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Tuesday, December 2, 1980

Agrahayana 11, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. X contains Nos. 11—20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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(Seventh Series, Volume X, 4th Session, 1980)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 2, 1980/Agraha-
yana 11, 1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Plant Load Factor of Power Plants

*205. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Electricity
Authority has stated in its report that
the average plant load factor of all
power plants installed in 1978-79 was
barely 17 per cent against the accep-
ted minimum of 28 per cent;

(b) if so, whether this defect has
been studied in depth; and

(c) whether steps have been taken
to remedy this?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI
A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAU-
DHURI): (a) to (c). A statement is
laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Sir. The Plant Load Fac-
tor achieved in the thermal power sta-
tions installed in 1978-79 was 21.4 per
cent during 1979-80 and 32.0 per cent
during 1980-81 (April to October).

(b) The performance of newly com-
missioned units has been reviewed
from time to time and the reasons
for their somewhat unsatisfactory
performance have also been examined
in depth. As per these studies, these

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units are taking somewhat longer
period for stabilisation and some of
the auxiliaries have also been not
working satisfactorily.

(c) The following measures have
been and are being taken to improv-
the performance of these units:—

- (i) Adoption of proper commis-
sioning procedures and plant
betterment programmes;
- (ii) identification of deficiencies
in design of equipment etc.
and taking up programme of
their rectification and replace-
ment;
- (iii) organisation of intensive train-
ing programme in operation
and maintenance of thermal
power plants;
- (iv) supply of requisite quantity
and quality of coal to thermal
power stations;
- (v) arranging assistance to the
power stations in repairing/
recommissioning generating
units under prolonged shut-
downs;
- (vi) introduction of modern main-
tenance techniques including
preventive maintenance prac-
tices;
- (vii) arranging visit of experts from
various disciplines to power
stations for suggestions for
improving the performance of
power stations; and
- (viii) Quality Assurance measures
are being taken up both during
manufacturing and erection of
the units.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:
May I know from the hon. Minister

whether the Government is aware that the plant load factor of all our plants in this country was 56 per cent in 1976-77. According to the statement of the hon. Minister, it was only 21.4 per cent in 1979-80 and I am happy to note that it has gone up only to 32.0 per cent in 1980-81. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the total availability of power due to outage of main equipment was 74.65 per cent and the total contribution of these outages by the boilers was 45.09 per cent, and the turbine contributed to 19.4 per cent and the generators contributed to 10.16 per cent. In view of these difficulties in the equipments, I would like to know whether the Government has enquired into all the problems of the power plants in our country and can we hope from the Government that at least in the coming year it can go up to pre-1976 level which was 56 per cent because in other countries like the USSR it is 62 per cent plant load factor and in Hungary it is 60 per cent and in Japan it is 53 per cent?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is with regard to installed capacity of 2210 MW which was added in 1978-79. That was the main question. Of these, the bulk of the capacity consists of 200/210 MW units totalling 1640 MW. These units were commissioned towards the fag end of the financial year and units are still under stabilisation. It is not possible for new thermal units to immediately start giving the rated name plate output. This is due to several teething factors of the plant components and auxiliaries which require to be adjusted before they can be run on full load. In the UK and the USA also, the normal stabilisation time is two to three years. In planning our new capacity, the Central Electricity Authority also takes a four year period for stabilisation of new units.

The plant load factor of new units commissioned in 1978-79 was not 17 per cent as indicated in the question, but 21.4 per cent during 1979-80. This has already improved to 32 per cent

in 1980-81. This year for the month of November it is going to be 42 per cent. The whole problem is of stabilisation of new units and all over the country it takes time and here also it is taking time.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Sir, in 1976-77 our plant load factor was 56 per cent. I just wanted to know from the hon. Minister why is it in the last 3-4 years our plant load factor has come down from 56 per cent to 21.4 per cent. I am happy that it has improved to 32 per cent. But why we have not come up to 56 per cent?

My second question is this. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that all the bigger thermal plants having 200/210 MW generating capacity, out of these bigger thermal plants 68 thermal plants were examined and there it was found that the boilers and equipment which were supplied from BHEL, because they were defective, their plant load factor has not improved. I would like to know whether all these things have been studied and if so, what steps have been taken to remedy all these defects. It should come to at least 56 per cent plant load factor.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Difficulties have been identified and we are in constant touch with BHEL and other suppliers to know how things can be improved and this is being pursued.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: You can put a question, if I can't put it properly. (Interruptions). Mr. Speaker, Sir, you can put a question and get the answer. What is the improvement?

MR. SPEAKER: Can you satisfy the Member?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I just wanted to know, how many cases have been examined by now because I am trying to help the Minister. I would like to know in how many cases these things have been

examined and whether all the defects have been found out, and if so, what is the remedy found.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have said, we are constantly in touch with the BHEL and other suppliers and whenever complaints come from the State Electricity Boards, we tell them to have a meeting and identify the defects and try to rectify them.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you done in certain cases?

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

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, in the statement that has been laid by the hon. Minister on the Table of the House, while replying to part (c) of the question in (iv), he has said that one of the measures that have been taken to improve the performance is supply of requisite quantity and quality of coal to thermal power stations. Sir, as far as the performance of power plants is concerned, unless there is a coordination between the Steel Ministry, then the Ministry dealing with coal and railways, this problem cannot be solved and in the light of part (c)(iv) of this answer, I would like to know from him that if proper quality and quantity of coal is to be transported to the thermal plants concerned, is it not a fact that though there are four lakhs of wagons and normally 10 to 15 per cent are generally sick. In spite of that, is it not a fact that because the Durgapur Steel plant has not been in a position to give the promised wheel sets to the railways, as a result of which a number of wagons which had already been manufactured, completely remain stalled without wheel sets and as a result of that we have not been able to take coal to a number of thermal plants and that is why the performance has suffered.

MR. SPEAKER: Does that come into this?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes, Sir, it comes very much. Ask him whether it comes or not. He himself is aware of this.

MR. SPEAKER: But that is not covered by this question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, it is covered by this question. Please read the answer Part (c)(iv) deals with coal being carried. Coal is to be carried, I hope, not on our shoulders, but through the wagons.

MR. SPEAKER: On that point you are right. But that steel output is not covered here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, that is very much relevant.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Sir, whenever any State Electricity Boards have complained to us with regard to quality of coal, we have immediately paid attention to that.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: No, no.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Now, the arrangement is like this. Whenever there is a complaint, the State Electricity Board people, the railway people and coal people go to the linkage point and they find out their complaint of quality coal, and whatever is necessary to do, they do.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, a very specific, sharp question was put. He wants to carry coal to the thermal plants through the wagons and these wagons are stable because they are not getting the wheel sets from the Durgapur steel plant. I asked him a specific question. They have a Coordination Committee of Steel, Coal and Railways. That is why he should be able to give the answer.

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot answer that question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, already a slip has come to his table. He should not give me the slip, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not giving the slip. He has taken all the components to the linkage point!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is willing to answer.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Sir, the Talcher Thermal Plant is an old one not in the sense that it is very old. It has been functioning for more than a decade. How is it that it is not able to produce power of the rated capacity and what are the turbines? Are they made by BHEL and whether the technology of BHEL is upto date and what steps they are going to take to see that Talcher produces the maximum power of the installed capacity?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said, BHEL machinery is upto date, modern. There is no complaint as such, but we are trying to introduce quality control on that again and I am quite emphatic and of opinion that if this quality control is introduced, there will be no more complaint about BHEL.

Contractual Obligation of the Damodar Valley Corporation regarding Power Supply to Calcutta

+
*206. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:**

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the contractual obligation of the Damodar Valley Corporation in regard to supply of power to Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation;

(b) how much maximum power Damodar Valley Corporation has been

supplying during morning and evening peak hours on average in MW during each month for the last one year ending 30th September, 1980; and

(c) what is the basis of allocation of power produced by the Damodar Valley Corporation to different consumers and whether such policy decision was taken in consultation with the two participating State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Maximum contractual obligation of the Damodar Valley Corporation for supply of power to CESC is 105 MVA. The *force majeure* clause in the contract allows lower allocation at lower levels of generation.

(b) A statement showing the average maximum supply of power per month for the 12 months from October 1979 to September 1980 is attached as annexure-I. Separate figures for morning and evening peak are not available.

(c) The actual power supply on a day to day basis to the various consumers of the D. V. C. is regulated in accordance with graded priorities drawn up to rationalise distribution of electricity under conditions of reduced generation. These priorities had been fixed in consultation with the State Electricity Boards of Bihar and West Bengal. Recently in September, Government issued fresh directives for the distribution of DVC power at various levels of generation. This may be seen in Annexure-II. The CESC is included in the category of mixed and other loads. Highest priority is given to railway traction for which no cut is made even at low levels of generation.

Annexure-I

Month	Average of maximum Drawal		Month	Average of Maximum Drawal	
				MVA	MW
	MVA	MW		MVA	MW
			April, 1980	58	52.2
October, 1979	55	46.5	May, 1980	50	45
November, 1979	49	44.1	June, 1980	61	54.9
December, 1979	53	47.7	July, 1980	72	64.8
January, 1980	55	49.5	August, 1980	63	56.7
February, 1980	68	61.2	September, 1980	67	60.3
March, 1980	58	52.2			

Annexure-II

Allotment of DVC power for various levels of generation as finalised on 4-9-1980 at Cabinet Secretariat.

1. Gross Generation (MW)	450	500	550	600	650	700	750
2. Total power available for distribution (MVA)	505	565	642	708	796	902	1043
3. Allotment to Sectors							
(i) Railways (147 MVA)	120	120	120 (147)	120 (147)	120 (147)	120 (147)	120 (144)
(ii) Coal Feeder (273.5 MVA)	179	205	240 (188)	271 (188)	300 (210)	326 (220)	326 (276)
(iii) Steel—							
SAIL (270 MVA)	111	128	151	170	210	240	270
TISCO (100 MVA)	20	24	28	31	35	46	70
Other Steel (52 MVA)	20	24	28	31	35	46	60
Total	151	176	207 (211)	282	280	332	400 (380)
(iv) Mixed & Others load including Calcutta (299 MVA)	55	64	75	85	96	124	197

Note : Figures inside brackets under column (i) give the contracted demand.

Figures inside brackets under columns (4) to (8) give the pre November, 1979 allotment.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
My question relates to both the contractual obligation of the DVC and supply of power to CESC. In reply to part (b) of the question, the Minister has stated:

"A statement showing the average maximum supply of power per month for the 12 months from October, 1979 to September, 1980, is attached as Annexure-I."

When I turn the page I find that instead of supply figures the contractual obligation figures have been given there and not the supply figures. In view of this, I would like to know if the Minister could tell me whether with reference to the Telex message from his Ministry by Shrimati Shipra Mandal, the General Manager of DVC, Calcutta, informed the Ministry on November, 1980 that the average power supply to CESC has fallen. I will give the contractual obligation and supply figures, as he has not given the latter. I am quoting from the document, and I am ready to supply it to you. To save time, I will quote the figures only from January to September.

MR. SPEAKER: If there is any discrepancy, ask straightaway.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
The following are the figures:

Month	Contractual Supply obligation	
January	49.5	26.21
February	1.2	20.32
September	60.3	15.6

It was published in the papers that on the 21st November, the DVC supplied only 5MW in the morning and 16 in the evening to Calcutta. So, there is a very serious discrepancy between the contractual obligation and the

actual supply of power to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. What is the Minister doing about it?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: The actual supply of power on a day to day basis to the various consumers in the DVA area is regulated in accordance with the graded priority drawn up to rationalise distribution under conditions of reduced generation. These priorities have been fixed in consultation with the State Electric Supply Corporations of Bihar and West Bengal. We do not have our own generation. Naturally, the question of contractual obligation cannot arise.

There have been various agreements between the DVC and the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. The third agreement was executed in June, 1978 for a contractual demand of 105 MW up to December, 1984, effective from 1st January, 1970. The supply of power to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation is also subject to force majeure conditions. Accordingly, the DVC have drawn up a programme for allocation of power to different categories of consumers at different levels of generation. The full share of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation is met against the level of generation of 800 MW.

For various levels of production, the phased allocation is as follows:

Production of DVC	Allocation to CE SC
600 MW	42 MW
650 "	52 "
700 "	73 "
750 "	84 "
800 "	105 "

On the particular day that the hon. Member is talking of, it may be that the DVC generation was very low, and so the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation got its share according to the agreement. I have got all the figures here that if the generation is 600 MW, the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation is to get this much, coal this much, steel this much and railways this much. This is the arrangement.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: In view of the fact that the generation in D.V.C. is very poor, as can be seen from the supply, will the hon. Minister tell us, has he received a letter dated 23rd October, 1980 from the Chief Minister of West Bengal? Has he drawn the attention of the Minister to the fact that DVC being composed of three constituents—Centre, State Government of West Bengal and State Government of Bihar and the law requires that there should be meeting once a month of all these three, if not, at least major decisions should be taken by circulation, but the fact remains there has been no meeting since April last and the Chairman is acting arbitrarily? What is his reaction to the letter of Chief Minister of West Bengal?

In the same letter, the Chief Minister of West Bengal has requested the hon. Minister that in view of the difficult situation with regard to Management and Workers co-operation in D.V.C., he has requested the hon. Minister to meet the representatives of the Union so that a way out can be found to bring about reconciliation in the field of cooperation between the workers and management. Is the Minister going to meet the representatives of all the Unions—recognised and un-recognised, registered and un-registered?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Generation in D.V.C. has improve. There is no doubt about that.. Not only I have received a letter from the Chief Minister, West Bengal,

not only I have replied to the letters or letter, but I have personally met the Chief Minister and also the P.W.D. Minister. I have told them what steps I am going to take. According to that I am going to send a Energy Secretary who will take stock of the entire situation and in firmness the Government will take decision.

This I have indicated to the Chief Minister, West Bengal, Chief Minister, Bihar and P.W.D. Minister of West Bengal.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: When is he going to meet the representatives of the Unions? That he has not answered.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: When the leaders of the Unions come to see me, I see them.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: What is the composition of the D.V.C.? How many times did the Board meet and what were the subjects discussed during the year 1979-80 and 1980-81? Have the State Governments any say in the matter?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Certainly they have a say in the matter.

What has happened is there used to be regular meetings with the Chairman which has not taken place. There are two versions in this regard. I do not know which version to accept and which version to reject. One version is—the Chairman wanted a date from the Chief Minister of West Bengal and the Chief Minister of Bihar. Unfortunately, they could not give him a date. So, there was no meeting. We have advised the present Chairman to meet the Chief Minister of West Bengal and the Chief Minister of Bihar on a suitable convenient date to them. They will discuss the matter.

**Setting up of New Grass-Root ..
Refineries**

*210. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:**
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether Government are considering to take a major investment decision for setting up two grass-root refineries in the country with a total capacity of nine million tonnes;

(b) if so, when and names of the places where the refineries will be set up; and

(c) whether Government before setting up the refineries will look into this aspect of the unemployment problem of each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Investment decisions will be taken after receipt of the feasibility reports and their examination.

(b) A 6 MTPA refinery in the West Coast around Mangalore and a 3 MTPA refinery in the North West around Karnal are proposed to be set up. It is proposed that the refineries will be operational during 1985-86.

(c) Decisions will be taken on overall techno-economic considerations.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Minister in his reply has said that two refineries will be set up—one at Mangalore and another at Karnal. He has said that the refineries will be in operation during 1985-86. But he has not indicated what will be the total investment? I would like to know from the hon. Minister, is the investment going to be Rs. 450 crores?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Sites have to be selected by the Site Selection Committee. After that feasibility report will be prepared. After preparing the feasibility report, all aspects will be examined.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: In reply to (b) he has stated that 'It is proposed that the refineries will be operational during 1985-86 and in reply to (c) he has said 'Decisions will be taken on overall techno-economic consideration'. My question is except technical hands, at the time of recruitment of workers would due weightage be given to the recruitment of local people?'

In these two refineries, though you have said that these will be operational during 1985-86, still you are unable to say about investment?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: The considerations that are taken at the time of the setting up of the refineries are—extent and pattern of demand of petroleum products in the country and in that area, facilities available for transportation of crude and products, availability of other infra-structure such as land, power, water, etc.

As for employment of persons in the refineries, it may be stated, usually all appointments to posts carrying a pay scale the maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 800 per month are done through the local employment exchanges of the local people. The posts carrying a salary above this amount are usually filled on an all-India basis.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Below Rs. 800 the workers and employees will be recruited from the local area.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already explained it. Upto Rs. 800 means the pay below Rs. 800/-.

SHRI CHARANJI LAL SHARMA: Is there any proposal to set up a refinery at Karnal (Haryana)?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Sir, the Site Selection Committee has selected three locations in this North Western Region and it is one of them. Karnal is the first one. There is a proposal for a refinery to be set up around Karnal.

MR. SPEAKER: Why this absenteeism today? Again, this is happening in the House.

Seats Vacant in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Assemblies

*211. **SHRI HARKESH BHADUR:**
SHRI SOMNOTH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) number of seats vacant in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the dif-

ferent State Assemblies and when such vacancies have occurred;

(b) whether decision has been taken to hold the by-elections for filling such vacancies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) A statement showing the details of the vacancies in Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha and the different State Legislative Assemblies is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Election Commission has not so far taken any decision in the matter.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

The details of vacancies in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Legislative Assemblies

LOK SABHA

Name of the State	No. of vacancies	No. and names of constituency	Date of vacancy	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1. Assam	12	3- Autonomous Distt(ST) 4- Dhubri 5- Kokrajhar (ST) 6- Barpeta 7- Gauhati 8- Mangaldoi 9- Tezpur 10- Nowgong 11- Kaliabor 12- Jorhat 13- Dibrugarh 14- Lakhimpur		Election to these 12 vacancies to be held after the situation in the State is normalised.
2. Meghalaya	1	1- Shillong		Election to be held only after the issue of foreign nationals is settled.
3. Uttar Pradesh	5	54- Mirzapur 2- Garhwai 25- Amethi 56- Allahabad 12- Bareilly	30.4.80 19.5.80 23.6.80 28.7.80 18.9.80	

1	2	3	4	5
4. West Bengal]	. . 1	26. Serampore	14.7.80	
<i>RAJYA SABHA (RETIREMENT)</i>				
1. Delhi . . . .	. . . 1	Elected Members	15.4.80	Biennial election will be held after the election to the Metropolitan Council of Delhi
<i>Casual Vacancy</i>				
1. Andhra Pradesh .	. 1	Elected Members	20.10.80	Programme has been called for from the State Government; Bye election will be held soon after the programme is received.
<i>Legislative Assemblies</i>				
1. Andhra Pradesh .	. 2	1. 111 Chaiale	18.1.80	Not yet fixed
		2. 279 Palavi	18.11.80	Do.
2. Assam . . . .	. 2	1. 93-Bokhakhhat	31.8.79 6.12.79	No nomination was filed from the constituency.
		2. 11-Dholai(SC)		Election of Shri Sisir Ranjan Das declared void.
3. Bihar . . . .	. 4	1. 203-Bakhtiarpur	14.6.80	
		2. 261-Risua	17.5.80	
		3. 275-Giridih	16.5.80	
		4. 214-Sandesh-	21.5.80	
4. Himachal Pradesh .	. 2	1. 24-Nadaun	18.1.80	
		2. 28-Nadecunta	30.4.80	
5. Manipur . . . .	. 1	1. 53-Tamanglong (ST)	27.6.80	
6. Meghalaya . . .	. 2	1. 50-Selsella	16.12.79	
		2. 60-Mahendraganj	13.12.79	
7. Tripura . . . .	. 3	1. 44-Raima Valley (ST)	12.1.80	
		2. 6-Agartala	14.1.80	
		3. 16-Bishhalgarh	18.9.80	
8. Uttar Pradesh .	. 7	1. 37-Sikandra Rao	24.5.80	
		2. 344-Patiali	26.5.80	
		3. 285-Jahanabad	28.5.80	
		4. 190-Lakhimpur	29.6.80	
		5. 66-Shajahanpur	20.6.80	
		6. 318-Tindwari	31-10-80	
		7. 40-Bisauli	21-10-80	
9. West Bengal . .	. 7	1. 223-Midnapore	31.12.79	
		2. 48-Suzapur	14.1.80	
		3. 41-hKarba	18.1.80	
		4. 37-Kumarganj	10.3.80	
		5. 138-Dum Dum	22.4.80	
		6. 159-Manicktola	23.8.80	
		7. 108-Jadavpu	28.10.80	

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, is it a fact that the Election Commission was prepared to hold elections in U.P. and West Bengal but it was the State Governments who did not give their consent because they have been directed by the Central Government to do like that?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The legal position is the Election Commission is independent under the Constitution and it is for the Election Commission to take a decision as to when the elections should take place and there is no question of somebody directing from outside.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I have met the Election Commissioner and talked to him about this matter. He was telling he was prepared to conduct elections in U.P. especially, but the State Government was not giving consent and they were having some discrimination, they wanted that elections should be held in some constituencies and in some constituencies elections should not be held. Therefore, Election Commissioner perhaps is not prepared for this. Has Central Government examined all these things? What were the reasons for the State Governments not giving consent to hold the elections there? Under what kind of pressure the State Governments stated that elections should not be held in U.P. and West Bengal?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Under the Constitution, the Election Commissioner is independent. Election Commissioner can consult the Central Government and find out as to what is the position over there. If there is famine in a particular area, if some festivals are taking place, if law and order problem is there, then the Election Commissioner will take all these facts into account, but it is not for the State Government to give any direction to Election Commissioner and the Election Commissioner is not bound to take the directions, is not bound by what is said by the State

Governments. The Election Commissioner may take into account the actual situation but he is not bound by what the State Government says.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Is it a fact that one Lok Sabha bye-election and Assembly elections were announced and after that without any consultation with the State Government, it was unilaterally cancelled? Is it because of advice from the Centre that the Congress (I), the ruling party, will rule all the States and the Left Parties. (Interruptions) It is one of the issues on which Bengal Government are agitated.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: He should answer.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Is it a fact that the election decision was announced to the State Government and then without consulting the State Government, at the instance of the Central Government, it was cancelled? It was unfair. I wanted to know whether the Chief Election Commissioner had not denigrated his position thereby.

MR. SPEAKER: You know the answer.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the hon. Minister be good enough to say, although the Election Commission is a separate independent body under the Constitution, that extra-constitutional, extra-legal, steps were taken by the Central Government to postpone the elections in West Bengal?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am at a loss to convince my hon. friends that it is not possible under the Constitution to give directions of the kind. If the Election Commissioner wants to know as to what kind of situation is prevailing in a particular area, he may know it from the Government. But it is not possible for the Government to direct him.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I want to ask a pertinent question from the hon. Minister. I want to know whether it is a fact that the Election Commission of India have given a verdict, after investigation, that in one of the constituencies in Calcutta, there were a large number of ghost voters and, likewise, there are many constituencies in West Bengal where there are ghost voters and, if it is so, whether the Election Commission has asked the Chief Electoral Officer of West Bengal to rectify the voters' list and, in view of that, whether the Election Commission has postponed the elections.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Rup Chand Pal.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that several enquiries had been made regarding the false allegations made by the Congress (I) people of West Bengal, whether the Central Government had been quite satisfied as regards the voters' lists and had submitted the report and that it was on the basis of that report that the date was fixed in consultation with the Government of West Bengal?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I am seeking some guidance from you. If Questions are tabled relating to something done or not done by the Chief Election Commissioner and those Questions are admitted on the Questions List, I would like to know, when these replies are given all the time that the Chief Election Commissioner is an independent authority, that the Government has nothing to do with him, why do the Ministers take upon themselves to answer the Questions? On whose behalf are they speaking? How are such questions to be dealt with? How are we to question about the Chief Election Commissioner's conduct if the Government say, "We cannot say anything because it is an independent authority" and all that?

MR. SPEAKER: That is the answer.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No Questions relating to the Chief Election Commissioner should be admitted if that is the logic of what you say.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is in their power, they will answer; it is not in their power, they will not answer.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How can he defend or not defend the conduct of the Chief Election Commissioner?

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why should he take upon himself to answer such questions?

MR. SPEAKER: He is not arguing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This must be made clear. The Chief Election Commissioner may be an independent authority....

MR. SPEAKER: He is not arguing; he is simply stating a fact.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am asking you, not him. I am seeking guidance from you. You will not give any ruling on that. This is very strange.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it. Next question.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ, इलेक्शन कमीशन चाहे इन्डिपेंडेंट बाडी हो, लेकिन चुनाव का आधार सारे देश का है। इस सवाल को इस तरीके से इन्डिपेंडेंट कह कर टाल देने से तो देश का बुनियादी ढांचा टूट जाता है। यह बात सही नहीं है। इससे देश में हजार किसिम के शक पैदा हो सकते हैं। इसलिए इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

Nathpa-Jhakri Hydro-Electric project

*212. PROF MADHU DANDA-
VATE:

SHRIMATI PRAMILA
DANNAVATE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Nathpa-Jhakri Hydro-electric Project jointly envisaged by Haryana and Himachal Pradesh is awaiting construction because both the States do not have adequate funds for the hydel project;

(b) whether the two States have asked for Central assistance for the construction of the project; and

(c) if so, what is the response of the Central Government to the request from the two States for Central assistance?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). Haryana and Himachal Pradesh have entered into an agreement for execution of this Project. They have also requested Central participation.

(c) A final view has not been taken on this.

PROF. MADHU DANNAVATE: Before I put the supplementary, I want to bring to your notice number of rulings that have been given by the past Speakers that whenever number of parts of a question are asked, as far as possible, the answer should be given separately. Now I find that in practice they deliberately combine certain parts of the question so that some parts of the question remain unanswered. For instance, to point out to you, in this Question there was Part (b) which said—

“whether the two States have asked for Central assistance for the construction of the project;”.

Now, that part is not replied anywhere at all! They club and in clubbing the question it has disappeared.

MR. SPEAKER: Ask the supplementary for this.

PROF. MADHU DANNAVATE: No, Sir. For future guidance please repeat the ruling of the past that as far as possible, separate answers should be given.

MR. SPEAKER: We will do it.

PROF. MADHU DANNAVATE: My first supplementary: Because the Oil import bill has gone up from Rs. 3,000 crores to Rs. 5,000 crores, is it not necessary that we should lay more stress on hydel projects and in view of this, will the Government be prepared to give more financial assistance to a number of States, who voluntarily come forward either severally or in combination and ask for financial assistance? What would be the attitude and response of the Government?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh have entered into a bilateral agreement to execute this project. They have constituted a management authority for execution of this project. These two States have also requested for Central participation and have agreed that the project can be executed by the N.H.P.C. This is a completely new thing. What Haryana and Himachal Pradesh are asking for is a completely new thing. Actually, what has happened is that the Central Electricity Authority gave its approval to this project under the Central Electricity Authority and Himachal Pradesh and Haryana say that they themselves will do it. In that case there are other complications. States like U.P. and Rajasthan are also demanding a share. This will create lot of difficulties. The Chief Ministers of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh met me and I told them that this idea will be sent to this Planning Commission and

This will be examined and then only we can give our views.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In reply to parts (a) and (b) of the Question, then Hon. Minister said that Haryana and Himachal Pradesh have entered into an agreement for execution of this project and they have also requested for Central participation. Now, when they are expecting Central participation, obviously they also require Central assistance—financial assistance. Therefore, my second supplementary is, what exactly is the cost of this particular plan and out of that cost how much financial assistance Haryana and Himachal Government have demanded from the Centre and what exactly would be the response?

MR. SPEAKER: Let us first differentiate between 'assistance' and 'participation'. Assistance can be technical also. Whether they want financial assistance or participation?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have used the word 'financial assistance'.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: This is a new thing. Whenever the Central Electricity Authority wanted to execute the project the Central Electricity Authority executes the project. The question of financing by different States does not arise.

This project will require at the present moment the estimate is—Rs. 500 crores. This is a very big project of 1000 Megawatt power. So, what I have said is about the new offer from Himachal Pradesh and Haryana Governments.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, he has not replied to my question. The total cost is Rs. 500 crores. How much are Himachal Pradesh and Haryana likely to spend and how much do they require from the Centre?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: This, we have not discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not gone into details.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Yes, Sir.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: My first question is this. If the gestation period of the plant is increased, the cost of the project is also going to increase. Hence, will the Central assistance be expedited and will the decision regarding the project be taken the earliest? What time would Government take to take the decision?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Is clubbing allowed now? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: When God has united them, how can you!

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHARI: It will go to the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has to agree to the proposal of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. At the present moment, we cannot say anything.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: The States of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh have entered into an agreement to execute this project. According to the information available with us, it is the Central Government which has shown its interest to participate in this. On the basis of that, a request has been made to the Union Ministry of Energy for the Centre's participation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister by when the final decision regarding the participation of the Central Government in this project will be taken. Secondly, in the event of the Central Government deciding that it will not be possible or feasible for it to participate in this project, I would like to know whether the Central Government will come forward with liberal financial assistance to the

two States to complete this project in view of the power shortage in the country and in view of the fact that it is a major project which is capable of producing over 1,000 megawatts of electricity.

MR. SPEAKER: Earlier, the better.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: If it is a Central Project, the question of finance from the States does not arise. Now, the latest development is that Himachal Pradesh and Haryana want to do the job themselves and they have given us a new offer. We are starting with this new offer. It will go to the Planning Commission.

MR. SPEAKER: Decide at the earliest.

Nationalisation of Oil India Limited

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*213. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH;

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the nationalisation of Oil India Limited has been delayed;

(b) if so, when was the decision taken to this effect; and

(c) the reasons for delay in its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Negotiations with B.O.C. for the takeover of whole or part of their interest in O.I.L. started in September, 1976.

(c) Various aspects of the issue are under the active consideration of the Government and it is not in public

interest to disclose any details at this stage.

श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1976 से ही इस बात की चर्चा चल रही है कि आयल इन्डिया का नेशनलाइजेशन किया जाए और 1976 में जब पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर, श्री के० डी० मालवीय थे, उन्होंने भी इस बात का आश्वासन दिया था कि राष्ट्र के हित में वी० ओ० सी० राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाएगा। जब 1977 में जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी तो उस बक्त बहुगुणा जी ने भी यह आश्वासन दिया था और इस बात की जांच करने के लिए एक पैनल भी बनाया था कि कितना शीघ्र और किस तरह से इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए। इस सब को चार-पांच साल हो चुके हैं लेकिन अभी तक आप किसी निष्कर्ष पर नहीं पहुंचे हैं। जबकि सरकार की नीति भी एक्सप्लोरेशन और डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन पर कठोर नियंत्रण स्थापित करने की है। फिर ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण उद्योग का अविलम्ब राष्ट्रीयकरण न करने के क्या कारण हैं? इसके राष्ट्रीयकरण में विलम्ब क्यों किया जा रहा है?

श्री दलबीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, यह मामला गवर्नमेंट के एक्टिव कंसीडरेशन में है। इसमें थोड़ा समय लगेगा। अब तक जो इसमें समय लगा है उसकी कई वजूहात हैं। असम आयल कम्पनी का मामला भी आया और यह मामला भी था। ये सारे मामले मिला कर के करने में समय लगता है और इसीलिए इसमें समय लगता गया। यह मामला गवर्नमेंट के विचाराधीन है और इसमें कुछ महीने और लगेगे।

श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह : क्या वी० ओ० सी० से कम्पेनसेशन के सवाल पर हिच हो रही है? बर्मा आयल कम्पनी और आयल इन्डिया कम्पनी के 50-50 परसेंट इक्विटी शेअर्स हैं और कुल मिला कर 28 करोड़

रुपये की इक्विटी पूंजी है। बी० ओ० सी० के 14 करोड़ रुपये के इक्विटी शेअर्स हैं फिर क्या कारण है कि राष्ट्र के हित में इस कम्पनी का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया जा रहा है? इस कम्पनी ने काफी मुनाफा भी कमा लिया है। क्या यह सही है कि कम्पनी 40 करोड़ रुपये के कम्पेनसेशन की मांग कर रही है? क्या इसी कारण से इसके राष्ट्रीयकरण में देरी हो रही है?

श्री दलबीर सिंह : हम इसमें कार्यवाही तेज करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यह सारा मामला विचाराधीन है।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: When ESSO and other foreign oil companies were nationalised, one criterion was fixed and they were taken over. May I know from the hon. Minister whether, in the case of BOC and Assam Oil Company which, for long years, have taken out whatever proceeds are possible from this country, and different criterion is being adopted because of which the matter is being delayed or whether the same criterion which was applied to ESSO and others is being applied here also.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: It will become possible in the near future.

MR. SPEAKER: His question is whether there is any deviation from that concept.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: No deviation.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी मैं स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कम्पनी को लेने में अब तक क्या हिच है? क्या यह कम्पनी आपसे 40 करोड़ रुपये की मांग कर रही है यह बताइये? यदि इतना नहीं मांग रही है तो कितनी राशि मांग रहा है?

श्री दलबीर सिंह : वे कितना मांग रहे हैं, पर निर्णय नहीं होगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री वे कितना मांग रहे हैं यह तो हमें बता दीजिए, यह जानने का हमारा हक है।

श्री दलबीर सिंह : मांगने को तो बी० ओ० सी० कुछ भी मांग सकती है।

Views of Chief Justice of Indian Administration of Justice

*215. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken into consideration the views expressed by the Chief Justice of India for decentralisation of the administration of justice by setting up of "Naya Panchayats" in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The system of Nyaya Panchayats was considered by the Bhagwati Committee in Chapter VI of their report on "National Juridicare Equal Justice—Social Justice" submitted in August, 1977. This subject had also been considered in the Report of the Committee on Panchayat Raj Institutions submitted in August, 1978. A model bill is being drafted in the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction commending to State Governments that the existing State Legislation may be brought in line with the model legislation and States which do not have legislation on the subject may undertake legislation on the lines of the model bill.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री चित्त महटा : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि न्याय-पंचायत का माडल बिल का ड्राफ्ट कब शुरू हुआ और कब तक वह कामयाब होगा?

श्री बी० शिवराज पाटिल : अध्यक्ष, महोदय, यह जो न्याय-पंचायत का ड्राफ्ट है, असल में यह सबजेक्ट स्टेट लिस्ट में आता है और स्टेटस को ही बनाना है। मगर न्याय-पंचायत के संबंध में जो रिपोर्ट्स आई हैं उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए यहां पर एक माडल बनाने की कोशिश की गई है और माडल स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भेजा जा रहा है और कहा जा रहा है कि इस माडल के आधार पर न्याय-पंचायत के लिए कानून बनाएं, इस प्रकार से बताया गया है।

श्री चित्त महाटा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सत्य है कि दिन प्रतिदिन मुकदमों की संख्या अदालतों में बढ़ती जा रही है और सालों से अदालतों में मुकदमों पड़े हुए हैं। किसान और गरीब जो कि देहातों में रहते हैं, न्याय से वंचित हो रहे हैं। इसको एक्सपीडिट करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है। पश्चिम बंगाल में ग्राम लेवल से जिला परिषद तक पंचायत अच्छी तरह से काम कर रही हैं। वहां पर न्याय-पंचायत का इंप्लीमेंट करने का सरकार कोई प्रावधान करेगी या नहीं ?

श्री बी० शिवराज पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि कोर्ट में जो केस जा रहे हैं, उनकी संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, यह संख्या किस प्रकार से कम की जाए, इसके लिए सरकार हर स्तर पर सोच-विचार कर रही है। इसके लिए प्रयत्न जारी हैं। एक सूचना यह है कि जजेज की संख्या बढ़ाई जाएं। दूसरी सूचना यह है कि जो प्रोसीजर आफ लाज है, उसके अंदर दुरुस्ती की जाए। दूसरी सूचना है कि जो अपील हैं, फस्ट और सेकण्ड अपील, तो सेकण्ड अपील पर ही कुछ केसेस रखे जाएं। इस प्रकार की अनेक सूचनाएं हैं। न्याय पंचायत के बारे में भी विचार किया जाए। इस प्रकार की भी सूचना है। लेकिन सब को ध्यान में रखते हुए ही यह किया जा सकता है। सारे देश में

न्याय पंचायत की कल्पना सब लोगों को मान्य है या नहीं, इसके बारे में कहना थोड़ा सा मुश्किल होगा। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करने के लिए तैयार है और इस और कदम उठाना चाहती है तो उसमें कोई एकावट नहीं आ सकती। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कर सकती है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Malpractice in Supply of Gas Cylinders

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

(a) whether Government have received complaints that the seals of Gas Cylinders supplied to consumers are broken and they are underweight;

(b) if so, who is responsible for this;

(c) what are the checks exercised by Indian Oil Corporation to guard against malpractice;

(d) whether consumers suffer for erratic supply system of the IOC; and

(e) if so, what measures Government propose in the matter so that consumers get gas supply in order?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Complaint Cell of the Ministry has received 11 such complaints during the period January to October 1980.

(b) The complaints about the seals not being intact at the time of delivery is reported to occur due to multiple handling of cylinders during their passage from bottling plants to agents' godowns and then to customers' premises. The sealing tapes sometimes get broken due to exposure to varying weather conditions also. Whenever

complaints about under-filled cylinders are received, investigation of such complaints have invariably been traced to:

- (i) leakage in cylinder valves or leakage in customer's gas stove, which has gone unnoticed, with the cylinder getting exhausted before its normal time.
- (ii) Faster consumption of gas during a period due to variation in the type and quantity of food cooked.
- (iii) Variance can be due to the ambiviant temperature conditions. For example, in North India gas consumption during winter months can be as much as 15-20 per cent higher than in summer.

When a leaking cylinder is noticed and reported by customer, the defective cylinder is replaced by a fresh one without any additional charge.

(c) Cylinder filling is done both by automatic and manually handled machines at bottling plants. Every cylinder after being filled is checked for weight and leakage at the bottling plant and thereafter sealed before despatch. The entire distribution system is kept under surveillance. Periodic inspections and surprise checks are also carried out by the field staff in the godowns of the distributors.

(d) At times there have been erratic supplies of LPG due to unscheduled shut-down of refineries, transport bottlenecks and other allied problems.

(e) Remedial measures including supplies through alternate sources are taken depending upon the situation in each case. In spite of these measures, at times it may not be possible to meet the market demand in full. With increased availability of LPG from the Bombay High, Mathura refinery and the Koyali refinery the supply position would improve from 1981 onwards.

Proposal to set up Newspapers Finance Corporation

*209. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHOUDHARY:

. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up Newspapers Finance Corporation for giving financial assistance in the form of loan with a view to provide greater incentives to the newspapers in the country; and

(b) if so the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise, for the present.

Refugees from Sri Lanka

*214. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the refugees who have come from Sri Lanka and States which have been asked to make arrangements regarding their settlement; and

(b) the details regarding the financial assistance provided by the Central Government to the concerned States?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Upto the 18th of October, 1980 3,45,751 persons of Indian origin have been repatriated from Sri Lanka to India. Almost all these repatriates have been settled in different schemes in the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Upto 30-9-80, an amount of Rs. 48.22 crores has been provided by the Government of India to the concerned States/other agencies, for settlement of these repatriates, States/agency-wise details are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

LOANS (OTHER THAN INDUSTRIAL SCHEMES AND REPATRIAT BANK)

S. No.	Name of the State	Loans advanced to State Govt. upto 30-9-1980
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		(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Tamil Nadu	2443.09
2.	Karnataka	476.88
3.	Kerala	242.12
4.	Gujarat	0.02
5.	Andhra Pradesh	98.00
Total :-		3260.11

Grants-in-aid

S. No.	Name of the State	Amount reimbursed to State Govt. upto 30-9-80.
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		(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Tamil Nadu	475.29
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11.85
3.	Kerala	8.23
4.	Karnataka	7.55
Total :-		502.92

In addition to the above expenditure, the expenditure incurred on the composite schemes for repatriates from Sri Lanka and Burma has also been debited to the provisions

made for Sri Lanka repatriates has indicated below:—

(a) Loans upto 30-9-80

		(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Industries	630.655
2.	Repatriates' Co-operative finance and Development Bank, Madras (for loans to repatriates).	128.250
Total :		758.905

(b) CAPITAL SANCTION (DIRECT EXPENDITURE)

		up to 30-9-80
		(Rs. in lakhs)
i.	Investment in the Share Capital of the Repatriates' Co-operative Finance and Development Bank.	141.00
ii.	States' Plantations Corporations.	88.54

(c) DIRECT EXPENDITURE

Direct expenditure on the Rehabilitation Cell Kandy as reported by First Secretary (Rehabilitation) in the Assistant High Commission of India, Kandy (Sri Lanka).

1969-70	Rs. 1,23,440/-
1970-71	Rs. 1,87,669/-
1971-72	Rs. 2,34,652/-
1972-73	Rs. 1,98,445/-
1973-74	Rs. 2,21,919/-
1974-75	Rs. 2,36,236/-
1975-76	Rs. 2,55,794/-
1976-77	Rs. 2,95,624/-
1977-78	Rs. 3,38,642/-
1978-79	Rs. 1,
1979-80	Rs. 2,81,899/-
1980-81 (upto 7/80)	Rs. 1,13,038/-
Total	Rs. 26,73,110

2. Direct Expenditure on payment made to the Southern Railways :

1975-76	Rs.	66,885.20
1976-77	Rs.	89,082.20
1977-78	Rs.	1,62,962.65
1978-79	Rs.	1,72,533.28
1979-80	Rs.	92,241.88
1980-81 (Upto 9/80)	Rs.	1,48,000.00

Total	Rs.	7,31,705.21

3. Direct expenditure for carrying out deposit work of construction of new buildings for housing the Heavy Vehicles Mechanic-cum-Driving Centre after its shifting from Mana (Madhya Pradesh) to Gummidipoondi, Tamil Nadu :

1976-77	Rs.	10,00,000/-
1977-78	Rs.	Nil
1978-79	Rs.	13,05,000/-
1979-80	}	Nil
1980-81		

Total	Rs.	23,05,000/-

4. Direct expenditure on establishment of H. V. M. D. C. after its shifting from Mana (Madhya Pradesh) to Gummidipoondi (Tamil Nadu) :

1978-79	Rs.	4,78,791.06
1979-80	Rs.	7,08,519.16
1980-81 (upto 9/80)	Rs.	1,29,185.70

Total	Rs.	13,16,495.92

अन्तर्राज्यीय ग्रिड से मध्य प्रदेश को बिजली की सप्लाई

* 216. श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश को उन अन्तर्राज्यीय ग्रिड के बिजली घरों से अपने हिस्से से कम बिजली सप्लाई की जा रही है जिनके संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश तथा अन्य राज्यों के बीच बिजली के वितरण के बारे में करार पहले ही हो चुके हैं ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्र सरकार का विचार उक्त मामले में हस्तक्षेप करने का है और यह सुनिश्चित करने का है कि मध्य प्रदेश को बिजली के स्वीकृत हिस्से की पूरी सप्लाई की जाये ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने इस मामले में संबंधित राज्यों को कोई निदेश दिए हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश को अन्तर्राज्यीय परियोजनाओं से जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में रिहन्द तथा माताटीला से और उड़ीसा में हीराकुड से बिजली प्राप्त करनी होती है। करारों के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश 37.5 मेगावाट विद्युत रिहन्द से तथा 10 मेगावाट विद्युत माताटीला से प्राप्त करने का हकदार है। हीराकुड विद्युत परियोजना से मध्य प्रदेश 24% हिस्सा प्राप्त करने का हकदार है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, 29-7-1979 से मध्य प्रदेश को उत्तर प्रदेश में रिहन्द परियोजना से विद्युत की सप्लाई काट दी गई है। इसी प्रकार, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने 13-9-1979 को माताटीला से भी विद्युत की सप्लाई काट दी गई थी तथापि उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा 22-7-1980 से आंशिक

सप्लाई पुनः चालू कर दी गई थी तथा 16-10-1980 से पूरी सप्लाई उपलब्ध करा दी गई है। हीराकुंड से विद्युत की सप्लाई उड़ीसा द्वारा 24-9-1979 से काट दी गई थी। सप्लाई अभी तक पुनः चालू नहीं की गई है।

(ख) और (ग). अन्तर्राज्यीय विद्युत परियोजनाएं निर्माण, प्रबंध और प्रचालन के संबंध में द्विपक्षीय समझौतों द्वारा शासित होती हैं। रिहन्द से विद्युत की सप्लाई न होने की समस्या सरकार के सामने 1979 के दौरान उठाई गई थी। मामला उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के साथ उठाया गया था, जिसने राज्य में व्याप्त संकटपूर्ण स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए विद्युत सप्लाई पुनः चालू करने में अपनी असमर्थता व्यक्त की थी और यह आश्वासन दिया था कि जैसे ही विद्युत की समग्र स्थिति में सुधार हो जायेगा विद्युत की सप्लाई पुनः चालू कर दी जायेगी। उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा रख लिये गये मध्य प्रदेश के विद्युत के हिस्से के लिये दिये जाने वाले मुआवजे के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड तथा मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड के बीच जून, 1977 में एक समझौता हुआ था। केन्द्र सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश तथा उड़ीसा सरकारों को सलाह दी है कि वे मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उसका विद्युत का पूरा हिस्सा दें।

Recommendation of Film Policy Committee on Import of Film Equipment

*217. SHRI P. M SAYEED:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the Karanth Group on National Film Policy has strongly recommended a review of the Govern-

ment's policy to reserve bulk of film equipment imports for Government agencies;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the suggestions;

(c) what are other suggestions/recommendations made;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(e) how many of their suggestions have been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The Working Group on National Film Policy under the chairmanship of Dr. K. S. Karanth has not made any recommendation to reserve bulk of film equipment imports for Government agencies.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Working Group on National Film Policy have made in all 231 recommendations. Of these 17 recommendations relate to import of film equipment and raw stock. A list of these 17 recommendations is attached.

(d) Recommendations regarding import of film equipment are being examined by the concerned Ministries.

(e) Two recommendations No. 68 and 78 have been accepted.

Statement

List of recommendations relating to import of Film equipment made by the Working group on National Film Policy.

(1) Recommendation No. 51:—Indigenous availability of lighting equipment is generally adequate. However, the import of bulbs and sophisticated dollies should be liberalised.

(2) Recommendation No. 52:— Movie cameras available in the country are in unsatisfactory condition. The import of cameras with suitable lenses should be liberalised and maintenance facilities for cameras should be set up. Import of reconditioned cameras should be encouraged.

(3) Recommendation No. 53:— There is a shortage of professional sound equipment both of portable and studio variety. The import of this equipment should be liberalised. Some import of 1/4" magnetic tape should be allowed as the indigenous tape is not of professional quality.

(4) Recommendation No. 54:— Inexpensive dubbing theatres of the type established by the Chitralkha Film Cooperative at Trivandrum should be set up which will release sophisticated recording theatres for music recording. Import of equipment for modernising existing recording theatres should be liberalised and the use of cristal motors mounted on cameras should be encouraged.

(5) Recommendation No. 55:— Import duties should be reduced on certain sophisticated sound equipments which are not suitable for indigenisation.

(6) Recommendation No. 57:— To encourage indigenous manufacture of editing equipment, financial support to entrepreneurs should be provided and import of certain components should be permitted.

(7) Recommendation No. 68:— Cinema today reaches primarily literate audience, therefore, sub-titling is the appropriate technology. A couple of entrepreneurs should be allowed to import modern sub-titling equipment. The possibility of handing over the sub-titling machine lying with the FTII to some private organisation should be explored.

(8) Recommendation No. 73:— Import of raw stock under REP licences should be allowed even of the

type which is manufactured by HPF and also by producers of award winning films.

(9) Recommendation No. 76:— 16 mm is the appropriate technology from the view-point of cost, flexibility, need to expand exhibition outlets in semi-urban and rural areas etc. There are serious gaps in the availability of this technology in India in regard to cameras, re-recording and mixing facilities, processing and blow up facilities, as also projection equipment. The Government should provide all facilities for development of complete infrastructure for making and exhibition of films in 16 mm. For this purpose there should be a complete custom holiday for a period of two years for import of 16 mm equipment without customs duty and without import licence.

(10) Recommendation No. 77:— A strategy similar to 16 mm should be adopted for development of complete infrastructure for Super 8 production/reduction and exhibition.

(11) Recommendation No. 78:— Video technology has tremendous potential for use in formal education, social education, developmental communication and for making film production more professional and economical. Import of video equipment should be initially allowed for educational institutions, film makers, field publicity units and other specialised agencies involved in community and rural development programmes. Indigenisation of this technology should be considered subsequently.

(12) Recommendation No. 79:— Government should consider granting a complete customs holiday for a limited period of one or two years to import any film equipment which is not manufactured in the country or where the Indian equipment is not of international standard. Since film technology is not an item of mass consumption, the overall requirement of foreign exchange will not be very high.

(13) *Recommendation No. 99:—*
There should be a customs holiday for import of any film equipment not manufactured in India for at least one or two years and particularly a customs holiday for all 16 mm equipment for a period of two years for building of 16 mm infrastructure. This will mean exemption from customs and permission to import on OCL basis.

(14) *Recommendation No. 100:—*
On a general consideration the overall rates of customs duty on film equipment should not exceed 40 per cent.

(15) *Recommendation No. 101:—*
There is a case for reduction of custom duty on jumbo rolls as excise duty is again charged on this raw stock when prints of films are taken out.

(16) *Recommendation No. 102:—*
Art films for non-commercial exploitation and children's films should be exempted from customs. Customs exemption for films imported by the National Film Archive should continue.

(17) *Recommendation No. 146:—*
There should be no customs duty on import of art films by the Chalachitra Akademi, the National Film Archive and also NFDC in case NFDC also imports films exclusively for non-commercial circulation.

Training of Power Engineers and Technicians

*218. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a massive programme to train power engineers and technicians to meet the requirements of a fast growing power generation industry has been launched;

(b) when the scheme is likely to be started;

(c) how many engineers will be trained every year; and

(d) the total cost of expenditure involved in the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (d). With the massive increase in the size of the power programme and the rapid induction of sophisticated technology in the power generation industry with the introduction of thermal generating units of larger unit sizes of 100 MW, 110 MW, 120 MW, 200 MW, the training of power engineers and technicians has acquired critical significance. Recognising the increasing importance of training, the Central Government has already set up four training institutes for the training of operation and maintenance personnel of thermal power stations. With a view to give further impetus to the training efforts, the Government has recently set up a Power Engineers Training Society under the Presidentship of Secretary (Power) of the Ministry of Energy to function as an apex body for meeting the total training needs of the power sector by coordinating the training activities of the Electricity Undertakings and those of other institutions and supplementing the same with the training programmes of the Society through its own Institutes. The four Regional Thermal Power Station Personnel Training Institutes set up earlier by the Central Government at New Delhi, Nagpur, Neyveli and Durgapur have already been transferred to the Power Engineers Training Society from 1st January, 1980. These four training institutes are programmed to train, when fully developed, 400 operators and 200 supervisory engineers in a year. The power station engineers. The Society also conducting special short term courses in specialized areas like commissioning, control and instrumentation, water chemistry, preventive maintenance etc. for middle level power station engineers. The Society is also introducing training in maintenance of thermal power stations through its Regional Training Institutes so as to specially train power station per-

sonnel for maintenance of modern thermal power stations. The total cost of setting up the four thermal power stations institutes including workshop facilities etc., is expected to be about Rs. seven crores. The cost is expected to go up considerably with further development of the training facilities during the coming years. The Power Engineers Training Society is also presently taking steps to formulate a perspective training plan.

Enquiry regarding Working of Commercial Service Centres, All India Radio

*219. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an enquiry has been conducted into the working of commercial service centres of All India Radio;

(b) if so, what is the result of that enquiry; and

(c) whether a copy of the enquiry Report conducted into the working of the Commercial Centres of All India Radio would be placed on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

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

Thein Dam Project

*220. SHRI CHARANJIT LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5957 on 29th July, 1980 regarding Nathpa-Jhakri and Thein Dam Project and state the result of discussion held with concerned States regarding share to Haryana in the power benefits accruing from the Thein Dam Project?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): As a result of the dis-

cussions held by the Prime Minister with the Chief Minister of the concerned States in October, 1977, it was decided that Punjab could start work on this project, and that the question of sharing of power could be decided later.

Suggestions for Electoral Reforms

*221. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

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

(a) the details of electoral reforms suggested to the Government and/or in Press by the Chief Election Commissioner; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) A statement containing the details of the recommendations made by the Election Commission on various occasions has already been placed on the Table of the House in connection with the Unstarred Question No. 227 in the Lok Sabha on 10th June, 1980. Subsequent thereto, the Commission has made certain suggestions such as the setting up of an Election Fund of about rupees one hundred crores over a period of five years for the purpose of (1) revision of electoral rolls (2) conduct of elections (3) storage of election materials and records (4) payment of subvention to political parties, and (5) the installation of electronic gadgets in polling booths for recording of votes by voters which will not only make for expedition of the electoral process but also do away with the practice of impersonation by reason of another proposal of the Commission for the introduction of photographed identity cards to the voters. The Chief Election Commissioner in his Address at the meeting organised by the Voters Council and Citizens for Democracy, Delhi, on the 26th September, 1980 has

also made certain suggestions which *inter-alia* include the following:—

(1) the expenditure incurred by political parties, friends and well-wishers in furtherance of the prospects of a candidate in a constituency should be brought within the ceiling of election expense. Only the expenditure of the parties on political education without reference to any particular constituency should be exempt from such ceiling;

(2) the political parties should maintain a detailed account in which each item of receipt of money by way of subscription, donation, subsidy, etc. and each item of expenditure should be recorded and the account should be subject to periodic audit;

(3) the Commission should be empowered to examine the election returns on merit to satisfy that they are accurate and correct in all respect;

(4) parliamentary legislation should be undertaken making it obligatory on the part of every political organisation to register the body and for regulating its functioning by laying down broad outlines and norms;

(5) State should be responsible for financing candidates' election expenses. Such assistance may take the form of supply of paper and electoral rolls, the printing of a limited number of posters, supply of petrol and diesel coupons for a restricted number of vehicles, provision of postage, and payments to polling agents and other personnel;

(6) creation of election fund of say, Rs. 100 crores for a period of five years;

(7) introduction of some kind of proportional representation a combination of the present system of direct election to 50 per cent of the seats in the Lok Sabha and in the Legislative Assembly of a State from territorial constituencies, and the filling up of the remaining 50 per cent of the seats from the lists furnished beforehand by the

political parties in proportion to the votes secured by such parties in that State in the territorial constituencies.

(8) security deposit should be increased substantially and each candidate should be proposed by a number of proposers as against one proposer at present. The security deposit should be forfeited in the event of a candidate failing to secure 1/4th of the valid votes polled in a constituency. Further, a candidate failing to secure 1/4th of the valid votes should be disqualified for standing in an election for some years;

(9) introduction of electronic gadgets for the purpose of exercise of votes by electors;

(10) the conduct of all elections, including those to local bodies should be vested in the Election Commission.

(b) All the proposals connected with the electoral reforms are comprehensive in nature. The decisions on them not only require careful consideration of the full import of the implications but also discussion with political parties and also with State Governments in certain cases. The entire matter relating to the various proposals for the electoral reforms is receiving the attention of the Government and the suggestions and recommendations of the Chief Election Commissioner would receive the utmost consideration before a final decision is taken.

Allotment of New Cooking Gas Agencies

*222. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have invited applications for new cooking gas agencies in the country during the last six months;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) how many scheduled caste/scheduled tribe persons have been benefited by this?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Applications for award of agencies are invited by the respective oil marketing companies and not by Government.

(b) and (c). Oil companies have invited applications during the last six months through press advertisements for awarding a total of 205 cooking gas agencies all over the country, out of which 47 agencies are reported to have been exclusively reserved for Scheduled Castes and 16 for Scheduled Tribes.

Setting up of a Super Thermal Power Station in U.P.

*223 SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of U.P. has made a request for setting up of a Super Thermal Power Station of 2000 MW capacity in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Government are considering it appropriate for meeting the power gap in U.P.; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the request made by the U.P. Government?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) Yes, Sir. Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has recently suggested consideration of the establishment of another Super Thermal Power Station with a capacity of about 2000 MW near Singrauli coalfields in the Central sector;

(b) Government is concerned about the power gap in Uttar Pradesh and recognises the need and importance of bridging this gap;

(c) This project is programmed for the next phase of development of the potential for thermal generation at Singrauli.

Recommendations made at Conference of Information Ministers on Cinema

*224. SHRI G. S. REDDI:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

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

(a) whether the Conference of Information Ministers held on 6th November, 1980 recommended transfer of Cinema from State to Concurrent List;

(b) if so, whether a programme for implementing this recommendation has been drawn up;

(c) whether any State had reservations on the subject; and

(d) if so, its views?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) In the Conference of the State Information Ministers held on 5th November, 1980, it was generally appreciated that to enable the Union Government to play a meaningful role in helping the growth of good cinema on all-India basis and to regulate, rationalise and streamline areas of common concern to all States, it was necessary that the Union Government should have the necessary concurrent powers to enact legislation with a view to assisting the State Governments and makers of low-budget films of good quality.

(b) to (d). On behalf of Tamil Nadu, the Minister for Information and Hindu Religious Endowments stated that cinema should continue to remain within the State List. The Minister for Information, West Bengal and the representative of Jammu and Kashmir stated that the proposal would have to be examined in detail. Further appropriate procedural action will be taken in the light of the supporting views expressed in the State Information Ministers Conference.

Prospecting of onshore oil in Tripura and West Bengal

1993. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state that what are the broad features of the agreement signed between India and USSR for prospecting of onshore oil in Tripura and West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): As per the working programme of Soviet-Indian Collaboration in the sphere of oil industry, it is envisaged to carry out Geophysical survey and drilling operations for oil and gas in specified areas in Tripura and West Bengal on contract basis. A contract with M/s. TECHNOEXPORT, Moscow for drilling one well at Rokhia has already been concluded by ONGC. Contract for Seismic surveys to be carried out in certain specified areas of West Bengal has also been signed on 8-9-1980.

