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Tuesday, November 25, 198
Agrahayana 4, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 25, 1980/Agrahayana 4, 1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Raising Coal Production by 10 per cent

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

(a) whether the Union Government had proposed and started certain schemes under which the coal production was to be raised by 10 per cent;

(b) if so, whether Government now feel that 10 per cent rate of coal is doubtful;

(c) if so, what are the main factors responsible;

(d) whether any strong measures are being considered to achieve this target;

(e) if so, to what extent Government are confident to overcome this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Since January, 1980; 20 new projects for increasing the production of coal have been sanctioned by Government. The average growth rate in coal production during the Sixth Plan is expected to be about 10 per cent.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

2450 LS—1.

(d) and (e). A large number of new projects are being taken up for sanction to ensure that the targetted growth rate is achieved. With a view to removing other constraints, Coal Companies are taking action to instal captive power generation stations, introduce new technology to increase output from underground mines and increase production from large open cast mines. Priority is also being given for supply of other essential inputs such as cement, steel, etc.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as you are aware coal is a dependable source of energy in our country. Unfortunately, the coal production never stepped up since the industry was nationalised. I would like to know whether it is a fact that there is widespread dis-contentment among the senior executives during 1979-80 regarding some promotion of the mining engineers in Coal India Limited? If so, whether government is prepared to step up and streamline the administration?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Sir, so far as coal production is concerned it has gone up after nationalisation and is even now going up. As has been stated in the statement, we are going to achieve the 10 per cent growth rate and it is one of the best in the developing countries. Regarding officers' discontentment we are looking into it. A Committee has been appointed. They have given a report and we are considering it.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Sir, the energy crisis has become an international phenomenon. So also oil. We depend on foreign countries for oil. In 1977 Chakravarti

Committee Consisting of country's top energy experts had submitted a report suggesting that we should have a plant to convert coal into oil. In this connection I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister—

(1) whether the Government is prepared to accept the Chakravarti Committee's recommendations and prepared to set up the plant and, if so, the details thereon;

(2) how far the steel plants and steel production in the country during 1979-80 were relatively affected due to the short-supply of coal; and

(3) the total loss of power production in 1979-80 due to short supply of coal.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: So far as the conversion of coal into oil is concerned, our Coal Department has prepared a project report and they say that it is possible for this country to produce about 5 million tonnes of oil from coal in the next 5 or 6 years. But that is for the Government to decide whether they want to go in for oil exploration or conversion of coal into oil. That is a decision Government has to take. But so far as the capacity is concerned, technology is concerned, we have got a report. It takes about 6 million tonnes of B-Grade coal to convert a million tonnes of oil and the project would cost about Rs. 1000 to 1200 crores. This is under consideration. So far as steel is concerned, one of the reasons why steel production, to a certain extent, went down was due to a little coal problem. But we have enough coal and the marginal requirement has been made up by improving coking coal. So production is not much affected because of coal itself. The loss of production is due to power. As far as coal is concerned, the loss is very marginal. No specific loss of production can be attributed to shortage of coal. In fact, we are surplus in coal. We have so much of coal that we have started open sale system. A new scheme has been started that you can go to the

mine and buy coal and there is no shortage of coal as such. Whatever shortage was there it was due to constraint in the transportation and that is because of the last 3 years we had not added enough of rolling stock. That is why we had shortage.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, the Government has proposed certain schemes to increase the production of coal by 10 per cent. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether it is a fact, particularly in the Eastern Coal Field, that due to violence in the shape of trade unionism or anti-social elements the existing production itself has gone down. The other reason is that the Coal India Ltd. is also not having the fullest control over other coal fields. If so, what are the measures the Government is going to take about the violence which has rocked the Eastern Coal field? What are the steps the Government is going to take in order to have a grip by the Coal India Ltd. over the other coal fields?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: So far as the other coal fields are concerned, we have a fair grip on the situation and in fact Coal production is going up practically in all our companies. So, there is no question of not having a grip. It is true that so far as the E.C.L. is concerned, there is labour problem and we have been asking the West Bengal Government Ministers to look into this matter and they have assured us to do the needful. But in practice the results are not very encouraging.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: I have asked the Hon'ble Minister about the violence. He has not replied on that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You must know that Shri Ramamurthy is a trade union leader.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Because of indiscipline in this region, there is violence also and we are facing that problem.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, the Minister has given a very misleading answer. There are continuous news reports of the short supply of coal to the power plants and the steel plants. He says that he is surplus in coal production, while everybody in the country is saying that coal production is stagnant and it should increase in order to meet the demands of the economy of the country. He has, therefore, to explain his reply, specially in view of the fact that the colliery units and the management always complain to us of the short supply of power and consequently the coal production is declining or is stagnant. Further, inferior grade of coal, with foreign material, is supplied which leads to tube leakage and affects the functioning of the power plants. In view of this, will you please consider setting up captive power plants in the collieries so that we can meet this demand and also set up a number of coal gasification plants to meet the energy crisis?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: So far as the question of captive power plants is concerned, the Ministry has already taken a decision to have captive power plants in our coal fields. It is under active consideration and we hope to import the necessary equipment very soon.

So far as the quality of coal is concerned, the hon. Member must appreciate that in the same mine, the quality of coal sometimes changes and as each power station is linked to a particular mine, it can happen at times that the quality of coal may go down.

As regards the quantity of coal, I reiterate the fact that the quantity required for power stations is enough and in fact, we are surplus. It is only in coking coal where the question of shortage arises. There is some little short supply and that has been made up by importing the same.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: We all want the production of coal in diffe-

rent coal fields to go up. But I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has asked the Research and Development Wing or whether they have any specific suggestion so that the mineable reserves of coal present in the country could be mined upto 60 to 70 per cent which is the international standard. At present, the recoverable percentage of coal in India is only 30 to 40 per cent.

Secondly, the hon. Minister has said that there is no difficulty of coking coal for the steel plants. But as far as my knowledge goes, the process of liquidification of coal in the particular mines of coking coal like Jharia and other fields, is facing great problems. Has the Hon. Minister got any specific plan in his Research and Development Wing to enhance the production of coal without expanding so much of coal fields?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: So far as the Jharia and Dhanbad coal fields are concerned, I would like to inform the Honourable Member that, in fact, in November, we have achieved a break-through and production has gone up. It is more than what was during last year in November. So, in this region, the production is going up and it is better, compared to the last year. It is true that in this region because the mines are very old, gasification occurs in these mines, but, we have taken steps and the result is evident that very few accidents have occurred this year. This shows that enough precautions have been taken.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: My question has not been replied. My question is about the research and development so that we can extract coal up to 60 to 70 per cent out of the mineable reserves.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: A Research Wing is set up and wherever we find any shortcomings, we have taken the help of Russian, Polish and Czechoslovak technocrats in this regard.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

The Minister has said that there are no difficulties with regard to coal. But the only difficulty is in regard to supply.

