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Tuesday, August 5, 1980  
Sravana 14, 1902 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**(Third Session)**



सत्यमेव जयते

*(Vol. VIII Contains Nos. 40 - 50)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 5, 1980/Sravana 14,  
1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Criteria for setting up Television Centres

\*837. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any criteria has been laid down for setting up a Television Centre and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the capacity and the maximum range of a new Television Centre; and

(c) whether cities of cultural, historical and industrial importance are given preference in the matter of setting up of T. V. Centres?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT Sathe): (a) to (c). Selection of places for setting up TV Centres takes into account various factors such as extent of coverage to rural and urban population, service to border areas, remote and backward areas, coverage of large segments of working class/industrial population, availability of programme production and programme linking facilities and other infrastructure. The above criterial will take care

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of cities of cultural, historical and industrial importance. Attempts are made to include in a Plan a judicious mix of places on the above considerations.

A 10 KW transmitter with an antenna height of 150 metres has a range of 75 kms. A 1 KW transmitter with an antenna height of 100 metres will have a range of 40 kms. The above ranges are typical for a flat terrain.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी का जो वक्तव्य है उस को मैंने बड़े ध्यानपूर्वक सुना है, मैं आप के माध्यम से सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी भोपाल, औद्योगिक नगर इन्दौर तथा औद्योगिक सांस्कृतिक नगर उज्जैन के लिए टी वी की सुविधा कब तक उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी ?

[श्री वसन्त साठे : माननीय सदस्य को सुनकर सन्तोष होगा कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना 1980-85 के लिए जो बनने जा रही है उस में माइक्रोवेव सिस्टम पर इन्दौर और भोपाल-दोनों के लिए प्रावधान सुझाया गया है।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूँगा कि भोपाल और इन्दौर में टी वी सैन्टर्स की स्थापना कर के उस में इन्दौर का रेंज इतना बढ़ायें जिस से उज्जैन भी कवर हो जाए।

इस के अतिरिक्त मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रायपुर में प्रसारण के लिए कार्यक्रम तैयार कर के दिल्ली से भेजे जाते हैं तो वहाँ रायपुर की यूनिट में कार्यक्रम तैयार क्यों नहीं किये जाते हैं ?

श्री वसन्त साठे : रायपुर के लिए प्रोग्राम प्रोड्यूसिंग सेंटर बनेगा, इस का सूत्राव 79-83 के प्लान में आलरेडी मंजूर किया गया है।

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इन्दौर और भोपाल को लेने जा रहे हैं, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से दिल्ली, मद्रास, बम्बई के बीच में राष्ट्रीय महत्त्व के कार्यक्रमों का आदान-प्रदान होता है, जिस प्रकार से बम्बई के कार्यक्रम पूना में दिखाये जा

सकते हैं, क्या मंत्री महोदय ऐसा प्रबन्ध करने कि जो वर्तमान माइक्रोवेव टावर इन्दौर में है उस में प्रतिरिक्त एन्टीना लगा कर इन्दौर एवं समीपवर्ती क्षेत्र के लोगों को उस की सुविधा प्रदान की जाए ? क्या मंत्री महोदय ऐसा प्रयास करेंगे ?

श्री बसन्त साठे : सुझाव पर विचार अवश्य किया जायेगा । माइक्रोवेव सिस्टम पर कितने ज्यादा से ज्यादा रिसे सेन्टर्स आ सकते हैं, यह घनराशि के ऊपर निर्भर है, जो कुछ आप लोग देंगे उतनी ज्यादा शक्कर दूध में डाली जा सकती है ।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister be pleased to state when do we expect satellite relay of T. V. programme from our own satellite or from any other country's satellite;

(b) will this system be economical as compared to the present one of relaying the programme and that too in a limited range?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Probably the hon. Member is referring to INSAT satellite possibilities. Our satellite which has been sent has not got either the facilities or potential inbuilt in it for TV transmissions. INSAT which is going to come up in 1982 beginning has two transponders placed in it for TV transmission and it can cover eight regions spread over the entire country, the electrified villages of the country, if the software and hardware arrangements of the ground segment are prepared in time.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों के बारे में मापदण्ड बतलाया । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस मापदण्ड के अन्तर्गत बिहार की राजधानी पटना और जमशेदपुर, जो कि एक लौह नगरी है, जहाँ हजारों मजदूर काम करते हैं तथा रांची जो कि आदिवासी इलाका है, एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, इन के बारे में आप के जहन में कोई योजना है या नहीं है ?

श्री बसन्त साठे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में जिन स्थानों पर विचार किया जा रहा है, उन में पटना शामिल है । बाकी के स्थानों पर विचार र किया जाएगा ।

नागपुर में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना करना

\* 838. श्री केशवराव पारधी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नागपुर में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना का कार्य कब तक आरम्भ किया जायेगा; और

(ख) यदि यह आरम्भ किए जाने की संभावना नहीं है तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Plans for expansion of TV through INSAT are under formulation. There is a proposal to set up a T. V. Centre at Nagpur under the scheme. The plan is yet to be finalised and its implementation will depend on the availability of resources and allocation of funds after the clearance of the Vith Five year Plan.

श्री केशवराव पारधी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि "इनसेट" के माध्यम से दूरदर्शन केन्द्र नागपुर में भी स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह योजना कब तक तैयार होगी और इसमें कितना खर्च होगा ?

श्री बसन्त साठे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि 1982 में जब "इनसेट" आएगा, तब उसी समय यह योजना आगेपीछे कार्यान्वित की जा सकती है । नागपुर के लिए मैं एक बात कह देना चाहता हूँ कि कलकत्ता और बम्बई में जो माइक्रोवेव-सिस्टम है, वह पोस्ट एंड टेली ग्राफ डिपार्टमेंट के तहत दो-तीन साल में तैयार हो जाएगा, तब नागपुर रिसे सिस्टम को भी कवर किया जा सकता है । जहाँ तक खर्च का सवाल है, आज उसका सही आंकड़ा बताना मुश्किल है, लेकिन रिसे सेंटर के लिए करीबन सवा-डेढ़ करोड़ रु० खर्च लगता है ।

श्री केशवराव पारधी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के बारे में बतलाया है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि महाराष्ट्र में चूँकि बम्बई एक बड़ा शहर है और रायपुर में टी० वी० होने के बाद तथा नागपुर एक औद्योगिक नगरी है, जहाँ हजारों मजदूर काम करते हैं और वह आदिवासी एरिया भी है, इस दृष्टिकोण से वहाँ पर जल्दी टी० वी० उपलब्ध हो, इस बारे में क्या विचार किया जाएगा ?

श्री बसन्त साठे : नागपुर का महत्व जितना मेरे मिला जानते हैं, उतना मैं भी जानता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं वहाँ से आता हूँ। इसलिए मैं इतना कह सकता हूँ कि ये दोनों सिस्टम—माइक्रोवेव और "इनसेट"—को मिलाकर नागपुर के लिए विचार किया जाएगा। जब मैं यदि कोई दिक्कत आए और आपके प्रभाव से महाराष्ट्र सरकार उसमें कुछ योगदान करे, चूँकि नागपुर भी राजधानी है, तो इसमें मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है।

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : अध्यक्ष महोदय . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : निर्मला जी, इस सवाल का तो बहुत लिमिटेड रेंज है।

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि राजस्थान में कोटा एक औद्योगिक नगर है और चित्तौड़गढ़ एक ऐतिहासिक नगर है—क्या इन नगरों में दूरदर्शन की कोई व्यवस्था करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह राजस्थान का सवाल नहीं है, फिर भी मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब देना चाहें तो दे सकते हैं।

श्री बसन्त साठे : राजस्थान में जयपुर में व्यवस्था है। आगे की योजना में अजमेर के लिये विचार किया जा रहा है।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : स्पीकर साहब . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चौधरी साहब, इस-दे-विच पंजाब दी गल नहीं निकलती है।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : टी०वी० से पंजाब का सत्यानास हो रहा है, बच्चे पढ़ नहीं सकते हैं . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तुसी-बह-आओ।

This concern Nagpur.

What is there more to ask about it?  
Let us proceed to the next question.

### Gujarat State Fertilizer Company

+

\*839. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
PATIL:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that Gujarat State Fertilizer Company is facing shut-down;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons; and

(c) what measures are being taken to save it from closure?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The sale of caprolactam, one of the products produced by Gujarat State Fertiliser Company has been poor during the last few months.

(b) The selling price of caprolactam of GSFC is higher than the landed price of imported caprolactam. Further more, the quality of caprolactam produced by GSFC is inferior and unacceptable for some of the industrial uses.

(c) GSFC has been advised to reduce their selling price to a level which will still provide it a fair return on capital. At the reduced prices the user industry will prefer GSFC material and the benefit of lower price will ultimately be available to the consumer.

श्री अमर सिंह राठवा : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि वहाँ का कैप्रोलैक्टम घटिया है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस का कारण क्या है? 1972 में सरकार इस कम्पनी में 51 प्रतिशत शेयर रखना चाहती थी और आज भी रखना चाहती है—यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर 51 प्रतिशत शेयर नहीं रखा है तो उस का क्या कारण है ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल : इस में गवर्नमेंट का भी शेयर है और प्राइवेट कम्पनियों का भी शेयर है, इसलिये शेयर न रखने का सवाल ही पंजा नहीं होता है।

**श्री अमर सिंह राठवा :** गवर्नमेंट का श्रेयर तो है, लेकिन 51 परसेन्ट नहीं रखा है—ऐसा मेरा ख्याल है। मेरा प्रश्न है—इस कम्पनी के जो चेयरमैन हैं, वे गुजरात के सब से बड़े उद्योगपति रहे हैं, उन को बदला नहीं जा रहा है—इस का क्या कारण है? चूंकि एक उद्योगपति इस का चेयरमैन है, इसलिए इस में जरूर गड़बड़ होती होगी।

**श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल :** चेयरमैन कौन होगा, मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर कौन होगा—जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, इन को गवर्नमेंट एप्वाइंट करती है।

जो चेयरमैन अच्छी तरह से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं या जो मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर अच्छी तरह से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, उन को निकालने का पूरा अधिकार गवर्नमेंट को है लेकिन सवाल यहां पर यह नहीं है। सवाल तो माननीय सदस्य ने यह पूछा है कि गुजरात स्टेट फटिलाइजर कम्पनी जो केप्रोलेक्टम प्रोड्यूस कर रही है, उस के लिए मार्केट नहीं है, 5 हजार टन केप्रोलेक्टम उन के यहां पड़ा हुआ है और उस को कोई लेने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए यह क्राइसिस वहां पैदा हुआ है। उन्होंने जो प्रश्न पूछा था, उस का जवाब देने दे दिया है।

**श्री बालासाहेब बिखे पाटिल :** अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने चेयरमैन और मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर के बारे में बताया कि अगर वे ठीक काम नहीं करते हैं तो उन को निकाला जा सकता है लेकिन मंत्री जी ने अपने रेस्पॉन्स में बताया है कि इस कम्पनी का जो केप्रोलेक्टम है, वह ऊंची क्वालिटी का नहीं है और जो आयातित केप्रोलेक्टम की लैंड कास्ट है, उस से वह महंगा है। तो फिर जो चेयरमैन और मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर इन्होंने एप्वाइंट किये हैं, वे ठीक से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। दूसरी बात अपने उत्तर में इन्होंने यह बताई है कि कास्ट को रिड्यूस करने के लिये इन्होंने कहा था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कैपिटल इस कम्पनी में एम्प्लाय किया गया है, उस का ठीक रिटर्न मिले और जो चेयरमैन और मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर गवर्नमेंट ने एप्वाइंट किये हैं, वे डिस्क्रिशनरी प्राइस तय कर देते हैं जिस की वजह से यह जो स्टेट अन्डरटेकिंग है, इस में यह सब घाटा होता है तो इस के माइने यह होते हैं कि आम लोगों के विश्वास के पात्र नहीं हों। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई विचार नहीं कर रही है, जिस दंग से स्टेट अन्डरटेकिंग चलनी चाहिये, उन को वैसे चलाने के लिए क्या आप कुछ सोच रहे हैं या नहीं।

**श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल :** माननीय सदस्य का जो यह अभिप्राय है कि स्टेट फटिलाइजर कम्पनी घाटे में चल रही है, यह बात नहीं है। मुझे देश के अंदर जो केप्रोलेक्टम पैदा होता है, गुजरात स्टेट फटिलाइजर कम्पनी में उस का काफी मात्रा में प्रोडक्शन होता है और उस की कैपेसिटी 20 हजार टन केप्रोलेक्टम पैदा करने की है और वह काफी मुनाफा देती है उस को काफी प्रॉफिट हो रहा है। 1977 केप्रोलेक्टम की कीमत 15600 रुपये टन थी जिसे बढ़ा कर उन्होंने 1980 में 26 हजार रुपये पर टन कर दिया और इस कीमत को बढ़ाने

से कन्वर्संस सफर कर रहे थे। हमने उन को कहा कि इतना प्रॉफिट मत कमाओ और इस में आप कुछ कमी कीजिए। इस तरह से आप देखें कि यहां पर नुकसान का सवाल नहीं है लेकिन जब उन्होंने प्रॉफिट बहुत ज्यादा बनाना शुरू कर दिया और हम ने उन से कहा कि प्रॉफिट कम करो, अपनी प्राइस कम करो लेकिन प्राइस कम करने के लिए वे तैयार नहीं हुए जब ऐसी बात हुई तो हम ने इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी को कम कर दिया और एक्ससाइज ड्यूटी को बढ़ा दिया। अब उन का माल, केप्रोलेक्टम बचा पड़ा है और बिक नहीं रहा है और इस वजह से उन के सामने मुश्किल आ रही है।

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:**  
The only thing is, the Government policy is import landed cost is much less than their product in India. Then all the material will be imported from outside the country.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No. Shri Motibhai Chaudhary.

**श्री मोती भाई आर० चौवरी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय इसमें यह रखा गया है कि क्या सरकार को पता है कि गुजरात स्टेट फटिलाइजर कम्पनी के बन्द होने की नौबत आ रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कम्पनी ने पिछले 3 सालों में कितना मुनाफा कमाया है, कितना डिबिडेण्ड दिया है और मार्केट में उस के शेरों की कीमत क्या है और उस के बन्द होने की जो नौबत आ रही है, उस की वजह क्या है?

**श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल :** आप ने जो कम्पनी के बन्द होने का सवाल पूछा है उस के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि फटिलाइजर कम्पनी के बन्द होने का सवाल नहीं है। वहां पर फटिलाइजर तो प्रोड्यूस होता है लेकिन जो केप्रोलेक्टम का यूनिट है उस यूनिट की हालत यह हो गई है कि उन लोगों के भाव बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ाने की वजह से उस की कोई मांग नहीं है। इसलिए 5 हजार टन केप्रोलेक्टम इसे का वैसे ही पड़ा हुआ है। उस को लेने वाला कोई नहीं है यह हालत है लेकिन फटिलाइजर कम्पनी ठीक तरह से चल रही है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** नेक्स्ट क्वेश्चन। श्री राम विलास पासवान।

“आक्रोश” फिल्म को “ए” प्रमाण-पत्र दिया जाना

\* 840. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा “आक्रोश” फिल्म को “ए” (केवल व्यक्तियों के लिए) प्रमाण-पत्र दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?



THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. All films are examined by the Board of Film Censors in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952 and the guidelines issued thereunder. In terms of these guidelines, films that are considered unsuitable for exhibition to non-adults are to be certified for exhibition to adult audiences only. Film 'Aakrosh' has been granted 'A' certificate as the Board found it unsuitable for non-adults. The Producer accepted this certificate.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह जो हम लोगों के सेंसर बोर्डों के नियम हैं वे ब्रिटिश सेंसर बोर्ड के नियमों की हबहब नकल हैं। इन में बहुत सारे नियम अनुपयुक्त हो गये हैं। दूसरे धाप के जो नियम हैं उन की ख़ुल कर प्रवहेलना की जाती है। धाप ने जो खोसला कमेटी बनाई थी उस की रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 110 पर अध्याय 8(19) में लिखा है कि—

“वर्तमान कानून या वर्तमान सेंसर संहिता में ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं है, जो ऐसी फिल्म पर विचार का अधिकार देती हो, क्योंकि मतो धरेजों ने, जिन्होंने शुरू में नियम बनाये व बम्बई फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड ने जिस ने अधिकतर धरेजों के ही 43 नियमों के आधार पर सामान्य सिद्धान्तों और धापतिजनक विषयों की सूची बनाई, और न सरकारी अधिकारियों ने ही, जिन्होंने स्वतंत्र भारत में वर्तमान सेंसर संहिता तैयार की, ऐसी बिचबसकारी फिल्मों के बारे में सोचा था।”

में सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत में सेंसर संहिता नाम कि कोई चीज है? क्या इस विषय पर मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत हैं? प्राजकल सेंसर बोर्ड जिस फिल्म को चाहे वे पास कर देते हैं। क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई लिखित धाचार संहिता बनाने का विचार रखती है?

श्री बसन्त साठे : माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा कि सेंसर के बारे में जो कानून हैं वे बहुत पुराने हो गये हैं इसलिए सिनेमाटोग्राफ एक्ट में प्रमेंडमेंट करने की बात सोची गयी है। हम भगले लेसन में सिनेमाटोग्राफ एक्ट में प्रमेंडमेंट ला रहे हैं। उस में खोसला कमेटी के सुझाव और धन्य जो सुझाव हैं वे भी विचार में लिये जाएंगे और वह धाप के समक्ष विचार के लिए आ जाएगा।

जहाँ तक सेंसर बोर्ड का सवाल है, माननीय सदस्य का कहना है कि उस में कुछ सुधार की प्राव-

शकता है। बाइबलाइंस जो है, जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य ने पढ़ा होगा कि वे गाइडलाइंस ठीक हैं। गाइड लाइन्स कितनी भी अच्छी हों, प्रमल करने में सारी कठिनाई पड़ती है। उस पर क्या कुछ किया जा सकता है, इस पर विचार अवश्य किया जा रहा है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने जो अपना मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त रखा है उस का खुल कर उल्लंघन किया जाता है। उसमें दिया है कि अपराधी पात्रों में रोमांस और वीरता गुणों को विभ्रमित न करता हो। लेकिन प्रायः फिल्मों में ऐसा देखा जाता है कि जो विलेन होता है उस को इतना बड़ा चढ़ा कर दिखाया जाता है, इतना मारघाड़ करके लोगों को उत्तेजित किया जाता है कि धाम तौर पर जब लोग सिनेमा से निकलते हैं तो हबहब उस की नकल करना शुरू कर देते हैं। इस में खोसला कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में भी कई फिल्मों के नाम उद्धृत किये गए हैं जो कि 'ए' प्रमाण पत्र देने के लायक थी लेकिन उन को यूनिवर्सल केटेगरी में रख दिया गया जब कि उन्हें यूनिवर्सल नहीं रखा जाना चाहिये था। क्या सरकार का सेंसर बोर्ड के ऊपर कोई ग्रिप नहीं है कि वह जब चाहे, जैसे चाहे फिल्मों को छूट देती रहे और सरकार मूकदर्शी की तरह देखती रहे?

श्री बसन्त साठे : जाहिर है कि सिनेमा में जो कुछ दिखाया जाता है उस का कुछ असर तो हो रहा है। यहाँ भी राम विलास जी जब कुछ करते हैं तो कुछ खगता है कि कुछ असर हो रहा है। इसलिए पखर होता होगा, यह मैं नामंजूर नहीं करता हूँ। लेकिन इस के लिए सेंसर बोर्ड को सरकार के नियंत्रण में रखना और हर फिल्म के लिए रखना यह मुमकिन भी नहीं है और टीक भी नहीं है। हम यह सोच रहे हैं कि सेंसर बोर्ड भी गाइडलाइंस को देखे। उसकी एक अपीलेट प्रयारिटी हो जो कि एक रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव कमेटर की हो जिस से कि निष्पक्ष रूप से फिल्मों की जांच की जाए। यह क्या है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : कुछ ऐसी फिल्में हैं जिनको सेंसरशिप सर्टिफिकेट प्राप से कई बरस पहले, पांच दस बरस पहले दे दिया गया था। हमारी नीतियाँ उत्तरोत्तर बदलती जा रही हैं। कल चर्चा हो रही थी और समाज कल्याण मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि शराब पीना बुरा है और उससे भी ज्यादा बड़ी बुराई अधिक पीने में है। एक फिल्म हमने देखी थी जिस में एक गीत यह था :

जाहिद शराब पीने दे मस्जिद में बैठ कर।

ऐसी फिल्में जो बहुत बरस पहले पास कर दी गई थीं उन पर अब धाप प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की कोशिश करेंगे?

श्री भागवत दा आजाद : इसकी आखिरी ख़ाइन भी बता दें।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : या वह जगह बता जहाँ खुदा न हो।

श्री बसन्त साठे : आप भी बता दें जहाँ खुदा न हो और तब पहला जो आपका जुमला है जिस को चाहते हैं कि अमल में लाया जाए और वही फिल्में न बनाई जाएं तो उसकी बात सोची जा सकती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें तो सारा निचोड़ आ गया है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: *Khuda* is not present in the treasury benches!

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Our friend has not read Ghalib or other *sher*. One *sher* has said:

मयखाना बंद हुआ तो क्या  
रिन्दों का ठिकाना और भी है।

Perhaps he has not read it. Film is a very powerful medium and about all these films made for Adults only, there is some irregularity going on. Those producers themselves come forward to see that they get 'A' Certificate. That apart, the controversy is going on in our films whether scenes of kissing should be shown or not. The Minister had expressed his opinion and that has created a great controversy in the country. Somebody told that a statement attributed to Mr. Sathe, the hon. Minister, was that he was in favour of kissing. (*Interruptions*). I would like to ask him a very pointed question: Is he for kissing or against kissing?

MR. SPEAKER: The question should be split into two parts!

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know a person who is not in favour of kissing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why don't you say that you have lip sympathy for kissing?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have every sympathy. We are all human beings. If it is a normal and natural thing in human life, then if films reflect a normal and natural thing, there should be no harm in that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister has candidly accepted the fact that the Film Censor Act is observed more in the breach than in compliance. I would like to ask the Minister whether he is aware of the fact—he is aware of the fact, but the question is, what steps he is taking—that after the censorship is done, the clipped portions are kept and preserved and then those clipped portions are added and are being exhibited throughout the country. Those are very vulgar scenes, sex-provocative and creating thoughts of violence in the minds of the people. What steps does he propose to take to prohibit this and to make the Customs Act enforceable? How does he propose to do it?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I really do not know why the hon. member is repeatedly so provocative and provoked in the House. I do not know whether it has anything to do with those clipped portions! But this is a matter which is directly within the realm of the State if there is any breach of the Film Censor Act. Once a film is censored and a certificate is given, if uncertified portions are shown clandestinely, it is for the States to act and I hope the States will act.

#### Allocation of Coal to H. P.

\*841. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation of Coal to Himachal Pradesh has been unsatisfactory from the very beginning and that now a cut of 60 per cent has been imposed on this allocation;

(b) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh has brought it to the notice of the Government of India that consequent upon this cut, a large number of small scale industrial Units have either been closed down or forced to reduce production;

(c) whether for 47 Industrial Units depending on Coal in 1978 only 362 wagons of coal were allocated to Himachal against a demand of 700

wagons and in 1979 for 83 such Industrial Units against the annual demand of 3112 wagons only 105 wagons were allocated; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to ensure a satisfactory supply of coal for the Industrial Units in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). There has been some shortfall in the availability of coal in Himachal Pradesh in the past 2 years mainly due to inadequate availability of transport capacity. But, no cut in the allocation of coal to Himachal Pradesh has been made.

The shortage in coal availability and its adverse impact on industrial units have been brought to the notice of the Department of Coal.

(c) The coal demand of Himachal Pradesh is assessed at 0.18 million tonnes per annum, against which the supply in 1979-80 was only 27,000 tonnes and in 1978-79 it was 11,000 tonnes.

(d) Coal companies are in constant touch with the railways to maximise rail movement of coal including to Himachal Pradesh. The loading by railways is also being monitored at the highest level by a Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRASHAR: It appears from the reply that the hon. Minister has brought it to the notice of the Department of Coal when he himself is incharge of the Department of Coal. What steps has he taken to regularise the supply and to ensure that this hopeless figure which has been given here—against the assessed demand of 0.18 million tonnes, the supply was only 27,000 tonnes—is not repeated again?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I have already said that we have not cut the coal quota. What is happening is that there is shortage of wagon capacity. We are asking the Railways to maximise the rail movement. There is also

a Cabinet Committee on the Industrial Infrastructure which is monitoring the entire thing. We are trying to see that all the States including Himachal Pradesh get regular supply of coal.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRASHAR: It seems that the fault lies with the Railways. May I know as to when the Department of Coal or the Ministry itself wrote to the Ministry of Railways to ensure regular supply of wagons so that the coal shortage is not there?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I have already said that there is a Cabinet Committee which monitors the entire movement of coal in the country. Everyday, the statewide deliveries are monitored and there is no need writing letters specifically.

#### Strengthening of resource base of State Electricity Boards

\*842. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any plan to strengthen the resource base of State Electricity Boards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

#### Statement

(a) and (b). The State Electricity Boards are constituted by the State Government, under Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. Although the State Electricity Boards are autonomous in their operations, they are overall under the administrative control of the respective State Governments. Primary responsibility to strengthen the resource base of the Electricity Boards rests with the respective State Governments.

But some important steps have already been taken to strengthen the

resource base of the State Electricity Boards and to improve their financial position. The Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 was amended in 1978 to enable the State Electricity Boards to function on sound commercial principles and improve their financial viability. The amendment would enable the State Governments to provide funds to the State Electricity Boards in the form of equity. It also enables the State Governments to specify a surplus to be earned by the respective Electricity Boards, after meeting all their expenses.

Government of India have set up a Committee on Power, to go into the working of the Power supply industry in the country, both in the Central and State sector. The Committee will examine all aspects of the functioning of the State Electricity Boards and Central organisations engaged in electricity generation, transmission and distribution, including organisational structure, management practices, planning systems, efficiency of operations, financial performance, tariff structure and legislative framework and make recommendations for improving them. Recommendations of the Committee are awaited.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: In the year 1978, the Electricity Supply Act was amended by the Janata Government. After this amendment, the State Electricity Boards look more like commercial organisations than development agencies. In view of this fact, may I know from the hon. Minister whether some of the States have stopped giving subsidies to the Electricity Board? As a result of it, will the State Electricity Board continue with or give up the social work and some unremunerative work in backward areas?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: The State Electricity Boards are directly under the control of the States and there is not much control which we exercise over them. We can only make suggestions. So far as the development of backward areas is concerned,

we have a rural electrification scheme under which the Central Government is giving crores of rupees to the States for the development of rural areas including Harijan basties.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: In the year 1978 again, the Janata Government had appointed a high level Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Rajadhaksha. A lot of reports of commissions and committees have been submitted during Janata Government. But this Committee has not completed its work even after 20 months. May I know from the hon. Minister as to when this Committee is likely to submit its report?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: The Committee was appointed to go into the power structure in the country and how to improve it. We are expecting its report very soon.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Arising out of the answer of the Minister, specially paras 1 and 2, in a situation arising, as it has arisen in Orissa, where the State Electricity Boards refuse to take up the commissioning of the Talcher captive power plant, which the Government of India as well as the French collaborators want to take up for the aluminium metal plant, which is to come up with French collaboration, what are the concrete steps which the Government will take?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: We have already sanctioned Talcher for 1980-85. A reply was given earlier also. I would like to mention that Talcher expansion is costing Rs. 78 crores. A capacity of 110 mw. will be commissioned in 1980-81 and another 110 mw. in 1981-82.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: I was referring to the captive power plant for the aluminium factory, which is coming up with French collaboration. The Talcher power plant is an entirely different one. The Chairman of the Orissa State Electricity Board has stated that he does not have Rs. 70 crores to take up this plant. Is this collaboration going to be given up on

this ground or will the power plant be taken up by the Central Government?

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:** It is entirely within the ambit of the State Electricity Board. No request has, so far come to us.

**श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव :** मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जबाब में कहा है कि 1978 में एकट में संशोधन कर के इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को कामशल बेसिस पर रन करने को पावर दी गई है। उन्हें मालूम है कि आज इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड में क्या हो रहा है। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में करोड़ों रुपयों का लॉस हो रहा है। वे फ्रिजूलखर्ची कर रहे हैं और इसका बोझ किसानों पर डाल रहे हैं, उनसे ज्यादा चार्ज कर रहे हैं। उनका मैनेजमेंट ठीक नहीं है और जरा भी एफिशेंसी नहीं है। वे किसानों को लूट रहे हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात की व्यवस्था करेंगे कि जहां तक किसानों का संबंध है, उनको बिजली देने के संबंध में कोई कामशल बेसिस न हो ?

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:** Electricity is given to the rural sector at a concessional rate. In fact, most of the State Electricity Boards are running at a loss partly because of that. The Central Government gives assistance to the State Electricity Boards to cover up the loss. After all, we supply them power at a much lower cost.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Knowing the financial as well as consumption constraints on the State Electricity Boards, will the hon. Minister assure the House that instead of concentrating only on traditional methods of electricity production, they will also pay some attention towards solar technology in the form of, for instance, solar thermal station and photo voltaic system by which there could be additional power generation, rather than depending upon the traditional sources of electricity?

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:** We are trying to find alternative sources of energy. In fact, as the Prime Minister also mentioned the other day, the Science Division has already started experimenting on 10 kw. solar power station. We are also searching all over the world if any country has developed a commercial solar power sta-

tion. But, so far no country has commercialised the solar system. We are making a thorough research on new sources of energy like tidal, solar geothermal and so on and so forth.

#### Amount of Provident Fund due against Coal India Ltd.

\*843. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any amount of employers' contribution to provident funds outstanding against the Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries as on the 31st March, 1979; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government have taken to ensure the payment of the amount?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**SHRI K. PRADHANI:** May I know from the hon. Minister whether Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries pay any contribution to the provident fund deposited by the employees and, if so, what is the rate of contribution they pay and when they release it?

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:** The employees have compulsorily to pay 8 per cent to the annual emolument and a matching contribution is made by the employers.

#### Storage Problem of Petroleum Products

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\*846. **SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:**

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:**

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

(a) whether the continued problem of storage of petroleum products in

the important consuming centres has been adversely affecting the wagon movement especially in the areas served by the South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, whether due to the agitation in Assam and suspension of crude oil from there Railways have been asked by the Centre to take special steps for increasing loading from other refineries so that areas served by the Assam crude do not suffer;

(c) if so, whether the increased movement has led to storage problem in the key consuming centres; and

(d) whether in this way Railways had to suffer and much of the petroleum products were also spoiled?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) The overall availability of rail tank wagons for the movement of petroleum products, for the country as a whole, is much less than the requirement and, in order to bridge the gap, additional road movement of these products in tank lorries is being organised. The stocks of petroleum products in the depots served by the South Eastern Railway are currently at a high level and the demands are somewhat depressed in view of the onset of the monsoon. As a result, it is possible that some idling of tank wagons for short durations may have taken place in the South Eastern Railway.

(b) Following the agitation in Assam, the availability of petroleum products from the Assam-based refineries has been reduced. In order to meet the situation, it became necessary to re-adjust the schedules of rail movement of petroleum products so that the areas originally supplied products from these refineries would get the

same, to the extent possible, from alternate locations with longer leads.

(c) No, Sir. As a matter of fact, there is at present substantial storage capacity still left in number of upcountry depots, and tanks will be filled up to the extent possible during the next two months when demands are expected to be low.

(d) No, Sir.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Mr. Speaker, the statement is full of distortion of facts. So, liberty may be allowed to bring out the truth before this House.

I would submit that the storage problem of the petroleum products is not the present problem, but it is a continuing problem and the hon. Minister has even denied that there is such a problem existing in India. During the Assam agitation, steps were taken by the Government of India to take enough of crude oil from other refineries than Assam, and Railways were asked to have the movements much more in other refineries so that the country does not face the crisis or too much crisis is not felt by the nation. Now, during this crisis what happened is, hundreds of tanks, the petroleum wagons, were employed by the Government of India, by the Railway Department, but the result of this was that when they reached those places, either there was inadequacy of petroleum products or the wagons did not get sufficient quantities to be utilised properly.

The second point is, huge losses were suffered....

MR. SPEAKER: You have to put your Supplementary.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: I have to bring out the truth. I will put the question.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the way to put a question.

**SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:** Because that has become a problem that was not only talked over in the papers, but by the other side also.

Now, I will put the specific question. The hon. Minister said, there might have been losses suffered. But I would ask: How much of losses were suffered? Secondly, if losses were suffered, would the Government not take it upon itself that the losses were suffered because of the irresponsibility and the lapses committed by them? I would also like to ask the hon. Minister for information, what is the total number of wagons that are used for the movement of petroleum products and what is the total product per day....

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are putting a question like you are doing in a Call Attention motion.

**SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:** That would give us an eye-opener.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, that is not the way.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:** Let the Government say what was the loss suffered.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** What is to reply? He did not clarify anything. *(Interruptions)*. Sir, the hon. Member has not put a question, but he has made a speech.

**MR. SPEAKER:** A statement.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** He is under that impression. I do not know, but he is misinformed. He is under the impression that in the up-country or in the country, we do not have storage capacity. That is not a fact. We have sufficient storage capacity. On the other hand, in order to see that whatever storage capacity is there, that capacity is full, we want more tank wagons, railway wagons,

but we are not getting sufficient railway wagons. That is our problem. But I have said that only in the months of June and July, not because of the storage capacity, but because in some of our fertiliser factories, the demand went down, therefore, somewhere in Vizag and Haldia the demand of the wagons was not there, it was there only for two months. So, that was the only problem, during these two months, but in the entire country we want to move more quantities to our depots, but we are not getting sufficient wagons, to the extent that we require.

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:** It is admitted that shortage of storage facilities at the consuming centres is also one of the reasons which compel tanker wagons and tanker lorries to be idle. In view of this fact I want to know from the Minister whether Government has conducted any survey. If so, what is the actual shortage of storage capacity, and how do Government propose to meet the situation?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Why is there so much noise in the Lobby?

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** The hon. Member is under the impression that the storage capacity is not adequate. I have not accepted that.

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:** At the, consuming centres.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** At the consuming centres we have got enough storage capacity. We want to move more and more petroleum products, and I want to assure the hon. Member that we have storage capacity. Wherever we find that the storage capacity is not adequate, we are prepared to build up more capacity.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** The foreign companies which were taken over had their own tanker service, not on a contract basis. Why don't you resort to tanker service in order to make up for the shortage of wagons?

Secondly, why have you agreed to the continuation of the oil blockade in Assam? It is for you to answer because you are the Minister. Have you agreed to it? If not, what is the reason for its continuing? Did you take it up with the Government or not? Did you insist on it in the course of the negotiations, because it is within your Ministry?

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** I agree with the hon. Member. Since we are not getting sufficient number of tanker wagons, we are moving petroleum by road also. We are already moving them, though I do not have the figures just now.

The hon. Member has put a question why we have agreed to the continuance of the oil blockade in Assam. This is a very delicate question. It is not for me to answer that.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Mr Speaker, I seek your protection.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Why not? Under what rule are you not giving me protection? (*Interruptions*).

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**Notice of termination of service  
Served to staff of nationalised oil  
undertakings**

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\*847. **SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:**  
**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the management staff of the nationalised Oil Undertakings have been served notice of termination of service with offer of re-employment on lower terms and conditions;

(b) whether this decision is in disregard of assurances given by Government at the time of nationalisation;

(c) whether senior management personnel of the Company are retaining perks and benefits including palatial houses, fabulous entertainment allowances and free use of cars and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a). Those members of the management staff of Bharat Petroleum Corporation (BPC), who were in position at the time of the take over of Burmah Shell Company, have been served with service termination notices, with simultaneous offer of re-employment on revised terms and conditions.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The perquisites and other allowances of the management personnel of BPC will be by and large similar to those enjoyed in Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) after the present scheme of rationalisation is implemented fully. However, a small group of senior officers have been allowed to retain cars with reduced mileage in lieu of the conveyance allowance permitted in IOC.

**SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:** The hon. Minister has given information only with regard to one company while there are several companies which have been taken over like Caltex and Hindustan Petroleum Co. I would like to know what action Government have taken about the staff of the other companies. What is the total number of staff of all these companies put together? How does the Government propose to deal with them and give them re-employment?



**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** I am sorry that I have said only with regard to Burmah Shell. But in all we have taken over three oil companies viz., Burma Shell, ESSO and Caltex. Whatever we have decided applies to all the companies. The number of officers is 589 in the case of BPC and 961 in the case of HPC.

**SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:** How would they give them re-employment? It is stated that they have been served with termination notices. I would like to know whether these staff have put forward any conditions to the Government. What are the revised terms and conditions?

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** Some of the officers to whom we have issued notices have gone to the Supreme Court and the case is pending with the Supreme Court. The rationalisation proposals in brief are:

- (i) the pay scales in force for IOC officers should be made applicable to officers of HPC and BPC;
- (ii) the services of the officers of HPC/BPC may be terminated and they may be simultaneously re-appointed in the new scales i.e., whatever the IOC scales are, they would be made applicable to these officers also;
- (iii) these officers may be allowed undiscounted pension or gratuity as per the rules for the services rendered before termination of their services; and
- (iv) in case the pension/gratuity plus present pay is lower than the pay drawn before termination of the services, the differential should be withdrawn in two annual instalments. The age of retirement should be uniformly fixed at 58 years. The perquisites and retirement benefits of these

officers are to be in line with those in force in IOC.

These are the conditions on which we want to re-appoint them.

**श्री जैनुल बशर:** अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन और भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन जब नेशनलाइज्ड हुआ, उस समय इन दोनों फॉरन कंपनियों में एफिसियेंट अधिकारी लोग काम करते थे। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सैलरी रेशनलाइजेशन की वजह से बहुत से अच्छे-अच्छे और एफिशियेंट आफिसर उन कंपनियों को छोड़कर चले गए और जो रह गए उनके मनोबल पर खराब असर पड़ रहा है, जिससे एफिशियेंसी प्रभावित हुई है। अगर उनको यह पता है, तो वे इस विषय में क्या कर रहे हैं?

**श्री बोरेंद्र पाटिल:** मान्यवर, यह कहना सही नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन और भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन में जो आफिसर नेशनलाइजेशन से पहले काम कर रहे थे, वे बहुत ही एफिशियेंट आफिसर थे और दूसरे आई० एच० सी० में जो आफिसर काम कर रहे हैं, वे एफिशियेंट नहीं हैं। बल्कि मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि जो आई० एच० सी० में आफिसर काम कर रहे हैं, वे भी उतने ही एफिशियेंट हैं, जितने कि भारत पेट्रोलियम और हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन में काम कर रहे हैं। नेशनलाइजेशन होने के पहले उनकी सैलरी बहुत बड़ी थी। मैं मिसाल के तौर पर आप को बता सकता हूँ कि जनरल मैनेजर को सैलरी आई० एच० सी० में 3000 से 3300 रु० परम्य है, लेकिन दूसरी कंपनियों में जनरल मैनेजर की सैलरी 5000 या उससे अधिक परम्य थी। जनरल मैनेजर, आई० एच० सी० में काम करने वाला 3000 रु० लेता है और बर्मा शैल या दूसरी कंपनियों में काम करने वाला जनरल मैनेजर 5,000 रु० या उससे अधिक ले, तो इससे डिमारेलाइजेशन होगा। इसलिए इन दोनों का नेशनलाइजेशन करके आई० एच० सी० में जो जनरल मैनेजर काम कर रहे हैं या हैड-ऑफ दी डिपार्टमेंट या दूसरे आफिसर्स काम कर रहे हैं, उनको भी उतनी ही सैलरी देना चाहिए। इसमें रेशनलाइजेशन करना चाहिए। इस हिमाय से हमने यह स्कीम बनाई है।

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** The Minister knows that I am the President of the Indian Oil Officers' Association. Therefore, he should not discriminate against my Association because I am its President. He is right that Indian Oil Officers should not feel demoralised because parity has to be maintained. The Indian Oil officers

have been demanding periodically that bonus which has been denied to them should be given as a method of equalising. Has the Minister taken any decision on this question of bonus to Indian Oil officers?

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** It is not concerning the Indian Oil officers' problem. This concerns only BPC and HPC. Let him put another Question I will answer it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next Question.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** If he is unprepared, that is another matter. It is a question of equalising. This is one of the ways of equalising.

**कोटा में रेडियो स्टेशन तथा दूरदर्शन केन्द्र संबंधी प्रस्ताव**

\* 848. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के एक औद्योगिक केन्द्र कोटा में एक रेडियो स्टेशन तथा दूरदर्शन केन्द्र खोलने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन्हें वहां कब तक खोले जाने की संभावना है ?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** (a) and (b). Kota in Rajasthan has been identified for the setting up of a Local radio station during the Plan (1978-83) period. Implementation of the scheme will be taken up after financial clearance.

A proposal to set up a Television Relay Centre at Kota has been included in the T.V. expansion plan through microwave links as part of the draft Sixth Plan proposals 1980-85. Its implementation will, however, depend on the approval of the Plan, availability of financial resources and relative priorities.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि वे कोटा में रेडियो स्टेशन तथा दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ—कोटा में रेडियो स्टेशन की स्थापना के लिये 1978-83 की योजना में व्यवस्था की गई थी, क्या उसका एस्टीमेट तैयार हो चुका है? यदि एस्टीमेट तैयार हो चुका है, तो वह कितना है और कब तक मंत्री महोदय उस एस्टीमेट को स्वीकार करने की कार्यवाही करेंगे?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** The proposal to upgrade the transmitter power from the present level of 20 to 200 KW, during the Sixth Plan, at a cost of Rs. 210.75 lakhs has been approved in the 1978-83 Plan.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल बिलकुल भ्रमलग था। कोटा के ग्रंथर रेडियो स्टेशन की स्थापना करने की योजना 1978-83 की योजना के लिये मंजूर की गई थी। उसका एस्टीमेट कितना है तथा एस्टीमेट बनने के बाद आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं?

श्री वसन्त साठे : : मैंने उसी के बारे में बतलाया है। उसका एस्टीमेट अभी हमारे पास नहीं है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : अभी मुझे दूसरा प्रश्न भी पूछना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दो प्रश्न पूछ चुके हैं।

**श्री गंगानगर के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में टेलीविजन**

\* 849. श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनको श्री गंगानगर के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में लगाये जाने वाले अनेक टेलीविजन सैटों की जानकारी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या दूरदर्शन द्वारा प्रसारित कोई कार्यक्रम वहां देखे जा सकते हैं ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उनकी वहां पर रहने वाले लोगों पर पाकिस्तानी टेलीविजन कार्यक्रमों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव का पता है जो उनकी राष्ट्रीय भावनाओं को प्रभावित करते हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होंने इस क्षेत्र को भारतीय दूरदर्शन क्षेत्र में लाने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और

(क) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है और इसे किस तिथि से कार्यान्वित किया जाना है ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a). Specific information about the number of T.V. sets in the border area of Sri Ganga Nagar is not available. However, according to information from P&T, there are 18,485 licenced TV sets in the postal circle of Rajasthan as on 31st December, 1979. Presumably, this figure mostly relates to areas around Jaipur where a TV transmitter is in service since 1977.

(b) Programme telecast from Amritsar/Jullundur and Jaipur Door-darshan Kendras are not likely to be received in Sri Ganga Nagar.

(c) No information about the adverse impact of Pakistani Television on the residents of Sri Ganga Nagar area has been received.

(d) and (e). It has not been possible to provide TV service in this area due to lack of adequate resources. The need for providing TV service in this border area will be kept in view while formulating schemes for expansion of TV services in the VIth Five Year Plan.

श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने प्रश्न गंगा नगर के बारे में पूछा था, जयपुर के बारे में नहीं पूछा था। मैं गंगानगर के बारे में पूछना चाहता हूँ।

श्री बसन्त साठे : मैं गंगानगर की ही बात कर रहा था। गंगानगर को जयपुर या जलन्धर के टी० वी० सेंटर्स का कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। वहाँ जो टी० वी० सेंटर्स हैं वे अक्सर पाकिस्तान के टी० वी० प्रोग्राम्स को देखते हैं। हम सोच रहे हैं कि छटी योजना में बोर्डर एरियाज में, गंगानगर जैसे क्षेत्र में टी० वी० का इन्तजाम हो सकेगा।

### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

#### ....Westren Kosi Canal Project

+

S. N. Q. 2 SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:

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

(a) Whether the Central Government have recently reviewed the progress made in the execution of the Western Kosi Canal Project, keeping in view the urgent need for harnessing river kosi for irrigation purposes in the Madhubani and Darbhanga districts of Bihar and reducing its propensity for causing floods;

(b) if so, what is the revised programme for accelerated completion of the work in the Indian territory; and

(c) what measures have been taken to ensure adequate avail ability of financial resources and timely execution of works?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDY): (a) Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission have reviewed project on 7-6-1980. There is hardly any flood control benefit from the scheme.

(b) The State Government have been advised to complete the project by June 1987 at the latest for which a detailed programme will be formulated by the State Government.

(c) The project works were taken up for implementation in 1972-73. The expenditure upto June 1980 on works in Indian territory is about Rs. 22 crores against the revised estimate of Rs. 161.80 crores. The project works need to be completed at the earliest possible date. For this purpose the outlay on project would have to be stepped up considerably and other measures for building up the tempo of construction work would have to

be taken such as strengthening the organisational set up including the set up for land acquisition, procuring equipments, etc. The Planning Commission while approving the revised estimate of the project has observed that the State Government should provide sufficient fund so as to complete the project by June 1987. The execution of the project is being monitored by the Monitoring Unit set up under the Central Water Commission. The State Government has also been asked to set up suitable monitoring unit for monitoring at project level.

**SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:** Naturally, I will ask only two questions, but there will be clauses to the questions.

Firstly, I would like to know whether it is a fact that immediately after the census operations of 1961, the Census Commissioner initiated a study into the level of development in the entire country and as a result of this study, four districts in Bihar, namely Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Saran and Champaran—Champaran, from which district the Minister hails—were considered to be at the lowest level of development.

**SHRI KEDAR PANDAY:** Yes, it is a fact.

**SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:** My next question is this. It is a fact that while in other districts, some developments might have taken place here and there so far as the command area of Western Kosi Canal of the Indian territory is concerned, namely the present districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga, 98.5 per cent. of the land received no artificial irrigation and there is no industry, again is it a fact that the density of population is one of the highest in the whole country next only to Kerala. Incidentally, is it also, a fact that bordering North Bihar there are 400 miles of Indo-Nepal territory, Is the Minister aware of it?... (Interruptions) My third clause of the first question is....

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is your second supplementary, Sir,

**SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:** Whether a token grant of Rs. 2 crores for the Western Kosi Canal was made at the instance of Planning Commission Member Mr. Khosla, to whom I had led a deputation as early as 1961 and not as the Minister says in 1971-72. And in these two decades not even a square inch of the Indian territory has received irrigation facilities? It is, of course, a fact that a few rest-houses have been put up.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Misra, you are giving information. Ask him something.

**SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:** I am asking whether or not it is a fact that although two decades have elapsed but not even a square inch of the Indian territory has received irrigation facilities?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yes, Mr. Kedar Panday.

**SHRI KEDAR PANDAY:** The Western Kosi Canal is one of the components of the complete Kosi Project. Out of it, the Eastern Kosi Canal was constructed and the barrage was also constructed and this Western Kosi Canal is still in the infancy. It is in the initial stage. It is a fact that the Western Kosi Canal has not been constructed and in the command area of this Western Kosi Canal no irrigation is taking place. That is a fact.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Bhogendra Jha.

**SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:** I can put two questions, Sir, It is the fourth clause of the first.

Now, Sir, . . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** They may accuse me of nepotism... Now, Sir, how many questions can you ask ?

**SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:** Now I will put the fourth clause of the first question.

\* MR. SPEAKER: I will make you sit here... That is the only remedy...

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: It has been a mission of my life. Now, whether in view of what I have stated about...

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot put four questions.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: I am not going on....

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: When he sits there, he does not allow us.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: I do allow provided the rules permit.

MR. SPEAKER: The rules do not permit four supplementaries, Mr. Misra.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It should be allowed, Sir. This is a very important matter.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: The fourth clause is: whether according to....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to let this happen....

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: whether according to...

MR. SPEAKER: Please now go according to the rules.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: I am going according to the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. You have put two supplementaries. No more, please. Others also would like to put questions. Law does not see who is who.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is the convention of the House that the Chairmen are not pulled up.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not pulling him up.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: I will finish within 3-4 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: It is too much.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: I want to know about the acute economic distress of the area...

MR. SPEAKER: It is a repetition.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Is it not a fact that according to the policy enunciated by the Planning Commission for such areas as are actually suffering from acute economic distress the Planning Commission and for that matter the government of India can formulate plans and execute them also...if that be so, how is it that the Union Government is shirking the responsibility of taking up this project? This is the only project which can provide irrigation facilities to three million people of Madhubani and Darbhanga districts if you implement it.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very relevant issue. I must admit that the Central Government is not so far directly involved in the execution of this project although we have been monitoring the project and giving financial assistance to the project in Nepal territory. As the canal passes through Nepal, in a way, today, it is an international project; it would certainly be helpful if the Central Government's involvement in the execution of the project is increased so that it has the firsthand knowledge not only about the implementation aspect of the project but also the operation aspect of it. This should not only help us if it is implemented expeditiously but we would get full benefits from the project at an early date. (Interruptions). This is the reply. I am, therefore, inclined to consider constituting the Kosi Control Board on which the Minister of the Central Government as well as the Chief Minister and the Ministers of Bihar will be represented. (Interruptions) Before we theoretically move in the matter of execution of this project as well as the development of irrigation facilities in certain areas, I

shall take up this matter with the Chief Minister of Bihar. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhogendra Jha.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA rose...

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't expect too much from me. Please take your seat, Mr. Misra. You should try to help me in maintaining the order. Mr. Jha.

SHRI BHOGENDRAS JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer given by the Minister is more confusing. Even today, I would like to tell him that it is factually incorrect. I have tried to help him by writing a letter on the 14th of July to which he replied to me that he is getting the points to my letter examined. Today it seems that he has entirely forgotten it. His letter is in my hands. Sir, he has written to me:

आपका 24 जुलाई, 1980 का पत्र पश्चिमी कोसी नहर की खुदाई के सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त हुआ। धन्यवाद।

पत्र में लिखित सुझावों को मैंने पढ़ लिया है और उसे विभाग को दिखवा रहा हूँ।

Now, Sir, the Western Kosi Canal was divided on our request into two parts—one is: east of river Kamla, that is to be completed first so that irrigation could begin; the other half can be completed three years later. In that first half more than 80 per cent of the excavation work has already been completed three years ago. The government which came in-between slept over the matter but nonetheless 80 per cent of the work has been completed. I have visited the place thrice. The Minister is trying to put that part which has been completed along with that half where not even land has been acquired and thus brings down the percentage of work accomplished and puts the target date for completion to 1987.

Sir, to the east of Kamla this project can be completed and irrigation work can begin within one year.

East of Kamla the canal has almost been completed and work on structures is delayed due to lack of cement etc. I would like to know whether for that part he is undertaking the responsibility or helping the State government to see that within one year the irrigation begins.

Meanwhile, in respect of the next half this year the land could be acquired. Another problem is that the whole canal which is capable of irrigating 1 million acres has to pass below the bed and across the river Kamla. A big underground channel will have to be built to pass the entire western Kosi main canal. There the Central Government's help will be required.

Sir, after the Minister's wrong statement there is a statement by the Executive Engineer whose headquarters is at Rajbiraj in Nepal and this has been published in *Searchlight* dated 31st July where he has said that 80 per cent of the work has been completed. He is an officer of his government and he is stationed in Nepal. Through public statement he has tried to correct the reply given by the Minister on 8th July.

So, Sir, the Minister has misled himself and is misleading the House and delaying the project by six years. I would like to know whether to the East of Kamla the project is going to be completed within one year and irrigation begun? If not, what are the reasons for that? By what time the irrigation to the East of Kamla will begin. As regards the west of Kamla land acquisition, the underground channel and other structures, cement and other materials are required. Regarding finance the government has committed in reply to my statement in this House in the Fourth Lok Sabha that for the expenditure in Nepal for that part Government of India would bear the expenditure because it is a foreign country.

**SHRI KEDAR PANDAY:** I have not misled the House and the Member. This Western Kosi Canal passes through Nepal territory. The portion in Nepal territory—may be completed soon—but so far as the portion in Indian territory is concerned the length of the total canal is 77 kilometres and it is a fact that on the first 30 kilometres out of 77 kilometres the work has started and expenditure to the tune of Rs. 22 crores has been incurred. It is a fact. The main thrust of the question is regarding the Western Kosi Canal to be completed and to what extent and how long it will take. This I have told. This Western Kosi Canal main project will be completed by 1987. (*Interruptions*)

In a portion, the work, viz., excavation is going on. It is a fact. But I do not agree that East of Kamla, the portion will be irrigated within a year. We are trying our level best to see that this scheme is completed within 1987. But it will take time; and Irrigation will start in five years.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** By which year?

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has already replied.

**SHRI KEDAR PANDAY:** I have already mentioned. (*Interruptions*) I say, within a year?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal.

**श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :** मैं मंत्री महोदय को स्मरण कराना चाहता हूँ कि 1964 में उस समय के मंत्री, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, और नेपाल के राजा, दोनों ने मिलकर वीरपुर से कुछ ही दूर पश्चिमी कोसी नहर का शिलान्यास किया था। तब से यह काम शुरू है। आज 1980 है। अभी तक एक इंच जमीन को भी पानी नहीं मिला है। (*व्यवधान*) मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह कैनल दो देशों में से गुजरेगी—नेपाल और हिन्दुस्तान। यह कैनल 22 मील या 35 किलोमीटर तक नेपाल टैरिटरी में से हो कर गुजरेगी और भारत में मधुबनी जिले में लोकी के पास प्रवेश करेगी। जहाँ तक नेपाल का सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ पर नदियों में बहुत से स्ट्रक्चर बने हुए हैं। हमारे यहाँ जो इलाका है

वहाँ एक-एक मील पर नदियाँ हैं—वहाँ पर नदियों का जाल सा बिछा हुआ है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य सवाल करें।

**श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :** जब स्ट्रक्चर खड़ा होगा, तभी नहर निकलेगी। मगर हमारे यहाँ एक भी स्ट्रक्चर पूरा नहीं हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह बहुत जल्दी काम करने जा रहे हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप सवाल करें।

**श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :** मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब तक भारत सरकार राज्य सरकार के सहयोग से इस काम को अपने हाथ में नहीं लेती है, तब तक यह काम जल्दी पूरा नहीं हो पायेगा।

इसके अलावा दोनों देशों की ट्रीटी का जो मामला है। 1975 में भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन मंत्री, श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र, ने इस सम्बन्ध में दिलचस्पी ली थी और उनके प्रयास से नेपाल के साथ समझौता हुआ था, जिसमें कहा गया था कि 1981 तक पानी दिया जायेगा। यदि ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है, तो यह संधि भंग हो जायेगी।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य सीधा सवाल क्यों नहीं करते हैं ?

**श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :** मेरा सवाल यह है कि इस संधि को देखते हुए, यह भी ध्यान में रखते हुए कि भारत सरकार के मंत्री और नेपाल के राजा ने इस योजना का शिलान्यास किया था, और उस बात को भी दृष्टि में रखते हुए कि यह नहर दोनों देशों में से हो कर निकलेगी, क्या भारत सरकार राज्य सरकार के सहयोग से इस काम को अपने हाथ में लेगी। मैं ज्यादा लम्बी चौड़ी बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता। मेरे प्रश्न का (ख) भाग यह है कि जो कमला से पूरब का इलाका है, क्या मंत्री जी इस कैनल को खंडों में बांट कर, कमला के पूरब के खंड को हाथ में लेकर जल्दी से जल्दी पानी किसानों को पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे और इसके लिए साथ साथ सब-कैनल और फोल्ड चैनल वगैरह तमाम कामों को करने के लिए अपने इंजीनियरों को आर्डर करेंगे ?

(*व्यवधान*)

**श्री कंदार पांडे :** जहाँ तक पहला सवाल है, यह बात सही है कि इस योजना को पूरा करने में काफी देर हुई है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ। 1961 में यह स्कीम संकल्पित हुई, यह बात भी ठीक है। लेकिन नेपाल टैरिटरी से जो नहर निकलने की बात थी उसमें काफी देर हुई।

नेपाल गवर्नमेंट से हमें समय पर जमीन नहीं मिली। इसलिए 71 से हमने शुरू किया। . . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . . दस साल तो उसी में डिले हो गया। . . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . . यह बात सब ठीक है आपकी। डिले हुआ है। लेकिन नेपाल टैरिटरी में हमें जमीन मिलने में काफी विलम्ब हुआ, इसलिए 71—72 से हमने यह कार्य शुरू किया। . . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . . वह एग्रीमेंट तो है ही। बिना एग्रीमेंट के कैसे यह स्कीम बननी? एग्रीमेंट तो है ही नेपाल गवर्नमेंट और भारत सरकार के बीच में। इसमें दो बात नहीं है। यह हम भी सपोज करते हैं, तभी तो काम शुरू हुआ। नेपाल टैरिटरी में बहुत काम हो गया। 35 किलोमीटर की नहर प्राय बन चुकी है, थोड़ी बाकी है। अब नेपाल की टैरिटरी में बनने के बाद तब इण्डियन टैरिटरी में नहर बनेगी। इस में कमला नदी के पूरब तक जो है उसमें काम लगा है। जो मैंने कहा कि 77 किलोमीटर लम्बी यह नहर है। इण्डियन टैरिटरी में, उसमें से 40 किलोमीटर में हमने काम जागे किया है। उसमें एक्सकेनेशन का काम हो रहा है। उसी के बारे में आप का कहना है कि इसकी पहले जल्दी करायें। . . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . . यह सब भारत सरकार को ही करना है। वहा भी भारत सरकार को ही करना है और यहा पर भी भारत सरकार को ही करना है। नेपाल सरकार को कुछ नहीं करना है। सब भारत सरकार को करना है . . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . . भारत सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेकर उस तरह से यह काम नहीं करना है। लेकिन अभी मैंने जवाब जरूर दिया कि पहले कोसी कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड नहीं था, आज मैंने एलान किया है कि कोसी कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड बनेगा जिम्का चेयरमैन इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर होगा और चीफ मिनिस्टर और और लोग उसमें होंगे। इसलिए सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट इसमें उस एक्सटैन्ट तक इन्वाल्व होगी कि कोसी कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड बनेगा और उसके जरिये यह काम होगा।

. . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत हो गया। अब और क्या सवाल करेंगे ?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Mr. Speaker . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : What has Gujarat to do with Bihar. गुजरात का मसला तो यह है नहीं। गुजरात वाले क्या चाहते हैं ?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Sir, I fully appreciate the sentiments expressed by Bihar M.Ps. But the point is

whether it is Eastern Canal or Western Canal, the project will be futile if the catchment area of the river Kosi is not ecologically preserved. Therefore under the Kosi Project whether the Government of Nepal will be asked to preserve the ecological balance of the Kosi catchment area so that the flooding and the siltation of Kosi canal is stopped. (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठ जाइये। बहुत हो गया। शास्त्री जी, अब और काम करने दीजिए।

श्री शमावतार शास्त्री : एक मवाल तो पूछने दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कि वह हो गया। अब और क्या करेंगे ?