Allotment of Petrol and Gas Agencies to Scheduled Castes/Tribes

1994. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes who have been given agencies for sale of petrol and gas during the last one year; State-wise;

(b) whether minimum number of agencies have been given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) 45 petrol/diesel dealerships and 25 cooking gas agencies are reported to have been awarded by the public sector oil companies to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled

Tribes during the year 1979-80. State-wise details are not readily available.

(b) and (c). According to the policy in force until June, 1980, 25 per cent reservation of dealerships/distributorships to SC/ST categories was made by the oil marketing companies on an all-India basis and not on State-wise basis. The all-India percentage has, by and large, been achieved.

Deployment of Security Protection Force in Coalfield Area

1995. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5181 on 22nd July, 1980 regarding proposal to set up Coalfield Protection Force and state:

(a) whether any decision to deploy Security Protection Force in the coal field area has been taken;

(b) if so, the number of persons proposed to be recruited for this area; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking any decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The proposal to set up a Coalfield Protection Force has since been dropped.

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

Applications for expansion from Companies in Tamilnadu

1906. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many companies in Tamil Nadu have submitted applications to M.R.T.P. Commission for substantial expansion of their Undertakings, merger and amalgamation during this financial year; and

(b) what are the names of the companies and the action taken on those applications?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Applications from undertakings covered under the MRTP Act for substantial expansion of their activities and merger or amalgamation under Section 21 and Section 23(2) respectively of the M.R.I.P. Act are received by the Central Government and not by the M.R.T.P. Commission. Such applications, however, can be referred to the M.R.T.P. Commission for further enquiry and report, if the Central Government thinks that further enquiry into the proposal is necessary before it could pass an order on the proposal.

Details of the applications for substantial expansion of activities and merger or amalgamation received by the Central Government during the period from 1st April, 1980 to 25th November, 1980 from companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 in the State of Tamilnadu and covered under the provisions of the MRTP Act, 1969 are indicated in the Statements I and II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1492/80.*]

Resentment of Officers of ONGC for Creation of Separate Corporation

1997. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Association of Scientific and Technical Officers of ONGC have resented the creation of a separate public sector Corporation to oversee and coordinate crash oil exploration programme involving foreign oil companies and multinationals; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal at present

under the consideration of the Government of India to create a separate Public Sector Corporation to oversee and coordinate crash oil exploration programme involving foreign oil companies and multinationals.

Strengthening and Expansion of T.V. and Broadcasting Service, Goa, Daman and Diu

1998. **SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up, strengthen and expand broadcasting and television service in Goa, Daman and Diu during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a local radio station at Daman/Diu has been included in the draft of the revised Sixth Plan proposals (1980-85). The implementation of the scheme, however, depends on the approval of the Plan, availability of financial resources and relative priorities. There is no proposal to strengthen A.I.R. Goa for the present.

As regards television, a TV relay transmitter is proposed to be set up at Panaji during the 6th Plan (1978-83). This transmitter, which will have a service range of 75 kms, will relay programmes of Bombay TV Centre.

Consumer Bills of DESU in Arrear

1999. **SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the consumer bills of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking are in arrears to the tune of Rs. 30 crore; and

(b) what effective steps are proposed to recover these arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) According to D.E.S.U. the consumer bills are in arrears to the tune of Rs. 11.10 crores.

(b) Some consumer bills are under scrutiny and despatch and some are under preparation with the computer agencies. Bills are also being sent for 4 months consumption in place of normal two months consumption in order to cover up the gap early. The Government has also set up a high level committee to examine the entire system of billing and to make specific recommendations to Government.

Gas based Fertilizer Plants

2000. **SHRI R. L. BHATIA:** Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made in the establishment of our gas based fertilizer plants;

(b) whether the IBRD had increased its aid; and

(c) how long will it take for these plants to go on steam and their location and capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (c). Four large-sized fertilizer plants, two each at Thal Vaishet in Maharashtra and Hazira in Gujarat, are being set up based on the gas from the Bombay High and Bassein structures of the West Coast of India. Another fertilizer project known as Namrup III based on the natural gas from the gas fields of Oil India Ltd. and Oil and Natural Gas Commission is also under construction at Namrup in Assam. The capacity and the progress made in respect of these projects are as under:

Name of Project	Capacity of Nitrogen (tonnes per year)	Status
1. Thal Vaishet	6,83,000	Arrangements have been firmed up for provision of infrastructural facilities like water, power, coal, railways, etc. Land for factory has been acquired and civil works are in progress. Agreement has been entered into for the Steam Generation Plant. Work on off-site facilities has started. The project is expected to be completed by 1984-85.
2. Hazira	6,68,000	Land has been acquired and arrangements for power, water, railways and other services are being made. Agreement has been entered into for the Steam Generation Plant. The project is expected to be completed in 1984-85.
3. Namrup III	1,51,000	Land has been acquired and levelling to is going on. Contracts for consultancy services, etc. have been entered into and further action such as design and engineering work, procurement of equipment etc. are in progress. Civil works and action for provision of in-frastructural facilities are in progress. The project is expected to be completed in 1983-84.

(b) The World Bank have extended loan of S 250 million for the Thal Vaishet Project. As regard the Hazira Project the matter is still under discussion with the World Bank.

Loss suffered by Coal India Limited after Nationalisation

2001. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss suffered by the Coal India Limited after nationalisation and after formation of the present Government;

(b) the main causes of the loss; and

(c) the details of the efforts being made by the Government to convert loss of this major industry into profit?

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

(a) The latest accounts of Coal India Limited have not yet been finalised. But according to the provisional unaudited accounts of Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies the total loss suffered by the Coal India Ltd., till 1979-80 is about Rs. 706.40 crores. Accounts for the year 1980-81 will be prepared after the completion of year and only then the position of losses beyond 1979-80 will be known.

(b) The losses are mainly due to unremunerative coal price coupled with increase in the cost of inputs, increase in the wage bill and loss of production due to shortage of power supply, diesel, explosives, absenteeism and law and order and other problems.

(c) Following steps are being taken to improve the working of Coal India Ltd. and make it economically viable:-

1. Production is being stepped up and for this attempts are being

made to remove constraints in the supply of power, explosives and diesel.

2. Controlling absenteeism among the miners.

3. Control on man-power and improvement in productivity.

4. Improvement in the utilisation of equipment.

5. Control on inventory and economy in the use of stores.

The question of the revision of the coal price is also under consideration.

Setting up of Power Station in Sunderbans area of W.B.

2002. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up some power stations in Sunderbans Area of West Bengal by way of its development;

(b) if so, at which places;

(c) when the work will be taken up and completed; and

(d) whether these stations shall form part of DVC Grid or function under the supervision of the West Bengal State Electricity Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):(a) to (d). No proposal for setting up any Hydro Electric or Thermal Project in the Sunderbans area of West Bengal has been received in the Central Electricity Authority. However, Sunderbans in West Bengal has been suggested as one of the potential sites for generating power by using tidal waves. Detailed studies and investigations will have to be carried out before the technical feasibility of the suggestion is established. A Coordination Committee has been set up under Chairman, Central Electricity Authority to formulate programme of investigations and studies.

दामोदर घाटी निगम की बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता

2003. श्री आचार्य भगवान देव :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दामोदर घाटी निगम में बिजली उत्पादन, जो जल की कमी के कारण बंद हो गया था, शुरू हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पर बिजली उत्पादन के लिये प्रयुक्त की जा रही क्षमता अधिष्ठापित बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता का कितने प्रतिशत है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो वहां पर भविष्य में बिजली का उत्पादन करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाए गये हैं और उठाने का विचार है ताकि वहां पर अधिष्ठापित पन-बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता के अनुसार बिजली का उत्पादन किया जा सके ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी, हां। जल विद्युत उत्पादन इस वर्ष जून में शुरू हो गया था।

(ख) प्रतिष्ठापित जल विद्युत क्षमता का 100 प्रतिशत उपयोग जुलाई 1980 के मध्य से हो रहा है। तथापि जलाशय का जल स्तर बनाये रखने के लिये, अक्टूबर, 1980 से उत्पादन में कमी कर दी गई है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Regularisation of Casual Labourers in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation

2004. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARU-NANITHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many casual labourers are employed in Hindustan Petroleum

Corporation, Ltd., with their service details, Branch-wise;

(b) if it is a fact that such casual workers have not been regularised, despite the fact that they put in about three years regular service;

(c) when the services of the above casual workers will be regularised; and

(d) how many SC/ST Employees are engaged there?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

गुजरात द्वारा एसोसियेट गैस के लिए मांग

2005. श्री मोतीभाई धार० चौधरी :
क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात को एसोसियेट गैस की मांग को पूरा किया जायेगा ;

(ख) इस गैस पर आधारित पेट्रो-रसायन संकुल को कब चालू किया जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या महाराष्ट्र के लिये पेट्रो-रसायन संकुल की स्वीकृत दे दी गई है और गुजरात के लिये संकुल कब स्वीकृत किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) बम्बई हाई से गुजरात तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने का काम कब शुरू किया जायेगा और यह कब तक पूरा होगा ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार ने सिद्धान्त रूप में महाराष्ट्र एवं गुजरात में एक एक पेट्रो-रसायन समूह स्थापित करने का निर्णय

किया है। निवेद्य अनुमोदन प्राप्त होने पर ग्राम तौर पर पेट्रो-रसायन समूह स्थापित किये जाने में पांच छः वर्ष का समय लगता है।

(घ) बम्बई हाई से गुजरात तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। जहां तक दक्षिण वेसिन से गुजरात तक पाइप लाइन का सम्बन्ध है, लवराज समिति द्वारा अनुशंसित संरेखण का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। फिर भी यह सुनिश्चित किया जायेगा कि पाइप लाइन को पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार तैयार किया जाये कि वह गुजरात में गैस के आर्थिक उपयोग का समन्वयक हो जिसका वर्तमान अनुमानों के अनुसार 1983-84 में जब हजीरा में दोनों संयंत्र पूरे हो जायेंगे, अनुमान है।

फिल्म निर्माण में प्रस्तावित सुधार

2006. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा फिल्म निर्माण, उसके वितरण तथा प्रदर्शन के बारे में क्या विशेष सुधार किये जाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) क्षेत्रीय सिनेमा के संवर्धन के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम फिल्मों के निर्माण के लिये आसान शर्तों पर ऋण देता है। फिल्मों के वितरण के लिये, निजी उद्यमों के अलावा, राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम ने भी अपनी वितरण व्यवस्था बनाई हुई है। प्रदर्शन के क्षेत्र

में, निगम की कम बजट वाले लघु-बियेटरों को वित्त पोषित करने की एक योजना है। इन उपायों का लक्ष्य अच्छी कोटि की फिल्मों के लिए प्रदर्शन सुविधाएं निश्चित करना है।

(ख) प्रादेशिक सिनेमा के संवर्धन के लिये राज्य सरकारों की अपनी योजनाएं हैं ; तथापि राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम उप-शीर्ष देने सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था कर रहा है ताकि उप-शीर्षों वाली प्रादेशिक फिल्मों को देश के सभी क्षेत्रों में दिखाया जा सके। प्रादेशिक फिल्मों को भारत में या विदेशों में होने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोहों में प्रविष्ट किया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय फिल्म पुरस्कार भी प्रादेशिक फिल्मों सहित भारतीय फिल्मों के संवर्धन में योग देते हैं।

अल्कोहल का ईंधन के रूप में प्रयोग

2007. श्री केशवराव पारधी : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय चीनी संस्थान ने भारतीय तेल निगम के सहयोग से पेट्रोल के स्थान पर अल्कोहल को ईंधन के रूप में प्रयोग करने की सलाह दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अनुसंधान किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी विस्तृत रिपोर्ट क्या है और इसमें कहां तक सफलता मिली है तथा यदि पेट्रोल के स्थान पर अल्कोहल का प्रयोग होने लगे, तो प्रतिदिन पेट्रोल की कितनी मात्रा की बचत होगी ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) अल्कोहल को मोटर-स्प्रिट (पेट्रोल) के साथ मिला कर ईंधन के रूप में प्रयोग करने के प्रयोजन से गन्ने के रस से इथानाल का उत्पादन करने के सम्बन्ध में इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन ने राष्ट्रीय चीनी संस्थान से परामर्श किया था।

(ख) और (ग). भारतीय गाड़ियों में इथानाल का पेट्रोल के साथ मिलाकर प्रयोग में लाने के लिये इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन के अनुसंधान और विकास केन्द्र ने भारतीय पेट्रोलियम संस्थान, देहरादून के साथ मिलकर कुछ प्रयोगशाला प्रयोग और क्षेत्रीय परीक्षण किये थे। इन परीक्षणों से यह पता चला है कि 20 प्रतिशत तक इथानाल और पेट्रोल का मिश्रण इन गाड़ियों में उनके इन्जनों में संशोधन किये बिना संतोषजनक रूप में प्रयोग में लाया जा सकता है। यदि उपर्युक्त अनुपात में इथानाल की पर्याप्त मात्रा पेट्रोल में मिलाने के लिये उपलब्ध कराई जाती है, तो वर्तमान मोटर-स्प्रिट खपत के स्तर पर पेट्रोल की कुल लम्बन 1000 किलो लिटर प्रतिदिन की बचत होगी।

Acquisition of land at Farakka for Township of the Thermal Project

2008. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether necessary steps, have been taken to acquire land at Farakka for the proposed Township of the Thermal Project;

(b) if so, whether necessary orders have been issued for undertaking the construction work; and

(c) if not, why the matter is being delayed inspite of availability of sufficient land within the Farakka Barrage Project area?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Construction of quarters in the temporary township for the project has been taken up in a phased manner to match the project requirements.

(c) Does not arise.

Recruitment of Hindi Translators in Marketing Division of I.O.C.

2009. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recruitment to the posts of Hindi Translators is proposed to be made in the near future in the Marketing Division of the Indian Oil Corporation, New Delhi;

(b) if not, whether such a proposal is being considered and the number of posts to be filled;

(c) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(d) whether the posts will be filled departmentally; and

(e) the minimum qualifications prescribed for these posts?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). No. Sir.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

“सेठी यूज्ड स्टेट प्लेन लाइक ए स्कूटर” शीर्षक समाचार

2010. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान “टाइम्स आफ इंडिया” दिनांक 20 अगस्त, 1980

में 'सेठी यूजट स्टेट प्लेन लाइक ए स्कूटर' श्री सेठी ने सरकारी विमान का उपयोग स्कूटर की तरह किया शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) और (ख). ना तो मुझे विधान सभा में प्रस्तुत किये गये विशिष्ट उत्तर की जानकारी है और ना ही मेरे पास दिल्ली में मार्च से मई की अवधि के दौरान की गई विभिन्न उड़ानों के सम्बन्ध में रिकार्ड उपलब्ध हैं। अतः कुछ तारीखों में की गई कथित विभिन्न उड़ानों की यथार्थता की पुष्टि करना अथवा इन्कार करना मेरे लिये संभव नहीं है। मेरे द्वारा राज्य के वायुयानों का अव्यवस्थित रूप से प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है, जैसा कहा गया है। राज्य के वायुयानों के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये नियमों के अनुसार उड़ानों की गई। कुछ अवसरों पर अकाल क्षत्रों का निरीक्षण करने और राहत कार्य के सम्बन्ध में यह उड़ानें मने की। जब कभी ये उड़ानें अपने निजी पार्टी के कार्य के लिये की गईं राज्य सरकार द्वारा ऐसी उड़ानों के सम्बन्ध में बिल भेज दिये गये और उनका भुगतान मध्य प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी (आई) और मेरे द्वारा कर दिया गया।

News Item regarding alleged tampering of Judicial Records

2011. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Times of India' dated 3rd October,

1980 regarding the tampering of judicial record;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted into this case as has been requested by the Additional Rent Controller; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). According to Delhi High Court, one of the Additional Rent Controllers, Delhi made a report to the District and Sessions Judge, Delhi that in case No. M 704/70, Behari Lal Vs. Kishore Lal Jain, the statement of AW I Shri Kishore Lal Jain recorded on 25-7-1980 had been substituted and his initials on the said statement forged. An enquiry in the matter has been entrusted to one of the Additional District and Sessions Judges, Delhi, by the Delhi High Court and the report is awaited.

Migrant Families from Burma

2012. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the problem of rehabilitation of the migrant families from Burma now in Dhanbad District of Bihar;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for their rehabilitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Government received a representation in June, 1979 from 26 Burma repatriates in Dhanbad District about grant of housing loan to them. The State Government of Bihar have been advised to

disburse loans to these families after assessing their requirement and satisfying themselves about the conditions of eligibility.

Opening of Coal Depots in Delhi

2013 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4186 on the 15th July, 1980 regarding opening of coal depots and state:

(a) all the grounds of cancellation of Smt. Muli Devi's application for allotment of coal depot at Paschim-puri, Pocket-II, New Delhi-63 at initial stage;

(b) what consideration weighed with the Chairman to change the decision in her favour when the former applicant whose case was recommended by the officials of Committee Members of Delhi Administration also belonged to the Scheduled Castes community; and

(c) how many persons/social/bodies V.I.P.'s etc. have complained against this allotment upto now and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) According to information received from Delhi Administration at the initial stage the Screening Committee of the Delhi Administration did not accord the highest preference to Smt. Muli Devi's application as compared to the other applicants.

(b) While considering the recommendation of the Screening Committee the Chairman of the Advisory Committee recommended the name of Smt. Muli Devi for the grant of licence for Coal Depot. Acting on this recommendation the then Executive Councillor sanctioned the coal licence in favour of Smt. Muli Devi,

(c) Complaints were received from two private persons, one social body and one Member of Parliament by the Delhi Administration. The complaints were considered, but it was not found administratively expedient to revise the decision of the then Executive Councillor.

News Relating to various Political Parties

2014. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government in regard to the broadcast of news from AIR relating to various political parties; and

(b) the number of hours given from January last upto the month of October 1980 to the broadcast of news relating to various Political Parties and party-wise details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) The policy of the Government is to give news of political parties in a fair and balanced manner, depending upon news worthiness and topicality of statements by political parties and speeches of their leaders, within the time available.

(b) Such statistics are not maintained in the normal course. Copies of some of the major bulletins are supplied to Parliament Library and can be consulted by Members.

Delay in Issue of Industrial Licence for Petro-Chemical Complex at Haldia

2015. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have received a resolution

passed by the West Bengal Assembly expressing concern over the inordinate delay on the part of the Union Government in clearing the industrial licence application for a petro-chemical complex at Haldia; and

(b) if so, what action so far has been taken by the Central Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(b) The Detailed Project Report submitted by the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation and the financial arrangements proposed for this project have been examined and a final decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Postponement of Bye-Elections in some States

2016. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some bye-elections in some States have been postponed; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Under section 149 and section 150 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, when the seat of a member elected to the House of the People/Legislative Assembly of a State, becomes vacant or is declared vacant or his election to the House of the People/Legislative Assembly is declared void, the Election Commission shall, subject to the provisions of subsection (2) thereof, by a notification in the Gazette of India, call upon the Parliamentary constituency/the Assembly constituency concerned to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy so caused before such date as may be specified in the notification. The Election Commission

has not so far issued the notification for holding bye-elections in some States.

Enactment of All India Gurdwara Act

2017. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the S.G.P.C., Amritsar has approached for the enactment of All India Gurdwara Act;

(b) whether the Home Ministry has gone through this request and proposed sections of the Act;

(c) whether the Home Ministry has reached any conclusion if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether this demand of the Sikh minority community is being referred to some Commission, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In 1979 a proposal of the Government of Punjab for the enactment of an All India Sikh Gurdwara Act was received in this Ministry transmitted by the Ministry of Home Affairs as the proposed piece of legislation falls under entries 28 and 10 of the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule pertaining to this Ministry.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

राजस्थान में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण

2020. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के अंतर्गत राजस्थान में अब तक कुल कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हो चुका है और

चालू वर्ष के दौरान प्रत्येक जिले में कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण होने की संभावना है; और .

(ख) राजस्थान के पाली जिले में कितने ऐसे गांव है जिनका विद्युतीकरण अब तक नहीं हुआ है और उनका विद्युतीकरण कब तक होने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महंजल) : (क) राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से प्राप्त हुई आद्यतन प्रगति रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 31-5-1980 तक राज्य में 13,933 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका था ।

ग्राम विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा बनाये जाते हैं और उन्हीं के द्वारा क्रियान्वित किये जाते हैं। 1980-81 के लिये राज्य ने 2,100 नये गांवों का विद्युतीकरण करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है । राज्य के प्रत्येक जिले में विद्युतीकृत किये जाने वाले गांवों की संख्या बताना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि गांवों को विद्युतीकृत करने की परस्पर प्राथमिकता का निर्णय राज्य सरकार/राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा किया जाता है ।

(ख) राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से प्राप्त हुई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार मई, 1980 के अन्त तक पाली जिले के 177 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जाना बाकी था । राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से प्राप्त हुई संदर्शी योजना के अनुसार 1988-89

तक राज्य में सारे गांवों को बिजली की सुविधा प्राप्त हो जाने की आशा है, बशर्ते कि अपेक्षित निधियां उपलब्ध हों और यह स्वाभाविक ही है कि पाली जिले के बाकी गांव उक्त समयावधि में विद्युतीकृत हो जायेंगे ।

Technology for the manufacture of Anti-Malaria Drugs

2021. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI K MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India is not self sufficient in the technology for the manufacture of anti-malaria drugs and importing it from foreign countries;

(b) what are the names of the countries from which India is importing anti-malaria know-how and drugs as well as the amount of foreign exchange annually incurred for this purpose;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that the technology available with the Indian firms is not as advanced as that being used by multinationals; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to develop advance technology for the manufacture of anti-malaria drugs rather than import Hungarian know-how on stringent terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No Sir, Anti-Malarial Drugs are being manufactured in the country with indigenous technology, and no technology is being imported for the purpose.

(b) As indicated against (a) above, Technical know-how for the manufacture of anti-malarial drugs is not

being imported. However, anti-malarial drugs like Chloroquine, Primaquine and Mepacrine are being imported from foreign countries includ-

ing Hungary and France. Foreign exchange outgo on account of imports of these drugs during the last 3 years has been as follows:—

Sl. No.	Item	1977-78 Rs./ lakhs	1978-79 Rs./ lakhs	1979-80 Rs./ lakhs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chloroquine	869.1	791.1	146.1
2.	Primaquine	9.8	8.4	0.71
3.	Mepacrine	1.56	0.98	1.77

(c) Indian firms have competent technology.

(d) India is in possession of competent technology for the manufacture of Quinine, Chloroquine and Amodiaquine. The technology for the remaining anti-malarial drugs viz. Primaquine and Mepacrine are in developmental stage in India. Import of technology for the manufacture of anti-malarial drugs from foreign countries is not required.

Prices of Drugs

2022. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the comparative prices of 30 life saving drugs before

and after the total abolition of excise duty thereon as also the market price thereof at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): In the 1980-81 budget, Government have exempted life saving patent or proprietary medicines based on 30 bulk drugs from duty of excise which was earlier levied at 2.5 percent. The number of formulations based on these 30 bulk drugs is quite large. An illustrative statement showing the prices of some of the formulations before and after the exemption of duty of excise, as well as the prevailing price as reported by the manufacturers is attached.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the formulation	Pack Size	Price before reduction in excise duty Rs.	Price after reduction in excise duty Rs.	Present price as reported by the manufacturers, R
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Novophone 50 mg. tablet	1000's bottle	14.15	13.88	13.88
2.	Novophone 100 mg. tablets	1000's bottle	24.90	24.42	24.42

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Isonex 100 mg. tablets . . .	100's bottle	4.50	4.41	4.41
4.	Biolas Tablets	1000's	61.12	59.93	59.93
5.	Bepanex Graneles (INH+ PAS sod) .	1000 gm. Tin	103.05	101.05	101.05
6.	Bepanex Tablets (INH PAS Sod) .	1000's	104.86	102.82	102.82
7.	Insulin Zinc Susp I.P. Lente 400/ml.	10 ml.	12.00	11.78	11.78
8.	Enteroquinol 250 mg./Tablets .	20's Strip	1.84	1.80	1.80
9.	Diodo-quin 650 mg./Tablets . . .	10's strip	2.86	2.81	2.08
10.	Trescatyl Tablets 125 mg.	10's strip	2.09	2.05	2.05
11.	Cyclorin Capsules	10's vial	15.36	15.08	15.08
12.	Piraldina 500 mg./Tablets	10's	7.36	7.22	7.22
13.	Isozone Tabs. 37.5 mg Thiccetazone + 75 mg. INH.	100's bottle	5.71	5.60	5.60
14.	Dynazido 500 mg./Tablets	10's	6.01	5.90	5.90
15.	Dehydroemetine nine Inj. 30 mg/ml. .	10 × 1 ml. amp.	13.20	12.96	12.96
16.	Dehydroemetine Inj. 60 mg./2ml. . .	10 × 2ml. amp.	21.12	20.73	20.73
17.	Chloromycetin Kapseal 250 mg. . . .	12's	4.23	4.15	4.15
18.	Chloromycetin Palmitale Suspn. . . .	60 ml. bottle	4.71	4.62	4.62
19.	Chloromycetin Succinate Inj.	1 gm vial	5.24	5.14	5.14
20.	Fenocin 65 mg/ Tablet	10 × 10 st.	23.56	23.10	23.10
21.	Fenocin fort 100 mg. tablet	10 × 10 st.	43.84	42.99	42.99
22.	Ambistryn—S	1 g vial	1.18	1.16	1.16
23.	Ambistryn—S	0.75 g via	1.03	1.01	1.01
24.	Myambutol 200 mg/tablet	10's strip	3.30	3.24	3.24
25.	Resochin tablet 250 mg.	10 × 10's st.	19.91	19.54	19.54
26.	Resochin Inj. 64.5 mg/ml.	5 × 5 amp.	5.95	5.84	5.84
27.	Campquin 200 mg./tablet	10's strip	1.94	1.90	1.90
28.	Hansepr Capsules 100 mg	100's bottle	184.68	180.92	180.92
29.	Diabetol	10's strip	1.25	1.13	1.23
30.	Flagyl 200 mg/tablets	10's strip	3.54	3.47	3.47

Effect of Load Shedding in Delhi on the Indian Oxygen Plant

2023. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the reckless load-shedding the Indian Oxygen Plant, the prime supplier of medical oxygen cylinders to the various hospitals of the capital, had to cut down its production which in turn caused hardship to the patients in almost all the hospitals of the capital;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Company has been urging upon Government to exempt it from load-shedding because the fall in production of oxygen cylinders adversely affects the health administration of the capital;

(c) if so, why it has not been found possible for the authorities to consider the demand of the manufacturing unit; and

(d) what steps Government propose to ensure that such a vital necessity for patients is not cut down due to load shedding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) According to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, the Indian Oxygen Plant at Najafgarh Road, New Delhi does not have an independent feeder for power supply to them and as such the plant is occasionally affected when load shedding has to be resorted to.

(b) to (d). As per the guidelines issued by the Government, Indian Oxygen Ltd., is exempted from the load shedding. However, as the power supply to Indian Oxygen has not been taken through an independent feeder, the plant gets affected when the feeder through which it gets its supply is affected by load shedding. M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd. have already been asked by DESU to take supply through an independent feeder, for which the estimated charges were

intimated to the Company in August, 1980. The Company has not deposited the same with DESU so far and as soon as the payment is made by the Company, further necessary action will be taken by DESU to lay the independent feeder. This would insulate the Company from load sheddings.

Violation of MRTP Act by big Business in Fishing Industry

2024. SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any violation of MRTP Act, etc., has been committed by big business houses in the fishing industry;

(b) whether big companies have obtained approval of MRTP commission to charter foreign fishing boats;

(c) if so, the full details of approvals granted by MRTP commission to business houses to charter fishing boats both Indian and Foreign fishing trawlers; and

(d) the duration of approvals granted?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Government have not received any report or evidence to the effect that the undertakings covered under the provisions of the MRTP Act have committed any violation of the MRTP Act in regard to the acquisition/chartering of fishing boats/trawlers.

(b) and (c). The undertakings covered under the provisions of the MRTP Act are required to obtain prior approval of the Central Government in regard to acquisition/chartering of foreign or Indian fishing boats and trawlers for substantial expansion of their activities or establishment of new undertaking under Section 21 and 22 respectively of the MRTP Act. Such approvals are granted by the Central Government

and not by the MRTP Commission. If, however, the proposal for acquisition/charter of vessels does not amount to substantial expansion (e.g. if the proposed expansion is less than 25 per cent in terms of accretion to assets and value of production/turnover) or establishment of a new undertaking, no approval of the Central Government under the MRTP Act is required. Details of the proposals, in regard to acquisition/charter of fishing vessels as well as for establishment of facilities for processing of marine products involving acquisition/charter of fishing vessels, approved under the MRTP Act are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1493/80].

(d) No stipulation regarding the duration of approvals is required to be made under the MRTP Act.

Vacancies in Central Information Service

2025. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of vacancies exist in the Central Information Service of his Ministry;

(b) if so, whether appointments have been made in those vacancies on an *ad hoc* basis;

(c) if so, whether this has been done despite the U.P.S.C. drawing up lists of suitable candidates; and

(d) how many *ad hoc* appointments have been made and how many persons in the list drawn up by U.P.S.C. still remain to be given permanent posting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (d). The Central Information Service has a sanctioned strength of about 1050 posts. At present, 211 posts are lying vacant. The majority of them are in the lower rungs of the cadre, *viz.* Grade IV, Grade III and Grade II.

2. According to the CIS Rules, posts in Grade IV are to be filled up 10 per cent by direct recruitment and in Grade II, 50 per cent by direct recruitment and 50 per cent by promotion. All the posts in Grade III are to be filled up by promotion from Grade IV.

3. These vacancies have arisen because of a decision taken some years ago to suspend direct recruitment to Grade IV and Grade II. This decision has been reviewed and U.P.S.C. has since been requested to resume direct recruitment to fill up vacancies in Grades IV and II. Since there are no officers in Grade IV to be promoted to Grade III, U.P.S.C. have been asked to make a direct recruitment for specified number of vacancies in this Grade also, U.P.S.C. have initiated action.

4. There are no officers left on the panels recommended by the U.P.S.C. for appointment by promotion or direct recruitment. The *ad hoc* appointments made number 80 and these have been made by promotion of CIS officers.

Royalty on Coal to West Bengal

2026. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal has approached the Central Government for the hike in the coal royalty;

(b) if so, whether any action has since been taken in this regard;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) the criteria for determining the royalty?

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

(b) to (d). The question of revision of royalty rates on coal was examined by a Study Group which has since submitted its report. The matter is, at present, under active consideration by the Government.

चौथी और पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान गुजरात में बिजली उत्पादन का लक्ष्य

2027. श्री छोट्टुभाई गामित : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी और पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान गुजरात को कितने मेगावाट बिजली की जरूरत थी और उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के अन्त तक कितने मेगावाट बिजली सप्लाई की गई तथा उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक गुजरात में विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिये कितने मेगावाट बिजली का आवश्यकता होगी ; और

(ग) इन आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये किये जाने वाले उपायों का पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) गुजरात में चौथी और पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान विद्युत की मेगावाट

में अनुमानित मांग और वास्तव में पूरी की गई मांग इस प्रकार है :—

योजना/वर्ष	अनुमानित मांग	वास्तव में पूरी की गई मांग
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	मेगावाट	मेगावाट
चौथी योजना		
1969-70	615	600
1970-71	686	686
1971-72	744	577
1972-73	848	743
1973-74	911	859
पांचवी योजना		
1974-75	1002	891
1975-76	1150	1056
1976-77	1224	1107
1977-78	1241	1196
1978-79	1448	1402

(ख) और (ग). विद्युत पर कार्यकारी दल 1980-85 द्वारा लगाए गए अनुमान के अनुसार, गुजरात में विद्युत की व्यस्ततमकालीन मांग के छठी योजना के अन्त तक 2645 मेगावाट तक बढ़ जाने की उम्मीद है।

विद्युत की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिये राज्य में इस समय निर्माणाधीन और स्वीकृत परियोजनाएँ निम्नलिखित हैं :—

- (1) उकई बायां टट (जल-विद्युत) : 5 मेगावाट
- (2) कडाना पम्पड जलाशय (जल-विद्युत) 120 मेगावाट

- (3) उर्कई पांचवा
यूनिट (ताप-
विद्युत) 210 मेगावाट
- (4) वानकबोरी (ताप-
विद्युत) 630 मेगावाट
- (5) वानकबोरी
(विस्तार) 630 मेगावाट
- (6) कच्छ में लिग्नाइट
पर आधारित
ताप-विद्युत केन्द्र
(ताप-विद्युत) 120 मेगावाट

विद्युत पर कार्यकारी दल (1980—85) द्वारा उक्त स्कीमों से छठी योजना के अन्त तक 1175 मेगावाट लाभ प्राप्त होने की परिकल्पना की गई थी और इससे राज्य में 1984—85 में प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 3606 मेगावाट तक बढ़ जायेगी। राज्य को कोरबा में स्थापित किये जा रहे सुपर ताप-विद्युत केन्द्र से भी, जिसमें छठी योजना के अन्त तक 600 मेगावाट क्षमता के प्रचालित हो जाने की उम्मीद है, विद्युत का एक भाग प्राप्त होगा।

New Radio Stations in Orissa

2028. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any proposal to install some more Radio Stations in the State of Orissa;

(b) whether it has been decided to install a Radio Station at Keonjhar-garh; and

(c) if so, the progress made so far in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). Proposals for setting up of new radio stations in the State of Orissa at Bhawanipatna, Keonjhar, Rourkela and Berhampur have been included in the revised Sixth Plan proposals (1980—85) now under consideration of the Government. The implementation of the schemes, however, depends on the approval of the Plan, availability of financial resources and relative priorities.

Shifting of Head Office of H. F. C.

2029. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for the shifting of Head Office of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation to Calcutta;

(b) if so, the progress thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). It was tentatively decided in March, 1979 that the Head Office of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation should be shifted to Calcutta. Pending consideration of certain representations received by the Government against the shifting, the Corporation has been advised not to make any financial commitments in this regard.

Invitation of Tenders for Import of Fuel Oil

2030. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have floated tenders for the import of fuel oil; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries who have responded and what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Indian Oil Corporation has been floating tenders for import of various petroleum products including Fuel Oil. It would be contrary to international trade practices and also against our national interest to divulge details of these tenders.

Working Group on National Film Policy

2031. **SHRI S. B. SINDAL:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group on National Film Policy had submitted its recommendations, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Full report of the Working Group National Film Policy, containing also the recommendations, was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 18th November, 1980.

(b) Decisions will be taken by Government in consultation with the Departments and State Governments etc. concerned with the recommendations.

Loss due to bleeding out of Coal Slurry in Santaldih Coal Washery

2032. **SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the bleeding out of Coal Slurry in Santaldih Coal Washery is causing huge loss to National Exchequer; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government to stop such huge loss of public money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). There is no washery at Santaldih. However, Bhojudih washery which is near Santaldih, discharges effluents which contains suspended fine coal which are being routed through a large number of multi storage settling ponds. The settled coal slurry is recovered back from the settling ponds and put back into the washery product despatch system thus avoiding major loss by slurry bleed off. All steps are taken to minimise such bleed off. It is not correct to say that there has been a huge loss to the public exchequer.

छोटे समाचार पत्रों का अखबारी काम का कोटा

2033. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का छोटे समाचार पत्रों के लिये अखबारी काम का कोटा बढ़ाने का विचार है, और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम. जोशी) : जी, नहीं।

Corresponding of AIR

2034. **SHRI DAULATSINGHI JADEJA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of regular and part-time correspondents of A.I.R. functioning in India and abroad separately;

(b) the names of foreign countries where A.I.R. correspondents are working;

(c) whether there is a proposal to appoint additional special correspondents abroad;

(d) if so, the criteria adopted for their appointment;

(c) the names of the countries where they are to be posted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) As on date, 68 regular correspondents and 173 part-time correspondents are functioning in India and 4 Special Correspondents and 7 part-time correspondents are posted abroad.

(b) Regular Special Correspondents are operating from Teheran, Dacca, Cairo and Hong Kong. Part-time correspondents are working in Belgium, Nepal, U.K., Kenya, Syria, West Germany and U.S.S.R.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Regular correspondents are selected from amongst suitable Central Information Service officers and part-time correspondents are selected from amongst qualified journalists working abroad.

(e) During the current financial year a proposal to appoint full-time special correspondents in four countries, namely Afghanistan, Nepal, Singapore and Pakistan is under the consideration of the Government.

Hindi News Broadcast by A.I.R.

2036. SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindi is not mother-tongue of the majority of the people of India who listen the news broadcast of All India Radio;

(b) if so, whether it is the policy of the Government that the reading of the news in Hindi broadcast by All India Radio should be such as can be easily understood by listeners;

(c) whether it is a fact that voice of most of the readers of Hindi news-bulletin is hoarse and their speed of reading is fast; and

(d) if so, do Government intend to take early steps to see that only those persons are engaged as readers of Hindi-news-bulletin whose voice is clear, sweet and pleasing to the ear and whose speed of reading is moderate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) No specific figures bringing out the language-wise proportion of actual listeners of news broadcasts of AIR is available. However, it is a reasonable assumption that the potential listeners of Hindi programmes would be the highest among all languages.

(b) Every effort is made to see to it that the language of news bulletins in Hindi is such as is readily understood by listeners, even while care is taken that the basic charter of the language is not distorted.

(c) No, Sir. Hindi Newsreaders-Translators are selected by properly constituted Selection Boards. The process of selection includes appropriate voice test. Newly recruited Newsreaders-Translators are made to pass through a period of professional experience on shorter news bulletins before they graduate to the reading of the main news bulletins. A continuing review of the reading performance is part of the normal system of functioning and deficiencies are pointed out to the concerned Newsreaders, whenever the need arises.

(d) Does not arise.

Proposal from West Bengal for Installation of New Power Units

2037. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a letter, dated October 23, 1980, from the Chief Minister of West Bengal, seeking his assistance for installation of new power units in the State;

(b) if so, the demand made in the said letter; and

(c) government's reaction to the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir. However, a letter dated 30th October, 1980 has been received from the Chief Minister of West Bengal addressed to Minister of Energy in which *inter-alia* assistance has been sought for early clearance of new projects proposed by West Bengal.

(b). Assistance has been sought for early clearance of the following new projects:—

- (i) Kolaghat Thermal Power Plant Extn. (4th, 5th & 6th Units)
.... 3 × 210 MW
- (ii) Thermal Power Station in North Bengal ... 4 × 60 MW
- (iii) Installation of 6th Gas Turbine Unit 20 MW

Chief Minister, West Bengal had also indicated that they were proposing to locate two more units of 120 MW at Santaldih and detailed plans and proposals for these were being prepared and will be sent to Central Electricity Authority soon.

(c). The present status in respect of these projects is as follows:—

1. Kolaghat Thermal Power Plant Extension

This project had been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority sub-

ject to certain technical conditions being fulfilled and clearances. Planning Commission had desired that all clearances in respect of the project may be obtained before the project could be recommended to Planning Commission. The matter was taken up with the West Bengal State Electricity Board who have recently confirmed that the clearances required have been obtained. The coal linkage for the project has also been cleared recently in the time frame 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89.

2. Thermal Power Station in North Bengal 4 × 60 MW.

The techno-economic appraisal of the project can be completed only after satisfactory coal linkage is established and clarifications on several technical aspects are received from West Bengal State Electricity Board. West Bengal State Electricity Board have been requested to furnish the necessary clarifications.

3. Installation of 6th Gas Turbine Unit

The proposal to instal 6th Gas Turbine Unit under West Bengal State Electricity Board was made specifically to meet the requirements of the Haldia Fertilizer Plant. It has since been decided that the Haldia Fertilizer Plant would have a captive plant of its own to meet its requirements. The Government is following a policy of not encouraging proliferation of installation of gas turbine units specifically in view of the difficult oil supply position, at present.

4. Santaldih Thermal Power Plant Extension.

The proposal for installation of additional units at Santaldih can be examined when received from the West Bengal State Electricity Board.

The above position has been intimated to Chief Minister, West Bengal, in reply to his letter dated 30th October, 1980.

Allotment of New Gas Connections

2038. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new Cooking gas connections will be given from January, 1981 to March, 1982;

(b) if so, State-wise number of persons to be given cooking gas connections; and

(c) whether any easy procedure has been formulated for obtaining gas connections by the consumers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Subject to availability of additional LPG from Bombay High, Mathura and Koyali refineries, it is planned to give new connections from the first quarter of 1981 onwards.

(b) State-wise enrolment plan of the oil companies for 1980-81 and 1981-82 is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Under the present procedure, registrations for new gas connections have to be made with the nearest gas dealer in the registration book kept for this purpose.

STATEMENT-**INDUSTRIAL ENROLMENT PLAN 1980-81 AND 1981-82**

STATES	Enrolment 1980-81				Enrolment 81-82				Grand total
	IOC	BPC	HPC	TOTAL	IOC	BPC	HPC	TOTAL	
Andhra Pradesh	10,000	3000	18000	31,000	20000	6000	36000	62000	93000
Karnataka	15,000	7000	11500	33,500	35000	15000	36800	86800	120300
Kerala	5,000	..	..	5,000	15000	..	..	15000	20000
Tamil Nadu/ Pondicherry	30,000	..	..	30,000	50000	..	3500	53500	83500
Goa	..	500	2500	3,000	..	500	..	500	3500
Maharashtra	..	68000	31000	1,19,000	..	117000	59500	176500	295500
Gujarat	20,000	5000	5000	30,000	40000	10000	12600	62600	92600
Madhya Pradesh	20,000	1500	7000	28,500	40000	3500	16200	59700	88200
Bihar	5,000	..	..	5,000	15000	..	1700	16700	21700
Orissa	8,000	..	..	8,000	17000	..	5100	22100	30100
West Bengal	25,000	..	..	25,000	42000	..	4300	46300	71300
Assam etc.	2,000	..	..	2,000	6000	..	..	6000	8000
Haryana	5,000	..	..	5,000	10000	8000	5400	23400	28400
Himachal Pradesh	2,000	..	..	2,000	4000	..	..	4000	6000
Punjab	6,000	..	..	6,000	12000	6000	2700	20700	26700
Rajasthan	8,000	..	1000	9,000	15000	6000	5400	26400	35400
U.P.	15,000	..	..	15,000	35000	10000	..	45000	60000
Delhi	20,000	15000	1500	36,500	40000	18000	4500	62700	99000
Chandigarh	4,000	..	..	4,000	4000	..	2700	6700	10700
J & K.	..	..	2500	2,500	..	..	3600	3600	6100
TOTAL	200000	100000	100000	400000	400000	200000	200000	200000	1200000

Supply of alcohol to Industries of West Bengal

2039. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government have been drawn by the West Bengal State Government to the serious situation prevailing in alcohol-based industries which are likely to face closure due to non-supply of allotted alcohol to the State Government; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to release the full quantities allotted?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the alcohol year 1979-80, 444.88 lakh litres were allocated to West Bengal, of which 358.88 lakh litres were so far lifted. The entire quantity of 31.88 lakh litres allocated from Tamil Nadu has been lifted. 82 lakh litres have been lifted from Bihar out of an allocation of 100 lakh litres. 245 lakh litres have been lifted from Uttar Pradesh as against an allocation of 313 lakh litres. The gap between the allocation by the Government and the supply by Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is essentially due to shortfall in production of molasses and alcohol. As a result of the efforts taken by the Government, 15.23 lakh litres of alcohol are being released by Uttar Pradesh immediately, over and above the 245 lakh litres already lifted by West Bengal.

Law and Order situation in Coal fields

2040. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Committee of the Planning Commission on Public Sector Enterprises has stated in the interim report that while dealing with

the coal industry urgent steps are called for for improving the law and order situation in the coal-fields;

(b) if so, whether the Committee have also pointed out that with no market improvement in industrial relations, the high order of investment envisaged in the coal sector during the Sixth Plan may become infructuous;

(c) if so, whether they have made certain suggestions to improve the position of the coal industry;

(d) if so, what are the main suggestions and what steps have been taken to implement them; and

(e) how many of their suggestions have been examined and accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). The report of the Expert Committee on Public Enterprises relating to Coal India and its subsidiaries has been received recently and its recommendations are under examination.

Closure of five units of Patratu Thermal Power Station

2041. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that five out of eight units of Patratu Thermal Power Station in Bihar are shut down due to non-availability of diesel;

(b) for how many months the power plant is under-utilised;

(c) besides diesel shortage, is there any other reason for closure of the several units in this power plant;

(d) whether to compensate this shortfall in power generation the Hydel Power Station at Sikkidiri is being run for more than the prescribed hours, i.e. round the clock for 24 hours;

(e) is it also true that such indiscriminate running of this Hydel Power Station has sharply reduced the water

level in the Subarnarekha reservoir; and

(f) will this fall in the water level affect the water supply to the industrial city of Ranchi?

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

(b) The Plant Load Factor of Patratu Thermal Power Station for the period April to October has been around 30 per cent as compared to the national average of 42 per cent during the same period.

(c) The reasons for which the generating units at Patratu Power Station, have been shut down are given below:—

Unit 1—Boiler tube leakage.

Unit 4—Capital maintenance.

Unit 6—Damage to the main transformer.

Unit 8—Boiler tube leakage.

(d) to (f). The actual total generation of Subarnarekha hydel project for the period July, 1980 to October, 1980 was only 82 MUs as compared to its scheduled generation of 133 MUs during this period.

Setting up of a Thermal Power Station in Sarguja, Distt. of M.P.

2042. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have taken any final decision to set up a Thermal Power station in Madhya Pradesh with special reference to Sarguja District of Madhya Pradesh or in any other part of Madhya Pradesh (near coalfield area); and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b).

Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board had submitted a project report to the Central Electricity Authority for installation of 2 units of 210 MW each at Bishrampur which is situated in Sarguja District of Madhya Pradesh. The project envisaged utilisation of coal available in Bishrampur area. The Department of Coal was of the view that it would be advisable in the interest of conservation of coal resources and also in the national interest not to use good quality coal in thermal power stations. It was, therefore, suggested that an alternative site at Korba should be considered by Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board where large reserves of power grade coal are available. However, if some inferior grade seams of coal are located and satisfactory coal linkage established, the project can be considered further. Madhya Pradesh State has a well developed grid and it should be possible to take care of power requirements of Sarguja District from power plants located anywhere in the State.

The following thermal projects are under construction in Madhya Pradesh under the State Electricity Board:—

Satpura Units 8 and 9	2 X 210 MW
Korba Stage IV	1 X 120 MW
Korba West (Hasdeo) Unit 1 & 2	2 X 210 MW
Korba West Units 3 & 4	2 X 210 MW

Recently approval has been accorded for establishment of the Birsinghpur Thermal project with an installation of 2 X 210 MW by Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board.

A Super (Regional) Thermal Power Station is presently under construction by NTPC at Korba with an installed capacity of 1100 MW. This station will have a capacity of 2100 MW ultimately. Another potential project is the Vindhyaachal (Waidhan) Project based on Singrauli Coal which has been recently agreed for being developed in the Central Sector.

Estimated coal requirements for power sector in the Sixth Plan

2044. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any estimation about the coal requirements for the power sectors in Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) the details of the distribution policy, if any, adopted?

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

(b) A statement showing the Year-wise requirements for the power sector in Sixth Plan i.e. for the period 1980-81 to 1984-85, adopted by the Working Group on Coal and Lignite is given in the Annexure.

(c) Quantum of Coal and the source/area from where coal is to be supplied to the Power Plants is decided by the Standing Linkage Committee, set up by the Department of Coal. Before a thermal Plant is sanctioned, care is taken to ensure the availability of coal from linked collieries.

Statement

Year-wise coal requirements for the power sector in Sixth Plan, adopted by the the working Group on Coal and Lignite.

(Figures in million tonnes)

Year	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Coal requirements	42.12	48.09	56.50	66.15	76.42
Washery Middlings requirements	2.55	3.05	3.20	3.50	3.50
Total :	44.67	51.14	59.70	69.65	79.92

आकाशवाणी के जोधपुर केन्द्र के लिए नया भवन और स्टूडियो की स्थापना

2045. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जोधपुर स्थित आकाशवाणी के केन्द्र के लिए नया भवन बनाया जा रहा है; और स्टूडियो की स्थापना की जा रही है ;

(ख) नये भवन तथा स्टूडियो के निर्माण पर कितनी लागत आयोगी तथा वे कब तक पूरे हो जायेंगे ;

(ग) इसकी क्षमता क्या होगी तथा यह कब तक कार्य करना आरंभ कर देगा ;

(घ) क्या आकाशवाणी के जोधपुर केन्द्र को स्वतंत्र केन्द्र के रूप में आरम्भ किया जाएगा ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में ज्येष्ठ मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० बोशी) :
(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). सिविल निर्माण कार्यों के लिए 1.6. 90 लाख रुपए की मंजूरी प्रदान कर दी गई है। स्टूडियो-डांचा टाइप 3 है जिसमें तीन स्टूडियो और दो प्रेषण बूथ शामिल हैं। इन्स्टालेशन का कार्य शुरू हो गया है और इस परियोजना के अगस्त, 1981 तक तैयार हो जाने की उम्मीद है।

(घ) यह केन्द्र अब भी अंतरिम स्टूडियो सुविधाओं के साथ पूर्ण रूपेण केन्द्र के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Advance allocation of Funds for re-habilitation of Tibetan refugees

2046. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has done any advance exercise to assess the financial allocations that will be required to rehabilitate the fresh batch of Tibetan refugees and those who will be shifted from Assam after the verification which is currently in progress is over;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the locations for the rehabilitation of these persons have been earmarked; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Import of Turbo-generators from Italy and Japan

2047. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that indents have been issued for three turbo-generators, two from Italy and one from Japan, costing Rs. 100 crores despite the protests from our own BHEL; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons and justification for the purchase of turbo-generators from foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The proposals for import of turbo-generators from Italy and Japan approved so far are as follows:—

(i) Assistance received from the World Bank is subject to a stipulation that procurement of equipment would be through international competitive bidding, although a 15 per cent price preference could be granted to indigenous manufacturers. National Thermal Power Corporation as a recipient of World Bank assistance for their Ramagundam Super Thermal Project have placed orders on M/s. Ansaldo/AMN of Italy for the supply of 3 X 200 MW turbo-generators at a cost of Rs. 39.96 crores as their rates were found technically and commercially most acceptable. The indigenous bidder viz. M/s. BHEL could not qualify for the contract in spite of 15 per cent price preference available to them.

(ii) The present import policy of the Government of India allows for the invitation of global tenders for the import of power generating equipment and under this policy some Electricity Boards have floated global tenders for the supply of power generation equipment. The recommendations made on the basis of these global tenders are to be consi-

dered by an Empowered Committee, Chaired by the Secretary, Deptt. of Heavy Industry, which examines these recommendations before giving final clearance. Under this policy, the proposal of Haryana State Electricity Board for the supply of 6 X 8 MW turbines for their Western Yamuna Canal Project by M/s. Sumitomo Corporation of Japan at a cost of Rs. 10.22 crores has been approved primarily as the offer of the indigenous manufacturer BHEL did not fully conform to the technical requirements.

Setting up of a Petro-chemical Complex in Gujarat

2048. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government has asked for a Letter of intent for setting up a Petro-chemical Complex in Gujarat;

(b) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Petro-chemicals Corporation Limited, a Gujarat Government undertaking has been incorporated since long; and

(c) if so, for how long the matter regarding grant of Letter of Intent has been pending, reasons for delay and when a decision likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. In July, 1979 Government of Gujarat submitted an application for issue of a letter of intent for setting a petro-chemical complex for manufacture of various petro-chemicals.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government have decided in principle to set up a petro-chemical complex in Gujarat. But a decision on the ownership of complex is yet to be taken.

Exploration of Oil in Kerala and Arabian Sea

2049. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any feasibility survey for oil has been made in the off shore and onshore of Kerala; and

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal to undertake exploration in the Arabian Sea?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir. ONGC has plans to explore structures delineated by geo-physical surveys all along the West Indian continental shelf in the Arabian Sea.

Iran's Request for India's help in Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers Industry

2050. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Iran has asked India to fill the places of the US and Western experts in the petroleum, chemicals and fertilizers industry who have left Iran;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in order to beat the economic sanctions imposed against it by the US and its allies, Iran has asked India and others to supply equipment, spares and manpower to nurse back to help the petroleum and allied units, and the engineering industry in general; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the co-operation extended by the Indian Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). It is not in national interest to disclose the information called for at this stage.

राजस्थान में उर्वरक कारखाना

2052. श्री विमल कुमारी शक्तावत :

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास निकट भविष्य में राजस्थान में सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक नया उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कोई तकनीकी सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस उद्देश्य के लिए किस स्थान को सबसे उपयुक्त पाया गया है ;

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वल्लभर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). गैस पर आधारित 6 अतिरिक्त प्रस्तावित उर्वरक प्लांटों के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान की सिफारिश करने के लिए एक स्थल चयन समिति गठित की गई है। इनमें से एक प्लांट राजस्थान में स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है। निश्चित स्थान, स्वामित्व आदि के बारे में अभी निर्णय किया जाएगा, जब सरकार को चयन समिति की सिफारिशें प्राप्त हो जायेंगी।

Rehabilitation of D.Ps.

2053. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families rehabilitated as on 31st October, 1980 of displaced persons from (1) Chhamb and (ii) Former West Pakistan, (2) migrants from former East Pakistan, (3) repatriates from (i) Burma. (ii) Uganda, (iii) Zaire, (iv) Vietnam and (v) Sri Lanka; and

(b) the time-bound programmes to complete the rehabilitation scheme during 1980-81?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Rehabilitation of displaced persons from former West Pakistan (Now Pakistan), Chhamb displaced persons and repatriates from Uganda, Zaire and Vietnam is almost complete. 46000 displaced persons families belonging to 1971 Conflict in Rajasthan and Gujarat, 4041 families from former East Pakistan (Now Bangladesh), about 5000 families of repatriates from Sri Lanka and 500 from Burma are proposed to be rehabilitated during 1980-81 under various programmes like agricultural/non-agricultural occupations, plantations, industries etc.

Statement

Category of Displaced Persons Settled upto 31-10-1980.	Number of families/Persons settled.
1. Chhamb displaced persons.	3737 families
2. Former West Pakistan (now Pakistan)	47,64,800 persons.
3. Displaced Persons of 1971 Conflict.	5,600 families.
4. Former East Pakistan (now Bangladesh).	32,56,465 persons.
5. Repatriates from Burma.	68,557 families.
6. Repatriates from Sri Lanka	60,376 families.
7. Repatriates from Uganda	2000 families.
8. Repatriates from Zaire	35 families.
9. Repatriates from Vietnam	508 families.

Study on Working of Foreign Companies

2054. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:
SHRIMATI KISHNA SAHI:
SHRI D. P. JADEVA:
SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the department of Company Affairs have recently made a detailed study regarding the working of the branches of foreign companies and the subsidiary companies during the years 1973-74 to 1978-79; and

(b) if so, the year-wise, company-wise, country-wise details of the branches and subsidiary companies concerned in the study regarding their turnover, assets, dividends, profits before and after payment of taxes import and export etc, during the last 5 years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The summary results of such a study made in the Department of Company Affairs, have been published in the June, 1980, issue of Company News and Notes, copies of which have been made available to the Library of Parliament.

(b) Information available with the Department is furnished in Annexures I to V. Annexure V in particular provides information, company-wise and country-wise relating to the branches and subsidiary companies covering turn-over, assets, profit before payment of taxes, import and export for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1494/80]. Information for the 4 years preceding 1978-79 as also the data regarding dividends and profits after payment of taxes, have not been provided as it involves considerable time and lab-

our which may not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Setting up of an Oil Terminal at Paradip Port

2055. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 947 on the 17th June, 1980 regarding setting up of Oil Terminal at Paradip Port and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the setting up of an Oil Terminal at Paradip Port; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A detailed project report regarding the proposal for the setting up of an Oil Terminal at Paradip Port is currently under preparation.

Registration of Companies

2056. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many companies were registered year-wise during the period between 1967 and 1979;

(b) how many of them are Public Ltd., Companies and how many of them are Private Ltd., Companies;

(c) whether all of them are functioning; and

(d) if not, how many of them are functioning properly and how many of them are not functioning properly?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). 33072 companies limited by

shares were registered under the Companies Act, 1956, during the years 1969-70 to 1979-80. Of these, 2811 are public limited companies and 30261 private limited companies. Year-wise details are given in the Statement.

(c) and (d). Information sought for in these two parts is available for the

last 5 years. Out of the total 16779 companies registered during 1975-76 to 1979-80 (1380 public limited and 15399 private limited), 50 companies (7 public limited and 43 private limited) have gone into liquidation or have been struck off during this period. The remaining 16729 companies (1373 public limited and 15356 private limited) are functioning.