Is the Minister aware that all the subsidiaries of the steel that is, Steel Authority of India, are complaining about the coal that they are receiving, they say, anything black is called coal now and they have to accept anything black as coal. Is the Minister aware of that?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: So far as the steel is concerned, it is true that earlier they were complaining, but now things have improved and, in fact, the production of steel has gone up by 40 per cent in Bokaro and similarly in other steel plants, the production is going up. Since October, things have been picking up.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: May I know from the Honourable Minister, Sir, whether Government is aware of very large-scale illegal exploitation of coal reserves in Dhanbad and surrounding areas where unscrupulous elements with the help of daily-wage workers and overseen by musclemen are indulging in this activity and generating a very large volume of black money? If this is a fact, is Government aware of it? What steps the Government proposes to take to stop it?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: We have made enquiries. We have found that there is hardly any illegal exploitation but it happens at times that mines which have stopped working, which are called dis-used mines, some times they try to exploit them, but it is so nominal that it should not cause any concern.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Even nominal illegal exploitation is not allowed. I have already said that there are certain mines which have been closed down, they simply exploit;

their exploitation is nominal, even so we take notice of it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He wants that there should not be any exploitation.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): What happens is this. In the Supreme Court, the coal mining was declared illegal. But from our experience, we have seen that from time to time Calcutta High Court gives some sort of writ in favour of those who do this illegal coal mining. That makes it very difficult for us. We are trying to vacate this injunction order as quickly as possible.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: The hon. Minister has assured the House that production of coal increased, with which we are not agreeing. However, is there any serious proposal which the Government is now considering to put domestic or soft coal and non-coking coal for free-sale through the public distribution system?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: We have already opened free-sale of non-coking coal. About 3 to 4 lakh tonnes has already been sold. This experiment is on for the last one month. We want to check up whether it will help the economy or not. That is why we started this experiment. And so far as soft-coke is concerned, in Bengal area, the experiment has started. We have opened up dumps and we intend to start similar dumps all over the country so that the situation might ease.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: In view of the constraints faced by the coal industry, I would like to know from the Minister whether there is any long term planning by the government to achieve self-sufficiency in coal production.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I have already said that we have

enough stock to meet the present demand of the country. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will take care of all of you.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: So, basically we are self-sufficient and our five year plan projections are also in the same nature. It is only in the case of coking coal that there is some marginal shortage which we are making up by importing.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will get a chance in the next question. Now, the next question.

Crude Blocked in Assam Pipeline

*103. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 65,000 tonnes of oil are lying blocked in Assam Barauni pipeline for the last 10 months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that unless released this oil will freeze and cause heavy damage to the pipeline;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to have the crude cleared from the pipeline;

(d) what is the total value of the crude lying blocked in Assam pipeline and whether Government have made it clear to the agitators that it would be against the national interest to allow the oil to be frozen in the pipelines; and

(e) if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. About 65,000 tonnes of crude oil had been lying blocked in Assam Barauni Pipeline for about ten months and unless flushed out this oil would have gelled with the onset of the

winter which would have caused heavy damage to the pipeline.

(c) Flushing out of the de-conditioned crude oil by freshly treated crude oil has been taken up and is continuing.

(d) and (e) The approximate value of the blocked crude lying in the pipeline was about Rs. 14.95 crores at international prices. The implications of the pipeline being damaged have been amply brought to the notice of all concerned. The reaction of the agitators has not been helpful.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that an offer was made by the Oil Employees Association to help them in this particular nature provided the army was withdrawn; if so, when was this offer made and why did the government spurn this offer?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The offer is said to have been made to the Adviser there. But the offer is highly loaded and it will be very difficult to accept the offer as it is.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Highly loaded by what? The offer was made by the Oil Employees Association themselves that they will do the job provided the army was withdrawn. So, the only demand from them was to hold a judicial enquiry into the death of some employee there. But I am not concerned, at the moment, with that. I am simply concerned with this whether an offer was made by the Oil Employees Association that they will do the job provided the army was withdrawn; if so when and why did the government spurn that offer?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As I said, the offer was made to the Adviser there and the offer was loaded in the sense that it had certain conditions. "If the army is withdrawn" could be

considered at an appropriate time. Secondly, the question is that they want the operation to be handed over to them. Now that cannot be done unless the normalcy comes over there. Thirdly, the offer was that the oil should not be pumped out of Assam to Barauni; and (4) was that Barauni should not be restarted. Now, we have not accepted this position that Barauni should not be restarted. We may or may not start it. That is a different matter. As far as the question of pumping out of the present oil is concerned, we have been saying repeatedly that this is a limited operation. But we cannot accept this proposition completely that Assam oil belongs to Assam only.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The hon. Minister has stated in his reply and admitted the position that I stated in the question, that this position is continuing for the last 10 months. May I know why did they not freeze this oil some time in January when the blockade happened? That was the peak month of winter—January-February 1980. The winter has yet to start, so far as the position today is concerned. Why did they not freeze this oil in January-February? (2) You promised in the Lok Sabha on Monday, the 17th that the total flushing out of 65,000 tonnes of crude oil will be done within 8 days. Has it been completed, so far as the total quantity is concerned?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The total quantity of 65,000 tonnes has been flushed out and the operation is complete; it was completed yesterday. But there are some loop lines where oil is still to be flushed out and that operation is continuing. That might take another 4-5 days. As far as freezing of this oil in the month of January last, oil was then quite fresh and I am not a technical man as Mr. Agarwal might be. But that time the technical advice was not that it will freeze.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Minister in his reply says that the reaction of the agitators has not been helpful. However, military authorities yesterday said that their work went uninterrupted and they were able to flush out oil three days ahead of schedule. I should like to know: what is the meaning of a statement like this: the reaction of the agitators has not been helpful. Have they obstructed the operation of the military in flushing out oil. Otherwise it appears to me that the government is bent upon trying to defame the Assam agitators who are otherwise peaceful and adopted Gandhian methods.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Here the use of the word is in a limited sense.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Oily sense?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your question was not very much oily.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: When we had taken a decision that oil had to be flushed out we requested them: let your cooperation come; it is a limited operation; let this operation be completed with your support and help. Unfortunately their support and help did not come. Not only that. The ONGC staff and Oil India staff were pressurised to go on strike and it was only about 100 officers of Oil India who are working, only six officers of ONGC who are working and doing the rest of the operation; taking the oil from the wells and pumping that and chemical cleaning of the crude are all done by them.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I do not know why the Minister is so defensive. He knows fully well that the employees are not at all co-operating in pumping or refining oil in Assam. The Army has done a wonderful job. Would the Government of India consider not only pumping of oil out of Assam but also

