंग" को खत्म कर देना चाहिए;

4. ऐसे आयातकों के खिलाफ सख्त कदम उठाए जाएं तथा जो माल आयात हो चुका हो, उसे सीज किया जाए।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उपरोक्त तथ्यों पर गंभीरता से विचार करे तथा अविलम्ब ठोस कदम उठाए, जिससे राष्ट्र को हो रहे नुकसान से बचाया जा सके।

(ii) NEED FOR PROPER MAINTENANCE OF TEMPLE AND OTHERS HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN RAJASTHAN.

**SHRI BHEEKHABHAI (Banswara):** There are several temples and historical monuments in Rajasthan—Chittorgarh fort, Bharatpur fort, Ranthambur Fort and many others—which are not at all being maintained properly. Their walls are falling. Even the Sujan-Ganga canal of Bharatpur has not been cleaned of wild grass. All these monuments need proper maintenance.

Similarly, temples of great renown in Rajasthan are also not being cared at all. In this connection, the following temples, to name a few, need immediate attention.

1. The Deo Somnath temple, Durgapur.
2. The Baneshwar temple on the junction of Mahi and Som rivers in Durgapur.
3. The remains of Authura temples in Banswara.
4. The famous Kali temple of Chittorgarh, etc. etc.

In fact, maintenance of these monuments need a stupendous task. The present administrative machinery is not sufficient to cope with this work. Even the existing legislation in this regard is not sufficient and effective.

I, therefore, demand that this matter may be examined in details and the Minister of Education should make a statement.

(iii) NEED FOR GEARING UP OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAMME IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

**PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur):** Sir, the process of rural electrification in Himachal Pradesh in general and in Hamirpur, Una, Bilaspur and Kangra districts in particular, has suffered a serious set-back. Since the Schemes sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation for the State of Himachal Pradesh have recently been closed and the targets fixed earlier have not been achieved, on account of escalation in cost of outputs including wages for electrification, so many villages targeted for electrification under these schemes have



[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

been left out. This is especially the case in Nadaun and Sujampur Blocks of Hamirpur District, Dhundla Block in Una District and Dehra Block in Kangra District, where the process of rural electrification has come to a halt.

This has resulted in frustration and extreme inconvenience to the left villages including many Harijan Basties which were expecting the electrification in a short time. It is, therefore, necessary to expedite the sanction of new schemes for a hundred per cent coverage of such Blocks where the R.E.C. Schemes have since been closed or are about to be closed. This can only be done if the Rural Electrification Corporation accords top-most priority to the clearance of these Schemes and also for arranging liberal financial assistance to the State Electricity Board of Himachal Pradesh for this purpose.

I, therefore, sincerely request the Government of India, particularly the Ministry of Energy and Rural Electrification Corporation to act immediately in this direction so that the process of Rural Electrification is not brought to a grinding halt.

(iv) ALLEGED INEFFICIENT WORKING OF THE NATIONALISED BANKS.

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह (महाराजगंज) : देश के राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों का मुख्य उद्देश्य पूरा होता उसमें दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है। आज भी बैंक अपने पुराने ढर्रे पर चल रहे हैं चाहे वह ऋण वितरण का क्षेत्र अथवा बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के परिचालन का प्रश्न हो। उनका वही पुराना दृष्टिकोण चल रहा है। भारत सरकार के नियमों का उल्लंघन होता है। उसके दो ज्वलंत उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ।

(1) ऋण वितरण के क्षेत्र में जैसे बिहार राज्य में बैंकों की कुल जमा धन राशि 1840 करोड़ रु० है। उसमें लिक्विडिटी अनुपात के अनुसार 43 प्रतिशत छोड़ कर 1000 करोड़ का ऋण वितरण राज्य के विकास तथा 20

सूत्री कार्यक्रम की सफलता के लिए होना चाहिए था परन्तु बड़े खेद का विषय है कि केवल 713 करोड़ रुपये की कुल धनराशि वितरित हुई और 250 करोड़ रुपये का उसमें अंतर है।

(2) अपने अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तों और पदोन्नति के नियमों का सरासर उल्लंघन। यहां अपने प्रबन्धकों की पदोन्नति में हाल ही में अनियमितता बरती गयी है। इस संबंध में प्रभावित अधिकारियों ने दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में एक याचिका दाखिल की हुयी है। सरकार से आग्रह है कि इन विषयों पर जांच कर वक्तव्य दे।

(v) DEMAND FOR SETTING UP IMMEDIATELY ONE OF THE TWO PROPOSED UNITS OF BHARAT ELECTRONICS, LTD. IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Sir, the Chief Minister in his D.O. letter dated June 2, 1981 requested the Prime Minister for approval of the Central Government for location of one of the two proposed units of BEL in Salt Lake City in Calcutta.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not mentioned the Chief Minister. You have not stated which Chief Minister.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-nani): For him, there is only one.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It is for the city of Calcutta. That means, the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

He further intimated the Prime Minister that about 100 acres of land in the Salt Lake City had been kept reserved for the proposed project.

Subsequently, the Chief Minister discussed this matter with the Prime Minister on 23rd July and followed it up with another D.O. letter dated August 3, 1981 addressed to the Prime Minister.

The Defence Ministry, it is understood, has initiated a note stating that West Bengal, being a border State, is not a safe

place for setting up the electronics complex under the Ministry of Defence. The Chief Minister in his letter dated August 3, 1981 to the Prime Minister stated that if the Defence Ministry's argument was accepted, no industrialisation worth the name would be possible not only in West Bengal but also in other States of the Eastern Region as in these days of sophisticated arms and ammunition, no place in India would be beyond the reach of the neighbouring countries in case of war with them.

I demand that one electronic unit of Bharat Electronics Ltd., be immediately set up in West Bengal.

(vi) NEED FOR ALLOWING RE-IMBURSEMENT OF FULL MEDICAL EXPENSES OF CLASS III AND CLASS IV EMPLOYEES OF ASOKA HOTEL AS IS BEING DONE IN THE CASE OF ITDC EMPLOYEES.

श्री रशोद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस बे-इंसाफी की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो अशोका होटल के तीसरे और चौथे दर्जे के मुलाजमीन के साथ हो रही है। अशोका होटल, आई० टी० डी० सी० के लिए रुपया पैदा करने वाला सबसे बड़ा जरिया है, मगर अशोका होटल के मुलाजमीन को बीमारी और दवाइयों का सिर्फ 25 रुपया एक और एक्सरे का 12 रुपया एक वक्त में मिलता है, जबकि आई० टी० डी० सी० के मुलाजमीन को अपने इलाज का मुकम्मल खर्च मिलता है। सन् 1972 में अशोका-होटल के मुलाजमीन और मेनेजमेंट में एक समझौते के तहत यह 25 रुपया और एक्सरे के 12 रुपये तय हुए थे, मगर इस बात को 10 साल गुजर गये और इस दरमियान में मंहगाई तीन और चार गुना बढ़ गई। और 25 रु० 1982 के हिसाब से 5 और 6 रुपये की कीमत के बराबर रह गए हैं। अशोका होटल के इन मुलाजमीन के साथ यह ज्यादाती है। मेरी हुकूमत के साथ दरखास्त है कि वह अशोका होटल के इन

मुलाजमीन को भी आई० टी० डी० सी० के मुलाजमीन की तरह इलाज का मुकम्मल खर्च दे ताकि यह बेइंसाफी खत्म हो।

: [श्री रशोद मसूद (सहारनपुर)]

में सरकार का देहान अस बे इन्साफी की طرف दलाना चाहता हूँ जो अशोका होटल के तीसरे और चौथे दर्जे के मुलाजमीन के साथ हो रही है। अशोका होटल, आई० टी० डी० सी० के लिए रुपया पैदा करने वाला सबसे बड़ा जरिया है, मगर अशोका होटल के मुलाजमीन को बीमारी और दवाइयों का सिर्फ 25 रुपया एक और एक्सरे का 12 रुपया एक वक्त में मिलता है, जबकि आई० टी० डी० सी० के मुलाजमीन को अपने इलाज का मुकम्मल खर्च मिलता है। सन् 1972 में अशोका-होटल के मुलाजमीन और मेनेजमेंट में एक समझौते के तहत यह 25 रुपया और एक्सरे के 12 रुपये तय हुए थे, मगर इस बात को 10 साल गुजर गये और इस दरमियान में मंहगाई तीन और चार गुना बढ़ गई। और 25 रु० 1982 के हिसाब से 5 और 6 रुपये की कीमत के बराबर रह गए हैं। अशोका होटल के इन मुलाजमीन के साथ यह ज्यादाती है। मेरी हुकूमत के साथ दरखास्त है कि वह अशोका होटल के इन

खत्म हो सकें। -

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH): Sir, may I make a request? I am not questioning the ruling or decision given by the Chair. The Speaker has allowed a matter under rule 377 to be read out by Shri Niren Ghosh. This is in connection with the correspondence that has taken place between the Chief Minister of a State and the Prime Minister. Without questioning the decision of the Speaker, I would only bring to your kind notice whether this could form a subject matter under rule 377.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, it has been released with the clearance of the Speaker. The statement was approved by the Speaker. But as the hon. Minister has brought it to the notice of the Chair, we will look into it.

(vii) NEED FOR BANNING HORSE-RACING ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Sir, I rise to mention under Rule 377 a subject of vital public importance—the ban of wagering on horse races. It is a matter of national concern that stakes in horse-racing are going up every year and the legalised gambling on horse races is fast turning out to be the country's biggest cash counter for changing black money. It is well known that there are matka, satta and other illegal betting games prevalent in practically each metropolitan city of the country. The police carry out occasional raids on these establishments and consequently there is a check on these activities. The criminal law of the land puts a ban on these games because these are essentially games of chance and not of skill. But I contend that horse racing, as it is practised today, is also a game of chance rather than skill and as such the same ban as on matka, satta, etc. should apply to it.

As it is widely known, most of the classic races in this country involving high stakes are participated by thoroughbred horses, that is, the percentage of the horses can be traced to only a small cluster of listed horse families. Therefore, in terms of their speed and stamina, the hor-

ses are more or less of the same calibre and the odds on them are, more or less, even. Now, the individual weights of jockeys and the age variation of the animals also balanced off through a very elaborate system of handicaps operating in all race tracks of the country. So, there is hardly anything that is left to be decided by any special skill in breeding or maintenance of the horses or in running them.

Sir, it is my earnest contention that horse racing is pure gambling and thousands of middle class families are being ruined by it every year. For the rich, this legalised betting provides a safe cover to launder black money into white. Last year, the cash counters at the tracks recorded transactions of nearly Rs. 18 crores. We can safely calculate that inside and outside the tracks, the total amount involved in betting is as high as Rs. 25 crores every year. It is, therefore, my plea that horse racing should immediately be stopped throughout the country and a proper legislation should be made to stop any clandestine racing.

It is a fact that the races are a revenue earner for the State Government and the turf clubs employ a sizeable number of people at the tracks and the stables. In fact these arguments have been used from time to time by the powerful horse lobby of the country which comprises of men of glamour and means, including the film crowd and the brown sahibs of the land. There have often been arguments that horse racing is an old and entertaining sport. But there are other equestrian sports too, such as polo. May I ask how many people go to see a polo match? Very few. Why?

Because a polo match is a game of skill and not one of chances, because the cash register does not jingle with a polo match, because there is no possibility to trade off the winning ticket for twice the amount in black money, because there is no network of bookmakers fixing final results in a polo match.

As regards compensation for the employment and revenue lost by banning

horse racing, my suggestion is that the huge roling tracks wasted for horse racing in the big cities of the country be converted partially into parks and partially into sporting complexes. The racing staff can be absorbed into the sporting complexes, and the stadia and grounds built there can be used for other games, for which the gate sales will generate enough revenue for the State Governments. The parks, with trees planted, can become the green lungs for the congested cities. For instance, in a land-hungry city like Bombay, there is no justification for wasting such a huge expense as the Mahalaxmi race course in prime location. Without destroying the ecological balance of the cities, their heart-lung ratio, as the town planners call it, we must find a way to stop this criminally wasteful gambling on horse races. A ban on horse racing will invite blessings from the poor and middle class housewives whose families have been ruined over the years—all in the name of sports. Horse is a noble animal, but horse racing is not a noble game; it must be banned.

13.23 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1982-83—  
Contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up further discussion of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri Malika M.M.A. Khan.

श्री मलिक एस० एम० ए० खां (एटा) : मान्यवर, होम मिनिस्ट्री की ग्रांट्स पर डिस्कशन में हिस्सा लेते हुए अगर मैं अपने प्रान्त की दो अफसोसनाक घटनाओं देवली और सादूपुर का जिक्र न करूं तो बड़ी कमी रह जाएगी। इसमें शक नहीं कि ये बड़ी दुखद और तकलीफदेह घटनाएं घटी हैं। देवली में तकरीबन 28 हरीजनों का कत्लेआम किया गया और सादूपुर में ग्यारह का। मैं मुख्य मंत्री को बधाई

देता हूँ जिन्होंने यह कस्म खाई थी कि एक महीने के अन्दर अन्दर तो मुल्जियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाएगा और अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो मैं इस्तीफा दे दूंगा। उनकी वह कस्म पूरी हुई। इनमें से कुछ तो पुलिस के साथ मुकाबले में मारे गए और बाकि सभी को राधे संतोषा वगैरह को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। लेकिन जिस तरीके से सियासी पार्टियां ऐसे अफसोसनाक वाकत को सियासी अखाड़ा बनाने की कौशिश करती हैं उसके मुझे बड़ी तकलीफ और दुःख होता है। इन वाकत को ले कर पद यात्रायें की गईं। चाहे वे मेरी पार्टी की तरफ से की गईं हों या उधर से....

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं करनी चाहिये थी ?

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : जिस घटना में 24 ठाकुर मारे गए वहां पद यात्रा क्यों नहीं की गई क्या सरकार के ऊपर जान माल की हिफाजत की जिम्मेदारी एक वर्ग के लिए ही है, दूसरे वर्ग के लिए नहीं है ? क्या जमुनापुर के अन्दर जब ब्राह्मण मारे गये तो वहां पद यात्रा क्यों नहीं की ? जब जैथरे में ठाकुर मारे गये तो पद यात्रा क्यों नहीं की ? क्या आपकी नजर में इंसान इंसान बराबर नहीं हैं ? कमजोर वह है जिसकी जान ली जाती है चाहे वह किसी जाति का हो। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी के जमाने में 3 साल के अन्दर जो एक हजार आदमी कम्युनल राइट्स में मारे गये, 8 हजार जखमी हुए, 85 हजार घर बरबाद हुए, कितने ऐसे वाक्यात के दौरान पद यात्राएं हुईं ? एक नहीं ? जब आपकी सरकार थी तो 8 हरीजन फतेहपुर थाना हसनगंज में लोहारी गांव में डकैतों ने कत्ल कर दिए। आपने कितनी पद यात्रा

[श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां]

उस वक्त की ? इटावा में यादवपुर गांव में 3 बच्चों समेत 14 आदमियों को कत्ल कर दिया, कितनी पद यात्रा की, बागपत में तो मैं स्वयं भुक्तभोगी हूँ। जब 1977 में अपने कैम्पेन के लिए गया था तो इतना पथराव हुआ कि आज भी हड्डियां दुखती हैं, इतनी ईंटें मेरे ऊपर पड़ीं और मेरी एम्बेसडर गाड़ी खत्म कर दी गई। जो आज डेमोक्रेसी की बात करते हैं मैं उन्हीं के जमाने की बात बता रहा हूँ। मुझको यह इजाजत नहीं दी गई कि मैं कैम्पेनिंग कर सकूँ। कम से कम 500 आदमियों ने घेरकर मेरे ऊपर और मेरे साथियों पर हजारों ईंटें बरसा दीं और मुझको ईंटें मार कर नीचे गिरा दिया और मेरी गाड़ी को तबाह और बरबाद कर दिया। आज वहाँ बैठकर आप डेमोक्रेसी की हत्या की बात करते हैं।

जहां तक एट्रोसिटीज का सवाल है, जब श्री बनारसी दास मुख्य मंत्री थे तो उन्होंने स्टेटमेंट दिया जो "पायनियर" अखबारों में छपा है :

I quote:

"The Chief Minister, Mr. Banarsi Das had announced a compensation of Rs. 5,000 each to the families of those harijans who had died recently in the alleged poll atrocities in Western U.P."

Sir, again I quote:

"The Chief Minister told newsmen here this evening that he knew of no regime in which there was no crimes but, now-a-days, even ordinary disputes over money matters, water and land were given political colour".

यह बात आपके चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कही। आज बड़े दुख का मौका है कि हमारे मुख्य मंत्री के भाई और उनके

भतीजे को डाकुओं ने मार दिया है। आज समय है कि उनके साथ हमदर्दी का इजहार किया जाये। उनकी मौत को हम सिधासी अखाड़ा बनायें, इससे ज्यादा बुरी और अफसोसनाक बात और कोई नहीं हो सकती। ला एण्ड आर्डर की बात उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में की जाती है, मैं तो बधाई देता हूँ वहां के मुख्य मंत्री को कि ला एण्ड आर्डर को कंट्रोल करने की कोशिशों ने उनके भाई की जान ली। सभापति जी, आप भी उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं, आप जांरते हैं, हाई कोर्ट का जज नहीं मारा गया, बल्कि मुख्य मंत्री, श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह के भाई और भतीजे को मारा गया। मुख्य मंत्री ने डाकुओं के खिलाफ जो मजबूत कदम उठाये उसके बदले की भावना से ऐसा हुआ है। आप कमीशन बैठायें, यही बात निकलेगी। इसीलिये उनके भाई और भतीजे को मारा गया एक प्लान्ड में वे हाई कोर्ट के जज को नहीं मारा गया, बल्कि मुख्य मंत्री के भाई और भतीजे को मारा गया है। और उसका कारण है कि इस एक साल के अन्दर मुख्य मंत्री ने डकैतों के खिलाफ जारी कैम्पेन में 22 डकैत गैंगों को खत्म कर दिया।

22 रजिस्टर्ड गैंग थे, जिन पर इनाम था। छवि राम जिसमें मारा गया, उसमें एक लाख का इनाम था। मेरी कांस्टीटुएन्सी का महावीर मारा गया जिस पर बहुत बड़ा इनाम था। मैं पुलिस को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि जिन्होंने बड़ी जवांमर्दी से इनका मुकाबला किया है और उत्तर प्रदेश में ला एण्ड आर्डर को संभालने के लिये पूरा प्रयास किया है।

यह बड़े जोर से कहा गया है कि फर्जी एन-काउन्टर किये गये। 116

पुलिस आफिसर उत्तर प्रदेश में इन एन-काउन्टरों में मारे गये। क्या अपने आप उन्होंने गोली मार ली? अगर फर्जी एन-काउन्टर करते तो 116 पुलिस आफिसर कैसे मारे जाते? छविराम जब मारा गया तो मेरी कांस्टाबुएन्सी के कृष्ण पाल पाण्डे ने अपनी जान की बाजी आहुति दे दी और वह मुकाबले में मारा गया। बजाय इसके कि तारीफ की जाये ये उसको फर्जी एन-काउन्टर कहते हैं। जो एपरीशियेट करने की बात है, उसको कम-से-कम तसलीम किया जाना चाहिये।

श्री डी० पी० यादव (मुंगेर) : छविराम ने आपको वोट दिया था या नहीं?

सभापति महोदय : वह सीक्रेट होता है।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : यह बात नहीं कि किसने वोट दिया किसने नहीं दिया। वह किसका वोट था ही। आज जनतंत्र में हरेक को अधिकार है वोट देने का।

इस कैम्पेन में 116 पुलिस आफिसरों ने अपनी जान की आहुति दे दी। पुलिस वालों ने हिम्मत की है, अपनी जान देने की, वरना इस तरह से कोई जान नहीं देता है कि अपने बच्चों को बेसहारा छोड़ जायें और अपने आप आग में कूद जायें। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने यह बड़ा भारी काम किया है। जो पुलिस आफिसर इन एन-काउन्टरों में मारे गये हैं, उनको जो तनख्वाहें मिलती हैं, मैं कहूंगा कि दूसरी सूबे की सरकारें भी इस तरह ध्यान दें, मैं इसलिये कोट कर रहा हूँ, बता रहा हूँ कि उनको जो मरते वक्त तनख्वाह मिलती थी, वही उनके रिटायर होने के टाइम तक

मिलती रहेगी इससे पुलिस वालों को हिम्मत मिलेगी और ला एण्ड आर्डर की पोजीशन में इम्प्रूवमेंट होगा। मैंने बताया है कि 16 गैंग मारे गये हैं। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री ने बोलड स्टैप लिया है। आज तक हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कभी पुलिस के खिलाफ मर्डर के मुकदमें कायम नहीं हुए हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में 4 सब-इन्स्पेक्टरों के खिलाफ 302 के मुकदमें कायम किये गये हैं। 14 के खिलाफ जांच हो रही है और इन्क्वायरी हो रही है। मुख्य मंत्री ने बात साफ अल्फाज में कहा है, कि आप अखबारों में भी पढ़ते होंगे कि जिनके खिलाफ इस किस्म का कम्प्लेंट होगी कि उन्होंने फर्जी मारा है, उनके खिलाफ साबित हो गया तो उन पर 302 का मुकदमा चलाया जायेगा। 14 की जांच हो रही है और 4 सब-इन्स्पेक्टरों के खिलाफ 302 के मुकदमें कायम किये गये हैं। आज तक हिन्दुस्तान में इस किस्म की मिसाल नहीं है।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि आज इस की वजह क्या है? जो पुलिस आफिसर इस तरह मारा जायेगा उसको उस समय जितना तनख्वाह मिल रही होगी, है तक उसका पेंशन का टाइम पूरा नहीं हो जाता, उसकी फमिली को उसकी पूरी तनख्वाह दी जायेगी और जब उसका रिटायरमेंट का टाइम पूरा होगा तो जितनी पेंशन उसको मिलती, उतनी पेंशन उसकी बीवी को मिलती रहेगी। इसके अलावा हर सिपाही को 30,000 और और इन्स्पेक्टर व सब-इन्स्पेक्टर को 40,000 और हर गजेटिड आफिसर को 50,000 रुपये नकद मिलेगा।

कृष्ण पाल पाण्डे जो छविराम केस में मारा गया है, उसको तो एक लाख रुपया नकद मिला है। पुलिस फोर्स

[श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां]

की तरफ से, स्टेट के एम० एल० ए० और मिनिस्टर्स ने दिया है और 30,000 सरकार की तरफ से दिया गया है। अगर उसका कोई लड़का बालिग है और क्वालिफिकेशन पूरी करता है तो उसको बगैर किसी इम्तहान के सब-इन्पैक्टर बना दिया जायेगा। अगर लारी का परमिट उसकी बीवी चाहती है तो वह भी दिया जायेगा। जो मुमकिन फौसिलिटिज हो सकती हैं, दी जायेंगी। इससे पुलिस वालों को एहसास होता है कि ड्यूटी पूरी करते हुए अगर मारा भी गया तो पीछे जो अपने परिवार को छोड़कर जा रहा है, उसकी चिन्ता नहीं रहती है। उसकी चिन्ता खत्म हो जाती है और अपनी जान को हमारे सूबे के लोगों की हिफाजत के लिये झोंकना उसने शुरू कर दिया है।

जहां तक ला एंड आर्डर का ताल्लुक है, अगर मैं गलती नहीं कर रहा हूं, तो हमारे यहां एक साल में टोटल 1,89,963 केसिज रजिस्टर हुए। 11 करोड़ की आबादी है उत्तर प्रदेश की। इस तरह एक लाख पर 171 केसिज रजिस्टर हुए। हरिजनों की आबादी हमारे प्रदेश में 2 करोड़ की है। उनके मुताबिक 4580 केसिज एक साल में रजिस्टर हुए, जिनमें से 715 ऐसे केसिज थे जो आपसी झगड़े के थे। हरिजनों के मुताबिक केसिज एक लाख पर 20 रजिस्टर हुए, जबकि जनरल लोगों में एक लाख पर 171 केसिज रजिस्टर हुए। हमारी सरकार के जकान में हरिजनों के खिलाफ हुए वाक्यात के 4,580 केसिज रजिस्टर हुए, जबकि उन लोगों की सरकार के जमाने में 1978-79 में 5,057 केसिज रजिस्टर हुए। तो फिर ला एंड आर्डर हमारे जमाने में ठीक रहै या उन लोगों के जमाने में ठीक

था ? में सरकारी रिपोर्ट से क्वोट करता हूँ :—

The latest figures available with the Home Ministry show that out of the total of 12525 cases of atrocities perpetrated by the non-scheduled castes during 1978-79 in which sheduled caste members were victims, the largest number of 5057 cases were reported from U.P. alone.