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Purchase of Multipurpose support Vessel from M/s. Ocean Inchape Ltd., London

\*844. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission have decided to purchase a multipurpose support vessel from M/s. Ocean Inchape Limited, London, for use in the Bombay offshore project;

(b) whether Rs. 23 crores is the purchase price;

(c) whether no global tenders were invited;

(d) if so, why firms in only 3 countries were approached; and

(e) whether M/s. Ocean Inchape Limited had admitted that they had no previous experience of constructing and operating such type of vessel?



**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) and (b). A proposal of the ONGC was approved by the Government in November 1979 for the purchase of a Multipurpose Support Vessel (MSV) at a cost of Rs. 20.83 crores to be covered under Dutch Credit, from M/s. Ocean Inchange Limited, UK. However, M/s. Ocean Inchange Limited subsequently withdrew their offer and as such at present the ONGC is not purchasing any Multipurpose Support Vessels from M/s. Ocean Inchange Limited, London.

(c) and (d) The tenders for the purchase of the MSV were invited by ONGC from three countries namely, U K, Netherlands and France as per the directive of the Government of India. This was done with a view to utilise the availability of credit/grant from these countries.

(e) The offer of M/s. Ocean Inchange Limited was accepted by ONGC after satisfying itself about the capability of M/s. Ocean Inchange Limited and the Dutchyard where the MSV was to be fabricated.

**Progress of work on Buxer Koelwar Embankment in Bihar**

\*845 **SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether even one fourth work of Buxer-Koelwar embankment on right side of Ganges in Bihar has not yet been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY):** (a) and (b). The State Government has reported that out of the total earth-work of 171.52 lakh cubic metre required for the Buxer Koelwar Embankments, the quantity of work done

to the end of June 1980 is 77.27 lakh cubic metre.

**Bedthi Power Project in North Canara, Karnataka**

\*850. **SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state what is the estimate of the Bedthi Power Project and what is the stage of the execution of the project?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):** Bedthi (Gangavali) Hydroelectric Project Stage—I (2x105 MW), has been approved by the Planning Commission in April, 1979 for an estimated cost of Rs. 13924 lakhs, including transmission lines and receiving stations. Presently, infrastructure works and detailed investigations for taking up the construction of the various components are in progress.

**कोयला उद्योग में पूंजी निवेश**

\*851. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा:** क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कोयला उद्योग का राष्ट्रीय करण कब हुआ था और सरकार द्वारा अब तक इसमें कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है ;

(ख) कोयला खान प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड और कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड में सरकार द्वारा अब तक कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है और दोनों कंपनियों के कृत्य क्या है और उन दोनों के बीच किस प्रकार का समन्वय स्थापित है ;

(ग) कोयला खान प्राधिकरण तथा कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड में गैर सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है ; और

(घ) क्या वे दोनों कंपनियां पिछले बहन से सालों से घाटे पर चल रही हैं और यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिक्रम महाजन):** (क) और (ख). कोयला उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण दो चरणों में किया गया था अर्थात् (1) 1-5-1972 को सारी कोककर कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके उन्हें भारत कोकिंग कोल

लि० के अधीन कर दिया गया था ; (2) 1-5-1973 को बाकी सभी कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीय करण कर दिया गया था और उन्हें सरकारी क्षेत्र की एक कम्पनी "कोयला खान प्राधिकरण लि०" के अधीन कर दिया गया था । इस कम्पनी में उस समय विद्यमान एक अन्य सरकारी कंपनी राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम का भी विलय कर दिया गया था । नवम्बर, 1975 में राष्ट्रीयकृत कोयला उद्योग का पुनर्गठन किया गया और कोयला खान प्राधिकरण लि० तथा भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० का स्वरूप बदल कर "कोल इंडिया लि०" नामक एक धारक कंपनी स्थापित की गई जिसकी पांच सहायक कम्पनियां बनाई गयीं । सहायक कम्पनियों के नाम थे—भारत कोकिंग कोल लि०, बैस्ट्रन कोलफील्ड लि०, सेन्ट्रल कोलफील्ड लि०, ईस्ट्रन कोलफील्ड लि० और केन्द्रीय खान आयोजन और डिजाइन संस्थान । चूंकि कोयला खान प्राधिकरण लि० की, भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० का भी विलय करके, कोल इंडिया लि० नामक कम्पनी बना दी गई थी इस लिए कोयला खान प्राधिकरण लि० और कोल इंडिया लि० के बीच किसी समन्वय का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । कोल इंडिया लि० राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था की वर्तमान और भावी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने की दृष्टि से कोयला भंडारों के विकास और उपयोग के लिए उत्तरदायी है ; इस काम में उसे दुबारा न मिल सकने वाली प्राकृतिक संपदा के संरक्षण और कोयला खान मजदूरों की सुरक्षा का समुचित ध्यान रखना पड़ता है । भारत सरकार ने 31-3-1980 तक कोल इंडिया लि० में, जो कुल पूंजी लगाई है वह लगभग 1343.31 करोड़ रुपये है ।

(ग) कोल इंडिया लि० में किसी गैर सरकारी एजेंसी का कोई रूपया नहीं लगा है ।

(घ) कोल इंडिया लि० को घाटा होने का मुख्य कारण सरकार द्वारा नियत कोयले की वह अलाभकारी कीमतें थी जो लगभग चार वर्ष तक अपरिवर्तित रहीं । इसके साथ ही घाटा होने का अन्य कारण यह रहा कि मजदूरी में तथा उत्पादन के अन्य साधनों की लागत में वृद्धि होती रही और दूसरी ओर बिजली

की कमी, डीजल और विस्फोटक पदार्थों की कमी, मजदूरों की अनुपस्थिति, कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्या तथा कुछ अन्य समस्याओं के कारण उत्पादन में कमी होती रही ।

#### **Pending Applications for issue of new Domestic Gas Agency**

\*852. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JA-DEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for new domestic gas agencies are pending with the Government as on 31st December, 1979;

(b) whether any new agency has been allotted during the year 1980;

(c) if so, when and to whom; and

(d) the criteria adopted for allotting such agencies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Retail outlet dealerships/distributorships including cooking gas agencies are awarded by respective oil marketing companies and not by Government. Appointment of dealers/distributors is made by them in accordance with the guidelines laid down for this purpose. After selection of the dealer is completed from among the applicants, the remaining applications are deemed rejected. No record is maintained as regards individual requests made to the Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

(d) According to the policy guidelines currently in force, 25 per cent of all agencies are reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, 10 per cent for Defence personnel dis-

abled in war and war-widows, 10 per cent for physically handicapped, 30 per cent for unemployed graduates/engineers and the remaining 30 per cent are to be awarded on commercial considerations. All appointments are to be made after inviting applications by issuing advertisement in the newspapers in circulation in the area con-

cerned and selection of candidates has to be made by a duly constituted Selection Committee set up for the purpose by the respective oil companies. However, Government undertakings may be awarded agencies without advertisement procedure, if such agencies are run departmentally by them.

### Statement

*Distributorships awarded by the oil companies in 1980 are reported to be as under*

S. No.	Name of Party	Location	When appointed
1.	Shri Nagaraj P. Seth . . . . .	Uran	January-80
2.	Shri G. M. Katakdhond . . . . .	Osmanabad	February-80
3.	Shri D. R. Jadhav . . . . .	Parbhani	February-80
4.	Shri M. D. Vengurlekar . . . . .	Vengurla	March-80
5.	Khanpur Taluka Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Society Limited . . . . .	Khanpur	April-80
6.	Shri R. N. Bhagatji . . . . .	Karad	July-80
7.	Shri Gni Raj Singh . . . . .	Agra	January-80
8.	Smt. Krishna Tomar . . . . .	Agra	Do.
9.	Shri Vineet Kumar . . . . .	Simla	Do.
10.	Shri R. L. Choudhary . . . . .	Chandigarh	Do.
11.	Shri Vikrant Dhondhiyal . . . . .	Jaipur	Do.
12.	Shri Bhanu Prasad Pandya . . . . .	Ahmedabad	Do.
13.	Shri H. K. Chavda . . . . .	Ahmedabad	Do.
14.	Shri Bhupendra I. Sheth . . . . .	Ahmedabad	Do.
15.	Shri J. P. Shah . . . . .	Ahmedabad	Do.
16.	Shri Ratilal G. Makwana . . . . .	Surat	June-80
17.	Shri J. N. Deva Dutt . . . . .	Hyderabad/ Secunderabad	June -80
81.	Major S. D. Goswami . . . . .	Meerut	June-80

### Allotment of Diesel to Andhra Pradesh

\*853. SHRI G. S. REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of diesel allotted to Andhra Pradesh between January and June, 1980; and

(b) how does it compare with allocations in the previous two years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The total quantity of high speed diesel oil allotted to Andhra Pradesh between January and June 1980 was about 359000 metric tonnes.

(b) The system of making monthly allocation of high speed diesel (HSD) to States/Union Territories, including Andhra Pradesh, was introduced for the first time with effect from 1st October, 1979. Accordingly, it is possible to indicate only the figures of sales of diesel in Andhra Pradesh for the period January—June during the years 1978 and 1979 which are as under:—

#### Andhra Pradesh

(Figures in Metric Tonnes)

Year	Sales
1978 (January - June)	297300 (Approximate)
1979 (January— June)	323670

आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों से कृषि कार्यक्रम का प्रसारण

\*854. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बनाने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के कितने केन्द्रों से कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण होता है और उन पर कितना व्यय होता है ;

(ख) क्या कृषि और ग्रामीण कार्यक्रमों में अथवा उसके ढांचे में परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है और यह परिवर्तन कब तक लाया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या इन कार्यक्रमों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की नियुक्तियाँ और पदोन्नतियाँ अन्य कार्यक्रमों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की भाँति की जाती हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) अस्सी आकाशवाणी केन्द्र ग्रामीण कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करते हैं जिनमें कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास सम्बन्धी प्रसारण भी शामिल है इनमें से, 60 केन्द्रों में फार्म और गृह यूनिट है जो ग्रामीण तथा कृषि कार्यक्रमों की देखरेख करती है। जहाँ तक इन कार्यक्रमों पर किए गए खर्च का सम्बन्ध है, इन लागतों को अलग से निकालना संभव नहीं है, क्योंकि ऐसे कार्यक्रम केन्द्रों की सामान्य गतिविधि का अंग होने है जो बहुत से अन्य कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने है और जिन के लिए विद्युत प्रभारों, स्थान और तकनीकी सुविधाओं, आदि के लिए सामान्य खर्चा होता है।

(ख) कृषि ग्रामीण कार्यक्रमों अथवा उनके ढांचे में कोई परिवर्तन लाने का फलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, कार्यक्रमों में सुधार एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और कार्यक्रमों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार जब भी आवश्यक महसूस किया जाता है, परिवर्तन किए जाते हैं।

(ग) फार्म और गृह यूनिटों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों तथा फार्म रेडियो रिपोर्टरों और फार्म रेडियो अधिकारियों का अलग संवर्ग है और नियुक्तियाँ और पदोन्नतियाँ इन पदों के लिए निर्धारित भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार की जाती हैं। अन्य कार्यक्रमों के लिए नियुक्त कर्मचारियों तथा ट्रांसमिशन एक्जीक्यूटिवों, कार्यक्रम एक्जीक्यूटिवों के अलग अलग भर्ती नियम हैं जो उनकी नियुक्तियाँ और पदोन्नतियाँ विनियमित करते हैं। चूँकि दोनों संवर्गों के लिए भर्ती नियम भिन्न हैं, अतः उनकी नियुक्तियाँ और पदोन्नतियाँ समान ढंग से करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Death of Miners in Bihar

\*856. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 11 miners were killed in accident in Bihar recently; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). On 3-7-1980 an accident occurred at Gopalichuk Colliery in Bihar, as a result of roof fall, resulting in the death of 4 persons and injury to 8 others.

**Orders for Power Protection Relays and Equipment**

\*857. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that nearly ninety per cent of all orders from the electric power generating and distributing agencies of Government for power protection relays and equipment are being placed on a foreign-owned multinational company while Indian owned manufacturers are starving for orders; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take in order that Government orders for these relays and

equipment are fairly distributed between all manufacturers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the name of various firms manufacturing the power protection relays in the country, their collaborators, equity of collaborator, licenced and installed capacity, production during 1977, 1978 and 1979 which would indicate the extent of orders these firms are getting, is attached. The extent of orders a particular manufacturer bags depends on the performance of the equipment, cost effectiveness, delivery schedule, etc., the general procedure of State Electricity Boards being to invite open tenders and placing the orders on technically acceptable lowest offer. With commencement of production in the new units licenced by the Government, in this field, even loading should be expected

## Statement

## Power Protection Relays

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Name of Collaborator	Equity of Collaborator	Licenced capacity No.	Installed capacity No.	Production		
						1977	1978	1979
1.	M/s. English Electric Co. of India Ltd., Madras.	M/s. G. E. C. U. K.	66.67%	49,200	49,200	43,186	45,937	45,991
2.	M/s. Jyoti Ltd., Baroda.	M/s. Compteurs Schlumberger France.	Collaboration has expired	12,500	12,500	8,596	14,958	20,437
3.	M/s. Universal Electrics Ltd., Calcutta.	M/s. Mitsubishi Electric Co. Japan.	24%	30,000	30,000	3,305	6,313	6,646
4.	M/s. Mysore Electrical Industries, Bombay.	No Collaboration.	—	5,040	5,040	1,212	Nil	917
5.	M/s. Tata Merlin & Gerin I Ltd., Bombay.	M/s. Martin Gerin, France	9.37% Collaboration has expired.	Rs. 30 lakhs (captive use only)	..	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	M/s. ASEA Ltd., Bombay.	M/s. Alumunna Sweden	..	27,000	27,000	Have started initial production in Dec. '1979	107	
7.	Easun Reyrolle Relays & Devices Pvt. Ltd., Madras.	M/s. Reyrolle Parsons Ind. Ltd., U. K.	25%	22,400	22,400	Have started commercial production on 1-7-80		
8.	M/s. Hindustan Brown Boveri Ltd., Baroda	M/s. Brown Boveri Ltd. Bader Switzerland	27%	32,500		They are expected to commence commercial production this year.		
9.	M/s. Alumin um Indus. Ltd, Mannar	M/s. Delle Alsthom, France	6 1 %	18,000		Likely to go into production in 1981-82.		
10.	M/s. Usha Rectifier Corpn., Faridabad	No Collaboration	..	10,000		Not likely to materialise in the next 2/3 years.		

### Modified Neradi Irrigation Project Report

6786. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-  
GO: Will the Minister of IRRIGA-  
TION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received the modified Neradi Irrigation Project Report duly accepted by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa from Government of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the extent of areas and villages likely to be submerged in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa and protection suggested in the report; and

(c) number of irrigation projects constructed/likely to be constructed on river Vansadhara by the Government of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh so far?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION  
(SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) No,  
Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) One major project is already under execution in Andhra Pradesh and two medium projects are under execution in Orissa. Orissa Government have intimated that they propose to take up 25 medium and minor schemes in the Vansadhara basin. In Andhra Pradesh, one major project is proposed to be taken up.

### Action taken against Parties by M.R.T.P. Commission

6787. SHRI D. S. A SIVA PRA-  
KASAM: Will the Minister of LAW,  
JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS  
be pleased to state the names of par-  
ties against whom the Monopolies and  
Restrictive Trade Practices Commis-  
sion took action under Section 11 of  
the Act and Regulations 19 and 35 in  
the year 1979 (Jan.—Dec.) in the  
States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra  
Pradesh and Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE  
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI  
P. SHIV SHANKAR): During the  
calendar year 1979, no enquiry was  
instituted by the M.R.T.P. Com-  
mission under Section 10(a) (i) of the  
Monopolies and Restrictive Trade  
Practices Act on the basis of the  
report of the Director of Investiga-  
tion under Section 11 of the M.R.T.P.  
Act and Regulations 19 and 35 of the  
M.R.T.P. Commission Regulations  
1974 against any party in the States  
of Tamilnadu, Kerala, Andhra Pra-  
desh and Karnataka. Nor was any  
action taken against any party in res-  
pect of enquiries instituted earlier.  
In fact an enquiry under Section  
10 (a) (ii) instituted against M/s.  
South India Viscose Limited, Coim-  
batore on 31-12-76 was terminated  
and the charges vacated by the MRTP  
Commission on 20-9-79

उत्तर प्रदेश से प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचार  
पत्र तथा पत्रिकाएं

6788. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या सूचना और  
प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले से प्रकाशित  
होने वाली दैनिक, साप्ताहिक तथा पार्श्विक  
पत्रिकाओं के नाम क्या है;

(ख) पत्र सूचना कार्यालय द्वारा दिल्ली के  
समाचारपत्रों की तरह किन-किन प्रकाशनों को  
विज्ञापन दिए गए; और

(ग) पत्र सूचना कार्यालय द्वारा प्रत्येक समाचार  
पत्र अथवा पत्रिका को दिए गए विज्ञापनों का  
ब्यौरा क्या है?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पुंति और  
पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे):

(क) कृपया वांछित सूचना भारत के समाचार  
पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार की "प्रेस इन इंडिया"-1976  
नामक वार्षिक रिपोर्ट, जो 27 मार्च, 1979 को  
सदन की मेज पर रखी गयी थी, में देख ली जाय।

(ख) पत्र सूचना कार्यालय किसी भी  
समाचारपत्र नियतकालिक पत्र को विज्ञापन-सामग्री  
नहीं देता, किन्तु प्रचार सामग्री सफाई करता है।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के जिन समाचार पत्रों और नियतकालिक पत्रों को पत्र सूचना कार्यालय द्वारा प्रचार सामग्री सप्लाई की जाती है उनके नाम सभापटल पर रखे विवरण में दिए गए हैं। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या 1223/180]

**Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company Limited, Bombay**

6789. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Board of Directors of the Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company Limited, Bombay, value of shares held by each such directors, denomination of equity and preferential shares and the total paid-up and subscribed capital;

1. Sh. Shyam Kumar Srivastava.
2. Sh. M. C. Bhatt
3. Sh. H. N. Vesuvalla
4. Sh. R. P. Vachha
5. Sh. G. S. K. Mohan Rao,
6. Sh. Dilip Srivastava.
7. Sh. N. Sunderesan
8. Sh. R. M. Pradhan

Out of 8 directors on the Board mentioned above, Shri R. P. Vachha holds 200 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each and Shri H. N. Vesuvalla holds 50 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each.

The total subscribed capital of the Company is Rs. 2.50 crores divided into 25.00 lacs equity shares of Rs. 10/- each. As on 31st December, 1978, calls in arrears amount to Rs. 1,56,750 and thus the paid up capital amounts to Rs. 2,48,43,250.

(b) 40 per cent of the equity capital is held by British India Steamship Company Limited.

(b) the total amount alongwith the percentage of total shares still held by the foreigners including the British India Steamship Company Limited;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Bombay High Court has restrained some of the Directors/Managers of the Company from acting as such on the said Board of the Company; and

(d) if so, the facts and details thereof and action being proposed for safeguarding Government's interest, if any, in the Company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) There are eight directors on the Board of Directors of the company according to the information furnished by the company:—

Nominee of Financial Institutions

Dy. Managing Director.

Wholetime Director

Nominee Director of LIC

Nominee Director of Central Bank.

(c) According to information available the High Court of Bombay has not passed any order restraining some of the Directors/Managers of the Company from acting as such on the Board of the Company. There is, however, a Court order restraining one of the Directors from exercising voting rights in respect of 20 per cent shares, and restraining transfer of 40 per cent shares without giving option to buy, to certain plaintiffs in the High Court.

(d) Does not arise.



**Starting of a Marathi Broadcasting Section at Indore Station of AIR**

6790. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to start a Marathi broadcasting section at A.I.R. station, Indore;

(b) if so, what is the difficulty being faced by Government in starting the same; and

(c) if so, what action Government intend to take in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The Indore Station of All India Radio has introduced a composite Marathi Programme with effect from 29th June, 1980. It is broadcast every Sunday for a duration of 30-minutes from 8.30 to 9.00 A.M.

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

**Misreporting of Result of Election in Madhubani Lok Sabha Constituency**

6791. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the A.I.R. had misreported the result of Madhubani Lok Sabha Constituency in January, 1980 by placing the third candidate in place of the main loser and omitting the close second contestant; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor and steps taken for this lapse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, AIR while reporting the result of Madhubani Constituency in January, 1980, had, by mistake said in its 1.00 pm. English and 2.10 p.m Hindi bulletins on 8-1-1980 that the Congress (I) candidate defeated the Janata Party rival by a margin of 98,000 votes. The mistake occurred in transmission when hundreds of results were being fed to the AIR News Room from different parts of the country. However, on the same day at 4.50 p.m. a correct version was received on the hotline which said that the Congress (I) candidate defeated the CPI candidate by a margin of over 3200 votes and the Janata Party candidate was placed third. The revised story was carried by all the evening language bulletins, including Tamil, Malayalam, Nepali, Bengali, Kannada, Punjabi, Gujarati, Marathi, Assamese, Telugu, Dogri, Kashmiri, Oriya and Sindhi of A.I.R.

**आकाशवाणी के उदयपुर केन्द्र में "बागड़ी भाषा अनुभाग" स्थापित करना**

6792. श्री भीखा माई: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के उदयपुर केन्द्र में "बागड़ी भाषा" के लिए कोई अनुभाग स्थापित नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उम डिवीजन के भील और मीना समुदाय के बागड़ी भाषा के लोक-गीत, वैंले तथा लोक-वार्ता को अब तक अपना उचित स्थान प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है;

(घ) क्या उदयपुर डिवीजन के सांस्कृतिक मेलों तथा त्योहारों सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार भविष्य में उस डिब्बोजन की विशेष संस्कृति, लिबास और नृत्य-कला को प्रसारित करने सम्बन्धी प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख से (ङ). बागड़ी गीत तथा बागड़ी भाषी क्षेत्रों में रिकार्ड किए गए अन्य कार्यक्रम सामान्य और ग्रामीण कार्यक्रमों के अंग के रूप में प्रसारित किए जाते हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, उदयपुर केन्द्र भी उदयपुर मंडल के सांस्कृतिक मेलों और त्योहारों को कवर करता है । वर्तमान कार्यभार से एक अलग बागड़ी अनुभाग खोलने का औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं होता । बागड़ी लोक गीतों, आदि का अधिक मात्रा में प्रस्तुत किया जाना बांसवाड़ा में रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित होने के बाद ही संभव हो सकेगा ।

### Proposal of Power Projects to be set up in Coal Belt Areas

6793. DR. A. U. AZAMI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of power projects proposed to be set up within coal belt areas in the country;

(b) how much shortfall is being monitored at present in the various power-plants throughout the country, State-wise; and

(c) what positive steps are being taken to utilise the existing capacity to the full extent of each such power-plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The following thermal power projects within the coal belt areas in the country have been sanctioned and are in the various stages of installation:—

Sl. No	Name of TPS	Capacity (MW)
1.	Anpara (U.P.)	3 × 210
2.	Singrauli STPS	5 × 210 + 2 × 500
3.	Satpura 8th & 9th units (M.P.)	2 × 210
4.	Korba East (M.P.)	1 × 120
5.	Korba West (M.P.)	2 × 210
6.	Korba West Extn. (M.P.)	2 × 210
7.	Chandrapur St. I & II (Maharashtra)	4 × 210
8.	Korba STPS	3 × 210 + 01 × 500
9.	Ramagundem STPS	3 × 210 ; 1 × 500
10.	Patratu 9th & 10th Units (Bihar)	2 × 110
11.	Te ughat (Bihar)	2 × 110
12.	Durgapur (DVC)	1 × 210
13.	Bokaro 'B' (DVC)	1 × 210
14.	Talcher Extn. (Orissa)	2 × 110
15.	Santaldih 4th unit (W.B.)	1 × 210
16.	D.P.L. (W.B.)	1 × 110
17.	Farakka STPS	3 × 210

In addition to the above power projects under execution, proposals for the following pit head thermal power stations are also under the consideration of the Government:—

	Capacity (MW)
1. Birsingpur (M.P.) . . . . .	2 × 210
2. Bokaro 'B' Extn. (DVC) . . . . .	2 × 210
3. Farakka STPS Extn. (Central) . . . . .	1 × 500
4. Anpara 'B' (UP) . . . . .	2 × 500
5. Anpara 'C' (UP) . . . . .	3 × 500
6. Vindhyachal (MP) . . . . .	2 × 500
7. Pench (MP) . . . . .	2 × 210
8. Chandrapura St. III (Maha) . . . . .	1 × 500
9. Korba STPS St. II (MP) . . . . .	2 × 500
10. Bhadrachelum St. I (AP) . . . . .	2 × 210
11. Colgong . . . . .	6 × 500
12. Ray . . . . .	2 × 200 + 4 × 500
13. Bargolai . . . . .	2 × 30
14. Garo Hill (Meghalaya) . . . . .	4 × 30
15. Borjan . . . . .	1 × 30

(b) During the month of June, 1980, the actual receipt of coal by thermal power stations in the country was 2923,000 tonnes as against the total allocation of 3862,500 tonnes. A statement showing the requirement (allocation), actual receipts and consumption of coal by thermal power plants in the country during the month of June, 1980 is given in the statement. It would be seen from this statement that the total consumption of coal in the thermal power stations in the country has been about 2,739,000 tonnes against actual receipt of 2,923,000 tonnes of coal in June, 1980.

(c) A number of steps have been taken to improve the capacity utilisation

of thermal power stations. These steps include:

- (i) Concerted efforts for early stabilisation of the newly commissioned thermal generating units;
- (ii) identification of deficiencies in design, equipments etc. and expeditious completion of the project renovation programme of a number of thermal power stations;
- (iii) organisation of intensive training programme in operation and maintenance of thermal power plants;

- (iv) visit of roving specialist teams to various thermal power stations for introducing better operational practices in identified thermal power stations;
- (v) supply of requisite quantity and quality of coal to thermal power stations;
- (vi) arranging assistance to the power stations in repairing/recommissioning generating units under prolonged shut-downs;
- (vii) introduction of modern maintenance techniques including preventive maintenance practices; and
- (viii) arranging visit of experts from various disciplines to power stations for suggestions for improving the performance of the power stations.

As per reports received from State Electricity Boards, none of the power stations have been shut-down for want

of coal. However, generation had to be backdown in a few cases.

Following steps have been taken to augment the coal supplies to the various thermal power plants in the country. These include:—

- (i) Coal companies and Railways have been asked to step up coal supplies to the various thermal power stations.
- (ii) Close liaison is being maintained between the Department of Coal, Railways and Department of Power and high level inter-Ministerial meetings are also held periodically to review coal supplies to the power plants.
- (iii) Coal supplies to thermal power plants are also being monitored by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure on a weekly basis.
- (iv) A control room has been set up in the Railway Board to monitor the coal supplies to power plants on daily basis.

#### Statement

*The SLC Allocation, actual receipts and consumption of coal at the Thermal Power Stations during the month of June, 1980.*

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Allocation	Actual Receipts	Consumption
1	2	3	4	5
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>				
<i>Delhi</i>				
1.	Badarpur . . . . .	140	120	104
2.	DESU			
	(i) Indraprastha . . . . .	120	46	63
	(ii) Rajghat . . . . .	15	5	7
	TOTAL . . . . .	275	171	174
<i>Haryana</i>				
3.	Faridabad . . . . .	25	4	6
4.	Panipat . . . . .	50	22	29
	TOTAL . . . . .	75	26	35

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Punjab</i>				
5.	Bhatinda . . . . .	110	83	89
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>				
6.	Harduaganj A . . . . .	**	..	..
7.	Harduaganj B&C . . . . .	140	72	73
8.	Kanpur (RPH) . . . . .	30	16	15
9.	Obra . . . . .	250	236	244
10.	(i) Panki . . . . .	25	17	18
	(ii) Panki Extn. . . . .	80	47	55
11.	Renusagar . . . . .	80	68	81
	TOTAL . . . . .	605	456	486
	Total (Northern Region) : . . . . .	1065	736	784

**WESTERN REGION**

*Gujarat*

12.	Ahmedabad . . . . .	100	86	57
13.	Dhuvaran . . . . .	10	15	8
14.	Gandhinagar . . . . .	70	59	28
15.	Ukai . . . . .	160	131	104
	TOTAL . . . . .	340	291	197

*Maharashtra*

16.	Bhusawal . . . . .	80	55	56
17.	Chola . . . . .	25	17	21
18.	Khaperkheda . . . . .	30	28	28
19.	Keradi . . . . .	220	209	187
20.	Nasik . . . . .	160	120	112
21.	Paras . . . . .	40	39	40
22.	Parli . . . . .	35	24	30
23.	Trombay . . . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil
	TOTAL . . . . .	590	492	474

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>				
24.	Amarkantak . . . . .	95	84	66
25.	Korba . . . . .	220	144	172
26.	Satpura . . . . .	120	104	118
	<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>356</b>
	<b>Total (Western Region) . . . . .</b>	<b>1965</b>	<b>1115</b>	<b>1027</b>

**SOUTHERN REGION***Andhra Pradesh*

27.	Kothagudem . . . . .	185	198	122
28.	Ramagundam . . . . .	35	29	26
29.	Vijaywada . . . . .	65	9	Nil
	<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>148</b>

*Tamil Nadu*

30.	Basin Bridge . . . . .	30	19	25
31.	Ennore . . . . .	110	107	66
32.	Tuticorin . . . . .	60	34	Nil
	<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>91</b>
	<b>Total (Southern Region) . . . . .</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>239</b>

**EASTERN REGION***Bihar*

33.	Barauni . . . . .	30	15	19
34.	Patratu . . . . .	145	136	89
	<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>108</b>

*D.V.C.*

35.	Bokaro . . . . .	65	81	48
36.	Chandrapura . . . . .	155	122	126
37.	Durgapur (DVC) . . . . .	65	11	26
	<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>200</b>

1	2	3	4
<i>Orissa</i>			
38. Talcher . . . . .	45	37	48
<i>West Bengal</i>			
39. Bandel . . . . .	65	63	64
40. Calcutta . . . . .	130	120	116
41. Durgapur (DPL) . . . . .	65	32	33
42. Santaldih . . . . .	80	49	50
TOTAL . . . . .	340	264	263
Total (Eastern Region) . . . . .	845	666	619
Total (Major TPSS . . . . .	3760	2853	2669
Total (Small TPSS.) . . . . .	102.5	70*	70*
Grand Total . . . . .	862.5	2923	2739

\*Tentative figures.

\*\*Power House lying closed.

#### Scheme for Interlinking Rivers in the Southern Peninsular Region

6794. SHRI N. SELUVARAJU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state the steps taken to expedite the scheme for the inter-linking of rivers in the Southern Peninsular region, where the link canals can work by gravity alone?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): The component pertaining to the Peninsular River Development of the National Perspective for Water Resources Development envisaging creation of optimum storages, wherever feasible, and inter-linking of various rivers, was discussed with the Irrigation Secretaries and Chief Engineers of the concerned States in a series of meetings held in June 1980. The State Governments have agreed to

supply further data regarding their plans of utilisation of waters in the near future. It is proposed to have another round discussions with the States to finalise the proposals after study and analysis of their proposals.

#### Energy Generation and its Requirement, State-wise

6795. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state the energy generation and its requirement in the country during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Two statements showing the State-wise energy generation, energy requirement and energy supply during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 are attached.

## Statement—I

Statement showing state-wise Thermal Hydel and Nuclear Generating during the years 1977-78  
1978-79 and 1979-80.

(All figures in Gwh)

Region/State	Generation			
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	
<i>Northern Region</i>				
1. Bhakra . . . . .	Hy.	5437	6827	6663
2. B.C.B. . . . .	Hy	538	3150	3333
3. H.P. . . . .	Hy.	198	387	338
4. J. & K. . . . .	Th. Hy.	11 325	7 516	12 677
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .		<b>336</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>689</b>
5. Delhi . . . . .	Th.	2843	2834	3364
6. Haryana . . . . .	Th.	604	351	531
7. Punjab . . . . .	Th. Hy.	801 597	870 492	1143 485
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .		<b>1398</b>	<b>1362</b>	<b>1628</b>
8. Rajasthan . . . . .	Hy. Nu.	1478 198	1100 483	1115 1130
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .		<b>1676</b>	<b>1583</b>	<b>2245</b>
9. U.P. . . . .	Th. Hy.	7184 3173	7480 3689	7958 3269
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .		<b>10357</b>	<b>11169</b>	<b>11227</b>
<b>Total Northern Region :</b>				
	Th.	11443	11542	13008
	Hy.	11746	16161	15880
	Nu.	198	483	1130
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .		<b>23387</b>	<b>28186</b>	<b>30018</b>



(All figures in Gwh)

Region/State	Generation			
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	
I	2	3	4	
<i>Western Region</i>				
1. Gujarat . . . . .	Th.	5892	6834	7662
	Hy.	1292	1161	1206
	TOTAL	7184	7995	8868
2. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	Th.	4876	5025	5622
	Hy.	660	624	465
	TOTAL	5536	5649	6087
3. Maharashtra . . . . .	Th.	8467	8683	9798
	Hy.	6280	7036	5947
	Nu.	2075	2287	1746
	TOTAL	16822	18006	17491
Total Western Region :				
	Th.	19235	20542	23082
	Hy.	8232	8821	7618
	Nu.	2075	2287	1746
	TOTAL	29542	31650	32446
<i>Southern Region</i>				
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	Th.	3147	2877	3269
	Hy.	2296	3610	3538
	TOTAL	5443	6487	6807
2. Karnataka . . . . .	Hy.	4499	5812	5411
3. Kerala . . . . .	Hy.	4473	5188	5118
4. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	Th.	4545	4575	4410
	Hy.	3770	4536	5505
	TOTAL	8315	9111	9915
Total Southern Region :				
	Th.	7692	7452	7679
	Hy.	15038	19146	19572
	TOTAL	22730	26598	27251

1		2	3	4
<i>Eastern Region</i>				
1. Bihar . . . . .	Th.	2476	2308	2537
	Hy.	37	116	78
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .		<b>2513</b>	<b>2424</b>	<b>2615</b>
2. D.V.C. . . . .	Th.	4903	5219	4429
	Hy.	259	225	189
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .		<b>5161</b>	<b>5444</b>	<b>4618</b>
3. Orissa . . . . .	Th.	670	726	698
	Hy.	2340	2386	1786
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .		<b>3010</b>	<b>3112</b>	<b>2484</b>
4. West Bengal . . . . .	Th.	4960	4976	5211
	Hy.	76	40	13
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .		<b>5036</b>	<b>5016</b>	<b>5224</b>
Total Eastern Region . . . . .	Th.	13008	13229	12875
	Hy.	2712	2767	2066
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>15720</b>	<b>15996</b>	<b>14991</b>
<i>North Eastern Region</i>				
1. Assam . . . . .	Th.	584	655	511
2. Meghalaya, Tripura & Nagaland	Hy.	233	243	358
Total North Eastern Region . . . . .	Th.	584	655	511
	Hy.	233	243	358
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>817</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>869</b>
ALL INDIA TOTAL . . . . .	Th.	51962	53420	57155
	Hy.	37961	47138	45494
	Nu.	2273	2770	2876
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>92196</b>	<b>103328</b>	<b>105525</b>

**Statement II**

Region/State	Year	Requirement (Gwh)(net)	Supply (Gwh) (net)
<b>I. Northern Region :</b>			
1. Haryana . . . . .	1977-78	2804	2353
	1978-79	3184	3074
	1979-80	4124	3451
2. H. P. . . . .	1977-78	304	312
	1978-79	313	296
	1979-80	360	318
3. J. & K. . . . .	1977-78	601	540
	1978-79	760	674
	1979-80	885	793
4. Rajasthan . . . . .	1977-78	3333	3004
	1978-79	3783	3595
	1979-80	4489	3966
5. Delhi . . . . .	1977-78	2104	1996
	1978-79	2268	2293
	1979-80	2611	2476
6. Chandigarh . . . . .	1977-78	184	174
	1978-79	204	209
	1979-80	218	213
7. U.P. . . . .	1977-78	13150	9665
	1978-79	13154	10725
	1979-80	13932	10760
8. Punjab . . . . .	1977-78	3775	3340
	1978-79	4975	4774
	1979-80	6111	5310
9. N.E.F. . . . .	1977-78	1341	819
	1978-79	863	1003
	1979-80	825	846
<b>Northern Region</b> . . . . .	1977-78	27596	22203
	1978-79	29504	26643
	1979-80	33555	28133
<b>II. Western Region :</b>			
1. Gujarat . . . . .	1977-78	7867	7453
	1978-79	8014	8299
	1979-80	9230	9882
2. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	1977-78	5317	4973
	1978-79	6103	5228
	1979-80	6531	5524
3. Maharashtra . . . . .	1977-78	16799	14162
	1978-79	17705	15686
	1979-80	19322	15635
4. Goa . . . . .	1977-78	274	197
	1978-79	292	232
	1979-80	324	245

Regin/State	Year	Requirment (Gwh) (Net)	Supply (Gwh) (net)
<i>Western Region</i>	1977-78	30257	26785
	1978-79	32114	29445
	1979-80	35407	30286
<i>I II. Southeren Region :</i>			
1. Andhra Pradesh	1977-78	5246	5017
	1978-79	5741	5626
	1979-80	6578	5956
2. Karnataka	1977-78	7875	5215
	1978-79	8482	6357
	1979-80	8470	6266
3. Kerala	1977-78	2909	2851
	1978-79	3124	3043
	1979-80	3327	3168
4. Tamil Nadu including Pondicherry .	1977-78	9721	8986
	1978-79	10510	10404
	1979-80	11303	10314
<i>Southeren Region</i>	1977-78	25751	22069
	1978-79	27857	25430
	1979-80	29678	25704
<i>IV. Eastern Region :</i>			
1. Bihar	1977-78	3720	2624
	1978-79	3670	2481
	1979-80	3644	2483
2. West Bangal	1977-78	6190	5017
	1978-79	6207	5038
	1979-80	6193	5177
3. Orissa	1977-78	2870	2724
	1978-79	3057	2995
	1979-80	3343	2747
4. D.V.C.	1977-78	4739	4149
	1978-79	4924	4481
	1979-80	5306	3835
<i>Eastern Region</i>	1977-78	17519	14514
	1978-79	17858	14995
	1979-80	18486	14242
<i>V. North-Eastern Region</i>			
	1977-78	1057	772
	1978-79	1202	836
	1979-80	1244	937
ALL INDIA	1977-78	102180	86343
	1978-79	108535	97349
	1979-80	118370	99302

### Multinational and M.R.T.P. Companies Operating in Tea Plantations

6796. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the multinational corporations and M.R.T.P. Companies are operating in Tea plantations and the names thereof; and

(b) the total acreage under plantations held by the individual companies referred to above;

(c) the paid-up capital and reserve fund of the individual companies referred to above; and

(d) the remittances sent abroad by those companies during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) 84 branches and 13 Indian subsidiaries of multinational corporations were operating tea plantations (including processing and manufacture) in the country as on 31-3-1979. 29 out of the 84 branches and 6 out of the 13 subsidiaries were also registered under the M.R.T.P. ACT. In addition, there were 19 other Indian companies operating tea plantations which were registered under the M.R.T.P. ACT. The names of the 84 branches and the 13 sub-

diaries of multinational corporations are given in Statements I and II annexed and those of the 19 other Indian companies registered under the M.R.T.P. ACT in Statement III annexed.

(b) Information on the acreage under tea plantation is not available as the same is not required to be furnished by the companies under the provisions of the Companies Act.

(c) Information about the paid-up capital and reserves of the branches of multinational corporations is not available, since branches of multinational corporations do not have separate paid-up capital and reserves for their activities in India. For the Indian subsidiaries of multinational corporations and for the Indian companies registered under the M.R.T.P. Act, information about the paid-up capital and reserves is given in Statements II and III respectively referred to in Answer to part (a).

(d) Information regarding the remittances abroad by the branches and subsidiaries of multinational corporations during the last three years, namely, 1976-77 to 1978-79 is given in Statements I and II respectively referred to above. As for the Indian companies registered under the M.R.T.P. Act, the remittances made abroad during the same period, as shown in the Annual Reports of the companies are given in Statement III.

#### Statement—I

*Names of Branches of multinational corporation engaged in tea plantations (including processing and manufacture of tea) in India as on 31-3-79 and their remittances abroad during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of branch	Remittances abroad		
		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5
@1	Tippera Hill Development Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
2	P.C. Abraham & Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
*3	Achabam Tea Co. Ltd.	3.23	—	1.12
*4	Amalgamated Tea Estates Co. Ltd.	34.46	—	7.07

1	2	3	4	5
@5	Amgoorie Tea Estates Ltd.	19·42	—	—
*6	Anglo American Direct Tea Trading Co. Ltd.	37·64	—	8·65
@*7	Assam Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
8	Assam Consolidated Tea Estate (India) Ltd.	—	—	—
@9	Assam Dooars Tea Co. Ltd.	39·14	2·70	—
@*10	Assam Estates Ltd.	3·91	—	—
@11	Assam Frontier Tea Co. Ltd.	17·51	—	123·24
@*12	Attareekhat Tea Co. Ltd.	21·71	—	30·31
13	Badulipar Tea Co. Ltd.	1·00	—	—
14	Bagracote Tea Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
15	Bamgaon Tea Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
@*16	Bargang Tea Co. Ltd.	3·50	—	10·65
17	Bazaloni Tea Co. Ltd.	5·82	—	—
18	Belseri Tea Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
@*19	Bordubi Tea Co. Ltd.	—	—	9·02
@*20	Borelli Tea Co. Ltd.	2·60	—	11·24
*21	Borhat Tea Co. Ltd.	—	—	1·35
22	Borholla Assam Tea Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
@*23	Boroi Tea Co. Ltd.	1·29	—	2·69
*24	Brae and Chingoor Tea Estates Ltd.	1·29	—	—
@25	British Darjeeling Tea Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
26	British Indian Tea Co. Ltd.	5·25	—	—
27	Budla Beta Tea Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
@28	Buxa Dooars Tea Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
*29	Chubwa Tea Co. Ltd.	46·31	—	4·72
@30	Chulia Tea Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
*31	Consolidated Tea & Lands Co. (I) Ltd.	81·02	—	12·37
@*32	Carramore Tea Co. Ltd.	1·52	—	4·78
33	Craigmore Land Produce Ltd.	—	—	—
@34	Dangua Jhar Tea Co. Ltd.	4·83	—	—
35	Darjeeling Co. Ltd.	5·93	4·74	—
36	Darjeeling Consolidated Co. Ltd.	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
37	Dejoo Tea Co. Ltd.	5'42	—	—
38	Dhoolie Tea Co. Ltd.	13'73	—	—
39	Doolahat Tea Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
*40	Doom Dooma Tea Co. Ltd.	98'64	—	—
41	Empire Plantation Ltd.	—	—	—
42	Endogram Tea Co. Ltd.	0'42	—	—
43	Estates and Agency Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
@*44	Greenwood Tea Co. Ltd.	17'61	—	—
45	Harmutty Tea Co. Ltd.	3'75	—	—
@46	Haridson & Cross Field Ltd.	32'95	2'13	—
@47	Hope Tea Co. Ltd.	7'78	—	—
48	Isabheel Tea Co. Ltd.	5'33	—	—
@*49	Itakhorlie Tea Co. Ltd.	5'97	—	9'87
50	Jalanagar South Estates Ltd.	—	—	—
51	Jalinga Tea Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
52	Jatinga Valley Tea Co. Ltd.	—	—	13'02
53	Jhanzie Tea Association Ltd.	—	—	—
54	Jorehaut Tea Co. Ltd.	29'28	—	14'79
*55	Kanan Davan Hill Produce Co. Ltd.	—	—	10'90
@*56	Koomsong Tea Co. Ltd.	8'20	—	10'73
57	Kukicherra Tea Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
58	Laktaria Ltd.	—	—	—
59	Lankapara Tea Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
@60	Lebong Tea Co. Ltd.	3'04	—	—
@61	Loesh River Tea Co. Ltd.	9'73	—	—
@*62	Lipton (India) Ltd.	11'11	15'90	43'39
63	Longai Valley Tea Co. Ltd.	0'14	—	—
@64	Madras Tea Estates Ltd.	—	—	25'00
@*65	Majuli Tea Co. Ltd.	10'17	—	17'24
@66	Malyalam Plantations Ltd.	15'13	—	22'47
67	Marangi Tea Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
@68	Meenglass Tea Co. Ltd.	1'94	2'08	—
69	Melong Tea Estates Ltd.	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
@*70	Moabund Tea Co. Ltd.	—	—	0·33
71	Moran Tea Co. Ltd.	23·00	—	—
@*72	Rajmai Tea Co. Ltd.	0·67	2·93	5·94
@73	Romai Tea Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
74	Rukni Tea Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
@*75	Rupajuli Tea Co. Ltd.	0·64	—	2·49
@*76	Salonah Tea Co. Ltd.	10·66	—	—
77	Singlo Tea Co. Ltd.	7·99	23·59	—
78	Sonabheel (Assam) Tea Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
@79	Southern India Tea Estates Ltd.	—	1·84	—
@80	Stanmore (Anamallay) Estates Ltd.	—	—	—
@*81	Thanai Tea Co. Ltd.	9·65	—	—
@*82	Tingri Tea Co. Ltd.	11·96	—	23·91
@*83	Uppar Assam Tea Co. Ltd.	22·26	—	—
84	Vaghamon (Travancore) Tea Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
TOTAL		704·55	55·91	427·29

NOTES : \*Out of 84 branches engaged in tea plantations (including manufacture and processing of tea), 29 branches were registered under section 26 of Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. These branches are marked with an asteriks.

@Of these 84 branches 38 were closed down subsequent to 31-3-1979. These have been marked with the sign @.

#### Statement— II

*Names of Indian Subsidiaries of Multinational Corporations engaged in tea plantation (including processing the manufacture) as on 31-3-1979, their paid-up capital and reserves in 1978-79, and their remittances abroad in 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79.*

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Subsidiary	Paid-up capital	Reserves	Remittances abroad		
				1978-79	1976-77	1977-78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Amgoorie India Ltd.	@	@	—	—	—
2	Buxa Dooars Tea Co. Ltd.	30·00	12·91	—	—	—
3	Darjeeling Plantations India Ltd.	44·40	159·11	—	—	6·33
4	Empire Plantations (India) Ltd.	60·00	92·79	—	—	25·00
*5	Jokai India Ltd.	250·00	168·58	—	—	45·79
*6	Lipton Tea (India) Ltd.	252·71	75·50	—	—	—
7	Majuli Tea Co. (India) Ltd.	33·30	25·36	—	—	—
*8	Makum Tea Co. (India) Ltd.	84·85	91·25	80·95	12·84	11·22
*9	McLeod Russel India Ltd.	199·98	130·28	—	—	74·37
*10	Namdang Tea Co. India Ltd.	95·65	90·15	9·56	15·16	13·25
11	Singlo (India) Tea Co. Ltd.	60·00	81·35	—	—	26·90
*12	Tea Estates India Pvt. Ltd.	50·00	638·91	1·70	—	9·63
*13	Warren Tea Ltd.	325·00	69·58	—	—	—
TOTAL		1485·89	1635·77	92·21	28·00	212·49

NOTE : \* Out of the 13 subsidiaries of multinational corporations engaged in tea plantations, 6 were registered under Section 26 of MRTP Act. These have been shown with asteriks.

@ The balance sheet is not available as it is a newly floated company.



## Statement—III

Names of Indian Companies other than branches and subsidiaries of Multiindustrial Corporations registered under M.R.T.P.s Act engaged in tea plantation including processing and manufacturing during 1979 with their paid up capital and reserves in 1978-79, and their remittances abroad in 1976-77, 1978-79 and 1978-79.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Paid up capital	Reserves	Remittances		
		1978-79	1978-79	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Tata Finlay Ltd.	600 00	750 09	53 47	98 51	88.91
2.	Rydak Tea Syndicate Ltd.	97 31	159 23	4 49	1 30@	0 95@
3.	T. Stanes & Co. Ltd.	63 94	45.14	—	0.01	0 01
4.	Jayshree Tea & Industries Ltd.	273 33	796 96	2 67	9 32	1 11
5.	Stanes Amalgamated Estates Ltd.	33 75	45.27	0 07†	0 07†	0 08†
6.	Rajuagar Tea Co. Ltd.	3 20	(—)8 22	—	—	—
7.	Joonktollee Tea & Industries Ltd.	30 36	21 06	—	0.12	—
8.	Ghillday Tea Co. Ltd.	8 00	9 80	—	0 01	—
9.	Tezapore Tea Co. Ltd.	49 54	96 86	1 28	3 56	—
10.	Assambrooke Estate Ltd.	105 00	53 34	9 29	8 20	5 80
*11.	Doom Dooma India Ltd.	129 50	352 07	—	—	5.94
12.	Duncans Agro Industries Ltd	196 83	665 93	0 10	0 86	12.41
13.	Bishnauth Tea Co. Ltd.	82 47	80 34	17 75	21.17	18.00
14.	Dimakusi Tea Co. Ltd.	39 07	114 33	1 82	12.18	3.63
15.	United Nilgiri Tea Estates Co. Ltd.	49 34	71 61	0 03	0.04	—
16.	New Sanambagh Tea Co. Ltd.	6.60	(—) 19 45	—	—	—
17.	Brooke Bond India Ltd.	1423 80	702 64	52 19	145.89	64.17
18.	Davershola Tea Co. Ltd.	12.00	12 56	—	—	—
19.	Thaisola Tea Co. Ltd.	3.50	6 99	—	0.04	—
TOTAL		3207.64	3956 55	143 16	301.28	201.01

\* The company's first balance sheet was for the year 1978-79.

@ Paid to Indian banks on Mandate, custodian of enemy properties, official receivers in India.

† Amount remitted to Bankers of Non-Residents in India.

**Increase in the Royalty on Coal,  
Mica and other Minerals**

6797. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:  
Will the Minister of ENERGY AND  
COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has sought an increase in the royalty paid to it on account of coal; mica and other minerals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

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

(b) The details of increase in the royalty rates on account of coal, mica and other minerals as proposed by the Government of Bihar, are given in the attached statement.

(c) The proposals made by the Government of Bihar were considered by the Study Groups on Revision of Royalty Rates and their reports thereon are receiving attention of the Government.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of Mineral	Existing rate	Rate proposed by Govt. of Bihar
<i>I. Coal</i>			
1.	(i) Group I Coals	Five rupees per tonne	A quantum of 10% of F.O.R. price of coal
	(a) Coking Coal; Grade A, B & C		
	(b) Non-coking Coal, Selected Grade A.		
2.	Group II Coals		
	(a) Coking Coal: Grade D & E	Four rupees and fifty paise per tonne	Do.
	(b) Non-coking Coal Selected Grade and Selected Grade B.		
3.	Group III Coals:		
	(a) Coking Coal : Grade F.G.H. and HH.		
	(b) Non-Coking Coal; Grade I and Assam Coals and Singareni Coals	Four rupees per tonne	Do.
4.	Group IV Coals:		
	(a) Coking Coal: Grades J & K	Three rupees and fifty paise per tonnes	Do.
	(b) Non-coking Coal: Grade II, III, IIIA, IIIB.		
5.	Group V Coals: Upgraded Coals	Two rupees per tonne	Do.
6.	Group VI Coals: Rejects.	One rupee per tonne	Do.
<i>II. Mica</i>			
	(i) Crude Mica	Rs. 8.00 per 100 kg.	Rs. 12.00 per 100 kg.
	(ii) Trimmed mica of qualities other than heavy-slamed douse stained or spotted second quality	Rs. 16.00 per 100 kgs	Rs. 16.00 per 100 kg

Sl. No.	Name of mineral	Existing rate	Rate proposed by Govt. of Bihar
	(iii) Traimmed Mica of heavy-stained, dense stained or spotted second quality.	Rs. 8.40 per 100 kg.	Rs. 12.00 per 100 kg.
	(iv) West Scrap Mica.	Rs. 2.80 per 100 kg.	Rs. 3.00 per 100 kg.
	(v) Waste rounds	Rs. 2.00 per 100 kg.	Rs. 5.00 per 100 kg.
3.	Lime Stone	Rs. 2.50 per tonne	Rs. 5.00 per tonne.
4.	Graphite		
	(i) With 80% or more fixed carbon.	Rs. 16.00 per tonne	Rs. 75.00 per tonne.
	(ii) Between 40% and 80% fixed carbon.	Rs. 11.00 per tonne	Rs. 50.00 per tonne.
	(iii) 40% less fixed carbon	Rs. 3.50 per tonne	Rs. 10.00 per tonne.
5.	Fireclay	Rs. 2.00 per tonne	Rs. 4.00 per tonne.
6.	Pyrites	10 paise per unit per cent of sulphur per tonne of ore and on prorata basis.	Rs. 15.00 per tonne.
7.	Asbestos		
	(a) Chrysotile :		
	(i) of superior quality i.e. AS, A, B&C	Rs. 250 per tonne	Rs. 300 per tonne.
	(ii) of inferior quality i.e. other than AS, A, B & C.	Rs. 60.00 per tonne	Rs. 100 per tonne
	(b) Amphibole	Rs. 12.00 per tonne	Rs. 15.00 per tonne.
8.	Quartzite	Rs. 1.25 per tonne	Rs. 3.00 per tonne.
9.	Chromite		
	(a) Containing 45% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> and above.	Rs. 20.00 per tonne	Rs. 25.00 per tonne.
	(b) Containing 40% to 48% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Rs. 12.00 per tonne	Rs. 15.00 per tonne.
	(c) Containing 40% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> or less.	Rs. 6.00 per tonne	Rs. 9.00 per tonne.
10.	Soapstone		
	(a) All grades except inferior grade used in insecticide industry.	Rs. 4.50 per tonne	Rs. 6.00 per tonne.
	(b) Inferior grade used in insecticide industry.	Rs. 2.25 per tonne	Rs. 3.50 per tonne.
11.	Chinaolay		
	(including Bull clay).		
	(a) Grude	Rs. 2.00 per tonne	Rs. 5.00 per tonne.
	(b) Washed	Rs. 8.00 per tonne	Rs. 15.00 per tonne.

Sl. No.	Name of minerals	Existing rate	Rate of proposed by Govt. of Bihar
12.	<i>Barytes</i>		
	(a) White (including snowwhite)	Rs. 10.00 per tonne	Rs. 12.00 per tonne.
	(b) off-colour	Rs. 6.50 per tonne	Rs. 8.00 per tonne.
13	<i>Apartite</i>		
	(a) Containing 25% $P_2O_5$	Rs. 5.00 per tonne	Rs. 10.00 per tonne.
	(b) Containing less than 25% $P_2O_5$	Rs. 4.00 per tonne	Rs. 6.00 per tonne.
14	<i>Bauxite</i>	Rs. 4.00 per tonne	Rs. 6.00 per tonne
15	<i>Dolomite</i>	Rs. 3.00 per tonne	Rs. 5.00 per tonne
16	<i>Uranium</i>		
	(i) 0.05% $U_3O_8$	10% of the rate price at the pit's mouth	(i) Rs. 5/- per tonne/per 0.01%
	(ii) 0.05% $U_3O_8$		(ii) Re. 1/- per 0.01%
17	<i>Felspar</i>	Rs. 3.00 per tonne	Rs. 5.00 per tonne.

**Proposal for Diverting part of River Krishna to Rayalaseema in A.P.**

6798. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a proposal for diverting part of the water of river Krishna to Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh; if so, details thereabout and steps being taken to implement the same;

(b) whether by constructing a water storage reservoir to store water during rainy season at appropriate location in river Krishna, Rayalaseema area can be irrigated without adversely affecting the areas under irrigation through Krishna waters at present;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) if not, any alternative measure for ensuring irrigation to Rayalaseema?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Srisailem Right Branch Canal Project envisaging diversion of Krishna waters from the Srisailem reservoir, estimated to cost Rs. 161.29 crores for irrigating annually 76,900 ha. in the Rayalaseema areas, has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The Project is under examination. The Project will be considered for approval by the Planning Commission after its techno-economic feasibility is satisfactorily established and it is found acceptable by the Technical Advisory Committee.

(b) to (d). The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal has decided that the State of Andhra Pradesh will be at liberty to use in any water year, the water remaining after the allocation to Maharashtra & Karnataka that may be flowing in the river Krishna but thereby it shall not acquire any right whatsoever to use in any water year in excess of 800 TMC. In addition, some regeneration water can be used by Andhra Pradesh. Of this,

782.16 TMC are for protected uses and for evaporation losses in the Srisaïlam reservoir and 17.84 TMC for the Jurala Project in Telangana area. The Tribunal has also estimated that about 11 TMC of water will be available to Andhra Pradesh by regeneration by 1998-99. Against this regenerated water and against the possible savings in the use of water in the existing system and also with future diversion of the Godavari waters to Krishna, Andhra Pradesh has proposed the Srisaïlam Right Branch Canal Project. In view of this, there is little scope for constructing reservoir or augmenting the capacity of the existing reservoirs for diversion of water to Rayalaseema areas.