start the refineries in Assam and refine oil in order to supply oil to Mizoram, Tripura, Arunachal and other parts which are very much suffering. As oil supply is an essential service, the employees who are asking for conditional acceptance should be asked to work unconditionally and the Army should be asked to refine oil in Assam refineries as it is national property. I should like to have a categorical answer for this.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the requirement of the northeastern region is concerned, the requirement is half as compared to the requirement of Assam. We have taken special care to see that even if Digboi and Gauhati refineries are not allowed to start, that region did not suffer. Aviation fuel is not allowed to be removed. Only kerosene is allowed to be removed. Therefore, we have taken ample care to see that the six states in the northeastern region do not suffer. There is a stock for one month and it is taking care of their requirement. We are augmenting their supply by sending it from other parts of the country. As far as the question of using army for starting Gauhati and other refineries is concerned, it is a question which cannot be decided like this; it has to be seen as part of the wider scenario which exists in Assam. And therefore we have been saying that as far as this flushing out operation is concerned this is a limited one and fortunately, with the very good help of the Army personnel, which the Hon. Member has said, we have achieved it and the pipeline is safe. Now, Sir, whether we continue the operation or not, it is a matter to be decided later on. The only basic thing we have said is that for all the time to come, we cannot accept this proposition that Assam oil cannot be pumped to Barauni.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Sir, this dangerous slogan "Assam Oil for Assam" has to be fought out in the

larger interest of the nation. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, instead of talking of so many things and so many problems, what concrete and stringent measures have been taken out in the national interest.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am thankful to the hon. Member for his support that Assam oil is not meant for Assam. That is the general consensus of all the political parties, but the question is as to when and how we should start this operation on a permanent basis.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: I would like to know whether the Army has the technical capability to pump the oil in the oil wells and to run the refineries in case it is required to do so.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, the Army personnel have been trained not only to operate the pipeline in flushing out but also take out the oil from the oil wells and they have done wonderfully well. Not only that, the oil which was in the beginning 800 tonnes per day, now has pinned up to 5,000 tonnes per day and the quantum is increasing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, to put the record straight, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, since he has repeated that argument twice here and also he had made the same argument in the meeting of the Opposition Leaders yesterday that the view point of the Assam agitators is that the oil from Assam belongs to Assam itself. Sir, after this particular information was given by the Hon. Minister I tried to contact the leaders of Assam agitation. They have made it quite clear that "it is not our position that natural resources of any particular region belong only to that extremists have actually taken that attitude, that is not the official attitude of the

two organisations that are leading the agitation and therefore that particular point of view the Government should not plan its strategy and perspective." Will it be acceptable to him?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am very happy that Prof. Dandavate has been able to contact the Assam students. I was under the impression that they have been taking a line, that all India parties, as far as they are concerned, they do not exist. However, in view of the fact that Prof. Dandavate has been able to contact them, we are happy to learn this situation and this offer from them that they have not taken this stand some extremists might have taken is welcome. Sir, I only want to assure ... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DADAVATE: Are you not happy about it?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think he is happier than you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, we are equally happy because both of us are equally patriotic.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, as far as the question of the permanent operation is concerned, this will be decided in the context of the entire situation that exists in Assam. However, we are happy that Prof. Dandavate and practically all the leaders of the opposition yesterday took this stand that as far as this question is concerned, that nothing belongs to a particular State everything belongs to all India and therefore it is clear. But there may be a difference of opinion as to when and how it should be flushed and should be re-started on a permanent basis. At least this basic question has been decided and I am thankful to Prof. Dandavate for getting this information from the Assam students.

Illegal Trading of Silver by Film Laboratories

+

*105. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the illegal trading of silver recovered as a by-product by films laboratories in the country;

(b) if so, the *modus operandi* of the film laboratories in carrying out the illegal trading of silver recovered as a by-product; and

(c) the measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b) The Working Group on National Film Policy in their Report have stated that, on a rough basis, it is estimated that silver worth Rs. 8 to 10 crores per year can be recovered from the chemical bath used by the film processing laboratories. In their opinion, most of the labs show some sale of used chemical bath to small entrepreneurs but in actual practice recover silver clandestinely. The money thus generated is used for informal credit to film makers.

(c) It has been recommended in the Report that standards of recovery of silver from chemical wash should be laid down after scientific investigation. The recovered silver should be handed over to Hindustan Photo Films or any other manufacturing agency and the lab should be reimbursed only processing cost of silver recovery and not the cost of silver recovered. Appropriate action in terms of the recommendations made will be taken.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : माननीय मंत्री महोदया ने कहा है कि राष्ट्रीय फिल्म नीति सम्बन्धी कार्य दल

ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा है कि मोटे तौर पर फिल्म विधायन प्रयोगशालाओं द्वारा प्रस्तुत रसायन शोध से अंदाजन प्रतिवर्ष आठ से दस करोड़ रुपये की चांदी निकाली जा सकती है। यह फिल्म वर्किंग ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट है कि प्रति वर्ष देश में केवल एक प्रयोगशाला के द्वारा 5040 किलोग्राम चांदी गलत ढंग से हड़प ली जाती है। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि प्रयोगशालाओं द्वारा यह गैर-कानूनी व्यापार कब से ही रहा है और जो अरबों रूपयों की सम्पत्ति प्रति वर्ष आंख में धूल झोंक कर फिल्म उद्योगपतियों से सांठ-गांठ करके हड़प ली जाती है उसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है तथा कब से इस चोरी का पता सरकार को लगा है।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : इसमें चोरी के बारे में नहीं कहा जा सकता लेकिन फिल्म एडवाइजरी कमेटी का जो ग्रुप बना और उसने जो रिपोर्ट दी उससे जाहिर है कि फिल्म के धोने में उसमें से चांदी निकलती है। देश में, तकरीबन 35 लैबार्टरीज हैं, जो बंगलोर, कलकत्ता, त्रिवेन्द्रम, मद्रास, बम्बई में ज्यादातर हैं, वहां चांदी अवश्य निकलती है और रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि काफी तादाद में चांदी निकलती है। लेकिन यह विषय राज्यों के अधीन आता है। अभी राज्यों के मंत्रियों की एक कांफ्रेंस हुई थी जिसमें उन्होंने भी माना कि यह विषय कुछ हद तक कानकरेन्ट लिस्ट में आना चाहिए। यह एक सर्वमान्य मान्यता वहां पर रही और अगर ऐसा होता है तो केन्द्रीय स्तर पर इसको नियन्त्रित करने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाये जा सकेंगे। अभी फिलहाल राज्यों के स्तर पर यह मामला होने से हम सीधे दखल नहीं दे सकते हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्रि : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय

सरकार द्वारा संचालित प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा जो फिल्म रोल सप्लाय किये जाते हैं वह प्रयोगशालाओं में जितनी जरूरत होती है जैसे 14 रोल की जरूरत होती है तो अमून्नन बढ़ाकर 16, 18 या 20 रोल्स की मांग की जाती है तो क्या सरकार उस मांग के अनुसार बगैर किसी चिक्क के उसकी सप्लाय कर देती है जिससे कि उनको ब्लैक मार्केटिंग का मौका मिलता है ?