बड़ा शोर है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ला एंड आर्डर नहीं है, वहां की सरकार को बदल दो। और भी काम हैं, जो हमारे दोस्तों को करने चाहिए। आज एक साहब वाक आउट कर गए कि ठेलों की हड़ताल हो रही है। उन्हें यह भी खबर नहीं है कि ठेलों की हड़ताल खत्म हो गई है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : वह सरकारी नौकरी की हड़ताल पर वाक आउट कर के गए हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य को सुधार रहा हूँ।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : वह तो रिकार्ड पर है। आपने अच्छी बात कह दी। हमारे साथ सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जरा सा इनजस्टिस किया है। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब की तवाज्जुह इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब सातवां फिनांस कमीशन मुकर्रर हुआ तो पुलिस के लिए मकानों का नैशनल एवेरेज 58.52 परसेंट था, जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश में वह 48.62 परसेंट था, मगर गलती से सातवें फिनांस कमीशन ने 62.48 परसेंट लिख दिया। इससे जो एंड उत्तर प्रदेश को मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिली और आलम यह हुआ कि वहां का एवेरेज 48.62 परसेंट से घटकर 38 परसेंट रह गया। मैं चाहूंगा कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब इसको करेक्ट कर लें। आठवां फिनांस कमीशन मुकर्रर होने वाला

है। इस लिए मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से दरखास्त करूंगा कि वह इस बारे में हमारी मदद करें, ताकि हमारे पुलिस के लोगों ने जो शानदार कारनामें दिए हैं, उनके लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने जो हाउसिंग का इन्तजाम किया है, उसमें हमारा हिस्सा हमें मिल सके।

मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब की तबज्जुह इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक हरिसिंह आर्य ने, जो जवाहर गेट, गाजियाबाद, में रहते हैं, एक किताब लिखी है "सत्य की खोज" यह वतन दुश्मनी और देशद्रोहीपन की बदतरनीन मिसाल है। इस किताब में उन्होंने मैजिस्ट्री कम्प्युनिटी, हिन्दू साहबान, को मुसलमान और ईसाइयों के खिलाफ भड़काया है। मैं उसके चन्द जुमले क्वोट करूंगा और जानना चाहूंगा कि होम मिनिस्ट्री ने मुल्क में इतनी खतरनाक किस्म की किताबें रायज करने की इजाजत कैसे दे दी है।

आज तक जांच करा कर उस किताब को जप्त करने और उस आदमी को बन्द करने का काम नहीं किया गया है। एन० एस० ए० ऐसे ही लोगों के लिए बनाया गया है। उस किताब में तौरात, अंजिल और कुरान शरफ पर निहायत बेहूदगी से हमला किया गया है। मैं उसका एक मिसाल आपको देना चाहता हूँ। उसमें लिखा है :

"अल्लाह ही ने संसार साम्प्रदायिकता का जहर फैलाया है। अल्लाह ही संसार में सब से बड़ा फिरकापरस्त है। मुसलमान अल्लाह और कुरान पाक के हुक्म के मुताबिक कयामत तक फिरकेबाराता फसादात जारा रखेंगे। मुसलमान पैदायशी गुण्डा होता है। . . . . वगैरह वगैरह।"

श्री बीर मन्न सिंह (मण्डी) : आप इस किताब को अहमियत क्यों दे रहे हैं ?

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : वह किताब देश में सकुलिट होती रहे, लोग उसको पढ़ते रहें, लोगों के दिमाग में प्वायजन आता रहे और हम उसको इम्पार्टेन्स न दें, उसको रोकने की कोशिश न करें कि ऐसा लिट्रेचर हिन्दुस्तान में छपने न पाए— यह कहाँ तक मुनासिब होगा ? वैसे ही क्या कम है ? अलीगढ़ में शुरू हो गया है, गुजरात में हो रहा है — यह बातें इस सेक्युलर कन्ट्री के लिए बहुत ही शर्मनाक हैं जिनको सुनकर हमारी गर्दनें नीचे आ जाती हैं। ऐसे लोगों को इस की इजाजत दे दी जाए, जो चाहें किताब में लिख दें, उसको बँन न किया जाए और उनको बाहर आजादी के साथ घूमने दिया जाए—मैं समझता हूँ यह नहीं हो सकता है।

दिल्ली में ऐलेक्शन हो जायें—इस बात को लेकर यहाँ पर बहुत कुछ कहा गया। जब इधर के लोग उधर बैठे हुए थे और उधर के लोग इधर बैठे हुए थे तब 1977 में आपने जनता की चुनी हुई असेम्बलीज को डिजाल्व कर दिया था और उसके बाद 1980 में इधर आने के बाद हमने भी वही किया। लेकिन आपने तो असेम्बलीज के साथ साथ जनता की चुनी हुई लोकल बाडीज, म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड, जिला परिषदों और कापोरिशनस को भी खत्म कर दिया था जिनका दोबारा आज तक चुनाव नहीं करा सके। क्या आपने जनता के अधिकार को नहीं छीना था ? कभी किसी चीज के दो स्टैंडर्ड नहीं हो सकते हैं।

मैं अब और ज्यादा न कह कर अपनी बात को खत्म कर रहा हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जैसा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलाया है और जो गैंग्ज खत्म किए हैं, अब जो 1-2 गैंग्स रह गए हैं, मैं समझता हूँ वह भी जल्दी ही खत्म कर दिए जायेंगे। आपको बहुत बहुत शुक्रिया।



SHRI RAM JETH MALANI (Bombay North West): Mr. Chairman, Sir I just friend, Mr. Khan. Of course, he emarked upon the usual exercise of comparing the performance of the present Government with that Government which existed only for a couple of years in this country. Even so, I must endorse his view that the current state of affairs in Uttar Pradesh in so far as the law and order are concerned, ought to be a matter for national concern, rather than for party polemics. Sir, the tragic circumstances in which the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has lost his brother, is not a matter over which any political party or any political leader in this country should gloat. At least speaking for myself and on behalf of my party, I say that I am prepared to extend not only a word of sympathy to the Chief Minister but also a word of appreciation. If there is any remissness, I am sure that the Chief Minister will take very adequate steps to meet the situation. I am further prepared to concede that Government are not always responsible for all crimes that might take place in the country. Any dacoity, any robbery, any rape, any act of corruption or any series of these acts do not necessarily mean that the Home Minister or the Minister in-charge must resign. A gang of dacoits may plan dacoities for a number of years, and often it is a matter of accident that in a particular year their activities come to the fore. Though I am an opponent, and a very strong opponent of this Government, I do not wish to lay my charges upon an insufficient basis as politicians usually do. But when the Government shows a state of insensitiveness to chaotic conditions prevailing in the country, when the Government sees with its eyes open that law is being violated and the Government does nothing, when the Government adopts an attitude of trying to push under the rug every situation, every clue about the commission of very serious offences, then surely the opposition would fail in its duty if it did not pinpoint the complicity of the Government. Therefore, without making the Government responsible for every crime that takes place in the country, I shall confine myself to those aspects of the Government actions and attitudes which re-

flect either its gross negligence in the matter of law enforcement or which reflects its complicity by shutting its eyes and suppressing crimes whenever crimes are brought to light.

Let us take for example the case of Mr. Singh and Mr. Appu which broke in Lok Sabha on the 5th March, 1982. Is it not admitted that the facts of that case were brought to the notice of the Home Ministry as far back as October 1981? What the Home Ministry ultimately did when this matter came to light after journalists exposed it, why did the Home Ministry not have adequate sense and understanding of its own to take the same action in the matter when in October, 1981 the matter was brought to its attention? Is it a sufficient excuse for a Home Minister to tell us solemnly on the floor of this House that he was trying to use the reformative attitude from October, 1981 upto 5th March, 1982? If this was a correct attitude, then I would have expected the Minister for Home Affairs to stick to his moral guns and tell us even on the 5th March, 1982 on the floor of this House that he believed in the reformative approach and he would continue it despite all the criticism which emanated from any quarter on the floor of this House. If his policy was wrong and he was prepared to admit that his policy was wrong; to establish the moral responsibility of a Minister as the political head of his department, for anything that goes wrong, he ought to have resigned on that day. He should have said: 'Yes, I have tried the reformative approach; I find that the reformative approach was wrong, and, therefore, I shall tender my resignation.' In that case, he would have risen in my esteem. But the Minister cannot say, 'I was trying the reformative approach; I admit I was wrong now that you have brought things to light; I am going to change. I am going to dismiss the delinquent officers but myself remain in office. This is evidence, and conclusive evidence, that the Home Minister tried to conceal truth. He tried to push under the rule inconvenient facts and only when they saw the light of the day, not because of his desire, but because of other people, more vigilant in the matter of law enforcement, who brought

it to light, that he developed cold feet. Then he committed a further sin and that sin is the sin of moral cowardice. You should have struck to your moral grounds and resigned. Now, this very attitude is reflected in yet another incident to which I shall now draw the attention of the House, but I am sorry neither the Home Minister, nor the Minister of State for Home Affairs is present.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Laskar, Minister of State for Home Affairs is there in the House.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, on the 2nd of February this year, the Supreme Court delivered a judgment in what has come to be known as the 'Sancheta' racket from Bengal. In that judgement, the Supreme Court pointed out that in the Sancheta scheme of fraud, in which at least eleven thousand depositors, poor men, who have deposited their life savings all less than Rs. 10,000/- each, have lost everything, senior officials and employees of the Indian Airlines are involved; Managers of the Nationalised Banks are involved; Officers of LIC are involved; Income-tax and Sales-tax employees are involved; Members of the Police force are involved; Accountant General's Office is involved. And, the Supreme Court said that they were sorry, that the proceedings have been taken by the West Bengal Government under a wrong section of a wrong law, and hoped that some adequate action will be taken. Sir, an LL.B. student, who has just read his Penal Code for the first time, would have told the Home Minister and would have told any Minister who is concerned with the enforcement of law and order that this whole scheme was a scheme of deception and fraud. It involved all the promoters of the scheme in serious offence under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code, which is a cognizable offence. Sir, no person can be believed to say that I am carrying on no business, yet when I told the depositors that I will go on giving you 48 per cent interest on any amount of money which you lend to me or you deposit with me he seriously intended to fulfil his promise. Ex-facie almost conclusively it is a case of fraud, because there is no business at least known to me which would

yields 100 per cent profit, so that after meeting the outgoings one would be in a position to give 48 per cent return to the investors.

Sir, I would have expected the Home Minister to have taken some action much earlier. But at least after the 2nd February, there is no excuse. The only excuse can be that the Home Minister is not interested in enforcing law and order; he is not interested in weeding out corruption; he is not interested in bringing to book highly placed offenders in this country.

The Sunday magazine of February March 1982 in terms has alleged that one of the persons who have deposited money in this concern is a Minister of the Union Cabinet. I do not easily believe these allegations when they are made. I hope the Members of the Union Cabinet are too honourable to indulge in this kind of a thing. But, Sir, when an allegation is made, I want to ask Giani Zail Singh, what steps has he taken since 2nd February to find out who are these depositors?

Sir, I want to read a passage from the Judgment of the Court.

It says:

"The document relating to the account in the fictitious name."

kindly see

"fictitious name of 'Apcar Ave Toon.'"

I have never heard a gentleman named 'Apcar Ave Toon'

"shows that a person alleged to bear that name was introduced to the Syndicate Bank in Calcutta, by the firm's partner Shambhu Prasad Mukherjee. The pass-book relating to the account shows the account was opened with a cash deposit of Rs. 28 lakhs. A total sum of Rs. 27 crores, 97 lakhs, 86 thousand and odd was deposited in that account until December 6, 1980, all deposits being in cash. Such cash deposits varied often between Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 lakhs at a time. The amount of nearly Rs. 28 crores was withdrawn

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

from the account steadily from November 11, 1980. The account was closed on December 13, 1980 that is week before the FIR was lodged on December 13, 1980. Some of the entries in the pass-book do not tally with the Bank's Ledger.

"These facts disclose a bizarre state of affairs." says the Supreme Court.

But it does not disclose a bizarre state of affairs to people who have become desensitised to breaches of law and order, to breaches of law in general and to crime and fraud in particular.

"A token capital of Rs. 7,000/- has begotten a wealth of crores of rupees within a span of five years. A bank account opened by the firm in a fictitious name had a sum of Rs. 28/- crores in it which was withdrawn within a week before the lodging of the F.I.R. Interest was supposed to be paid to the depositors at the incredible rate of 48 per cent. The firm had no ostensible source of income."

It was represented at the hearing before the Supreme Court by very eminent lawyers, including at least one who is a member of this august House—I don't blame lawyers for taking up anybody's case; it is a professional duty of the lawyers, but the lawyer went on record of the Supreme Court and told the Supreme Court—"you might take my admission that this firm is dealing only in black money."

I want to ask the Home Minister what he has done to discover the identity of this person who adopted the *nom de plume* of Apar Ave Toon. Is the Home Minister prepared? I am prepared. I will give up my practice. I shall go and sit in the CBI office. Are the CBI prepared to investigate this case with my cooperation? I promise that I will unearth this gentleman Apar Ave Toon; and I shall discover his identity and bring it to the notice of the House.

But, Sir, there is no real interest in discovering these frauds. There is no real interest, because higher-ups are in-

involved. You scratch this; and you will open a Pandora's Box, and what will come out of the Pandora's Box, our Home Minister is not prepared to encounter.

The judgement of Mr. Justice A. N. Sen records another startling fact, viz. that out of the funds of this concern, crores have passed in favour of political parties. The political party might be the ruling party; it may be my Party, the BJP. But I would have expected the Home Minister to get into action. But the Home Ministers moral fibre is paralyzed, totally paralyzed. He has no intention whatsoever of doing anything in the interests of law and morality.

Time and again we are told that these are all State subjects. These are not state subjects. Criminal law and criminal procedure are matters in the Concurrent List. They are assigned to the Home Ministry under Allocation of Business. Every time we talk of breach of law and order, we are told that it is a State subject.

My friend Dr. Subramaniam Swamy talked of allegations of rape against the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. Once again, I am too much of a trained lawyer to easily accept this kind of allegation which is made against a person in high office. I insist on solid evidence; but when an allegation is made, it is solemnly made on oath, it is solemnly made in court records, and the Chief Minister goes out of his way, through his son, to get the gag orders against publication of these affidavits, why is it not a case in which the Police machinery must be moved—because the rule of law, we were told, means equality of the high and low before the ordinary courts of the country? Against another persons, the Police machinery would have immediately moved into motion. But why is it that in spite of the fact that the poor woman who threw herself in front of a train, whose two legs are gone, who today wears two wooden legs, when she made a statement, she was almost making a dying declaration—why should not that woman's case be investigated by the recognised law enforcement agencies of the Government

of India, manned by and headed by Gyani Zail Singh, the Home Minister?

This morning, the Deputy Speaker told us: 'Oh, this matter can only be discussed in the Legislative Assembly of Maharashtra' I repudiate this thesis. As Dr. Swamy said about rape, and rape in higher places—it may not be technical rape; it may be at least some sexual molestation of the young woman which compelled her to go and throw herself in front of a train—why does not the Gyani speak, why does he not converse with his own conscience? Why is he not perturbed and why do we close our eyes, and who do we allow public suspicious to grow? Let investigations take place; and investigations must go on.

14.00 hrs.

Only the other day another serious but similar incident happened. And they are becoming endemic. In Madhya Pradesh, the Collector of Sidhi district\*\* his wife, i.e. the Collectors wife is the subject matter of obscene and verbal assaults. A criminal is caught. The criminal, Mr. Krishna Bahadur Singh is caught, arrested at the instance of the Collector of Sidhi; and the Chief Minister specially takes the trouble of travelling from\*\* Again, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh may have an excuse and may have defence, but why allow a suspicion to grow; when a suspicion of this kind arises, it is publically mentioned, The Home Minister, like Caesar's wife, must be above board. He must order an investigation into all these kinds of scandals so that the truth is known one way or the other.

Today, in the Capital of our great country, the City of Delhi—I do not know whether the Home Minister's attention has been drawn to posters which have now been put on the walls of Delhi. I have got a photostat copy of this. I would like to place it on the Table of the House as part of the record of this House. Organisations calling themselves by the

grandiloquent name of Nagar Raksha Samiti and Brashta Char Virodhi Morcha, organisations like those have now taken upon themselves the task of law enforcement; intimidation of the citizens and the press.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): I am on a point of order. The practice of this House is well known to you and to the hon. member also. Display of any poster or a mention of any poster, particularly display of it is not permitted. You will kindly recall that I had demonstrated posters. I just merely wanted to draw the attention of the House and by the then Chairman I was not permitted. Whatever I said was struck off the proceedings. Therefore I request you to give a ruling on this. The hon. member cannot be permitted to show any poster in this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not demonstrating any poster or anything.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He intends to lay it on the Table of the House. That will be examined whether it can be laid on the Table of the House or not. Only then it can be laid on the Table of the House.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I wanted to place it on the Table of the House and I was not allowed to speak on it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Tewary, it was prohibited to demonstrate it in the House. No demonstration is permitted in the House. But if an hon. member wants to place any document on the Table of the House, after examination, it can be allowed or it can be disallowed.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I request you to kindly go through the proceedings. I merely sought the permission to place it on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, you have raised your point of order.

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : क्या माननीय सदस्य ने टेबल पर रखने की इजाजत पहले ली है और क्या स्पीकर को लिख कर दिया है ?

सभापति महोदय : मैं ने कह दिया है कि देखा जाएगा। अगर वह डाकुमेंट.....

श्री हरीश रावत : अगर उठा कर वह दिखाते हैं तो क्या आप एलाउ करेगे ?

सभापति महोदय : अगर डाकुमेंट इस काबिल होगा कि उस को रखा जा सकता है तब इजाजत दी जाएगी। वगैर इजाजत के किसी को कोई इजाजत नहीं है। उसको एकजामिन किया जाएगा।

Mr. Jethmalani, now you can continue your speech.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I do not wish to stir a hornet's nest. The Home Minister has got Intelligence Bureaus and various other organisations for collecting information at his disposal. All that I am asking is has he come to know about the activities of two organisations calling themselves Nagar Raksha Samiti and Brashta Char Virodi Morcha? Has he come to know about the men associated with them. Has he come to know that one of the Secretaries of the organisations is a man who is a previous convict and he is required in murder cases? These organisations have now taken upon, themselves the task of enforcing law and order, which ought to be the function of the Home Ministry itself. The Home Minister has abdicated his functions to others just because these organisations happen to be connected with men whose big names I do not wish to mention on the Floor of this House. I want the Home Minister to make an enquiry about it; and I am sure, the Home Minister knows whom I am talking about. I hope the attention will be paid to these kinds of things.

The Report of the Home Ministry displays the same thing; it is a philosophy of benign neglect, as The Hindustan Times called it this morning which informs the

Home Ministry. It is surprising and this is the gravamen of my charge. You and all your supporters around you, all the time whenever any deficiency is pointer out, or any defect is pointed out, all that you do is, "Oh! those two years you were in power, you were equally bad, or probably you were worse". I would assume we were worse. Let us now confine ourselves to the duties of the Government in the year 1982. If today, you are unable to diagnose the disease you will not find the right prescription. Your report almost says, and it says so in the year of Deoli, in the year of Sadhopur massacres in Uttar Pradesh, in the face of anti-reservation riots in Gujarat, the murder of Lala Jagat Narain, the pro-Khalistan violence in Punjab, the report still speaks of law and order situation under control. I would have hoped that the Home Minister would have said that 'we are faced with the problem of unusual recrudescence of breakdown of law and order, the Government is now taking vigorous steps.' But if your diagnosis is that everything is under control, either you are trying to conceal the truth from the public, or you are trying only to beguile yourself and living in the world of illusion. You have no real interest in solving the country's problems.

Sir, my friends referred sarcastically to our references to democracy and the anti-democratic methods of the Government. But is it not that democracy is literally being treated like a joke. I am reminded of Mr. Will Rogers, that American author and humorist, who went to President Harding, and said "Mr. President, I want to tell you the latest jokes"— he was very fond of relating jokes. But President Harding told him, "Mr. Rogers, you do not have to tell me the jokes, because I have appointed all of them." I am not suggesting that the Home Minister is a joke, or that his Minister of State is a joke. But the manner in which democracy is being treated is a big joke. That is for sure. The Delhi Administration Act of 1966 in Section 3 declares in unmistakable terms that there shall be a Metropolitan Council for the State of Delhi, and the Home Minister has read this statute that 'there shall be a Metropolitan Council for Delhi only so long as Mr. Zail Singh wants it to exist'.

If Mr. Zail Singh thinks otherwise, the law is reduced to a dead letter and no part of that law can be enforced merely because the Home Ministry has so decided. And I want to give you another illustration of this insensitivity. The forty-fourth Amendment to the Constitution was passed as far back as 1978. But the forty-fourth Amendment has not been brought into force. The will of the Constituent Assembly is set at naught because the executive does not want to carry out what the Parliament in its Constituent capacity has ordained. Why because it was a Parliament which was dominated by Janata Party.

Recently, the Supreme Court, a Full Bench Constitutional Bench,—two Judges out of five—issued a mandamus against the Government ordering it to bring that law into force. Three Judges said that they could not issue a mandamus, but they all were unanimous that the Government is under a moral obligation to bring the Constitutional Amendment into force. Are you sensitive? Are you sensitive to what the judiciary told you? Two Judges ordered you and all the five Judges advised you. But none-the-less because it does not suit your interests, because it does not suit your authoritarian tendency, you will not bring this wholesome Constitutional Amendment into force. And that is the case of a Minister setting the Constitution at naught and frustrating the will of the constitutional body in this country. Take Garhwal, take Assam, take Kerala, take Haryana, take West Bengal, everywhere it is the same attitude. Democracy is good so long as it suits the Government, so long as it suits the ruling Party, but the moment there is an apprehension that the democratic will will be contrary to the requirements of the Government, democracy will be suppressed by all methods.