**Indo-Italian Agreement for setting up of Fertiliser Plant at Kolaba, Maharashtra**

6799. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Italian agreement has been signed in July, 1980 to set up super fertiliser plant in Kolaba District of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, what would be the cost and capacity of the plant; and

(c) by what time the construction will be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Agreements were signed in July, 1980 by M/s. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. and Fertilizer (Planning & Development) India Ltd. (both of which are fully owned by Government of India) and M/s. Snam Progetti of Italy regarding the consultancy services for the urea plants of the fertilizer complex being set up at Thal Vaishet in the Kolaba District of Maharashtra by M/s. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.

(b) The Thal Vaishet Fertilizer complex will consist of two ammonia plants each with a capacity of 1350 tonnes per day and three urea plants each with a capacity of 1500 tonnes per day. It was estimated in January, 1979 to cost about Rs. 512 crores.

(c) Work on the project has already been started and the project is expected to be completed in 45 months after all the approvals are given.

**Number of Casual and Temporary Workmen in Coal Mines Welfare Organisation**

6800. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY & COAL be pleased to state:

(a) number of casual and temporary workmen exceeding one year working in Coal Mines Welfare organisation, Dhanbad without confirmation of service;

(b) if so, facts in details;

(c) whether the Ministry are aware of a notice of indefinite hunger strike from 1st August, 1980 on this issue; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

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.

**Shortage of Staff in Judicial Courts in Andamans and Nicobar Islands**

6801. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that judicial courts including District Judge in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are running short of staff and adequate facilities; if reply is affirmative, state in details the reasons thereof;

(b) whether Andaman Administration has received any communication from District Judge, Port Blair in this regard, if so, what action has been taken;

(e) whether there was misappropriation in the District Court and the reasons thereof, state in details; and

(d) whether Government propose considering providing sufficient staff and adequate facilities for the sake of justice to the people?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration, the District Judge of that Union Territory reported to the Administration that the judicial courts were running short of staff and adequate facilities. He requested the creation of posts of three higher grade clerks, six lower grade clerks, four stenographers, three peons and sweepers and two chowkidars. The District Judge also requested for construction of additional accommodation in the District Court at Port Blair. The Union Territory Administration have requested the District Judge to send up proposals for additional staff for provision of funds in the next budget. As regards additional accommodation the matter is being processed by them in consultation with the local Public Works Department.

(c) According to Andaman and Nicobar Administration, the District Judge reported that on a check up of the accounts and also on audit certain items of defalcation came to notice and that he lodged a first information report with the local Police Station, and initiated departmental proceedings against the accounts clerk-cum-cashier.

(d) Proposals as and when received by the Government of India from

Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration will receive due consideration.

#### Generation of power in Damodar Valley Corporation

6802. SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that managerial inefficiency and non-co-operation of the technical officers instigated by the officers' association has been a major factor for the downfall of the generation in DVC;

(b) whether it is also a fact that remote control from the Headquarters of Damodar Valley Corporation situated at a far distance from its major parts of formation has also been the one of the reasons for the deteriorating condition of DVC; and

(c) if the answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, what steps Government propose to take to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The main reasons for the short-fall in power generation in the Damodar Valley Corporation have been industrial relations problems and deterioration in the law and order situation in areas where power stations are located. Technical problems have also adversely affected power generation.

(b) The question of remote control from headquarters does not arise since operational headquarters for the DVC system are located in the fields. For day-to-day control, field officers have sufficient powers.

(c) All efforts are being made to increase power generation in the DVC. Betterment-cum-rehabilitation pro-

grammes are being evolved for implementation on a time-bound basis. Maintenance management is being made more effective. Extra police force has been deployed to instil a feeling of security among the DVC staff and engineers.

#### **Import of Import orders by Indian Oil Corporation**

6803. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indian Oil Corporation has never imported the complete quantum of imports orders, the quantity always being less by a few thousands metric tonnes; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to institute an enquiry into this matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Throughout the world, the sale/purchase of the petroleum products normally have provision for 10 per cent plus or minus tolerance *vis-à-vis* the contracted quantities as it is not feasible to uplift upto the last metric tonne. This tolerance of  $\pm 10$  per cent is provided keeping in view operational constraints and limits arising from draft limitations at loading and discharge ports, type and capacity of tankers available and actually utilised, etc. After reviewing the total imports of various products made during April, 1979 to March, 1980, Indian Oil Corporation have reported that the variation in upliftment was well within the plus minus 10 per cent limit.

In view of the position explained, the question of holding any enquiry in the matter does not arise.

#### **Setting up of New Units of Chemical in State of Karnataka**

6804. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether in view of the basic raw materials and other favourable natural resources and scope for chemical industries, the Central Government propose to provide incentives to entrepreneurs to establish new units in the chemicals fields in the State of Karnataka; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): As part of measures to ensure balanced regional development, certain financial incentives for industries established in selected backward areas/districts have been announced by the Government of India. These are in addition to facilities and incentives that are offered by the individual State Governments. So far as Karnataka State is concerned, three districts of the State. *viz.*, Raichur, Mysore & Dharwar are eligible for the incentives provided for the setting up of industries under the Subsidy Scheme announced by Government of India in 1971. Apart from this, certain industrially backward districts have also been selected for concessional finance from the financial institutions. These Districts are Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hassan, Mysore, North Kanara, Raichur, South Kanara and Tumkur.

There are certain facilities which are exclusively available to the small scale sector with regard to the setting up of all types of small scale industries including chemical industries and these are available all over India including Karnataka. These are:—

- (1) Supply of machinery on hire-purchase from National Small Industries Corporation.
- (2) Financial assistance from Banks.

- (3) Capital subsidy of 15 per cent for setting up units in backward areas.
- (4) Interest subsidy provided to those entrepreneurs who are engineers equal to the difference between interest rate of 75 per cent per annum and the normal rate of interest charged on the loan from the financial institutions.

#### Setting up of a Fertilizer Factory in Goa

6805. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent find of promising gas fields in the north of Goa can serve as a feed-stock for fertilizer plants in the territory;

(b) whether Government propose considering the setting up of the plant in the public sector in view of the industrial backwardness of the Territory; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The fields discovered off the coast of Ratnagiri to the north of Goa have been categorised as oil fields. However, gas has been indicated in one

zone in one of the wells drilled in the fields.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The assessment of gas production from these wells has not as yet been made, nor is any gas production from these wells envisaged at present. The question of setting up a fertilizer plant based on gas, therefore, does not arise for the present.

#### Jobs secured by Engineers India Ltd. in Algeria and other Countries

6807. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will he Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Engineers India Limited, a Government of India Undertaking has secured a \$ 6.5 million consultancy and engineering job in Algeria; and

(b) whether it has secured such jobs in other countries during the last five years, year-wise, country-wise and amount-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. Engineers India Limited has secured during 1980-81 a consultancy and engineering job of U.S. \$ 6.5 million in Algeria.

(b) Yes, Sir. The jobs secured in the countries during the last five years are as under:

(in Million U.S. Dollars)

Country	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Sri Lanka	1.536	—	—	—	—
Iraq	—	1.453	—	—	—
Algeria	—	—	—	11.2	4.0
Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	0.16	0.00039
Abu Dhabi	—	—	—	—	3.0
Yemen	—	—	—	—	0.077
Ethiopia	—	—	—	—	0.0085



**Recommendation of Bureau of Industrial costs & prices**

6809. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices in respect of drugs;

(b) if so, whether it will solve the financial crisis of industry; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The recommendations of the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices in regard to the fair prices of bulk drugs are at various stages of consideration. A decision on these would be possible after the procedure and principles based on which revision of the prices of bulk drugs and formulations is to be effected, are finalised, which will take some more time.

(b) The proposed revision of the prices of bulk drugs and formulations would, besides rationalising the prices, compensate the manufacturers for increases in the cost of inputs and would thus provide the necessary relief, wherever deserved.

(c) Does not arise.

**Report of Staff Inspection Unit for Doordarshan employees**

6810. SHRI RAM AWADH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the report of Staff Inspection Unit for Doordarshan employees has been partially implemented so far;

(b) whether implementation of the report has been done with a view to give benefit to certain categories of regular employees only;

(c) if so, then what are the details of the complete report; and

(d) when the other recommendations affecting all the categories of the employees will be implemented to open further promotion channels for staff artists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The report of the Staff Inspection Unit recommending norms for providing staff at the seven main Doordarshan Kendras has been fully implemented.

(b) No, Sir.

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

**Harassment to Coal Dealers of East Azad Nagar, Delhi-51**

6811. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that some of the Coal dealers of East Azad Nagar, Delhi-51 are being harassed by the officers of the Department of Supply and even they are being told that their licences would be cancelled for not obliging the local officers; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take immediate steps and transfer the entire staff of the locality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No such report has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

**Sale Engineers, Sale Representatives  
and Depot Supervisors in Hindustan  
Petroleum Corporation**

6812. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM  
AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are prescribed salaries and respective grades in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) after the nationalization of the company for the (i) Sales Engineers, (ii) Sales Representatives and (iii) Depot Supervisors;

(b) whether it is a fact that the HPCL had advertised on June 28, 1977 some posts of Sales Representatives and Sales Engineers;

(c) if so, the emoluments mentioned in the said advertisement for these posts; and

(d) how many candidates were selected for each of the above posts, their individual details (including qualification, experience, salary offered)?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The prescribed salaries and respective grades in respect of the three positions are as follows:—

Position	Salary HPC(A) Grade
(i) Sales Engineers.	Rs. 850—1550 (Till 31-3-1979)
(ii) Sales Representatives	Rs. 750—40—1150—50—1550 (From 1-4-79)
(iii) Depot Supervisors	

(b) Yes, Sir. HPCL had advertised in June 1977 for filling up posts of Sales Representatives and Sales Engineers and in July 1977 for posts of Depot Supervisors.

(c) The total emoluments mentioned in the said advertisements for all these three positions were mentioned as Rs. 1190 per month including DA, CCA, HRA and other benefits applicable at that time.

(d) In all 22 candidates were selected whose details are given below:—

Name	Qualification	Post Offered	Basic Salary (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
S/Shri			
1. K. Muralidharan . . . .	BE (Mech), MBA	Sales Engineer	850 PM
2. N. Chandrasekharan . . . .	BSc (Engg)	Sales Engineer	850 PM
3. S. Acharya . . . . .	BE (Elect)	Sales Engineer	850 PM
4. K. Ahmed . . . . .	BE (Electronics)	Sales Representative	850 PM
5. R.K. Padekar . . . . .	B.Tech (LL.B)	Sales Representative	850 PM
6. K. Ananth . . . . .	BSc., AMIE	Sales Representative	850 PM
7. S. Sarkar . . . . .	BE (Electronics)	Sales Representative	850 PM
8. S.T. Sawant . . . . .	MSc.	Terminal Supervisor	850 PM
9. S.K. Saha . . . . .	B.Com.	Terminal Supervisor	850 PM
10. G. Bhaskaran . . . . .	B.Tech (Chem)	Terminal Supervisor	850 PM
11. M. Tokedar . . . . .	DME	Terminal Supervisor	850 PM

1	2	3	4	5
12.	V. Raghuram . . . .	BE (Mech)	Terminal Supervisor	850 PM
13.	R. Krishnan . . . .	DME	Terminal Supervisor	850 PM
14.	A.M. Atre . . . .	DCE	Depot Supervisor	850 PM
15.	W. Khan . . . .	B.Sc.(Civil Engg)	Depot Supervisor	850 PM
16.	S.R. Mishra . . . .	DIP in Engg. (Aeronautics)	Depot Supervisor	850 PM
17.	A.W. Durnford . . . .	DIP in Refrigeration	Depot Supervisor	850 PM
18.	S.C. Malhotra . . . .	DIP in ELWC Engg.	Depot Supervisor	850 PM
19.	S.P. Sharma . . . .	DIP in Mining	Depot Supervisor	850 PM
20.	P.K. Roy . . . .	DME	Depot Supervisor	850 PM
21.	M.R. Nair . . . .	BSc. (Engg)	Depot Supervisor	850 PM
22.	P.M. Kulkarni . . . .	M.Sc.	Depot Supervisor	850 PM

#### Rejection of Industrial Licences of Indian Drug Companies

6813. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for industrial licences of Indian Drug Companies have been rejected fully or partially during last three years;

(b) names of the bulk drugs and formulations applied for by these companies but rejected by Government; and

(c) reasons for rejection and the affected Indian companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). A Statement giving details of Industrial Licence applications of Indian companies (New Article and/or Substantial Expansion) rejected during 1977, 1978 and 1979 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1224/80.]

#### Low Production of Coal due to Labour Trouble

6814. SHRI MUNDAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the low coal production in coal industry is also due to prevailing labour trouble and that is due to multi labour union system;

(b) whether Government are considering to implement one party Union system in coal industry; and

(c) if so, decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Union rivalry is one of the many factors leading to loss of production of coal.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Nepal's Water Resources for Hydrel Power**

6815. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether hydrel stations will have to be set up in the upper reaches of the rivers which fall in Nepalese territories; and

(b) whether it is proposed to hold discussions with the Nepal Government on the utilisation of Nepal's immense water resources for hydrel power generation; if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Several Hydro Electric Projects like Karnali, Rapti, Kosi, Pancheshwar etc. will be located in the reaches of the rivers in Nepalese territories.

(b) Yes, Sir. The utilisation of water resources of Nepal is a subject of on-going discussions with HMG Nepal.

**Supply of Coal from Singareni Collieries to Raichur Thermal Power Project**

6816. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to supply coal from Singareni Collieries to Raichur Thermal Project;

(b) if so, what is the total quantity of coal to be supplied to Raichur Thermal Project from the above collieries;

(c) how much has already been supplied up-till-now;

(d) whether the Union Government is also considering a proposal to set up washeries near the Raichur Thermal Power Project;

(e) if so, when the same is likely to be set up; and

(f) whether the demand of the Raichur Thermal Project has been fully met?

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

(b) The estimated coal requirements for the Raichur thermal power station (2x210xMW) from the date of commissioning during 1983-84 onwards are as under:—

Year	Estimated coal requirement in million tonnes
1983-84	0.16
1984-85	0.65
1985-86	1.06
1986-87	1.30
1987-88	1.34 onwards

(c) As the power station is still in the initial stage of construction, no coal is required at present.

(d) and (e). There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(f) Coal requirement of Raichur thermal power project would be fully met.

**Forming of National Gas Grid**

6817. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are forming a National Gas Grid; and

(b) if so, whether it connects the gas available in the Andhra Coast?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Oil Exploration in Uttar Pradesh

6818. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil exploration is in progress in the District of Shalyahanpur and Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the project; and

(c) which are the other districts where oil exploration is going to take place in Uttar Pradesh?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The selection of sites for fresh drilling will depend on the results of geophysical and geochemical studies proposed to be undertaken in the Himalayan foot-hills.

#### Meeting of representatives of Pharmaceutical Industry

6819. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the representatives of all the pharmaceutical industry associations was held on 9th July, this year; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussion and the outcome thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) No meeting with the representatives of

all the pharmaceutical industry associations was held on 9th July this year.

(b) Does not arise.

#### कोयले की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तस्करी

6820. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा: : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 7 जुलाई, 1980 के "इंडियन एक्सप्रेस" में "इन्टर-स्टेट कोल स्मगलर गैंग डिटेक्टेड" शीर्षक समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 22 मई के समाचार पत्रों में "इत्लीगल सेल आफ 8 लाख टन्स आफ कोल बाई द फैंक; आई० सी० ए० रेड बाई द विजिलेस डिपार्टमेंट" शीर्षक समाचार की ओर भी दिलाया गया है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और दोषी अधिकारियों को क्या सजा दी गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु महाजन): (क) सरकार का ध्यान 7 जुलाई, 1980 के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है जिसका शीर्षक था — "इन्टर-स्टेट गैंग आफ कोल स्मगलर्स ब स्टैड"

(ख) दिनांक 22 मई, 1980 का कोई समाचार जानकारी में नहीं आया है। परन्तु सरकार का ध्यान उस समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है जिसका शीर्षक था "फेक ई० सी० एल० आफिस अनअर्यड" तथा जो 23 मई, 1980 के "इंडियन एक्सप्रेस" में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

(ग) प्रथम समाचार में राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों और कोयले के लाइसेंसदारों के अपराधी आचरण का आरोप है तथा कोयला खनन कम्पनियों के अधिकारियों की साठ-गांठ होने का कोई उल्लेख उसमें नहीं है। फिर भी, इस मामले में जांच का आदेश दे दिया गया है। जहां तक दूसरे समाचार का प्रश्न है, इस प्रकार का ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड लि० का कोई नकली कार्यालय नहीं पकड़ा गया है। परन्तु पुलिस ने 8-5-1980 को रानीगंज में जी० टी० रोड पर स्थित निजी परिवहन ठेकेदारों के कार्यालय पर अचानक छापा मारा था। यह जगह स्थानीय लोगों में पंजाबी मोरी के नाम से विख्यात है। पुलिस ने यहां से ई० को० लि० के कुछ नकली रोड चालान पकड़े थे। इन चालानों में कुछ चालान सादे थे और कुछ पर ई० को० लि० की विभिन्न कोलियारियों और वेब्रिजों की नकली सीलें मगी हुई थी। इस सम्बन्ध में रानीगंज पुलिस थाने में

भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 468/471/420 के अन्तर्गत चार मुकदमों कायम किए गए। रानीगंज पुलिस इनमें आवश्यक जांच पड़ताल कर रही है।

ईस्टर्न कोल फिन्ड्स लि० के सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा की गई जांच से यह पता चला है कि ये चालान फार्म ई० को० लि० के नहीं हैं। यह छाया भी केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने नहीं मारा था। इस मामले से सम्बन्धित फार्मों को ब्लैक लिस्ट करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है तथा स्थिति में सुधार लाने के अन्य उपाय भी विचाराधीन हैं।

इन आरोपों के बारे में कि ई० को० लि० ने अटल बख्श टन खाता मुद्दामें स्टॉक राइट-ऑफ कर दिया है, सूचना एकात्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

#### Setting up of Fertiliser Plant by Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.

6821. SHRI ERA AMBARASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd., Neyveli for setting up of a second fertilizer plant; and

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been approved by Government, if not reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. have recently submitted a preliminary feasibility report for setting up a fertilizer plant at Neyveli, based on lignite as feedstock.

(b) The scrutiny of the proposal is on hand.

#### Difference between the cost of Import and Indigenous Coal

6822. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is considerable difference between the cost of imported and indigenous coal; and

(b) if so, what is the percentage of the difference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The average price of the washed Indian Coking Coal is Rs. 280 per tonne whereas the cost of imported coking coal from Australia is around Rs. 680 per tonne. Thus the price of the imported coal is around 243 per cent of the price of indigenous coal.

#### Setting up of a T.V. Centre at Surat

6823. SHRI C. D. PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Surat City (Gujarat State) is to be provided with T. V. Relay Centre under new proposals under formulation;

(b) if so, when the project is likely to be completed; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). Plans for expansion of TV service by setting up relay centres with the help of P & T microwave links are under formulation. Surat which falls on the planned micro-wave route is expected to be covered when the scheme is implemented. The implementation of the scheme will, however, depend on the availability of resources and the relative priorities.

**भोपाल में कुकिंग गैस प्राप्त करने में दिक्कत**

6824. श्री प्रभु नारायण टंडन : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि एस्सो के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल तथा अन्य नगरों में उपभोक्ताओं को कुकिंग गैस प्राप्त करने में एक अथवा डेढ़ मास लग जाता है ; और

(ख) उपभोक्ताओं को इस बारे में राहत देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) सभी तीन कम्पनियाँ अर्थात् इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड और भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में नए पेट्रोलियम गैस का विपणन किया जा रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ बाजारों में हल्दिया शोधनशाला से उत्पाद की सीमित उपलब्धता और बरीनी शोधनशाला से परिवहन समस्याओं के कारण उत्पाद की सप्लाई के रुक जाने के कारण सप्लाई आर्डर बकाया पड़े हुए है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल और अन्य शहरों को वैकल्पिक स्रोतों से सप्लाई प्राप्त करके तथा परिवहन समस्याओं का समाधान करके सप्लाई बढ़ाने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

**Theft of Transformers in Rural Distribution Line in Bihar**

6825. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been reports of thefts of step down transformers in the rural distribution line in Bihar;

(b) whether the rate of the burn out in these transformers is high in Bihar as compared to other States and in the whole country as compared to international standards; and

(c) if the answer is yes, what steps have been taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The incidence of the 'transformer thefts' as intimated by the Bihar State Electricity Board for 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 is as follows:—

S.No.	Year	Theft of transformers
1.	1974-75	442
2.	1975-76	273
3.	1976-77	168

(b) The information is not available. The compilation of this information by the Electricity Board, it is felt, is an involved task and time-consuming. Further, international standards to this effect, are also not available.

(c) The Bihar State Electricity Board has intimated that they are taking following steps to curb theft of transformers:—

- (i) Transformers are being welded with supporting structure or in some cases top cover of the transformers has been welded with the transformer body.
- (ii) New transformers are being installed in places inhabited by public and those installed at un-safe places are being gradually shifted to safer areas.
- (iii) All Mukhtias and BDOs have been requested to keep a watch on the transformers installed in their areas and form village volunteers force.
- (iv) Local officers have been instructed to contact Gram Panchayat Authorities, prominent villagers and others to guard the transformers from anti-social elements.
- (v) Law and order authorities have been approached to take suitable measures to prevent un-

authorised handling of transformers by villagers and theft of transformers by anti-social elements.

- (vi) Instructions have been issued to shift the burnt transformers to safer places to prevent their theft.

**Setting up a power pump storage unit at Purulia in West Bengal**

6826. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project prepared by the West Bengal State Electricity Board, for setting up a power pump storage Unit at Purulia, West Bengal, is presently under the examination of the Central Electricity Authority;

(b) if so, whether the C.E.A. has come to any final conclusion about this; and

(c) if so, the nature of the conclusion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No report in respect of this project has yet been received by the Central Electricity Authority.

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

**Average Cost of Production of Coal**

6827. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the average cost of production of coal in the country; and

(b) whether efforts are being made to reduce the cost of production and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) According to provisional unaudited accounts of Coal India Ltd. and the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., the average cost of production of coal for the year 1979-80 is as follows:—

Coal India Ltd....Rs. 105.34 per tonne

Singareni Collieries Co. ....  
Rs. 112.03 per tonne.

(b) In view of the increase in the cost of production of coal as result of increasing wage bill and rise in the cost of inputs, it is very difficult to bring down the cost of production.

**राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात जिला संघाल परगना में कोयला खानों का बन्द होना**

6828. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में जिला संघाल परगना में कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पूर्व वहाँ पर 52 कोयला खानें कार्यरत थीं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या अब वहाँ पर केवल 11 खानें कार्यरत हैं ;

(ग) क्या अनेक खानों के बन्द हो जाने के कारण लगभग 12 हजार मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गये हैं ;

(घ) क्या आपात स्थिति के दौरान इन खानों में से लगभग 3 हजार मजदूरों को गैर-कानूनी तरीके से काम से हटा दिया गया था; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इन खानों के बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं और उनको पुनः खुलवाने और बेरोजगार हुए मजदूरों को काम बिलवाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं ?

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



**Refugees in Maharashtra**

6829. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons of Indian origin who are repatriated and settled in Maharashtra upto 31-5-1960—country-wise;

(b) the steps to rehabilitate these Indians;

(c) whether any cell has been constituted to guide and assist these persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The total number of persons of Indian origin repatriated and settled in Maharashtra is indicated below:

(i) Uganda—about 2200 persons

(ii) Vietnam—83 persons

(iii) Burma—4 persons.

(b) Most of the repatriates from Uganda and Vietnam had brought assets with them. The repatriates from Uganda were also paid compensation for the properties left in Uganda. Such persons settled of their own without seeking assistance from Government. Financial assistance in the form of business and housing loans, admissible under the schemes sanctioned for the rehabilitation of these repatriates, have been paid to the repatriates who have asked for it. There are no applications pending for such assistance with the State Government.

(c) and (d). The requisite staff from the Central and State Governments are deputed to arrange reception and dispersal of the repatriates as and when they arrive in India. Suitable instructions are issued by the State Government to the district authorities to guide the repatriates

about the relief and resettlement facilities admissible to them.

**Supply of Petroleum Products during ensuing festival season**

6830. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure adequate supply of diesel, kerosene and other petroleum products to the public during the ensuing festival season?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): The petroleum products for which demands are generally felt during the festival season are high speed diesel oil and kerosene. There is a system of making monthly allocation of high speed diesel and kerosene to all States/Union Territories. These allocations take into account the overall availability of the product, historical sales and movement capacity and other relevant factors like seasonal variation in demand due to festivals etc. Supplies of these products in the country will continue to be maximised, and some of the major steps already taken for this purpose are as follows:

(i) Imports of these product have been planned in such a manner that there is adequate availability of diesel oil and kerosene in coastal locations.

(ii) Rail movement of petroleum products is being very closely monitored and the movement capacity is being increased by induction of new tankwagons.

(iii) Movement of products by road has also been stepped up by pressing into service a large number of additional tanklorries.

(iv) The allocations of diesel oil and kerosene are being made at the maximum possible levels keeping

in view the past trends of consumption including those in festival season, overall movement capability etc.

**Equipment for T. V. Centres at Raipur and Gulburga**

6831. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state what steps Government have taken to procure the equipment for T.V. Programme Production Centre at Raipur and Gulburga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): Financial sanction for procurement of equipment has been accorded by Government. Technical estimates for the equipment are under preparation.

**Construction Work of a Grid Station at Nawada in Bihar**

6832. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of Construction work of a Grid Station at Nawada in Bihar; and

(b) when the Station will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The status of Nawada sub-Station as intimated by the Bihar State Electricity Board is as follows:—

(i) Foundation work and super structure erection completed.

(ii) Transformer erection completed.

(iii) Erection of other equipments completed to the extent of nearly 70 per cent.

(b) It is expected that the sub-Station would be completed by the end of March, 1981.

**Central Irrigation Scheme for Nalanda, Nawadah and Southern part of Monghyr District**

6833. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nalanda, Nawadah and Southern part of Monghyr district have fallen under rain shadow area; and

(b) if it is true, whether any Central Irrigation Scheme has been prepared for those areas, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No Central Irrigation Scheme has been prepared for these areas as Irrigation is a State subject.

**Exemption of National Award Winning Films Entertainment Tax**

6834. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the request of the All India Films Goers Association for exemption of National award winning films from the levy of entertainment tax to enable more people to see these films; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). No request has been received from the All India Films Goers Association. However, Government has, of its own, recommended on 16-4-1980

to all States/Union Territories to exempt all National award winning films from Entertainment Tax.

**Special quota for petroleum products for Flying Clubs**

6835. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special quota is provided to Flying Clubs in the country;

(b) if so, whether these Flying Clubs have been regularly drawing their quota of gasoline; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to withdraw all licences for petroleum to these Flying Clubs in view of the shortage of Petrol in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). All civilian aircraft operators, including flying clubs, have been permitted to draw their requirements of aviation gasoline based on their average monthly offtake of this product for the year 1978-79 and supplies are being effected accordingly.

(c) There is no proposal to withdraw the supply of aviation gasoline to the flying clubs.

**Income from export of Indian Films**

6836. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT:

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

(a) what is the income from export of Indian films during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) if there is a decreasing trend, what are the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that some people prepare video tapes out of these films here and illegally sell them overseas; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to stop this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Income from export of Indian films during 1977-78, 78-79 and 79-80 is as under:

1977-78 Rs. 966 lakhs

1978-79 Rs. 949 lakhs

1979-80 Figures of actual export are not yet available, but value of shipping bills passed by the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation is Rs. 1215 lakhs.

(b) There is a slight decline in value of exports during 1978-79. On the basis of the shipping bills passed during 1979-80, income from actual exports is expected to be higher than previous years.

(c) and (d). Government have no authentic information regarding illicit copying of Indian films on video tapes and smuggling thereof out of India.

**Proposal to open more T.V. Centres**

6837. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open T.V. Centres in Patna and Purnea, if not the reasons therefor; and

(b) will Government state the criteria for opening a T.V. Centre at a particular place?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) A proposal for setting up a T.V. Station at Patna:

has been included in the VI Plan proposals (1980—85) now under formulation. Due to constraint on resources, there is no proposal at present to set up a T.V. Station at Purnea.

(b) Selection of places for setting up T. V. Centre takes into account various factors such as extent of coverage of rural and urban population, service to border areas, remote and backward areas, coverage of large segments of working classes/ industrial population, availability of programme production and programme linking facilities and other infrastructure. Attempts are made to include a judicious mix of places on the above considerations.

#### Setting up of a High Court Bench at Agra

6838. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some-time back the State Government of Uttar Pradesh had recommended to the Central Government for setting up a Bench of the High Court at Agra; and

(b) if so, when and the decision, if any, taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The State Government sent a proposal in May, 1979 for establishment of a Bench of the Allahabad High Court at Meerut. No decision in this regard has been taken.

#### कोयला खानों में बिजली की खपत

6839. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय कोयला खानों में बिजली की खपत कितनी है और क्या सरकार का विचार बिजली की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए

सरकारी क्षेत्र में बिजली के उत्पादन संयंत्रों को स्थापित करने का है ;

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

(ग) यदि खानों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में बिजली उपलब्ध नहीं होती है तो उचित कोयला खनन के लिए क्या प्रबंध किए जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु बहाजन) : (क) से (ग). कोल इंडिया लि० की खानों को बिजली की अनुमानित जरूरत 346 एम० वी० ए० है। परन्तु बिजली की उपलब्ध उसकी मांग के अनुसार नहीं रही है। कोयला खानों को बिजली की पर्याप्त सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

(i) बिजली के आवंटन में कोयला खानों को उच्चतर बरीयता देना

(ii) कोयला उद्योग को आवंटन में दी गई उच्चतर प्राथमिकता को प्रभावी तरीके से लागू करने के लिए गैर-खनन लोड को कोयला सरकिटों से अलग करना।

(iii) जहां कहीं सम्भव हो वहां कोयला कंपनियों को दामोदर घाटी निगम से बिजली की सीधी सप्लाई।

(vi) भारत कोकिंग कोल लि०, ईस्टर्न कोल फिल्ड्स लि० तथा सेंट्रल कोलफिल्ड्स लि० में उपयुक्त और समुचित स्थानों पर लगभग 50 मे० वा० क्षमता वाले कैप्टिव अर्थात् ग्रहीत विद्युत उत्पादन संयंत्र लगाने के लिए एक योजना तैयार की गई है।

कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड में पदों का भरा जाना

6840. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोल इंडिया लि०, कलकत्ता ने उन पदों को भरा है जो विभागीय पदोन्नति से भरे जाने थे ;

(ख) ऐसे कितने पद खाली पड़े हैं जिन्हें सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरा जाना है ;

(ग) इन पदों को किन कारणों से अभी तक नहीं भरा गया है ; और

(ब) इन पदों को कब तक भरे जाने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा बंदास्त में राज्य बंदी (जो विक्रम बंधुवन) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

### **Electrification of villages in Gujarat**

**6841. SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the Gujarat villages have been supplied with electricity so far and how many left now;

(b) how many villages will get power in 1980—85 period in Gujarat, and

(c) whether Harijan bastis in the villages which were electrified received power at the same time, if not, how many bastis supplied and how many left to be electrified?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):** (a) There are 18,275 villages in the State of Gujarat as per 1971 census. Out of these, 11,071 villages had been electrified up to 31st May, 1980, leaving behind 7,204 villages yet to be provided with electricity.

(b) Proposals regarding electrification of villages in the country during the period 1980—85 have not yet been finalised. During the year 1980-81 however, 1,500 villages are expected to be electrified in the State of Gujarat.

(c) According to the latest progress report received from the Gujarat Electricity Board, 6,537 villages in the State have the facility of street-lighting as at the end of March, 1980. Out of these, in 6,199 villages street-lighting has been extended to the adjoining Harijan Bastis also. 291 electrified villages in the State do not have Harijan Bastis attached to them.

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Thus, in 47 electrified villages the streetlighting facilities still remain to be provided to the adjoining Harijan Bastis. Electrification of Harijan Bastis has been receiving special attention of the Government. In all schemes of rural electrification being framed by the State Electricity Boards, it is invariably ensured that wherever street-light facilities are proposed in the main villages, such facility is also extended to the adjoining Harijan Bastis.

### **Cancellation of Banni Canal of Narmada Waters**

**6842. DR. MAHIPATRAY M. MEHTA:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Banni Canal of Narmada waters for irrigating the northern part of Kutch is being cancelled in spite of the popular demand; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY):** (a) and (b). Government of Gujarat have reported that with the allocation of 9 million acre feet of water made by the Narmada Tribunal for irrigation, as well as domestic and industrial use, it is not possible to cover Banni area under Narmada Command.

### **Doordarshan Kendra at Sambalpur**

**6843. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to convert the present Doordarshan Kendra at Sambalpur in Orissa from relaying station to programme producing Centre; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Doordarshan Kendra, Sambalpur is a transmitting centre (not a relay station) set up under the SITE on-going scheme. Programmes for this Centre are recorded at the Base Production Unit at Cuttack and sent to Sambalpur for telecast. For the production of programmes with local content, mobile film and video units have been provided at Sambalpur. Due to constraint on resources, it has not been possible to set up a Doordarshan Studio there.

#### Agreement with Iraq for supply of crude oil

6844. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iraq has any agreement with India since 1973 or thereafter to supply crude oil to India;

(b) the quantity of oil supplied by Iraq since 1973 annually;

(c) the quantity agreed to be supplied by Iraq in 1980 and thereafter annually; and

(d) whether Iraq is the biggest oil supplier to India and the respective quantities to be supplied to India by other countries during 1980?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Government has no running agreement with Iraq for supply of crude oil to India. Contracts with Iraq are entered into by Indian Oil Corporation on calendar year basis.

(b) The quantity of crude oil supplied by Iraq since 1973 is as follows:

Year	Quantity in million MTs.
1973	0.85
1974	2.79
1975	2.91
1976	2.08
1977	2.80
1978	4.76
1979	5.79

(c) and (d). No agreement has been so far entered into with Iraq for supply of crude oil beyond 1980. It would not be in the public interest to disclose any further details.

#### Utilisation of Alcohol for Cars and Buses to save Petrol

6845. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any plans or projects to initiate, encourage and utilise alcohol production for cars and buses to save petrol in view of the success in Brazil;

(b) if so, to what extent such projects are to be taken in cottage and small scale industries; and

(c) to what extent incentive and support propose to be given for promoting the use of alcohol operated engines?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). The Ministry had set up an Inter-Departmental Committee to examine the use of alcohol as fuel in admixture with Motor Spirit (Petrol). The committee has submitted its Report and the feasibility of such admixture is being assessed.

**Setting up of a T.V. Station at  
Coimbatore**

6846. SHRI ERA MOHAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up an independent T.V. Station at Coimbatore;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, do Government propose to take necessary steps to set up a T.V. Station at Coimbatore in view of the increasing business and commercial activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The approver Plan (1978-83) provides for a TV transmitter at Kodaikanal for relaying the programmes of the Madras TV station. When this transmitter is commissioned, Coimbatore is expected to be covered by it.

**Publication of English and Hindi  
Monthlies "Bhagirath"**

6847. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the existing arrangements for the publication and editing of the English and Hindi monthlies 'Bhagirath' of the Irrigation and Power Department alongwith the journalistic qualifications and experience possessed by their existing officers and members of the Editorial Board;

(b) whether the publication of both the English and Hindi, monthlies, 'Bhagirath' has slackened since last year and no meeting of the Editorial Board has been held during the year; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure timely publication of the magazines?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) The Central Water Commission publishes 2 magazines "Bhagirath" in English and "Hindi Bhagirath" quarterly through the publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The publication of English Bhagirath commenced in 1954 while the Hindi Bhagirath was started in 1974. The English Bhagirath has an "Editor" who has no specific journalistic qualifications but had the experience of editing Engineering Publications of the erstwhile Central Water & Power Commission for three years, after which he also worked as Assistant Editor of the same magazine for over 14 years. The Hindi Bhagirath has an Assistant Editor with post graduate qualifications in Geography and Hindi and diploma in journalism. For the English Bhagirath, there is no Editorial Board. There is an Editorial Board for the Hindi Bhagirath. A list of Members of this Board is attached.

(b) Both the English and Hindi Bhagiraths are being published quarterly with fair regularity except in the case of a couple of recent issues which were delayed on account of disturbance in power availability at the Government Press at Faridabad, where the magazines are printed.

There is no fixed schedule for the meeting of the Editorial Board of Hindi Bhagirath as it is expected to meet off and on whenever there are any problems which need to be decided by the Board.

(c) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*List of Members of the Editorial  
Board of Bhagirath (Hindi)*

1. Shri N.L. Shankaran, Chairman,  
Joint Secretary,  
Ministry of Irrigation,  
New Delhi.
2. Shri Mahesh Chand, Member  
Chief Engineer,  
Central Water Commission.

3. Shri V.D. Kulkarni, . Member.  
Director (P&P),  
Central Water Commission.
4. Dr. Shachi Rani Gurtu, . Member.  
A.D.G. (Hindi), P. & T.
5. Shri Vijay Mohan Sharma Member.  
Deputy Director,  
C.S.M.R.S.
6. Dr. Shaym Singh 'Shashi', . Member.  
Deputy Director,  
Publication Division.
7. Shri Shalendra, . Member.  
Special Correspondent,  
Daily 'Hindustan'.
8. Shri Radhakant Bharati, . Member.  
Assistant Editor,  
Central Water Commission.

### Acute Power Shortage in Delhi

6848. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:  
Will the Minister of ENERGY AND  
COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the capital city of Delhi is again in the grip of acute power shortage as a result of the power availability having gone down severely with the DESU;

(b) how long the capital would face power cut; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There is no shortage of power in Delhi at present. Load shedding had, however, to be done on a few occasions in July, 1980, due to simultaneously outage of generating units at Indraprastha and Badarpur thermal power stations.

(b) and (c). The total installed capacity, in Delhi, is adequate to normally to meet the power requirements of Delhi. However, some load shedding occasionally cannot be avoided at the time of simultaneous outage of one or more generating units at Indraprastha and Badarpur power houses. At present the water

inflow position at Bhakra is satisfactory due to good monsoon. Some restrictions on industries by way of staggering of weekly holidays have also been introduced in Delhi to reduce the peak demand by about 20 to 30 MW. It is expected that by and large Delhi would be able to meet its demands from its own resources as well as by arranging short-term assistance from Bhakra-Beas Hydro System.

One more unit of 210 MW is also under erection at Badarpur Thermal Power Station to meet the increasing demand for power in Delhi. Feasibility of further extension of Badarpur Thermal Power Station is also being studied. Delhi will get a share of power from the super thermal power station being set up at Singrauli.

### Regularising Workers of Seetalpur Colliery

6849. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding the regularisation of 42 workers of Seetalpur Colliery who have been engaged in cutting stone, coal etc. since 1973; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to regularise them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Coal Mines Employees' Union had raised a dispute about regularisation of 41 persons. These persons were employed by a sinking contractor and were not directly employed by the colliery. They were also never engaged in coal cutting jobs in the colliery. This dispute was taken up for conciliation but the conciliation had ended in failure.



**Breakdown in Bhojodih Washery Plant**

6850. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that frequent breakdown in Bhojodih Washery Plant has caused heavy fall in production; and

(b) if so, the details about these breakdown, loss caused thereby and the reasons for the frequent breakdown?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Bhojodih Washery was not affected by breakdowns. In April—June, 1980, it worked at 91 per cent of the designed capacity.

**Disposal of Molasses by Sugar Factories**

6851. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the various modes of use of molasses from the sugar factories;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to lack of demand of molasses, sugar factories are forced to destroy molasses and as such incurring losses;

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken or proposes to take in the matter;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government had sanctioned export quotas of molasses to various parties during 1st April, 1977 to 31st December, 1979;

(e) if so, the names and details thereof including the sanctioned quotas to each one of them and the

quantity and amount of molasses exported by them; and

(f) the foreign exchange earned therefrom?

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

(a) Sugar factory molasses are primarily used for the manufacture of alcohol, yeast and a number of chemicals. They are also used for the manufacture of cattle feed.

(b) No reports have been received regarding destruction of molasses by any sugar factory due to lack of demand.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (f). During the period 1-4-1977 to 31-12-1979 export of molasses through the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. was allowed only on the specific recommendations of the Department of Chemicals and Fertilisers except for a brief period from 29-11-1978 to 31-3-1979 when the export of molasses was brought under Open General Licence (OGL) and exports could be affected on the production of a clearance certificate issued by the State Commissioner of Excise of the State concerned to the Government that the product to be exported had been produced in the State. The details of the export of molasses made by the State Trading Corporation of India Limited are as follows:—

Year	Quantity in tonnes	Value in Rs. lakhs
1977-78	21407	62
1978-79	163337	691
1979 (upto, 31-12-1979)	363204	2179

**Move to expand Song and Drama Division**

6852. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move to expand the Song & Drama Division so as to set up a larger number of its units in the field during the 6th Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the nature of the expansion produced State-wise alongwith the names of the places where new units are planned to be set up?

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

(b) A Song & Light Unit is being set up at Bangalore in the current financial year. The proposals of the Division for inclusion in the revised 6th Plan (1980-85) include schemes for setting up a Pilot Project to utilise folk forms of tribal areas in the Central and North Eastern Regions of the country as well as a Pilot Project for utilisation of artistic talent available amongst the rural youth. The implementation of these schemes is, however, contingent on the approval of the Plan proposals and allocation of funds.

**Dandakaranya Project**

6854. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Blocks that covers the Dandakaranya Projects of Koraput, Orissa at present;

(b) number of refugees so far resettled in the Blocks and names of the camps thereof;

(c) the local tribal population and refugee population therein;

(d) the programmes taken up for the development of the area and the people thereof;

(e) programmes for refugees and the tribals taken up separately;

(f) money so far spent since the inception of the project on refugees and on local tribals; and

(g) achievement made so far by the Dandakaranya Development Authority Koraput reported so far in solving the refugee problem and also the problems of the tribals?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Koraput portion of the Dandakaranya Project comprises of following Blocks:

1. Jeypore
2. Raighar
3. Umerkote
4. Dabugaon
5. Jorigaon
6. Malkangiri
7. Korukondi
8. Kalimela
9. Podia.

(b) So far 4,430 refugee families have been settled in Umerkote Zone in 64 villages and 10, 179 families have been settled in Malkangiri Zone in 195 villages. The names of the villages are MV 1 to 123 and MPV 1 to 71, MPV 75 in Malkangiri Zone and UV 1 to 23, 51 to 54, 57, URV 24 to 30, 31A, 31B. URV 32 to 50, URV 55, 56, 58, 59, 60 & BJ 1 to 3 in Umerkote Zone.

(c) The local tribal population and refugee population therein is given below:

Zone	Tribal population	refugee population	Total
1. Umerkote	2,32,000	26,000	2,58,000
2. Malkangiri	1,66,000	49,000	2,15,000

(d) The Dandakaranya Project has been taking up various measures for the development of the area and the people thereof like construction of roads and irrigation projects provision of medical care, educational facilities and drinking water supply, reclamation and development of land, development of agriculture, animal husbandry and marketing facilities and induction of electricity through assistance and motivation to the State Electricity Boards.

(e) Programmes to resettle refugee families in agriculture have been taken up by providing duly reclaimed and developed land on prescribed scales i.e. 5 acres of dry land, 4 acres of partially irrigated land and 3 acres of perennially irrigated land per family. They are also provided rehabilitation assistance mostly in the form of loans for housing, bullocks, agricultural inputs like fertilizers, seeds etc. and for subsidiary occupation. Non-agriculturist refugee families settled in small trade/business are provided homestead plot and loans for housing and business.

As regards programme for tribals, 25 per cent of land reclaimed by the Project is made available to the respective State Governments for resettlement of tribals. Financial assistance of Rs. 3,500/- per tribal family (including Rs. 650/- as loan) is also provided by the Project for housing assistance and schemes for economic development of individual tribal families. The tribal resettlement programme is being executed by the State Governments.

(f) Till March, 1979, Rs. 115.36 crores net have been spent on the entire Dandakaranya Project, out of which Rs. 34.55 crores has been spent on General Development, Rs. 24.29 crores on Tribal Welfare and Rs. 56.52 crores on relief and resettlement of refugees.

(g) Nearly 23,000 displaced person families have been settled in the entire Project area and about 2,000 families, remaining in Karmishibirs are proposed to be settled during kharif 1981. About 4,150 tribal families have also been settled in the Project area. Infrastructure of communication, health and education facilities have been provided. Large-scale irrigation facilities are also being provided. Government are keen to complete the unfinished schemes like construction of roads, houses, primary schools, provision of drinking water supply etc. at the earliest. These schemes benefit both the settlers and the tribals. When the irrigation projects like Potteru, Sati-guda and Paralkote are completed, the economic condition of refugees as well as tribals will improve considerably.

#### Funds provided for Koraput Project

6855. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided by his Ministry for Dandakaranya Development Authority Koraput since the year of its inception of the project, plan-wise up to the current financial year;

(b) the infrastructure, irrigation, electrification industries and other allied schemes taken up and completed so far;

(c) whether the Government of Orissa provided funds in their plan for D.D.A. areas for development of tribals;

(d) the role played by the Government of Orissa to settle the problems of the tribals and refugees so far;

(e) if nothing has been done by that State in this regard, the reasons therefor; and

(f) if done, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) A statement is laid on the Table.

(b) Infrastructure has been provided by completing construction/improvement of 561 kilometres of main roads, 295 kilometres of tribal roads, 822 kilometres of link roads, and 405 kilometres of village roads, 305 primary schools, 31 middle schools and 8 high schools have been set up to provide educational facilities. 10 hospitals, 3 dispensaries, 20 subcentres, 51 primary aid centres and 4 mobile units have been provided for medical care and attention of the population. 314 village tanks, 350 headwater tanks, 505 masonry wells and 1781 tubewells have been constructed for providing water for drinking and other community uses. An area of 1.07 lakh acres has been reclaimed, 386 villages for displaced persons and 107 villages for tribals have been set up and 16,600 houses have been constructed for settlers. Compensatory afforestation of 10588 hectares has been completed. One major irrigation project, viz. Potteru has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 48.86 crores with a view to provide an irrigational potential of 1.50 lakh acres. One medium irrigation project, viz. Bhaskal dam has

been completed at a cost of Rs. 135 crores with a total irrigation potential of 6820 acres. Two other medium projects, i.e. Satiguda and Paralkote dams are under construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.05 and 5.46 crores respectively, with a view to provide an irrigation potential of 28,000 acres and 24,000 acres respectively. 46 minor irrigation schemes have been completed providing kharif irrigation of about 7000 acres. Electricity has been taken to Umerkote, Malkangiri and Paralkote zones by providing special grants to the State Electricity Board. Schemes for electrification of villages are being prepared and implemented by the State Electricity Boards under the Rural Electrification Programme of the respective State Governments. 3 production-cum-training centres are functioning at Jagdalpur, Boregaon and Ambaguda with small scale manufacturing capacity of agricultural implements, furniture, cartwheels, textiles etc. Khadi and Village Industries Commission have opened some training centres for new model charkas. The All India Handicrafts Board is imparting training courses for cane and bamboo work.

(c) Yes, Sir. Besides taking up normal development programmes, Government of Orissa have provided funds for the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies at Malkangiri and Nawarangpur for development of tribals in the DDA areas.

(d) Government of Orissa have provided lands free of cost for resettlement of refugees and tribals in the DDA area. They are implementing the tribal resettlement programme under the DDA with financial support from the DDA. They are also implementing tribal development programmes for general as well as individual benefit through the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies established by them in the area.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) As indicated against replies to parts (c) and (d) above.

## Statement

Statement showing 'Pay-wise' expenditure incurred by Dandakaranya Project since inception till 1979-80

Sl. No.	Plan	Period	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Second Plan . . . . .	1957-58 to 1960-61	727.67
2.	Third Plan . . . . .	1961-62 to 1965-66	2105.38
3.	Annual Plan . . . . .	1966-67	315.33
4.	Annual Plan . . . . .	1967-68	331.77
5.	Annual Plan . . . . .	1968-69	358.37
6.	Fourth Plan . . . . .	1969-70 to 1973-74	2039.94
7.	Fifth Plan . . . . .	1974-75 to 1977-78	3755.65
8.	Annual Plan . . . . .	1978-79	1454.78
9.	Annual Plan . . . . .	1979-80	1184.68
Total			12273.57

In addition, an expenditure of Rs. 876.28 lakhs has also been incurred by the Dandakaranya Project till 1979-80 on provision of relief assistance to families of displaced persons while in Camps/Karmi Shibirs.

## समाचारपत्रों की राखबारी बिन्की

6856. श्री बिहाल सिंह: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में प्रकाशित होने वाले दैनिक और साप्ताहिक समाचारपत्रों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक राज्य में उनकी कुल बिन्की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने समाचारपत्रों को सरकारी अखबारी कागज का कोटा नहीं दिया जा रहा है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उन्हें अखबारी कागज का कोटा देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बुजारी सिन्हा) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना "प्रेस इन इंडिया-1976" नामक भारत के समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट

के भाग-2, जो सदन की मेज पर 27 मार्च, 1979 को रखा गया था, में देखी जा सकती है।

(ख) और (ग). किसी भी समाचारपत्र/नियतकालिक पत्र को अखबारी कागज का कोटा देने से मना नहीं किया जाता, बल्कि वह सरकार द्वारा प्रति वर्ष घोषित और भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित सरकार की अखबारी कागज आवंटन नीति में, निर्धारित ढंग से उसके लिए आवेदन करे। वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए अखबारी कागज आवंटन नीति 2 जुलाई, 1980 को सदन की मेज पर रखी गई थी।

## Amount earmarked for rural electrification in tribal areas of Maharashtra

6857. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) an amount earmarked for rural electrification in tribal areas of Maharashtra during the period of 1978-79 and 1979-80 and the amount actually disbursed;

(b) what are guide-lines for the rural electrification in tribal areas;

(c) if the entire amount earmarked is not actually disbursed, the reasons thereof;

(d) what are the physical targets achieved, district-wise from the amount so disbursed; and

(e) if no physical targets have been achieved, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The amounts earmarked by the Rural Electrification Corporation for rural electrification schemes in the tribal areas of Maharashtra during the period 1978-79 and 1979-80 and the amounts actually disbursed are as follows:

	(Rs. in lakhs) 1978-79	1979-80
Amount earmarked	90	100
Amount disbursed	75	134

In addition, the Maharashtra State Electricity Board may also have undertaken rural electrification programmes in tribal areas during 1978-79 and 1979-80 under the Normal Development Programme of the State.

(b) The following criteria are adopted by the Rural Electrification Corporation in sanctioning rural electrification schemes in tribal areas:

- (1) The anticipated revenue from sale of electricity under the schemes should be adequate to (i) give a net return of 6 per cent or a gross return of 10 per cent on capital base at the end of the 7th year of the scheme, (ii) achieve break-even status at the end of 15th year of the scheme, and (iii) give a net return of 3 1/2 per cent on capital base at the end of the 25th year.

(2) The investment on 11 KV (Main and Spur) lines is excluded from the capital base of the project for the purpose of computing return on capital base. In the case of tribal areas covered under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme, the investment on distribution transformer centres is also excluded from the capital base.

(3) In the case of areas covered under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme, the schemes of exceptionally difficult areas are considered on individual merits for such further relaxations in the above criteria as may be necessary.

(c) Rural Electrification schemes are phased for completion over a period ranging up to 5 years. Loan amount in respect of these schemes is released in instalments, the first instalment to be released on completion of necessary legal formalities and the subsequent instalments on the basis of the phasing of the construction schedule and the progress achieved in the execution of the schemes. Due to inadequate physical progress in the execution of schemes, the State Electricity Board could not draw the amount earmarked for 1978-79 to the full extent. However, as against the amount of Rs. 1.90 crores earmarked for the year 1978-79 and 1979-80, the Board has drawn Rs. 2.09 crores against tribal schemes.

(d) As stated in reply to part (c) of the Question, the schemes financed by the Rural Electrification Corporation are phased for completion over a period ranging up to 5 years. A statement indicating the achievements against the targets fixed for 1978-79 and 1979-80, district-wise is attached.

(e) Amongst the reasons for the slow progress in achieving the targets may be mentioned the shortage of

construction materials, shortage of power, lack of load promotion efforts and coordination and also organisational difficulties.

**Statement**

*District-wise Details of targets and achievements of R.E.C. Schemes in the tribal areas of Maharashtra State during the year 1978-79 and 1979-80.*

Sl. No.	Name of Distt.	1978-79				1979-80			
		New Villages to be electrified		P.umpsets to be energised		New Villages to be electrified		P.umpsets to be energised	
		Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1.	Amravati	Nil	Nil	167	181	Nil	Nil	332	96
2.	Chandrapur	105	44	75	6	76	59	104	28
3.	Dhulia	73	12	278	56	70	8	311	329
4.	Nasik	10	8	526	245	9	1	541	267
5.	Ponna	2	4	—	142	20	3	—	86
6.	Thana	11	2	329	11	9	—	318	—
	Total	223	70	1375	1153	184	71*	1606	866*

\* Provisional

**Cases pending before the Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board, New Delhi**

6858. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and details of cases pending with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board, New Delhi for more than three years; and

(b) the reasons for pendency?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIVSHANKAR): (a) Total number of over three year old appeals pending as on 31st July, 1980 is 333. In 129 appeals, penalties exceeding Rs. 50,000/- had been imposed by the Adjudicating Officer. These appeals are to be heard by Benches consisting of two members. The remaining 204 appeals are to be heard by a Single Member.

(b) The reasons for pendency are:—

- (i) Granting adjournments pursuant to requests made by the parties.
- (ii) In some of the appeals, original appellants having died, their legal representatives are to be brought on record.
- (iii) Some of the appeals have been kept pending as identical issues are pending disposal in courts.
- (iv) Lot of time is taken in the constitution of two-Member Benches in respect of the appeals involving penalties exceeding Rs. 50,000/-. These Benches are constituted and hearings in these cases are fixed taking into consideration the convenience of the Members of the Board, the parties and their counsel.

**ASC Engineers and Consultants  
Limited, Calcutta**

6859. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the A.S.C. Engineers and Consultants Limited, Calcutta has been allowed to change its name as A.S.C. Engineers and Allied Industries Limited, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether the Articles and Memorandum of Associations have also been changed;

(c) the composition of the Board of Directors of the said Company, value of its equity and preferential shares, if any, holding of each Director along with the number of whole-time Directors, their remuneration etc.;

(d) whether the Company has not been filing returns in accordance with the provisions of the law in time; and

(e) what kind of business is being carried on by the Company and its total turnover during the past three years?

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

(b) The company mentioned in the explanatory statement pursuant to section 173 of the Companies Act, 1956 that it has been noticed by it that its existing name, viz., "A.S.C. Engineers and Consultants Ltd." gives an impression in the minds of those, who deal with the company and also in the minds of the general public that it is engaged in providing engineering consultancy services only. This impression, in the opinion of the board of the company, was misleading and was corrected by seeking change in the name of the company from "A.S.C. Engineers and Consultants Ltd." to "A.S.C. Engineers and Allied Industries Ltd." because the main objects of the company include setting up of plants also and the company proposed to set up plants in India and abroad. The justification given by the company for change of its name was considered reasonable and the change of the name was, therefore, approved under section 21 of the Companies Act, 1956 on 12th December 1978. The Articles and Memorandum of Association have also been amended suitably.

(c) This company is managed by a Board of Directors and the names of the Directors of the said company, the value of its equity shares and preferential shares held by each Director, along with the number of whole time Directors, their remuneration etc., are as under:—

Name of Directors	Equity shares held @ Rs. 10/- each.	Preference shares held @ Rs. 10/- each.
1. Shri M.L. Mittal, Chairman	20	200
2. Shri Maddi Sudarsanam	—	—
3. Shri S.K. Chakraborty	—	—
4. Shri R.K. Choudhury	10	—
5. Shri M. Goonka	50	—
6. Shri L.N. Mittal	20	100
7. Shri K.K. Damani	—	—
8. Shri P.K. Mittal	21,000	100
9. Shri V.K. Mittal	20,650	—



As per the latest balance sheet of the company, as on 30-4-79, there were no whole-time Directors in this company. No remuneration was drawn by any of the Directors, but sums of Rs. 2,900/- and Rs. 61,233 were paid to the Directors as Directors' fees and travelling expenses respectively.

(d) The company is filing its returns in accordance with the provisions of law.

(c) The main objects of the company are to carry on the business of iron and steel foundries, mechanical engineers and manufacturers of metals, boiler makers, millwrights, machinist, iron and steel converters, wood workers, electrical engineers, gas makers, firmers, printers etc. The total turnover of this company during the past three years was as under:—

Year	Turnover
Balance Sheet as of 21-10-76	Nil
Balance Sheet as of 9-10-77	40.14 lakhs
Balance Sheet as of 30-4-79	50.65 lakhs

**Monthly Requirement of Coal for Power Plants in Maharashtra**

6860. SHRI RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the monthly requirement of coal for power plants in Maharashtra State;

(b) the quantity supplied during the last three months;

(c) what are the reasons for short supply of coal to power houses; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to supply coal to power houses as per their requirement to avoid power breakdown in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). A statement showing the requirement (Allocation), actual receipts and consumption of coal by thermal power plants in Maharashtra during the last three months of April—June, 1980 is given in the attached statement.

(c) The main reasons for the shortfall in supply of coal against the allocation have been inadequacy of movement by rail as well as by road.

(d) A number of steps have been taken to augment the coal supplies to the various thermal power plants in the country including Maharashtra. These include:—

(i) Coal Companies and Railways have been asked to step up coal supplies to the various thermal power stations.

(ii) Close liaison is being maintained between the Department of Coal, Railways and Department of Power and high level-inter-Ministerial meetings are also held periodically to review coal supplies to the power plants.

(iii) Coal supplies to thermal power plants are also being monitored by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure on a weekly basis.

(iv) A control room has been set up in the Railways Board to monitor the coal supplies to power plants on daily basis.

## Statement

The SLC allocation, Actual Receipts and consumption of Coal in respect of the thermal Power Stations in Maharashtra State During the Period April 1980 to June, 1980.