श्री वसंत साठे : शायद समझने में कुछ गलतफहमी हो रही है। यह रा-स्टाक जिसको कहते हैं यह सरकार सप्लाय नहीं करती है बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्मस में रा-स्टाक आता है और वहां से, विभिन्न सिनेमा बनाने वाले जो हैं वे लेते हैं और ये सिनेमा बनाने वाले निगेटिव फिल्म को जब एक्सपोज करते हैं और लैबार्टरी में धोने के लिए जब फिल्म जाती है तो वाश करते समय यह चांदी निकलती है। इसका डाइरेक्ट सम्बन्ध रा-स्टाक देने वालों से नहीं है—यह बात मैं आप को बताना चाहता था।

श्री रतनदत्त सुन्दर : वजीर साहब ने कहा कि इस का सेंटर से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है लेकिन फिल्मस डिवीजन जो है उसका ताल्लुक सेंटर से है। मैं समझता हूं वजीर साहब को मालूम होगा कि इसमें जो खराब फिल्म रोल होते हैं जो 17-18 रुपये में बेचे जाते हैं उसमें 50 रुपये की तो चांदी ही होती है। क्या वजीर साहब को इसका इल्म है या नहीं ? अब तो रिपोर्ट को आये हुए काफी टाइम हो गया है, मंत्री जी ने उन लोगों के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन लिया है या नहीं ? अगर नहीं लिया है तो क्यों नहीं लिया ?

شری رتید مسعود : وزیر صاحب

نے کہا کہ اس کا سینٹر سے کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے لیکن فلمس ڈویژن

جو ہے اس کا تعلق سولہ گن سے ہے -
 میں سمجھانا ہوں وزیر صاحب کو
 معلوم ہوگا کہ اس میں جو خراب
 فلم دہل ہوتے ہیں جو ۱۷-۱۸ روپے
 میں بیچے جاتے ہیں اس میں
 پچاس روپے کی چاندی ہی ہوتی
 ہے - کیا وزیر صاحب کو اس کا علم
 ہے یا نہیں - اب تو رپورٹ کو اٹے
 ہوئے کافی ٹائم ہو گیا ہے - ملٹری جی
 نے ان لوگوں نے خلاف کوئی ایکشن
 لیا ہے یا نہیں - اگر نہیں لیا ہے تو
 کیوں نہیں لیا ہے -]

श्री बसन्त साठे : जहां तक फिल्म
 डिवीजन का सवाल है , हम अपनी खुद
 लैबोरेट्री बना रहे हैं । दिल्ली में लैबोरेट्री
 बना रहे हैं ।

श्री रशोद मसूद : मैं यह कहना
 चाहता हूं कि 50 रु० की चीज जो
 17 रु० में बिक रही है, इस पर आपने
 अब तक क्या एक्शन लिया है ।

[श्री رشید مسعود : میں یہ کہتا

چاہتا ہوں کہ 50 روپے کی چیز جو
 17 روپے میں بک رہی ہے اس پر
 آپ نے اب تک کیا ایکشن لیا ہے -]

श्री बसन्त साठे : हमारे यहां से थोड़े
 ही बेच रहे हैं ।

श्री रशोद मसूद : आपकी रिपोर्ट
 में है ।

[श्री رشید مسعود : آپ کی

رپورٹ میں ہے -]

श्री बसन्त साठे : फिल्म डिवीजन
 वाले कोई चांदी नहीं बेच रहे हैं । जहां
 तक लैबोरेट्री से जो चांदी निकलेगी,
 उसका सवाल है , उसका क्या व्यौरा है,
 उसकी जानकारी लेकर

.... (व्यवधान)

He has no patience. What can I
 do?

.... (व्यवधान)

श्री चन्द्रजीत शर्मा : आप जरा
 इनका सवाल दोबारा सुन लीजिए ।

श्री बसन्त साठे : मैंने इनका सवाल
 सुन लिया है । फिल्म डिवीजन के मातहत
 लैबोरेट्री में कितनी चांदी निकलती है,
 उसका क्या होता है ... (व्यवधान) ...
 आप तो चांदी की बात कर रहे हैं ।

श्री मसूद : जो 17-18 रु०
 के आप वैस्ट फिल्म रोलस बेचते हैं ।
 जैसा कि आपकी वर्किंग ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट
 है, उसमें से जो चांदी निकाली जाती है,
 वह 50-60 रु० की होती है । इसका
 आपको इल्म हो गया था उससे पहले के
 लिए आप कह सकते हैं कि आपको इल्म
 नहीं था । इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से
 पूछना चाहता हूं कि अब तक उनके ऊपर
 क्या पाबन्दी लगाई है, क्या उस पर
 एक्शन लिया है ?

[श्री رشید مسعود : جو

۱۷-۱۸ روپے کے آپ ویسٹ فلم رول
 بیچتے ہیں - جیسا کہ آپ کی
 ورکنگ گروپ کی رپورٹ ہے اس میں
 سے جو چاندی نکالی جاتی ہے وہ
 50-60 روپے کی ہوتی ہے - اس کا
 آپ کو عام ہو گیا تھا - اس سے پہلے
 کے لئے آپ کہہ تو سکتے ہیں کہ
 آپ کو عام نہیں تھا - اس لئے میں

मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ
 कि अब तक इन के अउर क्या पाबन्दी
 लगी है - क्या इस पर अइकशन
 लिया है -

श्री वसन्त साठे : सिल्वर रिकवरी
 प्लान्ट सैट-अप करने की बात है, रोल्स
 तो आज भी वैसे ही बेचे जाते हैं।
 हम तो चांदी रिकवरी नहीं करते हैं,
 दूसरे लोग करते हैं। यह न हो, इस
 लिए खुद सिल्वर रिकवरी प्लान्ट लगाने
 का विचार चल रहा है।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री
 जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि अपना जवाब
 देते वक्त उन्होंने कुछ स्टेट और कुछ
 सैन्टर की बात इस अन्दाज से कही कि
 यह साफ तौर से स्पष्ट नहीं हो पाया कि यह
 स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है या
 सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है। तो
 पहली बात में जानना चाहता हूँ कि आया
 जो चांदी निकल रही है और जो गलत
 तरीके से मार्केट में बेची जा रही है, इतनी
 मुद्दत तक चाहे वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट हो या
 सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट हो, अब तक उस पर क्यों
 कोई कदम नह उठाया गया? अधिकार क्षेत्र
 की बात तो मंत्री महोदय के सामने
 रिपोर्ट में है, इस लिए यह स्थिति भी
 स्पष्ट हो जानी चाहिए कि आया यह
 स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है या
 सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है?