I do not wish to go into many things which have been earlier talked about in this House. But I want to ask, something about the West Bengal elections which ended up in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court Judges, three of them, were hearing the matter. The

counsel appearing on behalf of the Congress(I) Party and some other allied Parties those counsel went and presented a document to the Court, committing a grave contempt of Court, insulting the Court and almost stating to the Court that the Court was partial and biased and was unfit to do its judicial duty.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): It was later withdrawn.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Later on they withdrew it. Later on they apologised for it. But I am not talking of what should have been done to those counsel. I want to know whether this statement initially made by the counsel was authorised by their clients, that is, the Government, whether the withdrawal and apology was ultimately directed by the Government or whether the counsel developed cold feet and were not prepared to face the consequences of the criminal act which they had committed. Lastly, if the counsel did something against your instruction or you found that they were wrong and you asked them to apologise to the court, have you thereafter taken any administrative measures against those counsel, so that at least they ought not to be representing the ruling party any longer before the courts of the country? This is the way to show submission to judicial supremacy. This is the way to show your concern with law enforcement, because the moment you denigrate the judiciary, that day with the same brush and with the same instrument you denigrate law enforcement because when the courts go down to that extent the power of the law goes down, because ultimately law is enforced, only by the courts.

The last subject I wish to deal with is the failure of this Government, failure of the Ministry of Home Affairs, in the matter of national integration, which is one of the subjects assigned to the Home Ministry. Go to Kanyakumari. Go to other places. Go to every nook and corner of India today. The sense of national identity and integration is breaking down. I do not wish to blame any

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

particular community. Not at all. But the fact that deep fissures are developing in our society is a matter which the Ministry can afford to ignore only at its peril and at the peril of the country. What has the Home Ministry done, what kind of sensitiveness does it show, what study has been made by the Home Ministry, to get at the causes of this growing disparity of interests, the growing conflict of interest, which ultimately leads to violence? It is a matter of shame that the followers of Christ, that Prince of Peace, indulged in violence in Kanyakumari. I am not saying that they are the aggressors. May be the other side is the aggressor. What has happened to Gandhi's teaching that our people go and kill innocent people? The Government of the day makes no attempt to study this phenomenon. The Government merely produces a document and says everything is in order, like those three proverbial monkeys, "I see no evil; I hear no evil; I speak no evil!" and the Home Ministry is satisfied?

Lastly, I come to the acute dissatisfaction of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. After all, it is true that the Janata Party was in power for only two years. But for long, long year since independence, you have been in power and yet, what is the state of affairs disclosed by your own reports? Your reports show that the scheduled castes people are unable to secure their due representation in any field of human endeavour and activity, except perhaps in Class of Government employees, where they secure it not because there is any decency in other classes, but because the other classes do not wish to take to those avocations which fall under Class IV. Therefore, without shedding crocodile tears for the scheduled castes, without making promises to them in our election manifesto's it is time that this kind of mal-representation, this kind of lack of proper representation, must be adequately met. The Mandal Commission . . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I will conclude in a minute. Finally, I wish to

end up with this and I wish to draw the attention of the Home Minister, without giving details—I hope the Ministry of Home Affairs and Mr. Zail Singh are aware of a concern called the Continental Overseas Corporation of New York, USA; they are aware of a gentleman connected with this organisation called Maharaja Kumar Virendra Singh. I do not wish to go into details. The details will be gone into on some other occasion. I am only throwing the hint, because this is one more illustration of the utter paralysis of the Home Ministry and the leader of the Home Ministry in the matter of law enforcement, particularly in the matter of rooting out corruption from this country. I do not wish to say more. My time is over. May I only utter a word of anguish? I can only say:

Alas, Poor Country!

Where no one but the ignorant feel safe,

Where sighs and groans and shrieks that rend the air.

Are all unheard by men who dare not hear. This violent discord seems the modern tune.

Mr. Home Minister, you will have to do something much more drastic than wearing that red rose in your lapel and speaking to us a few bits of Urdu poetry. Some day Urdu poetry will begin to stink in the nostrils of decent people if you go on using it for the purpose of justifying your inadequacies and the inefficiency of your department.

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद (बाश्म) :  
चेयरमैन साहब अभी श्री राम जैठमलानी की धुआधार तकरीर के बाद मैं नह समझता कि मैं बहुत कुछ बोल पाऊंगा। पीपीअ

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : क्यों ? आप भी अच्छी तकरीर करते हैं।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : मैं अभी कश्मीर से आया हूँ। मेरा गला खराब है। कल मैं यहाँ हाउस में नहीं था। किन्

साथियों ने किस विषय में बात की इसकी मुझे ज्यादा जानकारी नहीं है। लेकिन जब भी होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स इस हाउस के सामने आती हैं तो अमूमन ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन कम्युनल रायट्स और डेकायटीज वगैरह की बातें कही जाती हैं। मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री के आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता। आज सुबह मैं पढ़ रहा था कि होम मिनिस्ट्री के आंकड़े हैं कि जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी तब इतने रायट्स हुए थे और कांग्रेस की सरकार में इतने रायट्स हुए हैं।

इस में कोई शक नहीं कि पिछले दो वर्षों में कम्युनल रायट्स में कमी हुई है। और ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन भी बेहतर हुई है। इस के लिए मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब को बधाई देता हूँ। लेकिन हमें यह भी नहीं सोचना चाहिए कि कम्युनल रायट्स में कमी हुई तो यही सरकार के लिए काफी है। हिन्दुस्तान सारी दुनिया में पहला मुल्क है जिसे हम जन्नत कह सकते हैं। शायद इस से बढ़िया कोई जन्नत नहीं हो सकती। हम स्वर्ग की बात करते हैं लेकिन सारी दुनिया में यही एक ऐसा मुल्क है जहाँ हजारों जुवाने बोलने वाले लोग हैं, हर नरल के लोग हैं जहाँ जुवान और मजहब के साथ साथ मौसम भी बदलते हैं। एमे मुल्क की एकता और अखंडता सिर्फ भारत के लिए ही जरूरी नहीं है बल्कि वह सारे विश्व के लिए सारी दुनिया के लिए एक मिसाल होनी चाहिए।

इस लिए जो भी केन्द्रीय सरकार हो उस का यह फर्ज बनता है कि वह इस बात के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश करे किला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन बेहतर हो कम्युनल रायट्स और डेकायटीज कम हों। लेकिन मैं आज तक यह समझ नहीं पाया कि हमारे देश में इस तरह के जो वाकैगत होते हैं उन के पमे पर्दा क्या होता है उन को बैकग्राउंड क्या होती है। इस की खोज किसी ने नहीं की।

कमीशन बनते हैं खत्म होते हैं और भुला दिए जाते हैं। सब से महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि इन कमीशनों की रिपोर्टों का इम्प्लेमेंटेशन किस तरह होता है।

कम्युनल रायट्स आज पहली दफा नहीं हुए हैं। वे हजारों साल से होते आए हैं— न सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में बल्कि दूसरे देशों में भी होते आए हैं। लेकिन कौन सी वे ताकतें हैं कौन से वे ग्रुप्स हैं कौन सी वे शक्तियाँ हैं— जो लोगों को कम्युनल रायट्स करने पर मजबूर करती हैं? अगर लोग कहेंगे कि इस के लिए जिम्मेदार भारत के आम लोग हैं चाहे वे हिन्दू हों या मुसलमान, सिख या ईसाई हों, तो मैं इस में बिल्कुल मुत्तफिक नहीं हूँ। मैं अपने इलैक्शन की बात बताता हूँ जनवरी, 1980 की, बल्कि दिसम्बर, 1979 की, जब मैं कश्मीर में से महाराष्ट्र चुनाव लड़ने के लिए गया तो भेरी कांस्टिटुएन्सी में तकरबन 35 प्रतिशत भाग मुस्लिम (हिन्दू) वोट थे लेकिन किसी एक वोट ने भी यह नहीं पृछा कि आप हिन्दू हैं या मुसलमान। लेकिन जो लोग लैडिंगशिप की बात करते हैं, जो लोग राष्ट्र की दिशा देने की बात करते हैं, जो लोग लोगों को रास्ता दिखाने की बात करते हैं, वे वहाँ पर कहते थे कि यह कश्मीर का मुसलमान है और कश्मीर के मुसलमान सब पाकिस्तानी होते हैं। हमारे विरोधी दल के नेता जोकि उस संभव सरकार में और जो हमारे बड़े नेता जेठमलानी साहब के साथ हैं, बाजपेयी साहब, वे भी हमारे कांस्टिटुएन्सी में आए थे और ऐसी तकारीरें की कि हम कश्मीर के मुसलमान हैं और तकरबन तकारीबन सभी कश्मीरी मुसलमान पाकिस्तानी होते हैं, इसलिये महाराष्ट्र के लोग मुझे कैसे वोट दें . . . .

श्री गम जेठमलानी : अगर बाजपेयी साहब ने ऐसा कहा तो थे पार्टी से रिजाइन करूँगा।



श्री गुलाम नवी आजाद : मैंने मिला जुला बताया है ।

श्री राम जेठमलानी : फिर गये ना आप ।

श्री गुलाम नवी आजाद : मैं अकेले बाजपेई साहब के लिये नहीं कहता, कई इस तरह की पार्टियाँ हैं, जो ऐसी बातें फैलाती हैं । इसलिये हमको इस बात की सोचना है और जो बीमारी है, उसको पकड़ना है । हमको देखना है कि ऐसे कौन से लोग हैं ? किसी भी पक्ष में ऐसे लोग हो सकते हैं । हमारी कांग्रेस में भी हो सकते हैं और लोक दल में भी हो सकते हैं । मैं अकेले जनसंघ की बात नहीं करूँगा । किसी भी पार्टी में ऐसे लोग हो सकते हैं और होते हैं । इसलिये हमको सबसे पहले उस लीडरशिप को पकड़ना है । सेक्युलेरिज्म, सोशलिज्म और डेमोक्रेसी—यह तीन बुनियादी चीजें हैं जिन पर हमारी मर्कजी सरकार चलती है । इन बुनियादी उसूलों को चलाने के लिये, उन शक्तियों को—चाहें वह रूनिंग पार्टी में हो या रूनिंग पार्टी से बाहर हों, उनको खोज निकालना होगा ।

जहां तक ला एंड आर्डर की सिन्चु-एशन की बात है, मैं पहले तो उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को बधाई देता हूँ जिन्होंने इस बात का बीड़ा उठाया कि तमाम डकैतों को खत्म कर देंगे । लेकिन जहां तक डकैतों की बात है, केन्द्र में चाहे आज कांग्रेस की सरकार हो या पहले लोकल और जनता पार्टी की सरकार रही या इमर्जेंसी के जमाने की कांग्रेसी सरकार रही हो, क्या किसी भी सरकार ने कभी यह खोज निकालने की कोशिश की है कि यह डकैत बनते कैसे हैं ? उनके डकैत बनने की बुनियादी

वजह क्या है ? उनको इसके लिए इंस्पि-रेशन कहां से मिलता है ? यह किसी ने भी जानने की कोशिश नहीं की । यह डकैत कौन लोग हैं ? हम में से ही कुछ नागरिक ही डकैत हैं । अगर सरकार सच्ची नीयत से इनको खत्म करना चाहती है तो मैं समझता हूँ उसको बुनियादी बात को देखना चाहिए । जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ इसके लिए अगर कोई जिम्मेदार है तो वह है बम्बई की फिल्म इण्डस्ट्री । लेकिन किसी ने भी आज तक खोज नहीं की है । आज सबसे ज्यादा फिल्म वही चलती है जिसमें डकैती का सीन हो । उस फिल्म की सिल्वर-गोल्डन जुबली मनाई जायेगी । दूसरी तरफ एक साधारण फिल्म जो सोशलिज्म या डाउरी की प्रॉब्लम लेकर बनाई गई हो उसकी गोल्डन जुबली तो क्या, लोहे की जुबली भी नहीं होगी । मैं आपके सामने एक उदाहरण देता हूँ । यह 1973-74 की बात है । काश्मीर में जब जुगनू फिल्म आई तो काश्मीर में 35 डैकाइटीज हुईं । जितने असें वह फिल्म चली, चोरी करके दरवाजे पर जुगनू लिखकर चले जाते थे । इस तरह से छोटी-बड़ी 35 डैकाइटीज हुईं, क्योंकि उन दिनों वह फिल्म 2-3 सिनेमाघरों में लगातार चल रही थी ?

आप को मालूम है कि छबिराम मारा गया, वह कहां मारा गया ? एक गांव में गाने का प्रोग्राम चल रहा था और वह वहां गाना सुनने आया था और 12 लोग पकड़े गये । जिस तरह से फिल्म में दिखाया जाता है, दुल्हा-दुल्हन की शादी होती है, नाच गाना होता है और डाकू वहां भेस बदल करा आते हैं और दुल्हन को उठा कर ले जाते हैं । मेरे कहने का मकसद है कि हमारे डाकुओं पर 99 परसेंट इन फिल्मों का असर पड़ता है । आज जो

इस तरह की नई-नई स्टोरीज निकल रही हैं, पैसा बनाने के लिए, होम मिनिस्ट्री को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इन डाकुओं में ऐसे लोग भी हैं जिन के साथ समाज में जुल्म होता है और सरकार उन को प्रोटेक्शन देने में असफल होती है, नाकामयाब होती है। किसी का भाई मारा जाता है, किसी के साथ समाज में कोई दुर्घटना होती है और सरकार उस को प्रोटेक्शन देने में नाकाम होती है तो वह डाकू बन जाता है और उस के मन में यह भावना पैदा होती है कि यह सरकार मुझ को प्रोटेक्शन देने में नाकाम हुई है, अब मैं खुद ही बदला लूंगा, उस के मन में बदले की भावना पैदा होती है। गृह मंत्रालय को इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए — कि डेकाएट्स के पीछे भावना क्या है। जब तक हम बीमारी को नहीं पकड़ेंगे चाहे जितनी दवाइयां दीजिये, टेटरासाइक्लिन या दूसरे साइक्लिन के इंजेक्शन दीजिये उन से कोई इलाज होने वाला नहीं है, 10 को मारेंगे तो 100 और पैदा होंगे।

दो वर्ष पहले होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस सदन में यह आश्वासन दिया था कि इस मुल्क में हर किस्म के, हर मजहब के लोग रहते हैं इस लिये जहां तक पुलिस का सवाल है, चूंकि पुलिस भी बाज-आकात मुल्क के अलग-अलग हिस्सों में अपने-अपने तरह के लोगों के साथ ट्रीटमेंट करती है इस लिए पुलिस में हर मजहब के लोगों को, हरिजन, मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई जितने मजहब हैं सब के लोगों को भरती किया जायगा। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस में आगे कुछ काम हुआ है या खाली यह एक तजवीज थी?

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के अन्दर जहा डेकाइटीज ज्यादा होती है, डेकाइटीज के साथ साथ यूनीवर्सिटीज और कालिजज में छोटे-बड़े और भी कई तरह के फितने होते हैं, छुरे घोंपे जाते हैं, गोलियां चलाई जाती हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी हिस्से के मुकाबले सब से ज्यादा उन-लाइसेंसड हथियार लोगों के पास हैं। क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार या होम मिनिस्ट्री ने कभी इस बात की कोशिश की है या कोई स्पेशल इन्वेस्टीगेशन ब्यूरो बनाया है कि वहां बहुत ज्यादा छोटी-छोटी फैक्टरियां हैं जो हथियार बना कर सप्लाई करती हैं उन की जांच कर के, उन को पकड़ कर सजा दी जाए।

सभापति जी, सवाल यह नहीं है कि कम्यूनल रायट्स बन्द हों या ला-एण्ड-आर्डर सिचुएशन अच्छी हो, सवाल यह है कि जो भी इन मामलों में भाग लेते हैं उन को क्या सजा मिलती है—जनता इस बात को देखती है। अगर आप उन को कुछ देर के लिये जेल में रतते हैं, चाहे वह तिहाड़ जेल हो या कोई दूसरी जेल हो और वे जेल से भाग जायं तो उस का जनता पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है। लोग चाहते हैं कि जो भी आदमी यह ठहराया जाय कि उस ने बुरा काम किया है, उस को कितनी सजा मिलती है, इसका असर लोगों पर पड़ता है, उस को पकड़ कर बन्द कर देने का असर नहीं पड़ता है, सजा का असर पड़ता है, जहां तक कांग्रेस की सरकार का ताल्लुक है या हमारी प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व का ताल्लुक है, हम को बोट इस लिये भी ज्यादा मिले हैं कि हमारी सरकार सख्ती से, ज्यादा शिद्धत से काम ले और जो भी मुल्क के खिलाफ काम करते हैं, जो भी निगरानी और डिसिप्लीन को नेस्तोनाबूद करने की कोशिश करते हैं, उनको ज्यादा

[श्री गुलाम नवी आजाद]

से ज्यादा सजा मिले। लोग यह एक्सपेक्ट करते हैं कि इन्दिरा जी की सरकार में ऐसा हो। मुझे उमीद है कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर ध्यान देंगे।

जहां तक मंडल रिपोर्ट का ताल्लुक है। इसकी तजवीजों पर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमारे मुल्क में हर किस्म की कम्युनिटीज हैं। उनके बारे में इससे जो तजवीजें हैं उनको आगे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए यह एक अच्छी बात होगी।

जहां तक हमारे मुल्क की नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन का ताल्लुक है हमारे बुर्जुग साथी श्री राम जेठमलानी जी अभी बोल रहे थे। मैं उनसे कहूंगा कि कांग्रेस के जमाने में इस मुल्क में जितना नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन हुआ उतना किसी वक्त में नहीं हुआ। पंडित नेहरू की हुकूमत में और मिसिज इन्दिरा गांधी की हुकूमत यह जितना मजबूत हुआ इसकी मिसाल हिन्दुस्तान में और नहीं मिल सकती। यह आगे और भी मजबूत होने वाला है।

नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन का खाली इतना मतलब नहीं है कि हम भाषण करें। सवाल यह है कि हकीकत में हम कहां तक नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन को मजबूत बनाने में कामयाब हुए हैं। आप कांग्रेस का वक्त देखिये। कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी, सिक्किम से गुजरात तक कांग्रेस की सरकार 1977 तक रही। उस वक्त कांग्रेस की जो भी पालिसीज बनती थीं, मरकज की जो भी पालिसीज होती थीं वे तमाम राज्यों में चलती थीं। आज कांग्रेस ही ऐसी पार्टी है जिसमें हमारे जैल सिंह होम मिनिस्टर हैं, स्टीफन साहब भी मिनिस्टर हैं, मकवाना साहब और शंकरानन्द जी भी मिनिस्टर हैं। क्या मैं अपने बुर्जुग साथी से यह पूछूँ कि क्या कोई शेख मोहम्मद या या बशर

भी ईसमें हैं? केवल भार्षण कर देने से यह नहीं होता है। इसको हमें प्रेक्टिकल्ली करना है? हम इतना ही कहेंगे कि हम नेशनलिस्ट्स हैं, हम सेक्युलरिस्ट्स हैं। आप उनकी पार्टी में देखिये कि कितने ओहबेदार किस-किस नाम के हैं। कांग्रेस पार्टी आज मुल्क को नेशनल्ली, सोशल्ली, इकोनोमिकल्ली एक रख रही है। हिन्दुस्तान में आज हर मजहब के लोगों की हिफाजत की जाती है। ऐसी पार्टी हिन्दुस्तान में अभी तक पैदा नहीं हुई, मुझे नहीं मालूम कि आगे भी पैदा होगी या नहीं।

एक बात की ओर मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। जब भी कोई बात पार्लियामेंट में होती है तो यह कह दिया जाता है कि यह स्टेट्स का मसला है। मैं इस बात से इत्तिफाक नहीं करता। मैं समझता हूँ कि नेशनल इटीग्रेशन की तरफ यह बड़ा स्टेप जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट सब से सुप्रीम है और हिन्दुस्तान के इस सुप्रीम इदारे की हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी हिस्से में जवाजियत होनी चाहिये। चाहे कश्मीर हो, केरल हो, त्रिपुरा हो या अण्डमान निकोबार हो, हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी हिस्से में अगर लोगों के साथ ज्यादाती होती है तो होम मिनिस्टर को यह हक होना चाहिये कि वह उस में इन्टरफियर करे। यह कहां की जवाजियत, कहां की डैमोक्रेसी की बात है कि त्रिपुरा के अन्दर तीन सौ लोगों को मारा जाए और यहां की सरकार यह कहे कि वहां अपोजीशन की गवर्नमेंट है, हनारे होम मिनिस्टर कुछ नहीं कर सकते। यह कहां की जवाजियत है कि वेस्ट बंगाल में वहां की सरकार में अपोजीशन पार्टी के लोगों का कत्लेआम हो और यहां की सरकार कुछ न कर सके? यहां कहां की जवाजियत है कि

किस्तवार के अन्दर 10 महीने से, एक साल से एजीटेशन चलता रहे और वहां गोली चले। वहां श्री वैकटमुब्बय्या जी जो कि इस वक्त हाउस में नहीं हैं वे और मैं इकट्ठे गए और उन के सामने सोडोमी के केस, जिन के साथ रेप हुआ उन को पेश किया गया लेकिन वहां के आई० जी० लोगों से क्या कहते हैं कि आज तुम्हारे सेक्टर के मिनिस्टर आये हैं। कल तुम्हें हमारे साथ निबटना है।

श्री पी० नामग्याल : (लद्दाख) : मेरी इत्तिला के मुताबिक वैकटमुब्बय्या जी के खिलाफ भी किस्तवार पुलिस ने दफा 144 के तहत केस रजिस्टर किया है। यह हालत है होम मिनिस्टर आफ इंडिया की भी वहां।

: شوری پی - نام گھال (لداخ)

شوری اطلاع کے مطابق ویلکٹسٹوہ جی کے خلاف بھی کشتوار پولیس نے دفعہ 144 کے تحت کیس رجسٹر کیا ہے۔ یہ حالت ہے ہوم منسٹر آف انڈیا کی بھی وہاں۔

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : होम मिनिस्टर के वहां जाने के बाद यह फायदा हुआ है। कि जहां पहले सिर्फ मर्दों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था, बूढ़ों और बच्चों को किया गया था वहां उन के जाने के बाद हैली कोप्टर आता है और औरतों को भी सब को गिरफ्तार कर के ले जाता है। उनको भी बखशा नहीं जा रहा है। इतना ज्यादा असर होम मिनिस्टर का वहां हुआ है। दूसरा असर यह हुआ कि हमारे खिलाफ तो 144 के केस रजिस्टर करने ही थे लेकिन होम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ भी दफा 144 का केस रजिस्टर किया और कहा गया कि वह लोगों में गए और इन्होंने उन के साथ बात की। मैं नहीं समझता कि वह 370 या 478 दफा का हवाला देने से हिन्दुस्तान की इंटिग्रेसी बनी रह सकती है।

अंदरूनी खुद मुख्तारी हर स्टेट की होनी चाहिये। लेकिन जहां भी ला एंड आर्डर की बात हो मरकजी हुकूमत को पूरे अख्तियारात होने चाहिये कि वह काइम्ज को खत्म करने के लिए, मतभेद जो होते हैं, उन को खत्म करने के लिये कदम उठा सके। और इंटरवीन कर सके। जो कुछ भी जायज हो वह कर सके, ये अख्तियारात उस को होने चाहिये।

लद्दाख में एक साल से एजीटेशन चल रही है। दो आदमी मारे गये हैं। उनका कोई भी मिनिस्टर वहां नहीं गया है। चीफ मिनिस्टर नहीं गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में एक आदमी या दो आदमी मरते हैं, तो वहां मुख्य मंत्री वहां जाता है, ज्ञानी जो जाते हैं लेकिन हमारी स्टेट के अन्दर ऐसा कुछ नहीं होता है। कुछ साथी कहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री क्यों नहीं गयीं, उत्तर प्रदेश वगैरह। लेकिन जब किस्तवार में एक आदमी मरा, दर्जनों जखमी हुए, लद्दाख में दो मरे और दर्जनों जखमी हुए तो किस्तवार का मिनिस्टर जो लोकल एम० एल० ए० है वह तक वहां नहीं गया। लोकल एम० एल० ए० और जो मिनिस्टर भी है वह वहां एक साल से नहीं गया है। दिल्ली से होम मिनिस्टर भी गये हैं, लेकिन वह नहीं गया। लद्दाख के अन्दर लद्दाख का मिनिस्टर नहीं गया है। वहां का होम मिनिस्टर गया, चीफ मिनिस्टर गया? कोई नहीं गया। यहां से कोई होम मिनिस्टर जाएगा या कोई चीफ मिनिस्टर जाएगा तो कहेंगे, यह स्टेट सबजैक्ट है। यह कहां का स्टेट सबजैक्ट है?