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Sl. No	Name of TPS		4/80	5/80	6/80	Total	Remarks
1	Bhusawal . . . . .	A	80	80	80	240	
		R	42	61	55	158	
		C	45	59	56	160	
2	Khaperkheda . . . . .	A	30	30	30	90	
		R	35	33	28	96	
		C	27	28	28	83	
3	Koradi . . . . .	A	220	220	220	660	
		R	221	211	209	641	
		C	203	184	187	574	
4	Nasik . . . . .	A	120	160	160	480	
		R	110	138	120	368	
		C	115	132	112	359	
5	Paras . . . . .	A	40	40	40	120	
		R	29	35	39	103	
		C	30	39	40	109	
6	Parli . . . . .	A	35	35	35	105	
		R	22	30	24	76	
		C	24	27	30	81	
7	Ballarshah . . . . .	A	10	10	10	30	
		R	7	7	8	22	
		C	8	7	8	23	
8	Trombay . . . . .	A	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	Operating on oil/ Gas.
		R	2	—	—	2	
		C	—	—	—	—	
9	Chola . . . . .	A	25	25	25	75	Power house of Central Railway
		R	19	20	17	56	
		C	18	19	21	58	
Grand Total . . . . .					A	1800	
					R	1522	
					C	1447	

'A' — Allocation  
'R' — Receipts  
'C' — Consumption

**डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद पर फिल्म**

6861. श्री राम बिजान पासवान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति, डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद के जीवन का चित्रण करने वाली किसी फीचर फिल्म का निर्माण सरकारी अथवा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस क्षेत्र में कब और कितनी लागत पर किया गया है और प्रदर्शन के लिए यह फिल्म कब रिलीज होगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम कुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद के जीवन को चित्रित करने वाली कोई फीचर फिल्म निजी क्षेत्र में बनाई गई है। तथापि, फिल्म प्रभाग ने स्वतन्त्र निर्माताओं से "देश रत्न राजेन्द्र प्रसाद" नामक एक डाकुमेंट्री फिल्म (811 मीटर) खरीदी है। निर्माताओं को फिल्म के सभी अधिकारों के लिए 1,74,557.57 रुपये का भुगतान किया गया था। फिल्म प्रभागने सिनेमा घरों में रिलीज करने के प्रयोजन से फिल्म का 494 मीटर लम्बा लघु रूपान्तर तैयार किया है। फिल्म को 15 अगस्त, 1980 को रिलीज करने का कार्यक्रम है।

हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा अपने नियंत्रण में ली गई कोयला खानों की संख्या

6862. श्री राम बिजान पासवान : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा दिये गये नवीनतम निर्णय के अनुसार हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा अपने अधिकार में ली गई कोयला खानों की संख्या कितनी है,

(ख) इन कोयला खानों पर कितने बिना तक लोगो का कब्जा रहा था,

(ग) इस अवधि के दौरान कितने मृत्यु का कोयला निकाला गया था और बेचा गया था, और

(घ) उन से धनराशि वसूल करने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) :

(क) हाल ही में उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए निर्णय के फलस्वरूप बैर-काबूनी हंग से किये जा रहे कोयले के खनन कार्य रोक दिए गए थे। अभी हाल में सरकार ने किसी कोयला खान का अधिग्रहण नहीं किया।

(ख), (ग) और (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**Construction of Pong Dam**

6863. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for construction of Pong dam, land and building in the area, falling up to level of 1410 ft. only have been taken over by the authorities and compensation paid to the oustees;

(b) whether there are some oustees, whose buildings are partly covered by the dam and the rest remaining with the oustees have been irreparably damaged due to seepage etc. and rendered dangerous and unliveable;

(c) whether other structures around the dam, though not covered by the project, have also been badly damaged and their foundations rendered loose so much so that they have become dangerous and uninhabitable. and

(d) if so, whether any compensation is also proposed to be paid to the affected persons mentioned in parts (b) & (c) above, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No such case is in the notice of the Project Administration.

(c) and (d). There are four cases in village Dhameta which are under observation by the Project administration regarding damage which could be either due to natural causes or due to rise of water in Beas reservoir. Any case which is found to be affected due to rise of water in the reservoir will be acquired and paid for.

### Medium and major Irrigation Projects in Orissa

6864. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-  
GO: Will the Minister of IRRIGA-  
TION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the on-going medium and major irrigation projects in Orissa since the First Plan period, if any;

(b) the reasons for delay in completion of the projects;

(c) plan-wise the medium and major irrigation projects taken up by that State to increase the irrigation potential;

(d) how many of them have been completed in time and the reasons for delay in completion of the said projects; and

(e) the measures proposed by that State to increase the irrigation facilities through the medium and major irrigation schemes in Sixth Plan period which is under preparation by that State?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION  
(SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) The Mahanadi Delta Project is the only

major irrigation project which is still continuing since the 1st Plan. It is, however, likely to get completed in all respects by 1981-82.

(b) to (d). Plan-wise details of the completed and on-going major and medium irrigation projects are given in the attached statement.

Some of the main reasons of delay in completion of projects are as under:

- (i) Non-availability of adequate financial allocations to individual projects.
- (ii) Proliferation of projects under construction by the States, resulting in thin spreading of financial, managerial and technical resources.
- (iii) Large escalation in costs due to overall increase in prices of materials, labour, equipment, land etc.
- (iv) Lack of thorough investigations prior to taking up the projects.
- (v) Changes in scope of projects during implementation due to inadequate Planning.

#### Statement

Plan-wise completed/on-going Major and Medium Schemes in Orissa State:

Sl. No.	Completed Projects	On-going Projects
<i>Ist Plan</i>	1. Hirakud Stage—I & II (Major)	Mahanadi Delta (Major)
<i>IIInd Plan</i>	1. Dhanei	Salandi (Major)
	2. Derjang	
	3. Godohado	
	4. Salia	
	5. Salki	

1	2	3
<i>IIIrd Plan</i>		
1.	Pitamahal	
2.	Bahuda	
3.	Uttei	
4.	Budha-Budhiani	
5.	Hiradharbati	
<i>Annual Plan (1966-69)</i>		
1.	Baghua	Dahuka
<i>IVth Plan</i>		
1.	.	Anandpur Barrage(Major)
2.	.	Ong
3.	.	Sunder
4.	.	Saipala
5.	.	Kalo
6.	.	Dadraghati
<i>Vth Plan</i>		
1.	.	Rengali ( Major)
2.	.	Upper Kolab (Major)
3.	.	Upper Indrawati (Major)
4.	.	Mahanadi Birupa Barrage (Major)
5.	.	Khad Kei
6.	.	Daha
7.	.	Nesasadki
8.	.	Pilasahki
9.	.	Bemerbehi
10.	.	Bomi
11.	.	Bunci
12.	.	Ramanad tage-I
13.	.	Ruhili
14.	.	Gohira
15.	.	Ramlala
16.	.	Kuanria
17.	.	Sarafgarh
18.	.	Jara hand
19.	.	Valasara
<i>VIth Plan</i>		
1.	.	Harabhan-i
2.	.	Kanjhari
3.	.	Hariharjore
4.	.	Upper Suktel
5.	.	Bainua State-II
6.	.	Bandapipili

(vi) Lack of construction Planning and monitoring organisations.

(vii) Lack of detailed plans and estimates for the distribution system and structures thereon.

(viii) Difficulties in land acquisition.

(ix) Unforeseen problems during construction.

(x) Non-availability of scarce materials.

(e) In an exercise for formulation of Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) by the State Government an outlay of Rs. 450 crores has been proposed with the object of creating an additional irrigation potential of 0.3 million ha. during the plan period, against 1 million ha. created from 1951 to June, 1980.

**डूंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा के जनजातीय जिलों में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाएं**

**6865. श्री भीखा माई :** क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान विद्युत् बोर्ड के ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाओं में डूंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा के जनजातीय जिलों को किसी प्रकार की प्राथमिकता नहीं दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में उक्त बोर्ड को कुछ मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त बताए गए हैं;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) क्या इस बोर्ड के अधिकारियों को अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों और उप-योजना जनजातीय क्षेत्रों तथा गैर-अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के बीच विद्यमान की जानकारी है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रमों में अनुसूचित जनजातीय क्षेत्रों की विद्युतीकरण योजनाओं को सम्मिलित न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन)**

(क) और (ख) डूंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा के दो जिलों में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों को बढ़ावा देने के मामले

को राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने निश्चय ही प्राथमिकता दी है ।

(ग) और (घ) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों को जिन में जनजातीय क्षेत्रों की स्कीमों भी शामिल हैं, हाथ में लेने के लिये ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने आवश्यक मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी किए हैं, जिन में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ, स्कीमों के व्यवहार्यता संबंधी मानदण्ड तथा शर्तें दी गई हैं । वास्तविकता यह है कि निगम, जनजातीय क्षेत्रों की स्कीमों के लिए उदार शर्तों पर ऋण देता रहा है ।

(ङ) राजस्थान राज्य में सभी अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों को जनजातीय उप-योजना में शामिल कर लिया गया है । घोषित किए गए अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के अतिरिक्त, उपयोगिता के क्षेत्रों में ऐसे गैर-अनुसूचित क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं जिन में जनजातीय आबादी घनी है । डूंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा जिले, कुछ कस्बों और गांवों को छोड़कर अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में शामिल है ।

(च) अनुसूचित जनजातीय क्षेत्रों जनजातीय उप-योजना क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत आने वाली कई स्कीमों राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम को भेजी है । इन में से, 13 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों डूंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा के जनजातीय जिलों के लिए हैं । ये दोनों जिले अनुसूचित जनजातीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत भी आते हैं । निगम ने बांसवाड़ा जिले में 9 स्कीमों स्वीकृत की है जिस के अन्तर्गत 519 नए गांव शामिल है तथा डूंगरपुर जिले में 3 स्कीमों स्वीकृत की है जिस के अन्तर्गत 231 नए गांव शामिल है ।

**सिन्धी समाचार बुलेटिनों के समय में परिवर्तन के लिये अनुरोध**

**6866. श्री आचार्य भगवान दब :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को आकाशवाणी से सिन्धी भाषा में प्रसारित किये जाने वाले समाचार बुलेटिनों के समय में इस आधार पर परिवर्तन किये जाने के बारे में अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं कि समाचार बुलेटिन ऐसे समय प्रसारित किये जाते हैं जब लोग अक्सर उन्हें नहीं सुन पाते; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन समाचार बुलेटिनों को प्रातः और सांय 8 और 9 बजे के बीच प्रसारित करने का है ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) :** (क) सिन्धी बुलेटिनों, जो इस समय प्रातः 8.40 बजे से 8.50 बजे तक और सांय 6.15 बजे से 6.25 बजे तक प्रसारित किये जाते हैं, के समय में परिवर्तन करने के लिये कोई विशिष्ट अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

**तकनीकी अधिकारियों के अधीन काम कर रहे रेडियो स्टेशन**

6867. **आचार्य भगवान देव** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिमला-रेडियो स्टेशन एक तकनीकी अधिकारी के अधीन काम कर रहा है;

(ख) देश में तकनीकी अधिकारियों के अधीन काम कर रहे रेडियो स्टेशनों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार प्रसारण की दृष्टि से यह आवश्यक समझती है कि रेडियो स्टेशन का संचालन कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारणों से संबंधित किसी अधिकारी के अधीन होना चाहिए ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा)** : (क) जी, हाँ आकाशवाणी के शिमला केन्द्र के कार्यालय-प्रमुख प्रभारी इंजीनियर हैं ।

(ख) बीस ।

(ग) किसी आकाशवाणी केन्द्र में कार्यालय प्रमुख की घोषणा करने के लिए प्रत्येक मामले पर निर्णय उस कार्यालय की कार्यात्मक आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए आकाशवाणी महानिदेशालय द्वारा किया जाता है ।

**शिमला स्थित रेडियो स्टेशन की क्षमता**

6868. **आचार्य भगवान देव** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार हिमाचल प्रदेश में शिमला रेडियो स्टेशन की क्षमता बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो शिमला रेडियो स्टेशन की क्षमता कब तक बढ़ाये जाने की संभावना है ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा)** : (क) और (ख) आकाशवाणी का शिमला केन्द्र पहले से ही 100 कि० वा० मीडियम वेव के उच्च शक्ति वाले एक ट्रांसमीटर से सुसज्जित है । इस ट्रांसमीटर की शक्ति को बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । शिमला में 2.5 कि० वा० आर्ट वेव का एक ट्रांसमीटर भी कार्य कर रहा है । इस ट्रांसमीटर की शक्ति को बढ़ा कर 50 कि० वा० करने के प्रस्ताव को पंचवर्षीय योजना 1980-85 में शामिल करने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है । इस स्कीम का कार्यान्वयन "योजना" की स्वीकृति, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता और सापेक्ष प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर करेगा ।

**Transport charges for Coal carrying to Sindri Factory**

6870. **SHRI A. K. ROY**: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether he is aware of some perennial transport contractors doing the job at the higher rate than the lowest quotations carrying coal from Tasra and other collieries to Sindri factory of the F.C.I.; if so, the facts in details;

(b) whether it is a fact that to suit the convenience of the contractors Sindri F.C.I. management is taking coal from distant collieries spending more in transport avoiding the adjacent colliery at Tasra specially marked for it; and

(c) if so, reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL)**: (a) For the year 1980, Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI) has awarded contract for the transportation of coal to four parties who agreed to work at the lowest tender rates in various distance slabs.

(b) and (c). Sindri gets its supplies of coal from the collieries of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL). Tasra Colliery is a linked colliery for supply of coal for Sindri Modernisation Plant. Since there was a labour agitation at this colliery, FCI Sindri had to lift coal from other sources as offered by BCCL.

**पटना में गैस की कमी**

6871. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या पेट्रोस्वियल और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक संसद सदस्य ने बिहार की राजधानी पटना शहर में गैस की कमी के संबंध में उन्हें एक पत्र लिखा है;

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

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री  
(श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) दिनांक 12-6-1980 के पत्र का सम्बन्ध पटना में गैस की कमी और वितरकों, विशेषकर एस० के० ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी द्वारा भ्रष्टाचार से है।

(ग) बरौनी शोधनशाला के बन्द होने से तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की अनुपलब्धता के कारण पटना शहर में सप्लाई आर्डर बकाया पड़े हुए हैं। संभव सीमा तक हल्दिया शोधनशाला से उत्पाद उठाने के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। वितरकों के विरुद्ध शिकायतों की जांच की जा रही है।

#### Memorandum from Synthetic Fibre Manufacturers Association

6872. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Synthetic Fibre Manufacturers' Association submitted to Government a memorandum requesting for the grant of approval to the expansion of their existing polyester filament yarn capacity;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the memorandum submitted by them;

(c) whether it is a fact that as at present, even the existing capacity of polyester filament yarn manufacturing concern is not being fully utilised;

(d) whether this industry is manned by a few persons and it is a highly profit oriented industry; and

(e) what efforts, if any, have been made to promote the manufacture of polyester filament yarn in the public sector?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) A joint memorandum from three manufacturers of Polyester Filament Yarn has been received in this regard.

(b) It has been pleaded in the memorandum that the existing units manufacturing Polyester Filament Yarn should be allowed to expand to economically viable sizes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) At present 9 Companies are licensed to produce Polyester Filament Yarn. The profitability of this industry was on the higher side in the past. However due to import of this yarn under OGL and competition, the present price is not significantly higher than its fair selling price.

(e) Petrofils Cooperative Ltd., a joint venture of Government of India and co-operatives of yarn users have already set up a 3500 tpa polyester filament yarn plant at Baroda which is being expanded to 7000 tonnes per year.

राजस्थान में दाउदी बोहरा कालोनी का निर्माण

6873. श्री मोखा भाई: क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या माही और कडाणा परियोजनाओं के निर्माण के कारण इंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा जिलों से विस्थापित हुए लोगों को अपनी नई कालोनी बनाने के लिये सीमेंट और इस्पात की पर्याप्त और समय पर सप्लाई नहीं मिल रही है;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के मुख्य अभियन्ता ने राजस्थान सरकार से गलियाकोट बोहरा कालोनी के स्थान पर नई बोहरा कालोनी के निर्माण के लिये सीमेंट और इस्पात के विशेष कोट के आवंटन के लिये सिफारिश की थी;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(घ) क्या दाउदी बोहरा कालोनी के निर्माण की गति बहुत धीमी है; और

(ङ) क्या गलियाकोट के निवासियों को बेदखली के नोटिस दिये जा रहे हैं जबकि नई कालोनी अभी बन कर पूरी होनी है ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पाण्डेय) : (क) से (ङ) कडाणा और माही बजाज सागर बांधों की डूब से विस्थापित हुए व्यक्तियों के लिए राजस्थान सरकार और राजस्थान हाउसिंग बोर्ड ने सगवाड़ा



श्रीर बांसवाड़ा में कालोनियों का निर्माण किया है जहाँ प्राधुनिक सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं। परन्तु कडाना, जलाशय की डूब के अन्तर्गत आने वाले गलियाकोट शहर के दाउदी बोहरा समुदाय के 300 परिवारों ने राज्य सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई नई कालोनियों में बसने से इन्कार कर दिया था। इन परिवारों के अनुरोध पर, उन्हें दरगाह के निकट जुई तलाई कालोनी में आवासीय भूखंड आवंटित किए गए थे। विस्थापित परिवारों द्वारा इस कालोनी में मकान बनाने का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। उन्होंने अक्टूबर, 1978 में राज्य सरकार से सीमेंट का विशेष कोटा देने का अनुरोध किया था। राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार इस्पात के आवंटन के लिये इन परिवारों द्वारा कोई अनुरोध नहीं किया गया था। जिला प्रशासन द्वारा सिविल कोटे में से उन्हें सप्लाई किए गए सीमेंट के अलावा राज्य सरकार द्वारा सितम्बर, 1979 में उन्हें 300 मीट्रिक टन सीमेंट आवंटित किया गया है।

सूचित किया गया है कि इन मकानों के निर्माण की प्रगति इस कारण धीमी है कि राज्य सरकार की इस सलाह को न मान कर कि घरों का निर्माण चूने के मसाले से किया जाए, वे बड़े बड़े मकान बना रहे हैं जिनके लिये सीमेंट की काफी अधिक मात्रा की आवश्यकता है और सीमेंट की सप्लाई कम है।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, गलियाकोट के 850 विस्थापितों को गलियाकोट शहर खाली करने के नोटिस दिए गए हैं क्योंकि उन की सम्पत्तियां पहले ही अधिगृहीत की जा चुकी हैं और उन्हें उन का मुआवजा और रहने के वैकल्पिक स्थान दे दिए गए हैं। दाउदी बोहरा समुदाय, के 300 परिवारों के पास दरगाह में और उन के समुदाय की सम्पत्ति में भी, जो ऊँचे स्थान पर स्थित है, रहने का वैकल्पिक प्रबंध है। चूँकि कडाना जलाशय में जल-मंचय के कारण गलियाघाट शहर के इस वर्ष जलमग्न होने की संभावना है इसलिए प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लोगों से स्थान खाली करने के लिए कहा गया है।

#### अनिर्णित पड़े मामलों के लिए एडवोकेट

6874. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे सिविल मामलों तथा अन्य आय-कर अधिनियम, उत्पादन शुल्क अधिनियम, तथा लवण अधिनियम के मामलों की संख्या कितनी है जिन पर विभाग द्वारा इस समय कार्यवाही की जा रही है तथा तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और ये सर्वोच्च न्यायालय, राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय के पास कब से अनिर्णित पड़े हैं ;

(ख) सरकारी एडवोकेटों के अलावा सरकार द्वारा इन मामलों के संबंध में नियुक्त किये गये एडवोकेटों के नाम क्या हैं, और उन्हें कब नियुक्त किया गया था तथा उन्हें अब तक पारिश्रमिक की

कितनी राशि दी गई है और इस संबंध में कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ग) अन्य अतिरिक्त एडवोकेटों को नियुक्त किये जाने का औचित्य क्या है जब सरकारी एडवोकेट तथा अन्य अधिकारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क). से (ग). (i) उच्चतम न्यायालय में लम्बित मामलों के बारे में जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ii) राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय में जो मामले होते हैं उनकी देख-भाल सीधे ही संबंधित विभागों द्वारा की जाती है। इसलिए इस विभाग के पास उसका कोई अभिलेख नहीं है।

#### Setting up of a Fertiliser Factory in Gajipur or Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh

6875. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether Government are considering the question of setting up of the fertilizer factory in Gajipur or Jaunpur out of the four fertilizer factories already sanctioned for Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): The exact locations of the fertilizer factories proposed to be set up in U.P. State are yet to be selected.

#### Central help for re-modelling the Irrigation Dams in Gujarat

6876. SHRI AMAR SINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat State has requested the Centre to help the State in remodelling the irrigation dams and roads in the light of the recent heavy

rains and floods as these structures had been designed for low average rain-fall for the last 100 year; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) No such request has been received by Central from the Government of Gujarat.

(b) Does not arise.

#### तेल का उत्पादन

6877. श्री सत्य नारायण जाटिया : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगाल की खाड़ी में तेल के कुछ नये भण्डार मिले हैं और यदि हां, तो इनसे कितना तेल मिलने की संभावना है ;

(ख) बम्बई हाई से कितना तेल मिल रहा है और गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान, वर्षवार वहां से कितना तेल प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ग) ऐसे देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहां से मांग और देशीय उत्पादन के बीच अन्तर को आयात करके पूरा किया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) जी, हां। इस खोज के संबंध में एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर 26.6.1980 को प्रस्तुत किया गया है। जैसाकि विवरण-पत्र में उल्लेख किया गया था, इस क्षेत्र की सक्षमताओं तथा इसकी व्यापारिक उपयोगिता का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए कुछ और कुओं की खुदाई की जायेगी। दूसरे कुएं की खुदाई का काम 11 जुलाई, 1980 को शुरू किया गया है। इस क्षेत्र से प्राप्त किये जाने वाले तेल की मात्रा का सभी कुओं के छोड़े जाने तथा क्षेत्र का पूरी तरह मूल्यांकन किये जाने के पश्चात ही पता चलेगा

(ख) मई, 1976 से बम्बई हाई से व्यापारिक उत्पादन के आरंभ होने से इस क्षेत्र से उत्पादित तेल की वर्षवार मात्रा निम्नप्रकार है :—

वर्ष	उत्पादित तेल (बि० मी० टनों में)
1976-77	0.41
1977-78	2.07
1978-79	3.31
1979-80	4.42

(ग) वर्तमान में, निम्नलिखित देशों से कच्चे तेल का आयात किया जा रहा है :—

1. ईराक 2. ईरान 3. सऊदी अरब 4. संयुक्त अरब अमीरात 5. नाईजीरिया 6. यू.एस.एस.आर.

#### Domestic gas connections in Gujarat State

6878. SHRI AMAR SINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of domestic gas connections in Gujarat State, district-wise;

(b) whether any application is pending for gas connections in Gujarat State;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the criteria adopted for sanctioning gas connections in Gujarat State; and

(d) whether any preference is given to Tribals or Scheduled Caste persons, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) domestic gas connection in Gujarat State is as under:—  
 District-wise position of number of

Name of District	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. as on 30-6-1980	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. as on 31-5-80	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. as on 30-6-80
1. Surat . . . . .	15,586	25,170	8,890
2. Kheda . . . . .	—	11,292	—
3. Valsad (Bulsar) . . . . .	—	13,740	9,906
4. Ahmedabad . . . . .	89,224	—	19,223
5. Amreli . . . . .	1,471	—	—
6. Baroda (Vadodara) . . . . .	25,432	7,065	7,349
7. Bharuch . . . . .	4,978	—	1,758
8. Bhavnagar . . . . .	11,875	—	—
9. Gandhinagar . . . . .	4,099	—	—
10. Jamnagar . . . . .	10,328	—	—
11. Junagarh . . . . .	11,086	—	—
12. Kaira . . . . .	8,151	—	6,577
13. Kutch . . . . .	5,186	—	—
14. Panchmahals . . . . .	6,145	—	—
15. Rajkot . . . . .	25,199	—	—
16. Surendra Nagar . . . . .	4,407	—	—
17. Mehsana . . . . .	—	—	3,107
18. Banaskantha . . . . .	—	—	471
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,23,167</b>	<b>57,267</b>	<b>57,281</b>

(b) and (c). The total number of wait-listed persons in Gujarat State is as under:—

Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. . . . .	744,590 as on 30-6-80
Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	94,473 as on 30-6-80
Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	91,600 as on 31-12-79
	<u>2,30,663</u>

Depending on the product availability from time to time new gas connections are released by and large to the pending applicants as per their turn in the waiting lists held by the distributors.

(d) No. Sir.

**चलचित्र निर्माण के लिए राष्ट्रीय फिल्म वित्त निगम द्वारा दिये गये ऋण**

6879. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय फिल्म वित्त निगम चलचित्र निर्माण के लिये साढ़े तीन लाख रू० से साढ़े चार लाख रू० तक का ऋण देता है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय के पास ऋण की राशि में वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार को पता है कि चलचित्र निर्माण में काम आने वाली नेगेटिव और पाजीटिव फिल्मों तथा अन्य सामग्री के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण चलचित्र निर्माताओं के लिए ऋणों की वर्तमान धनराशि से उद्देश्यपूर्ण चलचित्रों का निर्माण करना कठिन हो गया है ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिंह)**

(क) राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम, जिसके साथ फिल्म वित्त निगम और भारतीय चलचित्र निर्यात निगम का 11-4-80 को सम्मेलन किया गया था, फिल्में बनाने के लिए 3.5 लाख रुपए तथा 5 लाख रुपए के बीच ऋण प्रदान करता है जो फिल्म की गेज और रंग पर निर्भर करता है ।

(ख) और (ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिए ऋण की राशि बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता के बारे में सरकार को सलाह दी गयी है । मामले पर राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम द्वारा विचार किया जाएगा ।

**Manufacture of Life Saving Drugs from Indian Herbs**

6880. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Multi-National Companies with headquarters outside India which are allowed to manufacture life-saving drugs out of Indian herbs;

(b) whether any firms or companies manned totally by Indians are also allowed to manufacture these drugs in India;

(c) if so, the names thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to ban the export of the herbs outside the country in order to encourage the Indian companies who face an unequal competition with the multi-nationals;

(e) if so, the likely date by which this step would be taken; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) The names of foreign companies with direct foreign equity more than 40 per cent engaged in the manufacture of life-saving drugs out of Indian herbs are given in Annexure.

(b) and (c). There is one company manned totally by Indians, namely, M/s The Chemical, Industrial & Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Bombay engaged in the manufacture of drugs out of herbs.

(d) to (f). Export of the herbs outside the country is regulated by the Export Policy in force. There is no proposal under consideration for banning the export of the herbs outside the country.

#### ANNEXURE

(1) M/s Ciba-Geigy of India Ltd., Bombay.

(2) M/s Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (India) Private Ltd., Bombay.

(3) M/s Glaxo Laboratories (India) Limited, Bombay.

(4) M/s Organon (India) Ltd., Calcutta.

(5) M/s Roche Products Ltd.,  
Bombay.

(6) M/s Sandoz (India) Ltd.,  
Bombay.

(7) M/s Wyeth Laboratories Ltd.,  
Bombay.

(8) M/s Whiffens Ltd., Bombay.

**Instructions of State Governments to  
increase irrigation facilities in  
tribal sub-plan areas**

6881. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-  
GO: Will the Minister of IRRIGA-  
TION be pleased to lay a statement  
showing:

(a) the guidelines issued by his  
Ministry to the States and Union Ter-  
ritories regarding the increase of ir-  
rigation facilities in tribal sub-plan  
areas in Fifth Plan and in Annual  
Plan of Sixth Plan;

(b) the names of the States  
which prepared master plan for irri-  
gation development and the names of  
the medium and major irrigation pro-  
jects included in sub-plan areas by  
such States;

(c) the irrigation projects taken up  
for execution and preparation of pro-  
ject reports in Fifth Plan and in An-  
nual Plan of Sixth Plan State-wise;  
and

(d) money provided by the States  
for the Tribal sub-plan irrigation pro-  
jects and funds released by his Minis-  
try in 1979-80 and in 1980-81?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION  
(SHRI KEDAR PANDAY):** (a) In  
the meetings convened by the Secre-  
tary, Ministry of Irrigation with Irri-  
gation Secretaries and Tribal Com-  
missioners of State Govts. in October  
1977 & August 1978, the following  
guidelines were given:—

(i) Medium and Minor projects  
which could be completed should  
be taken up immediately.

(ii) Maintenance of medium and  
minor irrigation works should be  
geared up.

(iii) Maximum possible water  
resources should be earmarked for  
tribal areas.

(iv) Major and medium irri-  
gation in tribal areas should be plan-  
ned for completion in 15 years, and  
minor irrigation within a period of  
5 years.

(v) Master Plans may be pre-  
pared on top priority basis so as  
to bring the level of irrigation in  
tribal areas to that of other areas  
in a reasonable time frame. The  
States were also requested to indi-  
cate their requirements of special  
Central assistance if any for inves-  
tigations and preparation of Master  
Plans.

Again in May 1980, the State Gov-  
ernments were requested by the Min-  
istry of Irrigation that in formulating  
the Sixth Plan (1980—85) needs of  
tribal areas should be considered and  
provided for adequately and separate  
sub-plans pertaining to tribal areas  
may be prepared so that the priorities  
for these areas could be brought into  
proper focus when finalising the plan.

(b) The States of Andhra Pradesh,  
Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh,  
Maharashtra, Orissa and Kerala have  
so far prepared and submitted the  
Master Plan. The names of major  
and medium irrigation projects which  
are to serve the tribal areas partly  
or wholly are given in the Statement  
No. 1. [*Placed in Library. See No.  
LT-1225/80*].

(c) Information is given in State-  
ment No. 2. [*Placed in Library. See  
No. LT-1225/80*].

(d) Information regarding money  
provided by States is given in State-  
ment No. 3. No funds were released  
by the Ministry of Irrigation.

**Foreign Exchange incurred on  
Import of Bulk Drugs**

6882. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state what are the details regarding the amount of foreign exchange Government have incurred in the import of bulk drugs during the current financial year?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** Imports of canalised bulk drugs specified in Appendix-9 of the Import Policy are made through the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited (CPC), whilst the imports of bulk drugs otherwise authorised by the Import Policy are made either directly by the actual users or by export houses.

For the current financial year, the amount of foreign exchange likely to be incurred in the import of bulk drugs through the CPC is estimated at Rs. 23 crores. Information regarding the amount of foreign exchange actually incurred on the import of bulk drugs for the period April—June 1980 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Amount allocated for Rural Electrification in Karnataka**

6883. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:  
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for rural electrification in Karnataka State; and

(b) details of villages in Karnataka where this amount is proposed to be spent for electrification?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):** (a) An

amount of Rs. 0.75 crores has been allocated for rural electrification programme for 1980-81 within the overall power sector plan in the State of Karnataka. This comprises:—

	<i>Rs. in Crores</i>
1. REC Normal Programme .	3.00
2. Revised Minimum Needs Programme (RMNP) .	0.50
3. Normal Development Programme of the State .	6.07
Total . . . . .	9.57

In addition, the State could also draw funds from the Rural Electrification Corporation for financing the special schemes of pumpsets energisation called the Special Project (Agriculture).

(b) 650 villages are expected to be electrified in the State of Karnataka during 1980-81 under the Plan Programme. The names of the villages are, however, not available as these are worked out by the State Electricity Board as and when rural electrification schemes are formulated.

**सुरतगढ़ में आकाशवाणी केंद्र**

6884. श्री मनमूल सिंह चौधरी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सुरतगढ़ (राजस्थान) में आकाशवाणी केंद्र का निर्माण कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है और उस कितना व्यय किया गया है ; और

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं कि इस केंद्र से प्रसारण किया जाना अभी तक आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम वृत्तादी सिन्हा) : (क) सुरतगढ़ में 10 कि० मा० मीडियम वेव के चलते फिरते ट्रांसमीटर वाले आकाशवाणी केंद्र की स्थापना का कार्य लगभग 48.51 लाख रुपए की लागत से पूरा हो चुका है ।

(ख) केन्द्र से प्रसारण शुरू करना अभी तक संभव नहीं हो पाया है क्योंकि केन्द्र को चलाने के लिए अपेक्षित अधिकांश कर्मचारी अभी तक नहीं लगे हैं। कर्मचारियों को तैनात करने के आदेश जारी किए जा चुके हैं और केन्द्र के शीघ्र ही चालू होने की उम्मीद है।

**Foreign Drug Companies in India  
having shareholding over  
26 per cent**

6885. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM  
AND CHEMICALS be pleased to  
state:

(a) how many foreign drug companies with direct and indirect shareholding of over 26 per cent are functioning in our country; their names and details of shareholding;

(b) how many foreign companies in the drugs industry functioning after

1973 COB notification are still operating in the small sector; and

(c) their names and details of their activities; reasons for which they have been allowed to continue to function in the small sector?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS  
(SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a)  
Only companies with direct foreign equity exceeding 40 per cent are considered foreign companies under the Drug Policy and under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. The details of such firms are annexed hereto.

(b) There is no Drug Company with foreign equity exceeding 40 per cent operating in the Small Scale Sector.

(c) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*List of Foreign Companies whose Direct Foreign Equity is more than 40%*

Sl No.	Name of the Company	Direct Foreign Equity
1	2	3
1.	M/s. C.E. Fulford (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	100
2.	M/s. Abbott Laboratories (I) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	100
3.	M/s. Smith Kline & French (I) Ltd., Bangalore . . . . .	100
4.	M/s. Geoffrey Manners & Co. Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	45.00
5.	M/s. Richardson Hindustan Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	55.97
6.	M/s. Whiffens (India) Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	50.00
7.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (I) Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	100
8.	M/s. May & Baker Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	100
9.	M/s. Roche Products Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	89
10.	M/s. Parke Davis (India) Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	83.33
11.	M/s. Glaxo Labs. (I) Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	75
12.	M/s. Johnson & Johnson of India Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	75

1	2	3
13.	M/s. Pfizer Limited, Bombay . . . . .	75
14.	M/s. Ciba-Geigy of India Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	65
15.	M/s. E. Merck (I) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	60
16.	M/s. Merck Sharp & Dhome of India Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	60
17.	M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	60
18.	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	50
19.	M/s. The Boots Company (India) Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	58
20.	M/s. Warner Hindustan Limited, Hyderabad . . . . .	50
21.	M/s. Organon India Limited, Calcutta . . . . .	49
22.	M/s. Uni-Sankyo Limited, Hyderabad . . . . .	49
23.	M/s. Wyeth Laboratories Limited, Bombay . . . . .	74
24.	M/s. Bayer (India) Limited, Bombay . . . . .	51.57
25.	M/s. Cynamid India Limited, Bombay. . . . .	55
26.	M/s. Alkali & Chemical Corpn. of India Limited, Calcutta . . . . .	51.38

### Industrial Licences to Foreign Drug Companies

6886. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how many applications from foreign companies with over 26 per cent foreign equity are still pending for grant of industrial licences for final decision;

(b) names of bulk drug/formulations applied for; their production by each of the companies during the last five years;

(c) whether they have maintained prices in accordance with the prices approved; and

(d) if not, what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Under the Industries (Development

& Regulation) Act, 195 and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and the Drug Policy, only companies having direct foreign equity exceeding 40 per cent are treated as foreign companies. As on 30-6-80, 60 industrial licence applications received from such companies are pending for final decisions.

(b) A Statement listing the names of the companies and the items applied for with capacities is attached.

The information regarding the production of these items by each of these companies during the last five years is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No instance of unauthorised increase in prices by any of these companies has come to the notice of the Government. However, certain products have been claimed to fall under the price exempt category. Decisions are taken in such cases after obtaining expert opinion.

(d) Does not arise.



**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Item of manufacture	
		Name	Capacity
1	2	3	4
<b>1980</b>			
1.	M/s. Roche Products Ltd.,	Lorodopa Tablets	4 Million Tablets
2.	M/s. Roussal Pharm.(I) Ltd.	Synastat Tablets Synastat Suspension	48 lakhs 1.8 lakhs bottles
3.	M/s. May & Baker (I) Ltd.	Benzoyl Metronidazole Flagyl Suspension	10 M.T. 150 K.L.
4.	M/s. Roche Products Ltd.	Betaionone	60 Tonnes.
5.	M/s May & Baker (I) Ltd.	1. Thiopentone Sodium I.P. Sterile 2. Intraval Sodium brand Inj. Vials/ Ampoules containg Thiopentone Sodium Sterile (with or without water for injection).	5,000 kgs. 8.00 Million.
6.	M/s. Roche Products Ltd.	Valium Syrup (Susp.)	16 Kilo Litres
7.	M/s. May & Baker (I) Ltd.	2-Methyl-4-Nitroimidazole 2-Methylimidazole	50 Million Tonnes. 40 " "
8.	M/s. Merck Sharp & Dohme of India Ltd.	Moduretic Tablets	220 lakh Tablets
9.	M/s. Roche Products Ltd.	<i>Bulk Drugs :</i> 1. Sulfadoxine	7,000 kgs.
		<i>Formulations :</i> 1. Fansidar Tablets 2. Fansidar Ampoules	6.5 Million 700 litres
10.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd.	Polymyxin B Sulphate B.P.	2,000 Billion units (BU)
11.	M/s. Merck Sharp & Dohme of India Ltd.	Vitamin B12	300 kgs after expan- sion
12.	M/s. May & Baker (I) Ltd.	Sulphatriad Tablets	110 Million Tablets
13.	M/s. Pfizer Ltd.	<i>Bulk Drugs :</i> 1. Rifampicin 2. Cephalexin 3. Cephaloridine	30 M.T. 38 M.T. 2 M.T.
		<i>Formulations :</i> 1. Rifampicin : Orals 2. Combination of Refampicin with Ethambutol, Isoniazid etc. 3. Cephalexin Orals; 4. Cephaloridine : Injectable.	} Equivalent of own bulk available for captive consumption.
14.	M/s. Roche Products Ltd.	Limbitrol Tablets	30 million

1	2	3	4
15.	M/s. Roche Products Ltd.	1. Ornidazole	15 Tonnes
		2. Tiberol Tablets	16 Million
16.	M/s. E. Merck (I) Pvt. Ltd.	1. Allergen Extracts (Pollens, Fungi, Insects, Epithelia, Dusts & Foods) for diagnosis & Treatment.	} 600 litres of mother Extracts (10%)
		2. Contact Allergen Extracts for diagnosis	
17.	M/s. Glaxo Labs. (I) Ltd.	<i>Bulk Drugs :</i>	
		1. Sotalol Hydrochloride	2,325 kgs.
		2. Levamisole	1,380 „
		3. Norethisterone	270 „
		4. Pentazocine Hcl/Lactate	1,375 „
		5. Furazolidone	6,585 „
		6. Diphenoxylate Hcl	570 „
		7. Chlorpheniramine Maleate	1,935 „
		8. Ibuprofen	17,400 „
		9. Dequalinium Chloride	100 „
18.	M/s. Glaxo Labs. (I) Ltd.	<i>Formulations of :</i>	
		1. Sotalol Hcl.	1162.5 kgs.
		2. Levamisole	690 „
		3. Norethisterone	35 „
		4. Chlorpheniramine Maleate	967.5 „
		5. Pentazocine Hcl/Lactate	687.5 „
		6. Furozolidone	292 „
		7. Dequalinium Chloride	50 „
		8. Diphenoxylate Hcl.	285 „
		9. Ibuprofen	8700 „
19.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (I) Ltd.	Septren Forte Double Strength Tablets	40 Million Tablets
20.	M/s. Roche Products Ltd.	Bactrim D.S. Tablets	5 Million Tablets
21.	M/s. Uni-Sankyo Ltd.	Cystine Hydrochloride & Salts	50 Tonnes
22.	M/s. May & Baker (I) Ltd.	1. Metronidazole I.P.	} 50 Million tonnes To the extent of 50 Million tonnes of Metronidazole.
		2. 'Flagyl' brand Metronidazole Tabs. I.P.	
23.	M/s. Roche Products Ltd.	1-Phenyl-2, 3-Dimethyl-4-Isopropyl-5-Pyrazolone (Isopropylantipyrene)	100 tonnes

1	2	3	4
24.	M/s. May & Baker (I) Ltd.	'Flagyl' brand Injection of Metronidazole	100 Kilo Litres
<b>1979</b>			
1.	M/s. Ciba-Geigy	Dexamethasone Trimethyl Acetate	50 kgs.
2.	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Haemacel	4.5 lakh litres
3.	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Prenylamine Lactate	4 tonnes
4.	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Fenbendazole & formulations based thereon	10,000 kgs.
5.	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Baralgan Ketone (S.E.)	4,000 kgs.
6.	M/s. Alkali & Chemical Corpn. Ltd.	Anti-Surra Drugs (Vet.) : 1. Quinalpyramine Methyl Sulphate 2. Quinalpyramine Methyl Chloride 3. Formulations based on 1 and 2 above	3 Tonnes 2 Tonnes
7.	M/s. Roche Products Ltd.	5-Fluoro racil	75 kg.
8.	M/s. Pfizer Ltd.	1. Morantel Tartarate 2. Pyrantel Pamoate 3. Formulations based on 1 & 2 above.	15 Tonnes 50 Tonnes
9.	M/s. Ciba Geigy	Hydrochlorothiazide	10 Tonnes
10.	M/s. E. Merch (I) Pvt. Ltd.	Vitamin E and its derivatives	34 Tonnes
11.	M/s. Cyanamin India Ltd.	1. D-2-Amino-butanol 2. Ethambutol 3. Formulations based on Ethambutol	100 Tonnes 50 Tonnes
12.	M/s. Ciba Geigy	1. Anceltol 2. Formulation based on 1 above.	12 Tonnes
13.	M/s. Roche Products Ltd.	Sulphamethoxazole.	70 Tonnes
14.	M/s. Alkali & Chemical Corpn. Ltd.	1. Primaquine Phosphate 2. Chloroquin Phosphate	2.5 Tonnes 25 Tonnes
<b>1978</b>			
1.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (I) Ltd.	Allopurinol	Tonnes
2.	M/s. Glaxo Lab. (I) Ltd.	Betamethasone	650 kg.
3.	M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd.	Chloroquin Phosphate	30 Tonnes
4.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (I) Ltd.	Dapsone	28 Tonnes

1	2	3	4
5.	M/s. Wyeth International	1. Prednisolone Hydrocortisone & esters	. 1.2 Tonnes
		2. Dexamethasone its salts & esters	. 100 kgs.
		3. Norgestrel Isomers	. 140 kgs.
		4. Norethisterone Acetate	. 100 kg.
		5. Mephentermine Sulphate	. 900 kg.
		6. Oxethazaine	. 2.5 Tonnes
		7. Oxazepam	. 500 kg.
		8. Lorazepam	. 200 kg.
6.	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Canine Distemper & Virus Hepatitis Vaccine	5,00,000 Doses.
<b>1977</b>			
1.	M/s. Cyanamid India Ltd.	Disphenol & Disophenol Parenterals	100—120 kg.
2.	M/s. Smith Kline & French	Poultry Vaccine	. 12 lakhs dose
		Animal Vaccine	. 11 lakhs dose
3.	M/s. E. Merck (I) Pvt. Ltd.	Vitamin K & its derivatives	6 Tonnes
4.	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Reagents for diagnosis	. 150,000 Units
5.	M/s. Geoffrey Manners	Xanthotoxin	500 kg.
6.	M/s. Ciba Geigy	Trimethoprim	Tonnes
7.	M/s. Roche Products Ltd.	Vitamin A	. 100 MMU
8.	M/s. Bayer (I) Ltd.	Canesten Cream (Clotrimazole)	. 2.5 Tonnes
<b>1976</b>			
1.	M/s. Smith Kline & French	Cephadrine	. 500 kg.
2.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (I) Ltd.	Trimethoprim	. 30 Tonnes
3.	M/s. Richardson Hindustan	Thymol	. 50 Tonnes
4.	M/s. Pfizer Ltd.	Zinc Bacitracin (Vet.)	. 1500 BU
		Bacitracin & Zinc	
		Bacitracin (Pharm.)	. 70 BU
		Polymixin	. 1000 BU
		Oleandomycin	. 6000 BU

1	2	3	4
5.	M/s. Smith Kline & French	1. Phenothiazine a) Chlorpromazine b) Prochlorperazine Maleate c) Trifluopromazine Hydrochloride	} 7,000 Kilos
		2. Diphenyl Pyraline Hydrochloride	. 500 Kilos
		3. Phenyl Propanolamine Hydrochloride	. 1,000 Kilos
		4. Triamterene	3,000 Kilos
		5. Hydrochlorothiazide	. 5,000 Kilos
		6. Chlorpheniramine Maleate	. 1,000 Kilos
		7. Oxibendazole (for Veterinary)	3,000 Kilos
		8. Zoalene (for Veterinary)	. 5,000 Kilos
6.	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Pentoxyphylline	. 8 Tonnes
7.	M/s. E. Merck (I) Pvt. Ltd.	Dolo-Neurobion Tablet	110 Million Tablets
<b>1975</b>			
1.	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Ethacridine Lactate	. 30 Tonnes

**Production of Bulk Drugs and formulations by Drug Firms having more than 26 per cent Foreign Equity**

6887. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the production figures of bulk drugs and formulations by firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity, during the last five years;

(b) how many items licensed to Indian companies also have been over-produced by foreign firms during this period and reasons for allowing them to do so; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERNDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). The necessary information is

being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha shortly.

**फोटो डिबीजन की गतिविधियां**

6889. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 14 जनवरी, 1980 से अद्यतन फोटो डिबीजन की महत्वपूर्ण बर्तावधियां क्या हैं, और इसने 14 जनवरी, 1980 से अद्यतन कितनी बार फोटोग्राफ लिए थे और उन पर प्रशासनिक तथा अन्य व्यय कितना हुआ ;

(ख) 14 जनवरी, 1980 के बाद फोटो डिबीजन द्वारा भारत की किन-किन महत्वपूर्ण घटनाओं को शामिल किया गया था और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) 14 जनवरी 1980 से अद्यतन इत डिबीजन में कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ; और

(घ) महत्वपूर्ण घटनाओं के रूप में उद्घाटन बनाने के मानक क्या हैं और फोटो डिबीजन द्वारा उन पर कितना व्यय किया गया ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा): (क) 14 जनवरी, 1980 के बाबू की फोटो प्रकाश की महत्वपूर्ण बलिबलिबों में विदेशी नज्मान्य व्यक्तियों की यात्राओं, कतरों/प्रोडोकाओं, इत्यादि पर हस्ताक्षर किए जाने के प्रवर्तकों के फोटो लेना तथा वेच में हो रही सांख्यिक महत्व की सांख्यिक, सांख्यिक और विकासात्मक घटनाओं के भी फोटो लेना शामिल है। 14-1-1980 के बाद इस प्रकार के प्रवर्तकों के लिए नए फोटो की कुल संख्या 1042 है। जनवरी के मूल, 1980 तक का कुल व्यय 15,83,000/- रुपए है।

(ख) 14 जनवरी, 1980 के बाद जिन महत्वपूर्ण भारतीय घटनाओं के फोटो लिए गए, उनका विवरण परिशिष्ट-I में दिया जा रहा है। [संज्ञात्मक संख्या: LT-1226/80]

(ग) जनवरी से जून, 1980 तक कुल व्यय 15,83,000 - रुपए है।

(घ) केवल उन घटनाओं के ही फोटो प्रभाग द्वारा फोटो लिए जाते हैं जो लोक महत्व के दृष्टि कोष से समाचारिक महत्व की होती हैं। तथापि, फोटो प्रभाग द्वारा फोटो लेने के लिए किसी घटना के महत्व का निर्णय लेने में सरकार द्वारा अपने विवेक का उपयोग किया जाता है।

#### Supply of Newsprint to Papers to Andhra Pradesh

6890. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether small newspapers in Andhra Pradesh have complained that they are finding it difficult to obtain newsprint from Bombay;

(b) if so, what steps are taken to redress their grievance;

(c) whether it is proposed to stock newsprint in Hyderabad to be released to papers published from that State; and

(d) what procedure is followed to ensure that allotted newsprint could be availed of by consumers in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Trading Corporation is considering the possibility of opening additional godowns in Andhra Pradesh. A final decision is yet to be taken.

(d) So far as the procedure being followed for lifting of newsprint supply by the consumers in A.P. is concerned, it is the same as in the case of newspapers published in other States. The periodicals/newspapers published from Andhra Pradesh have the option to take their newsprint either from Bombay Office of the State Trading Corporation of India or its Madras Office.

#### Recording of National Programme of Music in Hyderabad Station of A.I.R.

6891. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether national programme of music has been recorded in Hyderabad Studio of the AIR during the period 1979-80 June;

(b) if so, on how many occasions and who were the musicians involved; and

(c) how many of these were recorded before the invited audience?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Karnatak vocal recitals by Shri Neddunuri Krishnamurthy and Shri Nookala Chinna Satyanarayana were recorded at the studios of AIR Hyderabad for broadcast in the National Programme.

(c) None of the two programmes was recorded before invited audience.

**Maintenance servicing of Generators in Summer when more Energy is needed**

6892. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the maintenance servicing of generators is always done in summer when more energy is needed for all the sectors;

(b) the difficulties in undertaking maintenance servicing of generators by the Central Electricity Authority only in the rainy season when consumption of electricity in all the sectors is much lower as compared to that in the summer season; and

(c) the reaction of Government on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The maintenance schedules of the generating units programmes are finalised by the concerned regional electricity boards after discussions with the various constituent, State Power System authorities. In drawing up the programme, the load demand and the availability of hydro energy during different seasons is taken into consideration and the programme is scheduled to give overall optimum availability. Normally, maintenance of thermal generating sets is undertaken during the rainy season when more hydro energy is available.

**High Level Committee for Long-term Energy Policy**

6893. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a High Level Committee of Planning Commission is considering long-term energy policy balancing hydro, thermal, nuclear and solar energy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Considering the developments both within and outside the country subsequent to the formulation of a comprehensive National Energy Policy in 1976, the Planning Commission had set up a Working Group on Energy Policy under the Chairmanship of the then Secretary, Department of Power to carry out a comprehensive review of the present energy situation, to develop a perspective for the development of the energy sector and to recommend appropriate policy measures for optimal utilisation of available energy resources. The Working Group submitted its report in November, 1979. A number of measures to guide the energy demand along the optimal level and the policy prescriptions for development of the energy resources in the country to ensure adequate supplies for meeting the anticipated demands are contained in the report. A Cabinet Committee of Energy supported by a Committee of Secretaries has been set up to consider the various issues arising out of the recommendations of the Working Group.

**Power Project with time-bound programme and with Foreign Collaboration**

6894. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for setting up power project with time-bound programme and with foreign collaboration within the areas of coal belt has been received by the Central Electricity Authority and/or Government from some group of people within private sector;

(b) if so, the salient features of such proposed project; and

(c) whether in view of the time-bound programme of raising output of power, what encouragement Government propose to extend to such private sector people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir. Neither the Central Electricity Authority nor the Government has received any proposal for setting up Power Project with time-bound programme and with foreign collaboration within the area of a coal belt from the private sector.

(b) and (c). The questions do not arise.

**Prospects of more power capacity due to good monsoon**

6895. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the good monsoon have improved the prospects of more power supply;

(b) if so, what is the improvement made in regard to power supply in Karnataka State;

(c) whether power supply to the industries has been raised which were closed down due to power shortage in Karnataka; and

(d) by what time power supply to all industrial units will be restored?

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

(b) to (d). Karnataka has only hydro generation capacity and, therefore, with good monsoon during the current year, its hydro reservoirs are getting better inflows and the power supply position has also improved. Generation level of 7.5 million units a day in the beginning of June, 1980 has already gone up to about 18 million units a day at present. All power cuts on H.T. industries in Karnataka have also been lifted with effect from first week of July, 1980.

**Soviet experts to advise Coal India Limited**

6896. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet experts are to advise Coal India Ltd. on the feasibility of opening a large open cast mine as also setting up corresponding washing facility in the Jharia field;

(b) if so, whether they have also stated that they will prepare a feasibility report for thick seam mining in the Makum coal fields of Assam;

(c) what are the total agreements signed by CIL with Russia; and

(d) the main features of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. An agreement has been signed by the Coal India Ltd. with a Soviet Organisation for collection of initial data for the preparation of a Feasibility Report for 6—10 million tonnes year opencast mine with washery of corresponding capacity in Jharia coal-field.

(b) An agreement has also been signed by the Coal India Ltd. with a Soviet Organisation for advice on extraction of thick and steep seam in Makum coalfield.

(c) and (d). Since 1975, total number of 18 agreements have been signed by the Coal India Ltd. with the Soviet Organisations for underground mining technology, design of large open-cast mine projects and washeries, modernisation of coal washeries, mine construction etc.



**Supply of Bombay High Gas to Andhra Pradesh**

6897. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to take gas line from Bombay High to various States;

(b) if so, whether the Andhra Pradesh Government requested to lay the gas line to any important centre in that State; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Satish Chandran Working Group did not find establishment of a fertilizer plant in Andhra Pradesh to be an optimum use of Bombay High/South Bassein gas and therefore, did not recommend another pipeline from these fields. This recommendation has been accepted by the Government.

**Investing money abroad for Fertiliser Projects**

6898. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether our Government is investing money in fertilizer projects abroad; and

(b) if so, the countries in which the money is invested?

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

and (b). Government of India have not invested any money in fertilizer projects abroad. However, a consortium of Indian fertilizer companies has agreed to make an equity investment upto US \$ 20 million in a phosphate fertilizer project in Senegal with a stipulation that 66000 tonnes of phosphatic acid (in terms of P2O5) will be supplied by Senegal to Indian companies annually.

**Exploration for oil in Ninpur and Mahanadi**

6899. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether exploration is being done in Ninpur and Mahanadi for oil; and

(b) if so, the results?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Exploration is being carried out in the Mahanadi Basin. However, both Oil & Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Limited have no information regarding a site called Ninpur.

(b) In offshore area of Mahanadi Basin in the Bay of Bengal, Oil India Limited completed aeromagnetic and seismic/geophysical surveys in 1978. A 3-well offshore exploration programme has been planned and is expected to be completed by 1980-81. The first well was drilled to a depth of 2740 metres but no hydrocarbons were found. The second well is under drilling.

OIL have already completed aeromagnetic survey of the onshore area of 6,800 sq. kms. and it is proposed to conduct seismic/geophysical surveys in 1980-81 and 1981-82.

**Setting up of a Radio Station at Surat**

6900. SHRI C. D. PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposals for installing Radio-Station at Surat City of Gujarat State; and

(b) if not, when the city is likely to get a Radio Station ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). A proposal for the setting up of a Radio Station at Surat is being considered for inclusion in the Five Year Plan 1980—85. Its implementation will, however, depend upon the approval of the Plan, availability of resources and relative priorities.

**सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को विशेष सहायता**

6901. श्री प्रभु नारायण इंडन : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बतावे की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार अग्रिम सहायता योजना के अन्तर्गत सिंचाई की दृष्टि से पिछड़ हुए मध्य प्रदेश जैसे राज्यों को सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये कुछ विशेष सहायता देने का है ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडे) : मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को सिंचाई स्कीमों के लिए चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में विशेष अग्रिम केंद्रीय सहायता देने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

**Progress of Irrigation Schemes under the Command Area Development Programme**

6903. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress of irrigation schemes under the Command Area Development Programme in three Eastern States of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal is lagging behind the targets;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to correct the situation?

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

(b) and (c). The work under the CAD Projects in Orissa and West Bengal States could not make much headway due to lack of organisation. The work in Bihar State picked up during 1979-80 as the field units have been strengthened considerably.

The State Governments of Orissa and West Bengal have been requested to strengthen the field units for accelerating the CAD programme.

**Names of best Thermal Power Stations and their Power Production**

6904. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state: (a) names of three best Thermal Power Stations in India which have given maximum power production of their licenced capacity;

(b) What is the position of DESU in production of power and its percentage of production in 1978-79 and 1979-80 thereof; and

(c) whether Government will take steps to see that Govt. power Stations give maximum percentage and power production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) (a): The capacity utilisation of the best three utility thermal power stations in the country during 1979-80 is as given below:

Parli	60 MW 85 per cent
Amankantak	60 MW 76 per cent
Korba III	120 MW 76 per cent

(b) The capacity utilisation of Indraprastha power stations of DESU during the year 1978-79 and 1979-80 was 66 per cent and 68 per cent respectively.

(c) A number of steps have been taken to improve the capacity utilisation of thermal power stations. These steps include:

(i) concerted efforts for early stabilisation of the newly commissioned thermal generating units;

(ii) identification of deficiencies in design, equipments etc. and expediting completion of the project renovation programme at a number of thermal power stations;

(iii) organisation of intensive training programme in operation and maintenance of thermal power plants;

(iv) visit of roving specialist teams to various thermal power stations for introducing better operational practices in identified thermal power stations;

(v) supply of requisite quantity and quality of coal to thermal power stations,

(vi) arranging assistance to the power stations in repairing/recommissioning generating units under prolonged shut-downs;

(vii) introduction of modern maintenance techniques including preventive maintenance practices; and

(viii) arranging visit of experts from various disciplines to power stations for suggestions for improving the performance of the power stations.

#### **Branches of Foreign Broadcasting Services in India**

6905. KUMARI KAMLA MUMARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign broadcasting services have their branches in India;

(b) if so, whether Government keep any watch over their news agencies; and

(c) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **प्रेस छाबोब का बढन**

6906. श्री राधाबतार झास्त्री: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रेस छाबोब को बढित करने के लिए क्या मापदण्ड अपनाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय प्रेस जीवो पत्रकार सच से इसके बढन के विषय में कुछ आपत्तियाँ उठाई हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इनका धोरा क्या है और उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) :

(क) पुनर्बठित प्रेस छाबोब के मध्यम उच्चतम न्यायालय के सेवा विभाग न्यायाधीश न्यायमूर्ति के० के० मैथ्य हैं और इसके 10 अन्य सदस्य हैं जो समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों के लिए गए हैं । वे विशेषज्ञता/व्यवसाय के क्षेत्रों में प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति हैं । छोटे और मझोले समाचारपत्रों, भाषायी पत्रों, कानूनी व्यवसाय, एकाधिकार के क्षेत्र में विशेषज्ञता, आदि सहित पत्रकारिता के क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व देने की आवश्यकता बरती गई है । आयोग के ठोसपन और विश्वास सत्पन्न करने में सदस्यों की योग्यता, आयोग के काम में सहृदय ध्यान देना, विचार-विमर्श में बहुमूल्य योगदान देना और रिपोर्टों के तैयार करने में मध्यम की सहायता करना इस बातों को आयोग का पुनर्बठन करते समय ध्यान में रखा गया था ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**पटना बाढ़ विबंधन योजना**

6907. श्री रामावतार सास्त्री : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना प्रायोग ने पटना बाढ़ विबंधन योजना तैयार की है और उसका अनुमोदन भी कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार का उसको कब तक क्रियान्वित करने का विचार है ?

सिचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पांड) : (क) और (ख) : योजना प्रायोग ने 27.13 करोड़ रूपए की अनुमानित लागत वाली पटना बाढ़ सुरक्षा स्कीम को स्वीकृति दे दी है। अनुमानों में, गंगा के दक्षिणी तट पर मनेर से पुन-पुन तटबंध के अन्तिम छोर तक एक तटबंध एवं चिनाई दिवार के विधीय, सोध के बाए तट पर तटबंध के निर्माण और नवर और प्राचीय जल-निकास स्कीमों के अलावा मनेर और दानापुर बिनरक्षियों के बाए तट को ऊंचा उठाना एवं मजबूत करना, कमजोर स्थलों पर तट सुरक्षा कार्य, पटना नहर की मरम्मत और दीघा पर लाक गेट को बन्द करने की व्यवस्था है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस परियोजना का काफी बड़ा भाग पहले ही क्रियान्वित किया जा चुका है और राज्य सरकार द्वारा सभी कार्य

को 1982.83 में पूरा किए जाने की संभावना है।

**Time devoted to Programme in various Languages**

6908. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total time devoted to programmes in various languages broadcast (excluding music and news relay) from AIR Bombay and T.V. Centre, Bombay during the period from 1-4-1980 to 30-6-1980;

(b) are there any guide-lines for the distribution of the time to that effect; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these guide-lines are well-observed during the said period; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE):

(a) Total time devoted to programmes in various languages from AIR Bombay is as follows:—

Language	Programmes originating		Programmes relayed		Total	
	Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.
Marathi . . . . .	290	44	74	54	365	38
Hindi . . . . .	55	00	33	35	88	36
Gujarati . . . . .	91	51	—	—	91	51
English . . . . .	110	15	107	13	217	28
Konkani . . . . .	60	45	—	—	60	45
Kan ada . . . . .	5	00	—	—	5	00
Sanskrit . . . . .	7	29	—	—	7	29
Urdu . . . . .	45	07	—	—	45	07
Sindhi . . . . .	12	59	—	—	12	59

As regards Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay, the average daily transmission time is 4 hrs. daily or 32 hrs. per week. During the period from 1st

June, 1980, the time devoted to programmes in various languages is as follows:—

Language	Percentage of transmission time (This includes News coverage also)
Marathi . . . . .	37.28
Hindi . . . . .	26.67
English . . . . .	20.45
Gujarati . . . . .	7.20
Urdu . . . . .	1.30
Classical music . . . . .	2.17
Other languages . . . . .	4.93

(b) No, Sir, The Linguistic composition of the people in the service area would broadly determine the distribution of transmission time among various language programmes,

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

#### Setting up of Thermal Plant at Mangalore

6909, SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for setting up of a Thermal Plant at Mangalore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). A project report for setting up a 2x110 MW thermal power station at Mangalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 7987 lakhs was submitted by the Karnataka State Electricity Board in May, 1976. The project report was based on the sea borne coal from Bengal/Bihar coal fields through Haldia port. In view April to 30th

of the high cost of transportation of coal by sea, Karnataka State Electricity Board were advised to explore the feasibility of locating a power station at a alternative location, The Karnataka State Electricity Board accordingly had revised their proposal and submitted a proposal for locating a power station consisting of two units of 210 MW each at a site located at Raichur. This scheme has already been sanctioned.

#### राजगीर में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना

6910. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार में राजगीर में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राधा कृष्णा सिन्हा). (क) और (ख) : डाक-तार माइक्रोवेव लिंकों की सहायता से देश में दूरदर्शन सेवाओं के विस्तार की योजनाएं तैयार की जा रही हैं। राजगीर के इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत दूरदर्शन सेवा के अन्दर आने की उम्मीद है। तथापि, स्कीम का 'गार्यन्वयन ससाधनों की उपलब्धता और सापेक्ष प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर करेगा।

### बिहार की कुकिंग गैस की सप्लाई

6911. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य में प्रयोक्ताओं को कुकिंग गैस की सप्लाई नियमित तथा पर्याप्त नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार राज्य में अधिक खपत वाले जिलों में गैस एजेंसियों की संख्या तथा गैस की सप्लाई बढ़ाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). वर्ष 1981 से बम्बई हाई सब्सिडी से तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस बिकाऊने की सुविधा धारण होने पर तथा मधुरा और कोयाली बोझबालाओं से अतिरिक्त उत्पाद उपलब्ध होने पर बिहार राज्य सहित देश के विभिन्न भागों में गैस एजेंसियों की संख्या तथा गैस सप्लाई को काफी मात्रा में बढ़ाने की योजना है। पटना, बनारस, जमशेदपुर तथा दीनापुर में 1980-81 में नई एल० पी० जी० एजेंसियाँ स्थापित करने पर तेल उद्योग विचार कर रहा है।

चुनाव के दौरान दिल्ली में तैनात किये गये अधिकारियों की बत्ते की प्रभावशी

6912. श्री बिहाल सिंह : क्या बिधि, ग्याय और कर्मवी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1980 में लोक सभा चुनावों के दौरान दिल्ली में निर्वाचन इयूटी पर तैनात किए गए सरकारी अधिकारियों की बत्त तक उस बत्ते की प्रदायगी नहीं की गई है जिसे पाने के वे सभी हकदार हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और प्रदायगी तत्काल किए जाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

बिधि, ग्याय और कर्मवी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जैसा कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के संबंध में होता है, यात्रा बत्ते और दैनिक बत्ते के लिए एक मुश्त भुगतान के

लिए तारीख 1-8-1980 को भादेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं। ऐसा इसलिए किया गया है कि प्राप्त वेतन, तय की गई सीमा दूरी और इयूटी के निर्वाहन में बने समय के अभाव पर वाजा भत्ते/दैनिक बत्ते का भुगतान करने की पूर्वतर परिपाटी के कारण लेखाओं के परिनिर्धारण में विलम्ब होता था।

परिवार नियोजन के कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण

6913. श्री बिहाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टेलीविजन व सिनेमा के माध्यम से परिवार नियोजन, लघु उद्योगों और कृषि उत्पादन के नये तरीकों के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए एक योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ऐसे कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण के प्रबंध हैं ; और

(ग) ऐसे कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण के लिये इस वर्ष राज्यवार, कितने ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित किये जाने का विचार है और इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बलगत बाठे) : (क) सभी दूरदर्शन केन्द्र अपनी सामान्य कार्यक्रम बतिबिधि के अंग के रूप में परिवार कल्याण, कृषि परिपाटियों और टेक्नोलोजी के विकास, उद्योगों के विकास और विस्तार और अन्य उपयोगी विषयों पर कार्यक्रम टेलीकास्ट करते हैं। फिल्म प्रभाव की 1980-83 के दौरान परिवार कल्याण पर फिल्मों के निर्माण के लिए एक स्कीम है। ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों और स्वतः रोजगार को बढ़ाने के विषय भी फिल्म प्रभाव के निर्माण कार्यक्रमों में शामिल हैं।

(ख) ग्रामीण दर्शकों के लिए दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रम विभिन्न दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों से टेलीकास्ट किये जाते हैं। विभिन्न ट्रांसमीटरों की सेवा क्षेत्र में हरियाणा, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, पंजाब, जम्मू व काश्मीर, उत्तर प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, पश्चिम बंगाल, आन्ध्र-प्रदेश, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, बिहार, कर्नाटक के राज्य तथा दिल्ली और चंडीबड़ के संघ शासित क्षेत्र आते हैं।

(ग) इस वर्ष के दौरान कोई ट्रांसमीटर लगाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

**External Bulletins in Regional Languages**

6914. SHRI P. RAJAGOPALA NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are external bulletins for the regional languages; and

(b) if so, the regional languages in which there are external bulletins?

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

(b) The external bulletins are broadcasting in the following regional languages:—

1. Bengali
2. Gujarati
3. Punjabi
4. Sindhi
5. Tamil
6. Urdu

Besides, there are broadcasts in Nepali also.

**Proposal for a Second Barrage on Kosi River**

6915. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for a second barrage or bund at Dagmara on Kosi river; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**बिहार में पेट्रोल और डीजल पम्पों का लगाया जाना**

6916. श्री तारिक अख्तर : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य में (तेल कंपनियों सहित) कुल कितने डीजल और पेट्रोल पम्प हैं ;

(ख) जिन अविरक्त पेट्रोल पम्पों के लिये सब्सिडी किया गया है उनकी प्रस्तावित संख्या कितनी है , और

(ग) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पेट्रोल पम्पों पर डीजल पम्प लगाने के लिये समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से आबेदन आबद्धित किये गये हैं और इस सबब में पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) बिहार राज्य में 1-4-1980 को फुटकर पेट्रोल पम्पों (पेट्रोल/डीजल पम्पों) की कुल संख्या 678 थी।

(ख) 1980-81 के दौरान तेल कंपनियों द्वारा बिहार में 19 और फुटकर पेट्रोल पम्प स्थापित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) डीजल पम्प जो केवल मात्र पेट्रोल वाले पम्प स्थलों पर ही स्थापित किये जाने हैं, सब्सिडी कंपनियों द्वारा उन्ही स्थल पर के उसी पम्प के ही डीजल को दिये जाते हैं और उनके द्वारा इस उद्देश्य के लिए आबेदन-पत्रों के मातृत्व हेतु कोई विज्ञापन जारी नहीं किये जाते हैं।

**उर्वरकों की मांग और उत्पादन**

6917. श्री तारिक अख्तर : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के देश में आगामी दस वर्षों के लिए उर्वरकों की मांग का आकलन किया है ;

(ख) देश में इसके उत्पादन से यह मांग किस सीमा तक पूरी की जाएगी तथा किस सीमा तक इसका आयात करना पड़ेगा ;

(ग) देश के किन-किन स्थानों में इस प्रयोजन के लिये नये उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(घ) या सरकार ने कोई दीर्घकालीन उर्वरक नीति बनाई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) वे (ब) और (घ). मांग का अनुपातन स्वदेशी उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए अपेक्षित काम और मांग तथा स्वदेशी उत्पादन के बीच अन्तराल को पूरा करने के लिए आयात की व्यवस्था आदि, देश में उर्वरक आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करने के लिए सरकार के अन्दर प्रयास के अर्थ हैं।

देश में उर्वरकों की तभी बढ़ती मांग और मांग तथा उत्पादन के बीच अन्तराल को कम करने के लिए सरकार ने देश में उर्वरक उत्पादन की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 5 गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक प्लांट, बम्बई हाई/वसीन गैस पर आधारित 2 प्रत्येक थाल, महाराष्ट्र में और हजीरा गुजरात में और एम० जी० सी० और आयल इंडिया के तेल अड्डों से उपलब्ध गैस पर आधारित एक उर्वरक प्लांट नामरूप, असम में लगाने का निर्णय पहले ही लिया जा चुका है। इसके अलावा नागार्जुन फटिलाइजर्स लि० काकीनाडा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में ईंधन तेल पर आधारित उर्वरक प्लांट लगा रहा है।

फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों की मांग और स्वदेशी उत्पादन के बीच अन्तराल को कम करने की दृष्टि से छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान, कुछ फास्फेटिक उर्वरक प्रायोजनाओं के लगाये जाने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

मविप्य में गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक प्लांटों के संभाव्य स्थलों पर विचार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा गठित कार्यकारी दल इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा है कि थाल और हजीरा प्लांटों के अलावा 6 और गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक प्लांट एक-एक मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान तथा चार उर्वरक प्लांट यूपी० पंजाब क्षेत्र में बड़ी कमी को पूरा करने के लिए लगाये जा सकते हैं।

मंत्रालय के अधीन निम्न के बोर्डों में अधिकारियों द्वारा प्रतिनिधित्व

6918. श्री तारिक अमबर : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन ऐसे कौन-कौन से निगम हैं, जिनके प्रबंध बोर्डों का केवल अधिकारी ही प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : संभवतः माननीय सदस्य उन निगमों, जिनमें केवल पूर्ण-कालिक कार्यात्मक निदेशक/सदस्य और अंश कालिक सरकारी निदेशक/सदस्य हैं, की सूचना चाहते हैं। पेट्रोलियम विभाग के संबंध में सूचना निम्न प्रकार है

(i) भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड

- (ii) हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड  
[(iii) बॉम्बेई गैस रिफ़ाइनरी एंड पेट्रोकेमिकल्स लिमिटेड  
(iv) इंडियन पेट्रो-कैमिकल्स कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड  
(v) इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड  
(vi) तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग

रसायन और उर्वरक विभाग संबंधी सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत की जायेगी।

#### Supply of L. P. Gas to Gujarat for Salt and Fisheries Consumers Outlets

6919. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) have Government received any request from the Gujarat Government for more allocations of LPG salt and consumers' outlets recently; and

(b) if so, what is the present allocation, what is the exact demand made and what is the response of Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No request has been received from Gujarat Government in recent months for additional allocation of L.P.G. A request has, however, been received from Gujarat Government on 30th July, 1980 for opening consumers' pumps to cater to the diesel and petrol requirements of fishing and salt industries.

(b) Indian Oil Corporation has been asked to take necessary action on this request from Gujarat Government.

बिहार के विद्युत् संयंत्रों के लिए कोयले की आवश्यकता

6920. श्री तारिक अमबर : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य में विद्युत् संयंत्रों के लिए कोयले की मासिक आवश्यकता कितनी है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कुल कितनी मात्रा में कोयला सप्लाई किया गया ;



(न) बिजली चरों संयंत्रों की कम मात्रा में कोयला सप्लाई किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) राज्य में बिजल की कमी दूर करने की दृष्टि से बिजलीघरों की आवश्यकता के अनुसार उनकी कोयला सप्लाई करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य बंधी (बी विद्युत महाजन) (क) और (ख) बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा दो केन्द्र, नामक: पतरातु और बरौनी ताप विद्युत केन्द्र प्रस्तावित किए जा रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, बायोदर घाटी निचम द्वारा प्रस्तावित दो केन्द्र नामक: बोकारो तथा चन्द्रपुरा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र भी बिहार राज्य में स्थित हैं। अप्रैल से जून, 1980 तक के पिछले तीन महीनों के दौरान बिहार राज्य में सभी चारों ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों की कोयले की आवश्यकता (आवंटन), वास्तविक प्राप्ति और उपभोग दिखाने वाला विवरण उपाबंध में दिया गया है।

(ग) आवंटन की तुलना में कोयले की सप्लाई में कमी का मुख्य कारण कोयले की पर्याप्त इस्पाई न होना है।

(घ) बिहार सहित देश में विभिन्न ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों को कोयले की सप्लाई बढ़ाने के लिए कई उपाय किए गए हैं। इनमें निम्नलिखित उपाय शामिल हैं :—

- (1) कोयला कंपनियों और रेलवे से कहा गया है कि विभिन्न ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों को कोयल की सप्लाई में वृद्धि करें।
- (2) कोयला विधान, रेलवे और विद्युत विधान के बीच प्रबिष्ट सम्पर्क रखा जा रहा है और विद्युत संयंत्रों को कोयले की सप्लाई की समीक्षा करने के लिए उच्च स्तरीय अन्तः मंत्रालयीय बैठकें भी समय-समय पर की जाती हैं।
- (3) ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों को कोयले की सप्लाई की मानीटरिंग, मंत्रीमंडलीय औद्योगिक अवसंरचना समिति द्वारा भी साप्ताहिक आधार पर की जा रही है।
- (4) विद्युत केन्द्रों की दैनिक आधार पर कोयले की सप्लाई की मानीटरिंग करने के लिए बोर्ड में एक नियंत्रण कक्ष की स्थापना की गई है।

#### विवरण

अप्रैल से जून, 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान, बिहार राज्य में ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों के सम्बन्ध में स्थायी कोयला लिकेज समिति द्वारा कोयले का आवंटन, वास्तविक प्राप्ति तथा उपभोग को दिखाने वाला विवरण।

(घांकड़े हजार मीटरी टन में)

क्रम सं०	ताप विद्युत केन्द्र का नाम		4/80	5/80	6/80	जोड़	
1	बरौनी (बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड)	आ०	30	30	30	90	
		प्रा०	16	19	15	50	
		उ०	14	15	19	48	
2	पतरातु (बि० रा० बि० बो०)	आ०	145	145	145	435	
		प्रा०	135	133	136	404	
		उ०	122	102	89	313	
3	बोकारो (दा० घा० नि०)	आ०	65	65	65	195	
		प्रा०	90	103	81	274	
		उ०	49	57	48	154	
4	चन्द्रपुर (दा० घा० नि०)	आ०	155	155	155	465	
		प्रा०	92	115	117	324	
		उ०	117	115	126	358	
जोड़ (बिहार):						आ०	1185
						प्रा०	1052
						उ०	873

आ०—आवंटन  
प्रा०—प्राप्ति  
उ०—उपभोग

**Investment for Electricity Generation by Central, State, Private and Captive Sectors**

6921. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) amount of electricity generation investment by the Central, State and Private and Captive Sector and their capacity utilisation for the last three years, facts in details; and

(b) sources used for electricity generation for the same?

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

**Expansion of the D.V.C. Hydel and Thermal Potential**

6922. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a programme for further expansion of the D. V. C. hydel thermal potential; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Damodar Valley Corporation has been sanctioned two new projects for execution namely the Panchet Hill Hydro-electric Pump Storage unit of 40 MW and Bokaro 'B' Extension, 1st Unit of 200 MW. The Bokaro 'B' Extension of 2 units of 200 MW each and the associated transmission lines have also been techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority. In addition the DVC has proposed the following schemes which are under examination:—

1. Extension of the CTPS—1 unit of 120 MW.

2. Extension of the DTPS—1 unit of 120 MW i.e. Unit No. V.

3. Extension of Bokaro 'B' Station, II Stage—2 units of 200 MW each.

4. Installation of pump turbine units at Bermo ( $\times 40$ ) MW).

5. A new power station either at Kalyanmeswari near Maithon or at Mejia in Bankura district with  $2 \times 200$  MW units in the 1st stage.

**500 MW Generation and 400 KV distribution Energy Programme for Future Requirement**

6923. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether 500 MW generation and 400 KV distribution has been accepted as the standard in the energy programme for all future requirements;

(b) if so, whether BHEL has the capacity to supply the equipment as and when required in future; and

(c) if not, whether foreign suppliers would be the main contractors for such equipment in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Present power generation planning is predominantly based on standardisation of 210 MW Unit. It is, however, planned to introduce the next higher rating of 500 MW in some of the larger power stations from 7th Plan onwards. One Unit of 500 MW will be commissioned during 6th Plan also. Regarding 400 KV transmission, this voltage has been adopted for integration of State and Regional Systems.

(b) and (c). Indigenous manufacturing industry including BHEL would, by and large, be able to meet the future requirements for 500 MW power generating units and 400 KV transmission equipment. Import of foreign know-how or hardware is not ruled out wherever indigenous capacity proves inadequate.

### Development to Wind Mills and Utilising their Power

6924 SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have supported any projects for development of wind mills and utilising their power;

(b) if so, details in terms of number of persons involved, their education, training, experience; kind of designs and expenses involved; utilisations and popularity of these efforts in actual use; and

(c) agencies and bodies involved in providing technical and financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (a) to (c). Government have been encouraging efforts directed towards development of various sources of energy particularly the non-traditional ones. In the area of wind energy utilisation, R&D projects have been sponsored. Following the development and field testing as a horizontal axis Wind Mill, efforts are continuing to evolve cost effecting designs suitable for pumping applications in Indian conditions. An R&D Project on the development and field testing of 10 proto-types of a sail-type Wind Mill, that can be fabricated locally in rural areas, and for irrigation use on small farms is underway at the National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore. The National Aeronautical Laboratory has designed a horizontal axis wind mill intended primarily for irrigation in small farms from shallow open wells. The cost of material and parts is about Rs. 7000 which excludes cost of machining and fabrication charges. A project on the development of a 1 KW vertical axis Wind generator is proposed to be undertaken jointly by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for providing

electrical power to remotely located villages, small community/domestic use and for telecommunication purposes. A small output multiblade type wind mill is being developed at Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, which would be appropriate for micro irrigation needs. Another R&D project on the development of a twin turbine wortex-type wind mill suited more for direct electric power generation has been initiated at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. An integrated rural project for development of wind mills has been taken up at Ghazipur in U.P. with the cooperation of the Netherlands Government with the object of introducing wind as an alternative means for ground water pumping for agricultural irrigation purpose. 10 big size wind mills have already been installed under this project, as per details given below:—

Place	Date of installation
1. Kusumih Kalan I	January, 1978
2. Ghazipur (R T.I)	February, 1978
3. Kusumih Kalan II	March, 1978
4. Razadi I	Setempler 1978
5. Razadi II	December, 1978
6. Mohammadabad I	April 1979
7. Mohammadabad II	April, 1979
8. Ghazipur Ghat	May, 1979
9. Mughalani Chuck	June, 1979
10. Dablia School	June, 1979

The 11th wind mill under the scheme was also installed during the second half of 1979. The Workshop has also been set up for the manufacture of wind mills. The projects is being continued according to the recommendations of an Indo-Dutch Evaluation Team which evaluated the project in 1979 to make the designs reliable, safe and cost effective, and also for studying the socio-economic aspect in greater detail. Further evaluation

of costs and socio-economic aspects is required. The capital cost of the wind mill per set has been estimated at about Rs. 6800 provided an open well exists. In case open well is not there, an additional expenditure of about Rs. 2000 will also be necessary.

Highly qualified teams of Scientists/Engineers with experience in mechanical engineering, applied mechanics, aeronautical engineering and allied fields are working on the sponsored projects. Multi-disciplinary organisations are involved in the development of wind mill projects.

#### Setting up of Fertiliser Plant in Karnataka

6925. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has urged the Union Government to consider the demand to set up a fertiliser plant in the State during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, how many fertiliser plants are likely to be set up in India during the above mentioned plan period;

(c) whether Union Government have accepted the State Government's demand; and

(d) if so, the place, where these fertiliser plants are to be set up and the total cost of expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (d). The Government of Karnataka have made a request for setting up fertilizer plant based on the Bombay High/Bassein gas. The Working Group appointed by the Government to consider the possible locations of future fertilizer plants based on the additional gas expected to be available from the Bombay High/Bassein areas, has come to the conclusion that 6 more gas based fertilizer plants could

be set up, one each in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, and four fertilizer plants to meet the large deficit in the U.P.—Punjab region. The Group has not found establishment of a fertilizer plant in Karnataka to be an optimum use of Bombay High/Bassein gas.

The question in part (d) does not arise.

(b) The Government have already decided to set up 5 gas based fertilizer plants, 2 each at Thal in Maharashtra and Hazira in Gujarat based on Bombay High/Bassein gas, and one plant at Namrup in Assam based on the gas available from the oil fields of O.N.G.C. and Oil India Limited. Besides, M/s. Nagarjuna Fertilizers Limited are setting up a fuel oil based fertilizer plant at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh. There is also a possibility of a new more fertilizer plants being taken up for implementation during the 6th Five Year Plan.

#### Irrigation Projects in Dadra Nagar Haveli

6926. SHRI UTTAMBHAJ H. PATEL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many irrigation projects are going on in Dadra Nagar Haveli in the Union Territory and the details thereof;

(b) how much amount has been spent during the last five years and the acreage of land brought under irrigation scheme (year-wise); and

(c) how much will be spent during 1980, 1981 and 1982?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) Under the major and medium irrigation sector, only one project, namely Damanganga, is under execution since 1973-74. This project is a joint venture of Gujarat, Goa Daman & Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Under

minor irrigation programme, open wells/tube wells and lift irrigation schemes have been taken up.

(b) and (c). Till March 1979, the share of expenditure of the Damanganga Project chargeable to Dadra & Nagar Haveli was Rs. 466.28 lakhs. For the year 1979-80, the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 200 lakhs. On the completion of Damanganga Project, culturable command area of 8280 ha. will be benefited in Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

The expenditure on minor irrigation works during the fifth plan period (1974-78) was Rs. 28.48 lakhs benefiting an area of 862 ha. During the years 1978-1980, the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 19.55 lakhs benefiting an area of 1658 ha. The outlay recommended by the Working Group for 1980-81 for the minor irrigation works is Rs. 11.05 lakhs to benefit an area 1025 ha.

The outlays for the year 1981-82 will be decided at the time of the annual plan discussions to be held in the Planning Commission

**Clive Street Nominees Private Limited,  
Calcutta**

6927. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Board of Directors of the Clive Street Nominees Private Limited, Calcutta, value of shares held by each director and total amount of subscribed and paid up capital including number of equity shares;

(b) whether any irregularities or infringements of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 by the company have come to notice of Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action proposed to be taken in this regard against the company along with

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its nature of business and total turnover, dividends declared or loss made during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The composition of the Board of Directors of M/s. Clive Street Nominees Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta, as per the annual return made up to 22nd April, 1980, is as under:—

1. Shri Rajinder Pal Goel.
2. Shri Cyprian D' Souza.

The total subscribed and paid-up capital of the company is Rs. 1000 consisting of 100 equity shares of Rs. 10 each.

No share is held by the directors.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise. According to the profit and loss account for the years ended 31-12-1977, 1978 and 1979, the company has not carried any business. These profit and loss accounts do not show any turnover, or any profit or loss or any dividend over these years.

**Production of a Film on Mahatma  
Gandhi**

6928. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a film on the life of Mahatma Gandhi is to be made by a British Film producer;

(b) whether Government are financing the production of this film;

(c) whether Government have approved the script of this film; and

(d) whether the terms and conditions on which this film is to be made and exhibited have been finally cleared by Government?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):** (a) & (b). Government have received a proposal from Sir Richard Attenborough, a famous British Actor and an internationally reputed Producer, for help in the production of a film on Mahatma Gandhi. Government have reacted favourably to the proposal of Sir Richard Attenborough.

(c) Government have seen the script of the proposed film. It has also been seen by acknowledged and established Gandhian scholars in India and the modifications suggested by them have been incorporated by Sir Attenborough. He has also expressed his willingness for considering further suggestions/modifications.

(d) The whole project, including investment requirements, distribution of sale proceeds and profits etc. is being appraised in detail.

**Death of a Harijan Worker in the Mine of Area VIII of B.C.C.L. on 18-7-1975**

6929. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of COAL AND ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the order of certificate issued to the Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad to attach the property of the B.C.C.L. to realise compensation for the accidental death of a Harijan worker in the mine of Area No. VIII on 18-7-1975;

(b) whether such callous attitude of the B.C.C.L. has created resentment amongst the workmen; and

(c) if so, facts in detail and the steps taken thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):** (a) Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. has not received any such order issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad.

(b) No representation from the dependents of Workmen/workers representative, trade union leaders or Distt. Administration has been received by B.C.C.L. in respect of delay in payment of compensation.

(c) Late Kishore Harijan and two other leaders met with fatal accident in Kunustore Colliery on 18-7-1975. The delay in payment of compensation to the deceased workmen occurred due to oversight inadvertently. The payment of compensation to all the deceased workmen is being made through the compensation Commissioner immediately. An inquiry committee has been constituted for inquiring into these delays and reasons for not making timely payment of compensation to the deceased workmen. Besides, the system for payment of compensation under workmen's Compensation Act has also now been streamlined to ensure immediate payment in such injury/accidental death cases.

**Giovanola Binny Limited, Cochin**

6930. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Board of Directors of Giovanola Binny Limited, Cochin, Kerala, value of shares held by the Directors/Principal Officers and Public Financial Institutions including various banks;

(b) whether the Company is a holding company for others and/or subsidiary to any other Company or both;

(c) who are the principal shareholders holding 1000 equity shares or more;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Company has committed irregularities under the Companies Act, 1956; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action being proposed to be taken against all those involved?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Board of Directors of M/s. Giovanola Binny Ltd., Cochin, Kerala is as under:—

1. Shri Laxmi Niwas Dalmia.
2. Shri Marc Jacques Joseph Giovanola.
3. Shri Carl Guby Verchief.
4. Shri Monan Lal Mittal.
5. Shri Bikas Chandra Sarbadhikari.

The value of shares held by the Directors is Rs. 90 only. The public financial institutions including Banks do not hold any shares in this company.

(b) The Company is subsidiary of M/s. Laxmi Niwas & Co. (Export) Pvt. Ltd.

(c) According to the Annual Return made upto 28-10-78, the principal shareholders of the Company holding 1,000 equity shares or more are:—

- (i) M/s. Giovanola Freres, S.A., Switzerland along- 1,39,994 shares with its nominee. of Rs. 10/- each,
- (ii) M/s. Laxmi Niwas & Co. (Export) Pvt. Ltd. 2,09,993 shares of Rs. 10/- each

(d) and (e). The Company has violated the provisions of Section 159 and Section 220 of the Companies Act, 1956 by not filing the annual return and balance sheet for the financial year 1979. Further action in this connection is under consideration.

#### Shortage of Power faced by Big Units of Karnataka

6931. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether power shortage of 1200 big units in Karnataka was a great loss to the Karnataka State during the current year;

(b) if so, what were the big units which had to stop the work due to the power shortage during the last 3 months;

(c) whether this power shortage in these big units have put the economy of the Karnataka State in a very bad state of affairs;

(d) whether some of the units out of them are still closed due to the power shortage and what steps are being taken in this regard;

(e) when the power is being restored to these units;

(f) whether the power supply position to the Karnataka State has been improved; and

(g) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Due to power shortage and imposition of power cuts in the State, a number of industries were affected during the months of April-June of the current financial year.

(b) As per reports received, some of the major units which had stopped working for some periods due to power shortage in Karnataka include:

- (i) Mangalore Chemical and Fertilisers Ltd.
- (ii) Sandur Manganese and Iron Ores.
- (iii) Alembic Glass Ltd.
- (iv) Bhoruka Steels Ltd.
- (v) Andhra Steels Ltd.
- (vi) Kap Steels Ltd.
- (vii) Grind Well Norton.
- (viii) Panyam Cement.
- (ix) Shimoga Steels.
- (x) Canare Steels.
- (xi) Indal Aluminium Co. Ltd. (under lock out).

Due to heavy power cuts imposed, many continuous process industries were unable to operate the plants with the reduced energy. These industries were, however, allowed to consume nine months energy quota during the initial period of nine months from 1st October, 1979 to 30th June, 1980 so as to work their plants without any damage to the equipments furnace etc. Many industries had availed of this offer/facility and having utilised the nine month energy quota well ahead, had closed down their works during the remaining period.

(c) Power shortage has affected industrial production in the State.

(d) and (e). The industrial units which were closed down due to shortage of power are reported to have started working with effect from 1-7-1980 on withdrawal of power cuts in the State.

(f) and (g). The power supply position in Karnataka has already improved and all cuts on industries have been removed. Further improvement is linked with inflows to hydel reservoirs during the hydraulic year 1980-81 from July, 1980 to June, 1981.

सी० सी० एल० में हरिजन तथा आदिवासी महिला मजदूरों को हटा कर पुरुष मजदूरों को लगाना

6932. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकारी आदेशों के अनुसार, सी० सी० एल०, हजारीबाग में कोल इंडिया लि० के अधीन काम कर रही हरिजन तथा आदिवासी महिला मजदूरों को हटा कर, उनके स्थान पर उन्हीं के पुरुष सम्बन्धियों को लगाया जा रहा है ?

(ख) क्या वहाँ काम कर रही महिला मजदूरों को प्रोत्साहन दे कर अधिकारीगण गैर-हरिजन आदिवासी पुरुषों को काम पर लगा रहे हैं और इस तरह से उनका अनुचित लाभ उठा रहे हैं, और

(ग) यदि भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो कितनी महिलाओं को नौकरी से हटाया गया है और उनकी जगह नियुक्त किए

गए व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा गैर-हरिजन आदिवासियों की नियुक्ति किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और इस बारे में क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किए जाने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) (क) जी, नहीं। तथापि, सं० को० लि० में स्वेच्छा से रिटायर होने की योजनाएँ पुरुष और महिला दोनों वर्गों के कामगारों के लिए लागू की गई हैं जिनमें सेवानिवृत्त महिला कामगारों के पुरुष आश्रितों को रोजगार देने का प्रावधान है। ऐसी स्कीम में सभी महिला कामगारों पर लागू होती है जिनमें आदिवासी और हरिजन भी शामिल हैं।

(ख) ऐसा कोई मामला प्रबन्ध मण्डल की नोटिस में नहीं आया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Conversion of Adhawara Flood Project of Bihar into Flood Prevention-cum-Irrigation Scheme

6933. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to convert the Adhawara flood prevention project into flood prevention-cum-irrigation scheme in Sita Marhi, Madhubani and Darbhanga district of Bihar; if so, details thereabout;

(b) whether as a part of the above double purpose project construction of embankment with sluiceways at short intervals are to be constructed in Dhous Bagmati and Khiroi and other rivers of Adhawara group;

(c) if so, details thereabout; and

(d) if not, actual state of affairs?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) to

(d) No proposal to convert flood control project into Flood-cum-Irrigation Project has been received from Bihar Government. Bihar Government, in their Action Programme (5-7 years) for Flood Control and Drainage in the



Bagmati-Adhwara basin have included the following schemes:

- (1) Adhwara Group Flood Control Scheme.
- (2) Embankment on Darbhanga Bagmati from Sauli Ghat to Nabbi and embankment on Bachraja Kamla from Carseum to Paseutn.
- (3) Channelisation of river Lakhandihi.
- (4) Raising, widening and providing anti-crosion works for 44 miles of Adhwara embankment, and providing pucca service road on the top.
- (5) Raising and widening of 59 miles at Khirohi embankment and providing protection works.

In the draft Sixth Plan Document (1980—85) submitted in June, 1980 the State Government have not indicated any separate provision for these schemes.

#### DEUZA Diesel Generating Sets

6934. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) how many DEUZA diesel generating sets alongwith their spares have been procured and brought to Dam site of the Baira Siul Hydel Project and what was their cost;

(b) it is also a fact that on July 19, 1978 the piston of one the DEUZA sets was broken due to improper supervision, if so, what is the estimated loss:

(c) is it also a fact that no proper record of the spares of the DEUZA sets has been maintained and some of the spares have been thrown in the scrap resulting in the loss of lakhs of rupees; and

(d) if the answer to parts (b) and (c) above is in affirmative what action has been taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) 2 Nos. DEUZA Diesel Generating Sets were purchased from M/s. Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board in old and used condition (including 226 items of spare parts and 23 items of tools) at a consolidated price of Rs. 1,56,030.

(b) No, Sir, after working for nearly two years, one of the sets broke-down in July, 1978 on account of normal wear and tear of its pistons, piston rings and cylinder liners and the break-down was not due to improper supervision. Hence the question of loss does not arise.

(c) No, Sir, the spares purchased alongwith the sets have been taken into account as per Codal Provisions. No spares have been thrown as scrap and hence the question of loss does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Live Telecast of Olympic Games

6935. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the live telecast of the Olympic Games is ruled out and only summarised version of the games will be shown from Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta;

(b) if so, the nature and details of the difficulty in live telecast; and

(c) whether Government still propose to make arrangements to telecast live, the details of all the events of the Olympics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The daily highlights of major events of the Olympic Games of 20 minutes duration, as well as video recordings of all

the Hockey Matches in which India has figured are being telecast over all Doordarshan Kendras.

(b) and (c). Live telecast of all events in the Olympic Games is not feasible for the following reasons:

(i) The cost of arranging 'live' telecast will be high, involving a large amount in foreign exchange.

(ii) As Doordarshan has only one channel, direct telecast of all Olympic events will cut into Doordarshan's normal transmissions substantially particularly as the Olympic events are taking place from morning till night at various venues.

(iii) With the existing facilities 'live' telecast of the Olympics is possible only from Bombay, Delhi and Madras Doordarshan Kendras.

It was, therefore, decided to telecast live only the Hockey final, but even

this could not be done due to last minute unforeseen difficulties.

बड़ी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की संख्या

6936. श्री मूल चन्म डागा : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में आजकल चल रही बड़ी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की कुल संख्या और सरकार द्वारा उन पर खर्च की गई कुल धनराशि तथा सिंचाई और अन्य शीशों के अधीन अर्जित किये जा रहे राजस्व की धनराशि के आंकड़े दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ; और

(ख) इस वर्ष कितने और अधिक क्षेत्र पर सिंचाई होने की आशा है ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री कबार पाण्डेय) (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है ।

सिंचाई से होने वाला राजस्व राज्य सरकारों द्वारा एकत्र किया जाता है और इसका लेखा भी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

बृहद निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं पर हुए व्यय को दिखाने वाला विवरण ।

(करोड़ रुपये)

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम/परियोजना	अद्यतन अनुमानित लागत	मार्च, 1980 तक हुआ व्यय
1	2	3	4
<b>ग्राम प्रदेस</b>			
1	गोदावरी बराज . . . . .	66.0	47.3
2	नागार्जुन सागर बायां तट, बायां तट . . . . .	533.0	360.0
3	णेचमपाद . . . . .	350.0	195.9
4	सोमासिला चरण—एक . . . . .	59.9	23.4
5	तुंगभद्रा उच्च स्तरीय नहर चरण—दो . . . . .	40.6	29.4
6	वंसधारा चरण—एक और दो . . . . .	106.0	18.9

1	2	3	4
7	निजामसालर का सुधार . . . . .	14.8	11.1
8	सिगापुर परियोजना . . . . .	32.0	4.1
<b>झारख :</b>			
9	घनसिरी . . . . .	22.5	9.8
<b>बिहार</b>			
10	गंडक . . . . .	415.9	230.9
11	बटेश्वरस्थान . . . . .	27.8	2.2
12	दुर्गावती जलाशय . . . . .	50.0	10.2
13	डकरानाला . . . . .	16.9	1.4
14	कोसी बराज और पूर्वी नहर . . . . .	191.7	91.8
15	राजपुर नहर . . . . .	25.2	16.4
16	पश्चिमी कोसी नहर . . . . .	161.8	21.2
17	सोन उच्च स्तरीय नहर . . . . .	47.6	3.0
18	कोनार अपवर्तन उत्तर . . . . .	29.8	5.7
19	उत्तर कोइल जलाशय . . . . .	113.8	38.7
20	बाघमती . . . . .	75.5	10.3
21	सुर्वचरेखा . . . . .	235.4	15.4
22	झबज बराज . . . . .	30.0	8.1
23	बरनार . . . . .	16.0	3.8
24	अपर कियुल . . . . .	20.4	4.0
25	बाघसागर बांध . . . . .	22.8	3.5
26	शीरवा . . . . .	80.0	2.3
<b>गुजरात</b>			
27	दमनगंगा . . . . .	96.48	40.1
28	हेरत . . . . .	46.2	4.7
29	कर्जत . . . . .	84.8	13.0
30	कडाना (नाही चरण दो) . . . . .	91.3	87.6

1	2	3	4
31	पानम . . . . .	41.4	25.1
32	साबरमती . . . . .	64.0	54.4
33	सुखी . . . . .	32.5	10.6
34	सिपु . . . . .	22.6	1.1
35	वतरक . . . . .	24.1	8.8
36	नर्मदा (मरदार सरोवर) . . . . .	2755.0	53.5
<b>हरियाणा</b>			
37	व्यास यूनिट एक और इसका विस्तार . . . . .	8.5	7.6
38	व्यास यूनिट दो और इसका विस्तार . . . . .	37.2	33.5
39	गुडगाव नहर . . . . .	14.0	11.7
40	जे० एल० एन० लिफ्ट सिचाई . . . . .	94.3	66.9
41	लोहारू लिफ्ट सिचाई . . . . .	30.0	23.2
42	सवानी लिफ्ट्स सिचाई . . . . .	23.5	22.5
43	सतलुज यमुना लिंक . . . . .	130.0	29.0
44	ताजेवाला बराज का निर्माण . . . . .	26.0	3.1
45	नए ओखला बराज का निर्माण . . . . .	8.0	—
<b>जम्मू और कश्मीर</b>			
46	रावी नहर . . . . .	46.0	23.3
<b>कर्नाटक</b>			
47	भाद्रा . . . . .	58.0	46.6
48	घटप्रभा चरण—तीन . . . . .	86.0	16.0
49	मालाप्रभा . . . . .	162.0	104.4
50	तुंगभद्रा उच्च स्तरीय चरण—दो . . . . .	10.8	10.1
51	अपर कृष्णा . . . . .	400.0	100.8
52	करजा . . . . .	25.0	9.0
53	बेनीटोर . . . . .	16.0	3.1
54	हिपारगी बराज . . . . .	43.0	2.6

1	2	3	4
<b>काबरी बेसिन की योजना-भिन्न स्कीमें</b>			
55	काबिनी . . . . .	79.0	53.3
56	हरंगी . . . . .	58.0	29.5
57	हेमावती . . . . .	240.0	69.6
<b>केरल</b>			
58	चित्रपुञ्जा . . . . .	12.0	8.6
59	कल्लाडा . . . . .	176.0	34.3
60	कनहीरपुञ्जा . . . . .	31.4	16.3
61	कुट्टियाडी . . . . .	38.6	32.9
62	पम्बा . . . . .	43.0	27.9
63	पेरियार घाटी . . . . .	39.7	25.6
64	पंझासी . . . . .	42.0	23.5
65	मुवतपुञ्जा . . . . .	37.0	4.8
66	चीमोनी . . . . .	14.4	2.8
<b>मध्य प्रदेश</b>			
67	बेरियारपुर बाई तट नहर . . . . .	18.4	1.0
68	बाणसागर बाध . . . . .	102.6	10.7
69	बारगी . . . . .	289.0	45.2
70	हसदेव बंगो (मिचार्ड) . . . . .	245.2	39.6
71	हलाली . . . . .	12.8	8.8
72	कोदर . . . . .	6.6	2.2
73	एम० झार०—चरण—एक . . . . .	45.0	36.6
74	महानदी चरण-दो . . . . .	124.6	14.9
75	राजघाट बांध . . . . .	75.8	9.5
76	सुकता . . . . .	10.7	8.8
77	तवा . . . . .	93.0	82.2
78	अपर केनगंगा . . . . .	50.7	26.9
79	उर्मिल बाई तट नहर . . . . .	6.4	0.3

1	2	3	4
80	सिद्ध चरण एक . . . . .	13.0	12.2
81	पेरी . . . . .	13.7	10.9
82	जोंक . . . . .	8.3	5.9
83	बाववार . . . . .	11.6	2.3
84	नर्मदा सागर . . . . .	170.0	3.4
<b>महाराष्ट्र</b>			
85	भीमा . . . . .	127.7	96.2
86	चतकमान . . . . .	35.4	1.3
87	जबकवाडी चरण-एक . . . . .	156.4	113.1
88	जबकवाडी चरण-दो . . . . .	123.4	35.5
89	बाडगवातला . . . . .	91.7	41.7
90	कृष्णा . . . . .	115.0	44.9
91	कुकाडी . . . . .	140.4	52.1
92	मंजरा . . . . .	32.8	19.2
93	मुल्ता . . . . .	27.5	24.0
94	पेंच तिचाई . . . . .	81.5	30.9
95	तूर्ब . . . . .	41.9	11.3
96	अपर मोदावरी . . . . .	36.1	24.6
97	अपर पेतगंवा . . . . .	170.3	8.6
98	अपर तापी चरण-एक . . . . .	61.0	35.0
99	अपर वछर्त . . . . .	107.2	29.1
100	बणी . . . . .	128.6	30.2
101	तिरुलारी . . . . .	9.6	0.5
102	दुधगंगा . . . . .	97.5	10.2
<b>मणिपुर</b>			
103	लोकलकष बिष्क तिचाई . . . . .	15.3	10.7

1	2	3	4
<b>उड़ीसा</b>			
104	भानन्वपुर . . . . .	9.7	5.2
105	महानदी डेल्टा . . . . .	70.0	66.9
106	रेंगाली बांध . . . . .	20.4	9.9
107	अपर कोलाब . . . . .	96.7	10.5
108	अपर इंद्रावती (बांध) . . . . .	46.4	2.0
<b>पंजाब</b>			
109	ब्यास यूनिट-एक और इसका विस्तार . . . . .	12.7	11.6
110	ब्यास यूनिट-दो और इसका विस्तार . . . . .	56.0	50.6
111	शाहनहर फीडर नहर . . . . .	33.9	19.6
112	शाहनहर नहर का सुधार और विस्तार . . . . .	22.0	3.6
113	थीन बांध . . . . .	263.0	22.9
114	अपर बारी दोआब नहर ट्रेक्ट के लिए नैर बारहमासी सिंचाई का विस्तार . . . . .	5.9	5.3
115	रावी ब्यास के अतिरिक्त जल का समुपयोगन। . . . .	9.9	5.9
<b>राजस्थान</b>			
116	ब्यास यूनिट-एक और उसका विस्तार . . . . .	3.7	3.4
117	ब्यास यूनिट-दो और उसका विस्तार। . . . .	131.5	118.9
118	चम्बल चरण-एक . . . . .	78.9	21.9
119	गुडगांव नहर . . . . .	9.5	4.7
120	जाबम . . . . .	31.8	11.9
121	माही बजाजसागर . . . . .	58.9	11.2
122	राजस्थान नहर चरण-एक . . . . .	206.0	194.8
123	राजस्थान नहर चरण-दो . . . . .	215.5	64.8
<b>तमिलनाडु</b>			
124	वेरियार प्रणाली का सुधार . . . . .	69.0	16.5

1	2	3	4
<b>उत्तर प्रदेश</b>			
125	देवकाली पम्प नहर . . . . .	14.3	10.9
126	पूर्वी बेगुल जलाशय . . . . .	6.3	5.3
127	गंडक . . . . .	91.5	64.3
128	नारायणपुर पम्प नहर की क्षमता में वृद्धि . . . . .	15.0	10.9
129	जमरानी बांध . . . . .	61.3	6.2
130	लखवार व्यासी . . . . .	91.4	3.0
131	मध्य गंगानहर . . . . .	106.0	27.3
132	समानान्तर लोअर गंगा नहर . . . . .	49.4	32.8
133	शारदा सहायक . . . . .	314.9	303.5
134	सहजाद बांध . . . . .	8.0	5.6
135	सोन पम्प नहर . . . . .	13.0	9.6
136	टिहरी बांध . . . . .	346.0	29.8
137	कन्हार सिंचाई . . . . .	55.8	13.0
138	मोघा बांध . . . . .	26.8	5.5
139	राजघाट बांध . . . . .	61.6	15.4
140	मोखला बराज . . . . .	25.4	11.1
141	मेजा बांध को ऊंचा उठाना . . . . .	8.0	4.9
142	बाई तट घाघरा नहर . . . . .	299.2	30.9
143	उमिल बांध . . . . .	8.6	1.6
144	सुहेली सिंचाई . . . . .	6.4	3.7
145	जामनिया पम्प नहर की क्षमता में वृद्धि . . . . .	10.5	1.9
146	बाणसागर बांध . . . . .	22.8	5.0
147	पूर्वी गंगा नहर . . . . .	48.5	1.2
<b>पश्चिम बंगाल</b>			
148	दामोदर घाटी निगम सिंचाई . . . . .	30.0	24.5
149	कंसवती . . . . .	72.0	67.0
150	तीस्ताचरण एक उप-चरण—एक फेज-1 (बी) . . . . .	120.0	45.9



बिबरण—II

बृहद और मध्यम परियोजनाओं (योजना पूर्व सहित) से प्रत्याशित क्षमता और समुपयोजना  
(हजार हेक्टेयर)

क्रम सं०	राज्य	1979-80		1980-81	
		क्षमता (प्रत्याशित)	समुपयोजन (प्रत्याशित)	क्षमता (लक्ष्य)	समुपयोजना (प्रत्याशित)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	2932	2846	2987	2946
2	असम	103	54	118	69
3	गुजरात	1047	581	1080	609
4	बिहार	2452	1720	2539	1804
5	हरियाणा	1769	1630	1783	1658
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	—	3	2
7	जम्मू और कश्मीर	105	98	118	102
8	कर्नाटक	1100	1075	1159	1133
9	केरल	479	458	515	494
10	मध्य प्रदेश	1403	1098	1508	1266
11	महाराष्ट्र	1283	728	1373	799
12	मणिपुर	8	7	15	10
13	मेघालय	—	—	—	—
14	नागालैण्ड	—	—	—	—
15	उड़ीसा	1429	1429	1459	1459
16	पंजाब	2307	2301	236	2320
17	राजस्थान	1547	1332	1604	1365
18	सिक्किम	—	—	—	—
19	तमिल नाडु	1188	1171	1191	1191
20	त्रिपुरा	—	—	—	—
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	6013	4948	6253	5242
22	पश्चिम बंगाल	1573	1427	1603	1498
	त्तारे राज्य	26738	22903	27644	23967
	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	10	10	10	10
	अखिल भारत	26748	22913	27654	23977

## विवरण—III

पूर्ण हुई बृहद सिंचाई परियोजनाओं और उनकी अनुमानित लागत/उन पर हुए व्यय की दिखाने वाला विवरण

(करोड़ रुपयों/हजार हेक्टेयर में)

क्रम सं०	राज्य/परियोजनाओं का नाम	अनुमानित लागत/ 3/80 तक हुआ व्यय
1	2	3
<b>आन्ध्र प्रदेश</b>		
1.	के० सी० नहर	7.95
2.	तुंगभद्रा निम्न स्तरीय नहर	13.51
3.	कदम	8.36
4.	तुंगभद्रा उच्च स्तरीय नहर, चरण—एक	20.20
<b>बिहार</b>		
5.	बघवा	6.28
6.	सोना बराज और पुनरुर्षण कार्य तथा लिक नहर	16.05
7.	चंदन जलाशय	14.06
<b>गुजरात</b>		
8.	बनस (दंतीवाडा)	12.74
9.	हवमाटी	5.62
10.	शेकुंजी	6.96
11.	उकई	124.97
12.	कक्रापुर	20.55
<b>हरियाणा</b>		
भाखड़ा नंगल (पंजाब और राजस्थान पंजाब में दिखाया गया के साथ अन्तर्राज्यिक)		
13.	पश्चिम यमुना नहर (पुनरूपण)	9.47
<b>जम्मू और कश्मीर</b>		
14.	तवी लिफ्ट सिंचाई	7.11
<b>कर्नाटक</b>		
15.	घटाप्रभा चरण-एक	7.24
16.	घटाप्रभा चरण-दो	65.30
	तुंगभद्रा बांयी तट नहर	56.12
	तुंगभद्रा दांयीतट नहर	4.07

1	2	3
<b>केरल</b>		
17.	मालमपुशा	5.80
<b>मध्य प्रदेश</b>		
भादर नहर (उत्तर प्रदेश में) उत्तर प्रदेश में माताटिला बांध का भाग) बांध में शामिल		
18.	हरदेव बराज	10.15
19.	हरदेव बांयी तट नहर	13.91
20.	बर्ना	15.27
<b>महाराष्ट्र</b>		
21.	घोड़	5.56
22.	वीर सिंचाई	5.35
23.	गिर्णा	14.99
24.	पूर्णा	19.61
25.	पुस	5.04
26.	कल	8.11
27.	तुलसी	6.66
28.	बांध	14.65
29.	इत्यादोह	9.69
<b>उड़ीसा</b>		
30.	हीराकुड	82.77
31.	सालंदी	16.13
<b>पंजाब</b>		
32.	भाखड़ा नंगल (हरियाणा और राजस्थान के साथ अन्तर्राज्यिक)	175.14
33.	हरिके	9.13
34.	सिरहिन्द फीडर	6.71
<b>राजस्थान</b>		
35.	भाखड़ा	22.6
<b>तमिलनाडु</b>		
36.	लोभर भवानी	10.34
37.	मनीमूथर	5.05
38.	चित्तरपटनमकल	7.47
39.	वाईगई चैनल का प्राधुनिकीकरण	8.

1	2	3
<b>उत्तर प्रदेश</b>		
40. माताटिला		12.52
41. सरदार सागर चरण—दो]		7.37
42. हरिपुरा जलाशय		6.46
43. कोसी सिंचाई		11.60

**ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि० के अधिकारियों को चार्जशीट किया जाना**

6937. श्री मनोराम बाबड़ी : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स लि० के 160 अधिकारियों को उनके विरुद्ध विभिन्न आरोपों पर चार्जशीट किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनके विरुद्ध अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) यदि उनके विरुद्ध अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय स राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु) : महाजन ) : (क) से (ग) . ईस्टर्न कोल-फील्ड्स लि० में जनवरी, 1980 से जुलाई, 1980 तक 39 अधिकारियों को विभिन्न आरोपों के लिए आरोप-पत्र दिए गए ।

इन 39 मामलों में से अभी तक जिन 11 मामलों का निपटारा किया जा चुका है, उनका विवरण इस प्रकार है :—

सावधान किया गया —	3
चेतावनी दी गई—	3
एक वेतनवृद्धि रोकी गई—	1
दोष-युक्त किए गए—	4

अन्य मामलों की जांच की जा रही है । जांच के परिणाम सामने आने के बाद कम्पनी इस बात का निर्णय करेगी कि किस प्रकार की कार्रवाई की जाए ।

**Strike by Electricity Employees of Vidyut Vitran Khand Kannauj, U.P.**

6938. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether electricity employees of Vidyut Vitran Khand, Kannauj in district Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh are still on strike;

(b) if so, their main demands;

(c) the number of employees who participated in the strike and the period for which the strike continued;

(d) the efforts made by Government to end the strike keeping in view the present drought conditions; and

(e) the estimated amount of loss suffered as a result of this strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The electricity employees are now not on any type of strike/agitation. The employees were on relay fast w.e.f. 14th May, 1980, to 12th June, 1980 (FN).

(b) Their main demands were in regard to promotions, transfer, payment of T.A. etc.

(c) The relay fast starting from 14th May, 1980 continued till 12th June, 1980 (FN) and on each day four employees took part

(d) Local officers with the help of district Administration Kannauj sorted out the problems and the agitation was withdrawn from 12th June, 1980 (FN).

(e) There has been no loss as a result of the strike.

**Examination of Allegations Contained in the Book "Save Coal India".**

6939. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain allegations contained in the book

'Save Coal India' were to be examined by the Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the details regarding the result; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House.

#### **A.I.R. Programme on Hindu Religious Scriptures**

6940. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Radio in its programmes carries lot of items dedicated to Hindu religious scriptures and stories, in early morning programmes in particularly;

(b) if so, how does it match with secular character of our administration;

(c) have any objections come from other religious groups directly or indirectly; and

(d) what steps are being taken to keep away from any religious preaching on All India Radio and T.V.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir. For the morning devotional music mostly non-denominational compositions acceptable to all religious groups are preferred. However, the very association of Indian music with devotion tends to give an impression that Hindu religious scriptures dominate the programme.

(b) Indian society is secular but not irreligious. The media cannot, therefore, be indifferent to the listeners/

viewers interest in the religion and eschew religious, spiritual and moral sensibilities enshrined in the devotional music which is not incongruous with our secular policies.

(c) There were a few complaints in the past about the predominantly Hindu character of programmes. Some complaints were also made by the 'rationalists group' about their religious character generally.

(d) Akashvani and Doordarshan do not indulge in furthering the cause of any religion or faith. Caution is also exercised in planning the programmes so that no religion is discriminated against.

#### **Cases regarding Labour Disputes pending in Supreme Court**

6941. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that a large number of cases regarding labour disputes are pending in the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, what is the total number of such pending cases; and

(c) whether in view of these pending cases, some judges in the Supreme Court are proposed to be assigned the exclusive work of dealing with the labour disputes?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Supreme Court, the number of appeals involving labour disputes pending as on 1st July, 1980 is 498.

(c) The Supreme Court have intimated that a Bench to hear appeals relating to industrial disputes is constituted as and when it is felt necessary.

**Publishing of False Rape Incidents in Press**

6942. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that several false and exaggerated reports of rape and other offences against women have been published in the Press recently thereby creating panic and a sense of insecurity in large section of our people; and

(b) if so, what steps do Government contemplate in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) Of late an increasing tendency on the part of newspapers to publish report about alleged rape and other atrocities against women has been noticed. False reporting in one case has also come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Government is committed to the freedom of the Press and do not intend to interfere in the presentation of news and views by the newspapers. In a democratic set-up with a free Press, self-discipline and self-restraint has to emanate from the Press itself. Evolution of a code of ethics and implementation of such code should appropriately be voluntary.

The Press Council of India, set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 is, however, competent to take necessary action on receipt of a complaint or otherwise when a newspaper or a news agency offends against the standards of journalistic ethics or public taste or when an editor or a working journalist commits any professional misconduct. Further, the reconstituted Press Commission is to study all aspect of news coverage and news values.

1809 L.S.—9

**National Thermal Power Corporation Cheated by Calcutta Firm**

6943. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that National Thermal Power Corporation at Korba has been cheated by a Calcutta business firm to the tune of Rs. 8 lakhs;

(b) if so, the details of contract to supply special steel and reason for paying Rs. 8 lakhs as advance amount; and

(c) steps taken against untraceable contractor and responsible officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). On 21st April, 1980, the National Thermal Power Corporation placed an order on a Calcutta firm for the supply of 200 Metric tonnes of steel for their Korba Project. Subsequently, the firm informed the project authorities that the entire material was ready for delivery, and desired payment by demand draft at Calcutta. Since the material was urgently required, a senior Engineer was deputed for inspection and to collect the despatch documents against delivery of demand draft of Rs. 7,34,691. However, after inspection and testing, the firm managed to collect the bank draft from the official through misrepresentation on 15th May, 1980, without handing over the despatch documents. Subsequently, a supply of 42.02 Metric tonnes, worth approximately Rs. 1.66 lakhs was made by the firm. Supply of the balance material is, however, still pending.

(c): A criminal complaint was registered in the court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Calcutta, in the last week of June 1980 against the firm, its attorney etc. The Court has asked the Detective Police, Calcutta, to investigate into the matter and to submit a report. The official of the NTPC, who had handed over the Bank draft to the

firm without obtaining despatch documents has been placed under suspension. Preliminary investigations have been completed by the NTPC and the matter is being referred to the Central Vigilance Commission for advice.