Statement

Number of Companies Limited by shares registered during 1969-70 to 1979-80

Year	Public Limited	Private Limited	Total
1969-70	104	1406	1510
1970-71	122	1805	1927
1971-72	198	2326	2524
1972-73	255	2605	2860
1973-74	384	3392	3776
1974-75	368	3328	3696
1975-76	280	2708	2988
1976-77	215	2434	2649
1977-78	230	2438	2668
1978-79	254	3234	2488
1979-80	401	4585	4986
Total	2811	30261	33072

विदेशी कम्पनियों की सहायक कम्पनिबां

2057. श्री तारिक अमनवर : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1970 और 1978 के बीच विदेशी कम्पनियों की प्रत्येक सहायक कम्पनी द्वारा रायल्टी, लाभ, लाभांश, तकनीकी शुल्क, ब्याज आदि के रूप में विदेश भेजी गई राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री श्री शिवशंकर) : विदेशी कम्पनियों की

भारतीय सहायक कम्पनियों द्वारा, उनके 1976-77 से 1978-79 तक के तीन वर्षों के लाभ-हानि लेखाओं के अनुसार, सब का मिलाकर अभिशुल्क, लाभ, लाभांश, तकनीकी शुल्क, ब्याज आदि के रूप में बाहर भेजी गई राशियां सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दी गई हैं। इसी प्रकार के पहले के वर्षों के आंकड़े शीघ्रतः सुलभ नहीं हैं। [संख्या 1495/80]

1978-79 के मध्य बाहर भेजी गई राशि के सहायक कम्पनी अनुसार, व्योरे, जो निरूपक समझे जा सकते हैं लाभान्ण अधि-शुल्क, तकनीकी शुल्क, व्याज तथा अन्य अदा-यगियों के विमर्जन सहित, सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिए गये हैं। [प्रश्न्यालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी०-1495/80]

Proposal for more Thermal Power Plants

2058. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to have more thermal power plants in the country, and if so, places of proposed location of such plants; and

(b) what is the total production capacity of power from the existing plants and also the amount of power actually produced, plant-wise; and reasons for the short fall, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The ongoing and sanctioned thermal power generation projects are listed in the attached statement.

(b) A statement showing station-wise generation capacity and actual generation for the period April to October 1980 in thermal plants is attached.

The total thermal power generation in the country has been very close to the targets and the shortfall has been only marginal.

Statement

I. A list of ongoing and sanctioned Thermal Power Generation Projects

Name of the Projects

1. Faridabad Extn.	(Haryana)	60
2. Panipat St. II	(Do.)	220
3. Ropar	(Punjab)	420
4. Kota	(Rajasthan)	220
5. Obra Extn.	(U.P.)	400
6. Pariohha	(U.P.)	220
7. Anpara	(U.P.)	630
8. Tanda	(U.P.)	440
9. Badarpur Extn.	(Central)	210
10. Singrauli I	(Do.)	600
11. Singrauli II	(Do.)	1400
12. Ukai 5th Unit	(Gujarat)	210
13. Wanakbori	(Do.)	630
14. Wanakbori Extn.	(Do.)	630
15. Satpura 8th & 9th	(M.P.)	420
16. Korba East	(Do.)	120

Name of the Projects

17. Korba West	(M.P.)	420
18. Korba West Extn.	(Do.)	420
19. Nasik Units 4 & 5	(Maharashtra)	210
20. Bhusawal Unit-3	(Do.)	210
21. Parli Unit-3	(Do.)	210
22. Chandrapur	(Do.)	420
23. Trombay	(Do.)	500
24. Koradi St. III	(Do.)	420
25. Uran Gas	(Do.)	240
26. Chandrapur St. II	(Do.)	420
27. Korba STPS.	(Central)	1100
28. Vijayawada	(Andhra Pradesh)	210
29. Tuticorin Unit-3	(Tamil Nadu)	210
30. Raichur	(Karnataka)	420
31. Ramagundam STPS	(Central)	1100
32. Neyveli Second Mine cut	(Do.)	630
33. Patratu 9th & 10th	Bihar	220
34. Barauni 6th & 7th	(Do.)	220
35. Muzaffarpur	(Do.)	220
36. Durgapur 4th	(DVC)	210
37. Bokaro 'B'	(Do.)	210
38. Talcher Extn.	(Orissa)	220
39. Santaldih	(West Bengal)	120
40. Bandel Extn.	(Do.)	210
41. Kolaghat	(Do.)	630
42. DPL Extn.	(Do.)	110
43. C.E.S.O.	(Do.)	240
44. Farakka STPS	(Central)	630
45. Bongaigaon	(Assam)	120
46. Namrup Waste Heat	(Do.)	22
47. Lakwa Gas	(Do.)	45
48. Mobile Gas	(Do.)	21
49. Bongaigaon Extn.	(Do.)	120

Name of the Projects

50 Chandrapur	(Assam)	30
51. Panipat St. II	(Haryana)	220
52. Kutch Lignite	(Gujarat)	120
53. Tenughat	(Bihar)	420

Statements

Statement showing the Station-wise generating capacity and actual generation at Thermal Power Stations for the period April—October, 1980.

State	Power Station	Station Capacity (MW)	Generation (GWH)
1	2	3	4
Delhi	Badarpur—1	100	285
	—2	100	174
	—3	100	306
	Badarpur 1—3	900	735
	—4	210	496
	Badarpur 1—4	510	1171
	Indraprastha	282.5	843
	Rajghat	28	62
	Total :	820.5	2078
Haryana	F'Bad. Extn.—1	60	73
	—2	60	96
	F'Bad. Extn. 1—2	120	169
	Panipat —1	110	167
	Panipat —2	110	166
	Panipat 1—2	220	333
	Faridabad	15	17
	Surajpur	5	..
	Total :	360	519
J & K	Kalakota	22.5	2

1	2	3	4
Punjab	Bhatinda —1	110	267
	—2	110	192
	—3	110	255
	—4	110	97
	Total :	440	811
U.P.	Obra (T) 1—5	250	530
	Obra Extn. I (6)	100	91
	—2(7)	100	242
	—3(8)	100	214
	Obra Ext. I. 1—3 (—)	300	547
	(6—8)	300	
	Obra Ext. II —4(11)	200	360
	—5(10)	200	389
	—6(9)	200	319
	Obra Ext. 4—6 (9—11)	600	1077
	H'Ganj B	220	304
	H'Ganj A	90	19
	H'Ganj C—1.	60	198
	H'Ganj St. V	110	131
	Renusagar	125	563
	Panki Ext. 1—	110	154
	2	110	289
Panki Ext. 1—2	220	443	
Panki	61	119	
RPH (Kanpur)	65	84	
Small Thermal	131	144	
Total :	2232	4165	
Gujarat	Dhuvaran (T)	534	1844
	A.E. Co.	192·5	508
	Ukai —1	120	197
	—2	120	213
	Ukai 1—2	240	410
—3	200	446	
—4	200	185	

1	2	3	4
	Ukai 3-4	400	631
	G'Nagar —1	20	348
	—2	120	155
	G'Nagar 1-2	240	503
	Sabarmati Extn.	110	301
	Utran	61	209
	Small Thermal	116.5	48
	Total :	1894.0	4454
M.P.	Satpura 1-5	312	1117
	—6	200	230
	—7	210	2
	Korba II	200	471
	III	120	424
	I	100	258
	A'Kantak Ext. —1	120	407
	—2	120	237
	A'Kantak Ext. 1-2	240	644
	A'Kantak	60	221
	Small Thermal	20	..
	Total :	1462.5	3367
Maharashtra	Tarapur A-1	210	678
	—2	210	536
	Tarapur 1-2	420	1214
	Trombay	230	1184
	Nasik 1-2	280	795
	—3	210	402
	—4	210	26
	Kordi —1	120	418
	—2	120	375
	—3	120	347
	—4	120	383
	—5	200	420
	Kordi 1-5	680	1943

1	2	3	4
	K'Kheda	90	220
	Paras	92.5	309
	Bhusawal —1	62.5	206
	Bhusawal —2	210	296
	Parli 1—2	60	268
	Chola	40	125
	Balarshah	18	51
	Parli —3	210	—
	Total :	2913.0	7842
Andhra Pradesh	K'Gudem A	248	502
	K'Gudeta B	220	156
	K'Gudem C—1	110	107
	K'Gudem C—2	110	217
	K'Gudem C 1—2	220	324
	R'Gudem B	62.5	220
	R'Gudem A	20	98
	Nellore	30	21
	Hussain Sagar	10	14
	Vijayawada—1	210	316
	Vijayawada—2	210	..
	Others	20	.
	Total :	1242.5	1591
Tamil Nadu	Neyveli	600	1961
	Ennore 1—4	340	501
	—5	110	240
	Ennore 1—5	450	741
	Basin Bridge	90	212
	Tuticorin—1	210	183
	Total :	1350	3097
Bihar	Patratu 1—6	400	685
	—7	110	13
	Patratu —8	110	259
	Berauni	145	149
	Total :	765	1106

1	2	3	4
D.V.C.	C'Pura 1-3	420	1076
	—4	120	141
	—5	120	..
	—6	120	216
	C'Pura 1-6	780	1433
	Durgapur 1-6	250	266
	Bokaro	227.5	440
	Total :	1257.5	2139
Orissa	Talcher	250	408
West Bengal	C.E.S.C.	328	958
	D.P.L.	280	382
	Bandel	320	976
	Santalidih—1	120	115
	—2	120	285
	—3	120	187
	Santalidih 1-3	360	687
	Gouripur	28	30
	Others	100	74
	Total :	1416.0	3107
Assam	Namrup	111.5	226
	Chandrapur	30	62
	Total :	141.5	288
Total All-India			
Thermal Including Nuclear		16787	34827

Earning of T. V. and Radio

2059. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the actual earnings of the Television and Radio commercial services from FERA, MRTP, Public Sector and Small Scale Companies during 1976-77 and 1977-78?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

गोरखपुर आकाशवाणी केन्द्र की क्षमता

2060. श्री राम अवध : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोरखपुर आकाशवाणी केन्द्र की क्षमता पर्याप्त होते हुए भी, वहां से प्रसारित कार्यक्रम नीरस और घटिया स्तर के होते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका उत्तरदायित्व किस पर है ;

(ग) क्या इस क्षेत्र में कभी श्रोताओं की रूचि का अनुसन्धान किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका परिणाम क्या रहा और इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण विवरण क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुनुदनेन एम० जोशी) :
(क) जी, नहीं। आकाशवाणी, गोरखपुर से प्रसारित होने वाले कार्यक्रम नीरस या घटिया स्तर के नहीं होते। एक श्रोता अनुसन्धान सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, लगभग एक तिहाई उत्तरवादियों ने कार्यक्रमों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं चाहा और इन कार्यक्रमों को अच्छा समझा। केन्द्र पर एक प्रादेशिक समाचार एकक और एक अलग फार्म और गृह यूनिट शुरू करने जैसे सर्वेक्षण के उत्तरवादियों द्वारा दिए गए कुछ मुख्य सुझाव मंजूर कर लिए हैं और उनको कार्यान्वित कर दिया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी, हां। श्रोता अनुसन्धान यूनिट द्वारा 1977 में एक सामान्य श्रोता सर्वेक्षण किया गया था।

(घ) निष्कर्षों की विशेषताएं निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) "ग्राम जगत" और "खेती की बातें" नामक कार्यक्रमों को ग्रामीण लोगों में बहुत लोकप्रिय पाया गया है ;

(2) एक सप्ताह की अवधि के दौरान यह पाया गया था कि घरेलू रेडियो सेटों का श्रवण शहरी, ग्रामीण और कबीली क्षेत्रों के सभी श्रेणियों के उत्तरवादियों में अतःप्रतिशत है ;

(3) रेडियो का दैनिक श्रवण लगभग 60 प्रतिशत था ; और

(4) समाचार, संगीत विशेषकर लोक गीत श्रोताओं में लोकप्रिय थे। रविवार के "प्रगति की ओर" जैसे विकासोन्मुख कार्यक्रमों के भी काफी श्रोता हैं।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों के सामान्य भविष्य-निधि लेख

2061. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उर्जा और कोयला विभागों और उनके सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में कार्यरत तथा वहां से स्थानांतरित कर्मचारियों के सामान्य भविष्य-निधि खातों को अद्यतन करने में बड़ी अकुशलता व्याप्त है तथा ऐसे कई खाते कई वर्षों से अग्रूरे पड़े हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनके सामान्य भविष्य-निधि के खाते अग्रूरे होने के कारण उन्हें उनके खाते में जमा पूरी राशि के ऋण नहीं दिए जाते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें अपनी वित्तीय कठिनाइयों का समाधान करने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है ;

(ग) 2 वर्ष से अधिक समय से लम्बित पड़े सामान्य भविष्य-निधि खातों की संख्या क्या है और तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ; और

(घ) सभी कर्मचारियों के खातों को अद्ययन करने के लिए उठाये जा रहे कदम क्या हैं और इस कार्य के कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (घ). विद्युत् तथा कोयला विभागों के सम्बद्ध/अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Captive Power Plant for Coal Mines with U.K.'s Assistance

2062 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has announced that captive power plants are going to be set up for some coal mines with UK's assistance;

(b) whether he has also announced that coal for power plants will be supplied by slurry pipelines with U.S. assistance; and

(c) if so, details of the two schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Tenders have been called for installation of Gas Turbine sets. Proposals are also under examination for setting up of captive power plants in Eastern Coalfields Ltd., Central Coalfields Ltd., and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. No decision has been taken about the country from they are to be procured.

A Committee has been appointed by Government to examine the technology of slurry pipeline for transport of coal in India. Further development in the matter will depend upon the recommendations of the Working Group.

Development of Ancillary Industries around Barauni

2063. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of development of ancillary industries around Barauni in Bihar;

(b) the number of ancillary units that have come up, their production and the number of persons employed in each of them over the last 10 years;

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the pace of development of ancillary industries in the areas referred to above; and

(d) if not, what steps are Government taking to accelerate further the pace of development of these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Estimated requirement of Power of M.P.

2064. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the estimates of Tenth Power Survey Committee the highest requirement of M.P., was estimated at 2123 M.W., and 12594 Million units during 1983-84 period and for this purpose M.P., shall require 3300 MW installed capacity;

(b) whether this requirement has been accepted by Government of India if not, what are the reasons for the modifications and what is the modification;

(c) whether the M.P.E.B. has submitted its project reports to fulfil the requirement of 4100 M.W. installed capacity for the period 1980-81 to 1985-86 to the Central Electricity Authority for sanction; and

(d) what is the progress in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The Tenth Annual Power Survey Committee had estimated the peak demand and energy requirement of Madhya Pradesh at 2123 MW and 12594 MU in 1983-84. The projections

of the 10th Annual Power Survey had to be reviewed because of the changes in the production targets of several industries. The Working Group on Power set up by the Planning Commission to recommend the power programme for the 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85) has made a tentative assessment of the demand for power in the various states based on tentative assessment of demands in the 11th Annual Power Survey. According to these estimates, the demand for power in Madhya Pradesh is expected to be 1940 MW by 1984-85 with the corresponding energy requirement of 11250 MU.

(c) and (d). The following projects are presently sanctioned and under construction in the State.

1. Satpura 8th and 9th unit (T)	420 MW
2. Korba East (Thermal)	120 MW
3. Korba West (Thermal)	420 MW
4. Korba West Extn. (Thermal)	420 MW
5. Birsinghpur (Thermal)	420 MW
6. Pench HE project State's share (Hydro)	107 MW
7. Bodhghat (Hydro)	500 MW
Total	2407 MW

A benefit of 1487 MW is expected from these schemes during the 6th Plan period. The balance benefits will spill into the subsequent plans. A share will also be available to Madhya Pradesh from the Super Thermal Power Station being established at Korba in the Central Sector, where a capacity of 600 MW is expected to be added during the 6th Plan.

Project proposals which have been submitted by M. P. authorities for approval and their status are given in the statement attached.

Statement

Status of examination of projects in Madhya Pradesh

Project	Capacity	Present status
<i>Hydro Projects</i>		
1. Narmadasagar Multi-purpose project	1000 MW	} Revised project proposals based on the award of the Narmada Waters Tribunal and revised estimates based on latest prices are awaited from the M.P. Govt.
2. Tawa Power House	31.5 MW	
3. Bargi Power Project	50 MW	
4. Bansagar Multi-purpose project	420 MW	Detailed project report was received recently.
5. Sindh River Multi-purpose project Ph. II (Mohini Sagar)	100MW	} Comments of the Central Electricity Authority and the Department of Power have been forwarded to the Central Water Commission.
6. Orcha Multi-purpose project	90 MW	
7. Hasdeo (Bango) Multi-purpose project	120 MW	The Irrigation portion has already been sanctioned by the Planning Commission. The report on power portion was recently received.
8. Kutru I Hydro electric project	150 MW	The project report was received recently.

Project	Capacity	Present status
<i>Thermal Projects</i>		
Birsinghpur Thermal Power Project	420 MW	This project could not be cleared as the coal available from the nearby sources is of good quality and it is considered advisable to conserve it in the national interest and not use it for power generation. Further consideration of this project can be given only if some low grade coal seam is located in the vicinity.
2. Vindhychal Thermal Power Project	1000 MW } (3000 MW ultimate) 420 MW }	Considering the several advantages that would accrue, it has been agreed that these power projects would be established in the Central Sector.
3. Pench Thermal Power Project		

T.V. Station at Kolhapur

2065. SHRI R. S. MANE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether people in Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara, Solapur and Ratnagiri will get the facility of T.V.;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). A relay centre at Ratnagiri to relay the programmes of Bombay Doordarshan Kendra has been included in the draft Sixth Plan proposals (1980—85) for expansion of television through microwave links. Its implementation will, however, depend on the approval of the Plan, availability of resources and relative priorities.

Due to constraint on resources, there is no proposal to set up TV Centres at Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara and Solapur in the Sixth Plan.

Frequent Break Down of Thermal Power Stations in Andhra Pradesh

2066. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the frequent break-down of thermal stations in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) what steps have the Government taken to increase the present low output of thermal stations in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the full details of thermal power production in Andhra Pradesh giving figures of capacity actual production for 1979 and first half of 1980;

(d) whether Government have any plans to set up a Thermal Plant near Visakhapatnam to serve the growing industrial needs of the area; and

(e) if not, what are the plans to meet future energy requirements of this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Government is aware of the break-downs of thermal stations in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) A number of measures have been taken to improve the performance of thermal power stations in Andhra Pradesh. The measures taken, include:—

(i) Project renovation programme has been undertaken at

Kothagudem with the help of multi disciplinary teams from CEA, BHEL, ILK, Consultants and the project authorities to identify the deficiencies and to take remedial measures for rectifying the defects and deficiencies;

(ii) Power stations authorities have been asked to prepare plant betterment programmes to renovate and up-date the various items of plants and equipments;

(iii) Roving monitoring teams have been constituted by CEA to monitor the health of the various power units in the country;

(iv) Efforts are being made to ensure supply of requisite quantities and quality of coal for the power stations;

(v) The supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers is being attended to;

(vi) Training programmes for training of engineers and technical personnel entrusted with operation and maintenance of power stations is being undertaken.

(c) The statement showing the installed capacity generation and plant load factor of major thermal power stations in the State during the year 1979-80 and 1980-81 (April to October) is attached.

(d) No project report has been received to set up a thermal power station near Visakhapatnam.

(e) The following ongoing and sanctioned schemes are likely to give benefits during 1980-85 period which would meet the future energy requirement of the State:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Benefits during 1980-85 (MW)
1.	Nagarjunasagar (H)	300
2.	Vijayawada (T)	210
3.	Srisailem (H)	44
4.	Donkarayi (H)	25
5.	Balimela (H)	60
6.	Nagarjunasagar RBC (H)	60
Total		1095

Statement

Stationwise details of capacity, Actual Generation, performance factors and plant load factor of thermal stations of Andhra Pradesh

Period : 1979-80 and April, 1980 to October, 1980

Sl. No.	Station	Period	Capacity (MW)	Generation (Gwh)	P.L.F. (%)
1.	K ² Gudem A	1979-80	240	1028	49
		April 80—Oct. 80	240	502	41
2.	K ² Gudem B	1979-80	220	501	26
		April 80—Oct. 80	220	156	14
3.	K ² Gudem C	1979-80	220	935	48
		April 80—Oct. 80	220	324	29
4.	R ² Gundem B	1979-80	62.5	408	74
		April 80—Oct. 80	62.5	220	69
5.	Nellore	1979-80	30	75	28
		April 80—Oct. 80	30	21	14
6.	Vijayawada-I	1979-80	210	196	26
		April 80—Oct. 80	310	316	29

उच्च न्यायालयों तथा उच्चतम न्यायालय में लम्बित मामलों का स्वरूप

2067. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उच्चतम न्यायालय में किस प्रकार के मामले सबसे अधिक संख्या में लंबित हैं तथा सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता, भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, श्रमिक तथा चुनाव नियमों तथा संविधान सम्बन्धी मामलों की अलग अलग संख्या कितनी है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार लम्बित मामलों की सबसे अधिक संख्या 10,216 है जो "अन्य सिविल अपीलों" की है। विभिन्न प्रवर्गों के अधीन आने वाले मामलों का ब्यौरा संलग्न है।

विवरण

31-10-1980 कश उच्चतम न्यायालय में नियमित सुनवाई वाले लम्बित मामले

मामलों की प्रकृति	31-10-1980 को लम्बित मामलों की संख्या
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सांविधानिक मामले

कर अपीलें	79
सेवा सम्बन्धी मामले	29
अन्य सिविल अपीलें	372
रिट अर्जियां	1325

सांविधानोत्तर मामले

कर अपीलें	3274
श्रम अपीलें	516
निर्वाचन अर्जियां	42
अन्य सिविल अपीलें	10,216
दाण्डक अपीलें	2,147

योग . 18,000

सेन्ट्रल कोलफील्ड लिमिटेड और टाटा कम्पनी द्वारा हजारीबाग जिले के आदिवासियों को मुआवजे की प्रदायगी

2068. श्री एन० ई० होरो : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हजारी बाग जिले के आदिवासियों ने एक अभ्यावेदन भेजा है कि सेन्ट्रल कोलफील्ड लिमिटेड और टाटा कम्पनी द्वारा उनकी अर्जित की गई भूमि के लिए मुआवजा दिलाया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) हजारी बाग जिले के आदिवासियों से उनकी उस जमीन के मुआवजे के सम्बन्ध में कोई अभ्यावेदन नहीं प्राप्त हुआ है जो सेन्ट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लि०/टाटा कम्पनी ने अधिग्रहण द्वारा ले ली है। परन्तु बिहार विधान सभा के सदस्य से एक पत्र अवश्य प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें उन्होंने बिहार के छोटा नागपुर इलाके के निवासियों की समस्याओं का उल्लेख किया है और इन समस्याओं में पर्याप्त मुआवजे का प्रश्न भी शामिल है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने हजारी बाग में एक विशेष भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकारी तैनात किया है जो केवल मुआवजे के मामले ही देखते हैं। मुआवजे के भुगतान में शीघ्रता की दृष्टि से से० को० लि० ने इस अधिकारी के अधिकार में काफी धनराशि रख दी गई है। से० को० लि० ने वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की एक समिति भी स्थापित की है जो परियोजनाओं का दौरा करती है और वहां जाकर जिन मामलों में आवश्यक होता है जिनमें जिला प्राधिकारियों से परामर्श करके मुआवजे आदि के सम्बन्ध में उसी जगह निर्णय ले लेती है।

Introduction of Community Television Sets

2069. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of general economic backwardness of the rural areas of the country Government propose to introduce community television sets in each Panchayat and big village on the pattern of previous community radio sets so as to provide a medium of education and recreation to the village folk;

(b) if so, main points of the scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). So far as the conventional TV sets are concerned except in J&K, the responsibility for the procurement and installation of such sets for community viewing and their maintenance is that of the State Government concerned. The Planning Commission has been requested to provide the necessary funds in the States' Plans.

A proposal for utilisation of INSAT-1 for TV transmission is under consideration. This *inter alia* envisages the installation of direct reception sets in the coverage areas, which are more expensive than the conventional sets. The question of Central Government meeting the cost of these DR sets would be considered when the scheme is approved.

Thermal Power Station at Gaya

2070. SHRI RAMSWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Gaya there is a very favour-

able situation for the establishment of a Thermal Power Station;

(b) whether Government are also aware that there is a coal belt in Gaya and Suburbs to provide the fuel requirement; and

(c) whether any such Power Station at Gaya is under the consideration of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Gaya is not reported to be a favourable site for the establishment of a thermal power station as no coal field with adequate 'power' grade coal is situated in the vicinity of Gaya. No proposal for setting up of a power station at Gaya has been received.

Puyyamkutty Hydro-Electric Project in Idukky District of Kerala

2071. SHRI V S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to construct the Puyyamkutty Hydro-Electric Project in the Idukky district of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Project Report has not been received from the Kerala authorities.

(b) does not arise.

Proposal to reduce Salaries and Perks of Managerial Executives

2072. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to reduce the salaries and perks of top managerial

and executive personnel in Government companies as well as those in public and private sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any changes in Company Law are under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIVSHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Indian Delegation to World Conference on Energy

2073. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:

SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of the Indian Government attended the World Conference on Energy that met in September, 1980; and

(b) if so, what were the main items on the agenda of the Conference and the main decisions taken by the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a): Yes, Sir. An Indian Delegation headed by the Minister of Energy attended the 11th World Energy Conference held in Munich in September, 1980.

(b) The information is given in the statement attached.

Statement

I. AGENDA

The World Energy Conference is a prestigious body of scientists, engineers, administrators and other experts, which is supported by Governments. It has a plenary session once in three years where problems facing

the global energy scene are considered. Technical papers submitted, are examined, accepted and discussed at the conference.

The XI World Energy Conference dealt with the theme "Energy for our World" and considered existing energy sources and possibility of their utilisation, development of society, and protection and improvement of the environment. India had contributed 5 technical papers which were accepted for consideration at this conference. Three panel members for important technical panels and one Vice-chairman for a major technical division viz., 'Energy and Society and Environment' were selected from the Indian delegation.

The interaction of various factors were discussed under Four Divisions, namely:

Division 1—Energy

Division 2—Energy and Society

Division 3—Energy and Environment

Division 4—Energy, Society and Environment

On the basis of the Technical papers, the above four Divisions were discussed in the Technical Sessions of the Conference. The round-table discussions were on the following themes:

1. Synthetic and unconventional oil; synthetic Gas—Their future role.

2. Energy problems of the Developing World.

3. Oil substitution.

4. Coal as an International Commodity.

5. The need for Nuclear Energy and its Problems.

6. Energy, Balance-Demand, Supply Conversion.

7. International Financial Implications of the Energy Problem.

II. MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS/DECISIONS:—

1. *Oil and Gas*:— Production of oil will decrease after 1990 and gas will follow the same pattern after 2020. The demand increase of the developing countries will be mostly liquid fuel leaving less oil for the needs of the industrialised countries.

2. *Coal*:—In respect of coal the problems connected with infrastructure, political will and impact on environment require to be tackled.

3. *Nuclear Energy*:— There is enough Uranium for some decades until the breeder reactors will ease the long term supply. Public acceptance and proliferation of Nuclear Weapons material have been identified as the problems to be solved.

4. *Oil Substitution*:—Gasification and Liquefaction of Coal, Oil shale and tar sand were identified as the possible substitutes for oil. Although the technologies are known more research and development will be needed.

5. *Renewable Resources*:—High temperature application of Solar Energy still needs research and development. The Geo-Thermal Energy will gain local importance, the supply of wind, biomass, etc., will be modest.

6. *Conservation of Energy*:— The Conference also highlighted the need for conservation of energy in a scientific manner leading to more efficient use of energy and less energy intensive growth pattern in the developed as well as the developing countries.

7. *Financing*:—Financing energy related projects will require the cooperation of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund,

8. The Conference also identified other constraints in solving the World Energy Problems.

दामोदर घाटी निगम की विद्युत् उत्पादन क्षमता

2074. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दामोदर घाटी निगम, जो बिहार तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को विद्युत् सप्लाई करता है, की विद्युत् उत्पादन क्षमता 1350 मेगावाट है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो निगम द्वारा इस समय कितना विद्युत् उत्पादन किया जाता है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) दामोदर घाटी निगम की कुल प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (हिसित) 1361.5 मेगावाट है जिसमें 1257.5 मेगावाट ताप विद्युत् क्षमता है और 104 मेगावाट जल विद्युत् ।

(ख) प्रकृतबर महीने का दैनिक विद्युत् उत्पादन दिखाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

दामोदर घाटी निगम

तारीख	उत्पादन की गई यूनिट (मिलियन यूनिट में)
1	2
1-10-1980	11.968
2-10-1980	10.899
3-10-1980	12.616
4-10-1980	12.854
5-10-1980	12.027

1	2
6-10-1980	12.106
7-10-1980	11.675
8-10-1980	11.233
9-10-1980	11.654
10-10-1980	11.716
11-10-1980	12.823
12-1-1980	12.276
13-10-1980	11.206
14-10-1980	13.338
15-10-1980	13.476
16-10-1980	13.466
17-10-1980	11.469
18-10-1980	9.799
19-10-1980	9.221
20-10-1980	9.091
21-10-1980	8.562
22-10-1980	10.303
23-10-1980	10.566
24-10-1980	10.306
25-10-1980	10.592
26-10-1980	10.103
27-10-1980	12.838
28-10-1980	13.519
29-10-1980	11.234
30-10-1980	11.568
31-10-1980	11.821

356.314

Loss to Nation due to Blockade of Assam Oil

2075. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the itemwise and valuwewise loss to the nation as a result of blockade of oil from Assam from the date of its coming into effect;

(b) whether the employees of Barauni Refinery, Gauhati Refinery and Bongaigaon Refinery are being paid during these months for doing "no work"; and

(c) when the Refineries are going to restart their work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Between January and end October 1980 about 3.45 million tonnes crude throughput was lost in Digboi, Gauhati, Bongaigaon and Barauni refineries due to agitations in Assam. The estimated loss of production of different products and their total value in terms of average international prices are as given below:—

Product	Quantity ('000 tonnes)	Value (Rs./crores)
MS/Naphtha	601	163.28
ATF/Kerosene	276	77.28
HSD/LDO	1480	390.72
FO/LSHS	542	82.38
Other products	285	45.60
Total (All Products)	3184	764.26
Fuel and Loss	265	—
Total Crude throughput	3450	—

(b) The employees of Barauni, Gauhati and Bongaigaon refineries

continue to be on the pay rolls of the respective undertakings.

(c) Gauhati refinery has been working intermittently since the start of the agitation while the Bongaigaon and Barauni Refineries remain shut down from end December 79/early January 80. The normal work in the refineries will commence once the Assam situation improves.

Allotment of Gas Agencies to Tribal People

2076. SHRI BHEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no gas agency has been allotted to any tribal in any part of the country;

(b) if not, the names of such persons;

(c) if so, whether Government contemplate to allot such agencies even in tribal areas; and

(d) the number of applications rejected so far in case of tribal people?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The names of Scheduled Tribe candidates appointed as LPG distributors are as under:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Shri M. K. Dev Verma | Agartala |
| 2. Shri Heising Seiza | Imphal |
| 3. Shri Sangaima | Aijal |
| 4. Shri Keristoto
Zopiango | Kohima |
| 5. Shri M. S. Nag | Hazaribagh |
| 6. Shri Murli Dhar Nayak | Cuttack |
| 7. Shri M.D. Vengurlekar | Vengurla |
| 8. Shri M. B. Rathod | Umbergaon |

(c) The policy currently in force provides adequate representation for Scheduled Tribes people in the matter of award of agencies in each State/ Union Territories depending upon their population.

(d) Such statistical information is not being maintained by Government since agencies are being awarded by the respective oil companies.

Energy requirement

2077. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total energy requirement for the present and estimated requirement for the next five years; State/ Union Territory-wise in details; and

(b) the transmission loss of energies, State/Union Territories-wise the details and the reasons for such loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The tentative estimates of requirements of energy from 1980-81 to 1984-85 are given in the Statement I attached.

(b) The transmission losses of energy State/Union-Territory-wise for the year 1978-79 are given in the Statement II attached.

Transmission and distribution of power involves certain loss of energy inherent in transmission and distribution systems. Transmission losses in India are somewhat higher due to the following important reasons:

(i) a large part of the area covered by power systems is rural and the load density is much lower than in the developed countries;

(ii) Low power factor of power supply to rural areas due to predominantly agricultural pumping loads; and

(iii) High load factors at which the Indian systems have to operate.

Statement—I*Energy Requirement for the Years 1980-81 to 1984-85*

Energy Requirement—Mkwh 1	1980-81 2	1981-82 3	1982-83 4	1983-84 5	1984-85 6
Northern Region					
1. Haryana	4221	4676	5160	5707	6125
2. Himachal Pradesh	387	489	600	700	797
3. Jammu & Kashmir	960	1106	1286	1493	1702
4. Punjab	7260	7892	8526	9253	10040
5. Rajasthan	5001	5734	6496	7185	8011
6. Uttar Pradesh*	14712	16736	18938	20995	22889
7. Chandigarh	258	288	321	358	389
8. Delhi	2711	2990	3299	3645	3973
Total*	35510	39911	44626	49336	53926
Western Region					
1. Gujarat	10182	11132	12255	13457	14783
2. Madhya Pradesh	7607	8651	9689	10724	11250
3. Maharashtra	18939	20763	22618	24545	26373
4. Goa, Daman & Diu	446	501	539	576	643
5. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7.83	8.9	10	11.16	13
Total	37182	41056	45111	49313	53012
Southern Region					
1. Andhra Pradesh	7592	8558	9517	10420	11590
2. Karnataka	9539	10606	11451	12281	13438
3. Kerala	3910	4258	4653	5073	5488
4. Tamil Nadu	11555	12256	12969	13725	14820
5. Pondicherry	189	207	225	245	270
Total (Region)	32785	35885	38815	41744	45606

*Excluding Renusagar self generation.

	1	3	4	5	6
Eastern Region					
1. D.V.C.	6029	6903	7519	7984	8234
2. Bihar (Excl. D.V.C.)	3615	3961	4320	4760	5312
3. West Bengal (Excl. D.V.C.)	5803	6489	7005	7817	8316
4. Orissa	3636	4142	4660	5112	5530
5. Sikkim	15.75	718.67	624.15	229.34	38
Total (Region)	19098.71	21513.67	23548.15	25702.34	27425
North Eastern Region					
1. Assam	1019	1137	1255	1360	1559.7
2. Manipur	41.7	52.2	57.6	63.9	74.8
3. Meghalaya	91.7	105.6	119.1	149	171.5
4. Nagaland	37.6	45.4	49.4	53.8	97.9
5. Tripura	54.3	65.4	77	90	112.1
6. Arunachal Pradesh	15.0	18.4	21.0	24.1	28.7
7. Mizoram	21.1	25.5	30	34.0	36.2
Total (Region)	1280.4	1449.5	1609.10	1774.8	2080.9

Statement—II

State/Union Territory-wise Transmission Losses of Energy for the year 1978-79.

State	Losses%
Delhi	16.11
Haryana	21.68
Himachal Pradesh	18.97
J & K	40.46
Punjab	16.74
Rajasthan	26.62
Uttar Pradesh	18.70
Chandigarh	25.09
B.B.M.B.	2.58
Northern Region	21.90

State	Losses%
Gujarat	16.78
Madhya Pradesh	20.90
Maharashtra	18.32
Goa, Daman & Diu	26.29
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29.10
Western Region	18.45
Bihar	16.83
Orissa	18.74
West Bengal	12.59
D.V.C.	1.88
A & N Islands	24.74
Sikkim	19.47
Eastern Region	16.78

State	Losses%
Andhra Pradesh	21.27
Karnataka	22.55
Kerala	12.36
Tamil Nadu	19.05
Pondicherry	13.92
Lakshadweep	21.84
Southern Region	21.31
Assam	20.26
Manipur	67.14
Meghalaya	7.07
Nagaland	35.79
Tripura	35.80
Arunchal Pradesh	26.29
Mizoram	9.09
North Eastern Region	23.33
ALL INDIA	20.02

Explosion in Kothaguden Thermal Power Station

2078. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an explosion occurred in the seventh unit of the Kothaguden Thermal Power Station on the night of September, 3; and

(b) if so, what were the causes of the explosion and the total loss?

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

(b) Low purity hydrogen gas in the generator, which was below the per-

missible limit of 92 per cent, is suspected to have been ignited by a flash over from one of the generator stator coils to earth. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited have been entrusted to undertake the repairs at their works at Hyderabad. The loss will be assessed after dismantling of the generator by BHEL at their works.

Minimising inventory for Crude Oil

2079. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state steps taken by Government to maintain a minimum inventory of crude oil for the coming days?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): It is proposed to increase the crude oil storage capacity in order to maintain the inventory position to 45 days requirements.

Grievances of Teacher of Model English High School run by F.C.I.

2080. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the grievances of the teachers of Model English High School, Sindri, under the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., continuing for years, if so, details of that;

(b) whether there was a letter from the Personnel Manager, F.C.I. Ltd., to the General Manager, Sindri Unit dated 20th August, 1979 suggesting some corrective steps to meet their grievances; and

(c) if so, steps taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There were some grievances of the Teachers and Head Mistress of Model English High School, Sindri, but these have since been settled.

(b) The Personnel Manager, Central Office, FCI wrote to the General Manager, Sindri Unit, on 20-8-1979 proposing pay scale of Rs. 650—1200 for the Head Mistress of Model English High School, Sindri with effect from 1-5-1976, the day on which the School was affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education.

(c) The proposition made in the letter dated 20-8-79 referred to above has since been implemented by the management of the Sindri Unit.

U.K.'s assistance for the development of major underground Mining Project

2081. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Kingdom has agreed to assist India in the development of four major underground mining projects;

(b) if so, the details regarding the financial assistance so far provided; and

(c) whether any Indian Official Team had been to Britain to enter into an agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) According to the Memorandum of Understanding between Government of U.K. and the Government of India, it has been decided that British mining experts would undertake the work of preparation of detailed feasibility reports for the development of two mines at Asnapani and Ghusik. Studies would

also be taken up of two more mines at Swang and Jerangdih thereafter.

(b) Preparation of these reports is expected to cost approximately \$500,000 which will be met from the grants of capital aid made available to the coal sector under the British assistance.

(c) An Indian Official Team visited U.K. recently to finalise arrangements regarding preparation of feasibility reports and other allied matters.

Rural Electrification in Bihar

2082. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified in Bihar so far and the percentage of the population in Bihar still deprived of the benefits of electricity and the comparative figures of Bihar and the country as a whole in this regard; and

(b) whether Bihar Government have undertaken any rural electrification scheme for 1980-81 and if so, the number of additional villages to be electrified next year under this scheme as also the number of irrigation pumps likely to be provided power under the scheme and the details of the proposals under consideration of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) As per the latest progress report received from the Bihar State Electricity Board, 20,628 villages had been electrified in the State up to the end of June, 1980, which covered about 44.3 per cent of the rural population. Thus, about 55.7 per cent of the rural population in the State was still deprived of the benefits of electricity as on 30-6-1980.

The comparative figures of villages electrified and population yet to derive the benefits of electricity in Bihar and

in the country as a whole as on 30-6-80 are given below:—

	No. of villages and percentage	Rural population yet to derive the benefits of electricity with percentage
Bihar	20,628 (30.5%)	282.29 (55.7%)
India as a whole	2,54,715 (44.2%)	1,530.39 (34.9%)

(b) Rural Electrification Programmes are formulated and also implemented by the State Electricity Board, funds for which are allocated by the Planning Commission under (i) Normal Development Programme of the State and (ii) Rural Electrification Corporation. For the year 1980-81, a target of electrifying 1,770 new villages and energising 35,550 pumpsets in Bihar has been proposed by the State.

Plan Programme for the year 1981-82 is yet to be finalised by the Planning Commission. However, the State Electricity Board has Proposed a target of electrifying 3,500 new villages and energising 25,000 irrigation pumpsets for the next year.

बिजली की कमी के कारण बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में बन्द रहे कारखानों के नाम

2083. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान बिजली की कमी के कारण बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में कौन-कौन से और कितने कारखाने बन्द रहे थे ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कोई सुनियोजित योजना बनाई है ताकि भविष्य में बिजली की कमी न हो ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में विद्युत् की कमी है। तथापि यह कमी एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में भिन्न-भिन्न होती है तथा जो निश्चित समय पर विद्युत् की वास्तविक मांग तथा निवल उपलब्धता के बीच के अन्तर पर निर्भर करती है। इस अन्तर को समाप्त करने के लिए विद्युत् कटौतियाँ तथा प्रतिबन्ध लगाये जाते हैं। फैक्टरियों का लगातार प्रचालन बड़ी मात्रा में मिश्रित पहलुओं पर निर्भर करता है, जिनमें विद्युत् की सप्लाई भी एक है। अतः फैक्टरियों के नाम तथा संख्या की सूची बनाना संभव नहीं है जो बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में 1979-80 के दौरान केवल विद्युत् की कमी के कारण बन्द पड़ी रही हैं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रणाली में विद्युत् की उपलब्धता में सुधार लाने के लिए कई अल्पकालीन तथा दीर्घकालीन उपाय किए गए तथा किए जा रहे हैं। इन उपायों में ये शामिल हैं:—

(1) छुट्टियों के दिनों को अलग-अलग करके, दिन के भारों को रात्रि के समय में शिफ्ट करके आदि द्वारा विद्युत् की भार मांग की बेहतर प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था करना।

(2) प्रणाली में नई उत्पादन क्षमता में तेजी से वृद्धि करना। 1980-85 की अवधि के दौरान लगभग 20,000

मेगावाट की अतिरिक्त उत्पादन क्षमता की वृद्धि की परिकल्पना की गई है। परियोजनाओं का शीघ्र पूरा किया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निर्माणाधीन सभी परियोजनाओं के निर्माण कार्यक्रम की विस्तृत मानीटरिंग की जा रही है।

(3) विद्यमान प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता से अधिकतम उत्पादन करने की दृष्टि से वर्तमान ताप विद्युत् संयंत्रों के प्रचालन तथा अनुरक्षण में सुधार करने के लिए कई उपाय किये गये हैं। इन उपायों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :—

(क) संयंत्र सुधार कार्यक्रम तथा बेहतर सुरक्षात्मक अनुरक्षण कार्यक्रम हाथ में लेने के लिए राज्य बिजली बोर्डों की सहायता करना ;

(ख) उपस्कर के डिजाइन में कमी का पता लगाना तथा उन्हें सुधारने और प्रतिस्थापित करने के कार्यक्रम शुरू करना ;

(ग) स्वदेशी तथा विदेशी सप्लाई-कर्ताओं से फुटकर पुर्जों की समय पर सप्लाई की व्यवस्था करना ;

(घ) उचित गुणवत्ता वाले कोयले की पर्याप्त मात्रा में सप्लाई। गलती करने वाली कोयलाखानों का पता लगाया जा रहा है और संयुक्त रूप से सेम्पलिंग करने के लिए विद्युत् केन्द्रों के प्रतिनिधि वहां तैनात किए जा रहे हैं। कोयला कम्पनियों से कहा गया है कि पत्थर, सलेटी पत्थर तथा अन्य विजातीय पदार्थों को हाथ से उठाने के कार्य को तेज करें ताकि गुणवत्ता में सुधार हो। कोयला कम्पनियों को यह सलाह भी दी गई है कि वे कोयला खानों पर पोर्टेबिल/स्थायी क्रशर प्रतिष्ठापित करें तथा कोयला परिष्कार के लिए समूचित कार्यक्रम शुरू करें।

(4) जिन इंजीनियरों तथा तकनीकी कार्मिकों को विद्युत् केन्द्रों के प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण का कार्य सौंपा गया है, उनके लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू करना।

Setting up of Mathura Industrial Complex

2084. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 233 dated 24th June, 1980 regarding setting up of Mathura Industrial Complex and state:

(a) whether final decision in this regard has been taken, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Government of India have set up a Site Selection Committee for selecting suitable locations for setting up Petrochemical Complexes for production of Aromatics. The Committee is expected to submit its Report shortly.

Payment made by Consumers to DESU in respect of Time Barred Claims

2085. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to U.S.Q. No. 7698 on the 12th August, 1980 re: payments made by consumers to DESU in respect of time-barred claims and state:

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

(b) if so, whether he would lay it on the Table of the House; and

(c) if not, how long will it take to collect it and to lay it on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The information referred to in the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 7698 on 12th August, 1980 is still being collected for laying on the Table of the House shortly.

Assets of Top Fifteen Industrial Houses

2086. SHRI S. M KRISHNA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the assets of the top fifteen industrial houses in the country in 1979?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): The figures of assets of the top fifteen Industrial Houses in the country, in 1979 are not yet available. A statement showing the value of assets in 1978, of the top fifteen Industrial Houses ranked according to the size of their assets in 1978 is attached.

Statement

Value of assets in 1978 for the top fifteen Industrial Houses (ranked by the size of assets in 1978)

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Houses	Value of assets (Rs. in crores) in 1978
1.	Birla	1171.15
2.	Tata	1102.11
3.	Mafatlal	317.86
4.	J.K. Singhania	299.57
5.	Thapar	244.06
6.	I.C.I.	228.73
7.	Bangur	220.86
8.	Shri Ram	204.79
9.	Oil India	203.24
10.	Scindia	202.81
11.	Larsen & Toubro	194.51
12.	A.C.C.	186.62
13.	Bhiwandiwalla	178.38
14.	Kirloskar	176.25
15.	Hindustan Lever	157.15

Issue of Licences for setting up Polyester Fibre and Filament Industries

2087. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5943 dated the 29th July, 1980 regarding setting up of polyester fibre and poyester filament Industries and state:

(a) whether Government have by now taken a decision to set up polyester fibre and filament yarn industries on the applications pending before it for consideration; and

(b) if so, the details of all such applications received and those out of them which have been granted licences?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal for Skid Mounted Mobile Refineries

2088. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for skid-mounted mobile refineries, especially in North-Eastern region;

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

(c) the cost involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

लवराज समिति की सिफारिशें

2089. **अचार्य भगवान देव :**

श्री के० टी० कोसलराम :

श्री मोतीभाई आर० बौधरी :

क्या **पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या साउथ बेसिन क्षेत्र से गुजरात, मद्रास, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब जैसे राज्यों में कुछ स्थानों के लिए गैस की सप्लाई के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त पाइप लानों तथा उनके मार्गों आदि का मुझाव देने के लिए श्री लवराज कुमार की अध्यक्षता में गठित विशेषज्ञ समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त समिति ने क्या-क्या सिफारिशें की हैं और इन सिफारिशों को कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यदि प्रतिवेदन अभी तक प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया तो इसे कब तक प्रस्तुत किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) दक्षिण बेसिन से गुजरात तक गैस पाइपलाइन के संरेखण को शामिल करते हुए लवराज समिति ने रिपोर्ट का भाग-I प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ।

(ख) विचारार्थ विषय के अनुसार, समिति की क्रियात्मक सिफारिश यह है कि विभिन्न तथ्यों पर सावधानीपूर्वक विचार करने के पश्चात् समिति ने उमरात से नावापुर (ओ० एन० जी० सी० द्वारा सिफारिश किया गया) को दक्षिण बसीन गैस पाइपलाइन के लिए भूदर्श बिन्दु के रूप में वरीयता दी है ।

इस सिफारिश को सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और समिति द्वारा सिफारिश
2729 LS-6.

किये गये पाइप लाइन के संरेखण के अनुसार लागत अनुमानों से सम्बन्धित प्रस्ताव निवेष्ट सम्बन्धी निर्णय लेने के लिए सरकार के विचारार्थ धीन है ।

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रस्तावित स्थापित किये जाने वाले उर्वरक संयंत्रों को गैस की सप्लाई करने वाले पाइपलाइन के भूमि के ऊपर संरेखण और आकार के सम्बन्धित रिपोर्ट का भाग-II अनुकूलतम समझे जाने वाले उर्वरक संयंत्रों के स्थानों पर निर्भर करता है और आशा की जाती है कि यह कुछ महीनों में प्राप्त हो जाएगा ।

Proposal to Raise Coal Price

2090. **SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to raise coal prices;

(b) if so, details of the proposal;

(c) reasons for proposed increase in prices; and

(d) Government's decision on the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). In the light of increases in cost of production, the question of revision of coal prices has been engaging the attention of Government but no decision has yet been taken in the matter.

Recruitment in N.T.P.C. at Farakka through Employment Exchange .

2091. **SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether recruitment in National Thermal Power Corporation at

Farakka will be made strictly in adherence to the standard rules through Employment Exchange; and

(b) if so, whether the concerned authority has been given specific direction in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Recruitment by the NTPC for all its projects including Farakka has been made in accordance with the recruitment policy, rules and procedures of the Corporation, which are framed within the broad guidelines issued by the Government of India from time to time. These rules and procedures are different for different categories of personnel and accordingly, it is only for certain specific categories that recruitment beyond prescribed durations are made through Employment Exchanges.

The NTPC will continue to be guided in future by the procedures and directives framed by the Government of India from time to time in the matter of personnel for this projects.

Percentage of SC/ST in Marketing Division of I.O.C.

2092. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Punch Verifier Operator, Punch Supervisor and Machine Supervisor working in Marketing Division of IOC, Northern Region;

(b) total number of Scheduled Caste/Tribes people among them;

(c) percentage of SC/ST of the above category in this regard and required quota as per rules;

(d) whether the requisite quota has been filled; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and particular, efforts being made to fill the reserved quota?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The requisite information is as under:—

Designation	Total Number	SC/ST
(I) Punch Verifier Operator	18	1
(II) Punch Supervisor	15	1
(III) Machine Supervisor	2	nil

(c) and (d). The Corporation is making reservation as per directions i.e. 15 percent and 7½ percent for SC and ST respectively, Grade-wise and not designation-wise and requisite quota has been filled in as a whole for SC/ST.

(e) Does not arise.

यमुना पार गैस एजेंसियों को नए कनेक्शनों का आवंटन :

2093. श्री राम विनोद पासवान : क्या पेट्रोस्विटम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1974-75 के दौरान यमुना पार स्थित गैस एजेंसियों को वर्षवार और एजेंसीवार आवंटित किये गये नए कनेक्शनों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान कृष्ण नगर स्थित एक एजेंसी को कितने कनेक्शन आवंटित किए गए और किस पजीकरण संख्या तक इनका आवंटन किया जा चुका है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी): (क) यमुनापार क्षेत्र के वितरकों को 1974 से 1976 तक के वर्षों में जारी किए गए नए कनेक्शनों का वर्षवार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

	1974	1975
अमर गैस सर्विस	325	50
बी. एन. गुप्ता एण्ड कम्पनी	—	50
शहीद मुभाष गैस सर्विस	200	10

परन्तु 1976 से 1979 तक के वर्षों में इन वितरकों को कोई नए कनेक्शन जारी नहीं किए गए ।

(ख) कृष्ण नगर में कार्यरत एक मात्र गैस एजेंसी शहीद मुभाष गैस सर्विस को 1974 वर्ष के दौरान 200 गैस कनेक्शन जारी किए गये थे तथा वर्ष 1975 में 10 कनेक्शन जारी किए गए थे । उपरोक्त एजेंसी द्वारा प्रतीक्षा सूची में से जारी कनेक्शन की अन्तिम संख्या 4-6-73 का 1900 है ।

निर्माणधीन जल-विद्युत परियोजनाओं के नाम

2094. श्री राम विश्वाम पांडवान : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय कौन-कौन सी जल विद्युत परियोजनायें निर्माणाधीन हैं और कब तक इन परियोजनाओं के पूरा हो जाने की आशा है; और

(ख) आगामी पांच वर्षों के दौरान कौन-कौन सी परियोजनायें कार्यान्वित की जायेंगी और उनकी सम्भावित क्षमता कितनी होगी तथा उन पर खर्च होने वाली धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) मांगी गई सूचना उपाबंध-I में दी गई है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । रेखिण्ड संख्या एल. टी.— 1496/80]

(ख) वर्ष 1980-85 की अवधि के दौरान निर्माण के लिए 87 जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं का पता लगाया गया है । 16963.5 मेगावाट की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता वाली इन 87 नई जल विद्युत स्कीमों का ब्यौरा उपाबंध-II में दिया गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । [रेखिण्ड संख्या एल. टी.— 1496/80] इन स्कीमों की अनुमानित लागत लगभग 8691 करोड़ रुपए है ।

Manufacture of off-shore Platforms

2095. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister handed over two off shore platforms to the ONGC;

(b) if so, what is the total number of such type of platforms manufactured so far and how many at present are in the possession of ONGC;

(c) what is the total number of such type of platforms required by the ONGC and how many will be set up during the five year period; and

(d) whether these platforms were built with foreign assistance or without it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Two Offshore Platforms fabricated by M/s. Mazagon Dock Limited were handed over to ONGC in October, when the honourable Prime Minister was the Chief Guest.

(b) Four Platforms manufactured by M/s. Mazagon Dock Limited have been installed and are in the possession of ONGC.

(c) Total number of well platforms required by ONGC from 1980-81 to 1984-85 is estimated at 50 and all are planned to be installed.

(d) Manufacture of first three platforms was undertaken with limited assistance for transfer of technical know-how, training of personnel and guidance in execution of work.

Import of Power Generation Equipment for Neyveli

2096. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import power generation equipment for Neyveli from multi-nationals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited is capable of manufacturing them; and

(d) if it is so, the reason for taking a decision to import the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). It has been decided to import three steam generators for the proposed power station at Neyveli. The purchase of turbo generators for the power station is at present under consideration.

(c) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited is reported not to possess the know-how for manufacture of lignite fired boilers.

(d) Does not arise.

Railways failed to improve the movement of Coal

2097. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have failed to improve the movement of coal to the power stations; and

(b) if so, whether the Energy Ministry have decided to move the coal to these power stations through other means?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Railways have not been able to transport the full quantity of the linked coal to power stations.

(b) No, Sir. It is not economical to transport huge quantities of coal required by the thermal power stations, situated far away from the pit-heads, by alternative means.

Gap between Production and Demand of Indigenous Coking Coal

2098. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the gap between production and demand of indigenous coking coal is widening; if so, the demand for the last two years and actual production thereof;

(b) what is the estimated demand and production of coking coal for the year 1980-81; and

(c) have Government surveyed the stock of coking coal resources in the country; if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The gap between production and demand is not widening. There is a marginal shortfall in the availability of indigenous coking coal to meet the demand of the steel plants. Keeping in view the steel production programme a coking coal production plan of 25.97 million tonnes was drawn up for 1978-79, against which the production was 22.52 million tonnes. Similarly, in 1979-80 a coking coal production plan of 23.80 million tonnes was drawn against which the production was 23.50 million tonnes.

(b) Keeping in view the steel production plan indicated by the Steel Department, a coking coal production plan of 25.18 million tonnes has been drawn for the year. The production of coking coal during the period April—October, 1980 has been 12.06 million tonnes.

(c) The resources of coking coal estimated by the Geological Survey of India is about 21154 million tonnes.

Amount allocated to various Power Projects in Orissa

2099. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amounts allocated to various power projects in Orissa for the year 1980-81 have been spent

according to schedule till November, 1980; and

(b) if so, the amounts allocated to various power projects, Project-wise and the amount spent up-to-date in each such project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The outlays approved by the Planning Commission for various power generation projects in Orissa for the year 1980-81, actual expenditure incurred upto August/September, 1980 and the anticipated expenditure for full year 1980-81 is shown in the Statement attached. The month of November, 1980 has just ended and the progress of expenditure upto November, 1980 is not available.

Statement

The outlays approved by Planning Commission for various power generation projects in Orissa for the year 1980-81 actual expenditure incurred upto August/September, 1980 and the anticipated expenditure for full year 1980-81

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Project	Approved outlay for 1980-81	Anticipated expenditure for 1980-81	Expenditure incurred up to Aug./Sept., 1980
1. Talcher Thermal Ext.	100	1165.0	428.61 (Sept., 1980)
2. Rengali Dam Power part	640	640	} 267.10
3. Rengali H. E.			
(i) Civil Works	134	134	
(ii) Elec. Works	600	600	} 262.10
4. Upper Kolab Dam Power part	650	650	
5. Upper Kolab H.E.			} 509.78
(i) Civil Works	750	750	
(ii) Elec. Works	600	495	
6. Upper Intravati Power portion	300	300	} 300
7. Upper Indravati Power H.E.			
(i) Civil Works	300	300	
(ii) Elec. Works	200	300	

Opposition of ASTO for setting up Oil Corporation for Oil Exploration

2100. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ASTO has opposed the move of Government to set up Corporation for oil exploration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal at present under the consideration of the Government of India to set up a separate public sector corporation for Oil Exploration.

Distribution Control in Vitamin 'C'

2101. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are still retaining distribution control on Vitamin 'C' despite the easy availability of the product; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). In June 1980, Government have reimposed distribution control on Vitamin C. Since indigenous production of Vitamin C during the year 1979-80 registered a decrease as compared to the year 1978-79 and some imports took place, it cannot be said that the supply of indigenous Vitamin C in the country is adequate.

World Bank's willingness to Finance Coal Development

2102. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has declared its willingness to finance coal development in the country; and

(b) if so, the details and Union Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). No specific project for financial assistance for coal development in the country has been posed to the World Bank so far.

Existing Power Generation and its Demand in the Country

2103. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the existing power generation in the country and demand therefor;

(b) what steps are proposed to accord maximum priority to stepping up power generation and bring the highest level of efficiency therein; and

(c) the quantum of input proposed therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The present energy generation in the country on an average is 323 MU/day (Nov. 1980). The total unrestricted requirement is of the order of 350 MU/day.

(b) and (c). A number of short-term and long term measures have been and are being taken to improve power availability. The measures include:

(i) The supply of adequate quantity of coal of right quality. Defaulting collieries are being identified and

the representatives of the power stations posted there for joint sampling. Coal companies have been required to intensify hand-picking of stones, shales and other extraneous materials so as to improve the quality. Coal companies have also been advised to install portable permanent crushers at mines and undertake appropriate coal beneficiation programmes.

(ii) Assistance to the State Electricity Boards to undertake plant betterment and better preventive maintenance schedule.

(iii) Identification of deficiency in design of equipments and taking up programme of their rectification and replacement.

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

(v) Undertaking training programmes for engineers and technical personnel entrusted with the operation and maintenance of power stations.

(vi) Detailed monitoring of the construction schedules of all the ongoing power projects.