श्री वसन्त साठे : यह ट्रेडिंग लाइसेंस
 स्टेट गवर्नमेंट देती है और इस लिए यह
 विषय स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अधीन आता
 है। जहां तक फिल्मस डिवीजन, फिल्म
 एग्जीविशन और प्रोडक्शन का सवाल है,
 यह सबजैकट स्टेट के अधीन आता है, उस
 पर हमारा कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। जो
 फिल्में उन्होंने एक बार ले लीं, फिर उस

को बनाना और प्रोसेसिंग लैबोरेट्रीज
 भी स्टेट के अन्दर आती हैं, उस पर भी
 हमारा कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। जैसी कि
 फिल्म एडवाइजरी बोर्ड का रिपोर्ट है,
 हम यह मानते हैं कि चांदी निकलती है
 और कुछ न कुछ कदम उसके बारे में लेना
 चाहिए। जैसा मैंने कहा जब तक यह
 विषय कान्करेंट लिस्ट में नहीं आयेगा
 तब तक हम कानून नह बना सकेंगे। हम
 रिकमेडेशन कर सकते हैं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट
 को कि इस के बारे में कोई कानून बने,
 जैसे स्टेट मिनिस्टर्स ने कबूल किया है कि
 इसको कान्करेंट लिस्ट में लाया जाना
 चाहिए और उस दृष्टि से सोचा जा रहा
 है।

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: May I know
 from the hon. Minister whether Govern-
 ment are aware of the press re-
 ports of illegal trading in silver by
 the film laboratories in the country
 and whether they have been contra-
 dicted or explained away and, if not,
 why not?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is
 possible that there could be illegal
 trading by the film laboratories. The
 whole problem is that when this sil-
 ver comes out, it does not become
 accountable. If you could lay your
 hands on that by the process of law,
 then you would know it. Today you
 have only to presume that the silver
 which is recovered through these
 processes all go underground, or to
 the blackmarket, or something must
 be happening to that. Therefore, it
 is not for me to say how this silver
 is going underground, where it is
 going. Under the present structure
 of law, we are not in a position to
 do anything.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: My question
 is whether the Government are
 aware of the press reports of such a
 thing going on in the film laboratory
 and, if so, whether it has been con-
 tradicted and explained away.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is not for me to contradict it. I am aware of those reports and I say it is possible. So, where is the question of my contradicting it?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं कहा कि इन को जानकारी नहीं थी कि कुछ गड़बड़ हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि इन्होंने राज्य सरकार को कुछ कार्यवाही करने के लिये लिखा या नहीं और यदि लिखा, तो क्या कार्यवाही करने के लिये लिखा तथा क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

श्री धरमल साठे : मैंने तो पहले ही आपसे कहा कि इस का हल एक ही है कि इसे किसी न किसी कानून के तहत लाया जाये। या तो राज्य सरकार के कानून के तहत लाया जाय या केन्द्र सरकार के कानून के तहत लाया जाय. . (व्यवधान) . . . राज्य सरकार के मंत्रियों से मैंने स्वयं बातचीत की है. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

I do not understand all this excitement. I have personally discussed this matter with the concerned State Ministers. We are concerned with this subject and we will take the necessary steps in this matter.

Additional Power Capacity

*106. **SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether this year's target of installing additional capacity of generation is 2300 MW;

(b) if so, how do Government expect to achieve it; and

(c) what steps have been taken to remove the bottlenecks, rectify the shortcomings and ensure that correct figures of generation and distribution of power are supplied by the authorities concerned to Government?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). As against the programmed commissioning of new thermal and hydro units aggregating to 2232 MW during the current financial year it is expected that a capacity of 1912 MW would be added.

(c): Construction monitoring directorates have been set up in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to closely monitor the various activities of the projects. Coordination and review meetings are regularly held in the CEA with the project authorities, equipment suppliers and manufacturers, construction agencies etc. A close watch is kept on all constraints for corrective actions. CEA's senior officers visit project sites and take up the matter with the appropriate authorities for removing the bottlenecks. Review meetings are also held in the Deptt. of Power for appropriate action with the State Govts. as well as at the level of the Union Govt. Detailed guidelines on timely monitoring and expeditious implementation of projects, have also been sent to the State Electricity Boards by the Deptt. of power, Ministry of Energy.

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: Is it a fact that during the first two weeks of November, power generation was up by 15.3 per cent, as compared to the corresponding period last year? Is it also a fact that load staggering in industry has been systematised and high peak tariff powers are being introduced as well as time differentiation meters?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN. It is a fact that we have achieved a tremendous breakthrough in power generation in November this year, when it was 15 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year. We are initiating every possible measure both to improve the power supply and, at the same time, to improve the efficiency of our energy system, like what the hon. Member has mentioned; we

have introduced rationalisation in load staggering and we have asked the State Governments to take the necessary steps.

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: I would like to know the following:

(a) Is it a fact that there is a big gap between the estimated power generation and the actual figures of generation? Is it also a fact that there is a lot of illegal selling of power by officials of the Electricity

(b) A small power cut spread over a longer period causes less damage than a large power cut over a short period. Does the Government propose to spread the power cut, if any, over a longer period?

(c) whether it is not imperative for us to programme for the energy sector of our county to ensure that the power stations function at high capacity level?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Sir, so far as the gap is concerned, in fact, the gap in the country has been consistently going down. Last year the shortage was to the extent of 16 per cent. This year, in October, the shortage is only to the extent of 10 per cent. So, the gap between the generation and demand is gradually being reduced and in fact the position is improving and we hope this trend will continue.

There have been certain complaints regarding the sale of electricity, but as the hon. Member is aware, the distribution of power is basically a State subject and whatever complaints we get, we pass them on to the State Boards and we have asked them to look into them. So far as the power cuts are concerned, they have been going down. In fact, in certain States there are hardly any power cuts. Some States have surplus and in many States they have been relaxed. In fact, improvement is there all over the country.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य प्रसारित किया है, उस के मुताबिक 2232 मेगावाट नई ताप विद्युत् और जल विद्युत् यूनिटों को चालू करने की बात इस वित्तीय वर्ष में कही गई है और फिर नई क्षमता भी जोड़ना चाहते हैं 1912 मेगावाट की ।

श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी : नो, आऊट आफ डेट ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हिन्दी में तो ऐसा नहीं है । ये 2232 मेगावाट क्या इस वित्तीय वर्ष में पूरा करना चाहते हैं और अब तक कितना इन्होंने पूरा किया है जबकि ज्यादा समय इस वित्तीय वर्ष का बीत गया है, यह मंत्री जी बताएं और दूसरी बात यह है कि राज्यवार इस बात का ब्यौरा दें कि किन किन राज्यों में आप ने इस दिशा में क्या सफलता हासिल की है । अगर आप के पास इस का ब्यौरा है तो कृपया उस ब्योरे को रखिये और आगे आप क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं, यह भी बताइये ।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Sir, so far as the break-up of the year is concerned we have got the list and I would like to mention the plants which are likely to be commissioned this year, about which I will give the details. For example, in Faridabad, we will be commissioning a 60 MW unit by the end of this year. In Obra in Uttar Pradesh, we will be commissioning a 200 MW unit early next year. That will be again for this current year. In Garhwal in Uttar Pradesh again we have already commissioned a unit which is of 36 MW. Then, in Madhya Pradesh, Korba East, it is a 120 MW unit which is likely to be commissioned by the end of this year or early next year. In Maharashtra, Nasik (Thermal) units-5 with 210 MW is likely to be commissioned soon. Parli Unit with 210 MW has already been commissioned. Again in Maharashtra, Uran Gas Turbine Unit-1 is likely to be commissioned but may cross over the year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, You have already placed it on the Table of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: No. I am reading this out.