#### Permission to Kerala to Import Power Generators

6944. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala had requested the Centre for permission to import three units of 130 MW;

(b) if so, whether Department of Heavy Industry and BHEL have been insisting that they are quite capable of manufacturing these sets and are opposing the import; and

(c) whether any decision in the matter has since been taken?

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

(b) and (c). After considering all aspects carefully, it has been decided that advantage would be in importing the equipment from Canada, as there would be total compatibility with the machines installed in Stage I of the project, which were also supplied from Canada.

#### सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीशों की पुनर्नियुक्ति

6945. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार यह उचित समझती है कि उच्च न्यायालयों और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीशों की किसी भी काम पर पुनर्नियुक्ति

नहीं की जानी चाहिए और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उसका क्या औचित्य है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इसी बात के कारण न्यायाधीश प्रशासकीय न्याय की अपनी इयटी का, निष्पक्ष और निडर होकर पालन करने में समर्थ नहीं हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें नेताओं, मुख्य मंत्रियों और अन्य मंत्रियों के प्रभाव में रहना पड़ता है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इस पद्धति का पुनरीक्षण करने का विचार है कि सेवा-निवृत्त न्यायाधीशों की सेवा का उपयोग नहीं किया जाएगा ।

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) संविधान की रचना के समय इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया था कि क्या सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीशों को सरकार के अधीन नियोजन स्वीकार करने से विवर्जित किया जाए और काफी विचार विमर्श के पश्चात् यह तय किया गया था कि ऐसा निबन्धन न लगाया जाए ।

सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीश प्रायः तदर्थ न्यायाधीशों के रूप में नियुक्त किए जाते हैं और उनकी नियुक्ति उन पदों पर होती है जिसके कृत्य न्यायिक या न्यायिक कल्प प्रकृति के होते हैं । यह सदैव सम्भव नहीं होता है कि ऐसे पश्चात्-कथित पदों को धारण करने के लिए सेवारत न्यायाधीशों की सेवाएँ प्राप्त की जाएँ । सरकार इस बात को वांछनीय समझती है कि ऐसे पदों के लिए न्यायाधीशों की सेवाएँ उनकी सेवानिवृत्ति के पश्चात् भी ब्रे रोक-टोक प्राप्त की जाएँ ।

(ख) यह आशा की जा सकती है कि न्यायाधीशों के सेवानिवृत्त होने के पश्चात् उनके नियोजन का प्रभाव उनके स्वभाव रूप से कार्य करने पर पड़ेगा । भारत में न्यायपालिका के स्वतन्त्र रूप से कार्य करने के सम्बन्ध में जनता को बहुत विश्वास है और अनुभव यह बनता है कि सेवानिवृत्त के पश्चात् नियोजन की संभावना या न्यायपालिका के सदस्यों पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

#### Special Scheme for the Land lying between Ghaghara and Gandak Rivers

6946. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the floods in Ghaghara, Gandak, Rapti rivers and their tributaries every year, Government have under their

consideration any special scheme for the track of canal lying between Ghaghara and Gandak rivers;

(b) if not, whether the Ministry will take up the matter with the Planning Commission in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY):** (a) to (c). The Ganga Flood Control Commission has prepared a comprehensive plan for flood control in the Ghaghra Basin which covers the area lying between the Ghaghra and Gandak rivers. For the long-term, the plan envisages the construction of reservoirs in Nepal territory and watershed management measures for the more immediate needs, the Master Plan proposes the construction of new flood protection embankments and the raising and strengthening of existing embankments, construction of a diversion channel on the Rapti, and protection work for important towns. This Plan has already been supplied to the State Government. As flood control is a State subject, the detailed schemes according to this Master Plan have to be formulated and executed by the State Government.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO USQ No. 3389 DATED 8th JULY, 1980 RE. COOKING GAS CONNECTIONS IN RAJASTHAN.

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** In reply to part (a) of the question cited above, the figures of number of cooking gas connections released in Rajasthan and Sikkim were given as 44,119 and 51,299 respectively.

On subsequent check-up it came to light that the above mentioned figures

were incorrect and the correct figures should be as follows:—

Rajasthan—51,299 gas connections released.

Sikkim—1,204 gas connections released.

The error committed earlier is regretted.

12.30 hrs.

श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खान (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बहुत गंभीर समस्या . . . .

(Interruptions)\*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तरीका नहीं है। मिस्टर खान, मैं एलाऊ नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

(Interruptions)\*\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am not going to allow like this... I am not going to allow either you or the other side... Nothing is going to be recorded without my permission.

(Interruptions)\*\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Not allowed.

12.33 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MASS COMMUNICATION NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77, 1977-78 AND 1978-79 WITH STATEMENTS FOR DELAY

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** On behalf of Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 along with Audited Accounts.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institute, for the year 1976-77.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1206/80].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institute, for the year 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1207/80].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institute, for the year 1978-79.

(4) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1), (2) and (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1208/80].

12.34 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED FOR REMOVAL OF EXPORT DUTY ON TURMERIC AND GINGER AND BAN ON IMPORT OF NUTMUG, CLIVES AND COCOA,

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the prices of turmeric, ginger, nutmeg, cloves and cocoa have

crashed to 30 per cent within three years. Alleppy finger (Kerala variety of turmeric) is cultivated only for exporting. The price of that variety has crashed from Rs. 8 per kg. to Rs. 2 per kg. Still the export duty on turmeric is more than 100 per cent. To save the poor and marginal cultivators of turmeric and ginger, I request the hon. Commerce Minister to remove all the export duty of turmeric and ginger and give some incentive to the helpless farmers at the earliest.

As the prices of nutmeg, cloves and cocoa have gone down to one-third of the price within three years, I request the hon. Commerce Minister to ban immediately the import of nutmeg, cloves and cocoa and protect the interest of this long term cash crop farmers.

(ii) LATE RUNNING OF K. K. EXPRESS AND OTHER SUPER FAST TRAINS

\*\*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Sir, late running of trains has become a regular feature these days. Either due to disturbance created by the miscreants or due to the indifference of the railway authorities, the travelling public is put to a lot of inconvenience. A superfast train like the K. K. Express runs late by 5 to 6 hours almost regularly. The railway officials have become indifferent to the trains running late and the miseries caused to the passengers. I would cite just one example to show to what extent they have become indifferent. On 30th July, I was travelling in the Delhi bound K. K. Express. When the train reached Karavadi, a railway station in Andhra Pradesh, about 100 people collected there and started pelting stones at the train. The driver stopped the train. One person was injured. They would not allow the train to move unless their demands were met. On asking them as to what their demands were, they could not give any satisfactory reply.

\*\*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.



However, they continued detaining the train. I assured them, as a Member of Parliament, to raise their demand with the hon. Minister. But unorganised and leaderless as they were, they did not pay any heed to my pleadings. An hon. lady Member of Rajya Sabha was also travelling along with me. The strangest thing in all this was the total indifference shown by the station authorities in dealing with the matter. They did not think it necessary to intervene and settle the matter either way. The result was that the train could leave only after two hours and it reached Delhi five hours late. Had the station authorities intervened in time, the passengers would not have had to wait for 2 long hours under miserable conditions. This is only one of many such instances. The law and order in the railways is in a bad shape.

I, therefore, request the hon. Railway Minister to gear up the administration and take immediate steps to end the late running of the K. K. Express and improve the law and order situation in the railways.

(iii) PROPOSED AUCTION OF TWO PLOTS OF LAND BY THE DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY ON 5TH AUGUST, 1980.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): Sir, the Delhi Development Authority is auctioning on 5th August, 1980 two plots of land. Some property speculators have devised a scheme to acquire them. Advertisements by them have been publicly issued and have been appearing in newspapers for some time. It is proposed to construct commercial tenements on these plots and put them through a series of sales involving exorbitant prices to ultimate genuine buyers and huge profits to the intermediaries.

The advertisements assure the buyers appreciation in prices. A sample is enclosed.

The scheme is highly speculative. How the advertisers have convinced

themselves that the plots will be knocked down to them at the proposed auction is itself a matter of some concern. The scheme, if carried out, will push up prices beyond tolerable limits.

The D.D.A. ought to have embarked upon construction of its own. It could have sold the tenements to genuine users at reasonable prices. Instead it has allowed itself to fall into the trap of profiteers and speculators.

The proposed auction must be called off and the whole matter re-examined in the light of public criticism and national good.

(Interruptions)

(iv) STEPS TO SAVE SEVERAL VILLAGES IN GORAKHPUR DISTRICT FROM FLOODS.

श्री महावीर प्रसाद (वासगांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित अविनम्वनीय लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :—

“गोरखपुर जनपद में गडक, राप्ती, रोहिणी, गोरगी, कुआने तथा घाघरा नदियों के प्रचण्ड बाढ़ से सैकड़ों गांव के लोग अत्यधिक पीड़ित हैं, विशेषकर राप्ती, गोरगी, कुआने तथा घाघरा नदियों की बाढ़ से वासगांव निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के काफी गांव वरनाद हो गये हैं। इस बाढ़ के कारण फसल, जानवर, जानमान और जमीन का काफी नुकसान हुआ है। नदियों के किनारे सैकड़ों मकान शिथिल गये हैं और हजारों लोग बेघरवार हो गये हैं। इस भयकर नुकसान को देखते हुए सरकार को चाहिए कि उन लोगों को विशेष सुविधा दे। एक केन्द्रीय दल को बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों का दौरा करना चाहिए ताकि वह नुकसान का अनुमान लगा सके और अग्रिम सुरक्षा सहायता तुरन्त मंजूर कर सके। सरकार को इस क्षेत्र में बराबर आने वाली बाढ़ों को रोकने के लिए विशेष कदम उठाने चाहिए। उक्त नदियों के दोनों ओर जो तटबन्ध है उन को शीघ्र से शीघ्र ऊंचा करना चाहिए, विशेषकर राप्ती नदी के किनारे सिहोड़वा सरार तथा गजपुर गांव के पाम पक्का टोकर शीघ्र बनवाना चाहिए वरना यदि वहां पक्के तटबन्ध नहीं बनाये गये तो सैकड़ों गांव बाढ़ से बह जायेंगे। सरकार को चाहिए कि बाढ़ के बाद जो महामारी फैलेगी उस की रोकथाम के लिए भी अभी से पर्याप्त कदम उठाये। अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार से निवेदन है कि गोरखपुर जनपद को बाढ़ की विभीषिका से बचाने के लिए विशेष सहायता करे।

(V) REPORTED EVICTION OF BENGALIS FROM MIKIR HILLS IN ASSAM BY LOCAL REVENUES OFFICIALS.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

Thousands of Bengalis are being evicted from Mikir hills in Assam by the local revenue officials from their lands which were under their possession for the last 12 to 15 years and forced to leave Assam. Because of this, West Bengal is facing a heavy influx of evacuees from Assam. Thousands of such evacuees have reached Alipurduar railway station and are camping there. Moreover, thousands of evacuees are on the way to West Bengal.

The West Bengal State Government has already requested the Adviser to the Assam Governor to stop this forcible eviction of the Bengalis and stop this influx. But the Assam Government officials have not taken any step either to stop this eviction, or to stop this heavy influx.

Hence I would like to request the Prime Minister to look into this matter immediately and to take urgent steps to stop the eviction of Bengalis from Assam.

12.45 hrs.

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT, CALLING ATTENTION, ETC. ETC.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा 376 के अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्य भी इस तरह से सदन को नहीं चलने देना चाहते हैं, जिस तरह से आप चला रहे हैं। .. (व्यवधान) .. हिन्दुस्तान में जो घटनाएँ घटती हैं, उन को आप लोक सभा में नहीं आने देना चाहते, यह नामुमकिन बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठिये, अब तो काफ़ी हो गया है मेरे ख्याल से।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्यों बैठ जाऊँ। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की बात का जवाब दे रहा हूँ। मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ, इसलिए आप बैठिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पहले क्यों नहीं खड़े हुए। .. (व्यवधान) ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसलिए नहीं खड़ा हुआ कि जब तक हवा पूरी नहीं निकलती ....

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : यह हवा की बात नहीं है। यह मज़ाक नहीं है, यह लोक सभा है। ... (व्यवधान) ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह गलत बात है। हाऊस तरीके से चलेगा। आप बात करते जाएँ और वे करते जाएँ, दोनों लगातार बोलते जाएँ, तो हाऊस कैसे चलेगा, जरा आप मुझे बता दें।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : हाऊस चलेगा। आप हमारी बात सुनिये। ... (व्यवधान) ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Please sit down गलत बात मत करिये। आप बैठते क्यों नहीं हैं। आपस में बात मत करिये। आप बैठते क्यों नहीं हैं। एक आचार-संहिता आप ने बना रखी है। .. (व्यवधान) .. यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। जिस तरह का व्यवहार हो रहा है यह बिल्कुल भ्रष्ट लगता है। मैं सब की बात सुनने को तैयार हूँ। मैंने इस हाऊस में 100 दफ़ा कहा है कि मैं सब की बात सुनने को तैयार हूँ लेकिन इस का भी एक तरीका होता है। इस तरीके से आप करते हैं। थोड़ी-बहुत सोचने-विचारने की क्षमता रखते हैं। भगवान ने बुद्धि दी है, संयम दिया है और जिम्मेदारी दी है। क्या इस तरह की बात आप करेंगे। यह बहुत बुरा लगता है। मैं सब की बात सुनने को तैयार हूँ लेकिन इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा। अगर किसी को कोई बात कहनी है, तो एक एक आदमी उठ कर अपनी बात कहे लेकिन इस तरह से व्यवधान नहीं डालना चाहिए। .. (व्यवधान) .. आप बैठिये, मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यहां पर सारे लीडर बैठे हुए हैं, बहुत बड़े बड़े दिग्गज बैठे हुए हैं, जिन्होंने सारा कुछ देखा है, सारा कुछ चलाया है। मैं उन से पूछता हूँ कि इस किताब के सिवाब और कोई रास्ता है, जिस के अनुसार इस हाऊस को चलाया जाए। अगर कोई है तो उसकी जानकारी मुझे दें। यहां जो मनमानी कर रखी है, उस से तो इस हाऊस का काम नहीं होने वाला है। इसलिए इस हाऊस में इस तरह की हालत क्यों पैदा करें। अगर करना ही है, तो बाहर करें। अगर हाऊस को चलाना है, तो तरीके से काम होना चाहिए। एक एक आदमी उठे और किसी को अगर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना तो फिर मैं उस पर अपनी कसिब

दू और फिर वह अपनी बात कहे। एक बात मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ। What I can tell you is this.

मैं इस हाऊस को डिस्पेशनेटकी चलाना चाहता हूँ लेकिन जिस तरीके से मेरे दिमाग में बात आती है, जितनी मेरी बुद्धि है, उसी के अनुसार चलाता हूँ। और किसी की बुद्धि तो इस में डाल नहीं सकता। अपनी बुद्धि को मैं इस्तेमाल करूँ और इस की आप ने मुझे छुट्टी दे रखी है, भगवान ने छुट्टी दे रखी है। मैं अपनी बुद्धि से काम करता हूँ और मेरी बुद्धि 540 आर्दमियों की बुद्धि तो नहीं बन सकती। जब आप ने मुझे इस आसन पर बैठाया है, तो मुझे अपनी बुद्धि से काम करना है और उस से फ़ैसला करना पड़ेगा। अब आप समझते हैं कि मेरी बुद्धि काम नहीं करती है और जिस दिन आप यह समझें, तो मुझे मेरे घर भेज दीजिए उस में मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। आई डीप्ट माइड इज़। आप जो कहते हैं उस को सुन लेता हूँ। कोई प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर उठाता है, तो उस को सुन लेता हूँ और फिर उस पर अपना फ़ैसला देता हूँ। आप को कोई बात कहनी है, तो उस के लिए इजाजत मांगिये।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैं अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप किस प्वाइन्ट पर बोलना चाहते हैं। आप पहले इस के लिए इजाजत मांगिये।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आप ने आचार-संहिता की बात कही है।

MR. SPEAKER: You seek my permission to speak on what point.

किस बात पर आप बोलना चाहते हैं।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : जिस बात पर आप बोले हैं, उसी पर मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ। सदन की मर्यादा के बारे में आप बोले हैं। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस रूप के मातहत।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : चाहे लोक सभा का अध्यक्ष हो या लोक सभा का सदस्य हो, वह बात सब पर लागू होती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कौन से क्लक के अन्तर्गत बोल रहे हैं।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : जो वह कहता है कि यह सदन अपमानजनक काम करता है, मैं कहता हूँ कि वह गलत बोलता है। यह सदन देश की मर्यादा के मूलाधिक चलाता है। देश में हंगामा होगा, तो सदन में भी हंगामा होगा।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing his speech . . .

किस धारा के अन्तर्गत बोल रहे हैं।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आप ने बोलने के लिए मौका नहीं दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस प्वाइन्ट पर बोल रहे हो और किस धारा के अन्तर्गत ?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैंने कल भी और आज भी धारा 376 के अन्तर्गत काम रोको प्रस्ताव के बारे में दिया था कि देश में बलात्कार की समस्याएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मत बोलिए। प्लोज़ डोंट। आपने मुझ को दिया है मैंने उस को अलाऊ नहीं किया है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप थोड़ा ध्यान दीजिए, भूख हड़ताल . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको मैंने एडमिट नहीं किया है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आपने पहले भी एक दफ़ा कहा है कि आप सदन को मछली मार्केट नहीं बनने देंगे, तो सदस्य इसको मुगल दरबार भी नहीं बनने देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बनाना कब चाहता हूँ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मछली मार्केट तो कभी खुबर सकता है, जनता दरबार बन सकता है लेकिन मुगल दरबार . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Let me listen to him.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : हमारी बात को भी सुनें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपकी बात सुन ली है, बताइए और क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अबर यही बात आप पहले सुन लेते . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सुनता हूँ। मैं दस आर्दमियों को कैसे सुन सकता हूँ। आप उसका कोई रास्ता बताइये। मेरे दस या बीस कान नहीं हैं। मेरे दो कान हैं।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अगर बरीबों पर जुल्म होता है तो उसका भी मौका दीजिए।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** सब को देता हूं और बिल्कुल देता हूं। खुल्लमखुल्ला देता हूं। डिस्कस करके देता हूं, किसी को छोड़ता नहीं।

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसे कि होम मिनिस्ट्री का सरकुलर है जो कि अखबारों में निकला है... देश के सवाल को नहीं छुआ है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मगर अखबारों में निकल जाए तो उसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** यह तो डेमोक्रेसी नहीं है, यह तानाशाही है। (व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने आपकी बात सुन ली है। मैंने इस बात को बताया है कि जो चीज मेरे पास आती है उस की पूरा खोज करता हूं, तलाश करता हूं। देखता हूं कि उममें तथ्य है या नहीं। अगर नहीं है तो मैं कैसे एडमिट कर सकता हूं। (व्यवधान) मैं पता कर लूंगा, मेरी तमल्ली हो जाएगी तो मैं कर दूंगा। (व्यवधान) आप बोलिये, आप क्या कहते हैं ?

**श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :** अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने तीन इशूज पर एडजोर्नेमेंट मोशन दिये हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने पूरे देखे हैं। आप नोट करवाना चाहते हैं। इसके लिए रून आज्ञा नहीं देने हैं। अगर कोई बात मैं पाऊंगा तो मैं उसको देखूंगा।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** आपकी तरफ से हमको खबर भिजवायी गई कि दो रिजेक्ट कर दिये हैं। अखबार में जो सेमरेशन के बारे में निकला है, गृह मंत्रालय का जो सरकुलर है, उस पर आप विचार कर रहे हैं या नहीं ? यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ। वह होम मिनिस्ट्री का सरकुलर है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं अभी कानिग अटेंशन की बात कर रहा हूँ। इस बात पर मुझे पता कर लेने दीजिए।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** आप कहिए तो आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यही तो मैंने कहा है। यही मैं कह रहा हूँ। (व्यवधान)

**श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :** सर, महिलाओं और हरिजनों पर जो घोर अन्याचार हो रहे हैं और राजनारायण जी अनशन कर रहे हैं क्या भारत सरकार के किसी भी मंत्री का यह फर्ज नहीं है कि वह वहां जा कर उनसे बात करे ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह उनका फर्ज है या नहीं यह वे समझें। (व्यवधान) आप लोग क्या कर रहे हैं ? प्लीज सिट डाउन।

यह अनपार्लियामेंटरी है उसको मैं भलाऊ नहीं करूंगा। जो भी अनपार्लियामेंटरी किसी ने यूज किया है वह एकमपंजड है। (व्यवधान) आप लोग क्या कर रहे हैं ? क्या इस तरीके से अच्छा लगता है। आप लोग ऐसा करते हैं क्या आपको यह शोभा देता है ? कुछ तो आप तुरा सोचिये। (व्यवधान) मेरे से बात कर रहे हैं, आप बीच में क्यों बोल रहे हैं ? (व्यवधान) यह अच्छा नहीं लगता है। मैं सब को बराबर कह रहा हूँ। आप बैठिए।

**SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri):** Myself and many of my colleagues have given Call Attention notice regarding the firing, the killings, the atrocities on minorities and law and order...

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have already allowed 377.

**श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां (कानपुर) :** नियम 389 के अन्तर्गत आपका ध्यान मैं डम और खींचना चाहता हूँ कि इस माननीय मदन की यह परिपाटी है कि अगर आदिवासियों पर, हरिजनों पर कोई अन्याचार के मामले प्रकाश में आए तो मदन को उसकी सूचना दी जाए और मदन उस पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करे, सरकार उसका नोटिस ले ...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** हम कर रहे हैं।

**श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां :** आज सुबह एक बस मेरठ से बागपत ...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इसका आपने नोटिस दिया है ?

**श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां :** बना रहा हूँ ...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नोटिस दिया है तो किस मामले पर दिया है. कौन सी धारा के अधीन दिया है ?

**श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां :** मैं डिपेल में नहीं जा रहा हूँ। आप मेरी बात तो सुन लें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं एलाउ नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

**श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां :** मुझे अपनी सबमिशन तो पूरी कर लेने दें। मैंने नोटिस दिया है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप अपनी मर्जी से हाउस नहीं चला सकते हैं। मैंने राजेश जी को 377 में एलाउ कर दिया है। ... have already allowed him yesterday.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खाँ : गृह मंत्री जी को कहे कि उस पर वक्तव्य दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नहीं कह सकते हैं।  
Now you cannot say. It is his duty.  
Not called for.

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी (बिजनोर) : कल मैंने आपको लिख कर भी दिया है। अभी भाई आरिफ ने मेरे डे के हरिजनों का मसला उठाया है —

MR. SPEAKER: How are you concerned with him?

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : लेकिन मुरादाबाद के बाल्मीकियो का भी क्या इनको मालूम है ...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Firstly, I never rise unless I give a notice. I have given you in writing a notice under Speaker's Direction No. 117—the other day when Calling Attention Notice was being replied on 28th of July on the question of resignation of Allahabad High Court Judge. Already Justice Srivastava had sent a letter refuting the charges. I have sent it to you. for laying on the Table after you examine it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. I have got a copy.

I want to know what is your decision.

MR. SPEAKER: I sent the communication to you I have already done it.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I have given notice under 377.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not to be discussed here.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I want the Minister to intervene today.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: You can write to me. I am not allowing. This cannot be done under the rules.

श्री रशीद मसूब (महारनपुर) : आप ने ठीक कहा है कि लोगों को शोर नहीं करना चाहिये। लेकिन पिछले एक महीने से मैं मुमलसल लिख कर देता आ रहा हूँ, कालिग एटेंशन भी मैंने दिये हैं लेकिन चूंकि मैं शोर नहीं करता इसलिये कोई मेरा कालिग एटेंशन मंजूर नहीं होता, आज तक नहीं हुआ है —

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैलट में नहीं निकला होगा।

श्री रशीद मसूब : बागपत के मामले में मैंने परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन देने की इजाजत मांगी थी—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देख लूंगा और एलाउ कर दूंगा।

श्री रशीद मसूब : दिल्ली में दवाइयां नहीं मिल रही हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देख लेंगे।

श्री रशीद मसूब : हॉम मिनिस्ट्री के सर्क्युलर के मुताल्लिक ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): He has given a personal explanation. You can look into that and allow him for personal explanation.

MR. SPEAKER: According to the time and according to the urgency of the situation we are allowing. We have seventy, eighty Call Attention.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): When a top Government functionary makes a statement which appears in the press, which reflects very greatly on the stability of this country and I give you notice, don't you think this House should discuss it?

MR. SPEAKER: Regarding what?

13 hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Maharashtra Chief Minister said that CIA is trying to assassinate Mrs. Gandhi. The Home Minister is here. Why should not this House be informed about the correct position?

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know why. Is it not a serious matter?

प्रश्न महोदय : मैं बता दूंगा ।

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): The right to peaceful agitation is being suppressed in Kerala with bullets.

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed you under rule 377.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What Mr. Kashyap says will not go on record.

SHRI JAI PAL SINGH KASHYAP (Aonla):\*\*

(Interruptions)

Shri Jai Pal Singh Kashyap and some other hon. Members then left the House.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH (Srinagar): Sir, since the Finance Bill has been passed and the House has less work now, I shall be grateful if you allow lunch hour starting from today, so that more members may attend the House in larger numbers after lunch break. Otherwise, we have the problem of quorum in the afternoon.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the House to consider.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a very good proposal.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. The House stands adjourned for lunch till 2 P.M.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:  
MINISTERS' (ALLOWANCES,  
MEDICAL TREATMENT AND  
OTHER PRIVILEGES) AMEND-  
MENT RULES—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall resume further discussion on the motion moved by Shri Makwana. Shrimati Krishna Sahi will continue her speech.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगूसराय) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल इस सदन में माननीय मंत्री श्री मकवाना ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा था, मैं उसके समर्थन में बोल रही थी। मैंने कहा था कि संसद-सदस्यगण, सदस्य और सदस्याएँ सभी के सामने प्राथिक कठिनाइयाँ हैं। हम सब देख रहे हैं कि प्राथिक कठिनाइयाँ बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं और कोई भी समाज का ऐसा बर्ग नहीं है जो इससे संतुष्ट और प्रभावित नहीं है। मैं कल कह रही थी कि वैसे जो मजदूर भी ज्यादा काम करते हैं, उनको ओवर-टाइम मिलता है, लेकिन हम लोग जो संसद के सदस्यगण हैं वे जो चौबीसों घंटे पब्लिक के डिस्पोजल पर रहते हैं। कोई टाइम हम लोगों का निर्धारित नहीं रहता है कि इतने बजे से इतने बजे तक काम करेंगे। कोई भी जनता हर समय किसी भी कार्यवद्ध रात हो या दिन वह अपनी बात कहने चाते हैं। ऐसी हालत में उनको जब ओवर टाइम मिलता है तो कम से कम हम लोगों की हालत को देखा जाये कि हम लोगों को क्षेत्रों में कितना काम करना पड़ता है। जो विधान सभा के सदस्यों को सुविधाएँ हैं उनको भी देखा जाये जब कि उनको एक क्षेत्र में केवल काम करना पड़ता है और वह त्रान्त की राजधानी में रहते हैं जहाँ कि स्टैंडर्ड ऑफ़ लिविंग भी उतनी हाई नहीं है जितना कि दिल्ली में है। उनको बहाँ रहना पड़ता है और एक क्षेत्र को देखना पड़ता है। हम लोग उस तरह की छः सात कांस्टी-यूएंसिज से घाए हैं। कहीं-कहीं घाठ भी हैं लेकिन एवरेज तो छः से कम नहीं है। हम लोगों की छः है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि उनको जो सुविधा मिलती है उसके मुकाबले में हमारी सुविधाएँ घाधी हैं। कम से कम 30 से 35 पत्राचार हमें प्रत्येक दिन करने पड़ते हैं। उस

के लिए कोई पोस्टल सुविधा नहीं है। स्टैम्प के खर्च भी बढ़ते हैं तो वह हमें अपने घर से देना पड़ता है।

मैं सुझाव देना चाहती थी कि सैलरी जब सरकार उचित समझे बढ़ायेगी। यह भी सही बात है कि उदाहरण जो हम पेज करेंगे ग्राम जनता उस की देखेगी, लेकिन कम से कम इतना तो हमें मिलना ही चाहिए जिसमें कि हम अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन कर सकें, ईमानदारी के साथ। हमारे कर्तव्य हैं, हमारे उत्तरदायित्व हैं, उन का निर्वहन करने के लायक तो हमें कम से कम गृह मंत्री महोदय को बनाना चाहिए। यह उनको सोचना चाहिए। मैं बनाना चाहती हूँ, विधान सभा के एक सदस्य को दस हजार टेलीफोन काल पर ऐनम फ्री करने को मिलता है और हमें जो उनके बराबर की छ-सात कांस्टीच्यूएन्सीज से चुन कर आते हैं, तो 15 हजार मिलते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : आपकी सूचना के लिए मैं बता दूँ कि अब उनका भी 15 हजार हो गया है।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : जी हाँ, मुझे मालूम है, मैं उस पर अभी आ रही थी। मैं जो कह रही हूँ वह 1975-76 की बात है। अभी हाल ही में, गत सप्ताह कुछ प्रांतों की विधान सभाओं में कुछ संशोधन हुए हैं जिस में उन को काफी सुविधाएं दी गई हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि जहाँ छ-सात कांस्टीच्यूएन्सीज हमारे पास हैं वहाँ हमें ट्रक काल भी करने पड़ते हैं। तो कुछ पोस्टल सुविधाएं और कुछ ट्रक काल की सुविधा देने की और ध्यान दिया जाये।.....(ब्यवधान).....वही तो नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि उसके लिए भी कुछ प्राविजन होना चाहिए। यदि इन सब बातों की और ध्यान नहीं दिया जाएगा तो हम लोगों को काम करने में काफी कठिनाई होगी।

जहाँ तक यात्रा का सवाल है, यात्रा के समय हम लोगों को जो सदस्य हैं उनकी पत्नी को या जो सदस्या हैं उन के पति को एक बार जब सेकन होता है तो साथ में आने की सुविधा है.....(ब्यवधान).....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Increase the Ministers.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : मुझे पता है। कल ही मैंने कहा था कि पहले संसद सदस्य होते हैं तब मंत्री होते हैं। जब संसद सदस्य ही नहीं होंगे तो मंत्री कैसे होंगे? यह मैंने कल ही कहा था।

मैं यह कह रही थी कि सह-यात्री जो होता है, जब साथ यात्रा करता है, तो कम से कम वह यात्रा सुख तो हो, मानन्ददायक यात्रा हो।

सेकेंड क्लास में किसी को बिठा दिया और वह चला जा रहा है। बहुत से ऐसे सदस्य हैं जो बीमार रहते हैं और जिनकी उम्र भी हो गई है। कोई सुपर फास्ट ट्रेन है तो उसको जहाँ रुकना है वहीं पर रुकेगी और इस बीच में जिनको हार्ट अटैक हो रहा है या दमे का अटैक हो रहा है उनको कोई देखने वाला नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो हमारे सदस्य या सदस्याएँ हैं, सह-यात्री को उनके साथ ही फर्स्ट क्लास में चलना चाहिए न कि सेकेण्ड क्लास में। उत्तर प्रदेश में तो बहुत दिनों से विशेषकर महिला सदस्यों के लिए यह सुविधा दी गई है। महिला सदस्यों को विशेष रूप से कठिनाई होती है लेकिन मैं तो सभी के लिए कह रही हूँ, सभी को यह सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए। जब आपने सह-यात्री का नाम दिया है तो इस शब्द को सांथक करना चाहिए। सेकेण्ड क्लास का जो प्रावधान है वह उचित नहीं है। बहुत सी महिला सदस्याएँ ऐसी हैं जिनके घर में लड़के और लड़कियाँ हैं जिनको वे अपने साथ ले जाना चाहती हैं। (ब्यवधान) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चाहते तो सभी हैं, यहाँ पर विरोध भी करेंगे लेकिन जब मिलेगा तो पाकेट में रख लेंगे। (ब्यवधान) मैं सेक्स के आधार पर कोई डिस्ट्रिम्पिनेशन नहीं करना चाहती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Sahi, it seems to me that you will approve of this only when your pay and allowances are increased.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : चाहते तो सभी हैं, मिलेगा तो रख लेंगे लेकिन दिखाने के लिए यहाँ पर विरोध में बोलेंगे। सबाल यह है कि बिल्ली के गले में घंटी कौन बांधे? बिल्ली के गले में घंटी बांधने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं हुआ तो मैं ही सब की तरफ से तैयार हो गई हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा देश बहुत गरीब है इसलिए ज्यादा मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहती। यूनाइटेड किंगडम जहाँ बहुत पुराना प्रजातंत्र है, जहाँ की डिमोनेसी बहुत पुरानी है वहाँ एक सदस्य को प्रति दिन 378 रुपये मिलते हैं। उस ऊँचाई पर हम नहीं पहुँच सकते, हम पहुँचना भी नहीं चाहते हैं लेकिन हमारी कार्यक्षमता के लिए, अच्छी तरह से काम करने के लिए कम से कम 100 रुपये तो प्रति दिन हमें मिलने ही चाहिए। कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में भ्रमर जाते हैं तो हममें लिखा हुआ है कि एक रुपया प्रति किन्ही मीटर के हिसाब से मिलेगा लेकिन आज इस मंहगाई के जमाने में जब हम अपने क्षेत्र में जाते हैं तो चार जीपों में या चार मोटरों में सबकर बहुत से भोग चले जाते हैं जिनका खर्चा हमें देना पड़ता है। इस तरह से यात्रायात में जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं और जो आर्थिक कठिनाई है उसको देखते हुए हमारी सैलरी को आप बढ़ा दें तो बहुत अच्छा है और भ्रमर सैलरी नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं वो कम से कम

पोस्टल की सुविधा, डेली एलाउन्स की सुविधा बढ़ाने की ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। मैं यहाँ पर सभी को आर से बाल रही हूँ और मंत्री जो से इतना करना चाहते हैं कि इन कठिन स्थितियों को देखते हुए हम लोगों को थोड़ी सी सुविधाएँ दी जाये ताकि आर्थिक कठिनाई न उठाना पड़े और हम अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन सही रूप से कर सकें।

श्री आर०एन० राकेश (चैल) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जैसा कि अभी बहन जी ने कहा कि पहले एम पीड का आना चाहिए था तब मिनिस्टर्स का आता तो ठीक था। मैं समझता हूँ उनकी भावनाये ठीक हैं और सभी की भावनाओं के साथ जुड़ी हुई हैं।

जहाँ तक इस रिजोल्यूशन को प्रस्तुत करने की बात है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस गरीब देश में मंत्रियों को जो सुविधायें मिलती हैं, वे कम नहीं हैं। वैसे भी वह रिजोल्यूशन असामर्थ्यक है। इस समय समूचा उत्तर भारत बाढ़ से पीड़ित है और जब वहाँ की जनता अखबारों में पढ़ती कि हमारे लिए नहीं बल्कि मंत्रियों ने अपने लिए व्यवस्था कर ली है, तो उन पर क्या गुजरेगा, यह हमें महसूस करना चाहिए।

आज भी चारों तरफ हरिजनों पर अत्याचार और उत्पीड़न का घटनाये घट रही है, उनकी बहु-बेटियों को इज्जत मुरखिन नहीं है। जब वे इस खबर को पढ़ेंगे तो उनको तकलीफ होगी। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता के बीच में मंत्रियों की तस्वीर साफ नहीं है। गुर्देव कमीशन के अनुसार भारत के गृह मंत्री, जाली जेल सिंह जी के खिलाफ पंचमा मुकदमे पाए गए हैं जब भारत का गृह मंत्री ही मुर्गा हो और जनता के बीच में तस्वीर साफ न हो, तब ऐसे समय में मंत्रियों के टी० ए० बढ़ाने में और ज्यादा सुविधाएँ बढ़ाने से अच्छे परिणाम नहीं निकलेगे। देश गरीब है और उसकी परिस्थितियाँ प्रतिकूल हैं, इन सारी चीजों का देखते हुए यह कदम उठाना चाहिए। इस बिल की आवश्यकता को मैं समझता हूँ, लेकिन यह समय नहीं है कि इसको प्रस्तुत किया जाए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस समय इस का पेश न करें और इस जब पेश करें तब मंत्रियों की तस्वीर जनता के बीच में साफ हो जाए और उनकी समस्याओं का निदान हो जाए। इससे इस देश की जनता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh):  
Whenever any rule is made at the Centre in the States, the high-ups

in the administration always take Delhi or the State Capital into consideration, they never think of the remote areas, the far-flung areas, where life is very difficult.

I agree that life is very hard these days even for Class I officers. For instance, in Jammu and Kashmir, the people serving in Ladakh get 50 to 100 per cent extra, of the basic pay or the basic daily allowance in view of the difficult living conditions, high altitude and very high cost of living. So, I feel that the rules should not be uniform for the whole country. There should be some provision, whereby, if a Minister goes to Ladakh or a similar part of the country, he should get more than what you have suggested here. This is much less, not only for the Ministers, but even for other officials. My submission is that, although in view of the present economic conditions, the Minister has reduced the daily allowance of the Ministers, as he has already explained it before the House, I feel that this is something that should be taken into consideration.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव (करीमनगर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष जी, मकवाना साहब जो रेजोल्यूशन लाये हैं, मैं उसके समर्थन के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मेरे मित्र श्री राकेश ने वगैरह इस बात को समझे कुछ बातें कह दी हैं। मैं समझता हूँ उन्होंने इसको पढ़ा नहीं है, अगर पढ़ा है तो वे इसको पढ़ने के बाद भी समझ नहीं सके हैं। इस के जर्गिये आप मिनिस्टर्स को कुछ ज्यादा नहीं दे रहे हैं। मिनिस्टर्स जब पहले बाहर जाते थे तो उनको ट्रेन में जाते वकत कुछ इंसीडेंटल दिया जाता था, जो फर्ट क्लाम आफिसरों के साथ जड़ा हुआ था, लेकिन थर्ड-पे-कमीशन की मिफारिशों के मुताबिक उसको एक्जालिज कर दिया गया, इसलिये उस एनामली को रिमूव करने के लिये इस रेजोल्यूशन को लाया गया है।

आप को यह भी मालूम होना चाहिये, जैसा कल मंत्री जी ने भी कहा था कि जो इसी डेटल उस के मुताबिक उनको पहले मिलता था, यह उससे भी कम है। जो डेली-एलाउंस 31 रुपये देने जा रहे हैं, यह उससे कम है जो पहले दण्डवते साहब जब मिनिस्टर थे, उस वकत लेते थे। उस वकत ज्यादा ले रहे थे, लेकिन अब उसकी कम



कर दिया गया है। हम को चाहिये कि हम ईमानदारी से बात करें—क्या यह 31 रुपया ज्यादा है...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You just referred to me, please check up whether I ever enjoyed the hospitality of any State Government.

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : : मेरा मतलब आप से नहीं था, उम वक्त जो मिनिस्टर्स थे, उन से था। आप तो मेरे बहुत मान्य हैं।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : 30 रुपया है।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : यह तो 31 रुपया भी नहीं है, तीस ही रुपया है। यह ज्यादा नहीं है, बल्कि डम से ज्यादा दिया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ जितने भी मंत्री हैं, वे 30 रुपये से ज्यादा लें, लेकिन ज्यादा काम करें। अगर ईमानदारी से काम नहीं करते, हार्ड-वर्क नहीं करते, मेहनत से काम नहीं करते तो ऐसे लोगों को निकालने की कोशिश करें। यहां पर इसको क्रिटिसाइज करना ठीक नहीं है, यह ज्यादा नहीं है, इस तरह की पोलिटिकल गिम्बक्स नहीं होनी चाहिये। अग्रवाल साहब भी प्रैक्टिकल आदमी हैं, वह मंत्री रहे हैं, उनको भी इसके बारे में मालूम है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो मेम्बर्स यहां पर है या जो आफिशियल कमेटीज में हैं, या जो दूसरी कशटीज में हैं, उनकी पोजीशन मिनिस्टर्स के मुकाबले ज्यादा बेटर है। इस लिये इस रेंजाल्यूशन के जरिये मिनिस्टर साहब जो मांग रहे हैं, वह ज्यादा नहीं है, बल्कि कम मांग रहे हैं।

इसी सदर्भ में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—हमारी मित्र श्रीमती कृष्णा साही जी ने जो बल और आज कहा है, मैं उससे पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ। राकेश साहब ने जो कहा है, उसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। मुझे मालूम है, 1975-76 में जब मेम्बर्स के लिये हमने पास किया था, उसके पहले हम को 500 रुपये मिलते थे। जब दूसरी फंसिलिटीज दी गई तो उस वक्त भी अपोजीशन वालों ने काफी गड़बड़ की थी, लेकिन जब वह बिल पास हो गया तो सब लोग उस को ले रहे हैं। बाहर सब लोग दूसरी भाषा में बोलते हैं। मुझे मालूम है—अखबार वाले भी हमारे पीछे पड़े हुए हैं। यहा डाइनिंग हाल में जो फंसिलिटीज दी गई हैं उन के लिये अखबारों में लिखते हैं कि एम० पीज पर इतना खर्च होता है, लेकिन डाइनिंग हाल में कितने एम० पीज जाते हैं? 10 फीसदी एम० पीज भी वहां नहीं जाते, 90 फीसदी लोग प्रेस वाले, आफिसर्स या दूसरे लोग जाते हैं, लेकिन वह खर्चवाले हमारे

नाम पर पड़ रहा है और प्रेस वाले हमारे खिलाफ लिखते हैं कि मेम्बर्स पर इतना खर्च हो रहा है—यह गलत बात है, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर सही काम करना है तो एम० पीज को, मिनिस्टर्स को आफिशियलली पे करना चाहिये। आप को मालूम है, आप दुगरे देशों में गए होंगे कि वहां पर इनको काफी मिलता है। मैं भी 5,6 देशों में देख कर आया हूँ और मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि कोई भी देश ऐसा नहीं है जो कम पे करता हो। यहां तक कि डम में भी जो गरीब देश हैं, जितने भी देश हैं, वे हम से ज्यादा इन को पे करते हैं।

मैं एक मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूँ। एक डिफ्रेंस है जो हममें और मिनिस्टर साहब में है और उस को मैं यहां बतलाना चाहता हूँ। आप यह देखेंगे कि मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट को जा एनाऊंस मिलता है, वह उमको तब से मिलता है जबकि वह दिल्ली में हो। दिल्ली में आने के बाद ही उसका वह पैसा मिलता है और हम जैसे एम० पीज जो बहुत दूर से आते हैं, उनको दरम्यान का पैसा नहीं मिलता है, ट्रेन में जो सफर करते हैं और धूमधाम कर यहां पहुंचते हैं, तो उम बीच 51 रुपये का भत्ता हमको नहीं मिलता है जबकि एक मिनिस्टर को अगर वह ट्रेन में सफर करता है, तो उम का भी उतना हा पैसा उसको मिलता है।

अंत में इतना कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ कि इन को सेलरीज ज्यादा मिले और दूसरी सुविधाएँ मिलें, इस से मैं सहमत हूँ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister stated yesterday that that changes contemplated by the draft rules which are sought to be approved do not involve any additional financial commitment and that they want to regularise or change some of the pattern of payments from incidental expenses to daily allowance, etc. Therefore, on that, I have not got much to say. But since so many hon. members have taken the opportunity of espousing their own causes or our own causes, the causes of the members of this House, I would like to say a few things.

My hon. friend Mr. Satyanarayan Rao, pertinently said, let them take more money but let them work. I say, let them, commit less mischief also. Instead of working positively, they are working negatively. Is the money to be provided to the Ministers to go on

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

jaunts to State capitals to arrange or organise toppling campaigns of State Governments? What has been the recent conduct of the Communications Minister? He goes to West Bengal, apparently, from the newspaper reports that we have seen, to do his own party work. He must have gone on Government money. I have no doubt about it. He had gone there... (*Interruptions*) My Chief Minister did not go to topple their State Governments. Impatience has gone to their grains. They have become impatient. They should have patience.

We find that a Cabinet Minister goes there, makes an open declaration of war against the system of Government that is prevailing in the State, starts a movement which is sought to be launched by one section of the Congress (I) in the State because it is being opposed by other section, he takes up partisan matters and utilises the public money for the purpose of their own partisan causes. I know, some of them are incapable of doing anything; some are not habituated to do anything good; some are trying honestly but they are not able to do anything; some are incapable—I am not putting anyone in a particular category. The people know them; they know themselves also. Therefore, I am taking this opportunity only to tell the hon. Minister—they are honourable people—that they are being given important work to do. Let them have whatever money they think necessary because they will be ultimately accountable to the people. If the people say, they are not to get it, they have not deserved it, they will deal with them at an appropriate time. I am not taking up any cudgels on that issue. But let not the people of this country have a feeling that although the quasi federal set-up we have in this country is very imperfect, although powers—legislative power, money power, political power—is concentrated more in the Centre, although in the name of federalism, in this country a sort of unitary Government has been set up, this is our Constitutional set-up and more and more

demands are being made, and will be made in future—I have no doubt about it—for more powers for the Centre. From the Centre, maneuverings are being made to topple popularly elected Governments. In West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura the Communications Minister has said 'Try to get rid of these Governments: Let us launch an agitational movement'. Would you conscientiously approve of public expenditure in support of such a cause? That is my point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, this allowance should not be given to Mr. Stephen?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Stephen is an Hon. Minister and a very old friend of ours. We have known each other very well. But I think he has been swayed by his emotion. I know he is congenitally anti-Marxist, he is congenitally anti people and is congenitally anti-progressive. He cannot change just because he is a Minister. He has been rewarded for his support and loyalty. Although initially he was vacillating, ultimately he got into the band-wagon after 1977 and then he has been rewarded. This is not a personal reflection that I am making.

As for the Energy Minister, what sort of energy he possesses I do not know—neither hydro nor thermal.

AN HON MEMBER: He is energy.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He is energy? I do not know. He wanted to push us (*Interruptions*). I stopped at hydro; I did not mention anything else. He wanted to push us into the Bay of Bengal. He weekly visits his constituency; I do not know what work he is doing there so far as Energy or his Ministry is concerned. He goes to Calcutta for a stop-over on his way to his own district and gives open support to the pernicious call of a section of Cong. (I) in West Bengal, asking CPM to leave West Bengal. Where shall we go? Shall we go to Bihar?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If your Government is very well rooted, why are you afraid Nobody can topple the Government.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I want to expose them. These people, who have no popular support, are utilising public money through the help of Central Ministers and getting publicity through their media for the purpose of trying to launch a campaign. I know they will not be successful. But the position is this. The Central Ministers, with public money and with allowances which have been approved here, are going to the different State capitals and saying that the State Governments should go. I would like to know whether the Central Government supports such activities of the Central Ministers.

Where shall we go? Shall we go to Bihar? Shall we go to Uttar Pradesh? What will they say? They will say 'Go back'. Therefore, what is the purpose of this call and the Ministers' supporting this?

Therefore, if you have more money, you will go on misusing more money; we have no doubt about it. I fully agree with Mr. Satyanarayan Rao, a venerable Member, and honourable Member, a sober Member—a very sober Member. He has said 'Let them do work'. I am only adding to that. That was positive; and I am saying 'Let them not do any mischief also', negatively.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, I stand to oppose this Resolution, not because of the details which are mentioned therein. A reference was made by Shri Satyanarayan Rao that this Resolution in fact gives much less than what they deserve. I take this opportunity to make a few observations. Yesterday, while speaking, my senior colleague Shri Ranga made a reference to the fact that M.Ps. are getting Rs. 50 per day while the Ministers are not getting it and that is one of the factors which should be taken into consideration. But I would like to ask the Hon. Home Minis-

ter of State to leave aside the salary, leave aside the allowances, leave aside the comparison. You tell this August House as to what is the total amount that is spent on a Cabinet Minister and a Minister of State including rent, electricity, conveyance, water and other facilities like air services. It is reported in the papers that about Rs. 30,000 per month are spent for a Cabinet Minister from the Treasury. Is that true? ... (Interruptions) Don't repeat that mistake. A mistake has been committed. I am asking you. People are looking at us. You have been elected by a massive mandate on one slogan. What is the slogan? Yours will be a government that will work. But is this the work that you are doing? ...

AN HON. MEMBER: Not a massive mandate but a massive number.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: The hon. Lady Member has suggested that the pay and other concessions be increased. She also said that constituency people come and an MP has a lot of expenditure to incur on that account. With all seriousness I may tell her that I appreciate that the benefits which are given to us are not adequate. But the point that we have to take into consideration is whether we have sufficient funds for all these things. People are watching us. We have come here to deliver the goods for the people. 60 per cent of our people are living below the poverty line earning a rupee per head. We have to take into consideration whether we should indulge in doing this particular thing.

Now we take the name of Gandhiji. May I ask a question to the Government? What did Gandhiji say before the government was formed and before Independence—as to how our Ministers should behave and how our Ministers should live, in what houses the Ministers should live, etc. We have all forgotten that. When Gandhiji is useful to you, you refer to him and when he is not useful, you forget him. May I ask the hon. Minister one question? Gandhiji being a true representative of

[Shri Bapusheb Parulekar]

the masses who are living below the poverty line went to the Round Table Conference with only a small dhoti on. That was just a gesture. Why not you do it? I do not mean to suggest that you move about with only a dhoti on. But at least don't ask for more money. ... (Interruptions).

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pal):**  
I want to know whether it is within the scope of the Bill.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PAULEKAR:**  
Then, Sir, the hon. Lady Member compared the benefits of an MLA and a Member of Parliament. May I ask you a question—whether there is any government servant or any MLA who gets the benefit of just attending Parliament once a fortnight and get a daily allowance of Rs. 51 for all the 15 days? Is it the work that we do? If you attend for only one day and are absent for the rest of the 14 days, even then you are entitled to get for all the 15 days—all benefits. People are looking at us. So, before taking this Bill into consideration, we have to see whether we are actually delivering the goods to the people. This is not a political gimmick. Let us seriously consider this.

Apart from this, one small point with all seriousness I wish to submit. The citizens of the country are looking at us as to what we are doing. They will feel that to-day the Ministers have got their DA and TA increased. They will read in the papers that Shrimati Shahi has made an appeal that MPs should be able to take their attendant along with them in the First Class. Why not MPs go in Second Class, taking attendants with them also? Why do you want to go by First Class? You make some suggestions that will appeal to the people so that we may not be criticised. ...

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum):**  
At least we want a Steno-typist.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:**  
Sir, you must have read in the papers that the Congress governments in the

States are going to give Ambassador cars spending lakhs of rupees of public money so that their MPs can move about in the capital. Is it a government that has come to work?

I would request Mr. Makwana to withdraw this particular Resolution and bring a Bill so as to make a provision that the Minister should pay the rent, should pay the electricity charges and should pay the water charges. One more thing, Sir—though it may not be strictly within the scope of this Bill. People are watching us. Caesar's wife should be above board. I feel that the Ministers of the Government of India should be above suspicion. It is said—I do not know but I would like to ask whether it is not a fact that the son of of a Cabinet Minister is working as a Secretary to one of the Ministers of State in the Government of India. Is not the daughter of the same Cabinet Minister serving as Secretary to the Information Minister? Is it not a fact that the son-in-law of the Minister is working as P.A. or P.S. to the Railway Minister? When this is being talked about, the point would be that you are asking for an increase of the particular pay? I will not disclose the name. Shri Makwana Ji must be knowing. I will not name him on the floor of the House. You must be knowing that all this is being spread and is being reported in the press. We, on this background, are speaking about the increase of Dearness Allowance. We are speaking about the increase of the benefits to this particular thing. Is it not serious? Is all this for making a show, as you said, it is not so.

Therefore, with all sincerity, I oppose this and I request the hon. Minister to withdraw the Resolution that is brought before the House. Kindly request the hon. Minister to tell us something about the actual amount spent on the Ministers as also about the last point to which I made a reference.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Now, the hon. Minister.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):**  
Sir, I am really surprised to hear the speeches of the hon. Member, particularly, Mr. Rakesh who has gone away and that of the last speaker, Shri Parulekar. I ask you whether you support the Bill or not...

**SHRI R. K. MHALGI (THANE):**  
This is not a Bill but a Resolution.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:**  
I am sorry. I amend it. It is a Resolution. I want to ask whether they have seen the rules that have been placed on the table of the House. (Interruptions) As these were placed on the Table of the House, I took it for granted that the hon. Members might have gone through them. But, it is most unfortunate that without going through the rules or, without reading the Resolution and without hearing my speech, the introductory speech, which I gave yesterday, you go on making your speeches. I said that by this Resolution the Ministers will be getting less and not more. I also said that there was no financial implication because the amount which the Ministers were getting previously would be lessened by this Resolution.

Sir, Shri Parulekar and Shri Rakesh and some of the learned friends were talking about Gandhiji. I want to remind them of what Raj Narain and Shri Fernandes did when the Janata Party came to power. They were quarrelling for a big house. It was shameful that it was published in the newspapers and the people were laughing at the ministers and at the Members of Parliament—'Look, here are the Members and here are the Ministers who are quarrelling for a big house'. Now, these people are telling that we are increasing the pay and allowance even though I am decreasing the allowance. I am reminded of the Sanskrit proverb:

परोपदने पादित्यम

1809 LS—10

It is like this. They are going to advise us. In Gujarat there is a proverb:

कुंडू क्योरोट ना हसे

*Kunda* means Big vessel. There is a big vessel; there is also a small vessel. The small one is laughing at the big vessel. The same thing is repeated by the hon. Members and they had exhibited their intellect. Mr. Parulekar went to the extent of alleging about a minister's son serving with some one or his daughter serving with someone. He also said that he was not going to name them. Is it the fault of the son to be born in a Minister's house? Is it a fault of anybody to be born as a son to a minister or as a daughter to a minister? If he or she becomes the son or daughter of a minister, it is the mistake of God who gave the birth to him. It is not the mistake of the Minister. (Interruptions) It is not a mistake of a particular individual, who got the job. What do we expect?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He was born to him before he became a Minister.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:**  
That is what I said. What do they expect of a minister's son and daughter? Are they not supposed to serve or earn their livelihood? And if they do it honestly and sincerely, where is the need for the criticism? Why criticise that? On the contrary, you should have appreciated that the son of a Minister is not doing anything which is illegal. But, he is serving and earning his bread by legal means.

This is what I wanted to say regarding what the hon. Member, Shri Parulekar and Shri Rakesh said. They have not said anything in regard to the Resolution. They have not heard my speech. But, suddenly, as if they have woken up from slumber, they have got up and started speaking something quite irrelevant; this has nothing to do with the rules which I have placed before this House or

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

which I have laid on the Table of the House.

Sir, some amendments were moved by Shri Shamanna who also talked about Gandhiji. Now, Gandhiji has become very cheap these days because every now and then we quote him but nobody tries to follow him. May I ask the hon'ble Members whether they have ever tried to follow Gandhiji in the real sense and spirit. I do not think any one of them have ever tried to follow Mahatmaji. They have killed him. They went to the Mahatmaji's samadhi and made false promises to the people of the country and within two and a half years quarrelled amongst themselves like bull dogs and went back. Now, the same people are advising me and my government. For what, Sir, without studying and without understanding? I thought, Sir, that after two and a half years they might have learnt some lesson but they have not learnt. Even now without reading and without knowing they start speaking on everything.

Sir, it has created a very bad impression particularly on those sitting in the galleries of this House. They mark that here are the members whom we have elected as our representatives and without knowing anything they start speaking... (Interruptions)

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:**  
Sir, I rise on a point of order. He cannot make reference to the galleries.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:**  
Sir, I would not have said all this but suddenly they rose and looking to the galleries being full of visitors they said that the Ministers are taking more.

Sir, yesterday I quoted an example which I would like to reiterate. In case of a Minister who is travelling from Delhi to Madras the distance is 2192 km. The journey takes two days

and forty minutes. According to the existing rules the Minister is entitled to incidental charges at the rate 35 paise which comes to Rs. 76.65 but with the passing of this Resolution the same Minister performing the same journey will get only Rs. 60.00. So, it will be Rs. 16.65 less. So, where is the question of getting more? In case of Delhi to Bombay the distance is 1388 km and the journey takes twenty four hours. According to 35 paise it will come to Rs. 48.65 whereas according to the new rule it will be only Rs. 30/-. Likewise is the case with journey from Delhi to Calcutta. In every case the Minister is going to take less. So, where is the question of getting more?

Sir, may I remind the hon'ble Members that Ministers are getting Rs. 80/- per day whereas hon'ble Members are getting Rs. 51/-. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao pointed out that the Minister will get incidental charges whereas Members are not getting. Sir, he has forgotten that when the Member travels from the place of his constituency and comes to Delhi he is entitled to claim one first-class plus one second-class fare as incidentals which is more than the incidental charges claimed by the Ministers. (Interruptions) Where is the difference? Show me. It is only that the Ministers are not getting more. They are getting less.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Let the positions be exchanged?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:**  
It will take years for you to exchange the positions.

Now, Sir, because of these rules it will be reduced. Prof. Dandavate raised the point whether it will have retrospective effect or not. Sir, because he was a Minister he thought I will recover something from him. Sir, that will not be the case.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:**  
Sir, I was under the impression that

sense of humour is not unparliamentary.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:**  
 I am also replying in a lighter vein. Under Rule 11(2) there is provision that unless it is approved by both Houses of Parliament and notified in the official gazette it will not become effective. So, from the date of publication of notification it will become effective. So, it has prospective effect and not retrospective effect.

Sir, coming to the amendments moved by Shri Shamanna, by his first amendment he wants to amend rule 2 in the proposed rule 9 for "two personal servants" substitute "one personal servant." Like Mr. Parulekar, he also went on saying that we should follow Gandhiji. Yes, we are prepared to do. But who are these two servants? These rules came from the supplementary rules of the former Governor General's Council. They were applicable to the members of the former Governor-General's Council. They were made applicable to Ministers after the nation became independent. According to those rules the member was entitled for ten servants which were reduced to two. And now these two servants—who are they? One is generally a Class IV person carrying the dak and files etc. of the ministers. That also many of the ministers are not taking. I don't remember having taken. I have travelled several times, visiting all the places because of the Special Component Plan work and so on. And I don't remember any time where I have taken any servant with me,—not even one, why talk about two? Also I have never claimed any D.A. Most of the Ministers never claim any D.A. They claim only for the tips which they pay in the Circuit House which is always generally less than thirty rupees. So, these are the rules which we are now amending just to remove the anomaly which as I said on a previous day was created by the Third Pay Commission because it is linked with Class I officers. The

Third Pay Commission removed the incidental charges for Class I officers. So we have to change the rule. It is just a formal resolution, it is very simple and formal in nature. The hon. Member has given his amendment to this. I can say to the hon. Member that it is unwarranted. Then the second amendment proposed by him is in regard to rule 5. His amendment says:

"In the proposed rule 17, after the existing proviso, the following further proviso be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that the daily allowances can be claimed and drawn if the travel and stay of the Minister is for official purpose only."