(vii) Training of engineers and operators for thermal power stations for which a training society has been set up.

Deduction of Wages from Workers of M/s Continental Coke and Minerals, Sandi

2104. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether copy of representation dated 3rd November, 1980 has been received by Government from Colliery Mazdoor Sabha of India (CITU), Hazaribagh about illegal deduction of wages from the workers of M/s. Continental Coke and Minerals, Sandi (Hazaribagh); and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to redress the grievance of workers?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Steps taken in respect of surplus Employees of M/s. Eastern Gas Company and LPG Distributors in West Bengal

2105. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state what steps have been taken in regard to the surplus employees of M/s Eastern Gas Power Company, Calcutta and LPG distributors in West Bengal after the Government's decision for restructuring the present system of distribution of LPG?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The concerned oil companies have been advised to extend all possible assistance to the employees, who may be retrenched as a result of restructuring of big distributorships, for getting employed by the new distributorships.

New Formula for Future Oil Price

2106. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the OPEC is considering a new formula to govern future oil price increases;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the new formula; and

(c) whether it is true that the Western Oil executives feel that if adopted, the new formula would not achieve anything other than making oil yet more expensive in the 1980s, than it otherwise would have been?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) It is understood that the Ministerial Level Strategy Committee of the OPEC is considering various options for arriving at

a suitable formula to determine future oil prices but no final agreement has been reached among the member countries on this question so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Demands by Employees of Haldia Refinery

2107. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have accepted the charter of demands submitted by the employees of Haldia refinery of Indian Oil Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details of the demands and action taken thereon by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No charter of demands has been submitted by the employees of Haldia Refinery recently.

(b) Does not arise.

DPs Rehabilitated

2108. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons so far rehabilitated in all the States and Union Territories, State-wise;

(b) the funds and other assistances so far provided to the mfor their welfare, State-wise; and

(c) the further amenities to be provided to them for their welfare?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) A statement (I) is attached.

(b) A statement (II) is attached.

(c) The relief and rehabilitation facilities have been/are being provided to these displaced persons according to the pattern schemes. The assistance is given as per the prescribed norms according to the needs of the displaced persons.

Statement I

Name of States	Category of Displaced Persons			
	Pakistan (Former West Pakistan)	Persons displaced during Indo Pak Conflict 1971	Pakistan occupied area; of Jammu & Kashmir	Former East Pakistan (now Bangladesh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andhra Pradesh	4,000	..	..	8,600
2. Assam	..	..	..	4,64,000
3. Bihar	..	..	..	74,200

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4. Gujarat	(Included in figures for Maharashtra)	6,500	..	..
5. Himachal Pradesh	5,000	..	..	..
6. Haryana	(Included in figures for Punjab)	..	..	..
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..	..	1,35,000	..
8. Karnataka	7,000	..	..	2,900
9. Maharashtra	4,15,000	..	..	27,700
10. Madhya Pradesh	2,09,000	..	..	41,500
11. Manipur . . . . .	..	..	..	2,900
12. Maghalya . . . . .	..	..	..	9,700
13. Orissa . . . . .	..	..	..	14,200
14. Punjab	27,37,000	..	..	15
15. Tamil Nadu	9,000	..	..	..
16. Tripura . . . . .	..	..	..	3,49,400
17. Rajasthan	3,73,000	21,500	..	5,500
18. Uttar Pradesh	4,80,000	..	..	28,85 ₀
19. West Bengal . . . . .	..	..	..	20,95,000
Total	42,39,000	28,000	1,35,000	31,24,465
<i>Union Territories</i>				
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	..	..	..	15,300
2. Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	13,000
3. Delhi	5,01,000	..	..	..
Total	5,01,000	..	..	28,300
DANDAKARANYA . . . . .	..	..	..	1,03,700
GRAND TOTAL	47,40,000	28,000	1,35,000	32,56,465

Statement II

	Former West Pakistan (now Pakis- tan)	Migrants/fr m Pakistan occupied areas of Jammu & Kashmir	Former East Pakistan (now Bangla- des)	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(Rupees in crores)				
Direct Expenditure and Grant	107.20		225.62	332.82
Dandakaranya Development Scheme . . . . .	..	..	148.85	148.85
Rehabilitation Reclamation organisation . . . . .	..	..	23.11	23.11
Development of Andaman & Nicobar Islands for Rehabilitation . . . . .	..	..	9.40	9.40
Rehabilitation Industries corporation . . . . .	..	..	13.85	13.85
Relief & Rehabilitation Assistance to persons displaced during Indo-Pakis- tan Conflict, 1971	69.55	..	..	69.55
Loans	26.96	..	68.22	95.18
Housing	66.79	..	51.65	118.44
Establishment	3.23	..	8.71	11.94
Loans paid by Rehabilitation Finance Administration upto 31-12-1960	7.28	..	3.94	11.22
Miscellaneous	0.61	..	6.08	6.09
Payment of compensation to displaced persons from West Pakistan	192.22	..	..	192.22
Ex-Gratia payments to the migrants from Pakistan occupied area of Jammu and Kashmir . . . . .	..	4.77	..	4.77
TOTAL	473.24	4.77	559.43	1037.44

The figures of financial assistance, State-wise and Union Territory-wise are not available due to expenses having been maintained Project-wise.

उच्चतम न्यायालय तथा उच्च न्यायालयों में
अनिर्णीत पड़े मामले

2109. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया :
क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उच्चतम
न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों में
अक्तूबर, 1980 तक कितने दीवानी,
फौजदारी और अन्य अपीलिय मामले
अनिर्णीत पड़े थे ।

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री
(श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : उच्चतम न्याया-
लय और उच्च न्यायालयों द्वारा दी गई
नवीनतम जानकारी के अनुसार विभिन्न
प्रकार के जो अपील मामले लम्बित
हैं, उनका ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण 1
और 2 में सारणीबद्ध किया गया
है ।

विवरण-1

31-10-1980 को उच्चतम न्यायालय में उन सिविल, दाण्डिक और अन्य अपील वाले मामलों की संख्या जो लम्बित हैं :

सांविधिक मामले	लम्बित मामलों की संख्या
कर अपीलों	79
सेवा संबंधी मामले	29
अन्य सिविल अपीलों	372
संबिधानुत्तर मामले	
कर अपीलों	3274
श्रम अपीलों	516
निर्वाचन अर्जियां	42
अन्य सिविल अपीलों	10216
दाण्डिक अपीलों	2147
योग :	16675

विवरण-2

30-6-1980 को उच्च न्यायालयों में उन सिविल, दाण्डिक और अन्य अपील वाले मामलों की संख्या जो लम्बित हैं :

सिविल अपीलों	लम्बित मामलों की संख्या
1	2
'मूल पक्ष अपीलों	3482
लेटर्स पेटेंट अपीलों	4101
प्रथम अपीलों	54224
द्वितीय अपीलों	75552
प्रकीर्ण प्रथम तथा द्वितीय अपीलों	24640
पुनरीक्षण अर्जियां	76716
प्रकीर्ण अर्जियां	52691
अन्य	13491
योग :	304897

1	2
दाण्डिक अपीलें	
(क) दोषसिद्ध व्यक्तियों द्वारा	28788
(ख) दोषमुक्ति के निर्णय के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा	12508
(ग) दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 378(4) के अधीन परिवादी द्वारा	3045
दाण्डिक पुनरीक्षण मामलों	15562
दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 366 के अधीन पुाटीकरण मामले	36
निर्देश	285
दाण्डिक प्रकीर्ण अर्जियां	10407
अन्य	2877
योग :	73508

Development of Godavari basin for oil

2110. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development of Godavari basin where oil and gas has been found may prove highly expensive due to large water depth;

(b) if so, whether it has also been stated that if it does not yield a hydrocarbon reserve as big as Bombay High, the development cost may prove uneconomic at least initially;

(c) if so, whether Government have examined the experts report in this regard; and

(d) if so, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The development phase in Godavari Basin, where oil and gas have been found, will depend upon the results of the current exploration phase which is in progress. Exploratory drilling has been planned in the second structure in Godavari offshore namely G-2 from December, 1980. Upon the completion of this exploratory drilling followed by assessment drilling as may be needed in the Godavari offshore, the commercial potential of the area will be assessed. Therefore, it is too early to comment on the development cost of the field.

(c) and (d). Government is not aware of any experts report in this regard.

Formation of All India Judicial Service

2111. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to form an All India Judicial Service;

(b) if so, when the service is likely to be formed;

(c) the main features of the service;

(d) whether the State Governments and Chief Justices have been consulted;

(e) if so, what was their view points; and

(f) when it is likely to take effect?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Government has announced on 24-11-1980 that the matter of All India Judicial Service is under consideration.

(b) A decision will be taken as early as possible.

(c) The Law Commission's 14th Report which dealt with the method of

recruitment, allotment to States, training to be imparted etc. has been published. The Government will take into account the Report and other authoritative studies on the creation of an All India Judicial Service.

(d) and (e). In March, 1966 the State Governments were addressed in the matter and out of 17 State Governments 7 States were in favour of creation of the Service, but 10 States were opposed to the proposal. The Chief Justices of High Courts were not consulted at that time by the Union Government.

(f) As stated above, the entire matter is under consideration.

Coal industry in doldrums since nationalisation

2112. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ever since the nationalisation of the coal mines the industry has been in the doldrums;

(b) if so, whether crores of rupees have been sunk in the pits and yet the price of coal has more than doubled and it is seldom available on time for our industrial plants;

(c) is it also a fact that the only party that has been benefited from the State take-over of this vital sector is middlemen in the traffic;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the demand of the coal has gone up but supply has remained more or less the same at 100 million tonnes; and

(e) if so, what are the main reasons for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). No, Sir. Ever since the nationalisation of coal industry, a number of steps have been taken up by the Government to reconstruct and re-organise the coal mines in a scientific manner with due regard to the quality and quantity of coal required and keeping in sight conservation and safety aspects.

Large investments have been made for maintaining coal production, for re-construction of mines, for development of new mines, and other facilities like washeries and workshops, etc. It is, thus, not correct to say that crores of rupees have been sunk in the pits. The price of coal has been increased only to the extent necessitated by increases in wages and escalations in the costs of inputs.

It is also not correct to say that only the middlemen have been benefited as a result of nationalisation. Coal production which was about 77.22 million tonnes at the time of nationalisation (1972-73) increased to 103.95 million tonnes by the end of 1979-80. During 1980-81, coal production during the first seven months has been 3.7 million tonnes more than the production during the first seven months of the preceding year. Minimum wage of coal workers which was Rs. 319.00 per month at the time of nationalisation, was raised to Rs. 512.00 per month with effect from 1-1-1979 when the National Coal Wage Agreement II came into force.

Coal India Ltd. is responsible for production and deliveries of coal at the pit-heads to the consumers who organise the transportation from the pit-heads to the consuming end, either through the Railways or through road carriers. The availability of coal at the industries and other consumers depend not only on adequate production but also on the availability of transportation. The despatches of coal to the consumers has steadily increased from 87 million tonnes in 1974-75 to about 103 million tonnes in 1979-80.

Pay and perks of officers of erstwhile foreign oil companies

2113. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether pay and perks of the high salaried officers of the erstwhile

foreign oil companies have been drastically curtailed to bring them on par with the other public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, whether Government have amicably settled the issue;

(c) if so, the details of the agreement reached;

(d) whether in spite of cut applied in numerous perks, these executives in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. continue to get substantially higher salaries and facilities compared with the salaries and perks of the employees of the Indian Oil Company; and

(e) if so, what are the main reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) After Government takeover, it was decided, in public interest, to rationalise the conditions of service, pay scales, perquisites, etc. of the officers of the erstwhile Burmah-Shell, Esso and Caltex companies so as to bring them, by and large, at par with the pay scales, perquisites and retirement benefits applicable to the officers in Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Accordingly, a scheme of rationalisation was offered to the officers in July 1980, which has been accepted by them.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Under the rationalised scheme an offer was made to every officer recruited by the erstwhile foreign companies indicating to him his new pay and pay scales, perquisites and allowances that would be admissible to him. All the officers had accepted the offer and thereafter their services were terminated and fresh appointment letters were issued on the new pay, pay scales, perquisites and allowances that would be admissible under the rationalised scheme.

(d) No, Sir. The salaries, dearness allowance and other perks admissible to them under the rationalised scheme are comparable to those of the officers of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

(e) In view of (d) above, does not arise.

Expenditure incurred by Chairman and Managing Director Engineers India Limited

2114. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the expenses incurred by the present Chairman and Managing Director towards his foreign trips during his stay in Engineers India Limited within last three years and on what account; and

(b) what are the expenses incurred on him in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) During the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (upto October, 1980) expenses of the order of Rs. 1.32 lakhs, Rs. 0.63 lakhs and Rs. 1.82 lakhs were spent by Engineers India Ltd, on the foreign tours undertaken by the Chairman and Managing Director of Engineers India Limited. These were mainly on account of

- (i) Business Development
- (ii) Member of Indian Delegations
- (iii) To oversee the progress of various projects outside India undertaken by Engineers India Limited
- (iv) To explore the possibility of opening offices outside India at strategic places
- (v) To take part in International seminars/ Conferences of Engineers India Ltd.'s interest.

(b) Expenses incurred on him in India are:—

Year	Tour.	Pay & allowances etc.
		Rs. Rs.
1978-79	.	23,000 69,450
1979-80	.	29,000 75,798
1980-81 (upto October, 1980)	.	16,000 36,401

Switch over to gas-based plants

2115. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian expertise on coal-based fertilizer plants has achieved a break-through;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have decided to switch over to gas-based plants; and

(c) if so, how do Government propose to make full use of the expertise on coal-based fertilizer plants, already achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (c). The first two coal based fertilizer plants in India at Ramagundam and Talcher have gone into commercial production in November, 1980. After these plants are operated for some time, experience would become available about the techno-economic viability of the coal based fertilizer plants. The decision on setting up of more coal based plants could be taken thereafter.

(b) In view of the availability of gas from the off-shore fields of Bombay-High and Bessein, Government have decided to establish a number of gas based fertilizer plants.

Refugees of Indian Origin from Sri Lanka

2116. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI HIRALAL B. PARMAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Lanka refugees of Indian Origin had asked for rehabilitation;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the number of Burmese refugees awaiting settlement in the country and the details in this regard; and

(d) the Government of India's programme for their settlement and the expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY & REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). According to Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements of 1964 and 1974, 6 lakh persons of Indian origin alongwith their natural increase are to be repatriated to India. These persons are first granted Indian citizenship after verification of their records by the Indian High Commission in Sri Lanka and thereafter sent to India. Such repatriates who bring liquid assets upto Rs. 5,000 are given relief and rehabilitation assistance and those who bring assets between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 are given only rehabilitation benefits according to the existing pattern.

As on 30-9-1980, 60,376 families have been settled in various States.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) It is proposed to resettle the repatriates in various avocations such as agriculture, non-agriculture, business/small trade, plantations, industries etc. As the resettlement pro-

gramme is spread over a number of years, it is not possible to indicate at this stage the actual expenditure to be incurred thereon.

Statement

States	No. of Families
Bihar	103
West Bengal	1
Tamil Nadu	77
Andhra Pradesh	54
Tripura	5
Uttar Pradesh	2
Assam	105
Orissa	151
Kerala	2
	500

गुजरात में बिजली की दैनिक आवश्यकता

2117. श्री छोटूभाई गामित : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के विभिन्न सेक्टरों की बिजली की दैनिक आवश्यकता कितने मेगावाट है और सेक्टरवार कितने मेगावाट बिजली सप्लाई की जाती है; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक सेक्टर को उसकी पूर्ण आवश्यकतानुसार बिजली सप्लाई करने के लिए किए जा रहे ठोस उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दिक्कम महाजन) : (क) विभिन्न सेक्टरों की विद्युत की मेगावाट में दैनिक

आवश्यकता और की गई दैनिक सप्लाई नीचे दिए गए अनुसार है :—

क्रम सं०	सैक्टर	विद्युत इस समय की जा रही दैनिक सप्लाई की दैनिक		
		आव- श्यकता (मेगा- वाट)	उच्च वोल्टता वाले उद्योगों पर लागू 30/35% विद्युत कटौती (मेगावाट)	उच्च वोल्टता वाले उद्योगों पर लागू 20/25% विद्युत कटौती पर (मेगावाट)
1.	उच्च वोल्टता वाले उद्योग :			
	(क) सतत प्रक्रिया वाले उद्योग	365	295	315
	(ख) गैर-सतत प्रक्रिया वाले उद्योग	360	285	295
2.	निम्न वोल्टता वाले उद्योग	360	250	250
3.	घरेलू/बाणिज्यिक	140	140	140
4.	स्ट्रीट लाइट	40	20	20
5.	कृषि	560	330	330
		1825	1320	1350
	आनुषंगिक मांग	100	90	90
		1925	1410	1440

(ख) मानसून के जल्दी चले जाने के कारण कई जलाशय में इस वर्ष जल-विद्युत जल संचय पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में कम है। अतः निम्नलिखित उपाय करके ताप-विद्युत उत्पादन को अधिकतम करने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं:—

(1) संयंत्र और उपस्कर में कमियों का लगाना पता और उन्हें दूर करने/प्रतिष्ठित करने के लिए उपाय करना,

(2) उचित गुणवत्ता वाले तथा पर्याप्त मात्रा में ईंधन, तेल और कोयले की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था करना,

(3) संयंत्र सुधार के विस्तृत कार्यक्रम शुरू करना।

गुजरात में 1980-85 की अवधि के दौरान 1175 मेगावाट की उत्पादन क्षमता की अभिवृद्धि किए जाने का भी प्रस्ताव है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कोरवा में 1984-85 तक चालू किए जाने वाले सुपर ताप-विद्युत केन्द्र से भी गुजरात को विद्युत का अपना हिस्सा प्राप्त होगा।

निः शुल्क कानूनी सहायता का प्रावधान

2118. श्री छीतू भाई गामित :
क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार निःशुल्क कानूनी
सहायता देती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत दो वर्षों
के दौरान इस कार्य के लिए राज्यों
को कितनी राशि का अनुदान दिया गया
है ;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में राज्य
सरकारों को कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत भी
दिए गए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा
क्या है ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री
(श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) निर्धन
व्यक्तियों को कानूनी सहायता देने के
लिए व्यापक सहायता स्कीमें ब्यारेवार
तैयार करने और उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने
तथा राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में
स्कीमों को मानीटर करने के लिए
केन्द्रीय सरकार ने तारीख 26 सितम्बर,
1980 के संकल्प सं० फा० 6(19)/
80-का० सें० द्वारा उच्चतम न्यायालय
के न्यायमूर्ति श्री पी० एन० भगवती
की अध्यक्षता में उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त
एक छोटी समिति का गठन किया है ।

(ख) राज्यों को कानूनी सहायता
मद्धे कोई अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं कराया
गया है ।

(ग) ऊपर उल्लिखित तारीख 26
सितम्बर, 1980 के संकल्प के अनुसार
नियुक्त की गई भगवती समिति इस
संबंध में आवश्यक कार्रवाई कर रही है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Scheme to divide Bombay High into
two zones

2119. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will
the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMI-
CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Government are for-
mulating a scheme to divide Bombay
High into two zones with a view to
ensure maximum utilisation of its
working capacity and proper control
keeping in view its expansion;

(b) whether the departmental offi-
cers have also made any suggestion in
this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

बम्बई हाई में नये प्लेटफार्म का निर्माण

2120. श्री राम लाल राही :
क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें इस तथ्य की जान-
कारी है कि बम्बई हाई के सबसे पुराने
यूनिट की क्षमता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से
नए प्लेटफार्म के निर्माण की आवश्यकता
महसूस की गई है और इस सम्बन्ध
में एक मुझाव दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सर-
कार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री
(श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी हां,
बम्बई हाई क्षेत्र के चरण बद्ध विकास
प्लान के अन्तर्गत चरण III-क में प्रति-
दिन 1,00,000 बैरल पम्पिंग क्षमता
के साथ पुराने मैच "एफ" की परि-
कल्पना की थी, जिसे जुलाई 1978 में

आरम्भ किया गया था। सुविधा का विस्तार करने हेतु चरण III में पर्याप्त क्षमता को प्रतिदिन 1,80,000 बैरल तक बढ़ाने के लिए बी० एच० एन० प्लेटफार्म इस समय निर्माणाधीन है।

(ख सरकार ने बम्बई हाई के चरण) -ख विकास प्लान, जिसके अन्तर्गत बी० एच० एन० प्लेटफार्म आता है, को पहले ही स्वार्जित दे दी है और दिसम्बर, 1980 के अन्त तक कार्य पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

Enquiry committee on Gypsum based plants

2121. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government constituted any inquiry committee to look into the setting up of new gypsum based fertilizer plants;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted any report; and

(c) if so, whether the report along with the facts thereof will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

Closing of Haldia Refinery

2122. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Haldia Refinery has been closed due to non-availability of oil;

(b) if so, the number of employees rendered jobless as a result of closure of the Refinery; and

(c) the steps taken to open the Refinery again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

Power shortage in Rajasthan

2123. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by the Central Government to remove the acute power shortage in Rajasthan; and

(b) whether Government are also aware that due to power shortage in the State there is declined trend in the industrial production, and if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A number of steps have been and are being taken to improve the power availability in the State. These steps include:

(i) commissioning of the new generating capacity in the State. The following projects are at present under construction in the State. Benefits from these will accrue in the timeframe indicated below:—

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Benefits during	
		1980-85 (MW)	1985-90 (MW)
1.	Mahi (H)	140	..
2.	Kota (T)	220	..
3.	Ancopgarh Canal (H)	..	9
4.	Kota Extn. (T)	..	420
5.	Dehar Extn. (H) (state's share)	66	..
6.	Pong Extn. (H) (state's share)	70.2	..
	Total	496.2	429

In addition, Rajasthan will also get a share of power from Central Government projects like Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station, Baira-Siul, Salal, Narora Atomic station etc.

(ii) with stabilisation of 2nd unit at Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, additional power of about 220MW (gross) would be available in the State;

(iii) as a short-term measure, assistance is rendered to the State from the Central Sector Power Station at Badarpur as well as from the Northern Grid on day-to-day basis depending on availability of power. An assistance to the extent of about 105.7 lakh units was given from Badarpur Thermal Power Station to Rajasthan in the month of October, 1980.

(b) Government is aware of the shortage in the system and its adverse impact on industrial production. With the normal monsoons and regular operation of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, it is, by and large possible to meet the power requirements of the State. However, this year due to early withdrawal of the monsoons, the State has been facing some shortage of power. The position further gets aggravated on occasions when the RAPP unit also goes out. Although some power cuts/restrictions have been imposed in the State from October, 1980, it is expected that with the stabilisation of second unit at RAPP, the position would improve further.

Fertilizer plants in Rajasthan

2124. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the fertilizers plants set up so far in Rajasthan; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up a fertilizer plant in Udaipur on the basis of raw material available

there; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There is, at present, one fertilizer plant at Kota in Rajasthan.

(b) It is proposed to consider the possibility of setting up a fertilizer plant based on the rock phosphate deposits available in Jhamarkotra (District Udaipur). However, any definite proposal involving details such as the location, product mix, etc. can be formulated only after firm indications of the quality and quantity of beneficiated rock phosphate from Jhamarkotra have become available for which a semi-commercial beneficiation plant is being built by Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Ltd.

संसद में आज

2125. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

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

(क) दिनांक 1 जनवरी, 1980 से आज तक आकाशवाणी से हिन्दी और इंग्लिश में "स्पाटलाइट", "समायिकी" "टूडे इन पार्लियामेंट" और "संसद समीक्षा" जैसे कार्यक्रमों में किन-किन पत्रकारों, सांसदों और अन्य व्यक्तियों को कितनी-कितनी बार भाग लेने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ और उक्त अवधि में प्रत्येक को कितनी-कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान किन-किन पत्रकारों, सांसदों और अन्य व्यक्तियों को इंग्लिश और हिन्दी के "करन्ट अफेयर्स" कार्यक्रमों तथा संसद् संबंधी टेलीविजन कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने के लिए

आमन्त्रित किया गया और इस संबंध में अब तक उनमें से प्रत्येक को कितनी-कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया; और

(ग) गत वर्ष की उयी अवधि की आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन संबंधी समान सूचना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) आकाशवाणी के "स्यार्टनाइट" "समायिकी", "टुडे इन पार्लियामेंट" और "संसद समीक्षा" नामक कार्यक्रमों की प्रतिलिपियां, स्क्रिप्ट को संपादित करने वाले व्यक्ति के नाम सहित, संसद पुस्तकालय को नियमित रूप से भेजी जाती हैं। सदस्य पत्रकारों, संसद सदस्यों और अन्य व्यक्तियों के नामों के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना के लिए उनको देख सकते हैं। उल्लिखित अवधि के दौरान प्रति स्क्रिप्ट के भुगतान की राशि 100 रु० से 150 रु० तक थी।

(ख) और (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसे सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Effect of shortage of power in Punjab on Industry and Agriculture

2126. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government propose to take to augment the power supply in Punjab where not only industry but also agriculture are very badly hit due to the acute power shortage;

(b) whether the Bhakra Management Board has already warned of bad days ahead owing to lower reservoir level in the Gobindasagar Dam;

(c) whether any new thermal or nuclear power plant will be set up in Punjab during the current year or thereafter; and

(d) if so, its capacity and the probable time it will take to go into operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). Presently energy requirement of Punjab is about 15.5 million units per day against which the availability is about 14.5 million units per day. In order to cover the marginal energy deficit and peak demand the state has introduced certain restrictions like rostering of feeders, restricted hours of supply to non-continuous process industries etc. This year the South West Monsoon was poor in the Northern Region and consequently the inflow into the Bhakra and Pong reservoirs were below average. The Bhakra Beas Management Board has therefore, appraised the participating state Governments namely Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan about the power deficit conditions in the coming months. Stress has, therefore, been given to maximising generation at Bhatinda thermal power station by undertaking repairs/improvements in the plant and equipments, by arranging adequate quality and quantity of coal to fully meet the higher demand of thermal power stations.

As a long term measure, additional generating capacity is proposed to be added in the State. The following projects are presently under construction in the State:

	Benefits during	
	1980-85 (MW)	1985-90 (MW)
1. Shanan Extn. (Hydro)	50	..
2. Mukerian ((Hydro)	90	117
3. Anandpur Sahib (Hydro)	134	..
4. Roper (Thermal)	210	210
5. Dehar Extn. (Hydro) (Punjab's share)	158.40	..
6. Pong Extn. (Hydro) (Punjab's share)	29.88	..
Total	672.28	327.00

With the commissioning of the above projects the installed generating capacity in the state would increase to 2216 MW by 1985 with a capability to meet the peaking demand of 1590 MW. Besides, shares will be available from Singrauli Super thermal power project, Badarpur Extension, Narora Atomic power station, Baira Suil and Salal Hydro electric projects to the various states of Northern Region including Punjab to augment the power availability in their systems. The Punjab Government have also proposed Thein Dam project with a capacity of 480 MW and UBDC II project with a capacity of 45 MW. These projects have been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority and are awaiting the sanction of the Planning Commission and benefits from these projects would be available during the period 1985-90.

Development of skid mounted working unit by ONGC.

2127. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC has developed skid mounted working unit; and

(b) if so, what are the proposals with Government to manufacture units on large scale?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Agreement between Kuwait and India on Oil Exploration

2128. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Kuwait have agreed to cooperate in the field of oil including oil exploration, as a result

of the talks held during the visit of the Amir of Kuwait in September this year; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard indicating the nature and extent of the technical know-how and skill to be exchanged between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). During the visit of H. H. the Amir of Kuwait to India in September, 1980, the Prime Minister and H. H. the Amir placed particular emphasis upon the importance of energy not only in regard to their national economies, but also in the global context. As such, they felt that possibilities of increased cooperation between India and Kuwait in the area of oil, its exploration, exploitation, conservation and substitution and in the field of petrochemicals hold out promises of mutually beneficial cooperation. Specific possibilities in this regard would be further pursued at ministerial and official levels.

Malaviya Committee Report for separate Ministry for Oil Exploration

2129 SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Malaviya Committee report recommended a separate Ministry for oil exploration; and

(b) if so, whether Government are going to organise that Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Recommendation was considered and was not accepted. At present there is no proposal under the consideration of the Government

of India to set up a separate Ministry for Oil Exploration.

Set back to Dandakaranya Project

2130. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was set back in Dandakaranya Project due to desertions;

(b) if so, whether it was made up; and

(c) the number of families can yet be settled in that project area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The number of families that can still be settled is about 6,500.

Quantity and Value of Coal Imported

2131. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) total quantity and value of coal import year-wise from 1975-76 to 1979-80; and

(b) factors responsible for rise or fall in coal production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKARAM MAHAJAN): (a) Coking coal has been imported by Steel Authority of India Ltd. as follows:

Year	Quantity
1978-79	1,20,000 tonne:
1979-80	10,42,700 tonnes

No coal was imported before 1978-79. The total value of coking coal imported during the above 2 years is approximately Rs. 75 crores.

(b) Coal production is affected by the availability of various inputs, such as power, explosives, cement, steel etc. and the law and order and

industrial relation situation. Production has been increasing since January, '80. as a result of a number of steps taken which included higher priority for allocation of power to the coal mines, controlling absenteeism, Liaison with State Governments to improve the law and order in the coal mining areas of Bihar, Bengal, import of explosives etc.

सीमा क्षेत्र में एक विद्युत संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिये नेपाल तथा भारत के बीच वार्ता

2132. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और नेपाल के बीच सीमा क्षेत्र में एक विद्युत संयंत्र की स्थापना करने के लिए बातचीत चल रही है।

(ख) उक्त बातचीत में किन मुख्य योजनाओं पर विचार किया गया, उस पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा, तथा उसके परिणामस्वरूप होने वाले विद्युत उत्पादन सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियंत्रण के बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व बैंक ने भी इस परियोजना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने का आश्वासन दिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी हां। निम्नलिखित जल विद्युत और बहुदेशीय स्कीमों के बारे में भारत और नेपाल के बीच बातचीत चल रही है

(1) करनाली जल विद्युत परियोजना।

(2) पंचेश्वर जल विद्युत परियोजना।

(3) रापती (भालू भूमि) परियोजना ।

(4) कोसी उच्च बांध ।

ऊपर लिखी परियोजनाओं में से पंचेश्वर परियोजना को सीमा क्षेत्र की परियोजना की श्रेणी में रखा जा सकता है ।

(ख) पंचेश्वर की परियोजना रिपोर्ट अभी बनाई जानी है अतः इसकी लागत और लाभों के अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । अंतरिम रूप में किए गए मल्यांकन के अनुसार पंचेश्वर परियोजना के चरण-1 और चरण-2—दोनों ही चरणों में से प्रत्येक की विद्युत शक्त 1000 मेगावाट की होगी ।

(ग) परियोजना को वित्त पोषित करने की स्कीम के बारे में निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

Damage of Production Deck in Bombay High

2133. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the damage suffered by an off-shore production deck in the Bombay High off-shore oil field might cause a setback to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's hope; and

(b) if so, to what extent it is going to effect the output during 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Assuming that reference is

with regard to the damage of the platform SA Deck, it is stated that the damage has been repaired and it is not going to effect the crude production target for 1980-81 of 5.2 million tonnes which will be maintained.

Fertiliser Production

2134. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI JANARDHANA POO-JARY:

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

(a) whether a phenomenal increase in fertiliser production which was expected to be accomplished as a result of numerous steps being taken by the Government on a war footing has not yielded good results;

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

(c) to what extent there was a monthly increase in the production of fertilizers;

(d) whether according to the Government's expectations monthly production was estimated at 86,000 tonnes of nitrogen or roughly two lakh tonnes of urea;

(e) whether the main factor responsible for not achieving the target is continuous Assam agitation; and

(f) what are the other steps being taken to increase the production as per original targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The production of fertilizers has steadily increased from July, 1980 onwards as a result of the steps taken by the Government to augment supplies of feed-stock and inputs. The monthly production from

July, 1980 onwards is indicated below:—

Month	Production in '000 tonnes of Nitrogen
July, 1980	129.7
August, 1980	155.3
September, 1980	181.2
October, 1980	190.3

(e) and (f) The production of fertilizers has been seriously affected in 1980-81 due to a number of factors such as power cuts/restrictions, disruption and stoppage of feedstock supplies to a number of fertilizer plants in the wake of the Assam agitation, labour problems, etc. However, the position has recently shown improvement. Power cuts/restrictions have been removed by all State Governments and alternative arrangements have been made to supply feedstock to most of the fertilizer plants which suffered production losses in the past on this account. However, in view of the direct and indirect effects of the Assam agitation, there are still shortfalls in the supply of feedstock to some fertilizer plants.

Proposal of Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries

2135. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited propose to invest nearly Rs. 3500 crores during the period upto 1984-85; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed scheme?

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

and (b). Coal India Ltd. and Singareni Collieries Company have a programme to increase coal production from 103.93 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 165.00 million tonnes in 1984-85. The size of investment during this period is under finalisation.

CIL's Proposal to Introduce Automatic Price Variation Clause

2136. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have turned down the Coal India's proposal for introduction of an automatic price variation clause in the coal price structure;

(b) if so, what was the main reasons put forward by the Coal India for this proposal;

(c) what were the main reasons for the production of the proposal; and

(d) what are the other measures being suggested by the Union Government to meet their demand?

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

(b) The Coal India has suggested that as the coal prices are fixed by the Government taking into consideration the cost of production at a particular point of time, which varies over a period of time on account of the increases in the cost of inputs, unless there is an automatic escalation for increase in the price of coal based on consumer index price and whole-sale price indices of items related to inputs in coal industry and increase in wage cost, the price fixed by Government becomes unrealistic.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The revision of coal prices is engaging the attention of Government.

Agreement with USSR to Develop Coal Mines

2137. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether agreement has been reached with the Soviet Union for the production of nearly 20 million tonnes of coal and development of 12 million tonnes coking coal project with washeries and captive thermal power stations in the Jharia Coal-field;

(b) if so, when the agreement was signed;

(c) what are the main features of the agreement;

(d) the total cost of expenditure involved;

(e) to what extent the Soviet Government will help; and

(f) when the work on the implementation of the agreement is likely to be signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). Yes Sir. A working programme of cooperation between India and USSR in the field of Coal Industry was signed on 31-10-1980. The agreement *inter alia* provides for technical assistance in the development of Jayant Opencast mine in Singrauli coal-field for production of 10 million tonnes/annum, sinking of shafts for development of a 2.8 m.te. capacity mine in Jhanjra in Raniganj and cooperation for developing 12 million tonne coking coal project in Jharia coalfield. The total expenditure involved in these projects can be known only after the various feasibility reports have been prepared.

(f) The agreement for preparation of recommendations for achieving 10 m.te. production per annum at Jayant Project has already been signed. (The contract with regard to Jharia coalfield is expected to be signed in 1st Quarter of 1981).

Production of Haldia Fertilizers

2138. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Haldia Fertilizer Plants were to start production in October, 1979 but all the units excepting the ammonia plant are lying idle;

(b) the loss suffered as a result thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to commission the plants expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Haldia Fertilizer Project was mechanically completed in November, 1979, but the plant could not start production because of the inability of the West Bengal State Electricity Board to supply the required quantum of power.

(b) The value of loss of production at 80 per cent of the installed capacity at current international prices works out to around Rs. 100 crores per annum.

(c) A 20 M W captive gas turbine is being provided for the plant.

Issue of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent to Pharmaceutical Industry

2139. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many industrial licences, and how many letters of intent were

issued to the Indian Sector of Pharmaceutical Industry for manufacturing drugs during the last three years;

(b) out of these, how many licences and letters of intent were issued to public sector enterprises;

(c) how many of the above were not utilised by the Indian Sector; given separate figures for private and public sector units; and

(d) which were the drugs covered by these licences and letters of intent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 76 Industrial Licences and 139 Letters of Intent for the manufacture of bulk drugs were issued to the Indian Sector of Pharmaceutical Industry during the last 3 years i.e., 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80.

(b) Of these, 8 Industrial Licences and 3 Letters of Intents were issued to public sector enterprises.

(c) 16 Industrial Licences granted to Indian Sector Companies remained unimplemented. No such unimplemented Industrial Licence pertains to Public Sector Companies.

(d) Letter of Intent is simply an offer for the grant of an Industrial Licence with certain conditions. If the company accepts the conditions, the Letter of Intent is converted into an Industrial Licence, otherwise, on the expiry of validity period, it lapses. Therefore, the question of giving the names of drugs covered by unimplemented letter of intent does not arise. The drugs covered under unimplemented Industrial Licences are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Names of Drugs covered under unimplemented industrial Licences

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the item
1	2	3
1	M/s Chemical, Industrial & Pharmaceutical Laboratory Limited.	Triamcinolone.
2	Do.	Carbenexolone Sodium.
3	M/s Unichem Laboratories Ltd.	Mebendazole.
4	„ Alembic Chemical Works Co. Limited	Erythromycin.
5	„ Mac Laboratories Pvt. Limited	Clipizide.
6	„ New Drugs (Ind) Limited	(i) Parahydroxy Benzoic & its esters. (ii) Sodium Para amino salicylate. (iii) Glibenclamide. (iv) Metronidazole.
7	„ Amar Dye Chem Limited	(i) Salicylic Acid. (ii) Acetyl Salicylic Acid.

1	2	3
8	M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited	Nitrazepam.
9	„ Mac Laboratories Pvt. Limited	Clonidine Hcl.
10	„ IDL Chemicals Limited	(i) Mebendazole. (ii) Aminophylline, Theophylline. (iii) Nitrazepam.
11	„ Dolphin Chemicals Limited	Ethambutol Hcl.
12	„ IDL Chemicals Limited	Metoclopramide.
13	„ IDL Chemicals Limited	(i) Nitrofurural Diacetate. (ii) Orphenadrine. (iii) Diphenhydramine. (iv) Ethyl Amnio Caproic Acid
14	„ Atul Products Limited	Tolbutamide.
15	„ IDL Chemicals Limited	Oxytocin.
16	„ Standard Pharmaceuticals Limited	Erythromycin.

**Chandrapura Thermal Power Station
of D. V. C. a Sick Unit**

2140. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the oldest and biggest Thermal Power Station of the Damodar Valley Corporation at Chandrapura (Bihar) is a sick Unit;

(b) is it true that the Power Station is generating power only 73 per cent of its installed capacity during the last 12 months;

(c) what are the reasons for under utilisation of this power plant; and

(d) what steps Government are taking to improve the situation and when the power generation efficiency of the plant would actually increase as a result of these proposed measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The Chandrapura Thermal Power Station, consisting of an aggregate installed capacity of 780 MW, is the largest thermal power station of the Damodar Valley Corporation. It is true that the power station has had a capacity utilisation factor of 37 per cent during the one year. Although the Plant Load Factor is low, the unit is not considered as sick.

(c) The reasons for the low capacity utilisation was some major outages due to boiler tube leakage Rotor Earth Faults, etc.

(d) DVC is constantly in touch with the manufacturers for ensuring better performance of the boilers. Time bound programme for overhaul

of sub-systems, ID fans, coal mills feed, water pumps and control devices has been introduced.

Expert teams are also being sent to thermal power stations to identify problems of low generation. The report of the team of British experts which investigated the CTPS in June this year has been received and is under examination. Generation in the DVC is showing signs of improvement.

Pilferage of Lubricating Oil from I.O.C. Pipeline of Mandi—Madras

2141. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry in the reported pilferage of lubricating oil from IOC pipe line from Mandi refinery to the Madras Port is over.

(b) if yes, are any officials of the IOC involved in the pilferage;

(c) has the inquiry revealed how and where the lubricating oil was being disposed of; and

(d) whether the pilferage was worth a lakh of rupees per day, or it was more than one lakh also?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the course of inquiry, no definite proof as to the collusion of Indian Oil Corporation officials in the matter came to light.

(c) The scope of the inquiry was to locate the places of pilferage and suggest remedial measures to put a stop to pilferage activity.

(d) No, Sir. It was estimated that loss on account of pilferage was of about Rs. 27.8 lakhs and Rs. 83.71 lakhs during 1978-79 and 1979-80.

Total Demand of Power in West Bengal after Sixth Five Year Plan

2142. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what would be the total demand of power after the Sixth Plan period in West Bengal;

(b) what would be the total deficit of power in West Bengal and particularly in North Bengal after Sixth Plan period; and

(c) what are the power project that are going to be taken up in West Bengal and particularly in North Bengal to meet the deficit of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Working Group on Power Development which was set up by the Planning Commission to recommend the power programme for inclusion in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 has tentatively estimated the demand for power in West Bengal at the end of the Sixth Plan period i.e. 1984-85 (excluding the demand committed to be met by D.V.C.) as follows:—

Peak demand	1540 MW
Energy requirement	1316 Million Unit

(b) According to the projections of the Working Group, the Power availability based on satisfactory performance of projects sanctioned and under construction in the region is expected to be adequate to meet the demands in West Bengal at the end of the Sixth Plan period. The inter-connection between the North and the South Bengal systems is planned to be strengthened adequately by the end of the Sixth Plan which would improve significantly the availability of power to North Bengal.

(c) The following projects are presently under various stages of construction in West Bengal:—

S. No.	Name of the Project	Total Installed Capacity.	Benefits likely to be added during 1980-85
1.	Jaldhaka (H)	2 × 4	8 MW
2.	Raman II (H)	4 × 12.5	50 MW
3.	Santalidih (T) 4th Unit	2 × 120	120 MW
4.	Bandel (Γ) Extension	1 × 210	210 MW
5.	Kolaghat (T)	3 × 210	630 MW
6.	D.P.L. Extension	1 × 110	110 MW
7.	C.E.S.C.	4 × 60	240 MW

Of these, Jaldhaka and Raman-II Hydro-electric Projects are located in North Bengal. In addition, West Bengal will get a share of power from Farakka Super Thermal Power Station being set up at Farakka by the Central Government and the Chukha Hydro-electric Project under construction in Bhutan from which surplus power will be available to India.

Setting up of Joint Projects by India and Kuwait

2143. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussion have taken place between India and Kuwait to discuss the possibilities of setting up joint projects in India in Petro-Chemicals, Fertilizers;

(b) if so, whether any delegation from Kuwait has also visited India recently; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a)

to (c). During the recent visit of H. H. the Amir of Kuwait to India in September 1980, the Prime Minister and H. H. the Amir felt that there were possibilities of increased Co-operation between India and Kuwait in the various fields including Petro-Chemicals etc. Specific proposals in this regard would be pursued at Ministerial and official levels.

Setting up of Joint Projects in Power by India and Kuwait

2144. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussion have taken place between India and Kuwait to discuss the possibilities of setting up joint projects in India in power;

(b) if so, whether any delegation from Kuwait has also visited India recently; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) During the visit of H.H. the

Amir of Kuwait to India, some discussion took place for further improving of economic and trade ties between India and Kuwait. Discussions were also held between the Kuwaiti Minister of Commerce and Industry and our Commerce Minister. The two Ministers agreed to consider the possibilities of setting up of joint venture projects in India with Kuwait; financial collaboration in certain core sectors including the power sector. It was agreed that a high-powered technical team from Kuwait could visit India to explore the possibilities in this regard.

(b) A high-power technical team has not yet visited India.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of Kerosene and Diesel to Madhya Pradesh

2145. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the diesel and kerosene quotas demanded by Madhya Pradesh Government for the second and fourth quarter of 1980;

(b) the actual quantity of these commodities made available to the State; and

(c) the difference between the allocation and the supply made?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Both during the second and fourth quarters of 1980, the Government of Madhya Pradesh had intimated the State's minimum monthly requirement of high speed diesel (HSD) and kerosene as broadly 40,000 Metric Tonnes and 20,000 Metric Tonnes respectively.

(b) and (c). The details of allocations and sales of HSD and kerosene in respect of Madhya Pradesh for the period April—June, 1980, and October 1980 and allocations for November, 1980 as also sales (from 1—15 November), are as under:—

(Figures in Metric Tonnes)

Name of the month	High Speed Diesel		Kerosene	
	Allocation	Sales	Allocation	Sales
April, 1980	38000	35163	15889	13811
May, 1980	38000	36322	16500	13876
June, 1980	32150	29810	16490	14712
October, 1980	33000	34685	16461	16485
November, 1980	45400	19345 (Upto 15th Nov.)	16390 (Upto 15th Nov.)	7478

During the second quarter of 1980, the sales of both diesel and kerosene were somewhat lower than the allocations on account of transportation constraints caused by inadequate

availability of tank wagons. In the fourth quarter, the sales have been more or less in line with the allocations.

Coal stock position in each power plant

2146. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the present coal stock position in each power plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): A statement showing the present coal stock position in major power plants is annexed.

Statement

The latest coal stock position at the major Thermal Power Stations as on 26 11 1980.

S. No.	Name of TPS	Present coal stock position			Remarks.
		Tonnes	No. of days	Date	
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTHERN REGIONS :					
<i>Delhi</i>					
1.	Badarpur	9407	2	26-11-80	
2.	DESU (I.P. Stn.) . .	12442	4	26-11-80	
<i>Haryana</i>					
3.	Faridabad	2680	2	26-11-80	
4.	Panipat	7984	5	23-11-80	
<i>Punjab</i>					
5.	Bhatinda	5686	2	20-11-80	
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>					
6.	Harduaganj 'A' . . . .	*	..	..	*Power House closed.
7.	Harduaganj 'B' & 'C' . .	13619	3	25-11-80	
8.	Kanpur (RPH)	8616	9	25-11-80	
9.	(i) Obra 'A'	25533	5	25-11-80	
	(ii) Obra 'B'	64022	13	25-11-80	
10.	(i) Panki	370	1/2	25-11-80	
	(ii) Panki Extn. . . .	11006	5	25-11-80	
11.	Renusagar	25741	9	17-11-80	
WESTERN REGION					
<i>Gujarat</i>					
12.	Ahmedabad	20488	7	24-11-80	
13.	Dhuvaran	1190	1	21-11-80	Mainly using fuel oil.
14.	Gandhinagar	6691	3	21-11-80	
15.	Ukai	33791	7	21-11-80	

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Maharashtra

16.	Bhusawal . . .	15714		5	24-11-80
17.	Chola . . .	4254		4	1-11-80
18.	Koradi . . .	57800		8	24-11-80
19.	Nasik . . .	17201		3	24-11-80
20.	Paras . . .	16292		13	24-11-80
21.	Parli . . .	12428		13	24-11-80
22.	Trombay . . .	47914		..	20-11-80
23.	Khaperkheda . . .	28921		26	24-11-80

Presently using fuel
oil & gas.*Madhya Pradesh*

24.	Amarkantak . . .	42912		12	21-11-80
25.	Korba . . .	239004		40	21-11-80
26.	Satpura . . .	31641		8	21-11-80

*SOUTHERN REGION**Andhra Pradesh*

27.	Kothagudem . . .	130419		22	22-11-90
28.	Ramagundam . . .	15159		12	22-11-80
29.	Vijaywada . . .	31975		12	22-11-80

Tamil Nadu

30.	Basin Bridge . . .	10133		10	24-11-80
31.	Ennore . . .	130563		33	24-11-80
32.	Tuticorin . . .	392162		157	16-11-80

*EASTERN REGION**Bihar*

33.	Barauni . . .	14120		14	16-11-80
34.	Patratu . . .	61725		12	20-11-80

D.V.C.

35.	Bokaro . . .	125060		50	16-11-80
36.	Chandrapura . . .	159891		36	20-11-80
37.	Durgapur . . .	24374		10	20-11-80

Orissa

39.	Talcher . . .	63732		32	22-11-80
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West Bengal

39.	Bandel	24-11-80
40.	Calcutta . . .	10529		33	21-11-80
41.	Durgapur (DPL) . . .	31431		15	16-11-80
42.	Santalidih . . .	1363		1/2	24-11-80

देश में डीजल और पेट्रोल की कमी

2147. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में इन त्रिनों डीजल और पेट्रोल की भारी कमी महसूस की जा रही है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप देश की परिवहन व्यवस्था काफी अस्त-व्यस्त हो गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को उक्त कमी की जानकारी है और क्या इसे दूर करने के लिए कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो राज्य-वार तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) एवं (ख) : जुलाई एवं सितम्बर, 1980 के बीच हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल की उपलब्धता सभी राज्यों में सन्तोषजनक थी तथा उत्पाद की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता के बावजूद कम मांग के कारण बिक्री कम रही । 1 अक्टूबर, नवम्बर, 1980 के दौरान राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को अक्टूबर, नवम्बर, 1979 के वास्तविक आंशिक के मुकाबले हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल का आंशिक पांच प्रतिशत अधिक के स्तर पर किया गया । कुछ राज्यों को आंशिक में तदर्थ आंध्र पर भी वृद्धि की गयी । राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ शासित प्रशासनों से हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल के उचित वितरण को सुनिश्चित करने तथा कानून के विद्यमान प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत अनाचारों जैसे उत्पाद की जमाखोरी एवं कालाबाजारी को नियंत्रित करने के लिए कहा गया है । उनसे

प्रार्थना की गयी है कि डीजल की सप्लाई के मामले में कृषि को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दें । इसके कारण परिवहन क्षेत्र को डीजल की सप्लाई हो सकता है कु कम प्राथमिकता के आधार पर की जाए ।

मोटर स्पिरिट (पेट्रोल) के मामले में आमतौर पर उपलब्धता मांग के अनुरूप थी तथा इसकी कमी नहीं है । संभार तंत्र (लोडिस्टिक) तथा संचालन में रुकावटों के कारण उत्पाद की उपलब्धता कुछ स्थानों पर कभी कभी सीमित रही ।

(ग) अक्टूबर, नवम्बर, 1980 में हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल का राज्यवार आंशिक एवं बिक्री का ब्यौरा संलग्न है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Deposit of Lignite Coal in Kalol in North Gujarat

2148. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Indian Institute of Reservoir Study has identified massive deposits of lignite coal in Kalol in North Gujarat;

(b) whether it is a fact that these deposits are lying several hundred metres below the ground level in Horizon 9 and 10 in Kalol, around the well 135, which was considered dead;

(c) whether it is a fact that through a method known as "in Situ gasification", the deposits can be gasified and their two properties viz. raw gas and liquor, could be isolated and that this isolated gas running into billions of cubic metres could be used for generation of power; and

(d) in view of (a), (b), (c) do Government propose considering taking immediate steps for exploration of these deposits to help relieve energy crisis facing Gujarat at present?

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.

Scheme to end Artificial Scarcity of Coal to bring down Prices

2149. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed any new scheme to end the artificial scarcity of coal and bring down prices by increasing its availability; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). With a view to pass on the benefit of the increased coal availability, following improved coal production, to the consumers was decided that non-coking coal from certain identified mines having large pitheads stocks will be put on sale without any restrictions from 1-9-80. Coking coals have been excluded from the purview of the scheme. Under this scheme consumers of lower grades of coal can approach the coal companies directly and get their requirements of coal. The only condition being that coal so allocated will have to be lifted within 7 days. It has also been decided, with a view to bring down the price of soft coke, that dumps would be established in various states so that the availability of soft coke would increase bringing down the price. As a experimental measure it has been decided to establish soft coke dumps initially in U.P.,

Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and a Hard Coke dump in Tamil Nadu.

Recommendation of Working Group regarding Cinemas

2150. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Working Group on National Film Policy had recommended increase in the number of cinemas in the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to make available institutional finance through banks and public financial institutions on a liberal scale for theatre construction; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Various alternatives for making available institutional finance through banks etc. are being explored in terms of the recommendations made by the Working Group on National Film Policy.

T.V. Centre and Film Studio in M.P.

2151. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum was presented to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting at Bhopal in July, 1980 demanding setting up of a Television Centre and a film studio at Bhopal or any suitable location in M.P.;

(b) whether there is also a demand that the documentary and feature films should be produced in Madhya Pradesh to give local artist an opportunity to show their talent; and

(c) what are the reactions of the Government to the above proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b) There have been suggestions from various quarters for setting up a TV Centre and film studio at Bhopal or other location in M.P. and for production of documentary films in that State.

(c) A proposal to set up a TV centre at Bhopal was included in the Draft Sixth Plan proposals (1980-85). The implementation of the Scheme will, however, depend on the approval of the Plan, availability of resources and relative priorities.

The setting up of film studios concerns the State Government and the private sector. The Films Division has produced a number of documentary films on Madhya Pradesh, and two more are on its production programme.

कोटा, उदयपुर तथा चित्तौड़गढ़ में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

2152. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में जयपुर एकमात्र शहर है जहाँ दूरदर्शन केन्द्र है;

(ख) क्या कोटा, उदयपुर तथा चित्तौड़गढ़ में निकट भविष्य में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) कोटा में दूरदर्शन रिसेंटर की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव को माइक्रोवेव

लिकों के माध्यम से दूरदर्शन के विस्तार संबंधी छठी "योजना" (1980-85) के प्रस्तावों के प्रारूप में शामिल किया गया है । तथापि, इसका कार्यान्वयन "योजना" की स्वीकृति, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता और सापेक्ष प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर करेगा ।

निकट भविष्य में उदयपुर और चित्तौड़गढ़ में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

बिजली की कटौती के कारण प्रत्येक राज्य में श्रम-घंटों की हानि

2153. प्रो निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बिजली की कटौती के परिणाम-स्वरूप पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक राज्य में विभिन्न उद्योगों में औसतन कितने श्रम-घंटों की हानि हुई है; और

(ख) देश में बिजली की कटौती से बचने के लिए कौन से उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) प्रणाली में विद्युत की कमी है, जो अलग-अलग राज्य में तथा अलग-अलग समय पर भिन्न-भिन्न होती है । किसी विशेष समय पर कमी की मात्रा वास्तविक मांग तथा निवल उपलब्धता के बीच अन्तर के ऊपर निर्भर करती है । इस अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए विद्युत कटौतियाँ तथा प्रतिबन्ध लागू किए जाते हैं । उत्पादन में हानि होने में सहायक विभिन्न पहलुओं में से विद्युत की कमी एक है । केबल तथा अलग से लोड शैडिंग के कारण श्रम-घंटों की हानि की सही-सही मात्रा बताना संभव नहीं है ।

(ख) लोड शीडिंग की घटनाओं को कम करने की दृष्टि से प्रणाली में विद्युत की उपलब्धता में सुधार लाने के लिए कई उपाय किए गए हैं। विद्युत की उपलब्धता में सुधार लाने के अतिरिक्त, छुट्टी के दिनों और शिफ्टों को अलग-अलग करके तथा जहां तक संभव हो सकता है व्यस्तताकालीन भार को अव्यवस्तताकालीन समय में अंतरित करके, जहां तक व्यवहार्य हो सकता है भार वक्र को समान करके मांग का बेहतर प्रबंध करने के संबंध में भी कदम उठाए गए हैं। प्रणाली में विद्युत उत्पादन में सुधार लाने के लिए किए गए उपायों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं।

(1) उचित गुणवत्ता वाले कोयले की पर्याप्त मात्रा में सप्लाई। गलती करने वाली कोयला खानों का पता लगाया जा रहा है और संयुक्त रूप से सम्मिलित करने के लिए विद्युत केन्द्रों के प्रतिनिधि वहां तैनात किए जा रहे हैं। कोयला कम्पनियों से कहा गया है कि पत्थर, सले ी पत्थर तथा अन्य विजातीय पदार्थों को हाथ से उठाने के कार्य को तेज करें ताकि गुणवत्ता में सुधार हो। कोयला कम्पनियों को यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे कोयला खानों पर पोर्टेबिल/स्थायी क्रशर प्रतिष्ठापित करें तथा कोयला परिष्कार के लिए समुचित कार्यक्रम शुरू करें

(2) संयुक्त सुधार कार्यक्रम तथा बेहतर सुरक्षात्मक अनुरक्षण कार्यक्रम हाथ में लेने के लिए राज्य बिजली बोर्डों की सहायता।

(3) उपस्कर क डिजाइन में कमी का पता लगाना तथा उन्हें सुधारने और प्रतिष्ठित करने के कार्यक्रम शुरू करना।

(4) स्वदेशी तथा विदेशी सप्लाई कर्ताओं से फुटकर पुर्जों की समय पर सप्लाई की व्यवस्था करना।

(5) जिन इंजीनियरों तथा तकनीकी कार्मिकों की विद्युत केन्द्रों के प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण का कार्य सौंपा गया है उनके लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू करना।

(6) निर्माधीन समस्त विद्युत परियोजनाओं के निर्माण कार्यक्रमों की विस्तृत रूप से मानीटरिंग करना।

(7) ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों के लिए इंजीनियरों और प्रचालकों को प्रशिक्षण देना जिसके लिए सोसाइटी का गठन किया गया है।

राजस्थान को कुकिंग गैस की कमी और एजेंसियों का आवंटन

2154. प्रो० निर्मलकुमारी शर्मावत : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में कुकिंग गैस की अत्यधिक कमी है ;

(ख) इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए चालू वर्ष के दौरान राज्य में किन जिलों में कुकिंग गैस एजेंसियां आवंटित किए जाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) इन एजेंसियों के आवंटन के संबंध में क्या कसौटी अपनायी गयी है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी, हां। राजस्थान के बाजारों में खाना पकाने की गैस की कुछ पिछली बकाया सप्लाई की जाती है।

(ख) राजस्थान में उन स्थानों पर जहां तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान खाना पकाने की गैस के वितरक नियुक्त किये जाने हैं की सूची संलग्न है ।

(ग) वर्तमान प्रचलित नीति के अनुसार तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा दी जाने वाली पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की सभी डीलरशिपों का 25% अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये, 25 प्रतिशत बरोजगार स्नातकों के लिये, 10% विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिये, 10% युद्ध के दौरान अग्रगण्य हुए रक्षा कर्मचारियों एवं युद्ध में शहीद सैनिकों की पत्नियों के लिये तथा 30 प्रतिशत व्यापारिक आधार पर देने के लिए आरक्षित हैं ।

एल० पी० जी० की डीलरशिपों की नियुक्ति सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों में प्रचलित समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन द्वारा आवेदन आमंत्रित करके की जाती है तथा संबद्ध तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा गठित चयन समिति द्वारा उम्मीदवार चुना जाता है ।

राजस्थान में खनिज तेल के लिए सर्वेक्षण

2155. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में खनिज तेल के भण्डारों का पता लगाने की संभावना है; और

(ख) क्या सभी संभावित स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण कर लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो क्या तत्संबंधी प्रतिवेदन सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) :

(क) राजस्थान के जैसलमेर क्षेत्र के पश्चिमी भाग को हाईड्रो-कार्बन्स के लिये प्रत्याशित समझा गया है । तथापि राजस्थान में अभी तक हाईड्रो-कार्बन्स के वाणिज्यिक भंडारों का पता नहीं लगा है ।

(ख) सब प्रत्याशित स्थानों का प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण हवाई-चुम्बकीय और भूमि-चुम्बकीय सर्वेक्षणों के द्वारा किया जा चुका है । चुने गए संभावित स्थानों पर परम्परागत सर्वेक्षण भी किये गए थे । प्राप्त किये गए आंकड़ों के आधार पर, विभिन्न संरचनाओं में 17 कुएं खोदे गए हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप क छोटे अशिक गैस का पता लगा है और एक कुएं से गैस के प्रतिकूल संयोजन के संकेत मिले हैं । इस समय सुधरी हुई तकनीकों के साथ भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण किये जा रहे हैं ।

Cash Dóles to D.P.s, Repatriates and Migrants

2156. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many displaced persons, repatriates and migrants are being paid cash doles, as on 31st October, 1980;

(b) the amount spent from 1st April, 1980 to 31st October, 1980 on such cash-doles and what amount will be required to be spent on cash doles till 31-3-81; and

(c) schemes being implemented to reduce the payment of cash doles?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUN-GON): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Drilling in Kasargod Offshore

2157. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drilling in Kasargod offshore has been stopped;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for its stopping and when it may begin again; and

(c) if not stopped, the progress in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ONGC drilled a well (No. KG-1-1) in the Kasargod offshore structure during April-May, 1980 to a depth of 2970 metres. The well proved dry as no oil/gas was found. However, the information obtained from this well is being studied by the ONGC with a view to analyse future prospects of the area.