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि किसी भी राज्य में करप्शन की बात हो तो होम मिनिस्टर को उस पर ध्यान देना चाहिये। महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्र पर करप्शन का चार्ज लगा। पार्लियामेंट के सभी साथियों ने उसको

[श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद]

सुना भी और आवाज भी उठाई । लेकिन काश्मीर के अन्दर जो करेप्शन हो रही है — फिर बात आएगी 370 की कि यह काश्मीर का सबजैक्ट है, स्टेट सबजैक्ट है — उस पर कभी होम मिनिस्टर ने ध्यान नहीं दिया । प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि आप पेड़ लगायें । हमारी अपनी पार्टी की पांच नुककाती प्रोग्राम है जिसमें पहले नम्बर पर पेड़ लगाने की बात कही गई है । और लाखों - करोड़ों पेड़ लगाये भी जाते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ शेख साहब और उनकी सरकार लाखों और करोड़ों पेड़ काटती जाती है । ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है और उसके एवज में कितना पैसा मिलता है, कितनी बिल्डिंग बनती हैं ? यह कहां तक उचित है ?

14. 37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair]

मेरा डिस्ट्रिक्ट किस्तवार है । वहां पाडर माइन है । हिन्दुस्तान नहीं बल्कि दुनिया का सबसे अच्छा नीलम, सैफायर वहां पैदा होता है । शेख साहब की सरकार वहां क्या करती है ? इस को वह अपनी पार्टी के एक साथी को, अपने वर्कर को दो लाख रुपये पर देती है जबकि साल की आमदनी उससे होगी एक करांड की । अपनी पार्टी के साथ को वह दे देती है, लीज पर जो देता है दो लाख रुपया । दो लाख रुपये में एक छोटा सा अंगूठी के लिये टुकड़ा भी नहीं आता है । नीलम की तो बात ह; अलग रही । मुट्टी भर नीलम भी अगर वहां निकले, तो करोड़ों का होगा ।

तो दो लाख रू० में वहां के मुख्य मंत्री उस दौलत को बेच देते हैं । यह देश की जायदाद है, कि एक सूबे की जायदाद नहीं है । जो जंगलात हैं, उनकी दौलत एक सूबे की सरकार की नहीं है बल्कि सारे देश का खजाना है । वहां का नीलम हिन्दुस्तान का सरमाया है । उसको इस तरह से बेदरदी से खत्म नहीं करना चाहिये, ताकि आने वाली पीढ़ी के माथे पर दाग बन कर न रह जाये । गृह मंत्री जी को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये । और जो वहां के मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ खुली किताब निकली है

"The Life of Sheikh Abdullah"—An Open Book by Shri Abid Hussain Khan.

उसको मैं सदन की टेबल पर रखता\* हूं और उसकी तरफ होम मिनिस्ट्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं इन शब्दों के साथ मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री की ग्रान्ट्स का समर्थन करता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It will be examined.

PRDF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Mr. Ram Jethmalani is a very senior member of this House and we all respect him. He has spoken about certain things which require a sort of consensus and reciprocity and we welcome it. But there are certain other issues which Mr. Ram Jethmalani has raised and many previous speakers have also raised them. I think it is time we face these issues squarely.

Democracy has been bandied around; the name of corruption has been used; agitations have been whipped up outside this House; the health of the system has been referred to—all these matters are very important—and when I speak on the Demands of Home Ministry, I think, it is

\*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the paper was not treated as laid on the Table.

only appropriate that I refer to some of these issues, the stance taken by the Opposition parties and our stance, too.

We all admit that ours is a developing economy. It is a society which has been continuing since millennium. This society is in the process of a big change, a mighty change. Our emphasis, Mr. Ram Jethmalani would admit it, although grudgingly has never been on stability as such. We have always emphasized the factor of change. When such old societies, such ancient societies, which have remained vulnerable to plunder and exploitation and specially when they are sandwiched between the two giant systems on two sides, then they have to husband their resources and carve out a niche for themselves in international politics and bring about socio-economic change at home, to give meaning and content to the preferred objectives of our leaders and our Constitution framers.

In such a situation, Mr. Ram Jethmalani and many of my CPI friends who preceded me in their speeches referred to the changes. If you go into the dynamics of change, violence is a concomitant of change. Wherever such societies have undergone these mighty changes, violence has taken place. It is for this purpose, to eliminate the chances of violence, of communist violence or of communalist violence, that we wanted a system based on pluralist democracy participatory democracy, a system based on adult franchise, a system in which everybody will be assured of his share. About the democratic institutions to which a reference has been made, it is in the nature of things that the pace of growth of democratic institutions is a little slower and the credit for this goes to our party and our leaders, the vision of our leaders who gave us the system. The whole edifice of this system, right from the village level, the panchayat system at the block level to parliamentary democracy and to this august House, Parliament, the whole structure, the basic structure is the instrument and apparatus of ushering in the desired change maintaining the stability and at the same time enthusing the people to participate. That is how we wanted a social political mobilisation. But when there is discontent; the value aspiration and the value fulfilment are not given up,

they are reconciled; this is the success of democracy and democratic institutions in this country—and people in this country, those whom we are calling the wretched of this earth, the poorest of this earth, now they are up in arms, that is, in a non-violent manner. When I say that they are up in arms, their unity and their cohesion and their preparedness to demand their share in the national cake is admirable and it has been made possible only because democracy in this country has functioned successfully under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

It is at this point that the question of violence in a political system comes. I submitted earlier that ours is a vision of transformation, total transformation of this ancient society through peaceful means, in a democratic manner and through a socialist programme. Sometimes discontent and frustration arise because democratic institutions arouse the aspirations of the people. But this anger, this preness towards violence as a result of frustration has to be moderated, it has to be aggregated within or through legitimate channels of democracy and the role of the opposition parties becomes crucial. Mr. Jethmalani is a knowledgeable person. He will admit that the opposition is as necessary a component of this system as the ruling party. You cannot run away from your responsibility. Therefore, when you look at certain developments, why there is violence, why there is this atmosphere of uncertainty, all these factors are being whipped up. There is an attempt to play them up and to destabilise the system to embarrass the Government. Therefore, if you start, I take Mr. Jethmalani to 1967 because I want Mr. Jethmalani to ponder over it and my communist friends, the CPI and the CPM. What happened? Now, the political system over which Mrs. Indira Gandhi presides, the leader of the biggest party, the oldest party in this country, she has ruled this country for more than a decade and she has brought glory to this country. But who is responsible for upsetting and tilting the balance of national consensus? So long as Pandit Nehru was alive—many of my very very senior colleagues are here—the pandits of the political system say that our system was very

[Shri K. K. Tewary]

suitable. The system had the national consensus. Prof. Ranga is here and he will bear me out. Whenever there was an attack, the attack was against the programmes of the Congress Party. Barring the lunatic fringe, Nehru was never made the target of virulent tirades which were launched from time to time after 1967. Therefore, the parameters of the opposition parties are also defined, the ideological promiscuity is dangerous. If you mix up the ideologies, then it results in distortion of the system. In 1967 what happened? Mr. Jethmalani—I do not know if you were there in Jansangh. He is a new incarnation and he is a new arrival in the BJP. I do not know if he was there.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I have never been in Jansangh any time.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I am happy.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Don't be happy. I am correcting your impression.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Remember the distortion, the monstrous distortion that was inducted into the political system of this country forgetting all the ideological parameters. Just to grab power in Mrs. Gandhi, became the target and 1967 brought about a ramshackle unity of all the Opposition parties in this country. The CPI the then Jansangh, now BJP, shook hands and the whole attempt was to remove Mrs. Gandhi and not to remove the Congress ideology. If ideology had been the target, then either the CPI ideology would have replaced it or the Jansangh ideology would have replaced it. When both came together, there was no ideology. Therefore, the ideology, the ideological considerations, were given a go-by and by sheer opportunism forgetting overriding national interests, the people came and joined hands. Of course, we lost in eight States and then the long period of instability, economic ruin, followed. I do not know if some of my Congress (U) friends were there. May be there around. Sir, it is a long story—the evolution of our history, after Independence. Economic issues for us, for the Congress Party, have been the *sumum bonum*—the be-all and end-all

of our dream, the dream of change. Sir, in 1969, there was a great split. We admit that. We brought and we preferred the split rather than to continue to be in power with a group of people who were opposed to all kinds of change. Therefore, it was precisely on economic reason, for a social change, that we split up and a group of people who were big leaders got a standing ovation both from the then Jansangh and the CPI and CPM when they broke away from us. Sir, this was repeated. Then, Mrs. Gandhi was again challenged in 1971. All these people got together and this combine was called the Grand Alliance, again another style of hotch-potch of reactionary elements, certain elements, got together. But, the people of this country knew Indira Gandhi. They gave them a crushing defeat; they went into hibernation, wilderness. Perhaps they subsisted on herbs and grass for many years. Again taking advantage of certain difficulties like Bangladesh war—you know, Sir, all such wars have concomitant consequences—petty saboteurs of this country because instant revolutionaries and they gave a call for total revolution. The total revolution was dangled before the people. The people were bamboozled and hoowinked and they came to power in 1977. This is known to all. I will not dwell upon it. We know that the system has been damaged. Here the moral fabric or moral value which Mr. Jethmalani was talking about was given a go-by somehow. Even the political morality had been undermined by sheer exigency of power or by sheer urge for power. This will go down in history and, ultimately, Mr. Jethmalani, you will be judged on what you have done. How much calculated damage you have wrecked upon this system. You have shaken this system. In this connection, I just refer to one or two points. You were again talking of political scenario.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Why don't you refer to Giani Zail Singh's contribution?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Mr. Jethmalani is out of it and Mr. Giani Zail Singh is on firm ground and so he presides over this department. I am coming to you. You were talking of the health of the

country. You were talking of the health of the economy of the country and system and democracy. I am coming to that. You see the goings on around us. We are sorry for you. We are in preponderant majority. One component of the system is complete. We would have been happier if you had been in a position to sustain and provide your constructive role in running or working out the system and in solving the problems which are historic problems, the problems released by historic forces in this country. But what is happening? You see there is a sort of circus—political circus—going on and I caution you that this is doing much damage to you and ultimately by this unity talk, meetings which are going on, the moral values that you were talking of are being undermined. This matter you must bear in mind. Then I come to brass-tucks and I think Mr. Jethmalani would not mind it. I wish some CPI(M) members were also present in the House. All kinds of third rate slogans are being raised about democracy and its being in danger but I would like you to review their role. Mr. Jethmalani will shut his nostrils to the Urdu couplets recited by Gianiji as being stinking but I would also like to quote an Urdu couplet:

इन्कलाबे गर्दिशे दौरां को देखिए,

मंजिन उन्हें मिल; जो शर'के सफर न थे।

Sir, so far as democracy in this country is concerned, I am talking of both of you. I am talking of the so-called progressive parties and also the reactionaries. A very senior member from CPI(M) was trying to paint a phantasmagoric, frightening and horrifying picture of a ghost coming and smothering and scuttling democracy in this country. Would you permit me in all fairness to remind them of their role in the evolution of democratic institutions and the very attainment of freedom in this country? You are talking of the fissiparous forces. You are talking of the forces of casteism and communalism. We are trying to tackle them but the self-appointed progenitors, sponsors and profagnists of democracy must ponder over this problem instead of throwing stones on others. Those who live in glass houses do not throw stones on others.

Sir, am talking of Bhatinda resolution of the then CPI of 1943. They talked of India as a country consisting of sub-nationalities and the central thesis or philosophy of the then CPI was that each nationality had its distinct identity and it was free to secede from India. This was their love for democracy! Should you also be reminded of 1942? What did you do in 1942? When Indian people were engaged in a massive struggle to throw off the yoke of colonialism you were shaking hands with the Britishers and calling the great Indian leaders—to whom you sometime also refer—as Imperialist agents or running dogs of Imperialism. This was your role!

Now, I come to Jethmalani's parts. Fortunately, he was not there. His party was also not there. But the source of their life, the source to whip up revivalism and to bring the forces of obscuritism and orthodoxy and put them and muster them around the central thesis of Hindu chauvinism or revivalism of Hindu chauvinism was the RSS. Then when you talk of democracy being in danger then we must scrutinise the role of those people. Devils will not be able to quote scriptures and get away with it. I challenge Mr. Jethmalani to prove whether even half a dozen RSS volunteers, the lathi-wielding volunteers and those who say they will fight atom bomb with lathis, did they court arrest in 1942? Did they go to jail—and you are talking as if you are the paragons of democratic values? Sir, if permitted to quote I have here with me a cutting from a Paper pertaining to 1942 signed by Mr. S. Hasan, Magistrate (Second Class) Agra. Mr. Jethmalani's good leader, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee was in jail. By mistatke perhaps he was caught. He was accused of 'incendiari-nism'. Accused of being a revolutionary, this was a wrong term to be used against him! Now, what happened? He was arrested.

15 hrs.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You have destroyed your own thesis in two minutes.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Mr. Vajpayee was caught. He was sent to jail. I would



[Shri K. K. Tewari]

like to quote what the Magistrate has said. This is from the record:

My name: Atal Behari

Father's name: Gauri Shankar

My caste: Brahman, Age: 20 years.  
Occupation: Student, Gwalior College.  
My Address: Bateshwar, P.S. Bah,  
Distt: Agra:

This is regarding Bateshwar conspiracy case. And, Mr. Vajpayee was administered this advice by the Second Class Magistrate, Agra. I quote:

"I have explained to Atal Behari son of Gauri Shankar that he is not bound to make a confession and that if he does so, any confession he may make may be used as evidence against him. I believe that this confession was voluntarily made. It was taken in my presence and hearing and was read out to Atal Behari who made it. It was admitted by him to be correct and it contains a full and true account of the statement made by him."

Now, Sir, the statement of Mr. Vajpayee is very interesting, very revealing, indeed! This shows how they serve democracy, how they serve the patriots of the country. Sir, they claim to be the sole repositories of patriotism, of nationhood, in the country. What did Mr. Vajpayee say? The statement was made in Urdu. The English version is with me here; it runs like this. I quote:

He said this about one of his colleagues who was arrested and sent to jail:

"On 27th August, 1942, *Alha* was being held..."

—*Alha* is a song sung in Northern India—

"...in Bateshwar Basar. At about 2 P.M., Kakua alias Lila Dhar and Mahuan came to the 'Alha' and delivered a speech and persuaded the people to break the forest laws. Two hundred people went to the Forest Office and I, along with my brother, followed the crowd and reached Bateshwar Forest Office. I and my brother stayed below and all other people went upstairs. I

do not know the name of any other person, except Mahuan and Kakua, who were there."

श्री चतुर्भुज (झालावाड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मैं प्राइमनिस्टर के खिलाफ़ 30-40 साल पहले के दस्तावेज रखूँ तो आप रखने देंगे ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAI PAL SINGH KASHYAP (Aonla): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, will you allow us to make reference to several documents against the Prime Minister also? (Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir, this is how they have been serving the cause of democracy! Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you may say, I should not read it. But you have been reading documents, Mr. Jethmalani. You raised the Maharashtra question; you read from the documents about the Maharashtra Chief Minister; I have spoken on the same lines; everything has been done; I have also done. Then, what about corruption and moral values, Sir? I am ashamed to quote the statement of opposition leaders against each other. What are the types of moral values they are committed to uphold? This is what they say about their own erstwhile friends and colleagues. I will read out what Mr. Swamy says about Vajpayee. He says:

"Well, psychologically he is a very insecure person. Like most other politicians of his age group (mid-50s), he loves a good fling in the forbidden areas..."

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Do you believe Mr. Vajpayee or Mr. Swamy?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: He says: 'he loves a good fling in the forbidden areas...' Now, Sir, what follows it? It is unutterable and I will not say it. This is how they have been serving the cause of moral values.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: (Pilibhit): What is your own value? What you say is not relevant. You are not speaking on the Home Ministry's Demands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the main thing you want ? Come to that point.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: They have talked about corruption; by all means,...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Do you like the good things of life or not?

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Mr. Jethmalani, I know it...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Tewary this is a document which is 40 years old. You have been keeping it very well, I must say. I must admit that. You said whatever was said by Mr. Vajpayee when he was 20 years old. Now he is 62 years old. Many changes might have happened in him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAI PAL SINGH KASHYAP: At 20 he was a minor. He was not entitled to vote.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: There are so many persons in Congress-I also like this.\* If their names are mentioned, then he will have to keep mum. (Interruptions).

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Mr. Jethmalani, we all are against corruption. We have been doing things against corruption. But the whole tragedy is that those who are condemned, so long as they are with us they are corrupt; but the moment they join hands with you, they become your leaders. Now, Mr. Biju Patnaik, have you forgotten Khanna Committee's Report? Have you forgotten the Grover Committee Report against Mr. Urs? They are the chief negotiators for alternative to Congress-I and to Mrs. Indira Gandhi. How can you root out corruption? You need their co-operation. (Interruptions). In 1977, it was a problem of choosing the lesser of the two evils.

AN HON. MEMBER: The bigger evils have gone to your side. (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: We chose the lesser of the two evils.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir, we need a bold step on the part of the Opposition Parties. I had expected that these people—some of them at least—who have idealism, who have zeal to come forward and demand investigation or a High Power Committee or at least placing on the Table of the House, the famous Vaidyalingam Report which is still gathering dust in the archives. Do you remember the then Government headed by Mr. Morarji Desai and the then Home Minister and the way you brought down their Government, where were the values? The Prime Minister's son was being accused by no less a person than the then Home Minister as being thoroughly corrupt and the then Prime Minister accused the Home Minister's wife, of all persons, to be corrupt and then an enquiry was instituted and all the charges were upheld. (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: We would request you not to go into the history of sons of the Prime Ministers. Otherwise, it would create a lot of embarrassing situations. (Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Mr. Jethmalani, I think it is too much for you to digest.

Then another point. I would like to mention is this. I am not speaking with any malice. My intention is not to have some mileage out of it or to get some political advantage. But I am talking about the health of the country as to how it must be rejuvenated with the active cooperation of the ruling party and the Opposition.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: The solution is to have Prime Ministers who have no sons.

AN HON. MEMBER: A bachelor.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: My party is the only qualified party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wants his leader to become the Prime Minister.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir, here is a very interesting and a very significant point to which I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister. This is about the security of the country. He is the Home Minister of India. The C.B.I., the Intelligence Bureau and other agencies are functioning under him and for years allegations have been levelled by people in this country. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Mr. Jethmalani wants Brahmachari Prime Minister

MR. Deputy-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Tewary is dealing with a very serious subject.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I have not said that. I am against all Brahmacharies of any kind.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir, this concerns the security of the country. Therefore, I would like even the Opposition Members to be more interested in paying heed to this because allegations have been levelled. I do not believe in these allegations I am not levelling any allegations against anybody. I am merely bringing this to the notice of this House. Here is an extract from a very famous book which has been written by Scott Reid, the then High Commissioner of Canada to India—The Envoy of Nehru. In 1950, when arming of Pakistan was started, about the internal security of India, this man who stayed in Delhi at that time wrote this book. Now, the book has recently come out. He described and I quote:

“The military agreement between the US and Pakistan has isolated India. It would not be able to build up its armaments to match the increase in Pakistan's defence, because the US had seen to it that India would not receive other essential imports from Western countries. These developments would

weaken the Congress Party and strengthen the Jana Sangh, some of whose Members were prepared to support a military agreement with the US. The objective of the US was thus to put India in a position where it had no recourse but to make a military agreement with the US and the source of a mass army for the West in the third world.”

Sir, this concerns the security of India and this comes from an authentic source. This is about the CIA machinations. I would not go into it. There are volumes on it. Sir, I had raised this matter in this House and had called for a probe. Mr. Swamy, a friend of ours with whom we share the seat in the House, was called a CIA agent by no less a person than Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Now, where are we going?

On the top of it here is a revelation. It is a very serious thing, which was published in the *Indian Observer* published from Delhi on 15th November, 1981. I am not alleging anything. I am merely bringing this to the notice of the House. In a long article, it mentioned top political leaders and Members of the civil service of the country as being CIA agents, as being on the pay-roll of the CIA. And it mentions specific names of the American Officers, who met which leader, where and when—date, meeting place, everything has been mentioned. Name of Shri Vajpayee is on the top. Fernandes is there, Jagat Mehta is there, Shri V. Shankar is there, Shri S. V. Trivedi, the Deputy Director of Intelligence during 1972, names of all these persons are there.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has taken responsibility. He has given notice in writing.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir, Mr. Jethmalani's paper has been sent for examination. I will also put it on the Table. You examine it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, it will be examined.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): How was Jethmalani's name left out of that list?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Fortunately, Jethmalani is much too the cleverer for them to catch.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now come to the Home Ministry's Demands. There are many Members from your Party to speak. They will find fault with me. Conclude now.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I think I must not repeat which has already been said here. I will cover only the new grounds which are more attractive. All old grounds have been traversed by the Hon. Members in the House.