We have already commissioned the Koyna Dam (Hydro) Unit with 20 MW. In Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada Unit with 210 MW is also commissioned. Next is Santaldih unit-4 in West Bengal which is likely to be commissioned early next year. (Interruptions). The hon. Member wants this information. What can I do? I can lay it on the Table of the House.

Bandel Unit- 5 is likely to be commissioned in the middle of next year. Bongaigaon (Thermal) Unit-1 in Assam with 60 MW again is likely to be commissioned early next year. In Orissa, Talcher Unit-1 with 110 MW is likely to be commissioned by April-May next year. In the Central Sector, Durgapore Unit-4 with 210 MW is likely to be commissioned by March. In Bihar, we have already commissioned Subernrekha Unit with 65 MW. (Interruptions). I can read out more, if you want. I have still to read out for another two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Oscar Fernandes.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: It is reported that there would be a power cut up to 90 per cent in respect of hydro-electric plants in Karnataka. In view of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps the Central Government would take to help the State Governments to overcome the crisis. I would also like to know from the Minister as to what the Central Government is doing about the thermal power plants at Mangalore and Raichur in Karnataka.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: At present Karnataka has no power cuts. But there may be some shortage

from next month onwards. In fact, they are taking help from Kerala and if there is a vast gap, we will try to help them from other States. But so far as today's position is concerned, there are no power cuts in Karnataka.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: The hon. Minister has just stated about the availability of power in the country. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, already 30 per cent power cut is there. (Interruptions). The State Government is contemplating to increase it to 50 per cent. In view of this power cut, many thermal stations as well as hydro-electric projects have stopped their generation, due to strikes and other reasons. I would like to know whether it a fact or whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that a Centrally sponsored project in Valparai Hills in Coimbatore district called Kadambari project, at the cost of Rs. 72 crores has been commissioned last year and also, whether it is also a fact that due to strikes instigated by anti-social elements, that concession has been stopped for the last six months. I would also like to know whether the Central Government has sent any officer to Kadambari project to study the situation. According to the statement of the Minister, it has been stated that the Central Electricity Authority....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't read the question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I want to know from the Government what action they have taken on it.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: The requirement of Tamil Nadu for the month of November is only 1714mw. and the availability is 1633 mw. So, practically the demand and the supply are the same. Tamil Nadu's plant load factor is very much below the all-India average. If they raise it to the all-India level, they will be surplus in power.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS**

Coal Deposits in Manipur

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

(a) whether it is a fact that huge coal deposits have been found in Manipur (South District of the State);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government of India's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN
CHAUDHURI): (a) No, Sir.

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

**बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने का
बन्द होना**

*107. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिजली की कमी के कारण बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाना बन्द कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हुए हैं तथा इस तेल शोधक कारखाने को पुनः चालू करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी): (क) जी, नहीं। परन्तु असम से अशोधित तेल की सप्लाई रुक जाने के कारण 2 जनवरी, 1980 से बरौनी शोधनशाला निरन्तर बन्द है।

(ख) इस कारण से कोई कर्मचारी नौकरी से पृथक नहीं किया गया। बरौनी को एक बार अशोधित तेल की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित हो जाने पर शोधनशाला को पुनः आरम्भ किया जा सकता है।

**Suggestion of Creation of a fund for
Elections**

*108. SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the creation of one hundred crore rupees fund over the next five years to finance elections has been suggested by the Election Commission recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The Election Commission has proposed the setting up of an Election Fund of about Rs. 100 crores over a period of five years for the following purposes:—

1. Revision of electoral rolls.
2. Conduct of elections.
3. Storage of election materials and records.
4. Issue of photographed identity cards to voters.
5. Payment of subvention to political parties.

The share of the Central Government on the one hand and the various State Governments and Union Territories having Legislatures on the other is to be 50 : 50 basis and the share of the various State Governments *inter se* is to be worked out separately. The Central Government and the State Governments are to contribute Rs. 10 crores each every year so that over a period of 5 years the total proposed fund of Rs. 100 crores would be made up. Further details and guidelines and the procedure in the matter are yet to be worked out.

Fertilizer Industry Sliding Towards Crisis

*109. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news which appeared in the Indian Express dated the 30th October, 1980 to the effect that a strange malaise seems to be plaguing the multi-billion rupee fertilizer industry which is fast sliding towards an acute crisis with the result that production has gone down, costs have increased and projects have been delayed; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have seen the report in question.

(b) It is not correct to say that a strange malaise is plaguing the fertilizer industry or that the industry is sliding towards an acute crisis, as mentioned in the report. Production of fertilizers has, however, been seriously affected for the last one year on account of power cuts and constraints in the movement of adequate feedstock and inputs to some of the fertilizer plants in the wake of Assam agitation.

The position has recently shown improvement. The 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.

Regularisation of Capacities in Drug Industry

*110. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the regularisation of the capacities in the drug industry both in the case of foreign companies and the Indian, Public Sector and M.R.T.P. Companies has run into difficulties because of the two separate decisions taken by Government being at complete variance;

(b) what are the parameters laid down for the regularisation of installed capacity *vis-a-vis* the licensed capacity;

(c) the names of companies—both foreign and Indian which have exceeded production over and above their licensed capacity; and

(d) the manner in which Government propose to regularise the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a), (b) and (d). Based on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee, Government announced its decision to regularise excess production over the licensed capacity at the highest level of production achieved in any year during the three year period ending March 31, 1977 subject to certain stipulations. This decision is contained in paragraphs 27.3 to 36 of the Drug Policy Statement, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29th March, 1978 by the then Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers. The Department of Industrial Development have announced in August, 1980 Government's policy in certain selected industries of importance to the national economy and those engaged in the production of articles of mass consumption (this list includes the drugs and pharmaceuticals industry), to

recognise installed capacity as of September, 1980 where it is in excess of licensed capacity, subject to certain conditions. The implications of this decision in so far as it relates to drugs are being examined.

(c) Out of 139 units which were addressed to furnish requisite data

for determining if there has been production in excess of licensed capacity, 114 units have so far replied. A Statement indicating the names of companies out of these 114 which have exceeded production over the licensed capacity in one or more bulk drugs during the three year period ending March 31, 1977, is enclosed.