(c) Does not arise.

T.V. Centre at Trivandrum

2158. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transmitter and the associated equipments for the T.V. Centre proposed to be set up at Trivandrum have been obtained; and

(b) a detailed report of the progress of work done so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). An order for the purchase of the transmitter has been placed. An order for associated equipments is

under process. The site for the TV Centre has been taken over and the building plan has been developed. Preliminary estimates for civil works are being framed.

Utilising of Installed Capacity of Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.

2159. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the reason for not utilising the full installed capacity in the Travancore Titanium Products Limited;

(b) whether Government are having any type of supervision of control over the Kerala Government Public Undertaking;

(c) if so, give details thereof;

(d) whether Government have taken any step for enabling the full utilisation of the installed capacity in the Travancore Titanium Products Limited;

(e) if so, give details thereof; and

(f) if not, whether Government now propose taking such steps?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The company have reported that full utilisation of the installed capacity could not be attained due to equipment bottlenecks at different process stages. The company have taken steps to install balancing equipments as a result of which production has gone up this year and is expected to touch 11,000 tonnes by the end of 1980 as against a production of only 8381 tonnes in 1979.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (f). Does not arise.

Percentage of Loss in Transmission of Electricity

2160. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of loss in transmission of Electricity, State-wise;

(b) how do they compare with the percentages in other countries; and

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The percentage of transmission and distribution losses and energy unaccounted for in various States/U.Ts. of the country during the year 1978-79 is given in Statement-I appended to this answer

(b) The percentage of T&D losses in few European and ESCAP countries for the year 1976 may kindly be seen in the appended Statement-II.

(c) The State Electricity Boards are taking up system improvement schemes within the prevailing constraint of the resources. However, following guide-lines have been issued by the Central Electricity Authority to the State Electricity Boards:

(i) Formation of a special set up in each Electricity Board to identify the weak areas.

(ii) Electricity Boards to initiate pilot system studies for distribution planning and make endeavour to cover not only the primary distribution and I.T. net works, but also the associated sub-transmission and transmission systems.

(iii) Setting up of special units in the Electricity Boards to prepare schemes for reduction of losses.

(iv) Amendment of conditions of 'Supply' to make it obligatory on the part of the inductive motive power consumers to install shunt capacitors at their terminals.

(v) Erection of new transmission lines and sub-stations to relieve over loaded lines. Changing of conductors by higher size. Of the existing lines, relocation of sub-stations and re-arrangement of existing I.T. systems.

(vi) Installation of high tension (HT) capacitors at various (a) Grid and (b) Primary distribution sub-stations, for improving voltage conditions, power factor and to reduce loading of the transmission and sub-transmission lines.

(vii) Setting up of vigilance squads comprising Electricity Boards'/Departments' engineers and a police inspector, to conduct surprise inspections to check pilferage of energy.

Statement—I

% Transmission and Distribution losses and Energy Unaccounted for during the year 1978-79

Name of the States/U. Ts.	%T & D Losses
NORTHERN REGION	
Haryana	21.68
Himachal Pradesh	18.97
Jammu & Kashmir	40.46
Punjab	16.74
Rajasthan	26.62
Uttar Pradesh	18.70
Chandigarh	25.09
Delhi	16.11
B.B.M.B.	2.58
<hr/>	
Northern Region	21.30

Name of the States/U. Ts.	% T&D Losses
Gujarat	16.78
Madhya Pradesh	20.30
Maharashtra	18.32
Goa, Daman & Diu	26.29
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29.10
Western Region	18.45
Bihar	16.83
Orissa	18.74
West Bengal	12.59
D.V.C.	1.88
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24.74
Sikkim	19.47
Eastern Region	16.78
Andhra Pradesh	21.27
Karnataka	22.55
Kerala	12.36
Tamil Nadu	19.05
Pondicherry	13.92
Lakshadweep	21.84
Southern Region	21.31
Assam	20.26
Manipur	67.14
Meghalaya	7.07
Nagaland	35.79
Tripura	35.80
Arunachal Pradesh	26.29
Mizoram	9.09
North-Eastern Region :	23.33
ALL INDIA	20.02

Statement — II

Statement showing percentage of transmission and distribution losses in foreign Countries for Year 1976.

Name of the country	% T & D Losses
A. European Countries	
1. France	6.86
2. Germany (G.D.R.)	7.10
3. Hungary	8.26
4. Spain	10.26
5. Sweden	9.41
6. Switzerland	8.97
7. U.S.S.R.	8.25
8. U.K.	7.26
9. Canada	9.22
10. U.S.A.	8.80
B. Escape Countries	
11. Australia	9.16
12. Hongkong	6.66
13. Indonesia	22.84
14. Iran	12.84
15. Japan	6.31
16. Nepal	27.63
17. New Zealand	10.09
18. Phillippines	5.18
INDIA*	19.79

*For the year 1976-77.

Soviet Experts Project Report of Jayant Quarry near Singrauli

2161. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet Experts have handed over the project report of the Jayant Quarry, near

Singrauli in Central India, to Government of India recently; and

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). A detailed Project Report prepared by Soviet Experts has been handed over to the Coal India Limited in 1979.

The report envisages development of Jayant Open cast mine for targetted production of 10 million tonnes annum.

गोविन्द सागर जलाशय का जल स्तर और भाखड़ा विद्युत केन्द्र की विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता

2162. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष भाखड़ा के गोविन्द सागर जलाशय का न्यूनतम जलस्तर 1675 फुट था जबकि इस वर्ष यह केवल 1665 फुट ही रहा और क्या इस जलाशय के जल स्तर ने गत वर्ष के स्तर की तुलना में इस वर्ष दो सप्ताह पहले ही घटना शुरू हो गया है ;

(ख) भाखड़ा विद्युत केन्द्र की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी और पिछले वर्ष वास्तव में कितना विद्युत उत्पादन हुआ तथा इस वर्ष कितना उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किए जाने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) भाखड़ा कम्प्लेक्स की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता, जिसमें बायां तट, दायां तट,

गंगुवाल तथा कोटला बिजली घर शामिल हैं, 1204 मैगावाट है । 1-6-1979 से 31-5-1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान उत्पन्न की गई विद्युत की मात्रा 6271 मिलियन यूनिट थी । जलाशय में उपलब्ध जल की मात्रा से, 1-6-1980 से 31-5-1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान 5743 मिलियन यूनिट विद्युत का उत्पादन होने की संभावना है ।

(ग) सिंचाई और विद्युत की आवश्यकताओं के लिए उपलब्ध जल का इष्टतम उपयोग करने की दृष्टि से, जलाशय से वास्तविक रिलीजों के मामले में भाखड़ा तथा व्यास प्रबंध बोर्ड सभी भागीदार राज्यों के साथ समय-समय पर परामर्श करता है ।

गुजरात और असम को कच्चे तेल और गैस पर रायल्टी का भुगतान

2163. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात और असम सरकारों को कच्चे तेल पर रु० 42/-प्रति दिन और प्राकृतिक गैस की कीमन का 10 प्रतिशत रायल्टी के रूप में भुगतान किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दोनों राज्य सरकारों ने रायल्टी की राशि में संशोधन के लिए अभ्यावेदन दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और प्रत्येक पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). असम और गुजरात राज्य सरकारों ने अशोधित तेल और केसिम हेड कंडेसेट की रायल्टी दरों में संशोधन करने के लिए स्मरण-पत्र दिये हैं । सामान्य रूप से मुख्य प्वाइंट ये हैं :—

(i) समस्त तेल उत्पादक राज्यों के स्वामित्व अधिकार सब प्रकार पूर्ण रूप से सुरक्षित किये जायें और उनको उचित मुद्रावजा किया जाये ।

(ii) रायल्टी में संशोधन दिनांक 1-1-1976 से किया जाए ।

(iii) रायल्टी को तय करने समय भारतीय बन्दरगाह पर खनिज तेल के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एफ० ओ० आर० मूल्य को विचार में लिया जाना चाहिए और रायल्टी को मध्यपूर्व अशोधित तेल के भारित औसत दर्ज मूल्य के 20%, यथा मूल्य और 4% बिक्री कर से मुद्रावजे को शामिल करके निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिए ।

(iv) खनिज तेल के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों में बार बार वृद्धि के कारण रायल्टी में होने वाली हानि को रोकने के लिए इस संबंध में आवश्यक प्रावधान अर्थात् मूल्यवृद्धि धारा का आरम्भ, रायल्टी धनराशि के भुगतान का त्रैमासिक पुनरीक्षण आदि किए जाने चाहिए ।

(v) असम राज्य सरकार ने कहा है कि रायल्टी को 315 रुपए प्रति मी० टन की दर से 1 जनवरी, 1980 से निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिए और यदि अशोधित तेल के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य में 5% अथवा इससे अधिक भिन्नता आती है तो इस में प्रति तिमाही संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए ।

साम्प्रदायिक सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Sanction of House Building Advance

2164. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines for the sanction and verification of the title for House Building Advance have been issued and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the opinion of Law Ministry is required to be obtained in every case of HBA by each Ministry;

(c) the number of cases referred to the Ministry by Ministries and Departments of Government of India and autonomous bodies from January, 1980 to 15th November, 1980 and the time taken by the Ministry in each case;

(d) whether it is a fact that more than a month is taken in each case and cases are delayed if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether some Ministries refer all cases and some do not refer at all if so, are there any instructions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The guidelines for the House Building Advance are provided by the Ministry of Works & Housing (known as House Building Advance Rules) which are available as priced publication. The details will appear from the Rules and Office Memorandum issued from time to time.

(b) According to the procedure laid down by these Rules, the Ministry of Law is to be consulted and its views are to be obtained to ascertain if the applicant has marketable and unencumbered title to the property on which first mortgage is to be created in favour of the Government.

(c) A statement showing the number of cases referred to the Ministry of

Law by other Ministries and Departments of Government of India from January, 1980 to 15th November, 1980 and the time taken in each case is attached. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1497/80. No reference are made to the Ministry of Law in respect of House Building Advances made by autonomous bodies.

(d) The attached statement will indicate that out of 533 references received by the Ministry of Law, 62 cases took more than a month to be disposed of. The reasons for the time so taken after certain non-availability of requisite documents, or certificates, of title or the complicated nature of the title which needed to be examined.

(e) All Ministries are expected to refer all cases involving examination of title to the Ministry of Law. However, whether all Ministries do or do not refer all cases, in fact, will be known to the Ministries concerned. There are no instructions in this regard.

Setting of Super Thermal Plants in Various States based on the Coal supply of M.P.

2165. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many super thermal plants are being installed in different States based on the coal supply of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether these installations are in conformity with the accepted Government policy to instal super thermal plants near pit heads, if not, the reasons for (a) above;

(c) whether Government of India have informed Madhya Pradesh Government that coal shall be made available to Madhya Pradesh for power generation for projects to be established in Singrauli after 1987; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Super Thermal Power Stations in the Central Sector are being installed close to the pitheads. The Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project located in Uttar Pradesh would depend for the bulk of its coal supply on the mines located in Madhya Pradesh. The Korba Super Thermal Power Project which is located in Madhya Pradesh would depend for its coal supply on the mines located in Madhya Pradesh. There are some other large thermal power stations established by few States within their territory which are linked to coal mines in Madhya Pradesh because these mines are a rational source of coal supply to such power stations.

(b) The Policy of locating thermal power stations close to pitheads is being followed as far as it is practicable. All the super thermal power station in the central sector follow this policy. However, location of a few load centre power stations away from pitheads is being permitted with a view to afford a certain degree of self-reliance in power supply to the individual States and to enable them to utilise their financial resources which is vital to power development.

(c) and (d). Coal linkage for the Vindhya-chal (Waidhan) project in Singrauli has been confirmed from 1989-90 based on the coal production programme at Singrauli and its linkage to existing, ongoing and sanctioned projects.

गुजरात में उद्योगों के लिए एलकोहल की आवश्यकता

2166. श्री मोती भाई प्रार० चौधरी : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के सभी उद्योगों के लिए प्रति वर्ष कितना एलकोहल चाहिये

और गुजरात में यह कितनी मात्रा में उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) क्या गुजरात के वित्त मंत्री ने राज्य की एलकोहल की आवश्यकता पूरा करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसकी सप्लाई की मांग की है और कितनी मात्रा में एलकोहल की मांग की गई है तथा इसमें से कितनी मात्रा में एलकोहल केन्द्र द्वारा सप्लाई किया जाएगा और किस दर पर ;

(ग) क्या एलकोहल की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुये शीरा के राज्य से बाहर निर्यात पर रोक लगाई जाएगी; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार राज्य में एलकोहल की मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुये गुजरात में शीरा पर आधारित एलकोहल संयंत्र स्थापित करने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) और (ख). नवम्बर, 1980 में केन्द्रीय शीरा बोर्ड की बैठक में गुजरात सरकार के प्रतिनिधि वित्त मंत्री ने बताया कि अल्कोहल वर्ष 1980-81 में गुजरात में 223.66 लाख लिटर अल्कोहल की उपलब्धता का अनुमान है और उद्योगों के लिए 387.23 लाख लिटर अल्कोहल की आवश्यकता होगी और 163.57 लाख लिटर अल्कोहल की कमी होगी। भारत सरकार से इस कमी को अल्कोहल अधिशेष वाले राज्यों से पूरा करने का आग्रह किया गया था। चूँकि अल्कोहल का मूल्य वैधानिक नियंत्रण में है, इसे समय-समय पर संशोधित इथाइल अल्कोहल (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1971 के अनुरूप ही नियत किया जायेगा।

(ग) जी, नहीं। वस्तुतः गुजरात सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि अल्कोहल

उत्पादन के लिए अपेक्षित सीरे समेत राज्य में शीरा की सभी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के बाद 5,100 टन शीरा अधिशेष होगा।

(घ) गुजरात में शीरे पर आधारित अल्कोहल प्लांट लगाने के बारे में राज्य सरकार या गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रस्ताव पर गुण-दोष के आधार पर विचार किया जायेगा।

अन्य देशों द्वारा अशोधित तेल की सप्लाई और उसका मूल्य

2167. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैक्सिको, रूस तथा बनेजुला द्वारा देश-वार भारत को कितने टन अशोधित तेल की सप्लाई किये जाने की सम्भावना है और उसकी दर कितनी है;

(ख) इस वर्ष ईरान तथा ईराक द्वारा भारत को कितना अशोधित तेल सप्लाई किया जाना था और उसमें से अब तक कितनी मात्रा प्राप्त हुई है तथा कितनी सप्लाई न की जा सकी और अशोधित तेल की सप्लाई किस दर पर की गयी है ; और

(ग) गैर-ओपेक देशों से खरीदे जाने वाले अशोधित तेल के लिए ईराक-ईरान मूल्य की अपेक्षा कितना अधिक मूल्य देना पड़ेगा और क्या उसके परिणाम-स्वरूप देश में अभी भी अशोधित तेल के मूल्य में वृद्धि की सम्भावना है और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) मैक्सिको-

से वर्ष 1981 के दौरान 1.5 मिलियम मीट्रिक टन खनिज तेल की सप्लाई के लिये पहले ही समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किये जा चुके हैं। जहाँ तक रूस एवं वनेजुला से आयात का सम्बन्ध है, विचार-विमर्श उस स्तर पर है कि इसके बारे में ब्यौरा देना राष्ट्रीय हित में न होगा।

(ख) वर्ष 1980 के खनिज तेल-सप्लाई संविदा के अनुसार भारत को ईराक ने 6 एम० टी० तथा ईरान ने 5 एम० टी० खनिज तेल सप्लाई करना था। इस बारे में और अधिक ब्यौरा देना राष्ट्रीय हित में न होगा।

(ग) ईरान-ईराक युद्ध के कारण खनिज तेल की सप्लाई कुछ अव्यवस्थित हुई है। जहाँ तक आवश्यक है सप्लाई की व्यवस्था कर अभाव की पूर्ति के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। इसके लिए अतिरिक्त धन की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि युद्ध के प्रारम्भ होने के पश्चात् खनिज तेल की मीके की दरों (स्पॉट प्राइसिज) में वृद्धि हुई है। सरकार छोटी अवधि एवं लम्बी अवधि की होने वाली कठिनाइयों का अध्ययन कर रही है तथा सही तस्वीर कुछ माह बाद ही पता चलेगी।

MR.T.P. Commission Reports

2168. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that according to Section 62 of the MRTP Act, it is obligatory on the part of the Government to place on the Table of both Houses of Parliament individual and administrative reports submitted by MRTP Commission within six months of their submission; and

(b) if so, how many such reports are not placed on the Table in the prescribed time limit?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir, except that there is no stipulation under the Act in regard to the time period within which such reports are to be laid before the Parliament.

(b) Does not arise.

Request of Durgapur Project Limited for Assistance

2169. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the criticism of the Durgapur Project Limited for not complying with its request of grant in assistance to build its fifth battery to meet the gas requirement of Calcutta;

(b) whether it is a fact that the D. P. L. is asking for that for the last two years; and

(c) if so, reasons for the step-motherly attitude towards the D.P.L.?

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

कोटा, राजस्थान में गैस एजेंट द्वारा सिलिंडरों की सप्लाई

2170. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राजस्थान के कोटा नगर में एक कुकिंग गैस एजेंट ने एक विवाद के कारण गैस सिलिंडरों की सप्लाई बन्द कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वह लोगों की ऐसी कठिनाइयों को शीघ्र दूर करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाएँ जिनका सामना वे महीनों से कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह समस्या कब तक हल की जाएगी और इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी हां। एक इंडेन वितरक ने अपने साझेदार के साथ विवाद के कारण खाना पकाने की गैस के सिलेंडरों की सप्लाई बन्द कर दी।

(ख) और (ग). वितरक द्वारा न्यायालय का हस्तक्षेप प्राप्त किये जाने के कारण उस क्षेत्र में दूसरी एजेंसी के माध्यम से सप्लाई जारी रखना सम्भव नहीं हो सका। न्यायालय के आदेशों के अनुसार वितरक द्वारा अब सप्लाई जारी कर दी गई है।

मध्य प्रदेश में सिंगरौली में एक तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना किया जाना

2171. श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड सन् 1971 से सिंगरौली कोयला क्षेत्र में एक तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र को स्थापित करने की कोशिश कर रहा था और क्या उसका 200 मेगावाट शक्ति की एक एकक को लगाने के पहले के प्रस्ताव को इस आधार पर अस्वीकृत किया गया था कि उस क्षेत्र को अधिक क्षमता (500, 1000 मेगावाट शक्ति) वाली एक एकक लगाये जाने के लिए आरक्षित रख गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके तुरन्त बाद उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड और राष्ट्रीय तापीय विद्युत निगम प्रत्येक को सिंगरौली कोयला क्षेत्र के क्रमशः अनपारा

और कोटा स्थानों में 200 मेगावाट शक्ति की एककों को खोलने की अनुमति दे दी गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो केन्द्र सरकार मध्य प्रदेश को ऐसी एकक की स्थापना करने के लिए कब तक अनुमति प्रदान कर देगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ग). सिंगरौली में एक ताप विद्युत केन्द्र प्रतिष्ठापित करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड से 1971 में एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था। चूंकि प्रस्ताव में कुछ आधार भूत आंकड़े नहीं थे इस कारण इस पर आगे कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकी। तदुपरान्त मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से 1973 में एक संशोधित प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था। तथापि, पुनः विचार करने पर मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने यह पाया कि वैधन में स्थल अधिक उपयुक्त रहेगा क्योंकि इस स्थल पर प्राकृतिक साधन बड़ी मात्रा में थे। तदनुसार, विध्याचल (वैधन) में 3000 मेगावाट क्षमता तक विस्तार किए जाने की सम्भावना सहित 500-500 मेगावाट की 2 यूनिटों की प्रतिष्ठापना के लिए मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने एक व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण को जनवरी 1979 में प्रस्तुत की थी। राज्य सरकार तथा केन्द्र सरकार के बीच बाद में हुए विचार विमर्श के पश्चात् राज्य सरकार इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि विध्याचल (वैधन) में इस परियोजना को केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में हाथ में लिया जा सकता है।

(ख) कोटा (सिंगरौली) में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के 600 मेगावाट (3×200 मेगावाट) के प्रथम सोपान के लिए स्वीकृति दिसम्बर 1976 में प्रदान कर दी गई थी तथा

अनपारा 'क' विद्युत केन्द्र (3×200 मेगावाट) के लिए स्वीकृति जनवरी 1979 में प्रदान कर दी गई थी।

लिकेज संबंधी प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जाता है

Removal of Corrupt Elements in Oil Industry

मध्य प्रदेश के बिजली घरों के लिए अपेक्षित कोयले की सप्लाई

2173. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKARA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

2172. श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(a) whether Government are considering various measures to crack down corrupt elements in the oil industry;

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि मध्य प्रदेश की कोयला खानों में उपलब्ध कोयले को राज्य के प्रस्तावित बिजली घरों के लिए सुरक्षित रखा जाये तथा क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के बिजली घरों के लिए अपेक्षित कोयला सप्लाई करने के बारे में अभी तक अपनी वचनबद्धता की पुष्टि नहीं की है ; और

(b) if so, the details of various measures being taken;

(c) to what extent the corrupt elements have been removed; and

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(d) whether Government have also initiated measures to streamline distribution of petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Vigilance machinery is already functioning in various units of the oil industry and they are carrying out the normal vigilance work. Corrupt elements who come to their notice are dealt with according to the rules.

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख). लागू प्रक्रिया के अनुसार केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण की सिफारिशों पर स्थायी लिकेज समिति द्वारा कोयला लिक निर्धारित किये जाते हैं। कोयला एक राष्ट्रीय साधन है और मध्य प्रदेश की कोयला खानों से केवल मध्य प्रदेश की विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए ही कोयला-भंडार सुरक्षित रखना राष्ट्र-हित में नहीं है। केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण से जो पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान राष्ट्रीय विद्युत योजना की मोटे तौर पर रूप-रेखा तैयार करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है, प्राप्त संदर्भों के आधार पर, मध्य प्रदेश से प्राप्त कोयला

(d) The distribution of petroleum products in different parts of the country is well organised. The State Governments/Administrations of Union Territories have been requested to regulate the supply of various products in the best possible manner and to take effective steps to curb mal-practices like black-marketing, hoarding etc. These Governments have further been requested to take action under the law against those indulging in adulteration of petroleum products. The oil companies have also been instructed to tighten up the supervision over their retail outlets and take action against such dealers against whom there is a prima facie case of mal-practice to be followed by termination of dealership.

प्रदेश मुख्य तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र में भार तत्व
(लोड फैक्टर)

2174. श्री राम विलास पासवान :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा
करेंगे कि

(क) देश के प्रत्येक मुख्य तापीय
विद्युत केन्द्र में गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान
भार तत्व क्या रहा है ; और

(ख) इस कम भार तत्व के मामले
में प्रशासन का क्या कार्य है तथा इस
स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए उनके
द्वारा किये गये प्रयासों का राज्यवार
ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
विक्रम सहाजन) : (क) पिछले पांच
वर्षों के दौरान देश में प्रमुख ताप
विद्युत केन्द्रों के संयंत्र भार अनुपात के
संबंध में ब्यौरा उपाबंध में दिया गया
है। [प्रश्नांक में रखा गया। देखिये
संख्या एल टी—1498/80]

(ख) ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों का समुचित
प्रचालन तथा अनुरक्षण सुनिश्चित करना
स्थानीय प्रबंधकों का दायित्व है। प्रबंधकों
को विशेष रूप से यह सुनिश्चित करना
होता है कि :—

(1) प्रचालन तथा अनुरक्षण स्टाफ
उनको सौंपे गए कार्य का दायित्व
सम्भालने के लिए पर्याप्त रूप से प्रशिक्षित
है;

(2) संयंत्र के प्रचालन में उचित
अनुदेशों तथा प्रचालन प्रक्रियाओं का
पालन किया जाता है

(3) पर्याप्त फालतू पुर्जों के साथ
वांछित समय पर संयंत्र का समुचित
अनुरक्षण किया जाता है तथा इष्टतम
लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए अधुनातन
अनुरक्षण प्रक्रियाएं तथा सुरक्षात्मक

अनुरक्षण तकनीकों को अपनाया जाता है।
संयंत्रों के बेहतर और उन्नत प्रचालन के
हित में भारत सरकार समय-समय पर
उचित तकनीकी सलाह भी देती है।
ऐसी यूनितों का जो कि ठीक ढंग से
कार्य नहीं कर रही थी हाल ही में विशेष
ध्यान रखा गया है। इष्टतम कार्य-
निष्पादन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संयंत्र
स्तर पर विस्तृत संयंत्र सुधार कार्यक्रम
अयोजित किए गए हैं।

क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में डाकुमेंटरी फिल्में

2175. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के क्या
नाम हैं जिन के फिल्म डिवीजन गत तीन
वर्षों के दौरान समाचार फिल्में तथा
डाकुमेंटरी फिल्में तैयार की हैं तथा
कितनी फिल्में तैयार की गई हैं ; और

(ख) सिन्धी भाषा में ऐसी कितनी
समाचार फिल्में तथा डाकुमेंटरी फिल्में
तैयार की गईं और वे कितनी-कितनी
अवधि की थीं तथा कहाँ कहाँ दिखाई गईं
हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-
मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) :
(क) फिल्म प्रभाग मूलरूप में डाकुमेंट्री
फिल्में आम तौर पर हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी
में बनाता है। इन फिल्मों को अन्य
प्रादेशिक भाषाओं अर्थात् बंगला, तमिल,
तेलुगु, मराठी, गुजराती, पंजाबी, मलया-
लम, कन्नड़, उड़िया, असमिया, कश्मीरी
और उर्दू में और कुछ को सिन्धी में डब
किया जाता है। जो फिल्में विशिष्ट
क्षेत्रों में रिलीज करने के लिए होती
हैं उनमें से कुछ को संबंधित प्रादेशिक
भाषाओं में बनाया जाता है। इस
प्रकार की फिल्मों को अन्य भाषाओं में

डब नहीं किया जाता। वर्ष 1977-78, 1978-79 और 1979-80 के दौरान बनाई गई डाकुमेंट्री फिल्मों की संख्या क्रमशः 128, 129 और 143 थी। इनका भाषा-वार ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

1977-78	
मूल भाषा जिसमें फिल्में बनाई गई	फिल्मों की संख्या
(1) हिन्दी	47
(2) अंग्रेजी	65
(3) गुजराती	1
(4) तमिल	2
(5) उड़िया	1
(6) उर्दू	1
(7) कन्नड़	1
(8) कश्मीरी	1
(9) तेलुगु	2
(10) बंगला	3
(11) मराठी	1
(12) मलयालम	1
(13) बिना कमेंट्री के	2
कुल	128

1978-79	
मूल भाषा जिसमें फिल्में बनाई गई	फिल्मों की संख्या
(1) हिन्दी	46
(2) अंग्रेजी	78
(3) बिना कमेंट्री के	4
(4) हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में संवादों के साथ	1
कुल	129

1979-80	
मूल भाषा जिसमें फिल्में बनाई गई	फिल्मों की संख्या
(1) हिन्दी	42
(2) अंग्रेजी	89
(3) गुजराती	1
(4) कन्नड़	2
(5) बंगला	1
(6) मराठी	1
(7) पंजाबी	1
(8) हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में संवादों सहित	1
(9) बिना कमेंट्री के	5
कुल	143

1980-81 (31-10-1980 तक)	
मूल भाषा जिसमें फिल्में बनाई गई	फिल्मों की संख्या
(1) हिन्दी	8
(2) तमिल	1
(3) उर्दू	1
(4) तेलुगु	1
(5) अंग्रेजी	27
कुल	38

इन वर्षों (1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 और 1980-81 — अक्टूबर, 1980 तक) के दौरान बनाई गई कुल न्यूजरीलों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

वर्ष	बनाई गई न्यूजरीलों की संख्या
राष्ट्रीय प्रादेशिक विशेष रंगीन न्यूजरीलें	न्यूजरीलें
1977-78	53 50 2 —
1978-79	52 20 2 —
1979-80	52 47 2 2
1980-81	30 32 1 4
(31-10-80 तक)	

जबकि राष्ट्रीय न्यूजरीलें, विशेष न्यूजरीलें और रंगीन मेगजीनें अंग्रेजी में बनाई जाती हैं और सभी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में डब की जाती हैं, प्रादेशिक न्यूजरीलें अंग्रेजी में बनाई जाती हैं। इन फिल्मों को निम्नलिखित भाषाओं में डब किया जाता है : —

- (1) प्रादेशिक न्यूज- हिन्दी, तमिल, तेलुगु, रील (दक्षिण कन्नड़, मलयालम। क्षेत्र)
- (2) प्रादेशिक न्यूज- हिन्दी, मराठी, गुजरील (पश्चिमी राती और सिंधी। क्षेत्र)
- (3) प्रादेशिक न्यूज- हिन्दी, पंजाबी, उर्दू, रील (उत्तरी कश्मीरी। क्षेत्र)
- (4) प्रादेशिक न्यूज- हिन्दी, बंगला, रील (पूर्वी क्षेत्र) असमिया, उड़िया।

(ख) नवम्बर, 1977 से अक्टूबर, 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान सिंधी भाषा में डब की गई डाकुमेंट्री फिल्मों और न्यूजरीलों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

डाकुमेंट्री फिल्में न्यूजरीलें (राष्ट्रीय)

57

89

इन डाकुमेंट्री फिल्मों और न्यूजरीलों की केवल एक एक प्रिंट तैयार की गई है और उनको उल्लाहसनगर के 9 सिनेमाघरों में एक सप्ताह के प्रदर्शन के लिए सप्लाई किया गया है।

सड़क परिवहन द्वारा डीजल की खपत

2176. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डीजल की कुल मात्रा का 60 प्रतिशत सड़क परिवहन में खपत किया जाता है

और यदि हां, तो इस खपत को कम करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के प्रतिदिन बढ़ने हुए मूल्यों तथा इनके उत्पादन में कमी को देखते हुए डीजल तथा अन्य पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की खपत कितनी मात्रा में कम किये जाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) वर्ष 1978 में किये गये कुछ अध्ययनों के अनुसार देश में 60 प्रतिशत हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल सड़क परिवहन क्षेत्र द्वारा उपभोग किया जाता है। इस क्षेत्र में डीजल के उपभोग को कम करना कठिन है। फिर भी सड़क परिवहन द्वारा डीजल के प्रयोग में कुशलता एवं मितव्ययता लाने के लिये कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) एवं (ग). हाई स्पीड डीजल, तेल एवं अन्य पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के उपभोग को निम्न ढंग से नियंत्रित किया जाता है :

हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल :

(1) राज्य सरकारों को सलाह देना कि वह यात्री परिवहन वाहनों की शहरों एवं कस्बों में तथा स्थानीय परिवहन वाहनों की गति सीमा पर सांविधिक ढंग से रोक लगायें तथा अधिक घुमां देने वाली माल एवं यात्री वाहनों पर नियंत्रण लगायें जिससे कि डीजल के उपभोग में कुशलता प्राप्त की जा सके।

(ii) राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगमों में, जिनके पास वाहनों के बड़े बड़े हैं, परिवहन क्षेत्र में हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल के प्रयोग में अधिक कुशलता प्राप्त करने के लिये अध्ययन प्रारम्भ किये जायें ;

(iii) चालकों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये जिनमे उनकी चालन निपुणता को बढ़ाया जा सके, प्रशिक्षण प्रणाली — विज्ञान का विकास ;

(iv) पेट्रोलियम संरक्षण अनुसंधान संघ द्वारा देश भर में प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में काय-शालाओं का गठन करना जहां प्राइवेट बेड़ों के आपरेटरों को ईंधन-मितव्ययता युक्तियों को बताना ।

मोटर स्प्रिट (पेट्रोल) :

(v) मोटर वाहनों में पेट्रोल एवं अल्कोहल के मिश्रण के प्रयोग की संभाव्यता का मूल्यांकन करना ;

(vi) केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रालयों/ विभागों, राज्य सरकारों तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को उनकी स्टाफ कारों में पेट्रोल के उपभोग में कमी की सलाह देना ।

भट्टी का तेल :

(vii) भट्टी के तेल के लिए स्थायी समिति या राज्य सरकार द्वारा इसके लिये गठित उपयुक्त समिति की सिफारिश पर केवल जहां प्रौद्योगिक दृष्टि से आवश्यक हो भट्टी के तेल का दिया जाना ।

(viii) जहां प्रौद्योगिक दृष्टि से संभव है भट्टी के तेल का कोयले द्वारा प्रतिस्थापन ;

(ix) भट्टी के तेल के उपयोग के उन्नत एवं अच्छे ढंगों के विषय में उद्योगों में जागरूकता उत्पन्न करना ;

(x) बायलरों के डिजाइन में उनसे और अधिक कुशलता प्राप्त करने के लिये परिवर्तन करना ;

(xi) भट्टी के तेल के प्रयोग में कुशलता लाने के उद्देश्य के लिये उपाय करने के लिए उद्योगों को सलाहकार सेवायें प्रदान करना ।

मिट्टी का तेल :

(xii) बाजार में आमतौर पर बेचे जाने वाले 45 प्रतिशत थर्मल कुशलता वाले मिट्टी के तेल के बत्ती वाले स्टोवों के स्थान पर संशोधित 60 प्रतिशत थर्मल कुशलता वाले मिट्टी के तेल के बत्ती वाले स्टोवों का आरम्भ किया जाना ।

उपरोक्त वर्णित उपायों के लागू किये जाने पर पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के उपभोग की कितनी मात्रा कम होगी; इसको बताना सम्भव नहीं है ।

Scrutiny of balance sheets of Companies in Madras

2177. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of annual balance sheets of the public and private companies scrutinised by the Registrar of Companies, Madras, in the year 1979-80, 1980-81;

(b) whether any irregularities were noticed; and

(c) if so, the details of irregularities with the names of the companies and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Registrar of Companies, Madras scrutinised a total number of 1170 balance sheets of public and private companies in

the year 1979-80 and 1980-81 as per details given below:—

Year	No. of balance sheets scrutinised.		
	Public	Private	Total
1979-80	447	266	713
1980-81 (Upto October, 1980)	292	165	457
	739	431	1170

(b) In 79 cases contraventions/irregularities were detected.

(c) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1499/80].

State-wise actual generation installed generating capacity and per capita consumption of Power

2178. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7861 on 12th August, 1980, regarding State-wise generation and consumption of power and state:

(a) the specific causes for generation of power having come-down from 238 (G.W.H.) in January, 1977 to 158 (G.W.H.) in June, 1980 while the installed capacity went up from 670 MW to 845 MW during the same period;

(b) whether majority of power engineers trained abroad at Government cost for generation have come over to the side of distribution;

(c) the total number of such engineers and steps for redressing the situation;

(d) whether former generating units based on coal or diesel at Darbhanga, Darbhanga Raj, Sakri, Balmiki Nagar and other places are lying idle and 5000 Kilowatt hydel generation at Balmiki Nagar is kept lying idle only for one control panel; and

(e) if so, steps taken for activating the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a): Lower generation of 158 Gwh in June, 1980 was due to:

(i) Outage of Unit No. 7 (110 MW) at Patratu from mid December, 1979 for capital maintenance;

(ii) Outage of unit No. 6 (110 MW) at Patratu on account of damage to its 125 MVA generator transformer since 1st week of May, 1980;

(iii) Outage of boilers of units No. 2 and 5 on account of damage of water wall tubes since third week of May, 1980;

(iv) Unit No. 4 (50 MW) at Barauni thermal power station was taken out for cleaning of condenser tubes and capital maintenance since last week of May, 1980.

(b) and (c) Generation cadre in Bihar State Electricity Board was formed in 1972 after obtaining options from all the engineers. Only a few foreign trained engineers on thermal generation did not opt for generation cadre and remained on distribution side and 18 such foreign trained engineers are posted on the distribution side.

(d) and (e). According to information furnished by Bihar State Electricity Board, the generation units at Darbhanga, Balmikinagar, Saharsha, Katihar, Neterhat, Rajgir Muzaffarpur and Birganja are based on diesel and are in operation. Generating units at Sakri, Forbesganj, Kishan Ganj, Mirganj and Chapra are based on diesel

and are not in operation. Generating units at Patna (PESU) and Sijua Jharia are based on coal and are in operation. Sijua Jharia Power station has been transferred to Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. on 1-10-1980. The Bihar State Electricity Board has made available one Control Panel from its power stations and Government of Nepal has been requested to take delivery of the same and install it.

दिल्ली दूरदर्शन द्वारा दिखाई गई सिंधी फिल्म

2179. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली दूरदर्शन द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी सिंधी फिल्में दिखाई गईं तथा अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की कितनी फिल्में दिखाई गईं ;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में फिल्मों के अतिरिक्त सिंधी भाषा के कार्यक्रमों के लिये दिये गये समय के साथ प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के अन्य कार्यक्रमों के लिये कितने घंटे दिये गये ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सिंधी भाषा को दिये गये समय तथा अन्य भाषाओं को दिये गये समय के बीच असंतुलन दूर करने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० बोशी) :

(क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ;

(ख) विभिन्न भाषाओं में दिल्ली दूरदर्शन द्वारा टेलीकास्ट किए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों की प्रतिशतता इस प्रकार है :—

(1) हिन्दी	62.89 %
(2) अंग्रेजी	24.06 %
(3) सिंधी सहित अन्य भाषाएं	13.05 %

(ग) मूलतः दिल्ली दूरदर्शन केन्द्र उस क्षेत्र की आवश्यकताओं को पूरी करता है जिसकी भाषा हिन्दी है। तथापि, भारतीय संस्कृति की विविधता को प्रतिबिम्बित करने तथा लोगों की भावात्मक एकता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सभी दूरदर्शन केन्द्र यदा-कदा अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के कार्यक्रम भी टेलीकास्ट करते हैं। प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के ऐसे कार्यक्रमों के लिए कोई निश्चित आवृत्ति नहीं है, अतः किसी असंतुलन को ठीक करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

वर्ष 1978, 1979 और 1980 के दौरान दिल्ली दूरदर्शन से दिखाई गई भाषायी फीचर फिल्मों की संख्या।

क्रम भाषा : 1978 1979 1980 संख्या

1. सिंधी	1	2	1
2. तेलुगु	2	2	2
3. बंगला	2	3	3
4. असमिया	1	2	1
5. मणिपुरी	—	—	—
6. मराठी	3	2	2
7. तमिल	3	2	1
8. पंजाबी	3	2	3
9. उड़िया	2	2	2
10. भोजपुरी	2	3	1
11. गुजराती	2	2	2
12. मलयालम	3	2	1
13. कन्नड़	2	2	2
14. राजस्थानी	—	—	1

Proposal for issue of Ration Cards for News-print

2180. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vice-President of the All India Newspapers Editors Conference had demanded that newspapers be issued ration cards for newsprint to avoid bungling in the allocation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) The Government have received no communication from the Vice-President of All India Newspapers Editors Conference to this effect.

(b) Does not arise.

Expenditure on Research and Development by Hindustan Organic Chemicals, Rasayani, Maharashtra

2181. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the expenditure on Research and Development by the Hindustan Organic Chemicals, Rasayani, respectively during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(b) what is the present position of the following research projects, and when the company will start commercial production as a result of these research projects: —

- (1) Multi-purpose Plant
- (2) MNCB Pilot Plant
- (3) Aniline Fluidised bed plant
- (4) Cyclo-Hexel Ammine Plant
- (5) Butendiol?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The expenditure on Research and Development by Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Rasayani is as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
37.85	97.21	72.97

(b) The present position of the Research projects are as under:

1. *Multi-purpose pilot plant*: This is a scale up laboratory and not a production plant. The plant has already been commissioned for carrying out company's own Research and Development Work. Dinitro Toluene of the specification required for TDA and TDI, Catalyst Development and evaluation of Aniline and Putenedio, extraction studies of pollution control are a few of its current activities.

2. *M. N. C. B. Pilot Plant*: The Pilot plant was commissioned and 13 batches have been taken out, which resulted in production and sale of 5.7 tonnes of material, worth Rs. 2 lakhs. Further modifications to crystallizer and distillation sections are being carried out. After process improvement the plant will be able to produce at its rated capacity of 300 tonnes worth Rs. 1.2 crores annually.

3. *Aniline Fluidised Bed plant*: This plant is not meant for commercial production. It is an R&D unit set up for development of indigenous catalyst for production of Aniline, for which the company has presently to depend upon imported catalyst from Japan. Further experiments are being carried out to use this unit for other vapour phased nitro-amino reductions like toluidines so as to plant for long term use of this facility.

4. *Cyclohexylamine plant*: The plant was commissioned in April 30 and one ton of finished product has been obtained. Some mechanical problems are being faced in the high pressure hydrogenation process which is being tried in India for the first time. Steps for removing technical difficulties as well as for improving efficiency of the distillation section are being taken. After about a year the plant will be ready for commercial production.

5. *Butenediol plant*: The plant has been commissioned and trial batches taken with indigenously developed catalyst. The process is being standard.

गुजरात के शहरों तथा गांवों में खाना पकाने की गैस की नई एजेंसियों का आवंटन

2182. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

क्या पेट्रोलीयम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1982 में खाना पकाने की गैस की नई एजेंसियां आवंटित करने का विचार है और गुजरात के मेहसाना, बनासकांठा तथा खेड़ा जिलों के उन गांवों तथा शहरों के क्या नाम हैं जहां इस समय गैस एजेंसियां आवंटित करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) खाना पकाने की गैस की एजेन्सी के आवंटन के लिए किसी शहर की जनसंख्या कितनी होनी चाहिये ;

(ग) क्या मेहसाना जिले में कारी नदर नगर को, जिसकी जनसंख्या 30 हजार है और जांकि तालुक मुख्यालय भी है तथा जो स्वयं गैस उत्पादक नगर भी है, गैस एजेन्सी दी जायेगी; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि भारत पेट्रो-लियम निगम द्वारा दिये गये विज्ञापन के अनुसार खेड़ा जिले में 10 हजार की जनसंख्या वाले गांवों को भी गैस एजेंसी के आवंटन के लिए आवेदन करने को आमंत्रित किया गया है जब कि मेहसाना जिले के 30 हजार की जनसंख्यावाले नगर कारी की उपेक्षा कर दी गई है, और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलीयम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री

(श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) गुजरात में वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान कुछ खाना पकाने की गैस एजेंसियों को खोलने का प्रस्ताव दिया गया है। जिके व्यौरों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

(ख) उत्पाद की उपलब्धता की शर्तों के साथ, नए बाजार में खाना पकाने की गैस एजेंसियों का खोलना निम्नलिखित विचारों पर निर्भर करता है :—

- (1) पूर्वानुमानित उपभोक्ता क्षमता ;
- (2) सप्लाई स्रोत से बाजार का निकटता ;
- (3) सुरक्षित/किफायती परिवहन साधन की उपलब्धता ;
- (4) विवरण संयंत्र का अधिकतम उपयोग ;
- (5) संचालनों की व्यवहार्यता ;

(ग) कम वर्तमान क्षमता के परिणाम-स्वरूप, खादी में गैस एजेंसी का खोलना आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहारिक नहीं होगा ;

(घ) भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन (बी० पी० सी०) ने खेड़ा जिले में डिस्ट्रिब्यूटरशिप के लिए कोई विज्ञापन नहीं दिया है।

Criminal Cases against Shri H. D. Mundhra

2183. **SRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVAT**: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the criminal cases filed by C.B.I. against S/Shri H. D. Mundhra, V. K. Mundhra, K. M. Tapuria and others in Calcutta High Court have made any progress; (violation of Company Rules/Act); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b): The trial in the two chargesheets filed by the Central Bureau of Investigation in the Court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Calcutta on 24-2-75 and 8-10-75 against S/Shri H. D. Mundhra, V. K. Mundhra and K. M. Tapuria and others for offences of conspiracy, abetment and criminal breach of trust under section 120B IPC read with Section 409 IPC and Section 409 IPC read with Section 109 IPC and Section 75 IPC have been stayed on the orders of the Calcutta High Court. The stay order of the Calcutta High Court in respect of the trial of these cases has since been received in the trial court, the records of the case summoned by the High Court, and the trial consequently adjourned indefinitely.

Utilisation of Funds by States sanctioned by R.E.C for Rural Electrification

2184. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO**: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact huge sums of money made available by the Rural

Electrification Corporation to the different States for setting up adequate organisational structure for underaking rural electrification remain unutilised;

(b) if so, the sums made available during the last three years by the Corporation to West Bengal; Orissa, Bihar, U.P. Rajasthan and M.P.; and

and whether Central Government have urged upon the States to gainfully utilise the amount thus made available to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Out of funds disbursed by the Rural Electrification Corporation for implementing rural electrification schemes in the States, some amount is lying unutilised in some of the States.

(b). Details of the loan amounts disbursed by the Rural Electrification Corporation for rural electrification in the States of West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, U.P., Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) The funds disbursed by the Corporation in respect of which the expenditure is yet to be accounted for by the State Electricity Boards partly represent cost of material lying in stores or advance payments made to suppliers. The balance represents unutilised amount on account of slow progress in execution of projects, which is mainly due to shortage of construction material like aluminium, steel, cement, insulators etc. and in certain cases, for want of adequate organisational arrangements. The Corporation has taken up the matter with the concerned State Electricity Boards and advised them to initiate suitable steps for ensuring prompt utilisation of the funds. Efforts are also being made to solve the problems relating to procurement of construction material such as aluminium, steel etc.

Statement showing loan amount years 1977-78 to 1979-80 in respect of Sanctioned in West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh by Rural Electrification

Disbursed and utilised during the the Rural Electrification Schemes Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and tion Corporation.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Loan amounts disbursed during		
		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1.	West Bengal	6.89	11.09	9.50
2.	Orissa	6.89	13.92	11.92
3.	Bihar	8.62	14.26	9.71
4.	Uttar Pradesh	6.48	14.08	18.83
5.	Rajasthan	10.98	11.16	14.16
6.	Madhya Pradesh	16.42	18.64	20.47

Rural Electrification in Jalpaiguri District of W.B.

2185. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rural electrification programmes have covered the most backward area of the District of Jalpaiguri, West Bengal;

(b) total number of the villages to be electrified during 1980-81;

(c) how far the task remains to be completed and how much time it will take for completion;

(d) details of the progress of work, block-wise, break-up, in the District of Jalpaiguri, West Bengal; and

(e) the sums so far spent on this account and the persons engaged in the progress of work all over the district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. According to the latest progress report

received from the West Bengal State Electricity Board, 358 villages in Jalpaiguri District had been electrified up to the end of July, 1980 and this works out to over 46 per cent of the total number of villages in this district. As compared to the State of West Bengal as a whole, where the level of village electrification was only 34.9 per cent as on 31-8-1980, the position of village electrification in Jalpaiguri District is substantially higher.

(b) Rural Electrification Corporation has so far sanctioned 13 schemes in Jalpaiguri District and as per the phasing of the construction schedule, 104 new villages are proposed to be electrified during the year 1980-81.

(c) to (e). Rural Electrification Corporation only finances the schemes sponsored to it by the Electricity Board. In view of the fact that the programmes are implemented by the Board for which inter se priority is being decided by the State Government/State Electricity Board, the details regarding the stage of execution etc., are not available.

Opposition to enact Marathi play in Berlin Theatre

2186. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKER:
DR. VASANT KUMAR
PANDIT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that he had personally opposed the proposal to send Ghasi Ram Kotwal, a Marathi stage play for being enacted in the Berlin Theatre Festival;

(b) if so, on what grounds the play was opposed;

(c) whether it is a fact that the eminent dramatists of our country had intervened to send this play to Berlin and if so, the names of such persons; and

(d) whether the Centre will take upon itself the responsibility of interpreting history and drama and thereby introduce indirect restrictions on dramatic activities in our country?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). I was only drawing attention to the point of view of a section of the theatre-loving people of India that the portrayal of Nana Phadnavis in this play was distorted and this might project an unfair impression of the Peshwa.

(c) It is a fact that some eminent dramatists and prominent men had intervened in favour of the play while

others had opposed its being shown abroad.

(d) The question of Centre taking the responsibility for interpreting history and drama and thereby introducing indirect restrictions on dramatic activities in our country does not arise. It is for everyone concerned to keep in mind the importance of respecting the historical personages and preserving national heritage while interpreting them through the media.

Growth of Monopoly Houses

2188. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after coming into force the Companies Act 1950 and the MRTP Act, 1969, Monopoly Houses in the country have grown vertically, horizontally and even numerically; and

(b) if so, details about this growth, effect of the above Acts on this growth and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). It is presumed that reference is to companies registered under section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, as having by themselves or along-with interconnected undertakings assets of Rs. 20 crores or more. The assets of such companies have doubtless grown over the years, as have the assets of all set of companies.

The assets of companies so registered under the MRTP Act have grown as indicated below:

Year	(Rs. in crores)		
	81 large Houses	26 Single large Undertakings	Total
1972	4947.75	649.99	5597.74
1975	8494.46	1036.10	8530.56
1978*	4996.71	1242.95	10739.66

For 1978, the figures relate to 80 Large Houses and 28 Single large undertakings.

During this period the assets of public sector undertakings, as well as of the corporate sector as a whole, (as per a sample study conducted by the Reserve Bank of India) have grown as indicated below.

year	(Rs. in crores)	
	Public Sector undertakings (running concerns)	Corporate Sector **
1972-73	8415.42	8005.81
1975-76	15663.76	11271.80
1977-78*	20059.11	13043.79

*Number of Central Government running concerns, 103 in 1972-73, 121 in 1975-76 and 137 in 1977-78.

**Based on Reserve Bank of India study on finances of selected medium and large, not financial, non-Government public limited companies each having paid-up capital of Rs. five lakhs and above—1650 companies in 1972-73 and 1720 companies in 1975-76 and 1977-78.

Over the same period the profits before tax of the MRTP Companies, as well as of the corporate sector as per the R.B.I. balance sheet analysis, have grown as below:

Year	(Rs. in crores)	
	M.R.T.P. Companies	Corporate Sector@
1972	440.15	583.19
1975	675.02	777.15
1978	712.52	896.30

@Figures for financial Years 1972-73 1975-76 and 1977-78.

The MRTP Act is not intended to eradicate the growth of the companies registered under Act, but to ensure that such growth does not lead to the concentration of economic power to the common detriment. Section 28 of the Act lays down the considerations to

be kept in mind before giving approval to proposals for expansion or for the setting up of new undertakings or for mergers by MRTP Companies, in the public interest. The proposals for substantial expansion, establishment of new undertakings and acquisition of other undertakings through mergers etc., by undertakings registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act., are approved by the Government keeping in view the criteria indicated above and the Industrial Policy of the Government, and proposals are approved only when the Government is satisfied that such approvals would be in the public interest.

News Item Regarding A.I.R. and Television Employees

2189. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

— SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news items appearing in the 'Indian Express' dt. 14-9-80 that the employees of the A.I.R. and television and Films Division who did not subscribe to the National Socio Economic Policy would be singled out and punished;

(b) whether Government have clearly defined as to what constitute "National Socio-economic Policy"; and ..

(c) what has provoked Government to take such a measure and the specific instances on which the present punitive scheme is being worked out and number of those already punished?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). Government have seen the news item referred to which does not reflect accurately the observations of the then Minister of State for Information and

Broadcasting Government are committed to establish an egalitarian society and to promote social and economic justice for all in the country. Towards this end, the official Media Units have to play a vital role in the context of overall development strategies and programmes of the Government. The Media Units have to serve the rural population, minority communities and other weaker and vulnerable sections of the society by devising suitable programmes for eradicating social evils, narrow attitudes, etc. In this context, the then Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting was merely exhorting official media units to serve the people professionally.

(c) Does not arise.

Appointment of senior most Judge as Chief Justice

2190. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the senior most Judge of the High Court is not appointed as Chief Justice in the normal course;

(b) whether Bar Council of Maharashtra has protested against this; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The appointments of the Chief Justices of the High Courts are made in accordance with the provisions of Article 217 of the Constitution. No separate criteria have been prescribed for appointment as Chief Justice.

(b) The Bar Council of Maharashtra in a resolution passed by it on 25th October, 1980 has protested against the "reported move to transfer Hon'ble Judges and Chief Justices from one High Court to another without their

consent." The Resolution adds that "This Council strongly protests against the apathy of the Central Government in not appointing the senior most Judge of the High Court as the Chief Justice in normal course and continuation of senior most judges merely as Acting Chief Justice in five High Courts in our country....".

(c) The Government has received representations from various quarters including several Bar Associations/Bar Councils etc. urging that as a matter of policy the Chief Justice of the High Court should be appointed from outside the jurisdiction of that High Court and that resort should be had to Article 222 of the Constitution to give effect to this suggestion.

The matter is engaging the attention of the Government. Consultations are being effected with the Chief Justice of India.