Then, Sir, a lot of things have been said. Sir, I saw Shri Jethmalani going into gyrations of anger in the House, almost endangering his health about the Antulay Affair, about the presence of smugglers in the country. Of course, all agree the economy of the country is being ruined by smugglers and this very House has admitted a privilege motion against some newspapers in the country. An hon. Member, who belongs to BJP has brought a privilege motion against some journalists for misquoting him about a smuggler of London, Mr. Nirmal Sethia. It was alleged—and if you permit, I can read out from his statement in the newspaper which he had given; here is the newspaper report; this is a very serious matter; it is a breach of privilege of this House—

"Smugglers contribute to Antulay's trusts:

Mr. Satish Agarwal, BJP, MP and former Minister of State for Finance, has in a letter to the Finance Minister Mr. R. Venkataraman, said that anti-social elements with foreign connections had contributed to certain trusts created by Mr. A. R. Antulay.

Mr. Agarwal claimed that one Mr. Nirmal Sethia, whose name figured in the revenue intelligence files had contributed Rs. 5 crores etc. etc."

This Nirmal Sethia, how close he was to him. Excuse me, when I modify a statement by Shakespeare:

"Opposition, thy name is hypocrisy".

Now, under the garb of privileges you are operating and promoting such forces? Here are a series of letters.

One Mr. Junjhunwala, Mr. Bishwanath Junjhunwala, who is dead now, happened to be a Member of the House. He wrote a letter to Mr. Satish Agarwal about Nirmal Sethia...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will take more time.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: The letter is dated 25th April, 1978. It reads:

"Reference our talks in Delhi regarding Mr. Sethia of London. I am attaching herewith a letter which is self-explanatory. I know Mr. Sethia since last 25 years and I do not think he is an desirable person. I would be grateful if you would personally look into the matter so that this gentleman who comes from a respectable family may not be unnecessarily harassed in future. I am coming to Delhi on the 23rd morning to attend Kanwarlalji's daughter's marriage, when I will have the pleasure to meet you and I do hope that by that time you will be familiar with the matter."

25th April, he writes to Mr. Agarwal.

SHRI RAM IETHMALANI: There are a lot of people whom we all consider respectable until evidence turns up that they are not. What are you trying to read?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: The evidence has gone against.

On April 29, Mr. Satish Agarwal—in all fairness—writes to Mr. Jhumjhunwala saying:

"I have received your letter of 25th April regarding Shri Sethia of London. I am getting the matter examined. I

[Shri K. K. Tewary]

look forward to meet you in Delhi on 25th May, etc.”

Then what follows? It is very revealing. Mr. Sethia's letter comes to Mr. Agarwal. The letter is dated 2nd May, 1978, when Mr. Agrawal was Finance Minister. Mr. Sathia's letter is a long letter. I am reading one line only. He writes about his father.

“I understand it, during his stay in India, he had some problems with the Customs and ...”

—he writes about his father—

“they filed various proceedings against M/s. Sethia Mercantile (Pvt.) Ltd., and its Directors. Although I was a minor, I was still for reasons unknown to me made a director of the company.”

“I have no inheritance from my late father's Estate, etc. etc...”

“I had no idea whatsoever as to the nature of M/s. Sethia Mercantile (Pvt.) Ltd.'s affairs and was never involved in the activities of the Company as these were all being looked after by my father. If, occasionally I was asked to sign some paper, I did so in good faith.”

He was not being allowed to come to India. So in the last line he made it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The last line of the last letter. Then conclude.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: “I am totally innocent and I wish to put an end to this unnecessary aggravation. Your assistance in solving this problem would be highly appreciated and I would be very grateful to you.”

Then Mr. Agarwal's Secretary acknowledge the letter; and what follows is the most important thing. Mr. Agarwal writes the last letter to Jhunjhunwala giving pardon and release to Mr. Sethia, who

is now being described as the biggest smuggler on the Earth. Mr. Agarwal writes to Jhunjhunwala on 26th August, 1978:

“Please refer to your letter dated 25-4-1978 concerning Shri Sethia. I have got the matter looked into. It had been reported that the Collectors of Customs have been addressed suitably”—

—mark the word 'suitably'—

“in the matter. I hope such incidents would not recur.”

That is, Sethia will not be checked at the Customs; And Sethia was a free bird with golden wings. He will be flying around in this country. This is the state of affairs.

And about Mr. Jethmalani, I do not allege anything. He is here. He is a gentleman. I would not call him a gentleman at large. But he is a gentleman who goes around the globe. He is a man who is highly paid as an Advocate. I am told whenever he goes abroad—there are other friends also—particularly to Canada and U.K., whenever he goes, there is one Mr. Sethia, who is an uncle of this notorious Sethia. He is always the best of Mr. Jethmalani. And a lot of drama was raised here, sir...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: On a point of explanation, Sir. I don't know the uncle of Mr. Sethia, but I know this Sethia, and I know him very well. I defended his two brother-in-law in the famous Amravati murder case. They were my clients. I appeared for them. And those are the clients whom Mr. Antulay ultimately released on parole hundred times and he advised them that you give up Mr. Jethmalani, because “he will expose me even in respect of his own clients.” So, they engaged ultimately Mr. Bhardwaj, an Advocate Selected by Mrs. Gandhi. I know that. He has been elevated to the Rajya Sabha. If you

want to go into all this buck, you will hear so much of it. I know this Sethia very well.

You will hear so much of it. I know Mr. Sethia very well.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I have heard all this from you Mr. Jethmalani. I know how you punched on me in the meeting of the Consultative Committee on External Affairs Ministry, when the famous case of Galadharis came up—how your leader was unmasked, how he was exposed....

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Your leader has been unmasked. Unfortunately you people don't look at it. I don't want to speak because the matter is *sub judice* before the court.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: You know, Sir, that we are the ruling party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I don't know all these things.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: We have infinite capacity to absorb attacks, if necessary. We have been doing it. All kinds of vilest possible things have been said about us. This House has been brought into disrepute. Pamphlets have been thrown. This is how democracy is being maintained by them.

I come to violence at the fag-end of my speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to conclude.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I want to refer to only one point. I have my hon. friends, they CPM people and the CPI people. I don't want to quarrel with them. Their flirtations with Mr. Jethmalani are well known. They were attacking authoritarianism.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: CPI is flirting with your Prime Minister.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I suppose some of you are familiar with the expressions and terminology of Marxism. They talk of authoritarianism; they also talk of democracy. Which brand of democracy? Is it the democracy of a corrupt coterie which is called the Central Committee? It is called Democratic Centrism. Do they want democracy of that type?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): *rose.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think it is not on a personal explanation. He is talking about ideology. Mr. Tewary, I suppose you are not talking about any CPI members. (Interruptions)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: They have violated democracy. They are not holding elections in Assam, Garhwal and Delhi. In Assam and other places, they are committing atrocities. (Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Mr. Jethmalani was waxing eloquent. I know he has got a lot of lung power. He was talking about Kerala. Mr. Jethmalani this is the paradox of Indian politics; you will have to understand what this paradox is.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: The paradox is: the cheaper the politician, the dearer does he cost the nation.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: You are costing the nation so much; you are costing your party so much. You ask them, in Kerala.

Now another friend has come. He was sitting here—Congress(S) the remnant of that description. They were talking of a national alternative. They were talking at Delhi; and what happened way back in Kerala? The rampaging mobs, the toughs of CPM were unleashed and let loose; on the other side, the *thugs* of RSS were there. It was a confrontation and the situation went out of hand. Hundreds were affected. I have got the whole newspaper cuttings. I would not go into details. But hundreds of people were killed, on both sides. You ask CPM and RSS. (Interruptions)

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:** Speak about the dissolution of Kerala Assembly on the eve of the Rajya Sabha elections. (*Interruptions*)

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** They were killing each other. People took a sigh of relief. I can tell you—again they will start protesting, if I give you inside information. All parties have dissensions; and CPM Government in Kerala broke because of differences between Balanandan and Nayanar. In West Bengal politics, there are differences between the Chief Minister and the ruling party chief there—because they had promised so much.

Mr. Balanandan is an honourable Member of this House. They were demanding—Promod Das Gupta and others. They were demanding so much; and the Chief Minister was not in a position to fulfil it. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:** You were doing horse-trading there.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** They broke. So, people took a sigh of relief. It is the basic principle of democracy that as the single largest group, when a Government has to be formed. The largest group is called upon to form the Government. We have formed the Government and faced the House; and then we have gone in for democratic elections. If democratic elections are going to be held, you participate. If you are supported by people, if you get elected, you will run the Government. There is no quarrel with you.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Every party is a democratic socialist party.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** In West Bengal, irrespective of party level, we are all proud of the recent political history of West Bengal. West Bengal has been the cradle of our cultural renaissance. Now right from Raja Ram Mohan Roy to Vivekanand, it gave the impetus to political against imperialism for freedom; and see what it has been brought to; University campuses, college campuses where the Principals are killed by studenty who be-

long to a particular political party. Everywhere, the law and order has broken down. (*Interruptions*) They were talking about Delhi. Of course, law and order is a matter which has to be tackled very carefully and very competently. Nobody wants to break law and order. We all want law and order to be there. When we are talking of Delhi, of course, in Delh some bank robbery had taken place. (*Interruptions*) I am reading out a list of dacoities which had been committed in West Bengal banks. Fifty per cent of the bank robbery had taken place in Calcutta, in West Bengal. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur):** How many times have you changed the party? (*Interruptions*)

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** In the United Bank of India, it was committed on 27-4-1981, and Rs. 74,481 and gold ornaments worth Rs. 15 lakhs were looted. Then in the Mallabhum Gramin Bank, it was committed on 29-4-81 and Rs. 72,271 and gold ornaments (878 grams) were looted; in the United Industrial Bank Ltd., it was committed on 29-5-81 and Rs. 1,25,000| were looted; in the Dena Bank, it was committed on 4-6-81 and Rs. 1,92,000| were looted and so on. I can quote 20 examples. You tell me what is wrong about it? (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** Twenty five Congress-I persons muredred themselves because they had faction fightings: they had killed their own people.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** If you take the health of West Bengal into account, it is a tottering government; it is a collapsing government. Their only main stay in the office, their only hope is tenuously linked to a large number of bogus votes which they have smuggled into the voters lists. (*Interruptions*) That is the only thing that can bring them to power.

Therefore, with these words, I commend the Demands for Grants and support them and also support the Home Minister because he has shown exemplary courage. So much has been made of V. K. Singh.

He met the fate that he deserved. But there are norms. I am talking of a normative situation. Do not forget it. This will happen if you are in power and this is already happening. Appu has been mentioned. He has been lionised as the greatest of the great of all times. He might have sent letters. I do not know. Allegations might be true or might not be true. That calls for an enquiry. But, the way Mr. Apu has been leaking out classified papers to the Opposition leaders and to the national Press, it is a shame for the bureaucracy in the country. Therefore, when V. K. Singh has been dismissed—he has been dismissed, our Government did it, we took the decision and you hailed the decision—now this man is also guilty. He has leaked out the official secrets and in all newspapers and magazines you see everywhere all these things being flashed across the pages and he is getting this publicity. Therefore, I demand action, an inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Appu, as to why and how these letters have been leaked out into the Press.

With these words I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत):  
उपाध्यक्ष जी, गृह मंत्री जी को हम इतना प्यार करते हैं कि अपनी पत्नियों के नाम भी गृह मंत्री रख देते हैं। मैं होऊँ या कोई और सदस्य हों, घर में सभी अपनी पत्नियों को होम मिनिस्टर कहा करते हैं। इसलिए हमारा जो सबसे प्यारा मिनिस्टर होता है उसको होम मिनिस्टर कहते हैं। जैसे हमारे घरों में बहुत सी तकलीफें होती हैं, बहुत सी कठिनाइयाँ पैदा होती हैं तो बीवी से कहते हैं कि इनको सुधार लो, ऐसे ही जब हमारे होम मिनिस्टर कुछ गलतियाँ करें या गलतियाँ करते हुए लगे तो हमारा फर्ज है कि हम उनको समझायें। इसलिए होम-मिनिस्टर यह न समझें कि हम उन्हें प्यार नहीं करते हैं।

अभी यहां तिवारी जी जो बातें कर रहे थे वह होम मिनिस्ट्री पर कम बोले। पता नहीं उनके होम मिनिस्ट्री कैसी है, शायद उसी हिसाब से वे बातें करते होंगे। हाँ, इतना मुझे जरूर लगा कि इन में और मोहम्मद आरिफ खाँ में होड़ लग गई थी। उन्होंने तो असत्य बातें कह कर और जोर जोर से तर्कहीन बातें उठाकर मिनिस्ट्री पा ली और उसी प्रकार अब अनर्गल प्रलाप द्वारा तिवारी जी भी मिनिस्ट्री पाना चाहते हैं—ऐसा मुझे लगता है। (व्यवधान)

15.32 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

मेरे सामने मिनिस्ट्री आफ होम अफेयर्स, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की यह रिपोर्ट है जिसके पेज 4 पर साम्प्रदायिक दंगों की स्थिति के बारे में लिखा है। यह आपकी ही कलम से लिखी गई है। आपने जिनको साम्प्रदायिक दंगा माना उनको कम्पेयर करना शुरू कर दिया 1977 से 1978 से और 1979 से क्योंकि जनता शासन से आपको जरूर कम्पेयर करना है। 1977, 1978 और 1979 में (तीनों सालों में), जो साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए उनकी संख्या थी 722। उनमें आपकी रिपोर्ट के हिसाब से 407 व्यक्ति मारे गये और 5354 व्यक्ति इन्जर्ड हुए। आप पेज 4 पर तीनों का टोटल कर के देख लीजिए। अब आप अपने रेजीम को भी देख लीजिए। यह 1980 और 1981 दो सालों की फीगर्स हैं। 1980 में 427 दंगे हुए, 375 आदमी मारे और 2838 घायल हुए। 1981 में 319 दंगे हुए 196 आदमी मारे गए और 2613 आदमी घायल हुए। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि जहाँ जनता पार्टी के तीन साल के रेजीम में 722 दंगे हुए वहाँ आपके जमाने में केवल दो सालों



[श्र: हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

में ही 746 दंगे हो गए। आप इसको जोड़ लीजिए और अगर मैं गलत कह रहा होऊँ तो मुझे करेक्ट कर दीजिए। दूसरे यह कि जनता पार्टी के 77, 78 और 79 के शासन काल में 407 आदमी दंगों में मरे जबकि आपके 1980-81 में 571 मरे। यह आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है, मैंने नहीं लिखा है। तीसरे घायलों की संख्या जनता पार्टी तीन वर्षों के शासन में 5354 थी, जब कि आप के दो साल के शासन में 5451 है।

मैं इसमें कोई दोष नहीं देना चाहता हूँ—लेकिन कभी-कभी आप आंकड़ों को कम्पेयर करना शुरू कर देते हैं, आपकी आदत पड़ गई है कि जनता पार्टी के जमाने से कम्पेयर करें, तो जनता पार्टी के लोग नालायक रहे होंगे, इसी लिए जनता ने उनको निकाल दिया लेकिन आपको तो अच्छा समझकर गद्दी पर बैठाया गया, आप तो उसको कम्पेयर मत कीजिए, खुद को अच्छा बनाने की कोशिश कीजिये, वरना यह जनता किसी को बक्शने वाली नहीं है, आप खुशी से बहुत फूले न रहें, 1977 में जैसे आपको आपकी लीडर समेत नीचे उतार दिया था और जैसे बाद में जनता पार्टी को नीचे उतार दिया था, वैसे ही अगले चुनाव में आपको फिर उतार फेकेगी, इसमें कोई शकोशुब्हा नहीं है।

आप अपना पक्ष मजबूत करने के लिए तरह-तरह की बातें करते हैं। कहते हैं केरल में दंगे हो रहे हैं, पश्चिमी बंगाल में दंगे हो रहे हैं, असम में दंगे हो रहे हैं, लोग मारे जा रहे हैं, झगड़े हो रहे हैं। मैं आप से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ, श्रीमानजी, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के वफादारी की कस्म लेते ही मुरादाबाद

में एक हजार से ऊपर मुसलमानों को पी० ए० सी० ने मार दिया, आपने उन अफसरों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की? एक हजार मुसलमान यू० पी० के मुरादाबाद में गोलियों से भुनवा दिये गये।...

एक मानन्य सदस्य : क्या हुआ था ?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : आपको पता नहीं है, तो खामोश रहिये या थोड़ा विजिलेंट रहिये।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—वे 1000 आदमी जो वहाँ पर ईद की नमाज अदा करने गये थे, उनका दोष सिर्फ इतना था कि सूअर उबर से जा रहा था, उन्होंने पी० ए० सी० के सिपाही से कहा कि हम लोग ईद की नमाज अदा कर रहे हैं, पाक साफ कपड़े पहने हैं, यह गन्दे करेगा। सिपाही कहता है यह हमारा काम नहीं है। निरीह आदमियों को मार देना उस का काम है। अगर वह उस सूअर को हटा देते तो इतना बड़ा हादशा क्यों होता? जो हो गया सो हो गया। चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने उस वक्त भी अपने इस्तीफे की घोषणा कर दी थी, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में यह पहला राजपूत है जो अपनी बात से मुकर जाता है, वरना राजपूत बात से मुकरा नहीं करते इस्तीफा नहीं दिया। उसके बाद फिर कहा कि डाकुओं को नहीं मारूंगा तो इस्तीफा दे दूंगा, सब डाकू नहीं मरे, फिर भी इस्तीफा नहीं दिया। मैं उनके इस्तीफे की परवाह नहीं करता, ऐसे इस्तीफे तो वह देते ही रहते हैं, लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या आप साम्प्रदायिक दंगों की जड़ में गये थे? क्या आपने मुरादाबाद में पी० ए० सी० ने जो अत्याचार किया, हजारों मुसलमानों को मार दिया, उनकी सम्पत्ति लूट ली, उनमें किसी अफसर को आपने कोई पत्ति-

शमेंट दी, चाहे वह पी०ए०सी० का हो, डी० एम० हो या एस० पी० हो या कोई और पुलिस अफसर हो ? क्या उनकी कोई कोताही थी या नहीं थी ? क्या इसका कोई सर्वेक्षण आपने कराया यदि करवाया तो क्या दण्ड दिया, खाली ट्रांसफर कर देना कोई पनिशमेंट नहीं है ।

हमें यह भी बतलाएं सन् 1980 में जब आप ने सत्ता सम्भाली, जामा-मस्जिद के पास दंगे हुए, साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए और उनकी खबर 7 दिन पहले आपको होम मिनिस्ट्री को बाकायदा दी गई, आप ने कौन से स्टेप्स उन दंगों को रोकने के लिए उठाये और बार-बार कहे जाने पर भी जब कोई कदम नहीं उठाया और दंगे हो गये तो उस समय के पुलिस अफसरों को कौन सी सजा दी ? आप हमें अपने जवाब में बतलाएं । मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ— अगर आप सख्त कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे तो ये दंगे होते रहेंगे और आज आप जैल सिंह जी हैं, कल कोई और मिनिस्टर आ कर बैठ जाए, उससे भी ये दंगे खत्म होने वाले नहीं हैं, रूकने वाले नहीं हैं । इन आंकड़ों से एक बात जाहिर होती है कि उन तीन सालों में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों से जानो-माल का नुकसान कम हुआ है । यह हमें मानना पड़ेगा कि उन्होंने प्रिवेन्टिव मेजर्स ले लिये थे और आप के प्रिवेन्टिव मेजर्स न लेने से जानों का ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ और ज्यादा घायल हुए ।

मैं नहीं चाहता कि साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हों और आप भी नहीं चाहते हैं कि ये हों क्योंकि देश की स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई में आपने हिस्सा लिया है और आप भी यह चाहते हैं कि साम्प्रदायिक दंगे न हों । लेकिन इन साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को खत्म करने के लिए कौन से कदम आपने लिए, कौन-से उपायों को कार्यान्वित किया ?

आपको सरकार में सवा दो साल हो गये । कब तक आप इस पर विचार करते रहेंगे ? क्या आप मेरे सुझाव को मानेंगे कि जहां कहीं भी साम्प्रदायिक दंगा हो, वहां के बारे में अगर आपकी लोकल इन्टेलीजेंस, प्राविशियल सी०आई०डी० आपको खबर नहीं दे, वहां का कोई अफसर आपको खबर नहीं दे तो उसके खिलाफ आपको जरूर कदम उठाने चाहिए । उनको नौकरी से बरखास्त करें या उन को कोई और सजा दे यह आप पर निर्भर है । लेकिन उनको सजा जरूर दे दाकि आगे के लिए अफसर और आपके विभाग चौकन्ने रहें ।

आज क्या होता है ? मुरादाबाद में आपकी पी० ए० सी० ने इतने मुसलमानों को मार दिया । बरेली में, पीलीभीत में, शाहजहांपुर में, आपके पुलिस वालों ने यह कह कर कि हिन्दु मुसलमान दंगा भड़का रहे हैं मुसलमानों को मार दिया । रात-रात आपके पुलिस वाले कहते फिरे ।

**सभापति महोदय :** अब समाप्त भी कीजिए ।

**श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार :** तिवारी जी ने कितना समय लिया था ?

**सभापति महोदय :** आपको 12 मिनट हो गये हैं ।

**श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार :** मैंने यह सोचा कि शायद मेरी बात आपको बुरी लग रही हो क्योंकि अच्छी बात देर तक सुनी जाती है ।

**सभापति महोदय :** चेअर को कोई बात बुरी नहीं लगती ।

**श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार :** मैं कह रहा था कि क्या आप यह कदम उठाइयेगा कि वहां के कलेक्टर एस० पी०, डी० एस० पी०, सी० आई० डी० पुलिस

[श्री हरिश कुमार गंगवार]

को सजा दीजिए। अगर कहीं कोई साम्प्रदायिक दंगा हो जाता है तो उसको खत्म करने के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी चीज है।

दूसरे मेरा सुझाव यह है कि आप वहां पर सामुहिक जुमने की व्यवस्था करें।

तीसरे मेरा सुझाव यह है कि अगर नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन काउंसिल की बात करनी है तो आप ऐसी शांति-कमेटियां बनायें, हर जिले में बनायें जो सातबैं दिन या पन्द्रहबैं दिन जिला लेवल पर मीटिंग करते रहें जिस से कि हर चीज सामने आती रहे।

इसी से आपके ये दंगे रुक सकते हैं। पुलिस वालों से दंगे करवाने से, बरेली, पीलीभीत और शाहजहांपुर में दंगे करवाकर लोगों का मेसेबकर कराने से दंगे नहीं रुकेंगे।

श्रीमन् मैं उन बातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता जो कि सदन में कही जा चुकी हैं। लेकिन यह निर्विवाद रूप से सिद्ध हो गया है कि आपकी नीति यह है कि चुनाव वहां कराओ जहां से आप जीत कर आ सकें। जहां से आपके जीतने की संभावना न हो वहां चुनाव न कराओ। गढ़वाल, पश्चिम बंगाल केरल, असम में जहां, जीत कर आने की संभावना नहीं है, वहां चुनाव न कराये जाएं। दिल्ली तो इसका सब से बड़ा उदाहरण है। यह बात निर्विवाद रूप से सिद्ध हो चुकी है कि जहां जहां पर रूलिंग पार्टी की सरकार बन सके वहां दल बदल कर भी बनायी जाए। अगर कहीं एक भी मेम्बर अपोजिशन में ज्यादा हो तो वहां पर असेम्बली भंग कर दो। गवर्नर जो आप का है, वह सिर्फ आपकी