I think the hon. Member has not gone through the Bill and the rules in this regard. Otherwise he would not have placed this amendment. It is always known when the Minister is on duty. Rule 17 is very clear in this respect. Rule 17 follows the pattern of Section B of the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Rules of 1957 which very clearly bears a caption, 'Travelling on duty.' So these words 'Travelling on duty' is already there. Therefore I do not understand why such an amendment has been moved by the hon. Member. But I can understand that he was moving an amendment just for the sake of moving an amendment and nothing more.

The third amendment moved by the hon. Member reads like this:

"In the proposed rule 24—for 'Central Government servant of the first grade substitute "Minister"."

15 hrs.

This rule concerns the Deputy Minister of the Central Government. He is getting something equivalent to the Class I officer. These rules were changed by the Pay Commission. Under

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

rule 9(2) it is very clearly stipulated that the 'incidental charges' will be according to that of a Class I officer. So, it has been linked in this way. I would have accepted his amendment, but that would create great difficulties, because it is not a mere question of 'incidental charges' only. If the question of parity is accepted between a Minister and a Deputy Minister in so far as daily allowance is concerned, then, Sir, the same analogy has to be extended in respect of other facilities also such as, ordering a special train at the expense of the Government, reservation by requisition of a standard gauge saloon or an inspection carriage, reservation of First Class compartment, carrying of personal servant on official tours, transporting of motor car on tour, etc. The amendment is therefore unwarranted. As I said in the very beginning, these rules are formal and simple.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Just a point of clarification, if you don't mind. Of course there is no financial implication. But because you referred to saloon, I would like to say this. There were categorical instructions given through the Railway Board that only when the officers are required to go for inspection of those tracks where there is no boarding and lodging facility, only then, they would be entitled for this, saloons can be utilised. Not otherwise. These saloons cannot be utilised by Ministers at all. I have myself been Railway Minister. I have not even stepped into the saloon. Please don't refer to saloon. It is not supposed to be used by the Minister.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I only refer because it is there in the rules. But nobody has used it so far. And nobody is going to use it also. But since they are in the rules, I have to refer to them. Sir, as I said in the beginning, it is a very simple and a formal resolution and there is nothing very much to be said on it. I hope that hon. Members of this House will pass

this Resolution unanimously and I do hope that the hon. Member who have moved amendment, will very kindly withdraw the same. With these words, I commend my Resolution for the acceptance of the honourable House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shamanna, are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: (Bangalore South): I want to make a personal explanation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. You cannot speak now..

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: He has passed certain remarks on which a personal explanation from me is necessary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, you cannot speak now.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I am not making a speech. He mentioned certain things and he attacked me, it is very necessary for me to explain my position in that regard. It is only a personal explanation, as he referred to me...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No please. Personal explanation is not necessary at all. Please listen. You have moved this amendment. I am asking you whether you are withdrawing the amendment.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: The Minister can say whatever he wants; can I pocket it? Just hear me; I will not take more than 2 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No please. I cannot allow any speech now. I am very sorry. So, you are not withdrawing it. All right, I will put the amendment No. 1 moved by Shri Shamanna to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.*



MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I will put the main Resolution which was moved by Mr. Makwana to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House approves the draft Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1980 framed under sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 (58 of 1952) and laid on the Table of the House on 18th June, 1980."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.04 hrs.

Motion re-modifications in Motor Vehicles (Protective Headgears) Rules, 1980

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:

"This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 the following modifications be made in the Motor Vehicles (Protective Headgears) Rules, 1980, published in the Gazette by Notification No. G.S.R. 261(E), dated the 14th May, 1980 and laid on the Table on the 19th June, 1980, namely:—

(i) in rules 1, in sub-rule (2), for "1st November, 1980", substitute "1st January, 1982";

(ii) in rule 3,—

(a) for the existing marginal heading, substitute—"Exception in the case of women";

(b) omit "who is a Sikh".

This House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

I would like to speak in Marathi. I have given you the necessary intimation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You asked for 25 minutes; I am giving you 20 minutes. You may speak now.

\*SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I speak on my motion I would like to give some background information to facilitate the discussion. Motor Vehicles Act (1939) has been amended from time to time, the latest amendment being that of Section 85. The amended Section 85 namely 85A, says that a person who drives a scooter (I do not use the word scooter as it is known in Delhi, because here it means a rickshaw, a three wheeled vehicle, here I mean a two wheeled vehicle) or rides pillion on it must wear a protective headgear or a helmet. This is the legal provision in Section 85A. Not only this, if a person fails to wear it he is liable to be fined Rs. 100/- for the first time and Rs. 200/- and 300/- for his subsequent infringements of the rule. This provision of Section 112 will be enforced along with Section 85A. The amendment further says that the helmet to be used should be of certain specifications and measurements which will be decided later. Also that some persons are exempted from wearing a helmet.

15.06 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair]

The amendment of Section 85A necessitated framing of rules which were placed on the Table of the House on the 19th June, 1980. My resolution seeks to amend these rules. The rules laid on the Table of the House are threefold: (1) All the provisions of Section 85A shall be enforced from 1st November, 1980 (2) a person riding or driving a scooter shall wear a protective headgear of such description as conforms to Indian Standards Institution Specification

\*The original speech was delivered in Marathi.

[Shri R. K. Mhalgi]

No. IS 4151-1976 (3) The provisions of Section 85A shall not apply to a woman who is a Sikh.

I seek to make a two-fold amendment to these rules: (1) The rules should come into force from 1st January, 1982 instead of from 1st November, 1980. (2) It is not proper to exempt only Sikh women from wearing helmets and that provision should therefore be deleted.

There are two reasons why the time limit should be extended upto 1st January, 1982.

I had written to the Secretary Ministry of Shipping and Transport to obtain information. I made the enquiry regarding the following points in my letter dated 28th July, 1980.

- (i) Names and location of factories producing helmets;
- (ii) Their annual capacity;
- (iii) No. of protective headgears new available in market for sale;
- (iv) How many Additional helmets will be available for sale by 15th October, 1980; and
- (v) The total number of motor cycles and scooters in India.

The Secretary of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport provided me the information on the 30th July, 1980. I would like to base my arguments on the information supplied by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

Effective implementation of any scheme demands that a lot of preparatory work should be done beforehand. But the present Government first announces a scheme and then thinks of means to implement it. I

have pleaded for the extension of the time limit upto 1982 in order to find time to make arrangement for implementing these rules effectively. We have to look deep into the problems and judge whether the extension of time limit is justified. According to the information available, there are 100288 registered motor cycles and scooters in our country. This figure does not include vehicles of three States as the Ministry of Shipping and Transport could not furnish the information. This was the number of scooters and motor cycles registered as on 31st March, 1978. The total number of vehicles must have certainly grown in the last two years. I phoned the Director of Transport, Delhi to know the increase in the number of vehicles in Delhi. I was told that two years back the number of vehicles was 2,82,338, but on 30th June 1980 the number of registered motor cycles and scooters has grown to 3,08,891. In 18 months 26,000 such vehicles were added to the number in Delhi region. Recently, I had been to Poona and Thane. I enquired from the R.T.O. about the increase in such vehicles in Pune region. I was informed that 9000 such vehicles increased in one year. At this rate of increase I feel that there are 25,00,000 such vehicles in our country. This rule provides that both the driver and rider on the scooter or motor cycle shall wear a protective headgear. It is the responsibility of the Government to make 50 lakhs helmets of prescribed specification available for sale in the market by 1st November 1980. If the Government cannot do this and still wants to enforce the rules from 1st November, 1980, the police would stop a scooter driver or rider who does not wear a helmet and prosecute him. Even if the driver of a scooter pleads that he could not get a helmet of prescribed specification, he would not be believed. To remove these hurdles in the implementation, the requisite arrangement should be made first. For this purpose alone, I have sought an amendment that the period of implementation should be extended upto 1st January, 1982.

The 56 factories producing helmets in India are located in different regions as follows: Bombay-10, Delhi 19, Madras 9, Calcutta 8, Bangalore 10. Most of these factories are small scale industries. Some of them are sick and do not produce helmets. I enquired with the Ministry about the number of helmets available for sale because I feel that it was better to speak on the basis of the official information. I received a reply as follows: I quote:

"The office of Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) do not have information about the annual capacity and production of these factories readily available with them and there is no system with that office for collection of information in respect of availability of products in the market or in the factories. As such that office has expressed its inability to furnish information in respect of points B, C and D of your letter."

As the Government does not know the total number of helmets available for sale in the market, it will not be advisable to enforce the rules so soon and create complications.

The relations between the police and the public are not healthy. Many people complain regarding the behaviour of the police. This rule will give powers to the police and it will complicate the situation. This will also pave the way for corruption. That is why I ask for the extension of the time limit.

The helmets to be worn should be of I. S. Specification and I want to know whether such a big number of helmets of a particular specification will be available in the market by 15th October, 1980.

I do not doubt that helmet is useful to protect head. But I want the Government also to realise the difficulty in enforcing these rules and ponder over the original concept of "Helmet" itself.

From medical point of view also it is not advisable to wear helmet. A well known brain surgeon Dr. Richling in West Germany has remarked:

"Crash helmets reduce occurrence of open skull fractures but on the other hand lead to increased injuries to skull (base and vertebrae and even more cases of brain odema."

It is report in "medical practice" (Munich) I quote:

"In case of accidents with crash helmets the force of impact is transferred from the surface of the lead to the parts lying deeper inside it, where this causes as a rule, 'Far more severe pathological derangement'".

In view of these opinions, I wonder whether we should at all make wearing helmets compulsory. The order issued by Mizoram State is enough for the purpose. I quote:

"Owing to rapid increase of motor vehicles plying in Mizoram, it is hereby notified for the interest of motor cyclists/scooterists that with immediate effect all the riders of scooters/motor cycles are instructed to wear helmet (while the machine is in motion) for protection against injuries in the event of accidents. This order should be strictly observed by all the motor cyclists and scooterists in Mizoram".

If a person does not wear a helmet he will not be fined. A smoking is dangerous still it is not banned by the Government. So also a similar position is obtained in respect of wearing helmets. In case of smoking it is made compulsory to print "Smoking is dangerous". The Government may warn the people of the urgency of wearing helmets as a protective device, but should not make it compulsory.

When my motion was admitted, I received many letters from people of Maharashtra narrating the troubles created by wearing helmets. They have complained that they suffered from headache and had become hard

[Shri R. K. Mhalgi]

of hearing. Some of them could not tolerate the foul odour of sweat.

Four States had made this rule compulsory. But many of them have withdrawn these rules because of their futility. Carrying a helmet is rather difficult as it keeps one hand completely engaged. If two helmets are to be carried, many practical difficulties will arise. No body can give a lift if the person does not have a helmet. If two helmets are to be carried there should be a box attached to the scooter to hold them. If this rule is made compulsory there will be many mode inconveniences and practical problems.

I am of the opinion that all the people should be protected in case of accidents. Sikh women are exempted from this rule. In fact, Section 85A makes the following provision:

"Provided that the provision of this Section shall not apply to a person who is a Sikh if he has his wife driving or riding on the motor cycle in a public wearing a turban."

But Sikh women do not wear turbans.

There cannot be discrimination in this matter. This is also not in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India. I quote the provision of Articles 14 and 15.

Article 14:—"The State shall not deny to any person equality before law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

Article 15:—"The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only on religion, race, caste, place of birth or any of them."

The provisions of Article 14 and 15 will come in the way of implementation of these rules and these rules will be challenged in the High Court and Supreme Court. Therefore, let

the limit be extended up to 1st January, 1982. Let us discuss and solve the difficulties in the meantime and let us again bring this resolution in the revised form before the House.

With these words I commend my resolution to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the following modifications be made in the Motor Vehicles (Protective Headgears) Rules, 1980, published in the Gazette by Notification No. G.S.R. 261(E), dated the 14th May, 1980 and laid on the Table on the 19th June, 1980, namely:—

(i) in rule 1 in sub-rule (2), for "1st November, 1980", substitute "1st January, 1982";

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(a) for the existing marginal heading, substitute—

"Exception in the case of women";

(b) omit "who is a Sikh".

This House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

श्री मूल चर्चा (पाली) : सम्भाषित महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं इस मोशन के प्रस्तावक महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और उनकी तारीफ़ करता हूँ, कि वह रूल 235 के अंतर्गत इस मोशन को चर्चा के लिये लाये हैं। मेरे खयाल से बहुत कम माननीय सदस्य इस रूल का उपयोग करते हैं। रूल 235 इस प्रकार है --

"The Speaker shall in consultation with the Leader of the House, fix a day or days or part of a day as he may think fit for the consideration and passing of an amendment to such regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. of which notice may be given by a member."

इतने हल्के और रेगुलेशन बनते हैं, नोटिफिकेशन निकलते हैं, जो इस हाइड्रोलिक के टेबल पर रखे जाते हैं, लेकिन एकसीक्यूटिव के द्वारा जो सर्वाइनेट लेजिस्लेशन होता है, हमारा ध्यान उसकी तरफ नहीं जाता है। इसलिए मैं माननीय सदस्य को बहुत-बहुत तारीफ करता हूँ और उनका एहसान मानता हूँ। उन्होंने एक छोटे से पार्लियामेंट पर इतनी रिसर्च की है कि मेरे क्लब में उन्हें महाराष्ट्र की अन्य समस्याओं पर भी अपना ध्यान देना चाहिए। इससे पता चलता है कि रिसर्च करने वाला व्यक्ति इतनी छोटी सी बात को भी कितनी खूबसूरती के साथ रख सकता है।

मोटर व्हीकल एक्ट के सैक्शन 133(सी) में कहा गया है:--

“Every power to make rules given by this Act is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.”

इस सिलसिले में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गजेट में जितने हल्के प्रकाशित हों, वे मेम्बर के पास पहुंचने चाहिए। यह बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि किसी एक्ट के मातहत गजेट में जो हल्के प्रकाशित होते हैं, सदस्यों को उनका जानकारी नहीं मिलती है। मैं यह नहीं कहना हूँ कि पूरे गजेट की कापी सप्लाय की जाये, लेकिन जो हल्के, रेगुलेशन, नोटिफिकेशन, वाई-लाज वगैरह सर्वाइनेट लेजिस्लेशन के अंतर्गत जारी किये जाते हैं, वे सबस्यों को उपलब्ध किये जाने चाहिए। आजकल यह होता है कि एकसीक्यूटिव एजेंसीज कई बार सर्वाइनेट लेजिस्लेशन के द्वारा हमारे एक्ट की मंशा के खिलाफ हमारे राइट्स पर एनक्रिच करती है।

ये जो हल्के जारी किये गये हैं, उनका परपज यह है कि दुर्घटनाओं में घाव के लिए हेलमेट और हैडगीयर पहना जाये। अब आप क्या चाहते हैं कि वह अवैलेबल ही नहीं है इसलिए इसको आप “82 से लागू कीजिए” 82 से लागू करने के बजाय, मैं आप से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप 6 महीने या 7 महीने ज्यादा समय ले लें क्योंकि पहले ही गवर्नमेंट ने इतना समय दे दिया था, उसी दिन उसको लागू नहीं किया था, एक साल के बाद तो उन्होंने लागू किया है 1 जून 1980 के बाद से, लेकिन आप ने तो बहुत लम्बा समय ले लिया। आजकल आप देखते हैं कि दुर्घटनाएं बहुत होती हैं, तो इतना समय नहीं होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात आप ने कही एक्सेप्ट ‘वूमन हू इज ए सिख,’ तो यह सबाल तो ऐसा है, आज भी हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर आप किसी सिख को देख लीजिए वह टोपी नहीं पहनता है। हिन्दुस्तान में इसका एक इतिहास है, उस इतिहास को याद न

करें, वह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन यह बात तो आप देखेंगे कि आज भी हिन्दुस्तान का सिख टोपी नहीं पहनता है। कोई भी सिख हों वह इसको अच्छा नहीं समझते हैं क्योंकि उन की परम्पराएं, उन के कंशंस ऐसे हैं। कई जगह मस्जिद और गुम्बारे में हम जाते हैं और नंगे सिर रहते हैं तो हमें सिर पर कपड़ा बांध कर जाना पड़ता है। और आप देखें इंग्लैंड में क्या है? वहाँ भी बहुत से सिख रहते हैं, वहाँ पर भी उनके लिए यह नहीं है। उन को एक्स्पेशन मिला हुआ है। कनाडा में भी नहीं है। तो मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि इस के पीछे और कोई भावना नहीं थी। आप की भावना भी ठीक हो सकती है। लेकिन अलग-अलग स्टेट्स ने अलग-अलग अमेंडमेंट्स कर दिए। उत्तर प्रदेश ने एक अमेंडमेंट किया, दूसरी स्टेट ने दूसरा किया। जितनी स्टेट्स हैं उन में अलग-अलग अमेंडमेंट्स हो गए। मैं एक बात यह कहना हूँ, आप इस को मानें कि इतना ज्यादा समय न लें और जो एक्सेप्ट सिख वूमन लिखा है इग को हटाने की कृपा न करें क्योंकि जो उनके विश्वास हैं, कंशंस हैं, परम्पराएं हैं उनको ध्यान में रख कर हमें मिलकर चलना चाहिए।

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR-** (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, in fact, it is not necessary to add anything to what Mr. Mhalgi has said. He has given the details on everything. I congratulate him for that. But only I would like to add two or three points to what Mr. Mhalgi has said. He has mentioned that about 50 lakh helmets would be necessary and it would not be possible to get the production of so many helmets upto that date which is mentioned in this particular resolution. The information which he possesses indicates that in the entire country there are in all 49 small units which manufacture these helmets; and out of these 49, there are many units, as referred to by my esteemed colleague, Mr. Mhalgi, which are sick. Under the circumstances, if it is not possible to manufacture so many helmets, what would be the position of the persons who would be riding this particular vehicle. That will have to be taken into consideration.

I would only request the government that some time will have to be extended because I find upto First of November, the production of 50 lakh helmets

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

would be impossible. I am aware that, Uttar Pradesh, Mizoram, Karnataka, Maharashtra and one more State, they have already, passed a resolution to this particular effect; and that the total comes to 8 lakhs. But now this particular resolution makes it compulsory that the person who drives and the person who sits at the back, both of them, have to wear helmets. If you make the total of that, it again comes to 48 lakhs and that would be the quantity that would be necessary. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to take into consideration this particular points; unless the government has already decided to give some order for the manufacture of these particular helmets so that the demand could be met. That is all what I want to say, as far as this first part is concerned and I fully support it.

As Mr. Daga said, I am not particular whether it should be 1982, 1983, but the government should take into consideration that sufficient time should be given. Otherwise, the innocent persons will be dragged into courts; they will be fined; they will be punished; and as my learned friend rightly said. That would give rise to some corruption because by bribing the police, the case will not be filed.

Coming to the question of exemption, if we take into consideration the orders issued by the various governments, for example, U.P., what do they say? They say that no person shall drive and no person shall be carried on a motor cycle, scooter or moped on a public road unless the driver and the person so carried wear helmets, provided that the above provision shall not apply to the members of the Sikh community having long hair and wearing a turban and children up to three years of age. What Mr. Daga says, the question of sentiment, religion, etc. is not involved. The only question is about safety. Even in Delhi there are any number of Sikh brothers and sisters. There are orders

of the Delhi government. The order is not applicable only to Sikh men but is applicable to Sikh women also. The question that has to be taken into consideration is the protection given because of the hair.

One more small point about the discrimination under article 14 of the Constitution. The hon. Member made a reference to sub clause 3 or article 14 which says that nothing in this article shall prevent the state from making any special provision for women and children. Therefore, it may be said that article 14 is not hit. But if you discriminate between women of the Sikh community and women from other communities, that would be discrimination and that point would go to the Supreme Court and again it will be stayed. Your purpose will not be served. Even if article 14 is not attracted 14(3) would be attracted and it will be discrimination between woman and woman and therefore in law exemption cannot be made. I would therefore appeal to the hon. Minister to take into consideration both these points, think over the matter, either withdraw the resolution or accept the amendment.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (बण्डवा) :  
सभापति महोदय, महालगी साहब ने बहुत ही मुन्दर रूप से अपना मोशन रखा है। उनके शब्दों की और उन्होंने जो रिमार्क की है उसके लिए मैं उनकी तारीफ करता हूँ लेकिन शासन की ओर से जो मोशन लाया गया है वह वास्तव में सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से रखा गया है। आज हमारे देश में 25 लाख स्कूटर चालक हैं और स्कूटर्स की जो मांग है वह इतनी अधिक है कि उसके अनुपात में सप्लाई कम पाए रही है। आज स्कूटर या मोटर साइकिल कोई लखरी की वस्तु नहीं रह गई है बल्कि एक आवश्यकता है। मीडियम क्लास, मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों के लिए, आज जब बसों में इतनी भीड़ होती है और ट्रेफिक इतना बढ़ गया है, रेस्ट्रिक्शन तक पहुंचने के लिए सस्ता और सुलभ साधन स्कूटर या मोटरसाइकिल ही है। एक हासंपावर या डेढ़ हासंपावर का स्कूटर या मोटर साइकिल, जिसमें पेट्रोल की कम खपत होती है, का प्रोडक्शन मांग के अनुपात में बढ़ाना आवश्यक है। एक ओर तो सरकार स्कूटर का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने की बात करती है और जब देश में स्कूटर बढ़ रहे हैं तब सुरक्षा का प्रश्न आता है। मैं कि श्री महालगी साहब ने कहा कि 25 लाख मोटर साइकिल या स्कूटर

इस वेक में हैं और 50 लाख लोगों के लिए हेलमेट का प्रबंध कर पाना भासान बात नहीं है— मैं उनकी इस बात से बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हूँ : 50 लाख हेलमेट तैयार करने की बात को महालगी साहब ने इस प्रकार से प्रस्तुत किया जैसे जंग की डैयारी करना चाहते हों म इसके लिए वे दो साल का समय चाहते हैं, जनवरी, 1982 तक का समय वे इसके लिए चाहते हैं जैसे कि यू.इ.स्टर पर तैयारी करनी हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

मैं इस सदन का ध्यान कुछ पिछली दुर्घटनाओं की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। इसी सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री परमानन्दजी गोविन्दजी वाला का देहान्त स्कूटर एकसीडेण्ट में हुआ था। श्री वन्धु शेखर व्यास, मध्य प्रदेश के विधायक की अभी परसों स्कूटर एकसीडेण्ट में डेथ हो गई (अवधान) अभी हाल में जो कानून बनाए गए हैं वह अगर पहलू से लाए गए होते तो जो दुर्घटनाएँ आए दिन बाँधों के सामने हो रही हैं वह नहीं होती।

सभापति महोदय, स्कूटर और मोटर साइकिल से जितनी दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं, उनमें 90 प्रतिशत डैड-इन्टरी की वजह से दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं और इसी लिए बहुत आवश्यक हो गया है कि इस प्रकार का कानून बनाया जाए। श्री महालगी जी ने जो मोशन प्रस्तुत किया, उस पर ध्यान न दिया जाए तथा मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, आज हम लोग देखते हैं कि ट्रैफिक बहुत बढ़ गया है। स्कूटर पर आम आदमी और विशेष कर हमारे नौजवान स्कूटर को तेज चलाना अपनी शान समझते हैं। यातायात की तरफ हम देखते हैं, विशेष कर दिल्ली में डी० टी० सी० बसें, कारें और दूसरी गाड़ियों की तादाद इस तरह से बढ़ गई है कि कोई सेप्टी और सिक्योरिटी नहीं रह गई है। इसलिए बहुत आवश्यक है कि इस कानून को लागू किया जाए। दिल्ली में हम देखते हैं कि जब लाल बत्ती जली रहती है, तब तो रोड क्राम करना बहुत ही सेफ रहता है! और जहाँ हरी ....

सभापति महोदय : अभी सिर्फ 15 मिनट बाकी हैं और मिनिस्टर साहब को भी जवाब देना है।

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : : जब हरी बत्ती जलती है, तब तो आदमी को रुकना पड़ता है और बड़ी सावधानी से जाना पड़ता है। पता नहीं इस व से उधर कोई रोड क्रोस कर जाए।

1972 में श्री टी० टी० कृष्णाम्माचारी की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनी थी। उसने बहुत सी रिक्मेंडेशन्स दी थीं उनमें से एक यह भी रिक्मेंडेशन थी कि हेलमेट का प्रयोग किया जाए। श्री

महालगी साहब ने अपनी डेन की टक्कर बढ़े जोर साथ मन्नों में की है।

\*\*He has raised a question as to how such an arrangement can be made. I want to tell him that this is not a very big problem; and our Government can certainly tackle it efficiently.

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मान्यवर, श्री महालगी साहब का जो प्रस्ताव है, मैं इसके सम्बन्ध में एक-दो बातें ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

स्कूटर चलाने वाले के लिए हेलमेट लगाना बहुत कम्पलसरी है, यह बात तो समझ में आती है, लेकिन पीछे बैठने वाले के लिए कम्पलसरी करने की बात से तो ऐसा लगता है कि जितने भी नागरिक हैं, उन सब को, चाहे किसी भी शहर में रहते हैं, एक हेलमेट खरीद कर रखना पड़ेगा। दिल्ली के अन्दर तीन लाख स्कूटर चलते हैं। जब कोई स्कूटर चलाता है, तो वह पीछे किसी न किसी को बैठा कर ले जाता है।

सभापति महोदय : उसका धिर भी फूट सकता है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : श्रीमान्, यह बात तो ठीक है। हम माननीय सदस्य जब किसी स्कूटर के पीछे बैठकर जाते हैं, तो हमें भी आवश्यकता पड़ सकती है। इसका मतलब यह है कि जब कानून बन जाएगा तो सभी लोगों को एक हेलमेट अपने पास रखना होगा। तो तीन लाख स्कूटर चलते हैं और तीन लाख ही सवारियाँ, वे पीछे बैठाकर ल जाते हैं। तीन लाख नहीं तो दो लाख तो हैं ही, इस तरह से कुल मिला कर पाँच लाख सवारियों को ढोने का काम स्कूटर के माध्यम से किया जाता है। अगर यह हेलमेट वाली समस्या पैदा की जाएगी, तो जो दो लाख आदमी ऐक्सट्रा स्कूटर के माध्यम से ढोए जाते हैं, वे स्कूटर से जाना बन्द कर देंगे और इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि उसका असर पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट पर पड़ेगा, तथा उससे फ्यूअल की कन्जम्पशन बढ़ेगी। मान लीजिए, कोई पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट से नहीं जा रहा है, तो वह थ्री-व्हीलर स्कूटर करेगा या टैक्स करके जाएगा। इस तरह से भी फ्यूअल का कन्जम्पशन बढ़ेगा। यदि वह स्कूटर से जाता है तो उसको अपने साथ एक हेलमेट ले कर चलना पड़ेगा। इसलिए पीछे बैठने वाले के लिए तो हेलमेट का प्रबंध होना ही नहीं चाहिए। अभी हमारे वायू-एण्डबार्ड के ...

एक माननीय सदस्य सदस्यों के लिए भी व्यवस्था कराएँ, नहीं तो पब्लिक ईंट मारेगी।

**श्री हरिकेश बहादुर :** जो व्यवस्था आप बना रहे हैं, पब्लिक ईंटें हम लोगों के ऊपर मारेगी और अपन को बचान के लिए एक हैमलेट रखना पड़ेगा।

मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हैवी हीकल्स का जो चलन का तरीका है, उसके मुवमेंट को रेगुलराइज करने की जरूरत है, न कि पीछे बैठव वाले के लिए हैलमेट जरूरी करने की जरूरत है। अभी भी हैलमेट लगाकर भी बहुत से लोगों के एक्सीडेंट हो जाते हैं और वे मर जाते हैं हमारे माननीय सदस्य, श्री परमानन्द जी गोविन्द जी वाला के साथ भी यही स्थिति हुई थी। कार वालों के लिए भी जरूरी है कि एक सेफ्टी बेल्ट होती है, उसको लगाकर वे कार चलायें, लेकिन उनके लिए कोई कानून नहीं आता है। यह कानून क्यों आया है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है कि एक नवम्बर, 1980 से स्कूटर के पीछे बैठने वालों के लिए आप कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं। इतने कम समय में और इतनी अधिक संख्या में कहां से हैलमेट प्रोवाइड हो जायेंगे। इसलिये किसी खाम कम्पनी को लाभ पहुंचाना चाहते हैं, तो दूसरी बात है। इस के लाने का उद्देश्य क्या है—यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है? क्या सरकार न स्टडी किया है कि दिल्ली में हैलमेट कम्पलसरी करव के बाद मरने वालों की संख्या में कमी आई है?

**एक माननीय सदस्य कौन सी कम्पनी है।**

**श्री हरिकेश बहादुर** इस में सिख बालकों के लिए छूट दी है, सिख औरतों के लिये भी छूट दी है। सिख औरतों के लिये छूट क्यों दी है, क्या औरतों में कोई फर्क होता है, यह छूट सभी औरत के लिये होनी चाहिये थी। इस लिये इस पर ध्यान दे कर कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है।

मैंने कुछ गम्भीर बातें आप के सामने रखी हैं, यदि मंत्री जी चाहें तो जवाब दे सकते हैं।

**श्री भवहन और परिषद तथा एबंटेन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) :** सभापति जी, सब से पहले तो मैं माननीय सदस्य महालगी जी को इस बात के लिये धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि किसी अच्छे काम को करने के लिये भी किस तरह से स्कावट पैदा की जा सकती है...

**श्री प्रार० के० महालगी :** यह ठीक नहीं है शर्मा जी।

**श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा :** इसके लिए कितना परिश्रम करना पड़ता है। आम तौर से अच्छे

काम में स्कावट डालने के लिए ज्यादा परिश्रम करने की जरूरत नहीं होती है, लेकिन इसमें इन्होंने कितना परिश्रम किया है, उस की चर्चा हमारे भाई डागा जी ने की है, इस लिए मैं उस के संबंध में कुछ ज्यादा चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता हूँ।

अब बात यह है कि यह अमेडमेन्ट जो हम 1 नवम्बर से लागू करने जा रहे हैं, जिसका हमने फैसला किया है, इसकी चर्चा करते हुए महालगी ने कहा है कि इतने स्कूटर्स के लिये इतने हैलमेट नहीं मिलगे और इससे अप्रत्याचार बढ़ाने का जो रास्ता खुलेगा। उन्होंने इसमें कौन-कौन सी चीजों को देखा है मुझे मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन हर अच्छे काम को करने में अगर कोई बुराई ही देखना चहे, तो वह देख सकता है। लेकिन जहां तक अप्रत्याचार की बात है, उन को यह जानकारी होनी चाहिये कि जिस कानून को लागू करने की बात हो रही है उसको हम आज लागू नहीं कर रहे हैं। अगर आप इस के इतिहास में जायेंगे तो आप देखेंगे कि आज आप जिधर बैठे हैं, वही मिनट जब इधर बैठे थे तो उन्होंने ही इस सब में बहुत से कदम उठाये थे। इस में एक स्टडी ग्रुप एप्वाइन्ट हुआ था और उस स्टडी ग्रुप ने अपनी रिपोर्ट सबमिट की थी -1972 में। स्टेटगवर्नमेन्टम की ट्रांसपोर्ट डेवलपमेन्ट कॉन्सिल ने भी इस की सिफारिश की थी। जितनी वेस्टर्न कन्ट्रीज है हमारा देश क अन्दरया जापान जैसे देश में भी यह तरीका लागू भी बढ़ते हुए एक्सीडेंट को देखते हुए यह जरूरी समझा गया कि इस तरह के कानून को लागू किया जाय। जब इस का नोटिफिकेशन हुआ तो बहुत से ऐतराज आये, अलग-अलग जगहों से ऐतराज आये, मिलिटरीरनोजम लीडर्स ने ऐतराज किया, सभी ऐतराज पर उम समय गौर किया गया। काश, महालगी माहब उस वक्त भी ऐतराज करते तो उम पर भी उम समय गौर किया जाता, लेकिन उस वक्त उन्होंने ऐतराज नहीं किया। आज जब इस को लागू करने की बात आई है तो उन्होंने स्कावट पैदा करनी शुरू कर दी है। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ—इस कानून को सिर्फ स्कूटर चलानेवालों को सुरक्षा के ख्याल से लागू किया जा रहा है, इस के पीछे और कोई बात नहीं है।

अब जहां तक इस समस्या का प्रश्न है कि हमारे पास इतने हैलमेट है या नहीं, ई मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, उन्होंने 1982 की बात की है, तो क्या 1982 तक पूरे हैमलेट मिल जायेंगे। नहीं होंगे, क्यों कि 1982 तक स्कूटर्स की संख्या जो, इस समय है, वह और ज्यादा बढ़ जायगी इतना ही नहीं, आप इस को 1984 कर दीजिए, तब भी वही स्थिति रहेगी, इसकी कोई लिमिट नहीं हो सकती है। मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून को लागू करने की हम लोग जो बात कर रहे



हैं, वह उन लोगों के लिये है जो स्कूटर ड्राइव करते हैं और उन के पीछे जो बैठते हैं, जिस को पिलयन राइडर कहते हैं, उनकी सुरक्षा को ख्याल कर के इस कानून को हम लागू करना चाहते हैं।

हमारे एक मित्र ने कहा कि किसी खास उद्योग को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए यह किया जा रहा है। मैं उन में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी खास उद्योग की बात उनके मन में है, तो उसे उन्हें बतलाना चाहिए। जिस मित्र ने यह मोशन मूव किया है और जिन्होंने इतनी रिशर्च की इसके ऊपर कि जर्मनी तक चले गए और यह भी कहा कि इस के पहनने से एक तरह की बीमारी हो सकती है, यह सारी डिसकवरी उन्होंने की है और यहां तक कहा कि किसी खास उद्योग के लिए यह किया जा रहा है, तो मैं आप की जानकारी के लिए यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि ये ज्यादातर स्माल सेक्टर में, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के सेक्टर में बनने वाले हैं। मैं तो यह कहना चाहूंगा कि ये हर चीज में एक दूसरी चीज देखने की कोशिश करते हैं यह बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए मैं आखीर, मैं यह कहूंगा चाहूंगा कि जितने भी इस में प्राब्लम आए हैं नोटिफिकेशन के बाद, उन पर गौर किया गया और उस के फलस्वरूप हम इस कानून को लाए हैं। हमारे मित्र जो उधर बैठे हुए हैं, उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि इस में जो एगजम्पशन दिया गया है, वह सिर्फ सिक्ख औरतों के लिए हम दे रहे हैं और दूसरी औरतों के लिए हम नहीं कर रहे हैं और यह तो एक डिस्क्रिमिनेशन की बात होगी। उनकी जानकारी के लिए मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने यह फ़ैसला किया है कि सिक्ख मैन एण्ड नाट वाली सिक्ख वीमैन बल्कि देश की सारी औरतों को हम इस से एगजम्प्ट करना चाहते हैं। इस के अलावा 12 वर्ष के नीचे के बच्चों के लिए हम यह एगजम्पशन कर रहे हैं। . . (व्यवधान) . . यह तो जोकर रहे हैं, वह मैं बता रहा हूँ। जो सलाह और दी जाएगी, उसको भी हम सुनेंगे लेकिन अभी जो हम एगजम्पशन करने जा रहे हैं वह सिक्ख मैन के लिए न और देश की तमाम औरतों और 12 वर्ष के नीचे के बच्चों के लिए कर रहे हैं।

मैं आपका कश्ता हूँ कि मेरे इस कहने के बाद हमारे मित्र श्री महालगी, इस बात को अच्छी तरह से समझ लेंगे कि अगर इन के मोशन को मान लिया जाए, ओ, मैं कहूंगा कि, 1982 में भी यह लागू नहीं होगा। इसलिए 1 नवम्बर, 1980 से ही इस को लागू करने दें और अपने मोशन को वापस ले लें। मैं उन को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि लोगों की सुरक्षा के सिवाय इस के पीछे और कोई भी तथ्य नहीं है।

समापति वहीद्वय: श्री चार० के० महालगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mhalgi. what is the position? Are you withdrawing it?

16 hrs.

\*SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members who participated in the debate and spoke some good words about me. I am also grateful to the hon. Minister Shri Sharmaji for his announcement regarding the exemption of women and children below the age of 12 from wearing helmets, towards the end of his speech. I welcome his announcement. But I was hurt by some things at which he hinted in his speech. During the course of my speech, I never introduced any politics. I did not hurt the feelings of Congressmen. I spoke on the basis of the letters I received. I have received a letter from a youth Congress worker of Nagpur. If I read that letter the point will be clear. It was hinted that Cong(I) favoured to give tenders to some company. It was also said by hon. Member that I intend to obstruct the Government in the implementation of the rules. I am sorry to say, Sir, that such remarks were not in tune with the spirit of the discussion.

I do not believe in doing anything for the sake of opposition. But I also feel that the means adopted for achievement of something must also be healthy and constructive.

You are aware, Sir, that it is impossible to produce 50 lakhs helmets by 1-11-1980. The police will get powers and may misuse them. The law abiding people will also be brought into difficulty. The Government should take all the decisions with a sense of responsibility and cautiousness, judging the far-reaching consequences as well. Only such decision alone will be a well-conceived decision.

The hon. Minister accepted my second amendment. I congratulate

[Shri R. K. Mhalgi]

him for it. I have no ill feeling against Sikhs. I feel that Sikh men and women should also be protected from accidents. That is why I raised my points. But Mr. Daga saw a political motive in it. There is a tendency to look at everything from a political angle. I feel that it should be eschewed.

The hon. Minister has not accepted my first amendment. But I still appeal him to reconsider the issue, and extend the time limit to some extent as it may be convenient to the Government.

I, therefore, withdraw my second amendment. But I press for my first amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a little difficult. It forms part of one motion. I cannot put half of the motion to the vote and leave the other half.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Then I insist on the motion being put.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. The question is:

"This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 the following modifications be made in the Motor Vehicles (Protective Headgears) Rules, 1980, published in the Gazette by Notification No. GSR 261(E), dated the 14th May, 1980 and laid on the Table on the 19th June, 1980, namely:—

(i) in rule 1, in sub-rule (2), for "1st November, 1980" substitute "1st January, 1982";

(ii) in rule 3,—

(a) for the existing marginal heading, substitute—

"Exception in the case of women";

(b) omit 'who is a Sikh'.

This House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution.'

*The motion was negatived.*

16.05 hrs.

#### BRAHMAPUTRA BOARD BILL

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): Sir, I beg to move\*:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Board for the planning and integrated implementation of measures for the control of floods and bank erosion in the Brahmaputra Valley and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

In this connection, I wish to say a few words.

This Brahmaputra river is the biggest river in India, and it carries more water than the Ganga. But it causes extensive floods in that region. The area affected by these floods is 8.8 lakh hectares per year and the population affected is 15.1 lakh per year. The total value of damage is Rs. 9.3 crores per year. So, the Members will be in a position to realise that these heavy damages are caused by this gigantic river.

I introduced this Bill in the House on the 1st July, 1980. It envisages the constitution of a Board which will prepare a Master Plan for flood control measures and this flood control will be an integral part of a multipurpose scheme developed for the utilisation of water resources in this region.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Irrigation also.

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\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

**SHRI KEDAR PANDEY:** This will include irrigation, hydro power and navigation. So, this Bill is very very important.

Previously the Assam Government was financing these flood control measures, and allotment of funds till 1974-75 was being made by the Assam Government itself. After that, the Central Government has been providing assistance for these works to the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission, which had been found by the State Government in 1970. The agency for the works is the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission and it is being guided by the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board of which the Union Minister of Irrigation was the Chairman. This Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission is a State organisation. But this work was done on an *ad hoc* basis and embankments were constructed on both sides of the main river and some tributaries, and some town protection was done. But this was on an *ad hoc* basis and there was no comprehensive plan for all round development of water resources in the area of this Brahmaputra river. The flood-prone area of this river is 3.1 million hectares. By this work only 35 per cent has been protected, and even these embankments are subject to so many breaches here and there. So, it was essential that a comprehensive plan be chalked out and hence this Bill.

As you know, this Bill has got a comprehensive scheme.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA:** What about the financial part of it?

**SHRI KEDAR PANDEY:** It involves an expenditure of Rs. 13 crores per year. Up till now the Assam Government and the Commission have spent Rs. 114 crores, but still floods are there and there is no comprehensive plan.

The Bill has 30 clauses and deals with the constitution of the Board and other matters. It provides that the Chairman of the Board will be appointed by the Centre etc.

With these words, I commend the Bill to the House.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Board for the planning and integrated implementation of measures for the control of floods and bank erosion in the Brahmaputra Valley and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

**SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South):** I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th September, 1980." (18)

Every one of us knows that the Brahmaputra is the biggest river in our country, but economically the least exploited. I want that the States that get the benefit from this Board should be consulted. I may give some reasons for it.

We know how these Boards work. For instance, all Members are criticising the Electricity Boards. We have Improvement Trusts in Karnataka. Almost all of them are condemned by everyone, saying that they have not done anything. Formerly we had the Bangalore Improvement Trust. I told them once that the Trust had neither gained the trust of the people nor developed the city in a proper manner.

I feel that the Board is a convenient instrument of the Government. If there is something good, then Government will claim credit for it, but if something goes wrong, they will condemn the Board for it and escape. It is very easy for the Board to excuse itself whenever the obligation of the Board is not carried on satisfactorily. The development of this area is very urgent and it has to be taken up on a war-footing.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA:** That is why it should not be sent for circulation.

**SHRI T. R. SHAMMANNA:** One month is not a long period and it will not make any difference. This area, which is covered by Brahmaputra Valley, is a very backward area and taking into consideration the recent trouble in this area, unless we develop this area quickly and give the advantages, I am quite sure that the people of this area will rise up again. Therefore, we have to have proper programmes and take up the work in all seriousness.

While going through the Bill, we find that most of the provisions relate to flood control and flood control work. Of course, the Government has taken up the responsibility of financing and all that. I am happy over it. There are some sections relating to the development of this area. The development work will be taken provided the concerned State Government makes the necessary contributions for developing this area. Though this area is very healthy as far as the natural advantages are concerned, it is the poorest as far as the development is concerned. Whatever money those people get is not sufficient even for paying the establishment charges and all that. Therefore, they will not be able to make the contribution and so we will not be able to develop the area. The Government should see to it that the area is developed properly, the people in the area should be made to earn and then they will pay. I am very particular that the development should not be left to its fate. Concrete steps should be taken for development of this area and the Government should see that the people there get cent per cent benefit and then they will pay you for all the benefits that they are going to enjoy.

When I say that the Bill should be sent for circulation and it is to be returned by 30th September, I am quite sure that peace will have been restored in that area and we can take decisions calmly, after taking into consideration all the aspects, and see that the people really get all these advantages and it does not remain only on paper. In all seriousness and with good heart, let us take up this good work, of cour-

se, after consulting all the concerned persons to give their opinion. If we are going to pass the Bill without consulting them, then they will go on criticising, saying that this or that has not been done. Therefore, instead of bringing amendments later on, it would be better if they are consulted now at this stage and by that, it would be quite possible for us to do some good thing. I, therefore strongly urge upon the House to accept my amendment so that the Bill is circulated. After getting the various opinions, by 30th September, we can pass the Bill so that the people in that area get the fullest advantage.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to support this Bill but I am sorry I cannot because, I believe, this is another exercise in hoodwinking the people of the North-Eastern Region.

It has very high-sounding objectives, very laudable objectives and the hon. Minister has referred to them while introducing the Bill. These are all stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. But I must say that there is a certain shoddiness about the way in which this Bill has been introduced because about the Statement of Objects and Reasons which, I presume, are related to the size of the problem that the hon. Minister spoke about, how the Brahmaputra is the most turbulent and the most difficult river, even in comparison to the Ganga, yet, if one looks at the Bill itself, in terms of the Board that is sought to be set up, the work that this Board is supposed to do, in terms of the resources that are made available, one sees that there is the total shoddiness about this whole Bill.

The hon. Minister was to point out and it is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons also that sometime in 1970, a certain three-tier organisation was set up, consisting of the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board, the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission and the Board of Technical Consultants, for planning, execution and maintenance of flood control and anti-erosion measures, etc. having set up

this three-tier organisation in 1970, I presume, during the last 10 years, these institutions or these organisations have been at work. We do not know what work they have done really. Today, the hon. Minister comes forward before the House and says that the work which all these three organisations were doing will be now done by a new Board and for the work which all these organisations had been doing thus far, with no report before us, one wonders what is the work that this new Board is now expected to do.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, again, as also in the main body of the Bill, one finds that there is a constant hedging—the Board will initiate certain measures, the Board will formulate certain schemes, subject to the State Governments' taking certain responsibility; the Centre will make available certain amount of money to the State Government subject, again, to the State Governments' being willing to do certain other things and so on and so forth. In other words, there is not a kind of urgency that the hon. Minister, mentions, about his coming forward with a Bill of this kind, his setting up a new Board, then giving certain specific responsibilities to the Board and saving this is what they intend to do in the next year or in the next five years or in the next ten years.

The Brahmaputra problem we have been solving for the last 30 years or 33 years. Knowing that, the hon. Minister was at a loss to tell us the amount of money that the Government was going to spend. He said, some crores of rupees when my hon. friend, my colleague, in the Opposition Benches was to point out to him that it is actually Rs. 13 crores of which Rs. 10 lakhs will go in for administration and Rs. 12 crores and odd will go for various schemes and so on and so forth.

Now, if you look at the Financial Memorandum, in paragraph 3, on p. 15, the hon. Minister says or the Government says:

"It is not possible at this stage to precisely visualise the expenditure

involved since that will depend upon the nature and magnitude of the flood control measures which the Board may undertake or advise the States to undertake."

When I spoke about the casualness or the shoddiness, this is further illustration of that. Are we to understand that in the last 33 years no exercise at all has been made about the size of the problem, what exactly are the needs of that region and what is the extent of flood in that region? What has the Government of India doing then? In so far as the North-Eastern Region is concerned, the students have been agitating there. This is one of the issues which they have raised, not in so many words. But the utter neglect, the utter callousness, is manifested even in the Financial Memorandum of the Bill when they say, after 33 years of the Government of India functioning from here, setting up the Boards and the Flood Control Commissions, the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission, the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board and some technical services operating for the last 10 years, and come before the House with this Bill saying, "It is not possible at this stage to precisely visualise the expenditure involved since that will depend upon the nature and magnitude of the flood control measures..." So, I find that this whole exercise is really not a serious one. That is why I said that I would have liked to support it but I cannot because it is one more effort at hoodwinking. Look at the two most important clauses of this Bill, clauses 12(1) and 12(2)—

"Subject to the other provisions of this Act and the rules, the Board shall carry out surveys and investigations in the Brahmaputra Valley and prepare a Master Plan for the control of floods and bank erosion and improvement of drainage in the Brahmaputra Valley".

Are we to assume that there has been no Master Plan at all drawn up so far, that another bunch of engineers and bureaucrats will sit together now and,

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for the next God knows how many years, they will start working out another Master Plan, for which another Bill will finally come? What exactly are you trying to convey—and not merely to this House but to the people of that region, because more than 20 million people are involved, a vast area that has been neglected over a period of time is involved. What are we trying to tell these people today?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Why not say 'all of us'?

SHRI GEORGE FERANDES: That is precisely the question. I would say, you, me and all those who are concerned with it.

What exactly is being sought to be conveyed to the people today—that there has been, over the last thirty three years, total callousness?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): What about your two and a half years?

SHRI GEORGE FERANDES: I am glad they are conscious of the two and a half years, but I hope they also know arithmetic—simple arithmetic—that between two and a half years and thirty three years there is vast difference. There is a wide gap between two and a half years and thirty three years, we are discussing about thirty three years. Therefore, if today the Government comes and tells us again, in very vague terms that some kind of Master Plan is to be prepared, well everyone is aware of the fact that the Brahmaputra waters can give energy—if the waters are properly harnessed—equivalent to 50,000 megawatts between 40 and 50 thousand megawatts. These are the two estimates that are constantly being bandied about. Yet, all that we are today told is that they intend preparing a Master Plan. That lack of seriousness is what worries me and that is why I have my reservations about this Bill.

I remember that when the Assam Budget was presented by the Finance Minister, similar high-sounding, laudable objectives etc. were mentioned in the House and finally, when the budget came up before us, we found that for Industries Rs. 25 lakhs was given and for Police Rs. 24 crores. Today, again you come with a very laudable objective, and you earmark only Rs. 13 crores in a year to tame the waters of the Brahmaputra and to control floods in that region. That is why, in some of the amendments I gave, I have suggested that rather than just call it the Brahmaputra Board, at least call it the whole Brahmaputra valley Development Board, and discuss the entire development of that region and show your seriousness with it, that the Government is not trying to tinker with the problem—a very serious and very grave problem—but the Government is concerned with the entire development of that region, with the Brahmaputra river acting as the keystone in that entire development. The waters that are today causing havoc could not only be harnessed for irrigation—the flood control measures would be concerned not only with mere irrigation and inland navigation but, most important of all, you should have a plan, you should have a programme which would provide energy not only to the people of that region but also to the rest of the country, because Brahmaputra alone can give you 40 to 50 thousand of megawatts of electricity as against the total generation of electricity in the country today which is hardly 18000 megawatts. You know the resources that are there and the resources that are going waste and have been going waste for several years now. I do not know what the Minister is finally going to tell us about the justification for coming with this kind of a half-hearted measure. But I am aware that one of the arguments that is constantly advanced and that will perhaps be advanced in this case also is that ultimately it is a question of financial resources. To-day I read in the newspapers a news item from Shillong which said that the North Eastern Council has decided to spend

Rs. 410 crores in the next five years but this may be one more pious resolutions which is not going to be implemented like most pious resolutions of these Councils and organisations.

The point that I want to make is that all this pertains to the entire development and the kind of neglect that the government has been responsible for. Some days ago, I think, the Finance Minister received a memorandum from the State Bank Officers, the State Bank Officers of the North Eastern Region. It is a memorandum where they have some grievances of their own and they have discussed about the need of a Regional Head Office, a demand which, I think, is very legitimate and which I hope the Finance Minister will find it possible to accept. But I am not discussing that. The reason why I am citing this is that in this memorandum which the State Bank of India Officers were to submit to the Finance Minister, they have given statistics on the deposit-credit ratio of the banking system in the entire north-eastern region. And the figures that are surfacing are shocking. Shocking is not the word.

Meghalaya is one of the poorest of our States. I was aware that the deposit-credit ratio is very bad in that region. I was to mention it in this House in other debates and on other occasions. But from this document it now appears that the credit-deposit ratio is 6.5 per cent for Meghalaya. Six point five per cent! In other words, in one of the poorest regions of this country, of the total money that is deposited by the people of that region in the banks of that State only 6.5 per cent of the money is going back into that region for developmental activity and the rest of the money is coming to the metropolitan centres like Delhi, like Bombay, like Bangalore or any other major industrial megalopolises which we are trying to build up. This is the situation in Meghalaya.

What is the situation in Mizoram? It is 6.4 per cent. Situation in Arunachal Pradesh, the northern-most sentinel, the northernmost State of the

country—it is 4.2 per cent. So, if a hundred rupees is deposited in the Bank there, you are giving back to the people of that State, to the people who have deposited that money, for their own development only Rs. 4.2 and the rest of the money is coming to the metropolitan areas. So, don't discuss the financial situation in that region. Even in Assam I find the credit-deposit ratio is 23.5 per cent.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: You mean that they have so much money to deposit?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is not so much money, Professor. Of every hundred rupees that are deposited there, you are giving back to the people of Assam only Rs. 23 and the rest of the money is coming to the metropolitan centres and for the whole of the north-eastern region the credit-deposit ratio is 19 per cent. I know that we are not discussing the Finance Ministry's problems, but I am raising this point because I do not want the Minister to tell us that it is a question of resources, because, even the resources of that region, not resources generated by the government, not resources generated by any government agencies but resources generated by the people of that region which they have deposited in the banks, you are not using for the development of that region. These resources you are bringing to the metropolitan area.

Therefore, my submission is that if this government is serious about the development of the north-eastern region, then it is no use coming with this kind of a half-hearted measure where we say 'All right, we are not setting up another Board.' This may act as a palliative and you may use the All India Radio for the next two days for telling the people of Assam and the North-eastern region, 'We are serious about setting up a Board.' ...

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: You are afraid of it?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not afraid. But the point is that you will solve nothing. You may fool

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a few people and the people may be misled tonight and tomorrow night but when some of them are going to read this Bill, they are young people, they are educated and when they read it, they will understand what it is and if the whole idea is to hoodwink, then it is going to be counter-productive and you will have more problems on your hands and you will not be solving the problem or the flood problem with a ten crores of rupees a year. That you are not going to do. You are not concerned with the generation of electricity; you are not concerned with the entire development of that region with the Brahmaputra as the kingpin. That is not what you are trying to do. All that you are trying to do is to come forward with a bill where you say there are so many agencies—three agencies have already been working in the last few years. We do not in fact know what they have done. I am unable to come with any definite financial requirement. We are going to prepare more master plans which we have, of course, been preparing for the last few years. We are now going to produce more Master Plans. In the meanwhile, here is another Board that you are going to set up. It may fool a few people tonight or tomorrow evening. The day after tomorrow morning the people really get to know what exactly we are trying to do, what are the problems there and the response of the government to them. Then, the whole matter is going to be more counter-productive. Therefore, Sir, my submission to the hon. Minister is—rather than taking it as a prestige issue.... (Interruptions) There is no hurry about it. You have already three agencies which have been operating and let those agencies deal with the work which they have been doing.

In the meanwhile go back to the Cabinet (Interruptions) discuss the whole question and then come for-

ward with a comprehensive Bill which will be concerned with the entire development of the North-Eastern region by using the waters of the Brahmaputra. The whole scheme, the whole project, will be the Brahmaputra Valley Development by using the waters and controlling floods on the one hand by making use of it for irrigation on the other hand as also by using the waters for the internal navigation at another level and by using the waters for power generation not only to meet the needs of the North-Eastern region but also to meet the needs of the entire country. That is the most important aspect in the entire exercise.

MR CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Gopal Reddy. Not here. Shri Girdharilal Vyas.