गुजरात को बिजलत प्राप्त

2191. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात राज्य को तारापुर परमाणु बिजली केन्द्र से कितनी बिजली दी जा रही है और क्या यूरेनियम उपलब्ध न होने के कारण गुजरात को आगामी महीनों में बिजली दिए जाने की सम्भावना नहीं है और यदि हां, तो राज्य को कितनी कम बिजली मिलेगी ;

(ख) क्या उकाई पन बिजली केन्द्र के जलाशयों में पानी की मात्रा कम होने के कारण इस केन्द्र में बिजली का उत्पादन कम हो रहा है; यदि हां, तो बिजली उत्पादन में किस हद तक कमी हुई है ;

(ग) गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा गैस, भट्टी के तेल और कोयले की कितनी कितनी मात्राओं की मांग की गई है और आगामी

महीनों में राज्य को इन वस्तुओं की कितनी कितनी मात्रा दी जाएगी; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य बिजली की दरों में वृद्धि करने की सिफारिश की है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिक्रम महाजन) : (क) तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत् केन्द्र में 210-210 मेगावाट के दो रिएक्टर यूनिट हैं। केन्द्र पुष्ट यूरेनियम को ईंधन के रूप में प्रयोग करता है। ईंधन का संरक्षण करने के लिए तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत् केन्द्र में उत्पादन में कमी का मुख्य कारण अमरीका द्वारा पुष्ट यूरेनियम की सप्लाई के बारे में अनिश्चितता है। यूनिट 1 इस समय अपनी क्षमता की लगभग 75 प्रतिशत क्षमता पर प्रचालित किया जा रहा है। यूनिट 2 निर्धारित सातवें री-फ्यूलिंग तथा वार्षिक अनुरक्षण बन्दी के लिए 23 नवम्बर, 1980 को बन्द कर दी गई थी।

तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत् केन्द्र का उत्पादन गुजरात तथा महाराष्ट्र के बीच बराबर बांटा जाना—निर्धारित किया गया है। तथापि बास्तविक बंटवारा विद्युत् प्रणाली की परिस्थितियों पर निर्भर करता है जिस पर तारा-

(ग) ध्रुवारण टाप विद्युत् केन्द्र के सम्बन्ध में वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए (गैस-टर्बाइन को छोड़कर 2900 मिलियन यूनिट के लक्षित उत्पादन के स्तर पर गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री ने गैस, भट्टी तेल, तथा कोयले की मांग नीचे दिए अनुसार की है :—

प्रति वर्ष ईंधन की आवश्यकता यदि चरण 1 में आंशिक रूप से ईंधन के रूप में कोयले का उपयोग किया जाता है।

पुर परमाणु विद्युत् केन्द्र का अब कोई प्रत्यक्ष नियंत्रण नहीं है। पिछले चार महीनों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र तथा गुजरात को विद्युत् सप्लाई की वास्तविक मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

	महाराष्ट्र (मिलियन यूनिट)	गुजरात (मिलियन यूनिट)
अगस्त, 1980	94.7	105.9
सितम्बर, 1980	68.6	120.5
अक्तूबर, 1980	60.4	76.2
नवम्बर, 1980	56.8	91.0
(26 नवम्बर, तक)		

तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत् केन्द्र से गुजरात को आमबूझकर किसी प्रकार की कमी या कटौती करने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

(ख) जलाशय का वर्तमान स्तर 96 मीटर है तथा जलाशय का पूर्ण स्तर 105.2 मीटर है। वर्ष 1979-80 में हुये 1112 मिलियन यूनिट का उत्पादन की तुलना में चालू वर्ष (अप्रैल, 1980 से मार्च, 1981 तक) में प्रत्याशित विद्युत् उत्पादन 8.50 मिलियन यूनिट है।

एच० एस० एच० एस०

कोयला

गैस

1980-81 7,00,000 1,35,200

500,000 सी० एम० डी० (प्रति दिन)

182.5 सी० एम० डी० प्रतिवर्ष

इस समय पेट्रोलियम विभाग प्रति माह 55 हजार मीटरी टन ईंधन तेल का आबंटन कर रहा है। नवम्बर, 1980 से जून, 1981 तक की अवधि के लिये ईंधन तेल की सप्लाई प्रतिमाह 10,000 मीटरी टन तक बढ़ने की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए पेट्रोलियम विभाग सहमत हो गया है। यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि प्रति माह 70 से 75 हजार मीटरी टन के अधिकतम आबंटन का लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया जाए।

यह भी निर्णय लिया गया है कि पर्याप्त मात्रा में कोयले की दुलाई की अनुपूर्ति की जाए ताकि धुवारण तापि विद्युत् केन्द्र लगभग 20 से 25 हजार मीटरी टन कोयला प्रति माह प्राप्त करता रहे।

(घ) विभिन्न श्रेणी के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए बिजली की दरों में वृद्धि के लिए राज्य सरकारें सक्षम हैं। प्रचालन की लागत, ईंधन, अनुरक्षण की लागत में वृद्धि जैसी स्थितियों के अनुसार समय-समय पर संशोधन किए जाते हैं। राज्य सरकारों को कोई विशिष्ट सिफारिशें नहीं दी गई हैं।

Observations of a Judge of Supreme Court on Court fee system

2192. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the observations of Mr. Justice Krishna Iyer of the Supreme Court that the present system of court fees which is on such a profiteering scale without correlative expenditure on the administration of civil justice, that the levies often smack of sale of justice in the Indian Republic; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and what action is proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The observations of Justice Krishna Iyer had been made in the judgment delivered by Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer and Justice A. D. Koshal of the Supreme Court of India on 7-10-1980 in Civil Miscellaneous Petition No. 9853 of 1980 in M/s. Central Coal Fields Ltd.—Petitioner Versus M/s. Jaiswal Coal Co.—Respondents. The relevant passage is as follows:—

“.....payment of court-fee on such a profiteering scale without correlative expenditure on the administration of civil justice that the levies often smack of sale of justice in the Indian Republic where equality before the law is a guaranteed constitutional fundamental and the legal system has been directed by Article 39A.....”.

(b) An examination of the general issue of court fee, which is essentially a State subject, is already in progress by a Sub-committee of the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. The observations of the Supreme Court mentioned above are being passed on to the Sub-committee so that the same be taken into account.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO SQ NO. 944 DT-12-8-1980 re. PAYMENT OF BONUS TO OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION EMPLOYEES.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I invite attention of the House to reply given to Starred Question No. 944 in this House on 12th August 1980. In reply to part (b) thereof, for the year 1968-69, the amount of Ex-gratia or Bonus paid to ONGC Employees was given as Rs. 66.22 lakhs. This may be read as Rs. 62.22 lakhs. The typographical error

which was detected recently is regarded.

I, therefore, crave the indulgence of the House to the extent mentioned above.

12.00 hrs.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose.
(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सारी लोक-सभा और सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि देश में गोली चल रही है और प्रतिनिधियों की बोली नहीं चल रही है। अकेली गोली से देश का अनुशासन नहीं चलेगा, विद्यार्थियों का कल्लेग्राम हो रहा है, (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अनुशासन आप पर भी लागू होता है। आप कानून भंग करते आप ही कानून की मांग कैसे करते हैं? (व्यवधान) बैठ जाइये। Just a minute please. When I am on my legs, everybody should sit down. (व्यवधान) आप तो बुजुर्ग आदमी हैं, व्यवस्था को पहचानते हैं। अगर इसी का नाम अनुशासन है तो आप अनुशासन की डिमांड नहीं कर सकते। अनुशासन का अर्थ है मिलकर चलना। अनुशासन देश के लिए भी आवश्यक है, सभा के लिए भी आवश्यक है, किसी विज्ञेस के लिये भी आवश्यक है। अगर देश को जिन्दा रहना है, तो अनुशासन की आवश्यकता पड़नी ही पड़नी है। चाहे किसी तरह से भी अनुशासन भंग हो, चाहे स्टूडेंट्स अनुशासन भंग करते हों या पुलिस करती हो, सबके

लिए आवश्यक है कि मिलकर काम करें। यह आपकी सभा है, मैंने बार बार कहा है (व्यवधान) मेरी बात सुनिये। (व्यवधान) आप बिल्कुल अनुशासन भंग करते हैं, यह बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है, अच्छी बात नहीं है। मैं इसे बिल्कुल पसन्द नहीं करता हूँ। (व्यवधान)।

मैंने आपको एक आश्वासन दे रखा है, कोई चीज सारी की सारी एक दिन में डिस्कस नहीं की जा सकती। सारी बातें इस हाउस में समय के अनुसार डिस्कस हो सकती हैं। (व्यवधान) बात सुनिये। राम विलास जी बहुत बीच में बोलते हैं, यह अच्छा नहीं लगता है। जो चीज अनुशासन से बनती हो, कानून से बनती हो, यह समझा दें। अगर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन हो सकता है, तो मैं कर लूंगा, लेकिन नहीं हो सकता है, क्योंकि एक स्टेट का मसला होता है और हर स्टेट में होता है, तो हमें दूसरे ढंग से सोचना पड़ता है। (व्यवधान) फिर वही बात, नहीं हो सकती (व्यवधान) मैं आपकी बात नहीं सुनूंगा। (व्यवधान)

Nothing is going on record.
(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई बात नहीं जायेगी रिकार्ड पर, जब तक मैं नहीं कहूंगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: First, you will have to listen to me.

रशीद मसूद भले आदमी हैं, सज्जन हैं, लेकिन फिर भी जिद करते हैं। (व्यवधान)

I want to discuss every thing. But, it should be in an orderly manner. Under the rules, it should be.

में चाहूंगा कि बच्चे भी व्यवस्था रखें, क्योंकि यह देश उनको बिलांग करता है, नेशन बिलांग्स टू दैम। काम को उन्होंने चलाना है। यह काम आपका, मेरा और सबका है। इस तरीके से काम नहीं चलता है। (व्यवधान)

कोई भी चीज हो, हम डिस्कस करने के लिए तैयार हैं। अगर कोई तरीका निकलता है, तो मुझे बता दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

पेपर्स टू बि लेड आन दि टेबल।

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF LUBRIZOL INDIA LTD. BOMBAY FOR 1979-80, COCHIN REFINERIES LTD. AMBALAMUGAL ERNAKULAM DISTT. FOR 1979-80 AND CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF PLASTICS ENGINEERING AND TOOLS, MADRAS FOR 1978-79.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(1) I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Lubrizol India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Lubrizol India Limited, Bombay, for

the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1464/80].

(iii) Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin Refineries Limited, Ambalamugal Ernakulam Distt., for the year 1979-80.

(iv) Annual Report of the Cochin Refineries Limited, Ambalamugal, Ernakulam Distt., for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Controller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1465/80].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Tools, Madras, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by Government on the working of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Tools, Madras, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1466/80].

REPORT OF THE MRTP COMMISSION IN CASE OF M/s. HINDUSTAN FERODO LTD, BOMBAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, on behalf of Shri P. Shiv Shankar,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the MRTP Commission (Hindi and English versions) under section 22(3) (b) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 in the case of Messrs Hindustan Ferodo Limited, Bombay, for the

establishment of new undertaking for the manufacture of Asbestos Fibre Jointings etc. along with Central Government Letter No. 1(14)/77MI dated the 18th September, 1980 and a statement on the proposal of the company, under section 62 of the said Act, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1467/80].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE AND POLICY, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80 AND A COPY OF ASSAM CONTINGENCY FUND (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1980.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by Government on the working of the Institute. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1468/80].

(2) A copy of the Assam Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 1980 (President's Act No. 8 of 1980) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1980, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Assam State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1469/80].

NOTIFICATION UNDER PRESS COUNCIL ACT, 1978, AND ANNUAL REPORT OF REGISTRAR OF NEWSPAPERS FOR INDIA ON PRESS IN INDIA FOR 1977 AND 1978.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUM-

2729 LS-10

UDBEN M. JOSHI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Press Council (Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1098 in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1980, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Press Council Act, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1470/80].

(2) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Annual Report (Part-II) of the Registrar of Newspapers for India on Press in India, 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1471/80].

(ii) Annual Report (Part-II) of the Registrar of Newspapers for India on Press in India, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1472/80].

12.13 hrs.

STATEMENTS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I beg to lay on the Table (Hindi and English versions) of the following statements:—

(1) Statement showing Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of Ninety-seventh Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Irregular Allowance of Discount to a Foreign Company.

(2) Statement showing Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of Hundred and first Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Incorrect Grant of Export Incentives.

12.14 hrs.

**CALLING ATENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE****REPORTED INCREASEING INCIDENTS OF
MURDER, LOOT AND MISBEHAVIOUR PER-
PETRATED ON MARWARIS**

SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The reported increasing incidents of murder, loot and misbehaviour perpetrated on Marwaris in Orissa, Bihar, Assam and other parts of the country.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Sir, it is regrettable that the fall out of Assam agitation has had its echo in several other parts of the country giving rise to parochial, regional and chauvinistic tendencies.

2. Stray incidents of alteration and assault were reported from Sambalpur town in Orissa on 21st September, 1980, between a group of students and a group of Marwari youth in connection with collection of food, money etc. for the flood affected persons in the area. The situation took an unfortunate turn in the subsequent days resulting in organised processions and attacks on shops and establishments of the Marwari community in different parts of Orissa. Government of Orissa took action to effectively deal with the violence and to contain it from spreading to different parts of the State. Police had to open fire on violent mobs at Binnika resulting in death of two persons. The agitation culminated in Sambalpur bandh on the sixth of October but the situation was brought under control by the State Government. Central Assistance was rushed to Orissa to assist the State administration.

Sporadic incidents, however, continued to take place. The All Orissa Students Action Committee has given a call for Orissa bandh on the 5th December. State Government is taking suitable measures to deal with the situation. Additional Central assistance has also been despatched.

3. In Bihar, wall writings had appeared in Patna and Bhagalpur against Marwaris. A procession was taken out in Kishanganj by students shouting anti-Marwari slogans. The procession was dispersed. The State Government is taking adequate steps to protect the life and property of the Marwaris wherever necessary.

4. Our Constitution guarantees to every citizen in this country irrespective of caste, community, religion or place of birth right to pursue his profession any where in the country. Singling out any community in this country for meeting out threat and harassment is, therefore, totally unconstitutional, is against the spirit of national integration and deserves condemnation from every quarter. Agitations of this type are engineered by elements who are either misguided or are keen to create fissiparous tendencies and weaken the national fabric. Government will spare no efforts to control such tendencies and deal effectively with such agitations. The State Governments have been alerted and requested to take adequate precautionary measures to maintain law and order and to protect life and property of all communities.

श्री श्रीकृ राम जैन : मैं अपने माननीय दोस्तों से भी प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि यह मामला भी लगभग उसी किस्म का है जो उन्होंने उठाया था। मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि वह इस को सुन लें।
(अवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनको सवाल कर लेने दीजिए, एक ही है।

.... (अवधान) .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई कालिग एटेंशन की बात नहीं है, आपकी बात सुनने की बात है । . . . (ब्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सुन लेता हूं आपकी बात, अगर आपको एक एक करके सुनानी हो तो सुन लूंगा । ऐसे नहीं सुनूंगा ।

श्री श्रीकृ. राम जैन : मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि जो स्टेटमेंट गृह मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है उससे यह बात बिलकुल विदित है कि पिछले दिनों 20 सितम्बर से लेकर आज तक खास तौर से उड़ीसा में और उसके अतिरिक्त और जगहों में मारवाड़ी कहलाने वाले लोगों के साथ ज्यादती हो रही है । मारवाड़ी पग्वार वह है जो हरियाणा, दिल्ली वेस्टर्न यू० पी० और राजस्थान के रहने वाले उड़ीसा या बिहार वगैरह में रहते हैं । उनके साथ जो ज्यादती हो रही है उसकी तरफ मैंने गृह मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था ।

मैं आप का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि सम्बलपुर में, लायर्सिहा में और बोलन्गीर में जो जिन्दा जलाने की कोशिश की गई लोगों को, उस में वहां की एक मुसलमान महिला ने जिस तरीके से बहादुरी से उस चीज का मुकाबिला कर के उनको बचाया है वह सराहनीय है । मैं इस हाउस के मार्फत स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि खास तौर से बोलन्गीर के अंदर जिस तरह की घटना हुई उस तरह की घटना अगर सारे देश में होती रही तो नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन की जो बात है उस पर क्या असर होगा ? (ब्यवधान) . . मेरे दोस्त जो बात अभी कह रहे थे वह भी नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन का ही मामला है, यदि वह मेरी बात सुन लें तो उन के प्वाइंट को भी उससे बहुत ज्यादा

समर्थन मिल जायगा . . . (ब्यवधान) . .

ये आपस में लड़ रहे हैं । इन से कहिए कि अगर आपस में लड़ना चाहते हैं तो बाहर जा कर लड़ें, हाउस का टाइम क्यों खराब कर रहे हैं ? (ब्यवधान) मैं भी गोली और संगीन की बात कर रहा हूं । (ब्यवधान) मुझे इनके समर्थन की भी आवश्यकता है, जो गोलियां वहां चल रही हैं, ये लोग वहां जाकर समझायें कि मारवाड़ी के नाम से या हरियाणा के नाम से किसी भी दल के लोग हों, अगर वहां से लोगों को उखाड़ने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं तो क्या यह नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन के मुताबिक है . . . (ब्यवधान) . . . मेरी गुजारिश है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने और होम मिनिस्टर ने जो बयान दिया है, उस से बिलकुल विदित होता है कि वहां पर काफी गड़बड़ हो रही है । 20 सितम्बर से लेकर आज तक । ता० 5 जो आने वाली है, उस दिन वहां बड़ा भारी एजीटेशन होने वाला है जिस में लोगों की जान-माल का बड़ा भारी खतरा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं—क्या होम मिनिस्टर के इल्म में है कि 20 सितम्बर को वहां कितने करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान हुआ है और लोगों को जलाने की कोशिश की गई है . . . (ब्यवधान) . . . मेरी प्रार्थना है, यदि वहां पर कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो राजनीतिक क्षेत्र से ताल्लुक रखते हैं और राजनीति के नाम पर लोगों पर ज्यादती कर रहे हैं, तो उन राजनीतिक दोस्तों से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि राजनीति के नाम पर इस प्रकार का आतंक नहीं होना चाहिए । बोलंगीर के अन्दर यह वाक्या हुआ है कि एक मि० चौधरी के घर में बाहर से ताला लगा कर सारे परिवार, औरतों, बच्चों समेत, नीचे से आग

[श्री श्रीकृ. राम जैन]

लगा कर जलाने की कोशिश की गई। अगर एक महिला वहां पर न होती तो पता नहीं क्या हो जाता (व्यवधान)... समय आने पर मैं नाम भी बताने के लिए तयार हूँ। वे चोला पहन कर इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। मैं सन्दूक गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ—अगर उड़ीसा गवर्नमेंट इस में कामयाब नहीं है, किसी वजह से वह कमजोरी दिखला रही है तो होम मिनिस्टर वहां जायें और खुद देखने के बाद इस बात का निर्णय करें कि वहां ज्यादाती हो रही है या नहीं। अगर ज्यादाती हो रही है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस ज्यादाती को रोकने के लिए वे क्या तरीका निकालेंगे और उस नुकसान को किस तरीके से पूरा करेंगे ?

मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि एक महिला जिसने उनको बचाने की कोशिश की ताला तोड़ कर और अपने ऊपर अर्पण ली, उस को जहां इनाम मिलना चाहिए, वहीं हमारे इन दोस्तों को मालूम होना चाहिए कि देश में जो इस प्रकार की पोलिटीकल गड़बड़ हो रही है उसको वहां सामाजिक तरीके से भी कराया जा रहा है। मैं होम मिनिस्टर सहब से जानना चाहूंगा—क्या उनके इलम में यह बात है कि स्टूडेन्ट्स ने, जो स्टूडेन्ट्स के नाम पर वहां आतंक कर रहे हैं, कोई चार्टर आफ डिमाण्ड्स आप को या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दिया था? अगर दिया था तो क्या उस को मंजूर कर लिया गया है? अगर मंजूर कर लिया गया

है तो फिर यह सारा झगड़ा क्यों हो रहा है? क्या इसमें लोक दल या किसी दूसरे दल के पोलिटीकल मोटिवेशन की बात है? ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Under rule 376, I am on a point of order. Although it was not proper, the hon. Deputy Speaker, while he was in the Chair, the other day, had expunged things when some member mentioned the name of a party only. How are you allowing him to mention the names of the political parties?

(Interruptions)

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : लोक दल के लोगों ने मारवाड़ियों को जलाया है। नाम चाहें, तो हम नाम भी देने के लिए तैयार हैं... (व्यवधान)।

श्री श्रीकृ. राम जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कहा है कि लोक दल के नाम पर उसका नाम लेकर लोगों ने जैमा किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप किसी के ऊपर इन्सिनियुएशन न करें, काल-एटेन्शन का जो मुद्दा है उसी पर बात करें।

श्री श्रीकृ. राम जैन : मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि कुछ लोग राजनीति का नाम ले कर, जो कि गुण्डा एली-मेन्ट है, इस प्रकार का काम कर रहे हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि... (व्यवधान)... डरते तो वे लोग हैं, जिन्होंने गलतियों की हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां पर इस प्रकार का आतंक मचाया गया है और अभी तक उसका कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। उसको दो महीने से ज्यादा गुजर गये हैं, तो मैं होम मिनिस्टर

वे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है तो ग्रामको दिल्ली से उसमें कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये और होम मिनिस्टर को खुद जाकर, यदि मुनासिब समझें तो मेरे जैसे साथी को साथ से ले जाकर, इसका इन्व्वायरी करनी चाहिए, ताकि सारी चीजें सामने आ सकें। वह मामला छिपे नहीं। इस बात का मुझे जानकारी है कि वहां के लोगों को लूटा गया है और लूटने के पश्चात् वह लूट का माल सी० आर० पी० ने उन लोगों के घरों से बरामद किया है, जिनके नाम मैं आपको किसी वक्त दे दूंगा। ये पोलिटिकल एफिलिएशन्स के लोग हैं, जिन्होंने लोगों को लड़वाया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पार्टी का नाम ले दो।

श्री भंकरू राम जैन : मैं ने तो पार्टी का नाम लिया है, लोक दल के नाम से कर रहे हैं.. (व्यवधान).. चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका वाला मजमून.. (व्यवधान).. मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये सब चीजें पुलिस के यहां दर्ज हैं। आठ आदमियों के यहां से 80 हजार रु. का सारा माल बरामद हुआ और उनको बन्द कर दिया गया सी० आर० पी० को विद्ड़ करने के बाद फिर वहां पर वही लोकल पुलिस लगा दी गई, जो कि उसमें साजिश कर रही थी। अभी तक उनको ट्रांसफर नहीं किया गया है। इस मांग के बाद वहां के क्लैक्टर और एस० पी० का ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया। आज अगर इस मुल्क में इस प्रकार की वातावरण हो सकता है, जो वहां पर दो सां या ढाई सां वर्षों से रहने वाले हरियाणा, दिल्ली और राजस्थान के लोग हैं, उनको लूटा जा रहा है और उनकी अजमत खराब की जा रही है, उनको मारा-पीटा जा रहा है,

तो इसकी प्रोटैक्शन कौन देगा ? अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट नहीं दे रही है, तो मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से मांग करता हूँ कि वे या तो खुद वहां जाकर या पालियामेंटी डेलीगेशन भेज कर तुरन्त इसकी जांच करवायें। पांच तारीख परसों आने वाली है, अगर पांच तारीख को उस जगह झगडा पड़ गया तो भारी मुश्किल हो जायेगी, इसलिये मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनकी मांग को आपने मंजर कर लिया है ?

दूसरी बात जो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि क्या जो 20 तारीख को नुकसान हुआ है, उसका आपने अन्दाजा ले लिया है ? अगर अन्दाजा ले लिया है, तो उसकी पूर्ति करने के लिये गवर्नमेंट के पास कोई स्कीम है, कि जो करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ है, उसको वे किस प्रकार पूरा करेंगे ?

... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: In my statement I have tried to give the information which is available with me. However, the hon. members also have said that the incident is condemnable and the Government has taken immediate action.

AN HON. MEMBER: What action?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: That will come. You hear. You are not prepared to hear and you ask me "what action". Immediately after knowing the incident...

(व्यवधान) ...

श्री मूल चन्द डाया (पाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनके नाम लेकर इनको बाहर निकालिये (व्यवधान) .. सदन की कार्यवाही को भंग कर रहे हैं (व्यवधान) सारे नियमों को भंग कर रहे हैं

(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
Immediately after the incident came to our notice, the Home Minister had a talk with the Chief Minister. I also wrote a letter to the State Government and then it was immediately controlled. The hon. member has put some specific questions to which I would like to reply.

The first question which the hon. member has raised is about loss of property etc. on 20th September. On 28th September, 1980, students of Bolangir college turned violent and burnt ten houses, two oil mills, one rice mill and 11 vehicles belonging to Marwaris besides looting a number of shops in the town.

Regarding the visit of the Home Minister to the State, I would like to inform the House that we have given instructions to the State Government on telephone immediately after the incident. Instructions are also being issued. A letter is also being sent by me. So, there is no need of visiting the State by the Home Minister at this stage. However, if it is found necessary, we will visit the State. The hon. Member has requested that he should be taken along with. He can also accompany us when we go there.

Regarding the Charter of Demands by the students and the action taken by the Government, the students have submitted 8-Point Charter of Demands.

The first is regarding stern action against business-men responsible for assaulting students at Khetrajpur in Sambalpur District. The State Government have informed that three police cases have been registered in connection with the assault on students of Sambalpur on 21st September. In these cases, the suspected persons have been arrested and forwarded to the Court. The student leaders had given a specific list of 18 persons who were alleged to be the assailants. This list was given only on the 17th October. It is seen that 13 persons out of this

list have since been arrested. The students themselves have expressed doubts about the identity of three more persons. So, the question does not arise about the arrest of these persons.

The second demand is regarding firm action against business-men indulging in black-marketing, profiteering and hoarding. Government have taken a number of measures to prevent black-marketing and hoarding of essential commodities. As a part of this, raids of business premises of unscrupulous businessmen have been conducted from time to time in all parts of the State. For example, in a number of raids conducted in Sambalpur district 37 erring business-men have been booked and 17 prosecuted since 1-4-80. Property worth Rs. 4 lakhs has been confiscated. Similar action has also been taken in other districts of the State including Sundargarh, Bolangir, etc.

The third demand is about the unconditional release of arrested students and withdrawal of cases against them. As regards release of arrested students and people in Sambalpur district, all arrested students and other people have been released on bail. In Bolangir district, all students have been released on bail. Only 9 other persons in judicial custody are awaiting release by the Court. The question of withdrawal of cases would arise after completion of investigation.

The fourth demand is about exemption of students of flood-affected areas from payment of tuition and examination fee for one year. This is the main demand of the students. Government have already decided to exempt tuition fees for all students in the flood affected areas. The question of exempting examination fees for students from these areas would be considered sympathetically.

White papers and exercise books for students of schools and colleges

are also being supplied at concessional rates. Wherever the educational institutions have a hostel or a canteen, essential commodities like sugar, kerosene etc. are being supplied at controlled rates.

As regards facilities to be given to the people affected by flood it may be mentioned that Government have already raised the house building advance for fully and partially collapsed houses. They have also announced allotment of house building materials like bamboo etc. at concessional rates through the Forest Corporation. Rehabilitation and Test Relief Programme in all 10 flood-affected districts, including Sambalpur, Bolangir and Kalahandi are being undertaken. There is no discrimination between flood affected areas.

The fifth demand is for the revision of the decision to increase bus fares and more than 50 per cent concession to the students for travelling by bus. The State Government have given concession to students in bus fare to the extent of 25 per cent. At certain places, like Rourkela, where the college is located at a considerable distance, higher concession has been given.

The sixth demand is for adequate compensation to the families of the deceased, who were killed in police firing at Binka, and also to the injured students. As regards payment of compensation to the victims of the police atrocities, there are no such victims in Sambalpur district. In respect of Bolangir district, the family of the person who died in firing at Binka has been given Rs. 5,000 from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund. The other injured person has also been given a grant of Rs. 1,000/- from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

The seventh demand is to check price rise and supply of essential

commodities through fair price shops. The State Government have recently formed a Civil Supplies Corporation to ensure availability and proper distribution of a larger number of essential commodities. So, all the demands which were made by the students in the charter of demands have been satisfied and fulfilled by the State Government.

The final question was whether there is any hand of some political personalities in this. Yes, there is some hand of political persons.... (Interruptions) and they have played a major role in inciting the students both inside and outside the campus, which resulted in bad relations between the students and the business community.... (Interruptions).

12.39 hrs.

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैंने एजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है कि इलाहाबाद में प्राइम मिनिस्टर की मीटिंग में विद्यार्थियों को जाने नहीं दिया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले मरी बात सुन लें।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : पुलिस द्वारा वहां पर गोली चलाई गई और 3 आदमी मारे गये। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not allowing it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वहां का जो वाइस चान्सलर है ... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बोलते चले जा रहे हैं। Whatever is not allowed will not go on record.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: **

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार)
 अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। मैंने आज आप को एक काम रोका प्रस्ताव दिया था। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मेरी बात सुनिये। मैं इमनिये यह नहीं कहना चाहता कि मेरा नाम आ जाये। यह बात सब के सामने आनी चाहिये क्योंकि डेम्पनेसी का यह तरीका है कि अगर विपक्ष गलती करता है तो लोग उस को गलत कहेंगे और अगर सरकार गलती करती है, तो उस को गलत कहेंगे। आखिर यह वायलेस कैसे मिलेगा। मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि दिली, हिमार और चंडीगढ़ में विद्यार्थियों पर गोली चली, लाठी चली और हत्याएं भी हुई। बच्चों की हत्याएं हों और लोक सभा में . . .

प्रश्नकर्ता महोदय : मैं विजनेस एड-वायजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग बुला रहा हूँ। उसमें देखा जा सकता है कि किस तरह से डिसकस करना है, क्या करना है। फिर आप डिसकस कर लीजिये।

श्री राम दिलास दासदान : वह कहां होती है? पिछली बैठक भी नहीं हुई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं कल हो रही है, चार बजे। (व्यवधान)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मेरी राय सुन लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपकी राय नहीं मांग रहा, आप व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाइये।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : जब यह लोक सभा बैठती है तो फिर यह डिसकस क्यों नहीं कर रही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाइये। वैसे तो यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आप इस चर्चा को आरंभ करें। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : दिल्ली में लाठी चली है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये, मैंने आपकी बात सुन ली है। आप कानून पढ़ कर आइये, व्यवस्था का नियम पढ़िये, फिर मेरे पास आइये।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अगर आपने पढ़ा है तो आप बता दीजिये कि कौन सा नियम है? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे बिल्कुल नहीं बताना है। मैं कोई रीजन नहीं दूंगा। (व्यवधान) आप नियम को पढ़ें।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह चर्चा चलनी चाहिये, इसको चलने देना चाहिये (व्यवधान)

श्री हरकिश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : प्रधान मंत्री जी जब इलाहाबाद जाना चाहती थीं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सारी बात आ गयी है, ओवर रूड। (व्यवधान) इसको कल विजनेस एडवायजरी में देखेंगे कि यह चीज किसी तरीके से हो सकती है। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामचंद्र शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, उत्तर प्रदेश में तीन किसान नेताओं की जमींदारों ने ट्रैक्टर चलवा कर पुलिस के सामने हत्या कर दी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट अलाऊड। ओवर रूड (व्यवधान)

श्री अरुण ए. ए. ए. (चैल) :
इलाहाबाद की घटना, प्रधान मंत्री जी के
जाने से..... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: नाट अलाऊड, ओवर
रूल्ड । (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई
दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कानून और
व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र सरकार की
जिम्मेदारी है। (व्यवधान) एक आफिसर
को यहां दिन-दहाड़े तीस लोगों ने किडनेप
किया ।

*अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इंडिविजुअल केस
है । (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : फिर
यह मामला पार्लियामेंट में कैसे उठाया जा
सकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कल डिसकस
कर लीजियेगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दिल्ली में
किडनेपिंग हो रहा है। पुलिस किडनेपर्स
को सेव करती है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सेव करती है,
इसे भी वहां देख लेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप
होम मिनिस्टर से कह कर रिपोर्ट मांगिये ।
दिल्ली में असेम्बली नहीं है, दिल्ली के
मामले और कहीं डिसकस नहीं हो सकते हैं ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY (Calcutta South): **

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Over
ruled. Not to go on record.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY....***

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum):
I gave notice of an adjournment mo-
tion.

MR. SPEAKER: But I have not ad-
mitted it.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It is about
a giant fertiliser contract to a foreign
firm.

MR. SPEAKER: I am still getting
the facts.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Just let
me say.

MR. SPEAKER: No, not allowed.
Let me get the facts. You are not
allowed to mention it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you per-
sist when I am not allowing you?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल (झंझारपुर) :
माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था
का प्रश्न यह है, पहले तो मैं आपसे
निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, प्रार्थना करना
चाहता हूँ, आपने अपनी व्यवस्था दे दी
है, इसलिये मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न
उठाने का अर्थ नहीं रहता। तभी होता है,
उसका अर्थ तभी रहता है जब मैं आपसे
प्रार्थना करूँ कि आप अपनी जो पहले की
व्यवस्था है, उसको बदल लें और हम
लोगों के पक्ष में व्यवस्था दें।
सुनने की बात है। इसलिये मैं आपसे
प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आपने जो पहले
व्यवस्था दे दी है, उसको बिना चैलेंज
करते हुए, मैं उसको चुनौती नहीं दे
रहा हूँ, मैं आपसे सिर्फ प्रार्थना कर रहा
हूँ कि आपने जो व्यवस्था दी है, स्व-विवेक
में उस पर पुनर्विचार कर के हमारी बात
सुनिये। बात है इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी की।
इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी देश की प्रीमियर

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

***Not recorded.

[श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल]

यूनिवर्सिटी है। प्रीमियर यूनिवर्सिटी है और प्रेस्टिजियस यूनिवर्सिटी है। सारे बड़े-बड़े लोग इस देश के वहीं से पैदा हुए हैं खासकर के जवाहरलाल नेहरू, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी सब इलाहाबाद से आते हैं। (व्यवधान) पाकिस्तान के जो प्रधान मंत्री थे, पहले प्रधान मंत्री, वे भी इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़े हुए थे। (व्यवधान) मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि हम लोग भी इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी से आये हैं, इसलिये हमको इसके लिये बहुत गर्व है। हम आपसे इतनी सी प्रार्थना कर रहे हैं कि इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी में जो कुछ घटना घटी है वह स्टेट सञ्जेक्ट होते हुए भी ... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपसे अर्ज किया कि कल बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग है, उसमें देखेंगे कि किस प्रकार से मसला उठाया जाये।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में 2-3 बातें मैं अर्ज करना चाहता था कि इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी को बैरेक बना दिया जायेगा तो क्या इस देश की पार्लियामेंट चुपचाप सुनती रहेगी? वहाँ अग्रर मिल्ट्री, पुलिस, सी. आर. पी., बी. एस. एफ. सब आ जायेंगे तो क्या लोक सभा चुपचाप रहेगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में बात करेंगे। मैंने अर्ज किया है कि कल हम बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग कर रहे हैं। उस में देखेंगे किस प्रकार से फैसला होता है।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में मैं दो-तीन बातें अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी को यदि बैरेक बना दिया जायेगा तो इस देश की पार्लियामेंट क्या चुपचाप देखती रहेगी? वहाँ यदि मिलिट्री, पुलिस,

सी. आर. पी., बी. एस. एफ. और जितनी तमाम सेना है उसको भेज दिया जायेगा तो हम लोग क्या चुपचाप बैठे रहेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में देखेंगे, बात करेंगे। डिसकशन का विचार कर रहे हैं कि किस तरीके से करनी है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I want to draw your attention to two things. One is about the notice of privilege motion that I gave. Public Undertakings Committee has been refused certain documents by the Government. It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I am getting the facts, Mr. Bosu. When I get those facts then I will talk to you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are a custodian of the House and the House will be denigrated if the Government is allowed to have a greater way of doing things.

The second thing is, yesterday, when I was talking on the Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, I had mentioned four cases of withdrawal involving a former Chief Minister of Orissa Mrs. Nandini Satpathi, the other was of Shri Chand Ram, the third case was of hijacking and the fourth was of Shri S. K. Modi. I did not cast any aspersion. I did not violate Rule 353. I only made a statement which was a matter of fact which had come out in the press. The hon. Deputy Speaker has expunged the whole thing. If I do not...

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me. We shall see whether they have been expunged or not. You come to me, will satisfy you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All right, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: He is your brother M. P. you need not get so cross and angry.

(Interruptions)

12.52 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. PANEL OF CHAIRMAN

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that consequent upon Shri Shivraj V. Patil having been appointed as a Minister; I have nominated Shri Chintamani Panigrahi on the Panel of Chairman in his place.

(Interruptions)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Short Notice Question...

MR. SPEAKER: Over ruled. It is not a place for questioning.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) लाठी गोली की सरकार जो विद्यार्थियों पर लाठियां और गोलियां चला रही है और आप इसको नहीं ले रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि कल देखेंगे इसके विरोध में हम वाक आउट कर रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Over-ruled.

(Shri Mani Ram Bagri and some other hon. Members then left the House.)

AN HON. MEMBER: I had given notice for Calling Attention Motion...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We decided 4 hours. (Interruptions) We decided that day.

श्री रामधतार शास्त्री (पटना)

इसके लिये समय बढ़ाइये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Let me make a

submission. We are now having the Business Advisory Committee....

MR. SPEAKER: We can hold it today if you like. I do not mind if the Members are ready.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You kindly indicate the time. We want eight hours on communal riots debate to-morrow.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We do not have that much time. Two hours were allocated, but we had advanced it to four hours. To-morrow after 2 P.M. it will be taken up.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Who had allocated two hours? It was not two hours.

MR. SPEAKER: It was not an allocation. It was.... (Interruptions). You are right.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let it be on record that minimum requirement of the Opposition would be a total time of eight hours.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-nani): Sir, I have written to you that the discussion on the communal riots should be at least for 10 hours. I do not agree with 8 hours.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with 4 hours. So far, what I have understood and what I have said is, 4 hours.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : 10 hours is the minimum.

MR. SPEAKER: Anything can be expected and anything can be wished.

12.55 hrs.

FOREST (CONSERVATION) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the conservation of forests and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the conservation of forests and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I introduce the Bill

12.56 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: FOREST (CONSERVATION) ORDINANCE, 1980

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Forest (Conservation) Ordinance, 1980.

12.58 hrs.

COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further

to amend the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against will please say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'No'.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, the 'Ayes' have it, the 'Ayes' have it....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The 'Noes' have it.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared....

Now the lobbies have been cleared. I shall put it again.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2 O'Clock.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Six Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Matters under Rule 377. Shri Rawat. You will be followed by Shri Satyanarayan Jatia and Shri Natarajan and Shri Duleep Singh Bhuria.

(i) SUPREME COURT DECISION ON BONUS TO LIC EMPLOYEES

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोडा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 24 नवम्बर, 1974 को जीवन बीमा निगम के कर्मचारियों व प्रबंधकों के मध्य यह निर्णय हुआ था कि निगम के तृतीय व चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को उनके द्वारा अर्जित लाभांश का 15 प्रतिशत बोनस के रूप में दिया जायेगा। इस निर्णय के विरुद्ध निगम के प्रबंधकों द्वारा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में की गई अपील पर माननीय न्यायालय द्वारा दिनांक 10 नवम्बर, 1980 को कर्मचारियों के पक्ष में फैसला देने के उपरान्त भी जीवन बीमा निगम के प्रबंधकगणों द्वारा कर्मचारियों को बोनस देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई घोषणा नहीं की गई है।

इस विलम्ब के प्रति तृतीय व चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों में व्यापक असंतोष व्याप्त है। अतः केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री जी तत्काल हस्तक्षेप कर न्याय दिलवायें।

(ii) PAYMENT OF ARREARS TO WORKERS AND FARMERS OF MAHIDPUR ROAD AND JAVARA SUGAR FACTORIES

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, महिदपुर रोड तथा जावरा के शक्कर कारखानों का सरकार द्वारा अधिग्रहण करने के बाद

कर्मचारियों के पिछले बकाया, वेतन, रिटेनिंग राशि का तथा किसानों के गन्ने की मिल की ओर भुगतान शेष है। इस प्रकार कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि में जमा कर्मचारियों का अंश तथा मिल क अंश का हिसाब भी ठीक नहीं है। सरकार द्वारा गन्ने की कीमत काफी कम घोषित की गई है। इसके कारण किसानों में निराशा है। किसानों की मांग है कि उन्हें कम से कम 30 रुपया प्रति क्विंटल गन्ने की कीमत का भुगतान किया जाये। ऐसी अनिश्चितता की स्थिति को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार शीघ्र आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर मजदूरों का तथा किसानों का बकाया भुगतान करने की व्यवस्था करे, जिससे मिल सुचारू रूप से उत्पादन प्रारम्भ कर सके।

(iii) REVISED WAGES FOR CARDAMOM WORKERS

SHRI CUMBUM N. NATARAJAN (Periyakulam): The small growers of cardamoms numbering about 11,780 having less than five acres of cardamoms cultivation are being advised to implement the revised wages agreed to at the Plantation Labour Committee. These revised wages are applicable to a day's work of 8 hours. All the other demands of the workers have been met in full and there cannot be any grievance in doing 8 hours' work. The Office of the Labour Commissioner, Trivandrum has, as late as 4th September, 1980 referred to section 19 of the Plantation Labour Act stipulating 54 hours of work a week. Here it is pertinent to point out that the revised wages are applicable only to adults and the revised wages for supervisors and children are yet to be settled by the Plantation Labour Committee. The Cardamom planters have accepted the revised wages from 1-4-80 for implementation. It is necessary to point out here that these revised wages have

Shri Cumbum N. Natarajan

not been accepted by Tea and Coffee Planters where 8 hours' work is compulsory.

In these small holdings, the organised trade unions are trying to reduce the working hours. A few local workers who are themselves owners of small holdings are demanding reduction in the working hours to look after their own work elsewhere. If this is allowed to become a general rule, then the production of cardamom will suffer grievously. There are instances when only two-hours' work is done in a day. When the small holders deduct proportionate wages, they are harassed, manhandled and pressurised to pay full wages by the organised trade-unions. They are unable to pay full revised wages for less than 8 hours' work. The export of cardamom will also decline by 50 per cent if only 5 hours or 4 hours work is done in the plantations. The Government of India should issue directives through Cardamom Board that the revised wages agreed to mutually will be made applicable only to 8 hours' work and not less than that. The Central Labour Ministry should intervene in eliminating multiplicity of Trade Unions and inter-union rivalry in the interest of the cultivation of this major foreign exchange earner.

(iv) ROCK PHOSPHATE FACTORY AT MEGHNAGAR (MP)

श्री दिलीप सिन्धू भूरिया (झाबुआ) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं नियम 377 के अधीन महत्वपूर्ण विषय को ओर हाउस का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :

मध्य प्रदेश के सबसे अधिक पिछड़े हुए एवं आदिवासी झाबुआ जिले के मेघनगर में 5 मिलीयन टन अच्छी किस्म का राँक फासफेट उपलब्ध है। वर्तमान में माइनिंग कारपोरेशन, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा इस राँक फासफेट का माइनिंग किया जाता है एवं कच्चा माल

बाहर की पार्टियों को विक्रय किया जाता है, जिससे मध्य प्रदेश शासन को कारपोरेशन से रायल्टी के रूप में करोड़ों रुपए अब तक प्राप्त हो चुके हैं। परन्तु इस क्षेत्र में इतनी प्रचुर मात्रा में राँक फासफेट उपलब्ध होते हुए एवं इस पर आधारित उद्योग लगाने की समस्त सुविधायें होते हुए भी इस क्षेत्र में कारखाना नहीं खुलने से भयंकर असंतोष व्याप्त है। यद्यपि, भारत शासन ने एक फर्म को मेघनगर में राँक फासफेट पर आधारित कारखाना डालने हेतु आशय पत्र जारी किया है, किन्तु शासन द्वारा कुछ न कुछ तकनीकी दिकर्तों बताकर इस उद्योग को लगाने में विलम्ब से क्षेत्र में बहुत ही असंतोष फैल रहा है। यहां तक कि विगत दिनों मेघनगर में राँक फासफेट कारखाना खुलवाने हेतु एक संघर्ष समिति का गठन भी किया गया है तथा संघर्ष समिति द्वारा आन्दोलन, धरना, चक्का जाम करना आदि निर्णय लिए गए हैं एवं यदि इस संबंध में शीघ्र ही कोई उचित निर्णय नहीं लिया गया तो कच्चा माल मेघनगर से बाहर नहीं जाने देने का भी निर्णय लिया है।

अतः शासन यथाशीघ्र निर्णय कर मेघनगर में राँक फासफेट पर आधारित कारखाना खुलवाने की व्यवस्था करे ताकि इस क्षेत्र में व्याप्त बेरोजगारी को दूर किया जा सके एवं आदिवासियों को भी मजदूरी के लिए दर-दर भटकना नहीं पड़े।

(v) INTRUSION BY FOREIGN FISHING SHIPS IN INDIAN SEA WATERS

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): Sir, with your permission I want to raise a matter under rule 377.

It is absolutely essential to stop immediately the interference and acts of 'intrudence' of foreign fishing ships in the sea water of our country causing great alarm and concern to our traditional fishermen. Such acts of 'intrudence' and intereferece in our sea water has become a regular act in the Southern Sea waters of our country—Bengal Sea, Arbian Sea and

Indian Ocean. Fishing nets and other utensils of our poor fishermen are snatched away destroyed by them. Their fishing occupation is severally affected and their poverty is aggravated and thereby they are put to hardships and difficulties. The foreign fishing vessel are doing fishing operation very close to our sea coast in violation of International law and principles regarding the usage of sea water. If this illegal practice is not stopped immediately irreparable loss and damage would be continuously caused to our poor fishermen. So Government may be pleased to take immediate steps to stop the above mentioned illegal activities of the foreign fishing ships intruding in our sea water.

(vi) SHORTAGE OF CEMENT IN WEST BENGAL

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, under Rule 377 I want to raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

West Bengal is passing through an acute shortage of cement which is holding up many important industrial and other construction projects, public works and construction projects not to speak of private housing by middle-class groups.

The Department of Industrial Development of the Central Government assured the West Bengal State government in September this year that the quarterly allocation of cement to West Bengal for October to December, 1980 would be increased. But no additional allotments of cement has been received by the West Bengal Government during the current quarter though in the same quarter Maharashtra has been given an additional allotment of 80,000 MT. In the background of general shortage of cement in the country the allocations should be equitable. The Minister of Industries is urged to move to fulfil the assurance given by his department to the Government of West Bengal and increase

the allocation of cement to West Bengal for the current quarter.

(vii) INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF RICE, WHEAT, SUGAR AND OTHER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES TO KERALA

SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA (Calicut): Sir, there is a serious situation in Kerala arising out of inadequate supply of rice, wheat, sugar and other essential commodities. For the last several months, the supply of these commodities has been far short of the demand. Against the monthly requirement of 1,45,000 tonnes of rice, for proper distribution of ration the average monthly supply for the period from January to October 1980 was only 58,258 M. T. From September 1980 onwards, the monthly quota for wheat has also been reduced from 10,000 tonnes to 4,000 tonnes. For sugar also, there has been shortfall in supply and requests for making up the shortfall have not been heeded so far. The case of kerosene and high speed diesel oil is no different. The allotment made to the State is inadequate to meet even immediate requirements. The original quota of 28,600 M.T.'s of high speed diesel oil for October, 1980, was subsequently reduced to 24,560 putting core sectors like fisheries and transport to difficulties.

Maintenance of essential supplies requires the coordinated efforts of Ministries of Agriculture, Civil Supplies, Railways etc. But this is not seen even though we hear a lot about broader issues such as national integration. The question of enhancement of price has also been one of the reasons for non-allotment of foodgrains to the State. It is surprising that the Food Corporation of India which is controlled by the Central Government should adopt measures which will only encourage black marketing apart from imposing an additional expenditure of Rs. 2 crores on the State Government.

It is the inescapable duty of the Central Government to find ways to

[Shri E. K. Imbichibava]

solve the problem. Sufficient quantities of these essential supplies should be allotted immediately and sufficient number of wagons should be procured to transport the supplies to the State in time. I draw the attention of the Prime Minister and Ministers of Agriculture, Civil Supplies and Railways on this issue.

14.18 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
DISAPPROVAL OF AUROVILLE
(EMERGENCY PROVISIONS)
ORDINANCE, 1980

AND

AUROVILLE (EMERGENCY PRO-
VISIONS) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up items Nos. 11 and 12 together.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) : I beg to move:

"That this House disapproves of the Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1980 (Ordinance No. 19 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 0th November, 1980."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan wanted to raise objection to the consideration of this item, statutory resolution on Auroville (Emergency Provisions), Ordinance, 1980 and the connected Government Bill. Since he is not here, you can go ahead.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I have two preliminary points to raise, but before I raise these points, it is better....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before that, I would like to mention that the time allotted to this item by the Business Advisory Committee is one hour. Please see that we stick to this time.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKA-
TASUBBAIAH): For your informa-
tion, the Business Advisory Committee
has not allotted one hour for this, it
has only given an indication of one
hour for this item.

DR. KARN SINGH (Udhampur):
We spoke to the speaker this morning
and he assured us before the House
adjourned privately that the time has
been extended to two hours. I think,
that should be the minimum time for
this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In that
case, we will have two hours for this.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwa-
lior): So far as the mover is con-
cerned, under Rule 178, I am entitled
for half an hour minimum. That can-
not be taken away. As I was submit-
ting, before I raise some point, I have
to submit in brief the facts which are
relevant to all these matters.

Sir, everybody knows that Shri
Aurobindo was settled in Pondicherry
in the beginning of this century for
the preaching of certain ideals and
having some specific teachings and
Madam Mirra from France, who is
better known as Mother, also joined
and she was actually the lady who
was practising all his teachings and
she was the vocal forum for that
organisation.

Sir, what the purpose of these tea-
chings was can be very well under-
stood from whatever they have said
themselves:

Sir, "Aurobindo says that the Asram
has been created with another object
than that of ordinary, common insti-
tutions, not for the renunciation of
the world, but as a centre and a field
of practice for the evolution of ano-
ther type and form of life which
would, in the final, be moved by
higher spiritual consciousness and

embody a greater life of spirit. This is not an Ashram like others. The members are not Sanyasis. It is not Moksha that is, sole aim of the Yoga here. What is being done here is a preparation for a work, a work which will be founded by Yogic consciousness and Yoga which can be and can have no other foundation". It further said "there are only two possible foundations for the material life here. One is that one is a member of Ashram founded on principles of self-giving and self-surrender. All belongs to the divine and all one has belong to the divine. In giving, one gives, not ones own, but what already belongs to the divine. There is no question of payment of or return, no bargain, no room for demand and desire." With this objective, you see, the Ashram was founded and they also laid down some rules of living there. A Sadhaka in the Ashram is expected to observe the following conditions:—

"All physical sexual relations or connection between Sadhaka and Sadhaki are absolutely forbidden and inadmissible in the Ashram. Even a husband and wife must stop all conjugal relations and regard each other as fellow-Sadhaks only and, not as husband and wife."

So, the Mother also reiterated the same thing and she said the "rules are very few so that each one can enjoy the freedom needed for his development but a few things are strictly forbidden. They are one, politics, two, smoking, three, alcoholic drinks and four, sex enjoyment."

Sir, with these objectives and with these principles and rules for living there, the Ashram was working and in 1960 a Society was formed in the name of Shri Arobindo Society which was registered in Calcutta under the Bengal Societies Registration Act (No. 26) of 1961.

† Sir, the purpose of Auroville was, in the words of the Mother, "Earth needs a place where men can live

away from all national rivalries, social conventions, self-contradictory moralities and contending religions."

... a place where human beings, freed from all slavery of the past can devote themselves wholly to the discovery and practice of the Divine Consciousness that is seeking to manifest itself.

Auroville wants to be this place and offers itself to all who aspire to live the Truth of tomorrow."

There is Auroville Charter declared by madam, The Mother on 28th February 1968. It says as follows:

1. "Auroville belongs to nobody in particular, Auroville belongs to humanity as a whole. But to live in Auroville one must be a willing servitor of the Divine Consciousness.

2. Auroville will be the place of an unending education, of constant progress and a youth that never ages.

3. Auroville wants to be the bridge between the past and the future. Taking advantage of all discoveries from without and from within, Auroville will boldly spring towards future realisations.

4. Auroville will be a site of material and spiritual researches for a living embodiment of an actual Human Unity."

With this background, I want to submit that actually it is a sort of religious body, because the definition of religion has been given by the Supreme Court. I will come to that later on. But before that, the dictionary meaning of religion is: "Belief in, recognition of, or an awakened sense of, a higher unseen controlling power or powers with an emotion and morality connected therewith." So, this is the point, I want to drive at. Now, I want to submit one more fact. There is already a case pending in the Supreme Court about this matter. There is a writ petition about this matter.

[Shri N. K. Shejwalkar]

They have obtained a stay order. Of course, that is a point which has to be decided. I will place all the relevant facts before the House. The point on which the application was made before the Supreme Court was that this is a religious type of organisation and any interference is barred under Articles 25 and 26 of the Constitution. Therefore, this is a bad legislation. This is the point which has been put before the Supreme Court in substance. The Supreme Court has granted a stay order in the following words:

"We direct as an interim measure that the present Committee may carry on the day to day administration of the society but it shall not take any major policy decision or undertake any major project or acquire or dispose of any property or expand more than Rs. 5000 at a time without the prior permission in writing of the Administrator Shri I. P. Nigam."

The first sentence is: "Issue Rule Nisi in the Writ Petition." Now the point is whether this House can consider the matter, whether it is barred by the rule, *sub-judice* or not. Then you see page 910 of Practice and Procedure of Parliament by M. N. Kaul and S. L. Shakdher.

"... It is the absolute privilege of the Legislatures and members thereof to discuss and deliberate upon all matters pertaining to the governance of the country and its people. Freedom of speech on the floor of the House is the essence of parliamentary democracy. Certain restrictions on this freedom have to a limited degree been self-imposed. One such restriction is that discussions on matters pending adjudication before courts of law should be avoided on the floor of the House; so that the courts function uninfluenced by anything said outside the ambit of trial, in dealing with such matters."

There are rulings of this House itself. Several rulings are there where they have stated that there is no bar for this House to discuss the matter. Because, otherwise, it will be restriction on legislation itself. Sir, the reported cases which I have seen up till now, are to be found on page 913. Because the time at my disposal is short, I will only say that there is a distinction between those rulings which have already been given by this hon. House and the one which is being at present discussed. There is a case where the matter was taken to the court and rule nisi was issued but there is not one where an injunction has been issued. There is not a single matter where an injunction of this type has been issued. So, that is the distinction which I want to make from the previous rulings and the present one. I, therefore, want to make a submission that the House should consider whether it will be proper to discuss this matter and I do not know whether it may be a sort of infructuous legislation or may not be, but whether it will be a proper step to go on with the discussion. Sir, of course, it is not final. The Court has not given any final judgment as yet. But so far as the point raised, that is, whether this is at all 'religion' or even a 'religious' matter, or not, the Supreme Court has stated—I am quoting from the report of *Indian Express* dated the 25th November, 1980 it has appeared in other papers too:—

'Earlier Mr. M. K. Ramamurthy and Mr. K. Venugopal on behalf of the Society and its members had argued that Parliament would not have had the competence to pass a law such as the Ordinance. Moreover a belief in God, Hinduism, Islam, Christianity or some such other school was not necessary to get the protection given to a religious denomination under Article 26. The Solicitor General started reading from the letters of Mother and Aurobindo that they did not intend to establish any religion, philosophy for school of thought. To this, the Chief Justice of India responded

that what this meant was only that no religions in the classical sense would be established by them. Suppose in the context of communal riots people of several religious faith in India set up a fundamental creed that there would be no religion hereafter at all and all people would be Indians only, "Will this not be the greatest of religions?" asked the Chief Justice and admitted the petition.'

Sir, earlier also in an older case before the Supreme Court, not only this but the administration also was considered part of religion. This is A.I.R. 1954 Supreme Court page 282. Sir, I read the relevant portion.

AN HON. MEMBER: Which year? Has it not changed? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: It is 1954. No it has not changed. The page number is 282. Commissioner of H.R.E. Versus A. T. Swamaya.

"Our Constitution not only protects freedom of religion, it also protects acts done in pursuance of religion, and this was made clear by the use of the words 'protection of religion' in Article 25 of the Constitution. It extends to religious practices as well, subject to restrictions which the Constitution itself has laid down... that is morality and those things... under Article 26-B. Therefore, a religious denomination or organisation enjoys complete autonomy in the matter of deciding as to the rites and ceremonies that are essential according to it...." etc.

and further they say—

"it should also be noted that under Article 24 it is the fundamental right of the religious denomination or its representative to administer its properties in accordance with law and the law therefore must allow the right of that administration subject to such restrictions and regulations as it may feel..."

Sir, now with this submission, regarding my first point, kindly consider that this sort of legislation is against Article 25 and 26.

Therefore, it should not be considered, when, the same point is being agitated in the Supreme Court. According to my conception, there is no legal bar, but after all, it is the question of propriety for this House, as to whether it should see that such legislation should not be passed which may become infructuous.

Secondly, the power which has been exercised under article 123 for the promulgation of this ordinance—I think the House must unanimously condemn that. Ten ordinances have been promulgated just before the session. The nature of these ordinances may kindly be examined. This particular one was promulgated just seven days before, on 10th November. I do not think in any way it can be appreciated. I will cite the previous instances where this House has unequivocally condemned it and the Hon. Speaker also has condemned such action. I pray that the Chair and hon. members must condemn this sort of practice. I quote from *Practice and Procedure of Parliament* by Kaul and Shakhder. Chapter XXIII, page 521;

"On November, 15, 1971, when the Deputy Minister of Parliamentary Affairs sought to lay on the Table copies of the thirteen ordinances issued by the President during the preceding inter-session period, an objection was raised that never before in the history of Parliament, so many ordinances were issued during any particular inter-session period"...

They may say it was still worse then, now we have issued only ten ordinances. But looking to the nature of these ten ordinances, they cannot be supported at all. At that time, the Speaker observed:

"I agree with you that so many ordinances should not have been issued. I personally think that it is not a light matter to be ignored.

[SRI N. K. Shejwalkar]

Certain observations have been made by my predecessor, Sri Mavalankar based on very sound judgment..."

There is some correspondence which is annexed to this commentary which I will not read. The Speaker observed further:

"I would invite the attention of the Government to see that there is a real emergency or urgency justifying the issue of an ordinance.... If you think that there should be some distinction between financial and non-financial, tax and non-tax ordinances, there is nothing in my knowledge on which I can base my ruling. Ordinances by themselves are not very welcome, specially so when the date (for session of the House) is very clear. It is not only clear but is also near. In such cases, unless there are very special reasons, ordinances should be avoided. This is the ruling which I gave on 22nd November, 1971—and the same was given by my predecessors."

This is the state of affairs where I will pray that the Chair should make a specific observation in conformity with what has been done earlier. The hon. members also must condemn this measure outright.

After all, there are some pre-requisite conditions for issuing an ordinance. What was the emergency? It is true that the satisfaction of the President is a subjective matter and the court cannot decide it. But what we are going to legislate here, can we not discuss the propriety of it, the propriety of this ordinance and the Bill? I think we can. The whole aspect has to be looked into as to what were the grounds on the basis of which this promulgation was done. I will state the events later. The only ground which has been given along with the

ordinance is this: In the Gazette of India dated 10th November, on page 538, it is said:

"The said Committee had, after a detailed scrutiny of the accounts of Sri Aurobindo Society, found instances of serious irregularities in the management of the said Society, misutilisation of its funds and their diversion to other purposes."