Statement

Sr. No.	Name of the Company
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1. M/s. Atul Products Limited.
 2. M/s. Syabiotics Limited.
 3. M/s. Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.
 4. M/s. Sarabhai M. Chemicals.
 5. M/s. Roche Products Limited.
 6. M/s. Boehringer-Knoll Limited.
 7. M/s. German Remedies Limited.
 8. M/s. Cyanamid India Limited.
 9. M/s. Searle India Limited.
 10. M/s. Sandoz India Limited.
 11. M/s. Duphar Inter-fran Limited.
 12. M/s. Dey-So-Chem Limited.
 13. M/s. Chowgule & Company (Hind) Pvt. Limited.
 14. M/s. Haffkin Bio-Pharmaceuticals Limited.
 15. M/s. Unichem Laboratories.
 16. M/s. Curewell (India) Limited.
 17. M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (I) Limited.
 18. M/s. Pfizer Limited.
 19. M/s. Standard Pharma.
 20. M/s. Ciba-Geigy of India Limited.
 21. M/s. Geoffrey Manners India Limited.
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S. No.	Name of the Company
22.	M/s. Organon (I) Limited
23.	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited
24.	M/s. Wyeth Laboratories
25.	M/s. Burrough's Wellcome (I) Limited
26.	M/s. Saurid Geigy of India Limited
27.	M/s. Parke Davis India Limited
28.	M/s. Mutha Pharmaceuticals
29.	M/s. Bayer (I) Limited
30.	M/s. May & Baker India Limited.

Short Supply of Life-saving Drugs

*111. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the life saving drugs are in short supply in the metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras;

(b) if so, the names of drugs in short supply and reasons therefor; and

(1) Chloromycetine Capsules/syrup

(2) Chlorestrep capsules/syrup

(3) Aldomet Tablet

(4) Thyroid tablets

(5) Dapsone tablets

(6) Thalazole tablets

(7) Enteroquinol

(8) Syntocinon Injection M/s. Sandoz

(9) Methergin Injection M/s. Sandoz

(c) steps taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Shortages of specific brand formulations have been periodically reported from different areas including the metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

(b) The major specific brand formulations reported in short supply from some of the above mentioned metropolitan cities during October, 1980 are as follows:—

Parke Davis

Parke Davis

Merck Sharp & Dhome

Burrough's Wellcome

Do.

May & Baker

East India

In many of these cases, however, equivalents were reportedly available.

There are many reasons for shortage of specific brand formulations, such as (i) labour unrest, (ii) power-cut, (iii) capacity constraints, (iv) limited/non availability of raw materials, etc.

(c) Government monitor the availability of life saving and essential formulations every week. Remedial action to relieve shortages is taken by telegraphically advising the manufacturers of specific brands reported in shortage and the manufacturers of the equivalent products also to rush supplies to the places from where shortages are reported.

Capacity of Nitrogen

*112. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what was the installed capacity of Nitrogen and Phosphorus Pentoxide respectively as on 31st October, 1980 and how much it is expected to be on 31st March, 1981; and

(b) which projects have started production during 1980 and what is their capacity?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The installed capacity of Nitrogen and Phosphorus Pentoxide (P_2O_5) as on 31st October, 1980 was 38.91 lakh tonnes and 12.72 lakh tonnes respectively. As on 31st March, 1981, the capacity would be 45.75 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 12.72 lakh tonnes I_2O_5 .

(b) The 2 coal-based fertilizer plants at Ramagundam and Talcher have started commercial production in November, 1980 and the Naptha

based Phulpur plant is also expected to be commissioned before the end of the year. The capacity of each of these 3 plants is 228,000 tonnes of Nitrogen, totalling to 684,000 tonnes of Nitrogen.

Work on Their Dam Project Bugged Down

*113. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the works on the Their Dam Projects on the River Ravi has been bogged down by the Inter-State dispute;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what steps are being taken by the Union Government to solve the problem;

(d) whether Union Government have not sanctioned the required financial assistance for the project pending the dispute; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (c). Due to inter-State issues involved, the Their Dam Project could not be taken up for execution earlier. At a meeting taken by the Prime Minister in October, 1977 with the Chief Ministers of the concerned States, it was agreed that the project could be executed by Punjab and that an Inter-State Control Board would be constituted.

The Government is prepared to hold discussions with the concerned States to resolve the inter-State issues.

(d) and (e). The Punjab Government is financing the Project through their State Plans and have made the following provisions for the Sixth

Plan and the Annual Plans (1980-81 and 1981-82):—

	Sixth Plan	Annual Plan	
		1980-81	1981-82
Irrigation	Rs. 58 crores	Rs. 12.00 crores	Rs. 12 crores
Power	Rs. 25 lakhs	Rs. 5.00 lakhs	Rs. 5 lakhs

These are under finalisation with the Planning Commission.

State Governments reported refusal to accept BHEL Generating Sets

*114. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARJE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have refused to accept BHEL generating sets for their power projects as these sets are reported to have about 10 per cent lower efficiency than the imported sets, especially those imported from the Western countries and also Canada;

(b) if so, have the Government come to any final decision for permitting the import of these sets to meet the growing requirements of the country; and

(c) what steps do the Government propose to take to utilise the required know-how expertise in the country and improve the standard of the sets produced by BHEL so that the country does not have to resort to imports of these sets in future?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, in view of the comparatively longer time taken by the newly commissioned BHEL units for stabilisation and keeping in view the requirements for early delivery of the equipment, some of the State Governments/Electricity Boards have sent proposals for import of generating units. These proposals are ex-

mined on a case to case basis, depending upon the requirement, benefits, capacity of indigenous manufacturers, etc.

(c) Department of Power and the Central Electricity Authority have discussed with BHEL the problems faced in the BHEL units installed in the various power stations and BHEL have initiated remedial measures for rectifications of the deficiencies in the units with a view to further improve their performance and to ensure early stabilization of the units. Further, a Quality Assurance System is being introduced during the manufacturing and erection of indigenous equipment.

रूस से पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की पूर्ति

*116. श्री जेश्वर राव पारथी : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस से प्राप्त होने वाले पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों को सप्लाई में ईरान-ईराक युद्ध के कारण बाधा पड़ी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उससे हुई कमी की पूर्ति के लिये किये गये कदम और इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चंद्र सेडा) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Destruction of Coal in the Underground
Fire in Giridih Region**

*117 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in an underground fire one lakh tons of coking coal was destroyed in Giridih region of Bihar;

(b) if so, what are the full details of the loss;

(c) whether any enquiry has been ordered and responsibility fixed; and

(d) if not, what action has been taken in the matter by Government?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

**Power Generation and Transmission
Losses**

*118. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the one hand there has been sharp decline in the power generation in the country and on the other, the transmission losses, which should be 12 per cent to 15 per cent have risen as high as 20 per cent to 25 per cent;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any analysis with regard to the extent of decline in the power generation during the last one year and the factors responsible for the poor performance of the power industry and rise in the transmission losses; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the remedial measures taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAULHURI): (a) to (c) There has been no decline in power generation

during the last one year. The power generation in 1979-80 was higher than the same during 1978-79 by 2.1 per cent. The total energy generation during the period of April to 15th November of 1980-81 has been 67,478 million units as against 66,904 million units during the corresponding period last year. Generation of 113,000 million units has been programmed for the current year 1980-81. This would represent an increase of about 7 per cent over the generation during the preceding year.