(160) श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : (भीलवाड़ा) सभापति महोदय, ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड के सम्बन्ध में जो बिल यहां पर प्रस्तुत हुआ है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। अभी जो माननीय सदस्य इसके सम्बन्ध में बहुत सारी बातों का जिक्र कर रहे थे, मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ, जब वह शासन में बैठे हुए थे, मेरा तात्पर्य है जनता पार्टी के शासन में, क्या उस वक़्त उन्होंने ब्रह्मपुत्र के पानी के सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यवस्था करने की कोशिश की थी? उस वक़्त उनको इस बात का ख्याल भी नहीं आया, आपस में लड़ने के सिवा, कि इस पानी को किस तरह से कंट्रोल किया जाय, किस तरह से उस रिजर्व को डेवलप किया जाय। लेकिन आज जब हम उसके लिये कुछ व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं तो वे इस तरह के डाउट्स पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं या लोगों के दिमागों में इस तरह का फिटर पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि गवर्नमेंट को कुछ करने जा रही है, वह लोगों को गुमराह करने वाली बात है या धोखा देने वाली बात है। इस तरह की बातें करना नितान्त गलत बात है।

भारत सरकार ने जब भी इस प्रकार के बोर्ड बनाये हैं, चाहे चम्बल कंट्रोल बोर्ड हो, राजस्थान कैनल बोर्ड हो या नाना प्रकार के दूसरे बोर्ड्स हैं—उन्होंने निश्चित तौर पर उन क्षेत्रों का विकास करने का काम किया है। आज यह कहना कि ब्रह्मपुत्र के पानी को कंट्रोल करने के लिये जो बोर्ड स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं उस से वैली का डेवलपमेंट नहीं होगा या उसका विकास रुक जायगा—ऐसी बातें करना बिलकुल गलत हैं। इसके पीछे इनका यही उद्देश्य है कि लोगों के अन्दर गलत धारणा फैला कर असन्तोष पैदा किया जाय, वे लोग सरकार के खिलाफ जाय, केवल इस तरह की बाधा पैदा करने की कोशिश आप कर रहे हैं।



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 मैं आपसे यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ— आपने जो जानकारी सबन के सामने रखी है, वह हम लोग भी जानते हैं, इसमें कोई नई बात नहीं है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस बोर्ड के बन जाने से ब्रह्मपुत्र के पानी को ठीक रास्ते पर साने की कोशिश की जायगी, जगह-जगह बांध बना कर उसके पानी को संचालित किया जायगा और जो वहाँ की जमीन में कटाव पैदा होता है उसको ठीक किया जायगा और इससे विद्युत पैदा करे, इससे अन्य क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करे तो यह नार्थ ईस्टर्न रीजन के लिए एक वरदान साबित होगा। आज जितनी भी तकलीफें हम देख रहे हैं, ब्रह्मपुत्र के पानी से कितना हैवक वहाँ पर हो रहा है, यह हम सब जानते हैं। जब भी पलैइस आते हैं, तो करोड़ों रुपये की फसल का नुकसान हो जाता है, करोड़ों रुपये के मकान बर्बाद हो जाते हैं और कई प्रकार का नुकसान उस क्षेत्र के रहने वाले लोगों को होता है। इस तरीके की अगर कोई व्यवस्था करते हैं, तो निश्चित रूप से ऐसी व्यवस्था करना नितान्त आवश्यक है।

एक बात की ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह निश्चित बात है कि नार्थ ईस्टर्न रीजन में जितने डेवलपमेंट्स होने चाहिए, जितने विकास के कार्य होने चाहिए, उस प्रकार का विकास वहाँ पर नहीं हुआ है और इसी वजह से वहाँ लोगों में असन्तोष है। इसलिए जितने धन का आपने इस बिल में प्रावधान किया है, वह निश्चित रूप से कम है और इस बात पर आप गौर करेंगे कि इस व्यवस्था को कारगर बनाने के लिए कितने धन की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए आप इतने धन का प्रावधान करें जिसके जरिये इस व्यवस्था में जल्दी लाई जा सके और उस क्षेत्र में इसको जल्दी से जल्दी लागू किया जा सके। क्या इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आपने की है? मैं आपको राजस्थान केमाल का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान केमाल एक नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट है और राजस्थान सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह उसको बनाए लेकिन 15, 20 साल हो गए हैं और उसका अभी एक फँज ही पूरा हुआ है और दूसरा फँज पूरा नहीं हुआ है। जिस प्रकार से धन का प्रावधान किया जाता है भारत सरकार की तरफ से, वह ठीक नहीं है। राजस्थान सरकार के पास इतने रिसोर्सिज नहीं हैं और वह अपने रिसोर्सिज से सारी केमाल पूरी कर सके थोड़े समय के अन्दर। अगर भारत सरकार उसके लिए ज्यादा धन एंकोटेड करती, तो निश्चित रूप से वह एक बहुत बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट थी और वह न केवल हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा के लिए नितान्त आवश्यक है बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की के लिए नितान्त आवश्यक है और इतना फूड प्रोडक्शन उसके जरिये हो सकता है कि हम अपने देश के लिए ज्यादा अमलबद्ध कर सकते हैं और देश के दूसरे लोगों को खिला सकते हैं और इस तरह से विकास में तेज गति ला सकते हैं। इस प्रकार से वह नितान्त

आवश्यक है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान मैं इस बात की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे राजस्थान केमाल ही, चाहे ब्रह्मपुत्र के इस बोर्ड के लिए प्रावधान करने की बात हो और चाहे कोई दूसरा बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट हो, जिसके जरिये हम अपने देश का विकास करने में लगे हुए हैं और उसकी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं, इस प्रकार की चीजों के लिए वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन की व्यवस्था करें ताकि उन प्रोजेक्ट्स को जल्दी से जल्दी हम पूरा कर सकें। उससे इस देश के विकास को तीव्र गति मिलेगी और विकास तेजी के साथ हो सकेगा। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करने की आज बहुत आवश्यकता है। इसलिए यह जो बिल यहाँ पर आया है, जो बिल यहाँ पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है, वह निहायत आवश्यक है मगर एक संदेह अन्दर भेरे दिमाग में है और वह यह कि आपका तीन, चार बोर्ड ब्रह्मपुत्र के अलग-अलग बना रहे हैं।

श्री कच्चार पांडे. पहले ये, अब ऐसा नहीं है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हमारे राजस्थान के अन्दर थी कि उसमें पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान तीनों के लिए पानी की व्यवस्था थी, जिससे आपस में झगड़े होते थे। कोई कहता था कि सबसे ऊपर जो रहने वाले हैं, उनको ज्यादा पानी मिले, नीचे वालों को कम मिलेगा और राजस्थान के लोगों को और कम पानी मिलेगा। मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें भी पांच स्टेट्स होंगे जैसे मेघालय, अरुणाचल प्रदेश और नागालैण्ड आदि। क्या जो भी क्षेत्र इसके अन्तर्गत आते हैं, उनके लिए जो पानी की व्यवस्था होगी उसके लिए भी उसी प्रकार का बोर्ड स्थापित होगा, जिससे ये स्टेट्स आपस में लड़ कर पानी की मांग करें और फिर उस की व्यवस्था हो। अगर ऐसा हुआ, तो पानी की व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से नहीं हो पाएगी। इस बात को निश्चित रूप से मंत्री महोदय को अपने ध्यान में पानी मिलने की व्यवस्था ठीक होनी चाहिए और अलग-अलग स्टेट्स को जो पानी मिलना चाहिए, विकास में जो गति मिलनी चाहिए, उसमें किसी प्रकार की इकावट नहीं आनी चाहिए, इस बारे में विशेष तौर पर मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था को निश्चित रूप से आप अपने प्रावधान में शामिल कर लें। इस वक्त यह नहीं हो सकता, तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखें और ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिस से अलग-अलग स्टेट्स के डेवलपमेंट में किसी प्रकार का गतिरोध पैदा न हो। इस ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बिजली के सम्बन्ध में माननीय सस्य श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीज ने कहा कि 50 हजार मेगावाट बिजली इससे पैदा की जा सकती है, तो ब्रह्मपुत्र का जो बोर्ड स्थापित कर रहे हैं, उसमें अगर इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था भी की जाए तो निश्चित तरीके

[श्री निरवारी लाल शर्मा]

वे वह एक अच्छा कदम होगा। यह एक अच्छा सुझाव है। अगर इस सुझाव को हम मान लें तो इस काम को काफी जल्द मिलेगी। इस प्रकार का प्रोजेक्ट निश्चित तरीके से इसमें होना चाहिए।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन स्टेट्स के सम्बन्ध में है। आपने इसमें व्यवस्था की है कि अलग-अलग स्टेट्स से उनके हिस्से का पैसा प्रायेगा और हर स्टेट इस प्रोजेक्ट को तैयार करने में मदद करेगी। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ छोटी-छोटी स्टेट्स हैं जिनके पास अबन पूरे साधन नहीं हैं। जो पैसा उन्हें अपने हिस्से का देना होगा, मुझे इसमें सन्देह है कि वे वह पैसा जुटा भी पायेंगी या नहीं। इसको भी आपको देखने की आवश्यकता है। अगर कोई स्टेट अपने शेर का पैसा अदा न कर सके तो क्या भारत सरकार इस सारे प्रोजेक्ट की जिम्मेदारी अपने कंधों पर ले कर इसे पूरा करेगी? यह एक गम्भीर विषय है, इसके सम्बन्ध में भी माननीय मंत्री जी को विचार करना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में हमको अनुभव है। जो प्रोजेक्ट राजस्थान में चल रहा है उसको चलते-चलते काफी समय ही गया है और उसका एस्टीमेट दुगुने से भी अधिक हो गया है। उस प्रोजेक्ट का पहले सारा एस्टीमेट दो सौ करोड़ रुपये का था। आज वह साढ़े चार सौ करोड़ रुपये का हो गया है। अगर उसमें दो-चार साल और लग गये तो दो सौ करोड़ की उसमें और बढ़ोतरी हो जाएगी। इस तरह से इस सारी व्यवस्था में एक बहुत बड़ा व्यवधान आ जाता है। इसलिए मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस सम्बन्ध में गंभीरता से विचार करें। जिन स्टेट्स के पास सारे रिसोर्सेज नहीं हैं, जो अपने हिस्से का पैसा इसमें देन के लिए जुटा नहीं पायेंगे उनके लिए आप व्यवस्था करने का प्रावधान करें और इस व्यवस्था को आगे बढ़ाने में आप निश्चित रूप से अपना योगदान करें।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस काम को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाए ताकि उसको पूरा करके ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता विकास में मिल सके।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill which the hon. Minister has asked the House to take into consideration is primarily meant to achieve the integration of three agencies that have been working in the field of flood control and control of erosion in the area that the Bill refers to.

It is a step in the right direction. I may say, it is a belated, over-due step in the right direction. As far as the problem, the magnitude of the problem is concerned, as the hon. Minister rightly said, Brahmaputra is one of the eternal verities in the configuration of our country; it is one of the determinants of the character and personality of our country. Its waters hold the power not only to deal death and destruction, but also to infuse new life, and provide the wherewithal for plenty, and to provide the sinews of the power necessary for economic, modern development. The vagaries of this river, the temperamental nature of this river and the terrific impact of the temperamental nature of this river, have been felt by the inhabitants on the banks of this river. And for long we had hoped that there would be an integrated, systematic, scientific effort made to harness the tremendous potential of this river,—not only for the benefit of the inhabitants of the area, the Basin, but also, for the inhabitants of the whole country, since the power it holds in its hands is so great.

I do not want to take the time of the House dealing with the details which the hon. Minister must have placed before the House. He referred to the population in the Basin and the drainage area which is almost as extensive as the State of Gujarat and the hydroelectric potential of the river system to which hon. friend, the Rt. Hon. Gentlemen from Muzaffarpur also made a reference. The fact is that nearly 25 per cent of the hydro-electric potential in this country lies in this river system. Sir, in spite of these water resources, the fact remains that the area in the basin is one of the most poorly irrigated areas in the country. My learned and hon. friend, Prof. Ranga would perhaps be amazed to know that only 17 per cent of the total cropped area is irrigated in the basin in spite of

the tremendous water resources. I do not want to refer to the losses caused by floods and erosion in detail. But it has been pointed out that in the last 25 years, the losses have been to the tune of Rs. 240 crores, and the average annual loss has been Rs. 12.77 crores in the last decade, with an all-time high figure of Rs. 31.80 crores in 1977.

Now, it is very clear that the problems of a river system like this include the problems of floods, of erosion and the problems arising from the temperamental nature of the river, the meandering silt laden channels of the river which change course, the tremendous problems of erosion in the season of the floods. The House might be interested to know that a strip of the bank, 30 metres in width is eaten by the river every day, when in flood, which works out to 1.6 Km. of width per season. The river system therefore is a repository not only of sources of power, but also of problems. One would therefore have thought that a multi-pronged, multi-dimensional, multi-disciplinary approach would be adopted for dealing with these problems. This is necessary, for one reason because the States in the areas, the beneficiaries in the areas, are not capable of finding the finance necessary for such a mighty project, and again, because of the inter-locking of the investments, operations, utilisation and benefits. We would have therefore thought that instead of bringing forward a measure of this kind which might almost be described as inadequate, certainly, and perhaps half-hearted, he could have brought forward a comprehensive measure which dealt with flood control prevention of erosion, irrigation, generation of electricity, navigation afforestation, soil conservation, agricultural and industrial, economic and general development. This is what is happening in the case of Tennessee River Valley to which my hon. and distinguished friend referred. That

is what is happening with the Yellow River in China and the Mekong River in South East Asia.

Now, we are disappointed because this was our hope. In India an effort of this kind was made long ago in the Damodar Valley with which you are very familiar. The object at that time was to legislate for the all-round development of that valley. That Act was passed and the Bill itself was called the "Damodar Valley Development Corporation" Bill. We thought that there would be something of a similar perspective in this Bill. But one cannot find it in the Bill, in spite of the hon. Minister's claim that unlike the schemes of the past, this is a comprehensive scheme. Now, I want to look at the comprehensive scheme, and I would request the hon. Minister to explain to me where he has successfully hidden this comprehensive scheme. The object of this Bill is "to provide for the establishment of a Board for the planning and integrated implementation of measures for the control of floods and bank erosion in the Brahmaputra Valley—a rather honest statement—the control of floods and bank erosion." I want you and the House, to compare this with the object defined in the D.V.C. Act. It talks of "providing for the establishment and regulation of a Corporation for the development of the Damodar Valley in the provinces of Bihar and West Bengal."

My hon. friend referred to the functions that have been defined in clause 12 and clause 13 of this Bill. By a certain accidental coincidence, the clause that refers to the functions of the Damodar Valley Corporation is also clause 12 in the DVC Act. I would like with your indulgence, Sir, to read out the functions as contemplated in the Damodar Valley Corporation Act:

"(1) the promotion and operation of schemes for irrigation, water supply and drainage,

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

(2) the promotion and operation of schemes for the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy, both hydro-electric and thermal,

(3) the promotion and operation of schemes for flood control in the Damodar river and its tributaries,

(4) the promotion and control of navigation in the Damodar river and its tributaries and channels, if any,

(5) the promotion of afforestation and control of soil erosion,

(6) the promotion of public health and the agricultural industrial, economic and general well-being in the Damodar Valley and its area of operation."

Consequently, in that Act, clauses 13 to 17 talked of irrigation and water supply, and clauses 18 to 20 talked of the supply and generation of electricity. Other powers and functions of the Damodar Valley Corporation specified in Section 22 include the power:

"(i) to construct, or cause to be constructed, such dams, barrages, reservoirs, power houses, power structures, electrical transmission lines, sub-stations, navigation works, irrigation, navigation and drainage canals.

(ii) to prevent pollution of any water under its control,

(iii) to stock its reservoirs or water courses with fish,

(iv) to undertake resettlement of the population displaced by the dams, acquisition of land for reservoirs and protection of watersheds,

(v) to aid in the establishment of cooperative societies and other organisations for the better use of facilities made available by the Corporation etc".

This indeed was a comprehensive, integrated picture of what can be done to improve the quality of life in the valley.

In contrast, what are the clauses in this Bill? It seems that after looking at an elephant one is looking at an ant. Here, I would like my hon. friend, the Minister of Irrigation, to explain to us how he has successfully hidden the magical formula, the comprehensive scheme, that he referred to in his introductory remarks which were as brief as the clauses that define the functions of the Board in the Bill. Clause 12(1) says: The Board "shall carry out surveys and investigations....." Very pious and, of course, necessary. without surveys and investigation, you can do nothing but you can get bogged down in the Sunderbans of the surveys—this is for your sake, Sir.... the chair can smile, but not laugh.

This clause says:

"shall carry out surveys and investigations in the Brahmaputra Valley and prepare a master plan...."

That is the word.

"...prepare a master plan for the control of floods and bank erosion and improvement of drainage in the Brahmaputra Valley".

And then, of course,

"In preparing the master plan, the Board shall have regard to the development and utilisation of water resources of the Brahmaputra Valley for irrigation, hydro-power, navigation and other beneficial purposes....etc."

You are a distinguished lawyer, Sir. You know that when the objects are defined "...shall carry out surveys and investigations...." and then it is added...."..in preparing this,

the Board shall have regard...." what is the thrust, what is the objective? The primary objective is the preparation of a master plan. The mountain was in labour, I do not know what it has produced, but this clause labours to say that the Board will produce a master plan.

17 hrs.

You go further to clause 13. It says two things, very interesting. I think, perhaps the hon. Minister has been taken for a ride. Clause 13 says it shall prepare detailed project reports and estimates. The two main purposes of this Board are (1) to make a Master Plan and (2) to prepare detailed project reports. Thereafter, of course I am well aware—I will be told by the hon. Minister—that (b), (c) and (d) of clause 13 (1) talk of constructing multi-purpose dams and works, and (d) talks of preparing a phased programme for the construction of dams by the State Governments—So, on the one hand constructing some dams and on the other preparing a phased programme for the State Government. Now, the catch is still to come. The catch is that after this, it is said that the construction under 13 (c) will be undertaken if the State Governments make land available; and the construction under 13(d) if the State Government makes land available free of cost and also undertake maintenance. I do not know why the words 'free of cost' were omitted in 13 (c). Perhaps the hon. Minister will throw some light. Whatever that may be, in contrast, the Damodar Valley Act says, in clause 50, that the Corporation will have the right to acquire land for public purpose. And it also says that there will be provision for the resettlement of the people who will be displaced by acquisition.

I realize 13 (2) says that notwithstanding this, the Central Government may decide to construct. I do

not know whether it is a small mercy, or a big mercy. But nevertheless, it is "notwithstanding", resources permitting, will asserting itself etc. So, the thrust of the Bill which the hon. Minister has placed before the House and asked us to take into consideration, is towards the setting up of a Board for preparing a Master Plan and for preparing DPRs. and eventually, if possible, to do something in terms of construction, if land is available. There is an inbuilt vulnerability for paralysis in those two clauses. (*Interruption*)

I will conclude with reference to a report that this Board is expected to submit. The report that the Bill talks of, is a vague report about the annual activities, whereas the Damodar Valley Act talks of a report under the following heads: irrigation, water supply, electrical energy, flood control, navigation, afforestation, soil erosion, use of land, re-settlement of displaced persons, sanitation and public health, economic and social welfare etc.

It is very clear that if the hon. Minister's claim that this was a comprehensive scheme was to be borne out by the clauses of the Bill, the clauses of the Bill must have been different. Either, therefore, the description that he has given to the clauses of the Bill is inapt, inexact and unwarranted, or he has to explain to us how these constitute a comprehensive scheme. Therefore, I began by saying that this is a modest step in the right direction, a belated step in the right direction, but an inadequate step, in the face of the magnitude of the problem. We talk of the dreams that we have of harnessing the resources of this river. The Bill shows an atrophy in the dream. I hope the dream does not disappear in disillusionment because of this atrophy. I support the Bill as far as it goes, but I must, I will fail in my duty if I do not express report at the fact that no comprehensive scheme is incorporated in this Bill.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (बंबवा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है म उसका समर्थन करने के लिए बड़ा हुआ है। ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी हमारे देश की ही नहीं, बल्कि सारे विश्व की जो बड़ी नदियाँ हैं उनमें से एक मानी जाती है। यह हमारे देश के लिए एक वरदान साबित हो सकती है, हमारे देश को बहुत कुछ दे सकती है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि पिछले दिनों से यह एक अभिशप्त नदी बन गई है। हर साल बाढ़ आती है और भयानक बाढ़ आती है जिसमें हमारे गांव और नगर उजड़ जाते हैं। जब बाढ़ आती है उस समय तो हम चिन्तित होते हैं, अधिकांश लोग भी, हम लोग भी और सारा देश चिन्तित होता है, परन्तु बाढ़ के जाने के बाद हम मौन धारण कर लेते हैं। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि सरकार ने इस ओर कदम उठाया है और एक समन्वित योजना इसके लिए बना कर प्रस्तुत की है।

मैं जब इस सदन में आया था तो काल अटेंशन के रूप में मैंने एक प्रश्न उठाया था और उसमें उस समय मैंने कहा था कि इस देश का एक हजार करोड़ रुपया हर साल सीयल इरोजन के कारण नष्ट हो रहा है। 250 करोड़ हमारे देश में जो बाढ़े आती हैं उसके कारण चला जाता है और साढ़े सात सौ करोड़ रुपया जो जंगल कटते हैं, जमीनें कटती हैं और विशेषकर जो एन पी के, फटिलाइजर का नुकसान होता है, हमारी जमीन के ऊपर की जो सतह बह जाती है जो किसानों को मालूम भी नहीं पड़ती है उसके रूप में हमारे साढ़े सात सौ करोड़ रुपये जाते हैं। जो फटिलाइजर हम अपने देश में पैदा करते हैं उससे ज्यादा इन बाढ़ों के कारण या सीयल इरोजन के कारण हमारे देश से चला जाता है। यह अनसीन, अनदेखा जो लास होता चला जा रहा है उसको कंट्रोल करना नितान्त आवश्यक है। जिस प्रकार से गोविन्द सागर के पानी को बांध कर, भाखड़ा नंगल योजना बनाई गई, जिसके कारण पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान का जो ऊसर एरिया था वह आज हमें हरा-भरा दिखता है, वहां के किसान सुखी हैं और लोग सुखी हैं, अगर इसी प्रकार की योजना आप बनाए तो उससे बहुत लाभ हमें मिल सकता है। इसमें तो केवल बाढ़ों का नियंत्रण करने के लिए और तट को बांधने के लिए ही योजना है। परन्तु इसके साथ साथ जैसा कि और साधियों ने कहा सिंचाई की योजना भी बनाई जाय और उसके लिए एक काम्प्रीहेंसिव प्लान बनाया जाय, यह बहुत आवश्यक है जिससे कि हम इस देश की सबसे बड़ी नदी को नियंत्रित करके उसका जो एक अभिशप्त रूप है उसको बदल कर उसे एक वरदायिनी नदी साबित कर दें।

हमारे भूतपूर्व पंजी भी राव साहब ने यह अन्दाजा लगाया था कि इस पर 500 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे, के 0 सी 0 प्लान ने अन्दाजा लगाया था कि 800 करोड़ खर्च होने और पिछले वर्ष हमारे देश के इंजीनियरों ने अन्दाजा लगाया है कि 1 हजार करोड़ रुपये इस नदी से सिंचाई की सुविधाएं प्राप्त करने के लिए खर्च होंगे। इसलिए इसमें जो प्रावधान रखा गया है 12 या 13 करोड़ रुपये का यह बहुत कम है। एक और हम देखते हैं कि हर साल एक बहुत बड़ा नुकसान पैसा का होता है बाढ़ के कारण और ऐसी हालत में यदि हम अपने वित्तीय साधनों की कठिनाई को लेकर यह कहे कि इतना तो हम नहीं कर सकते हैं और इसके लिए कड़े दिल और पूरी ताकत से आगे नहीं बढ़ें तो इससे अनचाहे में हमारा बहुत नुकसान होने जा रहा है। मैं तो ऐसा सोचता हूँ और अन्य विद्वानों की भी ऐसी राय है कि इस नदी पर यदि सिंचाई की योजना के साथ-साथ बिजली उत्पादित की जाय तो आधे हिन्दुस्तान को अकेले यही नदी बिजली दे सकती है और न केवल हिन्दुस्तान को बल्कि हम लोग बंगला देश को भी बिजली सप्लाई कर सकते हैं। आज कभी-कभी बंगला देश से हमारे सम्बन्ध खराब होते हुए दिखाई देते हैं। बंगला देश में बाढ़े आती हैं। यदि हमने इस नदी की बाढ़ को नियंत्रित कर लिया तो बंगला देश से भी हमारे बहुत अच्छे और मधुर सम्बन्ध बन सकते हैं।

आज हम देखते हैं कि नार्थ ईस्टर्न रीजन में अरुणाचल की जो सात बहनें हैं—आसाम, मिजोरम, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा आदि वहां के लोगों का एकोनामिक डेवलपमेंट बहुत घीमा है जैसीकि मुझसे पूर्व बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्य ने राय व्यक्त की। पाकिस्तान के युद्ध के समय में हमने देखा कि जब हमारी फौज लड़ रही थी तो हमारी सीमाओं पर के लोग जो खुशहाल थे उन्होंने आगे बढ़-बढ़ कर हमारी सेनाओं का मनोबल ऊंचा किया। उन्हें खाद्यान्न सप्लाई करके और उनकी सेवा करके उनकी हौसला-अफजाई की। इसी प्रकार से यदि हम अरुणाचल और नार्थ ईस्टर्न रीजन में बहने वाली इस नदी को अगर नियंत्रित करते हैं, उससे बिजली उत्पादित करते हैं, सिंचाई करते हैं, अपने फारेस्ट बढ़ाते हैं, खेती बढ़ाते हैं, यातायात का सुविधाएं बढ़ाते हैं तो उस क्षेत्र की आर्थिक दशा जो आज सुधर नहीं पा रही है, वह केवल मात्र इस योजना से सुधर सकती है। और हमारे देश की सीमाओं पर जो खतरा है, चीन चाइना, बर्मा और दूसरे देशों की ओर से जो खुराफात होती है, हमारे नार्थ ईस्टर्न रीजन के नौजवानों को लहासा में जो ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है और हमारे देश के सम्मान को खतरा पहुंचता है—यह सारी कोशिशें बन्द हो सकती हैं अगर उस क्षेत्र की आर्थिक दशा की सुधार दिया जावे। सेंट्रल

बाउर कमीशन आफ इंडिया ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि देश के 10 प्रतिशत पानी का ही हम उपयोग करते हैं और 90 प्रतिशत पानी जिसका कि उपयोग हम कर सकते हैं वह हम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने एक बड़े साहस का कदम उठाया है जिसके लिए हम आपको धन्यवाद देते हैं परन्तु अभी और भी बहुत अधिक साहस की आवश्यकता है। न केवल ब्रह्मपुत्र बल्कि इस देश में और भी बहुत सी ऐसी नदियाँ हैं जिनका पानी बेकार बहता चला जा रहा है और उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है।

मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्यून्सी की ताप्ती नदी की ओर आपका ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूँ। अपर-ताप्ती की जो योजना है उस पर महाराष्ट्र ने काम शुरू कर दिया है, बांध और कैनल्स बना लिए हैं लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में टंकेपन से काम लिया जा रहा है। यह मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र की सम्मिलित योजना है—अपर ताप्ती वैली प्रोजेक्ट—इसकी प्रायर्टी बेकर पूर्ण करवाया जाए, यह मेरा आप से नम्र अनुरोध है। आज हमारे देश की खेती मानसून पर अवलंबित है। कहा गया है

Indian agriculture is a gamble on the monsoon.

एक विद्वान ने कहा है

Poverty in the land of plenty.

देश में खुशहाली हो सकती है परन्तु हम देखते हैं कि एक तरफ अथाह साधन हैं, चाहे कृषि में, मिनरल्स में, फारेस्ट में परन्तु उनका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूँगा कि मैंने संक्षेप में अपने जो विचार आपके सामने रखे हैं उन पर ध्यान देकर उनको मानने की कृपा करेंगे।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी एनुबली 13 करोड़ रुपया देकर ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी पर जो काम शुरू करने जा रहे हैं वह बहुत अच्छा है और इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। यह एक बहुत अच्छी शुरुवात है। अभी इस नदी से कोई फायदा होने के बजाए बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है। इससे हजारों लाखों एकड़ जमीन खराब होती है और जो पानी समुन्दर में जा रहा है उसका कोई इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है। उस पानी को हम बिजली बनाने में इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं, सिंचाई के लिए उस पानी को इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। इसके अलावा जो बाढ़ आती है उसका कारण यह है कि जंगल बेदवीं से, बेतहाशा बगैर किसी हिसाब से कटते जा रहे हैं और उसके ऊपर कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है। दूसरी तरफ जंगल कटने से अच्छी जमीन का जो ऊपरी हिस्सा

है वह नदी में बह जाता है जिससे नदियों की गहराई घटती जा रही है। इसी वजह से बाढ़ भी आती है। आप कितने भी बांध बांध दें कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। बेहतर तरीका यह है कि जंगलों का काटना बन्द करना चाहिए और सख्ती से इसका इन्तजाम होना चाहिए। जब तक जंगल काटना बन्द नहीं होगा, तब तक आप चाहे जितनी स्कीमें बनाएँ, सब बेकार हो जायेंगी। बांध बांधने के बाद भी अगर बंधलों की कटाई बराबर जारी रहेगी तो बाढ़ों का आना रुक नहीं सकता। बाढ़ों से मिट्टी आकर नदियों में बैठ जाती है और इसके कारण जितने भी बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाये गये हैं, वे सब सिल्ट से भर गये हैं। जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हम पिछले 30 सालों से बनाते आ रहे हैं, वे तीन-चार साल में भर जाते हैं। इसका हमको आन्ध्र प्रदेश में काफी अनुभव हुआ है। इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आइन्दा के लिए जितने भी बांध के खेच हैं उन में जंगलों के न काटे जाने की व्यवस्था करें। जब तक ऐसा इन्तजाम नहीं होगा, तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

इस योजना से जो बिजली पैदा होगी, उस को हम नेपाल को भी दे सकते हैं। हमारे एक दोस्त ने अभी बंगला देश का नाम लिया। मैं उन से सहमत नहीं हूँ क्योंकि बंगला देश को हम ने जितना दिया है, वह उस से भी सन्तुष्ट नहीं है। इस लिए नेपाल और दूसरे जितने पहाड़ी इलाके हैं, उन को हम बिजली सप्लाई कर सकते हैं। पूरे नार्थ इण्डिया में हम बिजली का जास बिठा सकते हैं। आप को मालूम है, उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली को बहुत कमी है, जिस को पूर करना बहुत जरूरी है। वहाँ के कारखाने धाल में तीन महीने भी नहीं चल रहे हैं और वहाँ कोई भी नया कारखाना डालने से डरता है। इसी प्रकार की स्थिति वेस्ट-बंगाल में है। इस लिए जब यह स्कीम सेक्टर द्वारा बनाई जा रही है, जिससे देश के बहुत से भागों को लाभ पहुँच सकता है, तो इस में सेक्टर को ज्यादा पैसा देना चाहिए ताकि यह स्कीम जल्द से जल्द पूरी हो सके। आज हमारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इस हालत में नहीं हैं कि वे इतने बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स बना सकें। वेस्ट बंगाल भी नहीं बना सकता है। इसकी वजह है कि वेस्ट बंगाल में एक राष्ट्र के नहीं बल्कि दो-तीन राष्ट्रों के लोग आ कर बस गये हैं, उस से इतनी बुरी हालत हो गई है कि जितना भी पैसा दिया जाय, वह कम है। हमारे सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल और प० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने उस वक्त कहा था, जब ईस्ट पाकिस्तान था कि जितने भी लोग वहाँ से आते हैं, उनकी विन्म-दारी एक स्टेट पर नहीं होनी चाहिए, बल्कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान पर होनी चाहिए। इस लिए जो आबादी 10 सालों में 20 परसेंट बढ़ती है, वह वेस्ट बंगाल में 43 परसेंट बढ़ जाती है। इसकी वजह यह है कि बाहर से आये हुए जनसंख्या जो वहाँ बस गये हैं। इस लिए

में समझता हूँ कि इस काम में पूरा सदन उनका साथ देगा।

सेन्टर की यह जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है कि जितनी बिजली पैदा हो, उस में से ज्यादा से ज्यादा वेस्ट बंगाल को दी जाय। कलकत्ता में बड़ी-बड़ी फैक्ट्रियां हैं, वे लोग बिजली की कमी की वजह से आज अपनी फैक्ट्रियों को उठाकर ले जा रहे हैं, बन्द कर रहे हैं, लेबर प्राबलम पैदा हो गई है। आप को उतनी गरीबी कहीं नहीं दिखाई देगी, जितनी वेस्ट बंगाल में, खास कर कलकत्ते में है। इन चीजों को मद्दे नज़र रख कर मंत्री जी ने जो 13 करोड़ रुपये रखे हैं, यह बहुत कम है, सिर्फ हिम्मत की बात है कि उन्होंने इस काम को शुरू कर दिया है और वेस्ट बंगाल में...

PROF. N. G. RANGA. Do not bother about West Bengal.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY. I am worried about West Bengal.

इसकी वजह यह है कि वेस्ट बंगाल का एम० पी० सिर्फ वेस्ट बंगाल के लिए बोले, ऐसी बात नहीं है। मैं वेस्ट बंगाल गया था, वहां मैंने हैण्ड-पुल्ड रिक्शा चलाने वालों को देखा। मैंने उसी वक़्त वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर को लिखा कि जितने भी हैण्ड-पुल्ड रिक्शा चलाने वाले हैं, सब को कारखाना बना कर नौकरी दी जाय। इस काम के लिए अगर 100-50 करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत भी पड़े तो वह सेन्टर से लेकर बनायें। भारत सरकार सारे देश की सरकार है, इस वास्ते उन लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद देने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

ब्रह्मपुत्र के लिए जितनी जल्दी हो सके कदम बढ़ाएं और दूसरे जो प्राजेक्ट्स अन्य नदियों पर बना रहे हैं, उन को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करें। हम देख रहे हैं कि श्री शैलग, पोचमपाड़ नागार्जुन सागर डैम को बनाने में 25-25 साल लग रहे हैं। इसका मतलब है कि हमारा जितना इन्वेस्टमेंट होता है, वह बहुत समय के लिए डेड-इन्वेस्टमेंट होता है। इस लिए आठ-दस प्राजेक्ट्स को एक साथ शुरू करने के बजाय, हमें एक-एक प्राजेक्ट्स को लेकर शुरू करें तो वह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब, जो आदर्शवादी हैं, वह एक्शन में विश्वास रखते हैं, बहुत बड़े राज्य के एड-मिनिस्ट्रेटर रहे हैं, क्योंकि उन का राज्य कई मुल्कों से बड़ा है,

वे इस समय नदियों के राष्ट्र में बँडे हुए हैं, बाढ़ों से क्या नुकसान होता है, वह उन को पता है, इस लिए मैं उन से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे सब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को साथ ले कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा फंड इस काम के लिए मांगें

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, this Bill would ordinarily be a very welcome measure, but there are certain very disquieting features in the Bill which we should discuss in this House. I agree with Shri Ravindra Varma that even with most of the deficiencies in the Bill and even though it is inadequate, it is a welcome measure. In a country like ours where we have got vast natural resources, it is a tragedy that we have not utilised them for decades together for the benefit of the common people. It is a national shame that even after three decades of independence, half of the people of our country are below the poverty line. Therefore, our utmost endeavour should be to harness the resources that we have—natural resources, mineral resources and human resources—as best, as comprehensively and as quickly as possible.

Nobody can deny the great potential of a river like Brahmaputra to provide irrigation facilities for the entire region if properly harnessed and to generate electricity, when the country is groaning under power shortage throughout India. Even the capital of India is faced with power shortage. But still our major natural resources have not been utilised. Under the Constitution, although a sort of federal polity has been set-up imperfect though it is, it has imposed the obligation on the State Governments primarily to take measures with regard to harnessing of water resources and regulating the water resources within the State. But the financial set-up is such that no State Government is able to do it without proper financial assistance from the Centre. There would have been one method of leaving it to the State Governments to provide adequate measures with Central assistance. It is admitted, I believe, by the Central Government at Delhi that without adequate financial assistance being made available to the States, the States cannot



possibly look after these problems, especially problems of this gigantic magnitude.

I say that there are some disquieting features in the Bill because, now by declaration no doubt as contemplated by the Constitution that it would be in the public interest the Central Legislature—the Parliament—is making this law, and because it covers so many things. What we would have liked specially in this case is, although the Central Government is taking this step, there should have been much greater involvement and participation by the State Governments in the formulation of the scheme and in the implementation of the project. We find that there will be only one representative in the Board of each of the five State Governments and the Union Territory. Regarding the rest, we do not know—may be they will be bureaucrats, power engineers and others—but the control will be entirely with the Central Government in a Board in which each State Government has only one representative. Even then it is not made certain how that representative would be selected. Would he be necessarily a representative of the State Government? Or would he be nominated by the Central Government on behalf of the State Government? I fully endorse what has been stated here by my friends earlier that it would have been a better proposition if it would have been a development Bill.

So far as the river Brahmaputra is concerned, it is fifth in rank in the world in the matter of availability of water. It is second in rank in the world in the matter of potential of energy resources. What we have lost so far, what we are still losing and what we shall continue to lose,—is that awareness reflected in this Bill? Does this Bill even comprehend, far less execute, the harnessing of this resources which is an asset to this country? We are not importing politics here. I am appealing to the Minister and to the Government that

the North Eastern Region is in ferment. Their agitation may have taken wrong directions, wrong paths but there is a genuine feeling of neglect. There is a genuine feeling of backwardness, contrived backwardness, and there is a feeling that powers that be at the Centre are not conscious of their backwardness, neglect and to come up to their State and lift the people from the morass of backwardness, poverty and exploitation. As my esteemed colleague, Mr. George Fernandes, has said as compared to the bank deposits in the State, the investment ratio is abysmally low. Therefore, it is high time that these matters are taken on war footing by all concerned. I personally feel that these are measures which should be taken really on emergency footing, not that type of emergency that you declared. This should be treated on a genuine emergency basis because the financial condition, poverty, exploitation and repression is continuing throughout.

The DVC had a laudable objective. But we have found that it has not served the purposes for which it was established. There have been pitfalls, lacunae and lack of political will and lack of administrative will. These things have been there. And today DVC which was to supply power to the collieries cannot supply. As a result, coal supply is affected and big engineering concerns and power sector are affected. It is unable to supply adequate power to the Calcutta Electricity Corporation with which it has an agreement to supply 95 MW but it is supplying only 25 MW. It is affecting the power supply system in West Bengal of which we are the victims. Bihar is a victim of that. The hon. Minister coming from that State very well knows that because he was a Chief Minister there.

Therefore, this Bill has a very limited object. I cannot avoid this criticism. Your object seems to be to prepare a master plan. When will the master plan be prepared? What is in the contemplation or in the mind

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

of the Minister? Would you not put a deadline? Has your Ministry thought of it? After this master plan, what will be the *modus operandi*? Who is to consider that? When is it to be approved? When is it to be put into operation? When is it to be completed? I, therefore, cannot but agree with my hon. friends that this should not be treated in a manner which is nothing but a gimmick. That will not help the people in the area, that will not help the people in the rest of the country, that will not help the administration. We may go on making our submissions on this Bill with all pious wishes, with loudable objectives but you will not be able to achieve anything.

One very vital aspect has been touched by Shri Ravindra Varma and also Shri George Fernandes. You have imposed so many obligations and conditions on the State Government. You are saying that the State Government are unable to manage this because of lack of resources and, therefore, the Centre should intervene. Now you compel the State Government to acquire the land. They have to pay compensation. When so much land is to be acquired, what is the amount of compensation to be paid to the uprooted people? You make it a statutory obligation on the State Government to provide that. Instead of your going and helping the State Government, you are making it a statutory obligation of the State Government to supply you land.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Condition precedent.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Yes, condition precedent, as Prof. Ranga correctly says.

The master plan is prepared and approved. It has to be implemented. The State Government is asked to acquire so many acres of land. They say "we cannot do it, we have not got the financial wherewithal". But the statute says it must be done by the

State Government. Although the master plan has been approved by the Planning Commission as such, I do not know how long it will take for the approval of the Cabinet Sub-Committee and so on and so forth. The whole thing will come to an end because the State Government cannot provide land to you free of cost. These are the inherent ingrained deficiencies of the Bill. Kindly consider this. If the Minister comes forward with an amendment tomorrow we shall consider it. Kindly make it effective.

Then, these days if we are thinking that we can uproot ordinary people, cultivators, agriculturists, poor people by paying ordinary compensation, they are not going to accept it. There will be resistance unless you arrange for their resettlement. When the West Bengal Government acquired lands, they provided alternative sites to them. Since ordinary compensation cannot possibly give them resettlement, where is the State Government to get land to resettle them? That is not provided. It is also not provided as to how much of money would be required for the maintenance of these people, although you have imposed a statutory obligation on the State Government to maintain these people.

This sort of palliatives to the claims and demands of the north eastern region will not serve the purpose; unless it is backed up by effective administrative and technical follow-up, it cannot be achieved. When you are taking away the constitutional powers of the State Government, when you arrogate them to yourself, you should involve the State Governments in a much more convincing way. Let them feel they are also part of its proper implementation. Otherwise, there will be trouble if you ignore the State Government. That has happened in the case of DVC where, as the hon. Minister knows, the two participating States are West Bengal and Bihar. Not even a single meeting has been held, for years, of the Chief Ministers

of Bengal and Bihar, the participating States, although it is contemplated. They are not even consulted in any matter, they do not sit together and they do not feel involved in the proper implementation of the DVC Act. The Central Government takes up the high and mighty attitude "it is our concern" and the Energy Minister replies on behalf of the DVC. This arrogance will not help.

Therefore, my request is to make it a proper development project. The problems of soil conservation and soil erosion have to be dealt with; then there is the problem of generation of power. These problems have to be taken care of. I do not wish to take further time of the House and tax the patience of the Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are looking at the other side.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is to avoid your eyes! Therefore, I earnestly request the hon. Minister to think of an integrated project of a development nature and make the States feel that they are equal participants in the implementation of projects. Otherwise this will be a mere paper provision. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Arjun Sethi. (*Interruptions*). This has to be completed by 6 O' Clock. I do not know there are 7 more names with me.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): This is a very important Bill. You can postpone it for tomorrow and time can certainly be extended so that all important speakers can participate in the debate.

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: I am also not in a hurry. This is a very important Bill.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: My request is that time for this can be extended by two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. I am also in agreement with you.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Then there will be more Members to speak tomorrow.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I support the Bill piloted by our hon. Minister of Irrigation. Sir, I must say that this is a Bill in the right direction and it envisages to protect the people against floods and damage in this region, specially in Assam.

Sir, many hon. Members from the opposite have criticised the Bill saying that this is not a comprehensive one, and my hon. friend, Mr. Chatterjee has said that the representation of the States has not been adequate in the Board. I would like to mention here that the Bill envisages that the representatives of the State will be there and they will decide and determine the course of action they would like to take to prepare the Master Plan for this Brahmaputra Valley. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the House to one thing. The hon. Members have criticised that this is not adequate to deal with the problems of the Brahmaputra. Here I would like to cite one sentence from this Bill which has made the position clear. In clause 18 of this Bill it is stated:

"The Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to the Board such sums of money as the Central Government may consider necessary."

Sir, my point is that it might not be adequate to deal with the problems of this Valley. But what I understand is, from time to time the Government will come before the Parliament and decide and the Parliament will have a say in the matter and hon. Members on this side as well as in the Opposition can decide and can argue as to what more funds will be necessary to deal with this problem.

So far as flood control in general is concerned, it is a gigantic problem and large-scale damage is caused to

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

the areas in the country which are very vast. The amount spent on flood control has not been adequate till now, and if the programme is not expedited, it will take 20 to 30 years to control the area affected by the floods.

In this connection I would like to say that the projects take a long time to be examined by the Central Water and Power Commission, and as a result the cost escalates considerably. What could have been done with a meagre amount now costs Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 crores.

Flood control is a national programme, and so far as the north-eastern and eastern regions are concerned, the damages to crops, communications and houses are very great. The Government of Orissa has sent so many projects to the Central Water and Power Commission. I am happy that the Central Government has realised at last that it has to help the State Governments so that the flood control programme can be dealt with in time. Therefore, the schemes sent to the Central Government and the Planning Commission by the State Governments must be examined and cleared quickly, so that the destruction caused by floods may cease.

I support the Bill and urge upon the Government to take immediate measures to see that flood control on a national scale is taken up in a meaningful and urgent way, so that the loss to the central exchequer is minimised.

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव (करीमनगर) : मभापति महोदय, श्री केदार पाडे जी जो ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड बिल लाये हैं, मैं इस का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इससे पहले बर्मा साहब ने अपनी बात कहते हुए यह कहा था कि 33 साल में आप ने कुछ नहीं किया और उस के बाद कहते हैं कि यह बिल ऐसा लाये हैं, आप जल्दी क्यों करते हैं, बाद में इसको ठीक कर के लाइये। इन्होंने कन्ट्राडिस्टिंग स्टेटमेंट अपना दिया है। अगर एक दो साल के बाद बिल फिर ठीक कर के लायेंगे तो उस के बाद कहेंगे कि 35 साल में कुछ नहीं किया।

इस के साथ ही यह भी कहते हैं कि यह बिल लोगों को बेचकूफ बनाने के लिये, पांचों में धूल डालने के लिये लाये हैं। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। जो भी स्टैप लिया गया है, यह गुड बिगनिंग है। मैं आप से सहमत हूँ।

जो कुछ रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी ने कहा है कि 13 करोड़ रुपये सालाना का प्रापचान जो किया गया है, यह बहुत कम है। यह बिल फ्लड कंट्रोल के वास्ते नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक ऐसी नदी के लिये है जो दुनिया की 5 बड़ी नदियों में से एक है। अपने देश में गंगा से भी बड़ी नदी है। बड़ी ही नहीं बल्कि फेरोशस नदी है। 13 करोड़ रुपये से काम नहीं चल सकता है। इस काम के लिये थाउजेंडज् आफ करोज् रुपये की जरूरत है। अगर प्लानिंग कमिशन ने इस योजना के लिये पूरा पैसा दिया, तो ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी से नार्थ ईस्टर्न रिजन की स्टेट्स—आसाम, मेघालय, नागालैंड, त्रिपुरा, मिजोरम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर—को ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को बिजली सप्लाई की जा सकती है। इस लिये इस नदी की पोटेन्शिलिटीको एक्सप्लायट करना चाहिए। इस के लिए जितने पैसे की जरूरत है, वह लगाना चाहिए।

एग््रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर ने एक कालिग एटेशन नोटिस का जवाब देने हुए बताया था कि फ्लड कंट्रोल के लिए इस साल 600 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया है। हर साल करोड़ों रुपया बाढ़ की रोक धाम के लिए खर्च किये जाते हैं। इससे अच्छा है कि केवल ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी ही नहीं, बल्कि गंगा, यमुना, नर्मदा, महानदी, गोदावरी, कृष्णा और कावेरी, वगैरह देश की सभी बड़ी बड़ी नदियों के पानी को हारनेम और एक्सप्लायट करने के लिये प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाई जायें। उसमें फ्लड-कंट्रोल होगा और साथ ही इरिगेशन फैमिलिटीज भी ज्यादा होगी। इस के अलावा इलेक्ट्रिसिटी भी ज्यादा पैदा की जा सकेगी। सब डिपार्टमेंट्स की एनग्रान रिपोर्ट्स में हम पढ़ते हैं कि प्रोडक्शन में शार्टफाल है, जिस की रीजन शार्टेंज आफ पावर बताई जाती है। पावर एक ऐसा बेस है, जिस पर एग््रीकल्चर और इंडस्ट्री खड़े हैं। उसके बिना कोई भी एक्टिविटी नहीं चल सकती है। एक साइटिस्ट ने बताया है कि अगर हम ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी को एक्सप्लायट करें, तो हम पूरे हिन्दुस्तान ही नहीं, पूरे एशिया को पावर सप्लाई कर सकते हैं।

इसलिए एक पावरफुल रिवर की पोटेन्शिलिटी को यूटिलाइज करना चाहिए। मिफ बोर्ड बना देना ही काफी नहीं है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीज ने कहा है कि बोर्ड में सेटर और स्टेट्स दोनों के प्रतिनिधि होंगे, लेकिन बिल में यह नहीं बताया गया है कि उसन की रेसपांसिबिलिटीज क्या क्या होगी, इसलिए कन्फ्यूजन होगा। श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी ने कहा है कि ज्यादा प्रतिनिधि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के रखे गये हैं और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी नहीं दी जा रही है। वह चाहते हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी देनी चाहिए। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की रेसपांसिबिलिटी ज्यादा है, जहां तक फिर्नांसिज का सवाल है। लेकिन प्लानज के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन, एक्सीक्यूशन और मनेजमेंट का जहां तक सवाल है, यहां बैठ कर सुपरबिजन नहीं

किया जा सकता है। इसलिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को ज्यादा इनवाल्व करना चाहिए, उन से ज्यादा काम करवाना चाहिए।

पिछले 33 सालों से पूरे नार्थ ईस्टर्न रिजन को नेग्लेक्ट किया गया है। वहां पर कोई डेवलपमेंट नहीं हुआ है। श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीज ने कहा है कि बैंक डिपॉजिट्स का सिर्फ 20 परसेंट वहाँ इनवेस्ट किया जा रहा है। यह पैसा किन लोगों का है? दूसरे लोगों का है, जो राजस्थान तथा दूसरी स्टेट्स से वहाँ गये हैं। वहाँ के प्लान्टेशन जूट, प्लाईवुड और आयल भी दूसरे लोगों के हाथ में है। सारा पैसा भी उन लोगों के हाथ में है। 90 परसेंट लोगों के पास कुछ नहीं है—इतना पैसा भी नहीं है कि वे जी सकें। उनके पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं है, खाना नहीं है, कपड़े नहीं हैं। वे बैंक की बात सोच भी नहीं सकते हैं बैंकों की शक्ति इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट के हाथ में है। यह शक्ति उनके हाथ में नहीं रहने देनी चाहिए। सरकार को वहाँ के गरीब लोगों की उन्नति के लिए योजनाएं बनानी चाहिए। जितने भी आप के फ्यूचर प्लान बनने हैं उन प्लान्स के अंदर लोगों को दृष्टि में रखकर यह जो बहुत जरूरी चीज है इस को आप को करना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात—ब्रह्मपुत्र ही नहीं, बल्कि जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, यहाँ इस से पहले जब डा० के एल राब साहब इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर थे तो उन का एक अच्छा प्लान था। उन्होंने यह स्कीम दी थी कि ये फ्लड जो हो रहे हैं इन को रोकने के लिए दो काम कर सकते हैं। एक तो फ्लड कंट्रोल करना और दूसरा यह कि जहाँ ड्राउट एफेक्टिव एरियाज हैं, जहाँ बिल्कुल इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज नहीं हैं, जहाँ नदियां नहीं हैं वहाँ इस के पानी को ले सकते हैं। इसीलिए उन्होंने कहा गंगा कावेरी को लिंक करो। लेकिन गंगा कावेरी को नहीं, इस दरमियान में कुछ आप की जो कान्फेरेंस हुई थी उस में आप ने शायद फैसला लिया है कि गंगा कावेरी को तो नहीं, लेकिन गंगा, यमुना, महानदी और नर्मदा नदियों जो नजदीक में हैं उन को लिया जाय। नर्मदा को ले कर गोदावरी में मिलाइए। गोदावरी से कृष्णा, कृष्णा से कावेरी, और कावेरी से दूसरी दूसरी नदियां हैं उन को मिलाइए। ऐसे एक एक नदी को लिंक करते हुए और दरमियान में प्रोजेक्ट बनाते हुए ले गए तो जिन लोगों को आज पानी नहीं मिल रहा है अब को पानी भी दे सकते हैं और लाखों नहीं करोड़ों एकड़ मूमि इन प्रोजेक्ट्स के अंदर ला सकते हैं। इस से आप का प्रोड्यूसन ज्यादा होगा, लोगों की गरीबी दूर होगी और एम्प्लायमेंट पोटेन्शियलिटीज आप की बढ़ जायेगी। इन सारी प्राबलम्स के ऊपर आप को सोचना चाहिए। यह आप की इरिगेशन मिनिस्ट्री इतनी इम्पॉर्टेंट है कि शायद आप को भी इसकी इम्पॉर्टेंस का पता नहीं होगा केदार पांडे साहब तो अभी आए हैं, इस के पहले वह मुख्य मंत्री रह चुके हैं, उन को मालूम होगा कि स्टेट के अंदर मुख्य मंत्री के बाद अगर कोई इम्पॉर्टेंट पोर्टफोलियो है तो वह इरिगेशन है। यहाँ भी यह बहुत इम्पॉर्टेंट पोर्टफोलियो है। इसलिये आप ज्यादा दिलचस्पी ले कर जब तक है

उस टाइप में कम से कम यह प्लान तो शुरू कीजिए।

श्री केदार पांडे। इसी साल से शुरू होगा।

श्री एच० सत्यनारायण राव : हम तो शायद उसे पूरा होते हुए नहीं देख सकेंगे, हमारी जिन्दगी के जो भी ख़ाब हैं, या जो भी हम बोल रहे हैं हमारी जिन्दगी में शायद पूरे न हों। लेकिन इन सारी नदियों का कनेक्ट करने का काम आप शुरू तो कर दीजिए। सारी नदियों को एक कनेक्शन दीजिए और ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी पर मल्टी परपज प्रोजेक्ट बनाइए, उस से इरीगेशन फैसिलिटीज दीजिए, एलेक्ट्रिसिटी जनरेट कीजिए वहाँ के लोगों की हालत अच्छी कीजिए। आप कम से कम उस को फाउंडेशन स्टोन डालिए, बुनियाद बनाइए, उस के बाद जो लोग आते हैं, फर्नांडीस साहब के लोग अगर आए तो वे शायद उस को पूरा करें। आप बुनियाद डाल कर रखेंगे तो आप के बाद में आने वाले उस पर कुछ काम कर सकेंगे।... (व्यवधान)।

यह जो बोर्ड बनेगा उस के लिए 13 करोड़ रुपये जो रखे हैं कोई हय मजाक तो नहीं है न। कम से कम यह स्टार्टिंग तो है। कम से कम इन्होंने इस का स्टार्ट तो किया। आप तो ढाई साल रहे, आप ने तो उस को बिल्कुल नेग्लेक्ट कर दिया। यह आप के जमाने की, आप की कारगुजारी है जो आसाम मणिपुर त्रिपुरा यह सब आज जल रहे हैं। क्या किया आप ने? हमें आए तो अभी सिर्फ 6 महीने ही हुए हैं। 11 महीने पहले आप ने कुछ किया? इस के पहले पांच महीने आप की गवर्नमेंट थी, उस पांच महीने में आप ने कुछ किया? उसी समय से ये सब जल रहे थे, आज इतने जल गए कि तंग हो कर बह रहा है। आप ने कुछ भी नहीं किया। आप की स्पीच सुनने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि कुछ नहीं किया, यह एजिटेशन अभी चलना था, आप ऐसे मेजसं ला कर लोगों को केवल मुतमईन कर रहे हैं, इस से आप को कुछ नहीं मिलेगा। शायद वह आप के दिल में है। लेकिन फर्नांडीस साहब के लिए मैं इतना तो नहीं कहूँगा, वह भी बहुत अच्छे नेशनलिस्ट हैं और लोगों के हित में काम करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन कभी कभी थोड़ा पालिटिक्स की वजह से वह ऐसा कुछ करते हैं। अब जरा वह भूल जाइए। इस से पहले जब तक आपने जिम्मेदारी नहीं ली थी। उस समय तक यह सब ठीक था। लेकिन ढाई साल इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर आप रहे चुके हैं और वह रहने के बाद आप को मालूम हो गया होगा कि क्या क्या उस में मुश्किलत हैं। वह आप ने स्वयं देखी भी हैं, स्ट्राइक की वजह से क्या होता है? ट्रांसपोर्ट की स्ट्राइक और दूसरी जितनी स्ट्राइक्स होती हैं उस से कितना नुकसान होता है यह आप को अब पता है। आप जानते हैं स्ट्राइक और शाटेंज आप पावर इन दो चीजों की वजह से सारी डेवलपमेंट ऐक्टिविटीज स्टैंडस्टिल हो गई थीं।

[ श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव ]

जो अब वह सब देखने के बाद कम से कम जिम्मेदारी महसूस कीजिए और हम लोगों के साथ कोआपरेट कर के जितने भी अच्छे काम हैं उन में हाथ बटाइए। आप जो सुझाव देना चाहते हैं वह जरूर दीजिए। यह कहिए कि 13 करोड़ रुपए कम हैं और यह जो बोर्ड बन रहा है इस के बजाय वहां डवलपमेंट के लिए मन्टी परपज प्रोजेक्ट बनना चाहिए। ऐसे सजेचन दीजिए। लेकिन यह मत कहिए कि लोगों को हूड विर्क करने के वास्ते या और कूछ इस तरह से बनाने के वास्ते हम ऐसा कर रहे हैं, ऐसा मत बोलिए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि आइन्दा और सोच समझ कर बहुत अच्छा काम करने के लिए वह प्रयास करें। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) :  
बधापति महोदय, ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड विधेयक जो आज यहां पर आया है, वस्तुतः यह सराहनीय है। विरोधी दल में रह कर हमें इस का विरोध ही करना है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। हम इस का समर्थन करने के लिए यहां पर उपस्थित हुए हैं। यह जो ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड बना है, इस के द्वारा ही ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी की बाढ़ का नियंत्रण करना है, ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी 6-7 राज्यों में से हो कर बहती है, जैसे असम, मेघालय, नागालैंड, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, मिजोराम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश। इन सभी राज्यों में इस का प्रभाव क्षेत्र है और सभी क्षेत्रों का विकास इस के साथ जुड़ा है। पहले भी बंगाल और बिहार प्रदेशों में बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम की भावना से ही डी० वी० सी० की योजना बनाई गई थी। इस के द्वारा अन्य काम जैसे बिजली उत्पादन, भू-संरक्षण, वन-रोपण, प्राधि भी करने थे। उस के द्वारा वे काम हुए भी हैं, लेकिन कारगर कार्यवाही एक ही निगम के द्वारा ही सकी है, हालांकि उस में भी खामियां रही हैं और अपेक्षाकृत लाभ नहीं हो सका है। लेकिन यहां तीन स्तर पर आप का काम करने का विचार है। एक तो ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड होगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कार्य करेगा। इस ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड की कल्पना 1970 में की गई थी और उस के परिणाम स्वरूप यह कार्य शुरू किया गया और आज इस का विधेयक आया है बाकी 10 वर्षों के बाढ़। अगर उसी समय से काम शुरू किया गया होता तो शायद आज प्रगति के शिखर पर होते और ये आन्दोलन भी नहीं होते, जिस प्रकार से आज उत्तर-पूर्वी भारत में हो रहे हैं।

इस के साथ-साथ ब्रह्मपुत्र बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग को असम गवर्नमेंट ने बनाया है और असम सरकार

आज से नहीं, सन् 1970 के पहले से ही भारत सरकार से निवेदन करती रही है कि हमारी शक्ति और हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत यह सम्भव नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन इतने दिनों तक उस की उपेक्षा की गई। और, आज वर्तमान सरकार ने यह दावा किया है इस के लिए वे बघाई के पात्र हैं।

इसके साथ ही ब्रह्मपुत्र तकनीकी परामर्श बोर्ड की व्यवस्था भी की गई है। ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड विधेयक के संक्शन 4 को यदि हम देखें तो उस में जो अधिकारी हैं, उस में अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष के अलावा भारत सरकार के जितने तकनीकी विभाग के लोग हैं उन सभी के मेम्बर उस में रहेंगे। आप ने टेकनीकल बोर्ड फिर अलग से बना दिया केन्द्रीय सरकार के कृषि, सिंचाई, वित्त, विद्युत्, परिवहन मंत्रालयों से सम्बद्ध प्रतिनिधि भी उस में होंगे। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक, सर्वेक्षण मौसम विज्ञान, सभी के प्रतिनिधि भी उस में होंगे।

18 hrs.

अभी आप 13 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करेंगे, लेकिन यह रुपया केवल इन अधिकारियों के रख-रखाव पर ही खर्च हो जायेगा, जमीन पर क्या लगेगा? 10 वर्ष का समय तो वैसे ही गुजर गया, हो सकता है आगे 30 वर्ष तक यह योजना और चले। हमारे सिंचाई मंत्री और कृषि मंत्री जी ने बतलाया था कि बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए 6 अरब रुपए रखे गये हैं—इन प्रकार प्रतिवर्ष 6 अरब रुपए तो बाढ़ पर ही लग जाते हैं। 6 अरब रुपया कोई साधारण धनराशि नहीं है, जो हर साल बाढ़ में बह जाती है। यदि इस का सही रूप में इस्तेमाल होता तो इस के भी बहुत अच्छे परिणाम निकल सकते थे, परन्तु इस पैसे से तीन-तीन बोर्डों का निर्माण कर रहे हैं। एक आसाम गवर्नमेंट के तीनों स्तरों पर काम करेगा, योजना का प्राक्वलन करेगा, निरूपण करेगा और प्रारूप बनायेगा, फिर दूसरा परामर्श के लिए जायेगा, फिर आसाम उस के लिए बहुउद्देश्यी योजना बनायेगा, फिर टेकनीकल बोर्ड को जायेगा अगर इन तीनों में कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं रहेगा तो . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Verma, you may continue tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 6, 1980/Śravaṇa 15, 1902 (Saka).