Is it not a principle of natural justice that if you have to sack anybody, you should give him a show cause notice and an opportunity to explain what the difficulties are? My information is that there was a report of audit and that audit report was not in favour of the statement which has been made here, but it was otherwise. Wonderfully enough, this committee—I do not know under what powers it was constituted—was by itself an unconstitutional committee. It was formed in 1976. They did not say when the report was submitted. But my information is—the Minister can correct me if I am wrong—this report was submitted somewhere in 1977. Whether it was *mala fide*, how it was submitted, what was the ground etc.—I will come to these things later. When it was submitted in 1977 there was enough time for giving an opportunity. As a matter of fact, what was the urgency? The report was submitted in early 1977. After 3 1/2 years they are taking that report into consideration and on that basis, they come to a hasty conclusion. They did not give an opportunity. In this connection, there were three letters. One was by the President of the Aurobindo Society, which also donated funds. Others including Government also donated funds. But No. 2 funds were donated by the Aurobindo Society. The Chairman of the Society wrote a letter on 7th September to the then Education Minister, Sri Shankaranand, where he says that there is one gentleman known as Kireet Joshi, Education Adviser to Government of India, who is having a one-sided view,

siding with one party only. The Chairman wrote further:

"Your Ministry gave us the report last year prepared by the Government Audit team which visited Pondichery in early 1977. Your Ministry is aware, just as we are, that nothing incriminating was found against the Society. This has been clearly brought out by the subsequent correspondence between Sri Aurobindo Society and your Ministry on the subject... He has already promised the Government takeover of Auroville and will cook up any materials to fulfil his *mala-fide* intentions."

So, this was brought to his notice.

Ex-Minister, Shrimati Renuka Devi also wrote a letter to the Education Ministry dated 4th November stating:

"At that time itself I found that a particular officer in the Ministry was personally involved in the affairs of Auroville and I found that often we were misguided... It is sad that a handful of self-motivated persons have created differences with Sri Aurobindo Society and thus tried to sabotage the project for the last four years."

Again, Shri Raju on 27th November in his letter has written the same thing. When these letters were written three months before, why were they not replied to and why were they not given an opportunity? I do not understand. I cannot conceive of any reason. Not only that. There was a civil suit filed in the Calcutta High Court on 18th August, 1980. In that civil suit, where an injunction was given, the Union Government was also a party. There they said that they did not have any intention of promulgating an ordinance. What has emerged in between? Why was this hasty action taken? I do not see any reason for that. Therefore, my submission is that there is no reason for supporting this action.

There is a point whether on merits, their decision stands. But that is a different thing. So far as the action taken by the Government is concerned, it is absolutely incorrect. *mala fide* and improper misuse of such power by the Government requires outright condemnation.

What is the cause of trouble? The cause is that the teaching and the practice under certain rules is a necessity in that area. But there are certain people who do not want to practice that thing. They want to live in a permissive way. They want to have free alcohol and sex. That is why, this trouble started. There may be some philosophy or some philosophers may think that way. But that is a different thinking altogether. I read out the particular teachings of The Mother and the Aurobindo.

The very surprising thing is that our hon. Minister went there on 30th of October but he did not call any of those people who were concerned.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I did not call any of them. They came on their own.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: That is still worse. For what purpose you have gone there?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): He says that he did not go for making a personal enquiry.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: He did not hold any enquiry. This sort of action I am afraid, cannot be justified. I do not know whether I am divulging something. But I want to tell about this Kulkarni Committee. How was this Committee constituted? There is a Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs Resolution No. U-13019/11/76-GP dated December, 1976. This has been published in the Gazette of India also. It says:

"The township of Auroville has been founded on the basis of a

[Shri N. K. Shejwalkar]

Charter announced by The Mother on the 28th February, 1968. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to set up a Committee to consider the problems of Auroville in depth and in their entirety and help in their solution with a view to promoting the objectives set forth by The Mother in the Auroville Charter...."

This Committee will also evolve an appropriate procedure about the clearance for entry into and stay in Auroville of foreigners. The Committee will consist of:—

1. Shri B. T. Kulkarni, Lt. Governor, Pondicherry—Chairman.
2. Shri V. Kartikeyan, Chief Secretary, Government of Tamil Nadu—Member
3. Shri S. S. Siddhu, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs—Member."

I want to submit now about the *malafides* of this Committee. I do not want to make any personal remarks about the Chairman, but I think everybody knows how much faith he had in the teaching of The Mother and Shri Aurobindo which I had mentioned.

Now I want to disclose one thing. There was an account opened in the name of this Committee, which I just mentioned, and they took about Rs. 2 lakhs from Shri Tata.

AN HON. MEMBER: For what?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: They can tell us why this Committee was formed by the Government. It is not exactly an enquiry committee. So far as this amount is concerned.....

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Can you substantiate it?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I have got a photostat copy of the letter.

which has been written by Shri J. L. Khanna, Honorary Secretary, Tata Energy Research Institute to Auroville on "Deposit of Rs. 2 lakhs placed with you for three months at the rate of 15 per cent per annum" and this is addressed to the Auroville Committee, Pondicherry. The letter reads:

"We acknowledge the receipt of your Cheque No. SB/AD 660382 on the State Bank of India, Pondicherry....."

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, on a point of order. Is the hon. Member quite sure that this Committee has received the amount which he is stating, or is it any other Society in which Shri J. R. D. Tata was one of the members?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: According to the information which I have got, the account is in the name of the "Auroville Committee". The Account No. is.... (Interruptions). It is in the Pondicherry Branch of the State Bank of India and the Account No. is 3764. The name is "Auroville Committee" and this cheque has been credited in that account.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: It has to be enquired into.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: The letter reads:

"We acknowledge the receipt of your cheque No. SB/AD 660382 on the State Bank of India, Pondicherry, in favour of Mr. J. R. D. Tata, in part refund of the above deposit and the interest due thereon".

I am prepared to lay a copy of this letter on the Table of the House.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: SB means the State Bank not Shri S. B. Chavan.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: What was the provision which was made for the running of this Committee? Did Government make any financial provision for that Committee? Had any accounts been submitted by the Committee?

The whole difficulty is that the Government want this House to pass a Bill, on the basis that there has been some irregularity, and they say that irregularity is clear from the report of the Kulkarni Committee, and we do not know what that report is. Up till now that report has not been placed on the Table of the House and yet they want a decision of the House on that report. I cannot understand how it can be justified. My submission is that it was not actually an enquiry committee, it was not actually meant for an enquiry, it was just to solve the problems of Auroville.

•SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendra-para): They have solved the problem by an Ordinance.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: My further information is that they wanted to help the person against whom complaints have been made, he was interested in all the affairs and he tried to get this Ordinance promulgated. This is the allegation which is generally made. I am told that when the matter came up before the Government, the Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs as well as the Secretary, Education Ministry, submitted a report in writing that this Ordinance should not be promulgated. While I am subject to correction, this is the information which I have got.... (Interruptions).

Therefore, in short, my submission is like this. Firstly, this is a matter which is *sub judice* and so it should not be considered. Secondly, it is an Ordinance for which there is no justification and such sort of Ordinances should be condemned outright particularly this Ordinance, in the circumstances which I have mentioned that there was no necessity for having such a sort of Ordinance. There was nothing going wrong and no opportunity is given to the management, and the note to the Ordinance by the hon. Minister does not make it clear about the Committee's Report which is not

yet made available to the hon. House. Neither it has been laid on the Table of the House. The action, I submit, appears to be *mala fide* because one particular agent is interested therein and all this hanky-panky affair is made up saying to the court that 'we are not going to do anything'. Then within one day after the High Court vacated the stay order, immediately on the very same day by taking decision and all that, they make it clear that after all this action is *mala fide*. That should not be the practice. We should have some good precedents. It may be the practice up till now. So, I moved this Resolution and I request the hon. Members to kindly accept it and support it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution Moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1980 (Ordinance No. 19 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 10th November, 1980".

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of Auroville for a limited period and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Sir, as the House is aware, the President promulgated an Ordinance on 10th November 1980, to provide for taking over, in the public interest of the management of Auroville, an international cultural township, for a limited period and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The step of resorting to a Presidential Ordinance had to be taken in the wake of serious difficulties which had arisen in regard to the management of this prestigious international project.

Sri Aurobindo Society, which is a non-governmental organisation, was

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

constituted in 1960 and registered in Calcutta. It has also an office in Pondicherry. This society is completely distinct from Sri Aurobindo Ashram in Pondicherry. What is being said here refers only to the Aurobindo Society and not to Sri Aurobindo Ashram. The Society has been a channel of funds for setting up of the cultural township known as Auroville where people of different countries are expected to live together in harmony in one community and are expected to engage in cultural, educational and scientific and other pursuits aiming at human unity.

15.00 hrs.

At the initiative of the Government of India, UNESCO, being of the opinion that the Auroville Project would contribute to international understanding and promotion of peace, sponsored the Project by proposing a resolution to this effect at its General Conference in 1966. This Resolution was unanimously adopted at this Conference. By a further resolution passed in 1968, UNESCO invited its member States and international non-governmental organisations to participate in the development of Auroville as an international culture township to bring together the values of different cultures and civilisations in a harmonious environment with integrated living standards which correspond to man's physical and spiritual needs. In 1970, UNESCO had directed its Director-General to take such steps as may be feasible, within the budgetary provisions, to promote the development of Auroville as an important international cultural programme.

Shri Aurobindo Society received large funds in the shape of grants from different organisations from India and abroad for development of the township. The assistance included contributions from the State Governments of the value of Rs. 66.30 lakhs and Central Government of the value of Rs. 26.14 lakhs.

After the Mother left her body, a number of problems of varied nature have arisen affecting the smooth running of the Project. The Government of India, on receiving complaints about mismanagement of the Project and misuse of funds by Sri Aurobindo Society, set up a Committee under the chairmanship of the Lt. Governor of Pondicherry with representatives of the Government of Tamil Nadu and of the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Central Government to look into the matter. The Committee had a detailed scrutiny of the accounts of Sri Aurobindo Society relating to Auroville and found instances of serious irregularities in the management of the Society, mis-utilisation of its funds and their diversion to other purposes. Further, various other serious difficulties have arisen plaguing the management of Auroville and rendering thereby any further growth of the township almost impossible. As such, the takeover of the management of Auroville becomes imperative to ensure a growth of the township in tune with its objectives.

Keeping in view the international character of the Project and considering the Government's involvement in actively sponsoring the project through UNESCO, the growth and management of the project has come the primary responsibility of the Government of India. The ideals of the project confirm India's highest aspirations, which could not be allowed to be defeated and frustrated. Sri Aurobindo Society had lost complete control over the situation, and the Members of the Auroville approached the Government of India to give protection against oppression and victimisation at the hand of the said Society, Government had to intervene.

In recent months there had been fresh complaints from members of Auroville. There are also internal quarrels between the various factions of Sri Aurobindo Society. There have also been instances of law and order situation.

Besides, the financial management of the project has not been sound. Several instances of Mismanagement diversion of funds have been revealed. It was also brought to the notice of the Government that a large sum of money was given by Sri Aurobindo Society to AURO Construction—an agency whose status is not at all defined, whose functions and capabilities for taking up large construction work also not made known.

In the circumstances, Government could no longer be a silent spectator to the mismanagement of the project and internecine quarrels among its members, which, if not checked, could lead to the destruction of the project so nobly conceived. The matter was, therefore, examined by Government at length and it was decided to issue a Presidential Ordinance, which is now sought to be replaced by an Act of Parliament. I sincerely hope that the House will appreciate the gravity of the situation and share the concern of the Government in setting right the affairs of Auroville.

There are three important features of the Bill to which I would like to draw the attention of the House. First, this Bill seeks to vest the powers of management of the property of Auroville in the Central Government. But this is only for a limited period. The period that is envisaged is two years in the first instance. There is also a provision that if before these two years the management of Auroville is put on the right rails, Government would relinquish the management. If, however, any extension is needed beyond two years, the extension has to be only for one year at a time, with a maximum limit of the aggregate period of five years. This will show that the Government has been motivated solely by the idea of securing proper management in public interest and nothing else.

The second feature of the Bill brings out clearly that the government's function will be that of a protector of the members of Auroville. Therefore, while there is the proposal of an Administra-

tor for the management of Auroville on behalf of the Central Government, we have provided for a Council to be called the Auroville International Advisory Council. This Council will consist of eminent persons who are devoted to the ideals of human unity, peace and progress. This Council will be entitled to advise the Central Government either on its own motion or on a reference made to it by the Central Government on any matter concerning the management of Auroville. And in tendering any advice to the Central Government, the Council shall endeavour to secure that the ideals for which Auroville has been established are encouraged, and the members of Auroville are allowed freedom to grow and develop activities and institutions for the fulfilment of the aspiration and programmes envisaged in the Charter of Auroville. As will be noted, our entire emphasis is upon the fulfilment of the ideals of Auroville, and the Government is determined to help the members of Auroville in giving them the freedom which is necessary for them to work out the programmes which have been envisaged in the Charter of Auroville.

This provision will ensure that nobody is allowed to work in such a way as to disturb the freedom of the members of the Auroville or that might tend to be an obstacle to the fulfilment of the programmes envisaged in the Charter of Auroville.

The third feature of this Bill is that there will be a tribunal for the adjudication of any dispute or doubt that may arise as to whether any asset, right or property forms part of, or is related to Auroville. It would be noted that the Government of India do not wish to be an arbitrator in such disputes. Section 9 clearly provides that such disputes will be referred to a tribunal consisting of a person who is or has been a judge of a High Court, to be appointed by the Central Government. If any person is aggrieved by the decision of the Tribunal, he can prefer an appeal to the High Court.

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The foregoing provisions ensure a fair deal in the matter of take-over of the management of Auroville.

With these words, I move:

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has raised certain legal points in regard to the Ordinance. Please reply to that also.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Where is the Law Minister? Normally it has been the practice whenever such questions were raised regarding ordinances or legislative competence and so on it was always the Law Minister who used to reply because it is not expected of the Minister Incharge to reply effectively or put across the views of the Government. It is rather strange that after giving such notices, the Law Minister is absent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is joint responsibility of the Cabinet. Any Minister can reply. He is competent to reply. Mr. Chavan.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any Minister can reply. He is competent to reply.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: As far as the points made by hon. Members both on legal and Constitutional issues are concerned, certainly I would like to explain the position. The first point which has been made here by hon. friend Shri Shejwalkar is that this matter is *sub judice* and cannot be discussed on the Floor of the House. Later on in his speech, if I understood him correctly, he also concerned that there is no bar for this House to consider this Bill. (Interruptions). You later on referred to it—as a matter of propriety whether it will be done or not? If the hon. Member is interested in getting the Rulings given by the Speaker of this very House, I am prepared to give him.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I myself referred to that.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I would like to give the rulings.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You yourself had pointed out to the Rule in the past. It is exactly the same book and the same page number.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: This is Lok Sabha Debate (3rd series) 18th November to 1st December, 1965. The ruling is absolutely clear here Speaker has ruled.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I have said that a distinction is there. In that case, no injunction was issued. That is the distinction. If he has to say anything on that, he is welcome.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: If the hon. Member, Shri Shejwalkar, would like to get a clarification about the propriety aspect of it, the ruling refers to that aspect also. It is absolutely clear that both from the point of view of legal grounds and from the point of view of propriety, there is no bar and no court can bar any discussion or any preliminary powers of this august House to discuss any legislation. This point is absolutely clear. There is no doubt about it.

The second point to which he also referred is that a stay order has been issued. He himself read out the stay order in which it has been stated that this is a conditional stay order. Whereas the present Society has been allowed to function under certain conditions, the Administrator has been appointed by the Government and his approval is considered necessary even by the Supreme Court. This is the combination of powers which have been given to Mr. Nigam under the ordinance. At the same time, the present Society has also been allowed to continue. The leave has also been granted to the Union of India to approach the Supreme Court for getting vacation of the stay order. At any rate, these are matters which are absolutely clear and I do not think there is any legal or constitutional bar for considering the Bill which is before the House.

The third point which the hon. Member made out was about articles

25 and 26, whether they are attracted by this Bill. I do not know whether he can refer to this as a kind of a judgment of the Supreme Court or as an observation of a judge of the Supreme Court. While admitting the writ petition, what goes on in the court, if it is reported in the press, I do not think can be considered as the opinion of the Supreme Court. I do not think that is the position. If the hon. Member is interested in knowing as to what exactly is the protection and to which religion this protection has been guaranteed, under articles 25 and 26. I am prepared to give a Delhi High Court decision in which they have clearly mentioned that certain rights which are guaranteed under articles 25 and 26 are available to the conventional religions. Those who proclaim themselves that they do not belong to any religion, those who belong to different religions, coming together and living in a cultural township; in fact, this township cannot be considered to be a religious township. . .

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Please cite that decision.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: AIR 1976, page 207. It says:

"The meaning of the word 'religion' in article 31 is confined to the well-defined religion of India, such as, Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Christianity. . . ."

There is a very clear ruling of the Delhi High Court on this point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He would have gone through it.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: So, the provisions under articles 25 and 26 which the hon. Member referred to will not be attracted, first of all, because Auroville is not a religious institution and I would ask him to kindly find out from the persons who seem to have given him the information as to whether in their own application they have stated that this is a non-political and non-religious organisation. When the Aurobindo Society approached the

Government of India, the Education Ministry, for a grant and when they approached the Finance Ministry for exemption under Section 35 and also Section 80(g), in both the applications, the applicants themselves who are now agitating in the High Court and Supreme Court have stated that this is a non-religious organisation, this has nothing to do with religion. Aurobindo and Mother have categorically stated that this Auroville has nothing to do with religion and there are no rights and other things involved; this is a new concept of eternal yoga as they called themselves. This is a kind of new cultural township which has come up and our commitment is there to the UNESCO. Sponsoring the Resolution on behalf of the Government of India, it is the UNESCO who has passed the Resolution in their three Sessions. There is a commitment on behalf of the Government of India that we are going to continue the work of this Auroville there and see that the objects for which this has been created by the charter of Auroville will be completed. So, this aspect, we cannot forget.

Some of the hon. Members might refer to Entry 32 of State List. May I, for the information of the House, refer to Entries 10 and 13 of the Union List and over and above these, I refer to article 253 also. Article 253 reads:

"Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, Parliament has power to make any law for the whole or any part of the territory of India for implementing any treaty, agreement or convention with any other country or countries or any decision made at any international conference, association or other body."

So, article 253 is absolutely clear on this issue. Though the Aurobindo Society has been registered under the Societies Registration Act of West Bengal, article 253, which has the overriding effect, gives full powers to the Government of India and this House to legislate on this issue. So, the question of any legal objection or

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Constitutional objection should normally not arise. This is all that I wanted to say. If there is any other point which hon. Member Shri Unnikrishnan has to raise, certainly I am prepared to give him all the information that he wants.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: He has not said anything about the Ordinance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The position has been clarified by the Minister of Education and Social Welfare. I have also looked into the matter.

It has been held that a Bill seeking to replace an Ordinance can be discussed in the House notwithstanding the fact that the Ordinance has been challenged in a court of law: The fact that the present Ordinance has been challenged in the court of law and an interim stay order has been issued would not bar the consideration of the Bill seeking to replace the Ordinance by the House.

As regards the question of legislative competence of the House, it is the accepted practice in Lok Sabha that the Speaker does not give any ruling on the point whether a Bill is constitutionally within the legislative competence of the House or not. It is open to Members to express their views in the matter and to address arguments for and against the *vires*. Members take this aspect into consideration in voting on the motion for leave to introduce the Bill or on subsequent motions on the Bill.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: What about my prayer for condemning this sort of method, issuing an Ordinance?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker has made the observation on the very first day.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: One point, to make the record straight. The hon.

Member mentioned the names of Home Secretary and Home Minister, about their alleged report. My information is that this is not correct; they have made no report.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of Auroville for a limited period and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th January, 1981." (1)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st January, 1981." (2)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for taking over, in the public interest, of the management of Auroville for a limited period and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Joint Committee of the House consisting of 21 members, 14 from this House, namely:—

- (1) Dr. Farooq Abdulla
- (2) Shri Xavier Arakaj
- (3) Shri Gulam Nabi Azad
- (4) Shri Chitta Basu
- (5) Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi
- (6) Shri S. B. Chavan
- (7) Shri V. N. Gadgil
- (8) Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar
- (9) Shri Asnok Gehlot
- (10) Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal
- (11) Shri Daulatsinhji Jadeja
- (12) Shri Chiranjji Lal Sharma

(13) Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia

(14) Shri Mool Chand Daga

and 7 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 31st January, 1981;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 7 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN
(Badagara): I beg to move:

"That this House recommends to the Government that the Attorney General of India be requested to address the House to clarify certain constitutional aspects of the Bill in respect of:—

(a) the question of legislative competence of Lok Sabha in relation to the matters of a Society registered under an Act passed by a State Legislature in pursuance of its inherent and exclusive powers emanating from Entry 32 of List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India; and

(b) whether an association or denominational group following a specific system of spiritual beliefs; distinctive philosophical-cum-religious standpoint and discipline such as the Sri Aurobindo Society composed of the devotees of Sri Aurobindo and the Mother would

be entitled to the protection of articles 25 and 26 of the Constitution of India." (19)

श्री राम बिरास पासवान: (हाजीपुर):

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आरोबिल को लेने के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय ने 3 बातें अभी कही हैं। मैं आरोबिल गया था और कुछ दिन पहले मैंने उस स्थान को देखा है। पता नहीं सरकार की टैंडेंसी या नीयत कुछ खराब है या क्या है, या इतनी पावर होने के बावजूद भी सरकार को संतोष नहीं है, वह हर चीज को हथियाना क्यों चाहती है ?

मंत्री जी ने उसे लेने के सम्बन्ध में कहा कि यह 2 साल का मामला है, कुछ दिन बाद आवश्यकता पड़ी तो एक-एक साल के लिये बढ़ाते जायेंगे। दूसरे उन्होंने कहा कि हमारा काम संरक्षण प्रदान करना है और तीसरे उन्होंने कहा कि सम्पत्ति के विवाद के लिये न्यायधिकरण भी रहेगा।

सदन को यह बात मालूम है कि यहां बहुत से ट्रस्ट हैं। नेहरू जी, सरदार वल्भ भाई पटेल और जयप्रकाश जी के नाम पर भी ट्रस्ट हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार का इरादा क्या है ? अब कहीं कोई गड़बड़ी है, लोकतंत्र में गड़बड़ी है तो उसका स्क्रू कैसे ठीक किया जाये, लोकतंत्र को कैसे चलाया जाये ? अगर लोकतंत्र में कहीं खराबी नजर आये तो प्रधान मंत्री जी कह देती हैं कि लोकतंत्र के बजाये दूसरा प्रशासन लाया जाये। यही बात यहां है।

आपने कहा कि आप वहां गये थे, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां कौन से लोग आपसे मिले थे ? क्या एयरपोर्ट पर कुछ लोग मिले थे, आपने यह नहीं बताया। शेजवलकर जी ने पूछा था कि आपने इन्क्वायरी कराई थी या नहीं या वहां जाकर आप एयरपोर्ट पर ही कुछ लोगों से मिल लिये और सारी औपचारिकता समाप्त हो गई ? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो ट्रस्ट का मामला है, इसकी आपको जांच करवानी चाहिये थी।

[श्री राम विलाम पामवान]

अगर उसमें कहीं कोई गड़बड़ी थी, तो उसको ठीक करवाना चाहिये था, न कि सरकार उसको अपने हाथ में ले। अपने हाथ में लेने में क्या होता है ?

इन्होंने जो कांस्ट्रिक्टयूशन का हवाला दिया था आर्टिकल 25 और 26 का यह बिल्कुल माकूल चीज कही थी। आर्टिकल 25 और 26 के तहत इस देश में सर्व धर्म समभाव और सारे धर्मों को समान स्थान देने की बात कही गई है। इस देश में इस्लाम भी धर्म है, सिख धर्म भी और बौद्ध धर्म भी है। इसके अलावा और बहुत सारे विभिन्न सम्प्रदाय के लोग भी यहां हैं। अगर आप कहीं एक जगह भी छुगी चलायें या सुई भोंकने की बात करते हैं तो यह बात सारे देश को झकझोरती है और सोचने के लिये विवश करती है कि कहीं सरकार की नियत खराब तो नहीं है, सरकार देश के सांस्कृतिक स्पीचुअल या रिलीजस मामले में इंटरफीअर करने तो नहीं जा रही है।

यह आर्डिनेन्स सरकार 10 नवम्बर को लायी। कई बार इस सदन में कहा जा चुका है कि जब सदन खुलने वाला हो, उसके पहले कोई इस तरह की बात नहीं करनी चाहिये लेकिन यह सरकार डरती है, इसलिये आर्डिनेन्स के माध्यम से सारा इलाज करना चाहती है।

आरोबिल के 300 सेंटर भारत में हैं और 40 विदेशों में हैं। आरविन्दो आश्रम का मंत्री जी ने जो झलक बताया है, तो अरविन्दो आश्रम हमारे यहां का शंकराचार्य जी का मठ नहीं है। यह मंदिर के समान नहीं है कि बिना पैसा दिये वहां जल नहीं चढ़ा सकते हैं, या कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। वह तो रहने का एक स्थान है, कि जीवन स्तर को किस तरह से वहां पर रखा जाये ? साधारणतः जब आश्रम की बात चलती है तो लोग यह कल्पना करते हैं कि जंगल में कुछ झोंपड़ी लगाकर गेरुवा लंगोट पहनकर लोग रहते होंगे। इसके प्रीएम्बल में, जो शुरुआत है उसमें लिखा है,

आश्रम में जीव का उद्देश्य है। ऊपर से कोई नियम नहीं है। जो कोई पूजा-पाठ करता है वह करे। हरेक को अपनी क्षमता के अनुसार प्रगति का मौका दिया जाता है। इसमें स्कूल भी हैं और शारीरिक श्रम करने वालों के लिये भी स्थान हैं।

वहां पर अमीर और गरीब सब समान रूप में रहते हैं। वहां पर एक सेठ भी अपने रूप में झाड़ू देने का काम करता है। हम लोग वहां गये थे। हमने देखा कि कोई ब्राह्मण है या हरिजन, किसी को भी यह मालम नहीं है। यदि पूरे देश में उस तरह की व्यवस्था हो जाये, तो हम लोग जो यहां पर इतना हल्ला करते हैं, हमें भी सरकार से कोई शिकायत नहीं रहेगी। यदि सरकार वहां के विचार को अपने काम में उतार ले, तो देश का बहुत भला होगा। मंत्री महोदय ने वहां पर जो गड़बड़ी बताई है, उसमें लाखों गुना गड़बड़ी सरकार के शासन में है, लेकिन फिर भी यह शासन चला रही है।

सरकार प्रत्येक चीज को अपने हाथ में लेने की बात न करे। जब सरकार ऐसा कोई काम करती है, तो सिख मुस्लिम और बौद्ध आदि दूसरे सम्प्रदायों के दिमाग में यह बात आती है कि कल कहीं सरकार हमारे रिलिजस इंस्टीट्यूशन्स पर हाथ तो नहीं डालेगी। इसके अलावा जो चीज भी सरकार अपने हाथ में लेती है, वह पाताल में चली जाती है, उसका नामो-निशान नहीं रहता है। सरकार द्वारा लेने के चार महीने बाद ही अरविन्द आश्रम नाम की कोई चीज नहीं रहेगी और जिस आरोबिल के बारे में इतना बड़ा स्वप्न देखा गया था, उसकी आत्मा मर जायेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने उस दिन कहा था कि आपका नाम है बलराम। महाभारत के युद्ध में बलराम ने कृष्ण का साथ दिया था**

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप हमेशा न्याय-पक्ष का साथ दीजिए और कभी कभी लक्ष्मण का भी रोल भ्रदा किया कीजिए। जब धरती कांपती थी, तो लक्ष्मण अपना पांव रख कर उसे रोक देता था।

राजनीति पर कब्जा करते करते जब इस सरकार का पेट नहीं भरा, तो उसने धार्मिक और स्पर्चुअल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स पर भी कब्जा करना शुरू कर दिया है। वह सब देश को निगलने की बात कर रही है। इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि वह इस पर पुनर्विचार करें। यह उनका और हमारा मामला नहीं, यह देश का मामला है। भारत केवल एक ही बात के लिए संसार का गुरु माना जाता है और वह है उसकी स्पर्चुअल तथा आध्यात्मिक भावना और उसकी प्रतिष्ठा की उसी पर निर्भर है। जब किसी संस्था के फलने-फूलने का समय आता है, तो सरकार उसको अपने हाथ में ले लेती है। इसी तरह शान्ति निकेतन का भी मामला है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूँगा कि वह इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें और जन्दबाजी में कोई कदम न उठायें।

इस देश में सर्व धर्म-समभाव की जो परम्परा रही है, उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ। मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से, चाहे वे इस पक्ष में हों या उस पक्ष के, आग्रह करता हूँ कि वे भी इसका इसका विरोध करें—साठे साहब से भी, क्योंकि जब वह इधर बैठते थे, तो बहुत जोर से बोला करते थे, लेकिन वहाँ जाने के बाद इन सारी बातों को भूल गये हैं।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वल्लभ साठे) : मैं सहमत हूँ। आज-कल क्या जमाना आ गया है। "राम" निकल गया, खाली "विलास" रह गया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not recognise him as my brother.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं आग्रह करूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर ठंडे दिल से पुनर्विचार करें। मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री शैजवलकर, के साथ सहमत हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि दूसरे माननीय सदस्य भी उनके संकल्प का समर्थन करेंगे।

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to wholeheartedly support this Bill.

So much has been said by the Opposition Members in respect of the nature of the organisation. At the very outset, I would like to impress upon the members here that this is not a religious institution. If the hon. Members of the Opposition go through the Charter of Auroville, they will find that it is not a religious institution. Further, I would like to recall the words of Mother when she addressed the International Conference about the nature of the institution. I quote:

"It is not a religious body. People belonging to different religions and people who do not believe in religion and people who have no religion at all can all come and live together in Auroville."

That is the concept of Auroville. I have quoted verbatim the address given by the Mother during the Conference.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to impress upon the Members that this project as an international cultural organisation attracted as many as 120 countries. So, this is not a small project as they think or estimate. It has got international, rather global, repercussions. The world is looking at this legislation. If the interest of the Aurovillians—individuals belonging to different countries—are not protected properly that will tell upon the international policy of our country.

Therefore, Sir, I would like to submit that this is not a religious body. It is a unique one. Now, I would like to point out the irregularities committed by the Aurobindo Society. If we just study the administrative events of the Society, we find it is a power-struggle between the Committee of the Auroville and the Committee of the Sri Aurobindo Society. Sir, one cannot forget the antecedents of the Chairman of the Aurobindo Society. When the then Prime Minister of India, Shri Morarji Desai, was the

[Shri Era Anbarasu]

Chief Minister of Bombay an arrest warrant was issued against him for the evasion of income tax for a sum of Rs. 7 lakh. I have got an ample testimony to prove the same. Not only that, one of the office bearers of the Aurobindo Society has written a letter to the then Minister, Dr. Karan Singh, who is very much present here in the House, stating that it is not a religious body. That letter has been produced before the Supreme Court and, therefore, I would like to remind the hon'ble Members not to go by the false propaganda that is being carried on by the members of the Aurobindo Society. Further, Sir, the report submitted by the High Level committee will reveal the quantum of amount that has been mis-appropriated. Large amount has been spent for the purpose for which it was not meant for. (Interruption).

Sir, a sum of Rs. 90 lakhs was sanctioned by the Central and State government for developing Auroville. Out of this Rs. 90 lakhs, nearly Rs. 25 lakhs were not to be seen. There are no vouchers for this amount as to show how and where it has been spent.

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the basis of your statement? Have the accounts been ever audited?

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: It is very much shown in the high level committee's report.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Any observation against anybody who cannot defend himself here should not be made unless there is a supporting material. Sir, I do not want to defend anybody but if he is reading from the report of any committee let it be placed on the Table of the House. No hearsay can be allowed here.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): At least your query should be replied to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us see what the hon. Minister has to say when he speaks. He must have in his possession the audit report and he may like to quote from it if he likes.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: The hon. Member was referring to B. T. Kulkarni report. Was he in possession of that report?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I did not quote from there.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: The very same B. T. Kulkarni report reveals that an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs has been misappropriated by the Society. All these irregularities were brought to light and only then the Government intervened and appointed a high level committee. Another fact which I would like to mention before this august House is that the opium, sexual, smoking and drinking activities to which the hon. Member was referring are in fact, the activities of the members of the Sri Aurobindo Society and not Aurovillans. This is just a propaganda to sidetrack the real issue. The members of Sri Aurobindo Society were engaged in such malpractices. In fact, some goondas were engaged by them to beat the members of this Auroville. Persons like Mr. Federic, Mr. Pierro and Mrs. Gloria were brutally attacked by the members of the Society. They were hospitalised and took treatment for months together. These are the activities carried on by the members of Sri Aurobindo Society. To save the society from all such malpractices, misappropriation of funds, a timely ordinance was promulgated by the President. Unfortunately, the Supreme Court has passed an interim order in respect of this. Now, the time has come. This House should seriously think whether the Parliament has got the supremacy, competence to pass such legislation, or whether the Supreme Court is the supreme body to decide such things. In this connection, I would like to recall

the words of the Light of Asia, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:

“Parliamentary democracy is a delicate plant and it is a measure of our own success and that this plant has become sturdier during the last few years.”

I would, therefore, like to appeal not only to the Members of the opposition parties, but also to the members of the ruling party to consider that the country needs a thorough change and reform in the judiciary. If everything is being questioned, even if a right thing is being questioned by the Supreme Court what is the way to get out of this? Even if a small welfare measure is brought in the interest of the nation, it is brought before the Supreme Court and if it is struck down, then what would be the fate of the Parliamentary system? Everyone talks about the basic features of the Constitution. What basic features, if the Constitution is not able to meet the needs of the society and the country? It requires a change. It is therefore, high time that we go for a re-thinking on the question of reforming the Constitution as well as the entire judicial system. Mr. Antulay is correct when he said that “Democracy is the dictatorship of the Judiciary”. Today we may be in power. Tomorrow you may come to power and, therefore, if this sort of waging war against the legislature by the judiciary and if such conflict is prevalent, the Government cannot function and, therefore, I feel that we must cooperate to find some solution to put an end to such a dead-lock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think you have finished.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Therefore, Sir, the Government cannot sit as a silent spectator to all the irregularities committed by the members of Aurobindo Society and therefore the Bill is a timely and proper one. After all, the Bill provides only for a limited

period to regulate the administration of the Auroville for two years, if not for five years and it also provides freedom for the members of the Auroville Society to get themselves free from the clutches of the Chairman of the Aurobindo society and, therefore, I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I speak more in anguish and pain than in anger.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your look shows that you are not angry.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I have not reason to be angry about. But, I want to say that this is an extraordinary piece of legislation and a simple example of how Ordinance-making powers of the Government have been blatantly misused. This is a kind of the symptom that has gripped this Government ever since it came into power, a kind of ordinance mania about which there have been observations from the Chair.

Sir, Shri Aurobindo is a luminous person. He stands out from the rest and that is why Rabindranath Tagore, our national poet, had called him and said prophetically that “Long after other voices are stilled, his voice will continue to be heard.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was C. R. Das, while arguing, who said so about Shri Aurobindo.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I have great respect for Shri C. R. Das, but when Shri Aurobindo was dragged out through the streets of Calcutta, Rabindranath Tagore composed a poem “Hail Aurobindo” and I am only quoting a sentiment which he had expressed therein. C. R. Das is a different point. Rabindranath Tagore or C. R. Das is not the point. The point I want to make is that Shri Aurobindo carved out for himself a place not only in our national liberation struggle on which our distinguished colleague, Dr. Karan Singh, has written a brilliant book. It is not only a

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

thesis, as Jawaharlal Nehru said about it in his book, but a brilliant book on what Shri Aurobindo's contribution to the national movement is. He came before Gandhi and he was the first one who advocated passive resistance which developed into Satyagraha which is a combination of Gandhiji's experiments in South Africa as well as Shri Aurobindo's contributions in Bengal and elsewhere which ultimately found itself in the confluence of Satyagraha and it was a powerful instrument for our national liberation. Indeed, it is not merely as a prophet of Indian nationalism that Shri Aurobindo stands out, not merely as a poet, a philosopher, or a brilliant interpreter of Indian wisdom, but also for his unique experiment on Integral Yoga which he started in Pondicherry. There are many who may agree or disagree, but the point remains that it became a nucleus of an international centre, a nucleus of a new vision from which the rest of the things cannot be detached. It was the powerful and great presence of the personage of the Mother that concretised Shri Aurobindo's dream and hope and give it a new presence not only nationally but internationally, because she guided the experiment and it is to her dream that we owe the dream of Auroville society. "There should be somewhere on earth a place... where all human beings of goodwill who have a sincere aspiration could live freely as citizens of the world and obey one single authority, that of the supreme truth; a place of peace, concord and harmony where all the fighting instincts of man would be used exclusively to conquer the causes of his sufferings and miseries. to surmount his weaknesses and ignorance, to triumph over his limitations and incapacities; a place where the needs of the spirit and the concern for progress would take precedence over the satisfaction of desires and passions, the search for pleasure and material enjoyment..." This was the

conceived dream of Auroville. I would not like to say or admit that the dream is in shambles although she wanted to avoid rein over unfortunately Auroville and his organised manifestation; whether it is society or rival factions or various other people who have tried to convert it into a sanctuary of drop-outs. It is to our extraordinary misfortune that lesser men have made it into a mess. I do not want to take this opportunity or use this opportunity to apportion blame. It is not the proper forum to do so. But, however, what I want to emphasise is that the township acquired international significance because Shri Aurobindo Society launched a project. The project did not come out of the vacuum nor did the government initiate the project; government rightly commended it to UNESCO for approval and tried to help as far as possible within the stringency of our financial resources, and government did support. Whether it could have supported more or whether it could have intervened earlier is a matter into which I do not want to go now.

I find from the statement of objects and reasons that an attempt has been made to divorce it from Shri Aurobindo, Shri Aurobindo Ashram and society. It is possible that the government by bringing forward this Bill wants to get over certain legal difficulties. That is why my esteemed friend, the hon. Education Minister has sought recourse to Articles 205, 54 and Entries 13 and 14, because it is a debatable point. I do concede the force of the argument of the hon. Education Minister, but I must also tell him that there is another point of view regarding two Entries in the State List when we try to legislate. That is why in my amendment I have sought that we should summon the Attorney-General to render us his opinion on the legal question, the constitutional question of this problem. The main thing I want to emphasise is that it would not be good for the government to divorce it or to

separate it from the nucleus, that is, Shri Aurobindo's teachings, Shri Aurobindo and Mother's works and Shri Aurobindo Ashram or even Shri Aurobindo Society which was entrusted with the job of organising this work nor is it true to say that the fund of Shri Aurobindo has come exclusively from UNESCO. As far as I know—I do not know; you can correct me if I am wrong—UNESCO's contribution so far has only been \$ 5,000 out of the total expenditure of about Rs. 2.35 crores. Well, the Government of India provided about Rs. 96 lakhs and Shri Aurobindo Society and Indian members from their own funds have raised about Rs. 1 crore and 25 lakhs. Foreigners abroad have given about Rs. 5 lakhs. You would find UNESCO's own contribution has been very limited. Probably it is because they supported this project—I would like a clarification—on this point also—because it is the effort of a non-governmental organisation. UNESCO's Charter, and UNESCO Conferences have time and again clarified this point, that they support such projects conducted by non-governmental organisations. Now for Auroville, trying to change the character of this organisation into a governmental effort, I do not know how Article 254 will help the hon. Minister for Education to get over this difficulty which is also an international difficulty. Now, Sir, the point I want to make is, a number of foreigners, as I mentioned earlier, who thought that this can be converted into a sanctuary of drop-outs, came to live in Auroville. While talking about the misappropriation or otherwise and the way Aurobindo Society's affairs have been conducted about which we had numerous discussion,—Dr. Karan Singh will bear me out—trying to find some solution, the source of all trouble I would say is the way some of the foreign nationals behave in Auroville. I am not trying to say that this is the only reason, but the main source of trouble has been the way they have been

behaving. Hon. Minister will not deny when I say that there are about 80 foreign nationals living in Auroville today against whom deportment orders have been given but not implemented. Eighty foreigners, including two—I shall come to that later—about whose conduct and whose past enquiries have been made by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of External Affairs. Now from 1968 to 1976-77 Shri Aurobindo Society was recommending issue of visas. Now, after 1977 this practice was stopped. I would like to know why the Ministry of External Affairs thought it fit not to consult the Society for permission to issue visas as was the earlier practice. Now, it is the very same people Sir, who declare publicly that they want to convert this into another Vatican with independent status and the very same people are today being sheltered—and that is the gravamen of my charge, today—they are being sheltered by certain powers within your Ministry as well as in the Ministry of External Affairs and Home, for reasons best known to them. This cannot be overlooked. Now, as I said, Auroville did not emerge from vacuum. Sir, it is not one of our international projects. It is a concretisation of the Dream of the Mother and those who believe in the teachings of Shri Aurobindo and the Mother. She was only articulating the hopes of humanity when she said that it shall not be exclusive, 'it shall belong to the whole humanity'.

But the idea flows from the worldview of Shri Aurobindo. What some foreign nationals, who landed here, however, thought was, that they are themselves—I take pity on them because they are creatures of a situation, of a social situation the Western world, where alienation has become a major problem, when it has become rudderless, when a society loses its moorings and direction, it is natural that some people have to find escape routes. Some people cannot concede when they find that social disintegration is taking place and they obviously

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look for scapegoats. Whereas the concept of Shri Aurobindo and the Mother was a view of integrated humanity, not necessarily to let them indulge in anything that they want or like to do. As I pointed out before, the Minister is aware that against these people, action was taken. What I want to know specifically is why it was not implemented. The particular case I want to refer to today is, one gentleman called Allan Lithman, an American national, entered India by making a false submission. He said he was a salesman. On enquiry by the agents of the Government of India, it was found out that he belonged to a corps of US Marines and even at times he was involved with the Central Intelligence Agency. Deportation order was passed against him as well as against another gentleman, Mr. Spalding, but they were allowed to return to Auroville. I would also, like to tell you that against several of these people there are criminal cases pending and they have been charged with criminal offences. A number of people from both sides have met me. I do not want to waste the time of the House by going into details of what happened when and who was at fault. But the fact remains that—I can say this authoritatively—there is a lot of undesirable criminal elements and foreigners who have entered Auroville and it was the duty of the Government of India all these years to have got them thrown out. They have no business to convert Auroville into another arena for their various activities. They probably thought it was another extension of Goa Beach. That is why they have demanded freedom—freedom from the Government of India and freedom from the sovereignty of this great country. They thought they could convert this township into another Vatican. So, matters are not that simple. Matters are very complex and serious and I do understand the difficulty of the Government of India in involving itself in an activity like this.

There are two or three basic fundamental points I would like the Minister to clarify. Ours is a plural society

where I am sure he would agree, the voluntary organisations have a large role to play. But they should remain voluntary and they should be allowed to remain voluntary. It cannot be, whether it is a religious society or a social welfare organisation or a monument in the name of some particular philosophy or for any such thing, that the Government would repeatedly intervene and use its ordinance-making powers to take over such institutions. It will be a sad day for this country if all voluntary organisations are brought to a pass where they will be converted into tools or instruments of a set of people who want to dominate and use the Government towards the end of domination.

There are two important points I want to emphasise and that is why I have moved this amendment. One is relating to entry about which I referred. Secondly, freedom of religion. I do not want to go into the details of a legal question, because the Law Minister is not here to help us. But the point, however, remains that there are important cases. Not only the one he has quoted about Delhi High Court, but there is the case of Ramana Ashram in Madras High Court, where contrary views have been expressed. So, if you touch upon the rights of minorities or upon the freedom of religion or involve yourself in bridging the fundamental rights of any kind, Government must be careful. I am afraid in this case not enough thought had gone into it and Government was taken for a ride by certain people who had other interests.

16.00 hrs.

It is a very important issue. Even when my friends in Kerala criticised me in the Congress when there was a question of running the educational institutions by the minorities I was one of those who stood by the rights of minorities. Despite my other beliefs and so on, I was even criticised for taking a reactionary posture. But I know for this society and for this country to remain, these guarantees which we have enshrined in our Constitution are very

important. They are important in the sense that the unity of the entire country would depend on that. So, it requires to be clarified that this is not a precursor to further abridgement of our rights whether it is in the case of Auroville or several other institutions as well. Whether it will be a precedent or is it only because the Government of India has international commitment or whether it is an ordinary resolution of the UNESCO general conference as well as the executive board regarding assistance to this project which is basically a non-governmental organisational effort that the Government of India decides to step in? The Government of India has lot of explanation to do to satisfy the people that this shall not be a precedent in relation to many other organisations. They also have to satisfy that it is essentially in the public interest that they have stepped in. And in order to do so, I shall certainly watch what the Minister for Education would do—whether he would allow one group or a faction of Sri Aurobindo Society, which has organised certain groups for themselves.

I want to mention the name of Mr. Joshi. I have been informed that he is a brilliant officer. He is also having a very good record and so on. I have nothing against him. But he is a Government servant. If he is a Government servant, is he governed by the rules and regulations of the Government and conduct of service rules of the Government? If so, has he been permitted to remain a trustee of a trust running as a parallel to the Sri Aurobindo Society Trust? It is an extra-ordinary position if you allow senior officials of the Government and those who are responsible to you, to start private trusts and receive donation and carry on parallel activity, it will be a sad day and Government will have to examine this precedent. How was he permitted to operate these things and how was he permitted to carry on this kind of parallel activity when he is governed by the code of conduct meant for Government officials?

In the end, I would like to say that he will be watched not merely now as to how he would proceed and what he would do with the management of Auroville but also what steps he would take for the fulfilment of the great dream. Would he hand it over to a section or he would take the cooperation of everyone, the maligned one and those who are not maligned and those who are interested in the teaching of The Mother?

With these words, I hope and trust that the House would accept my amendment so that the Attorney-General may be summoned to give us the benefit of his views.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad to take part in this debate because I was connected with Auroville from the very beginning. I used to visit Pondicherry from 1962 every year and I used to have *dershan* of The Mother. In 1964 or 65 I was informed of this project that The Mother was contemplating. I myself felt that it was a very good, very noble ideal for which The Mother was trying to set up the township where persons belonging to different religions, different races, different continents, different culture and so on would live together as members of one family and in peace. It was also to be a centre of the world community to establish world peace. This was the noble objective that The Mother had in mind when she contemplated the setting up of the cultural township of Auroville. I was also associated with it in getting income-tax exemption for the collections that this Aurobindo Society was making for setting up this township. I was present on the 28th February, 1968, when the foundation of this township was laid, when representatives of about 120 countries attended the function. Each of them brought a parcel of earth from his own country and put it in an urn which was placed in the centre, to symbolise that this was the township of the world community. That was the noble ideal that The Mother had in view.

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

As stated by Shri Unnikrishnan, it was the Aurobindo Society, which started this and I used to go there year after year. As time passed, I found that unfortunately trouble had started. There were internal differences and quarrels among the members of the Aurobindo Society and the members of the Aurobindo Ashram. The foreigners that had settled there, though they were not many, they were not living an austere life, they were converting it into a holiday inn, a holiday resort, thereby defeating the very purpose for which this township was intended. There were acts of violence, there were police cases and arrests and so on were going on. When I went to Pondicherry, I was sad to know about all these things. The Mother was still alive and she was carrying on. But, after the departure of The Mother from this world, these have grown in dimensions, the internal quarrels between the members of the Aurobindo Society and the Aurobindo Ashram and the foreign settlers escalated, resulting in violence and the absence of peace.

Since the object for which this township was started were going into oblivion apart from the international obligations, intervention by the Government was felt necessary. So, I would support this Bill on this ground that timely intervention of the Central Government is necessary to avert further decline in the noble standards set up by The Mother, to arrest the fall that has already taken place from the high pedestal and to see that this Auroville survives and remains a symbol of Mother's noble ideal. I presume that Government have intervened with this object in view, and the Government wants to hold the baby for a period of two years.

In the mean while, a Committee of Management is going to be appointed. The Government should not make it a governmental institution. People who have belief in the philosophy of Aurobindo and The Mother, people who have lived in the Pondicherry Ashram

for some years—and they are still available in Madras and in Calcutta—some of those persons should be selected and should be made members of the Advisory Committee or Council or Management Committee, whatever it is called. I would suggest that my good friend, Dr. Karan Singh, who is steeped in the philosophy of Aurobindo, should be made an advisor so that his Council would stand up to the high ideals of The Mother.

I would again say that it was a voluntary organisation and not a religious organisation. I know it because I myself persuaded the Finance Ministry to give exemption under section 80 of the Income-tax Act for the donations that were collected. That character should be preserved and it should be allowed to be managed as a voluntary organisation. Whoever be the members of the Council should be members of the Aurobindo Society or the Aurobindo Ashram so that the voluntary character of the institution would be preserved. If it is made a governmental institution because Government comes in, the very purpose of the legislation would be lost. Even the UNESCO started giving aid because it is a voluntary organisation. Apart from governmental actions or support, it is a voluntary organisation and with voluntary contributions a project has come up. The Government should see that this voluntary project survives, grows in strength and grows in stature, so that it will be a symbol of the world community, a symbol of international peace and people who belong to different religions, races, continents and speaking different languages live together as members of one world family. Therefore, I welcome this Bill, but at the same time I request the Government not to make it a governmental organisation. Don't put in these bureaucrats as members of the Committee and you should see that least governmental interference is there. Mismanagement is complained of. I do not know about the reports, and I have no access to Government files. So, if the Government says there is mismanagement, I believe that there is mismanagement and

the Government has intervened rightly and in right time. Therefore, I support the Bill and I hope that the very purpose for which the Mother had conceived the idea and started this Auroville will be kept in mind and I personally take pride that I got a land there and I deposited some money so that I can construct a house there. The ownership does not belong to a person who pays for it, but he has a right to stay there.

Therefore, I am very happy that the Government has intervened and I also suggest that in the minimum time the Government should hand it over to a voluntary organisation for seeing that this Auroville carries on its functions properly.

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore):
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I extend my support to the Auroville Emergency Provisions Bill seeking to set right Auroville, a project conceived of by Aurobindo and Mother as a symbol of human unity at the global level.

When the work on this international township was initiated in 1968, the D.M.K. Party was in power in Tamil Nadu and the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Arignar Anna, acquired large tracts of land for this township and handed them over to the project authorities. Similarly, the Pondicherry Government also acquired vast areas of land and handed them to the project management. Unfortunately now the noble objectives with which this project was started have all been nullified; in fact the laudable objectives have gone into oblivion. The project has come to such a sorry pass necessitating central interferences. In 1968 the representatives of 120 countries brought pockets of earth from those countries to Auroville to make it a real centre of international living. Today all these countries are looking in anguish at the happenings in Auroville.

It is but meet to mention here that Mother declared in unequivocal terms that Auroville belongs to nobody in particular. After the demise of Mother in 1973 her ideals have also disappeared. Contrary to her concepts many things are taking place in Auroville. Sri Aurobindo Society has been charged with misappropriation of large sums of money. In 1976 the Government of India constituted a Committee to go into myriad allegations of malpractices being indulged in by Sri Aurobindo Society. This Committee has averred that a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been misappropriated. This has appeared in many newspapers and has also been highlighted in the Parliament. On 26-4-78 Shri Bijoy Singh Nahar, the then Member of Lok Sabha, stated on the floor of Lok Sabha that certificates of expenses have not been furnished even after several years and this had been found out in the Audit.

The Government are taking over the management for a period of two years. I welcome this legislation as the necessary means for uprooting the malpractices. Those responsible for these malpractices should be punished without hesitation. After two years the project is to be handed over to a Committee of Management. It should be ensured even now that at that stage it does not again become a matter of controversy and conflict. The Government should choose well in advance proper persons to administer this project well.

I would like to take this opportunity to emphasise the need for respecting the sentiments of the local people and for enlisting their cooperation without which this kind of a project can never become a success. The views of Pondicherry Government should also be given due weightage in arriving at decisions. Auroville stands for real human unity above all politics, religious and any creeds. Arignar Anna, quoting Thirumular's saying, used to stress the universal truth that there is

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Era Mohan]

only one Society and One God. Through the forum of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, Arignar Anna propagated the ideal of humanbeings belonging to the entire world and not to a narrow geographical concept of a nation. None can dispute that this was also the basis of the concept of Auroville. The very fact that Auroville has become a question mark on the floor of this House testifies to the mismanagement of the project. The ideal of Mother has been mauled beyond recognition. Let the Government reform this project. Let the malpractices be rooted out. Let the criminals be brought to book. Let the law and order be established. At the same time, I would like to point out that this place is fast becoming a haven for hippies. We are living in the neighbouring State of Tamilnadu. We come to know of these happenings whenever we visit this place. The Government should take energetic steps to ensure that Auroville does not turn into a haven for hippies and a sanctuary for the dropouts. Auroville is not merely an Indian issue. It has international implications. The right steps we take to restore Auroville to its pristine purity will earn international encomium and goodwill. With these words I conclude my speech.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur):
The greatest miracle that surrounds us at every moment of our being is the fact of the evolution of consciousness on this planet. From apparently inert matter, from uni-cellular organisms, the way consciousness has developed through the millions of years of the history of this planet through mineral, vegetable and animal forms, up to the flowering of human consciousness is indeed the only true miracle that we can behold. A lot of people are impressed by lesser miracles, but if you consider that from the slime of the priemeval broth that existed on this planet, how the mind of man has developed, the mind that can break the confines of this planet reached upto the moon and the stars and beyond, the mind that has created

the greatest poetry, art and architecture that has been known. Certainly man is a curiously flamed animal. He has great achievements. He also has a terrible capacity for sustained and methodical cruelty. The gas chambers of Hitler, the blinding of prisoners in jail are reminders that man's consciousness is by no means complete. There are both aspects of it, they are divine and the malign. This was the basic point that Aurobindo dealt with in his extra-ordinary and tremendous philosophical system. He dwelt on this point that man is not a final creature, the final result of evolution. Man is an intermediate creature, his feet in the mud and the slime, his mind reaching up to the heavens. That was the unique contribution of Aurobindo.

Apart from his role in the freedom movement which is well known as the prophet of Indian nationalism, as the man who gave the mantra of Bande Mataram which he took from Bankim's Anand Math and made the rallying cry of Indian nationalism at the turn of the century; the man who developed the concept of passive resistance and satyagraha and whose writings in the Karmayogin and the Bande Mataram are among the most eloquent and brilliant political pieces ever written anywhere in the world. Apart from that contribution, the system of philosophy Aurobindo built up in 40 years when he was in Pondicherry from 1910 to 1950 revolves around the concept of evolution of spiritual evolution and the fact that man has now reached a stage where he can co-operate with the forces and powers of evolution in order to hasten the advent of the new consciousness. He held that in the same way as consciousness has ascended upto man, there will be the next leap from man to superman, and from the mental to the supramental consciousness. It was around this theory of spiritual evolution that he developed his whole concept of integral yoga, of the purna yoga, so that all the faculties of man, his mind, his heart, his physical and psychic abilities are drawn together in a supreme effort to make a quantum leap into the new consciousness. As his

great spiritual collaborator Madame Mirra Alfarsa, better known as the Mother, collaborated with him in this great project and founded the Aurobindo Ashram where even to-day a large number of Sadhakas are following their own sandhana and yoga.

It is important here to point out that this Bill does not deal with the Aurobindo Ashram at all as has been said in some of the press reports. I was the first person in the last Session, under Rule 377, to make a plea that the Government should intervene by an Act of Parliament. When I made my statement, the next day it was reported—Dr. Karan Singh urges take over of Aurobindo Ashram. It is totally wrong. Hon. Members may be very clear in their minds that the Aurobindo Ashram founded by the Mother in the lifetime of Aurobindo remains a separate organisation and as far as I have understood it, there is no intention whatsoever to touch it.

After the passing away of Aurobindo the Mother conceived this vision of a new city of light. Auroville—it means light. It is also linked with Aurobindo's name. This is the concept of Auroville where the ground would be prepared for the new consciousness. There are innumerable quotations, but because of the limited time, I will not go into it except one single quotation.

"An inner fullness has come in like the coming in of light in dark caves. It fills, it illuminates, it vibrates the multiple strings of life; it has found the contact with the forgotten achievements of the past to enable me to start the new ones of the future on the basis of the changing formations of the present. The currents of life well up to meet the descending rays of light from the upper heavens for transmutation of the base and the dark into the liminous and the true, for transmutation of the ugly and the wrong into the beautiful and the right."

This was the vision that impelled the Mother to set up this great concept of collective living based on spiritual

principles. The idea was that from the Matri Mandir which is the spiritual heart of Auroville will radiate this new type of township, a new form of human living.

On the 28th February, 1968, it was inaugurated by the Mother as has been mentioned by some hon. Members—Shri Jagannath Rao was there on the occasion with earth which was brought and put in there from many countries. Subsequently, it has attracted world-wide attention. The UNESCO passed resolutions three times, and a lot of people all over the world became interested. In 1972, we had the Sri Aurobindo Centenary. I happened to be the Convenor of the National Committee. The Prime Minister was the Chairman. Out of the money that was allotted, I think Rs. 20 lakhs were given specially to Auroville for its development. A lot of very interesting things happened in Auroville.

Until the Mother lived, there were developments in the field of education. I have myself visited Auroville on several occasions. There are educational experiments, land reclamation experiments, agricultural and horticultural experiments and so on. The thing was beginning to develop. Unfortunately, at that stage the Mother passed away. I had feared all along, even when she was alive and when I went there, I would ask the organisers, "What is going to happen after the Mother passes away? It was a question to which I received no satisfactory reply.