डायरेक्शन में चलता है वह आप का एक कर्मचारी है, विवेकहीन है, अपने विवेक से काम नहीं ले सकता है। वह बुद्धि रखते हुए भी बुद्धि से काम नहीं ले सकता है। कम से कम आप उन को कुछ अख्यारात तो दें या जैसा आप चाहें वैसा वे करते रहें, क्या वे वैसा ही करते रहे जैसा प्रकाश मेहरोत्रा ने किया है, जैसा केरल में किया है या और जगह किया है? यही से सभी निर्देश आप उनको देते हैं। इन सब झगड़ों की जड़ में आप को जाना होगा। जड़ है दल बदल। मैं शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूँ—उन के साथ किसी बात में हमारा कोई मतभेद हो सकता है—और साथ ही साथ वहां की विधान सभा को भी देता हूँ कि उन्होंने ने दल बदल विधेयक वहां बना दिया है। आप को ऐसा विधेयक लाने में क्या परेशानी है? जनता पार्टी ने नहीं लाया यह आप रोज कहते हैं। क्या पांच साल तक इसी तरह से कहते रहेंगे? उन्होंने गलत काम किया तो आप भी गलत काम करते रहेंगे? उन्हीं के पद चिन्हों पर चलते रहेंगे? ऐसा विधेयक आप ने बनाया तो आया राम गया राम का मसला हल हो जाएगा, न केरल में लोग इधर से उधर जाएंगे और न बिहार और यू.पी. में। आपकी समस्या बहुत कुछ हल हो जाएगी। शायद आप चाहते हैं कि जब तक आप को फायदा हो रहा है, इस प्रवृत्ति पर रोक क्यों लगाई जाए। यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिए।

अब मैं राजनीतिक हत्याओं की तरफ इशारा करना चाहता हूँ। जत्थेदार संतोख सिंह की हत्या हुई, लाला जगत नारायण की हुई, पचासों राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ताओं की हुई। यह तो आप मानेंगे कि पिछले दो सालों से राजनीतिक हत्याओं का बड़ा जोर हो गया है। आपका जो मायका है पंजाब वहां कितने जोर से मूवमेंट चल रहा है इसको आप देखें। बम फेंक कर सैकड़ों आदमियों को मार दिया गया है। आप की रिपोर्ट में है कि बम फटने से बहुत से आदमी मारे

गए। गोलियों से लोग मारे गए। आप के और दरबारा सिंह जी के बीच का झगड़ा है फिर चाहे उस को आप खालिस्तान मूवमेंट कह लें या बमबाजी कह लें। कृपया अपने बीच के झगड़े को खत्म करें। कृपया एक हो जाएं। आप हम सब को एक होने की सलाह देते हैं। कम से कम आप दोनों तो एक हो ही सकते हैं।

इकैतियों की यह हालत है कि बैंक, पोस्ट आफिस, रेलें लूटी जा रही हैं। हम अगर कहते थे कि मिडर साहब को हटाओ, दिल्ली में वह बड़ा जूनियर आदमी है तो आप कहते थे नहीं हटायेंगे। जल्येदार संतोख सिंह की हत्या हुई तो आप ने उस को सीधे हरियाणा भेज दिया। हमारी बात सही थी या नहीं? हम कहते थे कि अंतुले साहब को हटाओ तो आप ने नहीं हटाया। लेकिन जब हाईकोर्ट के जज ने कह दिया तो आप ने हटा दिया। जब हम कहते थे तो आप का जवाब होता था कि विरोधी पक्ष के लोग हमारे काम में बाधा डालते हैं। चूंकि वह बहुत प्यारे थे इसलिए आपने उन को एक सर्वशक्तिमान कारपोरेशन का चेयरमैन बना दिया। हम कहें तो गलत, आप कहें तो सही, यह कहां का तर्क है?

जेलों को आप लें। उत्तर प्रदेश में हालत यह है कि कांस्टेबल को वार्डर से ज्यादा तनख्वाह मिलती है। कांस्टेबल खाली पकड़ कर लाता है लेकिन जो यह देखता है कि जेल से वह भागने न पाए, उस की वह रक्षा करता है, उस को उस से कम तनख्वाह मिलती है। असिस्टेंट जेलर को कानूनगो से भी कम तनख्वाह मिलती है। इन सब बातों की आप को जांच करनी चाहिये।

इस पर धब्बा, उस पर धब्बा, इसने स्मॉलिंग किया है, उस ने स्मगलर्स का साथ दिया है, ऐसी बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं। लेकिन मैं केवल मारुति लिमिटेड पर जो गुप्ता कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है और जो लाइब्रेरी में

रख है उसका ही जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। उस पर आप ने कोई ब्यु नहीं लिया। आप उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ लीजिये और उस पर कार्यवाही चालू करा दीजिये तो सारे के सारे स्कैंडल उस के आगे ढक जायेंगे और वही सामने उभर कर आयेगा। जिस में पक्षपात, भ्रष्टाचार और नियमों की अवहेलना और दबाव का इस से बड़ा उदाहरण हिन्दुस्तान में और कोई नहीं हो सकता।

“लहर लहर पर कगारों की नजर टेढ़ी है,  
कली सुमन पर बहारों की नजर टेढ़ी है।  
कैसे पहुंचेगी यह डोली पिया के देश  
भोली दुलहन पर कहारों की नजर टेढ़ी है।  
खुलस देख कर रहबर की दिलनवाजी का,  
दुआयें मांग रहा हूं राहजन के लिये।

श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी : (हाथरस) :  
सभापति महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। जब से इस देश की बागडोर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में आयी है, जब से लोक प्रिय सरकार बनी है, इस देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था में सुधार हुआ है विदेशों मुद्रा अर्जित करने प्रतिशत बढ़ है और विदेशों में हमारे सम्बन्ध मजबूत हुए हैं और मधुर हुए हैं। खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्म निर्भर हुए हैं और किसानों को उनकी उपज का उचित मूल्य दिलाना हमारी सरकार की विशेष उपलब्धि है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि जनता शासन में इस देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था जो चरमराकर गिर पड़ी थी उसको पुनः उठाकर आगे बढ़ाकर हमारी सरकार ने जो बेमिसाल कायम की है उसके लिये मैं सरकार और अपनी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को धन्यवाद दिये बगैर नहीं रहूंगा।

विरोध पक्ष के लोगों की बात मैं कल से सुन रहा हूं। ऐसा चश्मा लगा

[श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलान:]

कर बैठे हैं कि सरकार की उपलब्धियों पर उन्होंने कोई प्रकाश नहीं डाला है, और उन्हीं बातों को उजागर किया जो न तो जनहित में है और न देश हित में है। ला एण्ड आर्डर पर उनको ज्यादा परेशानी है। मेरा आरोप है कि आज विरोधी दल के लोग इस देश में वह स्थिति पैदा कर रहे हैं जो उन्होंने 1975 और 1976 में की थी। विद्यार्थियों के आन्दोलन को भड़काया, मजदूरों के आन्दोलनों को भड़काया, फौज में विद्रोह करने की चेष्टा की गई, पुलिस को भड़काया, वही स्थिति आज इस देश में पैदा कर रहे हैं। विरोधी पक्ष के लोग जो उनको नहीं करना चाहिये, वही कर रहे हैं।

केरल और असम में जो राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ है इसके लिये सरकार गृह मंत्री को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए बड़ी सूझ-बूझ का उन्होंने परिचय दिया है। विरोध पक्ष का काम विरोध करना है और करना भी चाहिए। लेकिन जो निर्माण के काम हैं उनमें उनको सरकार की नीतियों के साथ सहयोग करके चलना चाहिए। ला एंड आर्डर की स्थिति के संबंध में उन्होंने सरकार को दोषी ठहराया है और कहा है कि इसके लिए कांग्रेस सरकार जिम्मेदार है। यहाँ पर जातीयता और साम्प्रदायिकता के दंगों की बातें हुई हैं। मैं अलीगढ़ का रहने वाला हूँ, मैं विरोधी दल के लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जनता शासन में ठीक एक वर्ष तक अलीगढ़ कर्फ्यू के अन्धकार में क्यों डूबा रहा? जो लोग रोज मेहनत करके खाना खाते हैं, रोज कुआँ खोद कर पानी पीते हैं, वह लोग अलीगढ़ छोड़-छोड़कर दूसरी जगह चले गये। वहाँ के रिकशा चलाने

वाले, मजदूरी करने वाले, इमारतें बनाने वाले मेहनत करने वाले वहाँ से चले गये। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये साम्प्रदायिक दंगे अभी भी समाप्त नहीं हुए हैं। जात-पात के दंगे अभी भी समाप्त नहीं हुए हैं। लेकिन हमारी सरकार और हमारा नेतृत्व आज सक्षम है, वह इस काबिल है कि जहाँ पर इस तरह के दंगे होते हैं, आग भड़काई जाती है, उन पर तुरन्त काबू पा लेती है।

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति पर होने वाले जुल्म और अत्याचारों के बारे में हमारा विरोध-पक्ष, ऐसा महसूस होता है कि बहुत दुखी और परेशान हैं। इस मुल्क में जातीयता, ऊँच-नीच और छोटे बड़े की भावना एक असें से चली आ रही है, लेकिन मेरा आरोप है कि इस मुल्क में 1977 से पहले जातीयता के नाम पर कभी-कभी ही दंगे हुआ करते थे कभी-कभी हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हुआ करते थे, छुट-पुट घटनाएं हुआ करती थीं लेकिन हरिजनों की सामूहिक हत्या करना, घर जलाना, उन्हें बेघर करना, उनकी स्त्रियों को नंगा करना, यह सब जनता के शासन से ही शुरू हुआ है और यह अभी भी चला आ रहा है। इस बारे में मैं चन्द सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

मैं ज्ञानी जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क में शिड्यूलडकास्ट्स और शिड्यूलड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों का बहुत बड़ी संख्या है, वह इस देश की आबादी का बहुत बड़ा अंग है। मैं यह कहे बिना नहीं रह सकता कि इस देश के निर्माण में, आगे बढ़ाने में, श्रम-शक्ति देने में शिड्यूलड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूलड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों का बहुत बड़ा हाथ योगदान रहा है। स्वयं मैं एक शोषित समाज से आता हूँ। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इनकी

समस्याओं को बड़े गौर से देखें। मैं पहली बार इस पार्लियामेंट में सन् 1971 में आया था और तभी से बराबर यह मांग दोहराता आ रहा हूँ कि जब इस देश में पशु-पालन, मुर्गीपालन, मछली-पालन और सूअर पालन के लिए अलग-अलग मंत्रालय हो सकते हैं तो देश के शिडयूल्ड कास्ट और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की इतनी समस्याएं होती हुए भी उनके लिए अलग मंत्रालय क्यों नहीं बनाया जाता है? मेरा निवेदन है कि इन लोगों की समस्याओं को देखते हुए सन् 1971 से चली आ रही मेरी मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए शीघ्र ही एक अलग मंत्रालय इसके लिए स्थापित करने की कोशिश करें।

आज 35 साल की आजादी के बाद भी शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों का रिजर्वेशन, जो कि संविधान की एक देन है, कांग्रेस सरकार की एक देन है, वह अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है क्लास - I और क्लास - II की नौकरियों में नाम-मात्र के लिए रिजर्वेशन है। मेरा निवेदन है कि संविधान की धारा 335 में जो व्यवस्था है कि सूटेबिल कैंडिडेट नहीं मिलते हैं, इसमें आप संशोधन करें। जब इस देश का संविधान शिडयूल्ड कास्ट के व्यक्ति बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर बना सकते हैं इस देश की महार रैजीमेंट के लोग विदेशी हमले के वक्त अपना शौर्य दिखा सकते हैं, बहादुरी दिखा सकते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इन नौकरियों के लिये भी उपयुक्त लोग आज देश में मौजूद हैं।

जब यहां देहली कांड की बहस हुई थी, उस वक्त भी मैंने कहा था इसकी व्यापक जांच कराइये। इस देश में जो विदेशी एजेन्सीज काम कर रही हैं, जातीयता और साम्प्रदायिकता में विश्वास करने

वाले जो लोग हैं, जो पार्टियां हैं उनका इन दंगों और हरिजनों के सामूहिक कत्लेआम में कोई हाथ तो नहीं है? ऐसे लोगों की जांच कराइये।

16.00 hrs.

शिडयूल्ड कास्ट और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए उन्हें उद्योग-धंधे खोलने के लिए सहायता दी जाए उन्हें तरह-तरह के लाइसेंस और परमिट दिए जाएं और उनके पढ़े-लिखे बच्चों को सब प्रकार की आवश्यक सुविधाएं दी जाएं।

इस देश में जातिवाद का उन्मूलन तभी हो सकता है, जब सरकार अंतर्जातीय विवाहों को प्रोत्साहन दे। जो लोग अंतर्जातीय विवाह करें सरकार उन्हें नौकरियों और उद्योग-धंधों में प्रेफरेंस दे।

इस देश में ऐसे बहुत से मन्दिर हैं, जहां करोड़ों और अरबों रुपयों का चढ़ावा चढ़ता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार वहां पर अपने अधिकारियों को बिठाए और वहां पर जो चढ़ावा आता है, उसको सरकारी खजाने में जमा करे और उसको शिडयूल्ड कास्ट और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के वेलफेयर, कल्याण, पर खर्च करे।

हमारी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, ने जो नया बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम दिया है, उसके अन्तर्गत इस देश के दबे, पिछड़े, दलित, शोषित लोगों के उत्थान के लिए, उन्हें आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कई कार्यक्रम रखे गए हैं। उसके लिए मैं उन्हें पुनः बधाई देता हूँ। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस नये-बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने से समाज के दलित, शोषित सर्वहारा वर्ग की स्थिति में जल्दी सुधार होगा।

**SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpatu):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had an opportunity of listening to the speeches of some of the eminent, specially, the Opposition party leaders. But I find, they were only highlighting the law and order situation in those States where the Congress party is ruling. They have failed to point out the law and order situation prevailing in other States specially in Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Tripura and Kerala. I consider, their arguments were one-sided and they were not fair in advancing their arguments to bring out the actual position of law and order problems in the country.

I am very particular about the law and order situation prevailing in Tamil Nadu. I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister to the statistics during the time of Congress rule specially when Kamraj was the Chief Minister. If you go through the statistics, it will be shocking to know that in the past few years murders, dacoities, robberies, riotings, thefts, etc. have increased manifold. Till 1975, that is, during the Congress regime, the number of murders was 907, dacoities 21, robberies 170, riotings 3018 and thereafter, the present situation, in Tamil Nadu is really very shocking. The number of crimes committed during 1979 in Madras city alone was 2,173.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** How does it come within the Home Ministry Demands?

**SHRI ERA ANBARASU:** It comes under "law and order". I got the particulars only from the Home Ministry. I would like to point out another set of statistics which shows how the law and order problem has affected—Tamil Nadu. The No. of murders 19,654—this is according to the report in the 1st quarter of 1980. In the report of the fourth quarter of 1979 ending 31.12.79 it comes to 18,056. So actually it is a very alarming situation and there is no law or order in Tamil Nadu. Virtually it is a Police State. I can cite a number of instances as to how Tamil Nadu is being ruled not by the representatives of the people but by the Police.....

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Do you want to confine your entire speech to Tamil Nadu—I do not think.

**SHRI ERA ANBARASU:** Only for a few minutes I will talk about Tamil Nadu. Referring to the law and order in Tamil Nadu I would like to go to the other aspects of Home Ministry also.

The politics of violence and murder has become the order of the day in Tamil Nadu. A series of communal clashes have taken place. You might have observed in the daily columns of papers communal incidents in Kanyakumari, Ramanathapuram, North Arcot District, Kaveripakkam Tirupattur, villupuram, and Meenakshipuram which led to a mass conversion from Hinduism to Islam. It is a very alarming situation and it is really a danger to be poor in Tamil Nadu. Only the poor people are the victims of the Police, especially the Harijans and the weaker sections of the society.

I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister to the Paul Commission report which was leaked out by the former Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi. Just because he was able to bring out the anomalies of the administration, his house was raided, he was attacked, his son-in-law, a respectable member of the Rajya Sabha was arrested and his entire family was brutally attacked by the Police. That is the condition and treatment given even to VIPs. Then you just imagine what will be the fate of others.

All the telephones are being tapped. I would like to bring to the attention of the Home Minister. There is one DIG, Police in Tamil Nadu.\*\* He is tutored and trained..

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Starting from DIG, you will go to SP and then DSP and so on.

**SHRI ERA ANBARASU:** I will not go. This particular instance I wanted to bring to the notice of the Home Minister. Telephones of MPs and MLAs are being tapped. He is tutored in this way that even the Home Minister's telephone will be tapped one day. This is the modus

\*\*Not recorded.

*operandi* they are adopting and this is the treatment we are given in Tamil Nadu.

I would like to point out another incident. Mr Muthukumaran an hon. Member of this House, when he went to Madras, was attacked. There was a big gathering in Madras at the Meenambakkam airport to receive the great actor Sivaji Ganesan when he returned to Madras after becoming a Member of Parliament. When he went there, the Police brutally attacked the people who were there to receive him, opened fire and lathicharged and a number of people were attacked and they sustained injuries. This is the treatment given to VIPs.

I would like to bring to the hon. Home Minister's notice the incident where a minor Harijan girl at Madurantakam in my constituency was raped and killed. She was rather hanged to death in the AIADMK MLA's office. But for my intervention it would have been suppressed. When I approached the hon. Prime Minister, she was kind enough to immediately grant Rs. 5000 to the bereaved family. That cheque was presented by our hon. Home Minister. He knows this. If it had not been brought to public, the murder case would have been suppressed.

I received a letter from the Home Minister recently that the Government of Tamilnadu have taken a decision that the death of Gnana Soundari was one of suicide. It is a shame. Whatever may be the party, be it the Congress, the AIADMK or DMK, we should hang our heads in shame when such an incident is taking place in our country every now and then. That is why I request the Home Minister once again to issue an order to take up the case by the CBI. This should be probed. Something should be done to do justice to the victim.

Again I bring to the notice of this House about the death of one Subramania Pillai, an official, an appraiser at Thiruchunkodu. He was, after all, an official. He went to examine the jewels in the Temple. But the AADMK people in the form of trustees murdered him. But, for the intervention of the ex-Chief Minister,

Kalaignar Karunanidhi, the same fate would have been met in this case too. still it is under investigation. This is what is going on in Tamilnadu. My humble submission would be that this case also be immediately referred to the CBI for investigation. One more minute and I shall conclude.

In Tamil Nadu, a few people, particularly, the members belonging to the AIADMK are so presumptuous to think that they are the sole custodians of the interests of Tamil language and Tamil people.

The AIADMK people, especially, the Minister Shri Kalimuthu in the Tamilnadu Ministry pointed out that the Congress Party was not for Tamilians. They do not do anything for the development of Tamil language. I want to say that no less a person than those in the AIADMK. We in the Congress Party, are for the people of Tamilnadu. In fact, our Prime Minister has recently constituted a Committee under the leadership of Shri Kamalapati Tripathi to go into the works of Subramania Bharati and to translate his works.

\*The fact that Annai (mother Indira Gandhi, our hon. Prime Minister, has not only dedicated herself to the good of Tamilnadu but also of the entire country which must be made known to the entire world. The solemn assurance of our late lamented Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru that Hindi will not be imposed on non-Hindi speaking people should be re-emphasised. Only the Congress party can do that. To that effect the Constitution should be amended and it can be done only by our Congress Party. That is why I have shifted from English to Tamil.

We should ensure that our Party is for the Tamil people.

\*Before the commencement of this session of Lok Sabha, the MPs. from Opposition Branches were vociferously demanding an assurance from our Prime Minister and also from other Minister that there would be no change in the form of Government in our country... Why not? Why should they coerce her or

\*The original Speech was delivered in Tamil,



[Shri Era Ankarasu]

make an undue influence on our Prime Minister to make such a statement. The times are changing; when the system is not suitable to our country, let us come forward with a different system which will be given to the people of India, which is not for any single individual.

\*When thousands and crores of people are living below the poverty line and when they are on the verge of extinction due to hunger and starvation, if we cannot eradicate the scourge of poverty, what is the use of democratic form of Government? You should ponder over this problem.... Democracy has become a mockery, especially, in the hands of the unscrupulous political parties in the Opposition..\*Till yesterday, elections in Kerala were the cry of a few people. The dissolution of Kerala Assembly was the recurring demand of the same people. But after the actual dissolution of Kerala Assembly, the very same people are condemning that action. With such people committed to play a double role, how can democracy take deep roots in the country? In fact, democracy has become a play thing in the hands of these people. Whatever be the system of the Government, it must be for the good of the people. Let it be a Presidential form of government or any form of government. If it is good for the country why should we not switch over. After all nobody can take away India and run away to Russia or America. Elections will be there. If people want let us have any form of Government. Why should you be afraid? People are behind Mrs. Indira Gandhi whereas you have not been able to unite together.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Sir, to conclude I would like to stress about Mandal Commission report. Mandal Commission has submitted its report. Government is more particular about protecting the interests of the minorities but who will come forward to protect the interests of majorities in Tamil Nadu like Vaniakula-

kshatrias. Mukkalathores, Barbers, Fishermen, etc. These communities live below poverty line. There is nobody to look after their interests. All their struggle before the Government of AIDMK has gone to the winds. Unfortunately\*\* has become the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The word is to be expunged from the record.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: I am talking of Mandal Commission. These Opposition parties want to politicise this issue and take advantage of delay in laying the Mandal report on the Table of the House. We should lay and implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission report. I am told on 5th of next month there is going to be a big rally by Vaniakulakshatrias who are agitating for their rights. Therefore, before the Opposition parties take advantage of this thing I would request the Home Minister to lay the Report on the Table of the House and implement its recommendations.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to welcome the Report submitted by the hon. Home Minister which contains many facts. The Report has been prepared without any bias. Even when they have given the details they have frankly admitted the shortcomings also. Therefore, Sir, as a responsible member of this House I welcome this Report.

Sir, as far as law and order is concerned my previous speaker has stated many things about Tamil Nadu but, Sir, law and order is being dealt with both by the Centre and the States. Both have got equal responsibility. Unfortunately in our polity—particularly in federal polity—particularly in federal polity—we have not been allowed to discuss about the incidents which are taking place in various States. Some of our friends have stated that the Home Ministry is not functioning. I would like to appeal to them and say this: The function of the Home Ministry should not be taken as a

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

function on party basis. It is not so. The function of the Home Ministry is to look after the society as a whole, the country as a whole. Some of our friends have said that it is anti-people, it is anti-workers, it is anti-working class movement and so on and so forth. Sir, one should not take out a particular compartment of this Ministry and from that point of view, one should not proceed to complain that the functioning of the entire Ministry is anti-people and all that. That should not be the attitude. Sir, there may be some shortcomings here and there in some particular areas. As responsible Members of Parliament we must give our concrete suggestions how these shortcomings can be removed in the future. As Members of Parliament of this House, it is our duty to give such suggestions as we think fit.