After the Mother passed away, the whole structure, the inner spiritual magnet as it were which held Auroville together began to fall apart. I do not want to go into the sordid story of how the dream of the Mother became the nightmare that we see today. I have myself been associated with the Aurobindo Society and also with Auroville. I am an Aurovillian. I have made a personal donation of Rs. 1 lakh, as a contribution to Auroville so that one could build one of the houses which belongs to Auroville. I have been associated with the Aurobindo Society, the Delhi Branch. I can tell you that there have been most terrible conflicts—

[Dr. Karan Singh]

—physical violence, intimidation, terror court cases and what not. On both sides, there have been failings. I do not want to apportion the blame to any particular individual or any particular group. If the Aurobindo Society is sought to be run by one individual as a personal empire, there have also been failings on the part of Aurovillians. Many Aurovillians have not acted upto the standard that is expected of people living in a great new city like this.

The fact of the matter was that there were these conflicts. Foreign people also come.

आ नौः भद्रा कृतवौ यन्तु विश्वतः

Certainly, we want good thoughts from all sides and good people. But the way they developed it was not always very satisfactory. The great moral and spiritual power of the Mother having disappeared, instead of the collectivity emerging, instead of the Aurovillians being involved in the administration, instead of the Ashram being involved in the administration, the attempts were made to run it in an arbitrary and authoritarian sort of manner. And conflicts grew. It is a disgrace. I have been receiving letters from all over the world saying, "Is this the image of Sri Aurobindo and the Mother that you want to project?" There has been talk of irregularities. I am not concerned here with legal niceties or financial irregularities. I am concerned with the deeper outrage against the ideals of Sri Aurobindo and the Mother that we have been witnessing in Auroville.

So, we waited. I myself for the last three or four years have been in touch with them. I have been pleading with them to do something. Nothing happened. I was in-charge of the Ministry for a short while. I have written certain minutes which no doubt my successor has studied. We looked into that situation which worsened. Therefore in the last session, on the 23rd July, 1980, under rule 377, I made a plea for the first time that Auroville

should be made a national memorial to Sri Aurobindo and the Mother by an Act of Parliament. The Government acted promptly and the Bill is now before us.

I know, there are reservations and fears among some genuine followers of Sri Aurobindo. Apart from the legal aspects, which the Minister has no doubt dealt with, there is a fear as to whether a spiritual township can come into being under an Act of Parliament. When some people spoke to me about this, I said, "if the supramental power is all-pervasive, there is no reason why occasionally, once in a while, it cannot pervade this Chamber also". I agree that, very often, we do not act in a supramental manner in this House. But if the Power is there, surely, it can also act through the elected representatives of the people, through this highest tribune of the nation. I see no inherent contradiction provided—and always provided—that the Government is quite clear in its mind that this is not to be made an extension of the Education Ministry that some Deputy Secretary, sitting in that very distinguished Bhavan where I also sat as a Minister, will become the final arbiter of everything that may happen, people who will not have any vision or any idea as to what Sri Aurobindo and the Mother stood for.

I had personally suggested a broader-based Committee consisting of representatives of the Ashram, of the Society, of the Aurovillians, Members of Parliament and the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, because a lot of things are involved; land acquisition is involved, citizenship problems are involved, financial problems are involved, and so on. But they have, in their wisdom, suggested only a five-member Advisory Committee. I presume that this is only going to be an apex Committee, and that it will have full authority to set up such other bodies and committees as may be necessary for the smooth

running of Auroville, on the lines envisaged by the Mother and in the light of the teachings of Sri Aurobindo. This is an assurance which, I think, will go a long way in satisfying all those people who, though genuinely fed up with the present situation, are nonetheless afraid of Government intervention.

This is a drastic remedy, it is a cutting of the Gordian knot. But there was no other way:

नान्यः पन्थाः विप्रतेध्यवायः

There was no other way. I am aware of this. I have studied the case. There was no other way to pry this great project loose from the iron control of people who were running it as if it was their personal fief. This is now a leap into the unknown, as it were. It could conceivably be the most important single Bill ever passed by this House because it deals not simply with material manifestation, not even with the collective human manifestation, but it deals with something which is still beyond the ken of human consciousness, it deals with an idea which is an arrow into the future. If, in that capacity, and in that spirit this House accepts this Bill, and if it is implemented in that spirit by the hon. Minister, the Ministry and the Government, we will be justified in doing this.

Therefore, having carefully studied, with painful scrutiny, as it were, into my own heart and into the Bill, having studied this, I have come to the conclusion that there is no other way to break the present deadlock of what can only be called "disharmonious, undivine forces", to have a clean breakthrough and, hopefully, to move towards a new orientation where we can say along with the sage of the Upanishads:

वे दादे मेतम् पुरुषम् महान्तम् आदित्यवर्णम्
तमसः परस्तात्

तमेव विदित्वा डनिमृत्युमेति नान्यः पन्थाः
विघेतड्यनाय ॥

"With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री मल्लानन्द झागा (पासी) : सभापति महोदय, इस सदन में आज जो विषय लाया गया है और जिस पर चर्चा हो रही है वह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे, इस पर पुनर्विचार करें कि जिस कदम को वे उठा रहे ह, वह ऐसा न हो जाए कि हमारे जो अभी पूर्ववक्ता बोल रहे थे, उनकी भावनाओं को ठेस लग जाए।

एक बात तो सब से पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आध्यात्मिक जगत में हिन्दुस्तान सारे संसार में गुरु रहा है और आज भी बड़े-बड़े विद्वान इस बात पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि रिलीजन क्या है? इस सम्बन्ध में मैं संविधान की आर्टिकल 26 को सदन में पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :

"Subject to public order, morality and health, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right—

(a) to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes;

(b) to manage its own affairs in matters of religion;

(c) to own and acquire movable and immovable property; and

(d) to administer such property in accordance with law."

हमारे संविधान में आर्टिकल 26 मौजूद है। हिन्दुस्तान में कई गुरुद्वारे, मंदिर और मस्जिद हैं जिनकी अपनी सम्पत्ति है। जो अपना अपना धर्म चलाते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान विभिन्न धर्मों का देश है और यहां विभिन्नता में एकता है। इस विभिन्नता में एकता को कायम रखने के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान में जो कि एक सेक्युलर स्टेट है, हमारे संविधान ने, अपने आर्टिकल 26 के अधीन सभी धर्मों को स्वतंत्रता दी है, रिलीजस आजादी दी हुई

[श्री मूल चन्द डाग।]

है। आखिर इस रिलीजन का मतलब क्या है? आक्सफोर्ड डिक्शनरी में रिलीजन का मतलब लिखा है —

“System of faith and worship; human recognition of superhuman controlling power and especially of a personal God entitled to obedience.”

जब मैंने इस बिल को पढ़ा तो मेरे दिमाग में इस संस्था के उद्देश्य और इसका चार्टर आया। उसका चार्टर कहता है —

“Auroville belongs to nobody in particular. Auroville belongs to humanity as a whole. But to live in Auroville one must be the willing servitor of the Divine Consciousness.”

इस संस्था की अपने चार्टर के अनुसार यह धारणा थी। उसी के आधार पर यह संस्था रजिस्टर हो चुकी थी। आज के हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री ने, और सौभाग्य से डा० कर्ण सिंह भी हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री रह चुके हैं, उन्होंने भी, मेरे ख्याल से इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया या ध्यान देना आवश्यक नहीं समझा। लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एक नयी बात हो रही है। हमारे यहां जो धार्मिक संस्थाएं हैं, उनकी प्रापर्टी का इंतजाम करने के लिए आप अपना कदम बढ़ा रहे हैं। अभी एक साल के लिए कह रहे हैं, फिर एक साल और बढ़ायेंगे और इस तरह से आप पांच साल से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ायेंगे। आपके जो एक के बाद एक कदम उठ रहे हैं उन कदमों के बारे में आपको खुद को संदेह है। आप इस बिल के द्वारा अरविन्दो सोसायटी को कुछ समय के लिए लेना चाहते हैं। अभी तो इसे आप दो साल के लिए लेना चाहते हैं। अब कोई यह पूछे कि यह सोसायटी किस एक्ट में रजिस्टर्ड हुई तो आप कहेंगे कि वैस्ट बंगाल रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट के नीचे यह संस्था रजिस्टर्ड हुई। वहां रजिस्टर्ड होने के बाद, वहां के कानून के मुताबिक यह चलती रही। वैस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट

ने इसके बारे में कभी कोई कदम नहीं उठाया इसके बारे में कि यह संस्था या सोसायटी धन का दुरुपयोग कर रही है, उस एक्ट के मुताबिक कदम उठाया जाना चाहिए था। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी बड़े अच्छे शिक्षा मंत्री हैं। वे इस बात की हिम्मत करें कि वहां की रिपोर्ट को सदन की मेज पर रखें। इस सोसायटी ने वैस्ट बंगाल सोसायटी एक्ट के नीचे, रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट के नीचे जो आज तक काम किया है, क्या क्या धन का दुरुपयोग किया है, उसकी रिपोर्ट यहां रखें। इसके कांस्टीट्यूशन में लिखा था —

“The accounts of the society will be audited once a year by the Chartered Accountant’.

हर साल इसके हिसाब से सोसायटी देगी। वैस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया कभी नहीं और हमारे मंत्री जी, जिनका कारण अच्छा हो सकता है, वे कहते हैं कि कंप्लेंट वर-रिसीव्ड। पार्लियामेंट के सामने बड़े-बड़े विद्वान बैठे हैं, बड़े ऊंचे वकील बैठे हैं और आप भी बड़े ऊंचे वकील हैं, कभी पार्लियामेंट के सामने आप लिखकर संस्था को ले लेंगे ?

Were complaints received? If so what are they? With what misuse the funds of the Aurobindo Society were put to? A committee was appointed? What are the terms and conditions of that Committee? Where is their report?

वो रिपोर्ट कहां है, सदन में है क्या? लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर साहब ने बैठकर जो रिपोर्ट बनाई थी, वो सदन में है क्या? रिपोर्ट दे दी 1977 में जब महाराजा कर्ण सिंह साहब मिनिस्टर थे। 1977 में वह रिपोर्ट पेश हो चुकी है। मुझे कहा जाए, आडिट रिपोर्ट भी की जाए, मैं भुगता हुआ हूं, कई साल एक संस्था का चेयरमैन रहा हूं, म्यूनिसिपैलिटी का चेयरमैन रहा हूं, जो आडिट आब्जेक्शंस होते थे मुझे मीट करने पड़ते थे,

अगर नहीं होते थे तो चेयरमैन प्रासीक्यूट किया जाता था। अब आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

A report came to me after a detailed scrutiny of the accounts. Sri Aurobindo Society had the report of the Team which found instances of serious irregularities.

अगर कोई मुझे यह कहे कि सीरियस इरेगुलेरिटी पर एक हिम्मत करके तो यहां आकर बता दें कि मिस अप्रोप्रिएशन आफ प्रापर्टी पर उसक चुलान किया गया। शिक्षा मंत्री बने हैं दशहरे के दिन और दीवाली के दिन यह काम कर दिया, सारा ज्ञान हो गया अरविंदो सोसायटी का। दशहरे के दिन . . .

सभापति महोदय : दशहरे का दिन भी शुभ है, दीवाली का भी शुभ है।

श्री मूलचन्द उन्ना : बड़ा अच्छा दिन है, रावण के मरने का दिन था। बड़ा अच्छा काम किया इन्होंने। क्या किया कि ज्यों ही दिवाली का दिन आया, पर हमें भी बताइए हम भी पार्लियामेंट के मेंबर समझना चाहते हैं कि लाखों रुपया जाता कहां है, लेकिन उस मंदर ने एक बात कही थी कि यहां शराब पीने वाले, व्याभिचार करने वाले यहां वे लोम नहीं आ सकते इस संस्था में वो नहीं कि वे अपने कल्चर को लेकर आए। उन्होंने कहा कि मेरा जो परपज है that is my particular object.

लेकिन उस बात में नहीं। मिनिस्टर साहब आप बतलाएं। आप बड़े अच्छे विद्वान और समझदार हैं। क्या आपने उस सोसायटी को नोटिस दिया था ?

These are serious allegations against you. Please give a detailed reply. आदरणीय सभापति जी, न्याय एक बात कहता है कि जिसके साथ अन्याय कर रहे हैं उसको सुन भी लें। नेचुरल जस्टिस की डिमांड है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप कुछ करें। मुझे यह नहीं कि आप संस्था को कुछ भी कर लें लेकिन

महाराजा कर्ण सिंह जी के वाक्य हैं जो धारा. प्रवाह बोलते हैं, भगवान ने उनको बुद्धि और ज्ञान सब दे रखा है, उन बातों को ध्यान में रख लें और श्रीमती इंदिरागांधी ने क्या कहा है अरविंदो आश्रम के लिए। आज श्रीमती गांधी की सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ? मैं उसको पढ़ना चाहता हूं। यह किताब लिखी हुई है कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी द्वारा।

This is Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Book. It was written by her. This is what she says. I do not want to read the whole of it.

"The problem of man was viewed in the context of his future evolution and also as an inter-action between Mother and spirit. Sri Aurobindo, intently a patriotic and a revolutionary, described by Roman Rolland is the completest synthesis of the East and the West; declared man to be a transitional being who needed to undergo an integral spiritual transformation; not by escaping to some far heaven but here and now on this physical earth. This he felt was an issue of the whole world's upward expectation and fulfilment of the mother (Madame Mirra Alfana) who came from France in 1914, met Sri Aurobindo and made India her permanent home, to collaborate with him and to fulfil the task of integral transformation. She attained the highest spirituality and the near future will show the revolutionary effects of her work for humanity; for its lasting unity and harmony, and for this transformation into super-humanity".

मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। यहां पर एक सज्जन बैठे हुए हैं पी०वी० राजू साहब, वे इस संस्था के एक मेंबर हैं पहले स्टेट मिनिस्टर एक थीं, वह भी इसकी एक मेंबर थी। उन्होंने तथा इन्होंने एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से लेटर लिखा था कि ये सब बातें गलत हैं, बकवास हैं, ये कुछ लोगों की बातें हैं कि वहां मिसयूज होता है। सारी बातें उन्होंने लिखी है

[श्री मूल बन्द गा]

उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि हम संसद को मत था। लेकिन आज बिना सोचे समझे बिना रीजंज दिए हुए आप आर्डिनेंस निकाल देने हैं। आपके आर्डिनेंस की आज हानत यह है कि वह लागू नहीं है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट जो उच्चतम न्यायालय है हिन्दुस्तान का और कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो उनके मानने की बात कही गई है उसको आपको चाहिये था कि आप ध्यान में रखते।

मैं एक और कोटेशन देना चाहता हूँ :

This is from an Article written by Shri Swaminathan:

"The Constitution has created three authorities—Parliament, Executive and Judiciary. They are complementary and supplementary. All the three authorities have been assigned their respective roles and no-one can encroach upon the powers of the other. All must function within the four corners of the provisions of the Constitution. That is why it is stated that they derive the power from the Constitution and they cannot work at cross purposes."

दस नवम्बर का आर्डिनेंस आज लागू नहीं है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि आपका जो आर्डिनेंस है वह लागू नहीं है, वह गलत है। उसने आर्डर कर दिया कि आपका आर्डिनेंस एनफोर्सबल नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट सुप्रीम है, सब बातें हैं। लेकिन क्या डीसेंसी नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है, क्या डीसेंसी हमारे में है कहीं? क्यों आप उसके साथ कन्फ्लिक्शन में आना चाहते हैं? उसने कह दिया है कि सोसाइटीज एक्ट के नीचे कोई क्लॉज नहीं और यह सारी कौम की प्रापर्टी है, इसको पांडीचेरी आश्रम वालों को वापिस दे दो। सोसाइटी ने भी कहा है कि अगर गवर्नमेंट चाहे तो हम वहां उसका

एकाउंटेंट रखने के लिए तैयार है, एकाउंटेंट चैक करवाने के लिए तैयार है। मैं आपको उसकी आडिट रिपोर्ट में बनवाना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी नारीफ उस में इस मोमाइटी की की गई है। मैंने कम में कम पंद्रह आडिट रिपोर्ट्स का फेंस किया होगा। लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि हम ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। श्रीजा साहब ने निश्चा है कि यह संस्था को बढ़ानी चाहिये और मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह बड़े और इसको बढ़ाने के लिए यह संस्था कुछ और काम करे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बी० एम० श्रीजा साहब को बनाया जाए, एटर्नी जनरल साहब को बनाया जाए और उनमें इन सब चीजों के बारे में पूछा जाए कि क्या संविधान में यह लिखा हुआ है कि किसी भी संस्था को ले लो? श्रीजा साहब आफिगर आन रोगल ड्यूटी हैं। मई 1977 में उन्होंने यह रिपोर्ट दी थी। यह 96 पेजज की रिपोर्ट है। आप इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ लें। यह 1977 में दी गई थी। उसके बाद जनता पार्टी की हकमत रही, लोक दल की हकमत रही। आज हमारी हकमत है। सन् 1977 के बाद एक नोटिस दिया था कि इस संस्था में यह गबन है, मिस-अप्रोप्रिएशन है, मिस-यूटिलाइजेशन है। लेकिन एक वे एलीगेशन लगाकर कह दिया कि गवर्नमेंट की एक कमेटी बनाई गई है। वह कमेटी इस सदन की नहीं बनाई गई। आज आप क्यों इसे लेने जा रहे हैं?

आज हमारे एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर, जो कि महाराष्ट्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं अगर वह रिपोर्ट रख देते तो मैं एग््री हो जाता कि वहां पर गबन है। अगर आडिट वाले कहते तो मैं मानता कि गबन है। कोई केस अदालत में चलता या प्रासीक्यूशन होता तो गबन

होता, लेकिन बैठे-बैठे दिमाग में आया कि इसको ले लें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको लेने के क्या कारण हैं? कितनी ही धार्मिक संस्थाएँ इस हिन्दुस्तान में हैं, आचार्य रजनीश आश्रम चला रहे हैं, वह एक नये भगवान बने बैठे हैं, हर एक की प्रापटी है। क्या गवर्नमेंट हर एक को लेकर वहाँ पर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर मुकर्रर करेगी, प्रशासक बनायेगी। उस एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को क्या क्वालिफिकेशनज होंगी? नो क्वेश्चन आफ क्वालिफिकेशनज। वहाँ एक •आई० ए० एस० आफिसर जायेगा जो वहाँ जाकर मिगरेट पियेगा और रात को दारू पियेगा। उस तरह का एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर एक्वाइन्ट किया जायेगा। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह क्या बिल लाये हैं। वहाँ पर कम मेम्बर जायेंगे, उन मेम्बरों की क्या क्वालिफिकेशनज होंगी। इस तरह में अरविन्दो सोसाइटी में मूलचन्द डागा जैसे लोग मेम्बर बन जायेंगे, तो ज्यादा धार्मिक नहीं हैं, बल्कि राजनीतिवा है। इस तरह के राजनीतिक लोग वहाँ पहुँच जायेंगे। न तो हम में डा० कर्णामिह जैसा ज्ञान है न कुछ है, मंत्री जी बतायें, वहाँ कौन मेम्बर बनेगा, उसकी क्या क्वालिफिकेशन होगी?

मंत्री जी एक कदम रखते हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इसीलिये इंटीरियम आर्डर दे दिया। आपके वकील ने जवाब दिया कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट में कि अभी हमारा लेने का इरादा नहीं है। जब उन्होंने वैंकेट किया। फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दो दिन की छुट्टी हो गई, तो उन्होंने लिखा "We direct as an interim measure that the present committee may carry on the day-to-day administration. It shall not take any major policy decision."

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह किस पर चपत लगा, किस के गाल पर तमाचा लगा? आर्डिनेन्स इश्यू हो गया, उसके

बाद एक तमाचा लगाया सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने और उनको कह दिया कि आप अपना काम करते रहें। उनके पास सम्पत्ति रहेगी, प्रापटी उनके पास रहेगी और काम भी वह चलायेंगे। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब वह किस क्लॉज्ज को पास करवा रहे हैं? सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपना इंटीरियम आर्डर दे दिया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपने आर्डर में कहा है:—

The present Committee shall not expend more than Rs. 5,000, at a time without the prior permission in writing of the Administrator. The Committee shall maintain true and correct accounts of all its dealings which will be submitted for an inspection of the Administrator at the end of every week.

Writ petition filed by Shri Aurobindo Society and pending in the High Court of Calcutta shall stand withdrawn to this Court under Article 139-A of the Constitution for hearing by this Court.

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपना आर्डर इश्यू कर दिया है और सरकार ने टाइम ले लिया है। सरकार को अपने फैक्ट्स तैयार रखने चाहिए थे और उसी दिन ऐफिडेविट में अपना रिप्लाइ दे देना चाहिए था। सरकारी वकील को उसी दिन कहना चाहिए था कि आप गलत आर्डर पास कर रहे हैं, मैं अपने रिप्लाइ के साथ तैयार हूँ।

आज जबकि पार्लियामेंट यह बिल पास कर रही है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आर्डर स्टैंड करता है। पार्लियामेंट को यह बिल पास करने का अधिकार है, लेकिन जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आर्डर मौजूद है, तो हमें उसके साथ कानफ्रेंटेशन करने की क्या जरूरत है?

इसमें एक प्रिंसिपल का सवाल है कि हमारी जो आध्यात्मिक और धार्मिक

[श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा]

संस्थायें डीनामिनेशनल सैक्ट्स के रूप में कार्य कर रही हैं और अपने ढंग से भवनान् को प्राप्त करने तथा आत्मा के नजदीक रहने का रास्ता बता रही हैं, क्या उन्हें काम करने का अधिकार है या नहीं। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट और पार्लियामेंट का कान्फेंशन नहीं होना चाहिए। कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट में एक डिक्लेरेटरी सूट फाइल किया गया है। जब सरकार पहले ही तीन साल तक इन्तजार कर चुकी है, तो वह थोड़ा इन्तजार और कर सकती है। अगर वह आर्डर को बैकेट करवा लेती है, तो बांग कहेने कि न्यायालय का निर्णय हो गया है, अब आरोविल को ले लेना चाहिए। शिक्षा मंत्री हमें बतायें कि हमने इतने लोगों को प्रासीक्यूट किया है और इतने रुपये का गबन हुआ है। जहां तक आडिट वालों का सम्बन्ध है, वे तो कहते हैं कि कलम के बदले पैन क्यों ले लिया। लिखने के लिए कलम नहीं मिला, इसलिए पैन ले लिया। लेकिन कोर्स आबजेकशन तो होना चाहिए सीरियस इर्रमुलेरिटीज का मतलब फंडज का एमवेअलमेंट नहीं है। वह रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने नहीं है।

यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है, जिसका संबंध संविधान के आर्टिकल 26 से है। शिक्षा मंत्री ने संविधान के प्रति दो बार शपथ ली है। मैंने एक बार ली है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हम पहले आर्डर को बैकेट करायें और फिर इस बिल को लें तो पार्लियामेंट की शोभा बढ़ेगी। वर्ना मंत्री महोदय सदन के सामने रिपोर्ट रख कर यह साबित कर दें कि इन इन कारणों से हमें यह कदम उठाना पड़ा है। सब प्रश्नकारों में खबर निकल गई है कि स्टे आर्डर इश्यु हो गया है। लेकिन शिक्षा मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि मैं आज ही

बिल पास कराऊंगा। सब सदस्य भी कहते हैं कि यह बिल पास होना चाहिए। सरकार को कोई रोक नहीं रहा है लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जिस एसेपेक्ट को टच किया है, उस पर भी विचार करना चाहिए। मान लीजिए कि कल सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आर्टिकल 26 के तहत इस कानून को स्ट्राइक डाउन कर दिया, तो क्या शिक्षा मंत्री फिर बिल लायेंगे ?
(शुद्धबान)

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Please refer to Clause.11.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I have read each and every Clause.

मैंने कुछ एमेंडमेंट मूव किये हैं।

तो मेरा यह कहना था कि प्राय मेहरबानी कर के इस पर एक दफा विचार करें और विचार करने के बाद अगर इस को रखें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। फैक्ट्स एण्ड फिगर्स अगर सब के सामने हों तो निर्णय लेने में आसानी होगी। इसलिए मैंने यह कहा कि इस को कमेटी में भेज दीजिए। चार-पांच दिन में कमेटी निर्णय कर लेनी। मैं नहीं कहता कि ज्यादा लम्बा समय उस के लिए रखिए। अगर कमेटी में इस पर विचार हो जाए और वहां निर्णय करने के बाद इसे यहां लाएं तो अच्छा होगा। इसलिए मैंने यह एमेंडमेंट रखा है।

17.00 hrs.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasaragod): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I support the Bill. After hearing the arguments of various members, I am fully convinced that the Bill has been introduced in a proper time. Many speakers have supported Aurobindo society, some of them have supported Auroville committee and some other speakers are in favour of Aurobindo Ashram. But after hearing all the

speeches I am fully convinced that something is really wrong either with the Aurobindo Society of Auroville. The way in which the government has introduced this Bill is not appreciated. There was no necessity to bring an Ordinance. Government would have, in the ordinary course, introduced a Bill, because now the government wants to say, the Minister wants the House to believe that there is some irregularity; the fund of the society has been diverted to some other purpose than what was the intention of the founder.

The government had received the report in the year 1977. So, after three years, what was the necessity to bring the Ordinance. It has been made very clear that if the government wants to have a good legislation or wants to bring a good act, the government does it only by bringing it through an Ordinance. That part of the government is objectionable.

The purpose for which Auroville society was started was really a good purpose. Everybody knows that Shri Aurobindo Moharishi was a real and great son of India; and in the same way, the Mother also had her own views regarding the human society. So, we have no complaint about their intention. To what pass now the situation has reached is very important. Now, the government is ready to take two years. I am doubtful whether this period of two years which the government is ready to take is sufficient, because the investigation conducted by the government reveals that the committee has, after a detailed scrutiny of the accounts of Aurobindo Society, found an instance of serious irregularity in the management of the said Society, misutilization of the fund and the diversion of this fund to other purposes. Now, the government may conduct an enquiry only into certain aspects. Only a little enquiry reveals that there is an instance of irregularity in the functioning of Aurobindo Society. After taking two years, there will be people, interested people who will raise hue and cry.

Government must immediately hand over the activities of the Aurobindo Society or the Auroville. Government should not yield to the cries, but at the same time Government should conduct an elaborate and detailed inquiry into this matter, because a small inquiry, a small investigation into this matter reveals huge irregularities. So, what I want to submit is, that Government must have a detailed inquiry into this matter. Why I say this is because in Auroville there are Central Intelligence Agency agents and anti-national activities are going on in Auroville. So, to convince the people how they are functioning and about the idea of Auroville, a detailed inquiry and investigation is necessary. Only then, after that, if the Government feels that it could be entrusted again to the Aurobindo Society or Auroville can they do that. Unless such an investigation is conducted and the background of the enemies of Auroville is fully revealed, and they are fully known to the people of India, such diversion of taking over should not be there. But after taking over Auroville, after taking over the organisation, after conducting a detailed enquiry and investigation, and taking over, the report must be placed before this House and then if necessary arrangements may be made to punish those anti-national people and to revive the activities of Auroville and Aurobindo Society, necessary steps may be taken by the Government. So, with these few words I support the bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Krishan Dutt.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त (शिमला): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे माननीय मंत्री महोदय जो अध्यादेश लाए हैं, मैं उसका समर्थन करने लिए बड़ा हुआ हूँ। इसके सम्बन्ध में यहाँ पर काफी वातावरण चली है और हमारे विपक्ष के सदस्यों ने तथा हमारे सदस्यों ने भी इसका कड़ा विरोध किया है। मैं समझता हूँ यह उचित

[श्री कृष्ण दत्त]

वान नहीं है। जहाँ तक इस देश का ताल्लुक है हमारी सरकार कभी नहीं चाहती कि कोई ऐसी संस्था अपने अस्तित्व में ली जाए, जिसमें देश में ऐसी त्वा पैदा हो कि हम धार्मिक संस्थाओं को नहीं मानते हैं। लेकिन यह संस्था जो अग्रविन्द के नाम से मण्डल है जिसमें दस हजार एकड़ जमीन भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से लेकर दी है और वहाँ पर बहुत सी राज्य सरकारों ने तथा अन्य लोगों ने योगदान किया है। एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करने के लिए यह किया गया, अपने को संतुष्ट करने के लिए, अपना आचरण बनाने के लिए यह किया गया ताकि इस देश में ऐसा वातावरण हो कि मजदूरी नहीं लेंगे बल्कि सहयोग और सहायता मिलेगी राज्य सरकारों की तरफ से और अपने आप वहाँ पर काम करेंगे, वहाँ पर कारखाना लगायेंगे जिसमें प्रोडक्शन होगा लेकिन कोई तनहवाह नहीं लेंगे। इस तरह से समाज के लिए करेंगे, एक अच्छे नागरिक के ढंग से रहना सीखेंगे। मार्वाजनिक जीवन में इसका निर्वाह करेंगे, एक इंसान की तरह से इन्मानी जीवन व्यतीत करेंगे। लेकिन जैसा कि सुनने में आया है, जिस तरह से गड़बड़ी हुई है; जिस तरह से संस्था के नाम को कर्लकित किया गया है उसको बर्दाश्त करने के लिये कोई भी तैयार नहीं होगा। अगर हमारी हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कर लिया, तो ठीक है लेकिन हमारी यह पार्लियामेंट सुप्रीम है। हमारी प्रधान जी का जो संदेश है, हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि कोई उसके खिनाफ कार्यवाही करे। हम चाहते हैं कि देश में जो धनारत्तिक पैदा करने वाली संस्था है, जैसा कि अपोजीशन की तरफ से एक साथी ने कहा कि उसमें सी० आई० ए० वाले आ गए हैं और बड़े-बड़े घनाइम-लोग जो हैं, उस पर कब्जा करना चाहते हैं, वहाँ के वातावरण को खराब करना चाहते

हैं, वहाँ पर शराब पीना चाहते हैं, इस तरह से वे इस संस्था के लक्ष्य को खत्म करना चाहते हैं। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह उचित नहीं है और हमारी सरकार ने जो कदम उठाया है, वह वाजिब है। हमारी सरकार ने वहाँ तमिलनाडु की सरकार को शामिल करके जो कुलकर्णी कमेटी बनाई गई उसकी रिपोर्ट लेकर जो कदम उठाया है, हम इसकी सराहना करते हैं। इस देश की इज्जत बचाने के लिए यह कार्यवाही की गई है। संस्था के प्रोग्राम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए यह काम किया गया है। जिसकी मैं सराहना करता हूँ और जो लोग इसकी मुखालिफत करते हैं उनका मैं पुरजोर विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Sir, these are the days of science and spiritualism. The blending of science and spiritualism is sought to be implemented and ideal is sought to be created on the soil of Auroville. That was the dream of the Mother and Sri Aurovindo. We in India are very much proud about the ideal of Universal Brotherhood—

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् and we have imbibed that spirit. We were on the wave of sublimity when Dr. Karan Singh was addressing this House. He spoke about human consciousness, the sublime and the highest point where the human mind can reach. I would like to congratulate Dr. Karan Singh on his lucid analysis of the situation as far as this subject is concerned. It is a happy augury that this House has cut across the party lines on this subject. I would appeal to each and every hon. member of this House to approach this subject in a dispassionate manner and to take a detached view of the entire situation.

What is the exact situation we are confronted with? What is the exact problem we have to face and what have we to decide? There are certain

misconceptions in the minds of some hon. members. Actually there are three distinct organisations—Aurobindo Ashram, Aurobindo Society and Auroville. Some members are mixing up the three together and thinking that the Government is attacking Aurobindo Ashram, due to sentimental reasons, they take a particular stand. As far as Government intervention is concerned, I am not for it. The moment Government takes over a public institution, it would be setting a very bad precedent. But this is an organisation conceived of as a city of human unity, a township which is known as the City of Dawn—in such idealism, in the case of such a township which aims at such high ideals, we shall have to consider dispassionately what should be our approach and how we shall find out the remedy for the ills afflicting it. We have been informed that a report was submitted. One report was by a committee headed by the Lt. Governor. Unfortunately that report is not here on the Table of the House and members have not got the benefit of going through it. So, it is very difficult to come to some conclusion on the basis of that report. There was an report. I am told I very much wish that we could go through these reports and if we find that there are culprits, they should not be spared. When people join such an organisation and create vested interests for their own personal benefit and to establish their own authority, such people are always dangerous to any organisation which is having a very high ideal. From that viewpoint I would request the Government to lay on the Table of the House the report of the Committee headed by the Lt. Governor and also the auditors' report. I do not know why the Government is fighting shy of publishing the report or to lay it on the Table.

As we are informed and if there is falsification of accounts, if there is mis-management of the funds of the Society and if some people have diverted the funds meant for Auroville to some other thing, then it is naturally

a very serious matter and we cannot be a silent spectator to that. But what is the alternative; what should be the remedy as far as this thing is concerned? I would say that the whole trouble has started because the Sri Aurobindo Society and those who are managing the affairs, feel that it is their birthright to capture and to manage the affairs of Auroville which is the distinct and independent township, quite a different thing. But since the funds are channelled through the Sri Aurobindo Society they feel that it is their right to dominate and to have a dominant position in the affairs of Auroville. Having said this, I would say that this confusion which has been prevalent should be removed. It was the task of the Government to remove this confusion because the gentleman who is controlling the Sri Aurobindo Society feels that it is his duty, a pious duty that, to control all the affairs of Auroville. From that the vested interest has been created and from that all the events have taken place and the repercussions have come. Allegations and counter-allegations have been made. Some people have talked against the foreigners. If some foreigners inspired by the high ideals of the Mother and subscribing to the ideals propounded by The Mother, have come to this township of international brotherhood, there is nothing wrong. I am told that some of the foreign friends gave away and donated whatever they had, to the last penny. They came here so that they could also be one of the cogs of the machine and to create the township of human unity. They were inspired by the high ideals. If there are complaints that some people are indulging in nefarious activities, this again, becomes a thing to be probed.

From this viewpoint I would request the Government that it should not take over an institution like this because that would set a very bad precedent. Today, Government would try to take over Auroville, tomorrow they may take over some other good public institution. This should be

[Shri Ratansinh Rajra]

discouraged. That is my very clear view. But how do the Government and the Parliament find a way out? My friend, Shri Unnikrishnan, has requested the entire House that the Attorney-General should be called so that he can enlighten the House of the correct legal position or otherwise. I think, this is a very constructive suggestion and the entire House should agree to this suggestion.

Apart from that, I am very much inclined that persons like Dr. Karan Singh, who have imbibed the spirit of The Mother, the ideals of Auroville, should be appointed to help this Society. And in that Society people who have no axe to grind should be appointed to monitor, to supervise and to conduct the affairs of the Society.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you taken his permission?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: He belongs to the public sector.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: He is a part and parcel of the Sri Aurobindo Society and he has just now informed the House that he is an Aurovillian. From that view point, I am suggesting that, I am sure, he has imbibed the spirit of that high ideal and all those ideals by which he stands. I have suggested it from this view-point. This is merely my suggestion. It is for the House to decide it. I would request Shri Shankarrao not to take it over as a governmental institution, because it would be a retrograde step. You can find a *via media* through which you can monitor the affairs and cleanse the Augean Stable. Because, there are two groups and naturally there is cut-throat competition and neck and neck fight is going on. Some persons who can take a detached view, a dispassionate view, who would not take sides, they should be asked to set things right. From this point of view, I would request the Government not to take over the entire Auroville, the management and everything, but to monitor it through

some body, which would set things right.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लोर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब को दिन से बघाई देता हूँ और उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि श्रीरोविल्लों जो और भी हिन्दुस्तान में हैं जो कि हिन्दुस्तान तबाह कर रहे हैं, मजहब के नाम पर तबाह कर रहे हैं उनके साथी भी ऐसा ही सलूक होना चाहिए। हमारे पंजाब में जिला जालंधर में मूडल मन्दिर है। वहाँ पर भी लोग लड़ते मरते हैं, मजहब के नाम पर बँले बैठ कर खाते हैं। निकम्मे बैठ कर खाते हैं। ऐसे विल आपको इन जगहों के लिए भी लाने चाहिए। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि—

Where should you seek for God? Are not the poor, the miserable, the down-trodden Gods? Worship them first. I do not believe in God or religion, which cannot wipe out tears from the widow's eyes or bring a morsel of food to the orphan's mouth. This was which Swami Vivekanand had said. Then, education is not the amount of information that is put in your brain and runs riot there, undigested all your life. You must have the man-making, life-building, character-building and assimilation of ideas. If you have assimilated five ideas and made them your life and character, you are more educated than a man who has got by heart the whole library. If education were identical with information, then the libraries would be the greatest sages in the world or encyclopaedia the rishis.

महाराज आप इस पर धमल करने की तकलीफ करें। इस पर आप धमल कर के बतलाएं। हमारी जो आज एजुकेशन है उसमें भी यह महजहबी लोग गरीब लोगों को ऊपर नहीं आने देते हैं, और मजहब के नाम पर खूब पैसा इकट्ठा करते हैं। गरीब आदमी भूखों मरते हैं और पुजारी बैठ कर खाते हैं। मैं

आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि ह्यूमेनिटी क्या है ? महात्मा गांधी ने कहा है -

Our civilisation, our culture, our Swaraj, do not depend upon multiplying our wants and self-indulgence, but upon restricting our wants and self-denial. This was what the father of the Nation had said.

जो आदमी दुनिया में सब से तंग जगह पर रहता है, जो सब से कम चीजें अपने लिए इस्तेमाल करता है वही सोमायटी में ऊंचा उठता है, नाम पाता है। जो आदमी इन्मान को एक्सप्लाइट करता है, वह खुद को एक्सप्लाइट करता है। महात्मा गांधी ने असली मजहब चलाया था। उन्होंने करेक्टर बिल्डिंग की बान कहीं थी। जिसकी करेक्टर होता है उसको देखकर दूर से ही पता चला जाता है कि कोई शानदार आदमी जा रहा है।

यह जो सोमायटी एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब लेने जा रहे हैं इसके लिए मैं उनको दिल से बधाई देता हूँ। डागा साहब इस सोमायटी की बहुत तारीफ कर रहे थे। मगर मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज गरीब आदमी भूखों मर रहे हैं और ये मजहब के नाम पर निकम्मे बैठ कर खा रहे हैं।

I do not want to be re-born but if I have to be re-born, I should be born as an untouchable so that I may share their sorrows, their sufferings afflicted upon them. I, therefore, pray, if I have to be born again, I should not be born as a Brahmin or Kshatriya or Vysya or Shudra, but an Atishudra. This was said by Mahatma Gandhi.

महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि मैं सबसे नीचा हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान की कोई बीमारी ऐसी नहीं है जो मुझे न लगे, हिन्दुस्तान का कोई ऐसा नीचा काम न हो जो मैं न कर सकूँ। तब वे फादर आफ नेशन बने थे।

Truth, purity and unselfishness—where these three are present, there is no power below and above the sun to crush the possessor thereof. Equipped with these even a single man can stand against the whole universe in opposition. Arise, awake and stop not till the goal is reached, said Swami Vivekanand.

आप बड़े नायक हैं, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान धर्म की जगह है यहाँ कोई पाखण्ड नहीं चल सकता। लोग समझते हैं कि ह्यूमिनिटी क्या चीज है। चलने फिरने से ही आदमी का पता चल जाता है कि कौन सा आदमी अच्छा है। कांग्रेस ने गरीबों की मदद की है। आप जवाहरलाल नेहरू को देखें। क्या ऐसा आदमी आप पैदा करेंगे ?

ग्रंट में मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। जहाँ जहाँ मजहबी इदारों में गंदगी है, जहाँ जहाँ लोग निकम्मे बैठकर खाते हैं, नड़ाई झगड़ा करते हैं इन सब को सरकार ले ले।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have all sorts of questions—constitutional, philosophical, religious political...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members you have got to complete this Bill today. Therefore, please cooperate. Already two hours are over. Now, we are taking more time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: As far as this particular problem is concerned, I think that Parliament has got the right to enact legislation because the supremacy of Parliament is there, and in that respect Parliament is supreme to enact any legislation with regard to the affairs concerning our country. But, Sir, the question of propriety comes in here as to whether on such an issue where the court

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

has issued an 'injunction' we should rush for passing this Bill at this moment. That is the question of propriety and here I have got some doubts. I would like the Minister to clarify this point and to think over it.

As far as the philosophical question is concerned, I do not want to go into the details, but people have mixed it up and certain things have to be clarified. Aurobindo never started any separate religion and so, Auroville of the Aurobindo Ashram is not based on any religion. In respect of going into the depths of ancient Indian philosophy it can be said that it is not religious. There was no concept of personal God. Shri Daga has correctly quoted from the Oxford Dictionary. There religion has been defined as believing in personal god. In Sankhya, Mimamsa, Nyaya, Yoga, and in all these sutras—I am talking of the original—personal god was non-existent because those philosophies were born in a classless society. There was no ruler and no ruled, and there was no necessity of the State. So, personal god was unborn at that time. That concept emerged later when society was based on classes in Bharat. Ours is the only country in the world which has this peculiar word that our social and State laws never interfere with the personal ways and beliefs of an individual. And that is a matter for pride for us. So, we should not treat this as a religious issue.

As we all know, when Yudhishtira, who led the Pandavas, headed by Krishna asked Bhishma what dharma was, replied:

धरणं हि मित्राह्वयं विदुताः प्रजाः ।
यः सप्त धरणतयुक्तः सधर्म इति निश्चरः ॥

Whatever helps the maintenance of the public good, whatever helps the common good of the people, is

dharma. So, at that time also the concept of a personal god was unborn. That is the classical definition of dharma. I think that many must be knowing it here.

Things have been stated here on both sides, and I think there are grave errors on both sides. Some pertinent questions do arise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You belong to which side?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: What is the objection of the Government to place on the Table of the Government the report of the committee of enquiry, as also the audit report with regard to irregularities in the functioning of the institution, so that people could know what the position is?

Secondly, is it a fact that the orders of deportation passed by the Government of India some years ago against certain persons were not carried, and now the violators of the deportation orders are being rewarded?

So far as the reign of terror is concerned, the ordinary law of the land is there. Take over cannot be justified on this ground.

I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether he met the members of the Society when he went there, whether he had informed the society in advance of his visit, whether they refused to meet him.

The UNESCO, in 1968, had requested the governments of the world to co-operate in the Auroville project as a symbol of our concept of *vasudhavia kutumbakam*, and also the modern concept of one world. Earth was brought from all over the world so that it could be a symbol of the future world. There are very honest and very sincere people who believe that only through spiritual efforts we can have a world of our

liking, but the reality goes against that, because the spirit emerges out of matter, and the two cannot be separated. Without a change in the material condition, the spiritual condition cannot be changed. We have again and again been affected through-out history by our material condition. So, I am not clear whether the UNESCO effort would be rewarded here.

The only saving grace in this Bill is that this measure is for a temporary period, with a limited objective. One can have faith in the Government's words, or one can have grave doubts, because we have been told that three are certain officers in the Ministry who are interested in this matter. So, I do not know whether the House will be asked to extend it again and again and make it an endless affair.

I may not like Auroville or the philosophy behind it, but I must protect the rights of these people to go their own way, to travel their own path. That is our basic philosophy and culture.

I am not very much enthused to support the Bill, nor do I oppose the Bill. I would like the Minister to enlighten us in this background so that we are enabled to vote with a free mind.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I am going to make some suggestions. Fundamentally, I am very much against this concept of taking over any cultural, spiritual or religious organisation. It is also some sort of spiritual or cultural organisation. This Government, after taking over, after grabbing the political power, they want to capture almost all the cultural and religious organisations also. It is a wrong tendency. It is a tendency of authoritarianism which this Government has been accused of on many occasions by many people. Public Sector undertakings are already under the control of the Government. There

are several organisations which have been taken over by the Government. Everywhere we find there is a lot of corruption, lot of mis-management bungling, etc. It will further add to this particular chain. It will be a link in the chain of corruption and nothing more.

It is said that there is a lot of mismanagement there. If there is mismanagement, Government should have taken administrative action. Thing could have been improved. But Government chose some other way. Actually trouble started from 1976-77 when Government started ignoring the recommendations of Aurobindo Society and started issuing visas unilaterally without consulting their organisation. Previously their recommendations were always accepted and were considered. Visas were granted as per their wish. Therefore after some time some people entered that organisation who started creating some sort of hooliganism as has been described by many people and that had actually brought the name of this institution to disrepute. Now the point is whether Government will be able to correct it after taking it over? If proper persons are not put...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: With your co-operation they will be able to do.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: My co-operation is always there.

As hon. Shri Unnikrishnan has suggested, Attorney General of India should be called here and he should enlighten us on this particular subject. I think it will be better if Government considers this proposal.

The second suggestion which I would like to give is that this Bill should go to a Select Committee. I do not know whether Government is prepared for this or not. If Government is going to take over and constitute a Board, at least there should be two M.Ps. one from each House

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

of Parliament and they should be duly elected by these Houses. (*Interruptions*) I will be very happy if Dr. Karan Singh is taken into that Committee or he is appointed Chairman of that Committee. I certainly suggest and recommend his name. But it is for the Government to take Dr. Karan Singh or not.

These are my suggestions. I would like to request the hon. Education Minister through you to decide according to the suggestions made by us. Most of the Members are concerned with it. I hope the hon. Education Minister will take our suggestions into account.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to all the members of the House who have participated in the discussion on this very important measure which the Government has undertaken.

At the outset, I would like to make one point absolutely clear and that is that we do not propose interfering in the religious beliefs of any religious faith. This was done more because of the international commitment that we had, the three resolutions which were passed by UNESCO and the responsibility which devolved on the Government of India to see that if any mismanagement was brought to their notice, they should not be silent spectators and that they should try to correct the entire situation. At the same time, I do not know how far the Government will be able to come to the expectations which Dr. Karan Singh has expressed here. We can keep proper accounts; we can do proper auditing. As Mr. Daga has pointed out, if anybody has misappropriated any amount, though we have not been thinking in terms of

prosecuting the persons concerned, and hon. Members seem to be very insistent that if the Government is on so sure ground, why not prosecute the persons concerned, this is a suggestion which can be considered by the Government. If the matter is so serious and, absolutely, if the proof is available, certainly I can assure the House that the Government will not hesitate to take even that step also.

Let me also assure Mr. Daga that it was not at the instance of any particular officer that the Government has taken any decision. I do not think it is necessary for me to plead for any particular officer. But, at the same time it is my moral responsibility to defend an officer who is not present here to defend himself. Some allegations have been made that the officer was chiefly responsible for bringing this kind of an Ordinance. I can assure the House that the officer has done his duty. Three or four Education Ministers have gone through the records. The responsibility devolved on me to go to the Cabinet, get their approval and issue an Ordinance and then come to the House. But to say that it was only one officer who was trying to do all this is very unjust and very unfair. I do not think that we have the tradition in this House to make this kind of an allegation.

I know, there are some office-bearers of the Aurobindo Society who are interested in denigrating certain officers so that once you demoralise those officers, they feel that the work of the entire Government can come to a complete standstill. I do not think they are correct in this thinking of their own. But I must make clear the point that he has done his duty and not that we have acted blindly. We have also applied our mind; the Cabinet has also applied its mind. The matter was referred to the Law Ministry; everything was examined from the legal and constitutional point of view also.

One thing which was alleged against one of the officers was that he was a trustee. I believe, Mr. Unnikrishnan is a person who knows what are the institutions in Auroville or in Pondicherry. Still I do not know how he has confused all these things. As one of the members rightly pointed out, some of the foreigners, when they came to Auroville, surrendered all their belongings to the Society on the condition that for their maintenance and other things, certain sums will be advanced by the Society. The quarrel started when the office-bearers of the Society started dictating these inhabitants by saying, "You have to obey the orders of the Society." They said, "We are not going to obey any body's orders. We have come here; we want to live as free citizens here. If there is anything, certainly, you can tell us. If we are convinced about it, certainly, we will do it." Thereafter, I am given to understand—this is the information given to me by my officers—that even the maintenance amount which was given to them was stopped. They had to actually work in the fields; they had to do some other work in order to make their own living. At this point of time, Auro Mitra, another organisation, was founded by JRD Tata; JRD Tata intervened finding that this was the condition of the Aurovillians who had come there all the way from different countries, having surrendered all their belongings to the Society, that this was the kind of treatment to which they were subjected, and he founded another organisation in which one of the trustees was Mr. Kirit Joshi. I must tell the hon. Members that, before he joined the Government in May, 1980, he submitted his resignation as the trustee; he is no more a trustee there. So, JRD Tata had founded this kind of an organisation and he was a trustee there. As a trustee also, he was not being paid anything, he was not getting anything. But it is a matter of principle whether any officer should become a trustee or not. Certainly, it

is a matter which can be gone into. But as the position stands today, in May, 1980, he had submitted his resignation; he is no more a trustee.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The parallel Ashram will also continue?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: It is good you have raised that point. . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Otherwise, there will be one Ashram in the public sector and one in the private sector!

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I am sorry, the Ashram has nothing to do with the Society. Ashram is one, the Aurobindo Society is another and the Auroville is the third. We are not taking over the Society also. For the information of Mr. Unnikrishnan also, I may say that we are not taking over the affairs of the Society. It is only the Auroville part of it which we are taking over because there is an international commitment due to which we have to accept this responsibility.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: What about Auro Mitra founded by Tata? Why not take it over?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Auro Mitra is a different organisation with which Government has nothing to do. We have not contributed anything in this. In the case of Auroville, the State Government and the Central Government, together, have contributed about Rs. 90 lakhs and that too for a specific purpose. I do not want to go into the details as to whether the amount given for a particular project can be diverted by the Society. I have at least made myself absolutely clear on this issue that *prima facie* there is a good case; in the action taken against the Society, there is nothing wrong; it is not because of any prejudice, it is not because of any other thing, it is not at the instigation of anybody. I can assure

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

Dr. Karan Singh also that I am aware of the fact that there is factionalism in Auroville; there are two factions fighting each other. We do not propose to hand over this Auroville to them. One Administrator has been appointed and there are going to be five other Advisers. An International Advisory Council is proposed to be set up. Government has also taken a decision to appoint this Council. But, after the Bill is passed, the names can be announced. I can assure the House that, once the hon. Members come to know of the names of these members, every one of them will be satisfied that it is not for taking over a certain property or a Society that Government has taken this kind of an action. People who are, in fact, very eminent in the international field are going to be in that Advisory Council...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Who will actually run the show? This is only an Advisory Council.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: It is the Administrator. His job is going to be to correct the accounts, that the work which has been completely stopped and thereafter come to the greater ideal which Dr. Karan Singh is putting forth. We will have to discuss that with him. At least in the Bill there is nothing of that nature. We would like to be advised by him as to what he has to say in the matter.

Let me also take this opportunity...

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: On a point of order. This is a Bill which is before the House. It has not yet been passed into a law. One should not presume that the Bill will be passed in that very form in which he has brought forward here—Advisory Council, etc. Therefore, Sir, is it correct or appropriate or valid for the Minister to say that the

names also have been finalised?

Sir, the names are there in his mind and the Bill is yet to be passed by the House. I want you to give a ruling whether it is proper for the government to have finalised the names before the Bill is passed.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I never said that the names have been finalised. All I said was that we have taken a decision to have this committee of Advisers who are going to be men of international repute. That is stated in the Bill itself and there is nothing new that I have said.

I must suppose that I have met the points made by Mr. Unnikrishnan and Mr. Daga and Mr. Shejwalkar who wanted the Bill to be circulated for public opinion.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I did not want.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: It was Mr. Daga's suggestion. One of his suggestions was for seeking public opinion and the second one was for sending it to a Joint Committee.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPAKER: Mr. Daga's suggestions for all Bills to be sent for eliciting public opinion.... He is the greatest democrat.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Mr. Unnikrishnan suggested calling the Attorney General and about the points he wanted the Attorney General to be consulted, I have clarified at the very beginning. I do not think there is any legal or constitutional difficulty and so there is no point in requesting the Attorney General to come to the House to explain the position.

Mr. Unnikrishnan wanted to have information as to some deportation orders issued against some foreign nationals. I have made an inquiry and I am given to understand that those deportation orders are not going to be effected and the Home Ministry has informed us that they are not going to proceed in those cases...

AN HON. MEMBER: Why?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I do not know. It is for them. I cannot say.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is a very important matter. You will have to investigate into it.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: You just wanted to have the information. So I just got it from the Ministry. Why they took this kind of a decision, you ask them. Certainly they will be able to tell you. I am only giving the factual information.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Is it a fact that the orders were passed twice against those persons for deportation?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I have clarified it. I have nothing more to add. I request the House to pass the Bill.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: In addition to this, my charge was that people without valid Indian visas are staying there. They continue to stay and operate there. They continue to be hauled up for criminal offences. What are you going to do about it? It is a matter very well within the scope regarding the future of this project.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: If there are any foreign nationals who will believe in the objectives of Auroville and if it is merely a question of difficulty of the visa, certainly we will recommend their cases to the Home Ministry to see that the visas are given to them.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Even to those who are indulging in anti-national activities?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Recommending the cases for visa is not for the first time being contemplated. It has been there since long.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri N. K. Shejwalkar.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting you. You have already spoken. He has already replied to it. You please allow him... (Interruptions). This is not correct. He has got a right of reply. I have called him. He has got to reply. You will allow the normal thing to go. What is this? You may continue, Mr. Shejwalkar.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Sir, I was with great attention trying to hear the hon. Minister as to whether he would like to explain why this Ordinance was brought.

I am afraid he has not pointed out any reason for the urgency. Anyway it is up to him.

Before I come to other points, may I say, what he meant by the international commitment to the UNESCO? Does the hon. Minister consider Tindivanam—Auroville area—which is part of the Tamilnadu as something not to be included in the Indian territory? Are not the laws of India applicable to that territory? Are the people there free to be there without visas? Even though the deportation orders are passed, they continue to be there. Does the hon. Minister mean that? I can understand about UNESCO. Once their idea was that there should be such a place—this is a very important thing—which should be a window to the whole of the world of the teaching of Aurobindo. Without the teaching of Sri Aurobindo, they did not mean that there should be a settlement of any of the foreign nationals. We have heard about the teachings. I just said in the beginning that the teachings were very important and they must not have illicit liquor etc., etc. Formerly, the practice was that while giving visas, the committee was consulted. After all you know how the visas are to be granted. At the time of granting visas you have to see that those who are not having proper visas against whom deportation orders are passed are not allowed to live there. I do not know how the hon. Minister is saying that their cases would be

[Shri N. K. Shejwalkar]

considered now. I am very much surprised to hear that answer.

He was talking of the UNESCO contributions and said that contributions of the Government were of the order of Rs. 96 lakhs while the contributions of UNESCO were just Rs. 40,000. I do not know why he is being so much scared about the UNESCO affairs. It was very good that they wanted to participate in that good project. That does not mean we should be swayed away by other extraneous matters. Something which cannot be allowed is done there. The hon. Minister does not say a single word about laying of the report on the table of the House. Nor he has explained why an opportunity to explain was not given to the concerned people. That is the principle of natural justice against whom you want to take action. Some opportunity of being heard should be given. You have not said anything about it. Similarly you do not say anything about the Audit Report.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): On a point of Order, Sir. After the reply of the Minister, only questions may be put and the answers given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No no. He is a mover of the Resolution.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Probably he is a new Member.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time of the House by ten minutes?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time is extended by ten minutes.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I am finishing it within a short time provided they do not obstruct me. I shall be brief.

Where is the Audit Report? You should have laid it on the table of the House. You have put in so many charges about the Auroville but you have not said anything about the Audit Report. (Interruptions). Sir, I brought to your notice the letter wherein a suggestion was made by a committee member that if you have any doubt regarding the accounts and functioning of the committee then you appoint three officers from the Government and one officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service to be there on the committee and they can look into the matter and help in the functioning of the committee. But you were not kind enough to give a reply to this point.

Sir, some of my friends took the names of such and such person. I do not want to make any allegation against any individual who can not defend himself. We have got Rule 353 which provides that no allegation should be made. I would only like to say that if there are any remarks against any individual or institution, those remarks should not have been made.

Now, Sir, why Auro Mitra was formed. They are two different committees. I brought to your notice one letter where one of the firms of Talas have written to Auroville society that such and such amount was paid. That point has also not been explained by the hon. Minister. Similarly there was a suit filed by Aurobindo Society against the so-called Auroville society and a permanent injunction was passed that they cannot function as Auroville society. Thereafter Auro Mitra was registered by them in Delhi. When all these things were known I fail to understand why no show-cause notice was given and why they were not asked to come around the table. I think that would have been proper. Sir, not only justice should be done but it should appear to have been done. Nothing of that type has been done. Neither were you kind enough to reply to all these queries. So, I feel not satisfied with the reply and,

as such, I still stick to the Resolution and I pray that the same may be accepted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Statutory Resolution to the vote of the House. The question is:

"This House disapproves of the Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1980 (Ordinance No. 19 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 10th November, 1980."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put motion No. 19 moved by Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House recommends to the Government that the Attorney General of India be requested to address the House to clarify certain constitutional aspects of the Bill in respect of:

(a) the question of legislative competence of Lok Sabha in relation to the matters of a Society registered under an Act passed by a State Legislature in pursuance of its inherent and exclusive powers ...emanating from Entry 32 of List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India; and

(b) whether an association or denominational group following a specific system of spiritual beliefs; distinctive philosophical-cum-religious standpoint and discipline such as the Sri Aurobindo Society composed of the devotees of Sri Aurobindo and the Mother would be entitled to the protection of article 25 and 26 of the Constitution of India. (19)".

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 1 to motion for consideration moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 2 to motion for consideration moved by Shri Vasant Kumar Pandit.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 3 to motion for consideration moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of Auroville for a limited period and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand Part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 to 18 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

10.11 hrs.

Ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

NINTH REPORT

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN
SINGH):** Sir, I beg to present the

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday,
December 3, 1930/Agrahayana 12, 1902
(Saka).*