So far as the North Eastern Region of the country is concerned, I appreciate the move of the Home Minister in having earmarked more than Rs. 340 crores in the 6th Five-Year Plan for the development of this particular area. There are many irrigation projects, many hydel projects, and many provisions made for building roads and other development works. Considerable amounts have been allotted. I would like to appeal, at the same time, to the Home Minister, that the feeling of the Assamese people should be respected. Some sort of fear is there in the minds of the people of Assam that in the near future or in the course of 10 or 15 years Assamese may become minority in their own State. In those conditions, the Government of India should try to remove the fears and apprehensions in their minds.

There is another point which our friends should appreciate about the functioning of the Home Ministry. We the opposition Members are there in the Consultative Committee. Even otherwise, opposition leaders have been invited by the Prime Minister and Home Minister from time to time for discussion; we have been consulted by the Government; we also give some suggestions. We the leaders know how much pains the Government

took to solve the Assam issue. We all know that. What did the students and other organisations in Assam do? When something was done, when some settlement was about to be arrived at, what did they do? They just presented some other memorandum demanding more and more, increasing their demands, and this thing put hurdle in the way of an amicable settlement.

Regarding the demand of Khalistan, I must congratulate the Home Minister for having nipped it in the bud. Now it has been shelved once for all. But there are some persons, some associates, who have to be dealt with.

Another important problem is about Mizoram. Laldanga of course has been allowed to travel; but I must request the Government to take them, to arrest them and take proper steps in these matters. The demand of the MNF party has not been accepted by the Government. (*Interruptions*).

Sir, our friends have stated about the situation in the two States, Kerala and Assam. Both the States have been brought under the President's rule. The President's rule has been imposed in Kerala not because the Central Government wanted to impose the President's rule. The Kerala Government had fallen. Actually, the fall was invited by themselves. They disintegrated and they quarrelled each other. One Member of the United Front Government left the party and so automatically they had to go out of office. Sir, they said that the Government there was continuing because of the Speaker's casting vote. That was the argument advanced by our friends. Again, one hon. Member defected from the ruling party and joined the opposition party. Now, the Opposition party's strength became 71 and they demanded that they should be allowed to form the Government. Now, if the Opposition party is allowed in the name of United Left Front with the CPI(M) leadership, even then this Government would have survived by the casting vote of the Speaker.

AN HON. MEMBER: How?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dandapani, you don't reply to their queries.

SHRI C. T. DANDAPANI: They have not tolerance when they feel inconvenienced. (Interruptions). Mr. Karunakaran, then then Chief Minister of Kerala, advised the Governor that the Assembly may be dissolved. Accordingly, that has been done by the Governor. The same was the case with the Assam Government. There, when the Janata Party was in power with the support of CPI and CPI (M) the Government fell because the CPI and the CPI(M) withdrew their support. Then the Janata Government in Assam had to go out of office. Again the Congress-I Party formed the Government there with the support of CPI and other like-minded parties. Timur became the Chief Minister. But again the CPI and other parties withdrew their support and the Government fell. Now, the CPI and the CPI(M) parties wanted to form Government there. But is there any guarantee that other parties will not withdraw, their support in the future? So, taking all these things into consideration, it was thought that here was no other way except to impose the President's rule in Assam. That is why the Central Government intervened in this matter and they recommended imposition of President's rule there.

Then our friends have said about the quarrels amongst themselves in those States where the President's rule has been imposed.

Now on the question whether Article 356 can be used or not, I would say many political parties here admit that they want the existence of Article 356 in the Constitution. When you want a particular Article on the Constitution, how can we prevent a Government not to enforce that particular law? Therefore, there is no argument at all that the Central Government is purposely using Article 356.

Another important matter about this subject is component programme for Harijans. Of course, the money for this programme has not been properly utilised. I would request the Hon. Minister to

have a monitoring system whether those amounts earmarked for this particular purpose are utilised properly or not.

As one of the Hon. Member has said here and we know particularly in Tamil Nadu, Harijans have been harassed. They are being subjected to atrocities in many places. Their conditions have not been improved. An analysis in a paper which I would read reveals this:

"Social atrocities against the Harijans in the villages were on the increase. The police always ignore the complaints is preferred by the victims at the behest of the landlords. Harijans are not allowed to draw water from the wells used by the high Caste Hindus. Abject poverty and unemployment and social deprivation has led to the frustration and discontentment among the farm labourers."

This is the condition in Tamil Nadu.

According to the Union Home Ministry's study the rural neglect is at its worst in Tamil Nadu. This has been stated in a Monograph on Civil and Human Rights of Agricultural Labourers in the State. According to the authors of the Monograph, Mr. K. Manoharan a writer and a Shastri and Mr. Ramachandran, a journalist, the study says that the bonded labour is widely practised and the indebted farm workers have been pledging their teen-aged sons and daughters with the landlords. This is the condition in Tamil Nadu. But, as they said, the police do not take any action when they make complaint. That also has been stated in another analysis which I would like to quote:

"It is becoming a dangerous business to a poor man in Tamil Nadu where most Police crimes are perpetrated against the life and dignity of the poorer sections of the population. Tamil Nadu is the only State in the Indian Union, where you can be charge-sheeted for sedition, where you talk of the overthrow of the police and the landlords. It is not even necessary to say these words, for the police will tell the Magistrate that they were stating

this; that this constituted treason and sedition; and the victim will be refused bail. Neither the first Information Report, nor the post mortem reports are public documents."

This is the condition in Tamil Nadu. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister to go into the details of the activities of the Police Department as well as the sufferings of the Harijans.

I am thankful to the Home Minister for having constituted the Ray Commission of Inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act. Ray Commission was constituted by the Central Government, because the Kerala Government, the Marxist Government and the AIADMK Government in Tamil Nadu colluded with each other. They squandered several crores of rupees, particularly the public exchequer for their political purposes. This we know Sir. The CPM Fund raiser in Kerala was also arrested in this case. We gave a Memorandum to the Prime Minister saying that in addition to the Spirit Scandal, two more scandals were there, of which one related to the Blending and Bottling case. That is an important case. We said that the terms of reference should be extended to include the Blending and Bottling case, in which many malpractices and corrupt practices have taken place. That also should be covered by the Ray Commission. When our Prime Minister wrote a letter to the State Government and wanted their comments, immediately the State Government appointed another Commission, so that the Centre need not and could not intervene in this matter.

In the same way, Indian-made foreign liquor licences have been given to many, by getting several crores of rupees for their party funds. When we stated all this, the Home Ministry wrote to the State Government. I would like to request the Centre that the Ray Commission's terms of reference should be extended to cover two important points.

There is a news item which has not been published in Delhi. It has been published in 'Indian Express.' (*Interruptions*)

Why are the CPI friends disturbing? I will recommend to MGR to give more to them. If their share is not sufficient, I can tell him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will MGR accept your recommendation?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: In their case, he will accept.

A former I.G. of Police who was formerly working in the Cabinet Secretariat at the Centre gave an affidavit before the Ramamurthi Commission stating: "My nephew gave Rs. 10.5 lakhs to the brother of\*\*\*(*Interruptions*)—elder brother; he has got only one brother—to get a licence in Madras city. After taking the money—then it was brought to the notice of the Chief Minister also—the licence was not issued. When the matter was brought before the former I.G., he went to the Chief Minister and demanded the money; the money was not returned.\*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't give the name (*Interruptions*)\*\*

AN HON. MEMBER: Are all these allegations made after giving prior notice? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dhandapani is concluding. Allow him to continue. The name should not be recorded.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: He filed an affidavit before the Ramamurthi Commission. The Commission has been constituted by M. G. Ramachandran himself.

This news item appeared in 'Indian Express' to-day. It may appear tomorrow in Delhi. Even the former I.G. of Police has exposed the corrupt practices of the Tamil Nadu Government. So, I

\*\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

\*\*Not recorded.

[Prof. C. T. Dhandapani]

would request the Government to take note of this matter.

Another important matter: Our Mr. Niren Ghosh has spoken about the unity of the Opposition. CPM is ready to seek the support of BJP also, to overthrow this Government; and they want to have a coalition Government again. The country has seen a coalition Government in 1977. *(Interruptions)* In 1977, they have seen it. They want one more coalition Government at the Centre. I don't think that the people of this country will be foolish enough to accept it—like the one in Kerala. Therefore, I would like to quote Mr. James Callaghan. Mr. James Callaghan said about the coalition government. "A coalition Government is like a mule. It has no pride of ancestry nor hope of posterity." So, our friends are in the process of searching a mule again to instal somewhere else. Therefore, this kind of effort certainly will not help this country.

Before I conclude, I would like to say something about one important matter. *(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: Sarkaria Commission!

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I will tell you about two commissions *(Interruptions)*. If you allow me, I can say about many commissions. *(Interruptions)* One commission was constituted by CPM against CPI, that is called 'A. N. Mulla Commission. Another commission was constituted by CPI against CPM; that is called 'Velu Pillai Commission.' Its contents are like this. *(Interruptions)*.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): When CPI and CPM merge, these commissions will also be merged.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: The findings are like this: that\*\* got Rs. 50 lakhs from the trade of rice and she gave them to \*\* for the party purpose, *(Interruptions)*

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): I am on a point of order. Some very baseless and motivated . . . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. T. DANDAPANI: I take the responsibility. I am ready to prove it. *(Interruptions)* I take the responsibility.

A. N. Mulla Commission Report and Velu Pillai Commission Report are available in the Parliament Library. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Serious allegations against a person\*\* are made and the name is associated with\*\* who was a respected member of this House. As you know, there was a \*\*Trust. A Trust and a Memorial were started with the help of every section of this House in the memory of \*\*. Now, such an allegation is being made which is an aspersion on the memory of that great leader who was a member of this House as also Minister of Kerala, who is a very respected person in our country. If any such allegation is to be made, then prior notice will have to be given with all the documents.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Another commission can be constituted. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is mentioning about the commissions.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: For the benefit of the members, the remarks should be expunged. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I am on a point of order. No, he has mentioned the name of\*\* *(Interruptions)*

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Everything is given in the reports. I take the responsibility. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. NEELALHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Have you gone through the reports? *(Interruptions)* Have you got copies of the reports? *(Interruptions)*

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: These are baseless allegations and should be expunged. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. NEELALHITHADASAN NADAR: Where is the report? There is no report. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: I want to know whether you are going to expunge these remarks or not. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You take your seat first.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You take your seat. When I said I shall go through the record, why do you not hear me, Mr. Giri? You are not hearing me.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You take your seat. You are not hearing. I shall go through the proceedings. Mr. Dhandapani you conclude your speech.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: That is there in the report.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASON NADAR: On which page? On which page of the report is it there? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Is he to be educated by us?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall go through the records, Mr. Nadar. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: This is the height of ignorance!

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall go through the records. What has been said, I shall see to it. Mr. Dhandapani, please continue. Minister will intervene after that.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I request Mr. Dhandapani not to close the name of\*\* with anybody else's *(Interruptions)* I ask him to withdraw it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already said, I shall go through the records.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: What shall I do? What can I do? It is in the report. I have referred to it. It is not my fault.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You kindly conclude.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Before I conclude, I would like to say that as other friends have stated here, of course, this country is multi-lingual. The country has different cultures. No doubt about it, but there must be a cementing force in this country. My friends have stated about the communal riots, particularly in Tamil Nadu and Kanyakumari district. The Kanyakumari District riots took place because of the R.S.S. menace and their activities in Kanyakumari.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): This he can run away with; no B.J.P. man is here.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Though it is a law and order problem, the matter pertains to the minority section. I would request the Home Ministry to send a special team to assess the situation and to protect the interests of the minority community. By saying this, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Minister of State.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): Sir, I am grateful to all those hon. Members who have so far participated in this debate on the Demand of the Home Ministry. I

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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have found that so far 17 hon. Members have participated. You will realise that it is difficult, although we have noted all the good suggestions that the hon. Members have put forth, to give a reply within the short time. I have noted all the points. Therefore, I will only deal with the few specific points and I am thankful to my friend Shri Dhandapani—he has made two very important points, one is about our North-Eastern region, and secondly he has talked about Assam and Kerala. So far as the imposition of the President's Rule in Kerala and Assam is concerned, I have nothing else to say because he himself has explained very well that because there was no other alternative but to do so, President's rule was imposed in those two States, Kerala and Assam.

So far as the North-Eastern region is concerned, as has mentioned and as other hon. Members have also very rightly mentioned, this area of ours, the North-Eastern part of our country is a beautiful part of our country, no doubt, but there is also trouble there. It is also a fact. And it is also a fact that the North-Eastern part has been disturbed for quite a long time. At the same time, I would remind the House through you that due to the vision and leadership of our leader, Shri-mati Indira Gandhi, peace is now being maintained in this area. With the signing of the Shillong Agreement in 1975, in Nagaland there is at least some maintenance of peace and no trouble is there.

So far as Mizoram is concerned, every effort has been made by the Government to arrive at an agreement through discussions. It is unfortunate that the MNF have persisted in their intransigence. Since we found that under the cover of talks, the MNF were continuing in their efforts to build up their strength and with their secessionist activities, no useful purpose could have been served in continuing the talks. MNF and their allied bodies have since been declared unlawful. The Government is determined to see that anti-national elements are not allowed to question the integrity of the country or to disturb the peace and be impediments in the development of the area. Exactly for these reasons, MNF have been declared

unlawful, just to bring peace to these areas and I am glad to say that after MNF had been declared unlawful, peace has been prevailing there. We have certain reports that MNF are also trying to activate themselves, but we have taken sufficient precautions and we have geared up our intelligence in those areas and also our security forces are active to maintain peace in that region.

Manipur has seen large scale violence since 1978. As a result of the vigorous combined operations by the security forces, the leadership and the bulk of the rank and file of the extremist elements have been killed or apprehended. So, the situation in Manipur also is under control at the moment.

So far as Assam is concerned, Government have all along been anxious to find a satisfactory solution and have spared no efforts in this direction. If an amicable solution has not been possible up till now, it is not because the Centre is not making efforts towards an amicable solution in Assam. As the House knows, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister have had meetings with opposition leaders and have consulted them. It is also known to the House that two rounds of combined meetings of the representatives of the Government, leaders of opposition and agitation leaders have taken place. The next round is scheduled to be held in Delhi on 7th April, 1982. So, serious and sincere efforts have been made by the Central Government to come to an amicable settlement of this problem and we are continuing with our efforts. We hope through these discussions, there will be some solution of this problem.

The areas in the north-east are sensitive and continue to be so as a small number of misguided youth have been indulging in anti-national activities. The people, by and large, have been remaining peaceful and have been directing their energy to attain higher goals of development and prosperity. The Government on their part have been trying to tackle the problems with utmost restraint. Our resources, energy and efforts have been directed to

create infrastructure for development in the region and to see that the pace of development is stepped up to enable the people to not only to make up the beeway but also to enable them to take a lead on the path of development. Hon. members are aware that we have taken special care to develop infrastructure in those north-eastern areas. I can cite one or two examples of the efforts we are making to develop the North-Eastern region. The development of the north-east is receiving the utmost attention on the part of the Central Government. We are all aware of the fact that due to delayed opening up of these remote and hilly tracts the north-east as a whole lagged behind the rest of the country in infrastructural facilities. It is with this end in view that the North Eastern Council was set up in 1971. Uptil now, we have spent over Rs. 150 crores for the development of this region through the North Eastern Council. During the Sixth Five Year Plan the approved outlay for the North Eastern region is Rs. 340 crores. In order to oversee the speedy implementation of all these schemes a Committee of Ministers has been set up to decide things on the spot. This Committee has already met five times.

The aggregate outlay of the States/Union territories in the Sixth Five Year Plan amounts to Rs. 2387 crores which is a step up of 159 per cent over and above the Fifth Plan outlay for 1974—79. With regard to per capita outlays the investment in the North Eastern region is Rs. 1393 as compared to Rs. 872 as national average for the Sixth Five Year Plan. Even in the Fifth Plan period outlays and expenditure figures in the North-East have been far above the national average. Approximately Rs. 200 crores is being spent during the Sixth Plan by the Ministry of Railways for extending broad-gauge lines to Gauhati and Dibrugarh and laying of six new railway lines. I am narrating all this just to tell that we are anxious to develop the North Eastern region which was lagging behind for so long due to historical and geographical reasons. But the pace of development naturally depends upon the maintenance of peace there. If it

remains disturbed, all this development process cannot go on. Basically our effort should be to maintain peace in this region.

Mr. Dhandapani also spoke about communal situation and national integration. I would not like to give any figures. But the communal situation in 1981 showed an overall improvement over 1980. Both in the matter of number of incidents as well as number of deaths the figures for 1981 are less. There is however, no room for taking things for granted. The Government is constantly maintaining vigilance on this front. You will be glad to know that the recent Holi festival has passed off peacefully and I hope that 1982 will show a further improvement.

Mr. Dhandapani has also mentioned about recent clashes in Tamil Nadu. It has caused concern to all of us. The only thing that I would like to say is that the projection of extremist views in any religion is bad. This is what is creating problems. Common disputes like routes of religious processions, playing of loudspeakers and installation of deities or religious flags or crosses, etc. should be resolved amicably amongst the people settling there. After the new Government assumed power in 1980, detailed guidelines running into 93 points covering administrative and other measures to contain communal tension were circulated to various State Governments. Because of this, we are able to contain this disease in society.

17 hrs.

Government is raising three peace-keeping battalions on the Central Reserve Police for handling communal riots and post-riot rehabilitation measures.

The National Integration Council has been revived and its Committees on Education and Communal and Caste Harmony have met. The Standing Committee is to meet shortly. National integration is a steady and continuous effort. It has to be realised. It cannot be achieved overnight. It is a dear ideal and a symbol our secular fight for freedom and of



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the secular history stretching behind it. The State Governments have been requested to evaluate all their activities with a view to promoting national integration.

Mention has also been made about the modernisation of the State police force so that they are able to maintain peace throughout the country. For this purpose, Government have revived the scheme of modernisation of the State police and has decided to invest Rs. 100 crores over a period of ten years from 1980-81.

There has been a lot of criticism of the Essential Services Maintenance Act. Members should appreciate that this is only an enabling Act and the sole intention of the Government is to ensure that the common man is not held to ransom by a mischievous few. It is never the intention of the Government that it should be used everywhere. Outside Assam it has been used only once, in connection with the Electricity Board Engineers' strike in Maharashtra. In no other State has it been utilized. This proves the intention of the Government.

Coming to the National Security Act, the Supreme Court has upheld its constitutional validity and, based on some observations by the Court, we had to issue a notification, specifying the essential services. Its purpose is only to let the potential mischief-mongers to know what services are essential. It is not of our own volition that such a notification was issued. Even during the 19th January *Bandh*, only 47 persons were detained, which shows the restraint exercised by the detaining authorities. The intention of the Government is that the detaining authority should make more effective use of the Act to deal anti-social elements, like boot-leggers, men of the under-world, people who incite communal riots and such other people.

Besides these, one of the other important matters which most of the members raised in this House is the problem of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. It

is quite natural for all of us to show our anxiety about the problems faced by this section of our society, who constitute a large proportion of the population of our country. Government is giving the highest priority in dealing with the section of the population and in improving their social status and economic conditions by adopting various measures since we achieved our independence. I can only say that all these measures we have taken so far and the accelerated programmes that we have initiated now have begun to show results. But, still, there is much more to be done in this field. In this regard, I will mention some of the measures we have taken to accelerate the programme of upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Our Prime Minister herself wrote to the various Chief Ministers on March 20, 1980 conveying the deep concern of the Government of India about the problems of scheduled castes|Scheduled tribes and the high priority attached to the task of their rapid socio-economic development. In the new 20-point programme, which has been announced, Point No. 7 is to "accelerate programme for the development of scheduled castes and tribes". The benefits from schemes and programmes covered by a number of Points under the new 20-point programme can be channelised to the scheduled castes and tribes. Our hon. Home Minister has also written to all the concerned Chief Ministers emphasising the need for efficient implementation of the special component plan for scheduled castes in the context of the new 20-point programme.

To achieve this, a comprehensive integrated strategy has been adopted in the Sixth Plan for the economic and other developments of the scheduled castes. The main strategies that we have adopted are:

- (a) special component plans of the States and the Central Ministries;
- (b) special Central assistance to the special component plans of the States; and
- (c) Scheduled Castes Development Corporations of the States.

The overall objective under the Special Component Plan is to assist the scheduled castes families to substantially improve their income. (*Interruptions.*) In addition, the provisions of the basic service and facilities and of access to opportunities for social and educational development are also to be brought into the Special Component Plans.

The outlays in the Special Component Plans earmarked by the States from the respective State Plans rose to about Rs. 630 crores in 1981-82 from Rs. 528 crores in 1980-81. So, this Special Component Plan is now gearing up and we hope that the various States under the guidelines provided by us would improve their performance and the benefits would go to the scheduled castes.

About the Special Central Assistance to the State Component Plans, the Special Central Assistance has helped in motivating the State Governments to put in larger outlays from their respective State Plans into their respective Special Component Plans. Against an allocation of Rs. 600 crores Special Central Assistance to the Special Component Plans during the Sixth Five Year Plan period, Rs. 100 crores was released during 1980-81. The total provision for such Assistance is Rs. 110 crores for 1981-82 and Rs. 120 crores for 1982-83. Gradually, this is being increased because the States should also have their own capacity, to utilise this amount.

Then, the third point is about the Scheduled Castes Development Corporations of the States. Under this, the Scheduled Castes Development Corporations in the States are envisaged to interface between scheduled castes families and financial institutions in respect of bankable schemes and economic development. The amounts released for this purpose by the Government of India increased substantially from Rs. 50 lakhs in 1978-79 to Rs. 12.24 crores in 1979-80, and to about Rs. 13 crores in 1980-81.

A provision of Rs. 13.25 crores has been provided in 1981-82 and Rs. 13.50 crores in 1982-83. The basic idea about these Scheduled Castes Development Corporations is that they will help individual

members of the Scheduled Caste families to get help from the banks. That is how we are helping the different State Governments.

We are laying more emphasis on educational/economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. I would like to give certain figures to show our anxiety in this regard. For academic year 1980-81, the rates of scholarships as well as income ceiling for eligibility for the award of post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students have been revised upward. As against the Central Assistance of Rs. 10.76 crores released during 1980-81 for this scheme, a sum of Rs. 27 crores has been provided in 1981-82. So, the amount is being gradually increased.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): How much for students? How much was last year and how much is it now?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: These figures I have to collect and supply. From the increased amount, it is very clear that the number of scholarships has increased tremendously.

We want to attack the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so that socially and economically also they become competent to compete with other sections of people in Society.

Exactly in the same way the Government is also trying the tribal problems through the Tribal Sub-Plan approach which was launched in the Fifth Plan, in 1974-75. In the Fifth Plan only Rs. 1000 crores were invested in 16 States and 2 Union Territories under the Tribal Sub Plan approach. It is expected that the investment during the Sixth Plan period, 1980—85, will increase four-fold, that is, between Rs. 4000 crores to Rs. 5000 crores in 17 States and 2 Union Territories. The Tribal Sub-Plan now covers about 75 per cent of Scheduled Tribes in 17 States and 2 Union Territories.

The new 20-point programme lays particular emphasis in regard to acceleration of programme for Scheduled Tribes and

[Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar]

also to have a monitoring cell. That is also what some hon. Members were referring to. In the Home Ministry, we are setting up a monitoring cell so that they can monitor all these programmes to see how they are going on in various States.

The hon. Members have also made a mention about the representation of SC/ST in various governmental posts and there also they showed anxiety that a proper representation was not there. We are trying our best to see that this gap which is there is filled up. It is our constant effort in this regard and the things are improving. The hon. Members will also be interested to know that the recent trends show that in the IAS, the IPS and some other Central Services, all the vacancies reserved for SC/ST are being filled up by candidates belonging to these communities. It is so definitely because of the constant efforts made by the Government and the things are improving.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that while the activities for the all-round advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been accelerated, the Government are not complacent. We are conscious of the need to continuously step up the effort and it is in this spirit that we are addressing ourselves to this great task.

**SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT** (Manjeri): While I stand to participate in the debate and discussions on the demands of the Home Ministry, I do so with great anguish and deep anxiety on the worsening law and order situation and the increasing number of communal riots, killings, loot and arson in different parts of the country. I feel that this is not the feeling of myself alone but all right-thinking persons who have got love for their own country. All of them feel deeply disturbed at the prevailing situation in the country.

In the report of the Home Ministry, which is before us it has been said that the situation is improving. Here, in the beginning of the report it is said that the

overall law and order situation in the country during the year remains under control. The same feeling has been expressed just now by our Minister of State for Home Affairs. But I am afraid really the situation is just the opposite.

Actually, 1980 was the worst year. But 1982, as thing shape and as per the situation that exists in the country, I am afraid, is going to be the worst year. Here the Home Ministry has given the following figures. I do not want to mention about 1977, 1978 and 1979. In 1980 the Home Ministry confessed that there has been 427 riots in which 375 persons have been killed and 2838 persons injured. This has been worst year even as per the admission of the Home Ministry. They say that there has been a slight improvement. As far as 1980 is concerned, we can well understand that there has been one riot every day in this country. It is really very serious. In 1981 there were 319 riots in which 196 persons were killed and 2613 persons injured. If we just take this year, are just in the month of March. What has happened in February and what has happened in March is all before you. We have had the Communal riots at Puri, at Sholapur and at Baramati, etc. What is the protection the minorities are getting there? I must be very frank to tell you that on the 31st January our local Secretary of the Poona City Muslim league had informed the Police Commissioner, that the situation in Puna was going to be worse. Again my colleague, Mr Banatwala who is not only Secretary of the Indian Muslim League but also the President of the Maharashtra State Muslim League informed the Government of Maharashtra on the 1st February that the situation was worse and steps have to be taken to arrest the worsening situation... What happened? Nothing was done...

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY** (Nijamabad): Sir, how does he know of things that are still to come?

**SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:** Sir, those who were there in the area, we can understand the situation. Mr. Ahmed Baig, our Secretary was in Puna.

Mr. Banatwala was also at Bombay, Any sensible person can understand and smell the tension that was building up, and if Mr. Reddy cannot understand, I cannot help it. The Government has a big intelligence organisation. They spend Rs. 30 crores on it and if they cannot have that information of the situation and find out what is happening in the country, what is the use? The other day I was talking to the Prime Minister after the Moradabad riots in September, 1980. She was very frank and she admitted that our intelligence is weak. If the intelligence is weak, then who is responsible? Is the minority responsible; Or is the Government responsible? Sir, the harijans are suffering. 960 murders have taken place in 1980-81. The situation is still worsened. More and more such incidents have taken place this year.

As far as Pune, Baramati and Sholapur are concerned. I have to point out that Government has given full freedom to the mischief-makers to have their hey-day. What is happening in our country? Every sensible man can understand that. All the communal forces are coming together under the umbrella of Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Patitabhan; R.S.S. and BJP. Hindu Maha Sabha all of them are there. All these forces are combined together in the name of Viswa Hindu Parishad. It is said that these are the repercussions to what happened in Meenakshipuram last year. You must understand that in Meenakshipuram, the harijans, the scheduled castes, were suppressed for decades; they were humiliated for decades. For dignity and equality, they embraced the Islam. We welcome them. It is their right, Constitutional right to embrace Islam, if they desire to do so without any outside pressure or coercion. What is wrong with that? Why create such disturbances throughout the length and breadth of the country and instigate on this issue? That is my question which has to be answered. They all also talk about foreign money. (Interruptions) Look at the communal riots that took place in Pune, Baramati and Sholapur. The Communal elements there talked about foreign money to

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instigate people. Even the Government machinery talks about the foreign money; the Central Ministers and the States Ministers also talk about it. This is really unfortunate. A few lakhs might have come for the mosques and Madrassa but not a pie for conversions. This I assert, it is very clear from the quotation which I have got here with me from the Regional Director for Scheduled Castes. He very clearly says:

“Neither foreign money nor coercion was used. It is this propaganda which has taken a toll because of the indifference to react by the Government”.

Therefore, this is the situation that is existing today. You must curb this communal and malicious campaign going on here. It is actually affecting the minorities in this country. This should be curbed by Government. But instead of curbing such activities permission is given by Government for taking out procession. Then follow the catastrophe. There is no doubt about this. One has to understand all this the planning and the works operandi of these communal element.

Coming to Kanyakumari, though I do not want to go into details, Mr. Dhandapani has in detail explained the situation existing in Tamil Nadu. The matter will be sub-judice if I speak in detail about Kanyakumari riots because of the judicial enquiry that has been ordered. One thing must be very clear. The riots were started against the Christians at the start and then turned out against the Muslims also. Not only the schools were attacked but the churches were also attacked. That is the situation there. In Kanyakumari—I am sorry to say so—the Vivekanand Memorial has become a centre of R.S.S. activities. The Central Government should know about it. A team of representatives from the Centre should be sent there to make enquiries and to find out the facts. Let the facts come out to show whether I am correct or not and also to help the government to take preventive steps.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

**SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:** Sir, one more thing. This matter of Kanyakumari riot has been discussed in the Rajya Sabha and the hon. Minister Mr. Venkatasubbaiah in reply to Calling Attention said and I quote:

"The clashes between communal and religious groups in Kanyakumari were symptoms of a deeper malady and extremist and communal elements were trying to arouse the people to create such situations."

The Minister admits that the malady is there. Let us ask, therefore, what has the Government done against this malady? Has the Government tried to know the *modus operandi* of such mischief mongers. The communal riots should not be brushed away by saying that it is a law and order problem. The minorities are the special responsibility of the Centre and, therefore, I say when there were symptoms of a deeper malady what did the Government do to understand their *modus operandi* and give the minorities the protection that they deserve. Let me point one example.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please conclude now.

**SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:** Sir, I will take one minute more. In Moradabad the communal riot took place in 1980. The enquiry commission was appointed in 1981 and the enquiry is still going on although nearly two years have elapsed since the incident took place. Sir, Government must act swiftly and effectively so that the situation does not go worse. But the government unfortunately acts slowly. Sir, this is the position as far as riots are concerned.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You have to conclude now.

**SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:** Sir, I have got with me the issue of Sunday 14—20 March, 1982. An article here brings out clearly the behaviour of communal elements at Poona I quote:

"So here, ladies and gentlemen, is the story of the incidents (not very violent) that took place before and dur-

ing the fortnight-long campaign organised by the newly 'surgent Vishwa-Hindu Parishad', an organisation whose proclaimed role is the task that Mahatma Gandhi set for himself, but whose managers (hiding behind the portrait of Gandhi) really belong to the school which produced Nathuram Godse."

Further on it says:

"But then he also gave me some literature about the Parishad and its present activities. Among this was a booklet entitled "Conversions! A mortal Danger". Perhaps understandably, there is no information in the booklet detailing who the printer or the publisher of the book might be. And it is here that some of the reformist fervour gets lost in the viciousness of the attack on Muslims and Christians who (along with the third point of the unholy trinity, the communists) are made out to be the biggest dangers to the integrity of the country and the future of Hinduism."

Thus, you can see, Sir Christians and Muslims are made out to be the biggest dangers to the integrity of the country and the future of Hinduism. This is how they malign the minorities and vitiate the atmosphere.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please conclude.

**SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:** Sir, just one more point about Kerala and Assam and I will finish. I welcome dissolution of the Assembly in Kerala because there was no alternative and we never wanted existence of casting vote Government. No doubt Speaker has the right to exercise his casting vote. This is a constitutional obligation and that for in favour of *status quo*. Still we never wanted a casting vote Government; we never wanted that horse-trading should go on. This horse trading was started by the highest front as everybody knows.

There is only one more point regarding Assam: Government is carrying on negotiations. Well and good. But one thing must be borne in mind. Government should not sacrifice the interests of regional and linguistic minorities when they

arrive at any solution. The agitationists I hope will have a sober and balanced attitude and will not play into the hands of reactionary forces and forces of succession. When you arrive at a settlement, the settlement is to be based on certain basic principles which should be adhered to. You always talk of basic principles. There are constitutional provisions, relevant laws, national commitments, international agreements and humanitarian considerations. These are the basic factors on the basis of which the Assam issue has to be settled. Much is said about detection and deportation. What is the use of detection at all? I cannot understand. It is just an exercise in futility, if I may put it that way. If deportation is not possible, what can detection do? How can detection help us in the matter? No country is prepared to take any person back. What is the use of detection then? The only way out is this that we must have 1971 as the cut-off year. In no other way could this issue be solved.

Sir, the Minister was very eloquent that the Scheduled Castes have been given so much representation in services and so on. May I know what Government have done for the poor Muslim minority to provide representation in the IAS, IPS and IFS? They are only 3 per cent. Muslim in these services against their population of 12 per cent in the country. This is the situation. Take the Central Services: Out of 9900 clerks in the Central Secretariat Service, there are only 21 Muslims. This is a very distressing picture, indeed. I hope the hon. Home Minister will take more urgent steps to check and remedy the communal situation, to curb the activities of the reactionary, militant, morbid communal elements and communal forces so that justice is done to the minorities in the country.

One last word. I would appeal to Government for the implementation of the Jamshedpur report on communal riots where the culprits have been pinpointed and see that justice is done to the victims, particularly, the minorities inclu-

ding Muslims. With these words I conclude.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore):** Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

I would like to refer to some of the remarks of some of our friends from the opposition side who were very bitterly charging the present Government for the deterioration in the law and order situation. I would humbly submit this: if we look back to the years 1975, 1976 and 1977, when there was emergency in the country we find that the law and order situation then was quite good and according to our satisfaction. After the Janata party rule came what happened? The Janata party Government released all the unsocial elements in the various States, without any condition, without awarding any punishment for them. This has created a feeling of great enthusiasm among these anti-social and unsocial elements in the country and these elements indulged in various types of disturbances and unsocial activities.

The most important aspect is the upliftment of the down-trodden people of the country. Our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, has evolved various schemes in order to improve the socio-economic conditions of various down-trodden people and the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the fact that the SC and ST population in the States like Orissa and Madhya Pradesh is much more than they are in other States. Though the State Governments in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh are trying to uplift the condition of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people, it is not possible for them to do much with their meagre resources. Therefore, I would request the Home Minister and the Government to give substantial Central assistance for the education of the children belonging to SC and ST. One such scheme I would like to bring to the notice of the Government is that the Scheduled Caste girls are provided with hostels on 50:50 basis. But it is a Centrally sponsored scheme which

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

should be applicable to both boys and girls of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. Similarly cent per cent of subsidy should be allowed for the schemes which will benefit all nomadic and semi-nomadic and de-notified communities belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribes. The share of the expenditure for pre-matric stipend on matching basis for SC and ST in the State of Orissa should be met by the Centre.

Sir, there are drop-outs of SC and ST children at the primary level. It is about 90 per cent. The State Government have decided to construct one hostel in each Gram Panchayat of Sub-Plan areas. There are about 1209 Panchayats in Sub-Plan areas in the State of Orissa and each Panchayat will have one hostel for which they will require a substantial amount of money. It is beyond the capacity of the State Government to construct these hostels. So, I would request that the Government of India should come forward to bear the expenditure for the construction of these hostels in the Sub-Plan areas. I am very grateful to our Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi who is showing keen interest for the cause of the freedom fighters of the country. Most of the freedom fighters are in a very distress condition. They have sacrificed everything of their lives for the freedom of our country. Therefore pension should be sanctioned in their favour or in the name of their family members. That should be done with utmost sincerity, because we see here that some kind of bottlenecks are created on account of which sanctions for the grant of pension are not issued. For the sanction of pension, whenever necessary information is sought from the State Government, it is not coming forth. I would therefore request the hon. Minister kindly to look into this.

Sir, the Mandal Commission Report has already been received. It is understood that there are some lacunae and some communities have been left out. They are not being included in the list. I am referring to one community. In the list "Kandara" community is included whereas

Kunduma community is not included, though "Kuduma" community stands on the same footing of "Kandara" community. So this should be looked into.

Regarding communal disturbances, I would like to submit that where there are communal disturbances or two or three sections of the people live, there should be peace committees consisting of both the sections so that they will sit as Panchayats or some such type of organisation twice a month or every month to look to the problems and difficulties facing them. They should settle the matter in the Committee so that communal disturbances are not there.

Before concluding Sir, I would request that while we are talking about the law and order situation, we should also think that when the population is rising day by day, more and more law and order problems are coming up. So we should also increase the police force in accordance with the increase in population.

With this I wholeheartedly support the demands brought by our Home Minister.

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nawrangpur):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants under the Home Ministry.

Sir, I begin with police and public security. Police is the custodian of life and property and guardian of law and order. In a democratic country, police acts as a balance between the rights and the needs of the people of the country. The British police is treated as one of the least unpopular police in the world and it is also famous for its efficiency. But Sir, one who wears the uniform even in England also quite often gets assaulted. It is reported that about 800 police people are assaulted every month in Britain. And in metropolitan cities it is even worse. In 1975, the figure was 2999 and in the year 1977 it rose to 4030. So also in a democratic country like India, the duties of a police

officer have become very orduous and risky often leading to the confrontation with the criminals and the law breakers. So according to the necessity the National Police Commission has given certain very good recommendations to improve the functioning of the Police in India. One of the recommendations is that there should be good remuneration to the Constables so as to recruit qualified candidates, give them good training and give them accommodation etc.

But, Sir this is not sufficient to improve the functioning of the force unless there is a proper authority to oversee the performance of the Police. In England, an Act was passed in 1976 to have a non-official and non-police Board to oversee the functioning of the police in Britain. Sir, it is quite necessary in our country also. Ours is the biggest democracy in the world. Therefore, it is very necessary to have an authority like this to oversee the performance of the police in India.

Then I come to the tribal development in India. I being a tribal Member of Parliament, congratulate the Prime Minister. After the change of Government in 1980, the Tribal Development has got an impetus. She has retrieved tribal development from the stagnation it suffered during the Janata regime. But there are certain disturbing trends. Land and forests were the main and basic features which nourished the tribals in the olden days—and till now. But gradually, during the last 200 years, non-tribals are intruding into the tribal areas; and legally and illegally, honestly and dishonestly as also scrupulously and unscrupulously they are snatching away the land of the tribals; and the tribals are becoming destitutes. There are regulations in the States to stop this alienation of land from tribals to non-tribals. But they are not being applied in right earnest.

The tribals depend on forests for their livelihood—food, fodder, timber and fuel. We cannot imagine the sentiments of tribals in respect of forests—against what is going on in Bastar. The Bastar people are very peaceful and docile. Now they have started preventing trucks from going out, with loads of timber. They now say that

they want a Union Territory for Bastar. They have lost confidence in the State Government, because they have not got any response from the State Government for their demands.

You know about the Jharkhand affairs and their demand for a Jharkhand State. This demand has been there since long. Some divisive, disintegrating forces, taking advantage of these tribal peoples feelings, are creating trouble. We are opposed to it. Still, I request Government to study the sentiments of the tribal people in depth, and take necessary steps to nip the mischief in the bud.

I now come to the Central assistance for tribal development. Our Prime Minister initiated the sub-plan during the 5th Plan period. She has given stress the accelerating the tribal development programme. A huge amount has been envisaged to the 6th Plan period, but only Rs. 470 crores have been allotted as Central assistance for tribal development. It is a very meagre amount. It cannot satisfy the needs of the tribal people who are stricken with deep-rooted poverty. The working Group which was directed to report on this, has recommended Rs. 1,000 crores.

A mid-term appraisal is now under consideration. So, I request the Minister to see that at least Rs. 700 crores are allotted for tribal development.

I now come to the nodal Ministry, viz., the Home Ministry. In a note in a recent Government notification, it has been stated that the Home Ministry is the nodal Ministry to formulate the policy for tribal development, for coordinating with different Ministries and also with the State Governments. This Ministry has also been entrusted with the development of Scheduled Castes. So, a Division under the Ministry is quite insufficient to cope with this heavy burden relating to SCs and STs. I would urge upon the Ministry to create a Department under it to coordinate with all these Ministries. It is a long-standing demand; I repeat and reiterate it.

Under the Constitution, Government of India is entrusted with this work of econo-



[Shrn K. Pradhani]

mic development of SCs and STs. There is silence about the States. Most probably, that is the reason why sometimes the States are very much lagging behind, even though Government of India is also forcing them to do something or the other. That is why I would suggest about it; and there has been a proposal to include this item in the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule so that the responsibility may be fixed with the States to do this job in a better way. I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

श्री गोदिल प्रसाद अनुरागी (बिलासपुर) : सभापति जी, मैं गृह विभाग की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए बोल रहा हूँ। मैं गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान पुलिस विभाग के रवैये की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

गृह मंत्री जी आप के पुलिस कर्मचारी चोर को शासन और शाह को चोर बनाते हैं। कभी किसी के यहां चोरी होती है तो जो आदमी चोर रहता है उस के ऊपर कार्यवाही न कर के जो भला आदमी रहता है उस के ऊपर कार्यवाही करते हैं।

अराजकता फैलाना पुलिस विभाग का काम है। जिस गांव में शांति है उस गांव में अशांति फैलाना पुलिस विभाग का काम है। जहां पर मर्डर केस नहीं होता वहां मर्डर केस करा देना पुलिस का परम कर्तव्य है। हम कैसे आशा करें कि पुलिस विभाग एक बहुत अच्छा विभाग है। इस को जनता का संरक्षण करना चाहिए। परन्तु यह भक्षण करता है। किसी भी गांव में वहां के साहूकार से मिल कर जुआ खिलवाते हैं और उस से नाल लेते हैं। यह पुलिस विभाग का काम है।

मैं आप से आग्रह करूंगा कि आप अपने विभाग को कड़े से कड़े निर्देश दीजिये ताकि हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री जो भारतवर्ष

में सुधार के काम करना चाहती हैं जो कि पिछले ढाई सालों में तहस नहस हो गए थे। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री भारतवर्ष को बनाने के लिये दिन में 18 से 20 घंटे तक काम करती हैं। आप भी बहुत जोरों से काम करते हैं। परन्तु जो आप के पुलिस विभाग के कर्मचारी हैं वे देश को आगे बढ़ाने में बाधा खड़ी करते हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि आप सख्ती के साथ पुलिस कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ एक्शन लें।

मैं आप के माध्यम से गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान अस्पृश्यता निवारण की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आतपने अस्पृश्यता निवारण के लिए कानून बनाये हैं इस के लिए धन्यवाद। पर अस्पृश्यता निवारण में हमारे ब्राह्मण लोग, ठाकुर, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य हरिजनों के साथ छुआछूत मानते हैं। एक ओर जो आदिवासी देहात में रहते हैं उन से हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि वे हरिजनों के लिए सब कुछ करें पर जो हमारे आदिवासी हैं वे तो ब्राह्मणों से भी ज्यादा हरिजनों से छुआछूत मानते हैं। हरिजन करें तो क्या करें? इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव है कि जितने हमारे जन प्रतिनिधि यहां आते हैं, चुनाव जीत कर आते हैं उन से मेरा आग्रह है कि जब आप अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र में जाएं तो हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के बीच जो कटुता है, मतभेद है, उस को अवश्य दूर करें। यही मेरा जन प्रतिनिधियों से निवेदन है।

सभापति महोदय, हरिजनों की रक्षा के लिये हरिजन थानों की स्थापना की गई है, लेकिन वहां भी बड़े लोगों का ही पक्ष लिया जाता है और हरिजनों को सता कर बड़े लोगों से सांठगांठ करके अपना उल्लू सीधा किया जाता है। इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

एक और महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

आज हरिजन भाइयों की लाखों एकड़ जमीन साहुकार लोन पटवारी से मिलकर और रिश्वत देकर हड़प करके बैठे हैं। इसके लिये आपने ऋण परिवर्तन अधिनियम, 1969 बनाया है, जिसके अन्तर्गत हरिजनों की 11 साल तक और आदिवासियों की 15 साल तक, जितनी जमीनों की रजिस्ट्रीज हुई हैं, उनको निरस्त करने का प्रावधान है। लेकिन अगर इस अवधि को आजादी के समय तक बढ़ा दिया जाए, तो मुझे विश्वास है कि हरिजन-आदिवासी भाइयों की लाखों एकड़ जमीन उनको वापिस मिल सकती है।

इसी प्रकार हमारे छत्तीसगढ़ के मजदूर भाई बहुत तादाद में यहाँ पर रोज़े रोटी के लिये आते हैं और पंजाब तथा हरियाणा में उनको रख लिया जाता है। इस पर बैन लगना चाहिये और मजदूरों को उनके ही क्षेत्र में सहायता कार्य खोल कर रहने के लिये प्रयत्नाहित करना चाहिये। अगर राहत कार्य खोले जायें, तो हम उन मजदूरों को वापिस ले जा सकते हैं।

सभापति जी, केसतरां कांड की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। वह एक बड़ा ही हृदयविदारक कांड था। मैं इस कांड के सिलसिले में जानकारी हासिल करने के लिये तीन दिन तक वहाँ रहा और लोगों से इस बारे में पूछताछ

की। वहाँ से मुझे जानकारी मिली कि रावत लोग रात को हरिजनों के खेतों को चरवाते थे। इसके लिये गंगा और जमुना ने विरोध किया। इसी प्रकार जुमने के रूप में वसूल की गई, सार्वजनिक राशि जो उनके पास जमा थी, उस राशि को भी स्कूल निर्माण के लिये उनसे मांगा गया। एक बैल जो दो हजार रुपये में गंगा पिता केदार ने उनको बेचा था, उस पैसे को भी रावत लोगों ने नहीं दिया। इस पर जब गंगा और जमुना ने जुबान खोली तो उसका परिणाम क्या हुआ, यह आप सब जानते हैं।

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### TWENTY-EIGHT REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH): Sir, I beg to present the Twen-  
ty-Eighth Report of the Business Advi-  
sory Committee.

Sir, the Committee has also recommend-  
ed that the House may sit on Saturday, the  
27th March, 1982, to conduct Govern-  
ment Business.

18.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven  
of the Clock on Wednesday, March 24,  
1982/Chaitra 3, 1904 (Saka)*