The transmission and distribution losses in the country have been ranging from 19 per cent to 20 per cent over the last five years. These losses are the results of inherent characteristics of the line conductors and equipment viz. losses in transformation etc. A portion of the transmission and distribution losses is also accounted for by unmetered connections, pilferage, billing errors, tampering and stoppage of meters etc. With the growth of the power system and the extension of low tension lines in the remote and rural areas, the transmission and distribution losses tend to increase. The State electricity Boards are taking up the system improvement schemes. Efforts are being made to reduce the transmission and distribution losses by strengthening the systems and also by encouraging the installation of capacitors at sub stations and consumers premises.

Government is aware of the problems and the need for improving the power availability. The performance of power stations during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 was affected due to failure of monsoon in 1979-80 and delay in the stabilisation of newly commissioned units. The factors which stand in the way of better performance of power stations have been identified and a number of short-term and long-term measures have been taken and are being taken to improve the total power availability in the system. These 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 material so as to improve the quality. Coal companies have also been advised to instal portable/permanent crushers at mines and undertake appropriate coal beneficiation programmes.

(ii) Assistance to the State electricity Boards to undertake plant betterment programmes 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 personal entrusted with the operation and maintenance of Power Stations.

(vi) Detailed monitoring of the construction schedules of all the on-going power projects.

Oil Find in Arunachal Pradesh

*119. SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA:

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

(a) how many wells have been drilled in Kharsangh structure in Arunachal Pradesh and how many of them have been found to be oil bearing and how many gas bearing; and

(b) the estimated amount of oil and gas found to be present there?

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

Out of the 5 wells drilled in the Kharsang area, oil was found in 2 wells. The fifth well has indicated the presence of oil but awaits testing. Crude oil potential will be known after the drilling in the area is completed.

Impact on Prices of Petroleum Products due to War between Iran and Iraq

*120. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the likely impact of Iran-Iraq war on the prices of the petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): There has been some dislocation in supply of crude oil and petroleum products in the wake of the Iraq-Iran conflict. Efforts are being made to make up the short-falls by arranging supplies to the extent required, either on a Government to Government basis or by spot purchases. This involves extra expenditure as spot prices of crude and of petroleum products have shown an increase after the start of the war. Government is studying the short and long range implications and a clear picture will emerge only after a few months.

Names of Vidyapati's songs

1001. SHRI RAM SINGH
SHAKYA:

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

(a) names of the Vidyapati's songs presented by the Delhi Television in the year 1980;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Television ignores Vidyapati's songs; and

(c) if so, steps taken to change the policy to the Delhi Television in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) No songs of Vidyapati's have been presented by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi during 1980.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi, is a regional station covering an area around Delhi and Mussoorie and telecasts programmes in Hindi. Vidyapati's songs are in Hindi. Vidyapati's songs are in Mithila region of Bihar. This does not, however, mean that songs of Vidyapati or any other traditional poet are not telecast by Delhi TV. The fact is that since the duration of transmission is limited and telecasts are in the evening, opportunities for putting out devotional music are rather restricted.

Lock out in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

1004. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the circumstances under which the management of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. declared lock-out in the Monidih project; and

(b) what steps have been taken to ensure smooth functioning of the project in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) On 11-9-1980, a mob of over 150 workers in the Monidih mine of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., gheraoed the guest house and assaulted three officers with iron rods, lothis, stones and bricks as a result of which those officers sustained grievous injuries; two of them had fractures and head injuries. One security guard was also assaulted. They did not allow any medical aid to be given to the injured officers.

The workers also abstained from work in a concerted manner and struck work illegally. In view of the atmosphere of violence prevailing in the area due to strikes and assaults on the officers, the Management declared lockout in the mine.

(b) Disciplinary action including dismissal has been taken by the Company against workmen who have indulged in violence and assaults. The Joint Bipartite Consultative Committee of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., has also condemned the violence and has resolved that grievances of workers should be settled through constitutional and lawful means.

Spot purchase of crude

1006. SHRI N. E. HORO.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to make a spot purchase of 30,000 tonnes of crude in the World Market;

(b) if so, whether any global tender for this purpose has been asked; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) We have purchased a total quantity of 1.27 million tonnes on the spot tender basis during the current year.

(b) These spot purchases are effected on the basis of tender enquiries floated by Indian Oil Corporation.

(c) It would not be in the national interest to disclose any further details.

**Implementation of wage agreement
by Coal Industry**

1007. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how far the last wage agreement in Coal Industry has been implemented;

(b) if the agreement has not been implemented fully, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the agreement fully?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHRI): (a) The major provisions of the National Coal Wage Agreement-II have been fully implemented. However, in respect of some other items, cases of non-implementation have been raised by the workers representatives.

(b) and (c) The Joint Bipartite Committee for Coal Industry is reviewing the implementation of National Coal Wage Agreement-II from time to time through its Sub-Committee (which is a Joint Committee) which in turn examines the implementation reports submitted by the Company-level Joint Implementation Committees. These Committees as also the Companies are going into the question of delay in implementation in specific cases and taking corrective action.

Rise in prices of essential drugs

1008. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the steps Government are considering to take to bring the prices of essential drugs down and to make these medicines easily available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Prices of essential and life saving drug formulations specified in the Drug (Prices Control) Order 1979 and of the bulk drugs required for these formulations are controlled. However, Keeping in view the escalation in the cost of inputs mainly due to the increase in the prices of petroleum products, Government have decided to allow price adjustments in the price-controlled bulk drugs and formulations, on the basis of the cost studies of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. These price adjustments would result in the increase in prices of some drugs and formulations and reduction in cases of other drugs and formulations.

Findings of Press Commission on delinking of Press from Industrial Houses

1010. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

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

(a) whether the findings of the Press Commission on the question of delinking of the Press from large industrial houses have been received;

(b) if not, whether Government are proposing to ask the Commission to submit an interim report at least on the major issue that big newspapers should not be published from more than two centres in a State and from not more than three States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) At present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Requirement of kerosene in Orissa

1011. SHRI HARIHAR SORAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total kilo-litres of kerosene Orissa needs monthly;

(b) the total kilo-litres of kerosene Keonjhar district needs in a month; and

(c) the total kilo-litres of kerosene supplied to different districts of Orissa in the last two months?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) For the month of November, 1980, the State Government of Orissa have desired an allocation of about 8400 Kilo-Litres (KLs).

(b) and (c). This Ministry makes monthly allocations of kerosene to all the States, including Orissa. Further break-up of this allocation between different districts/regions within the State is the responsibility of the concerned State Government who will also take into account the requirement of each such district. The State Government have been advised to ensure equitable distribution of the product between the different areas and to take action against those in-

dulging in mal-practices. The total quantity of kerosene sold in Orissa in different districts during September and October, 1980, the about 7700 KLs. and 8500 KLs respectively.

Grant of Loan to Director of Companies

1012. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications were received in this financial year under section 295(I), Indian Companies Act to grant loans to Directors of Companies;

(b) the names of the Companies and the names of the Directors; and

(c) whether any permission has been given; if so, the names of the Companies and the Directors?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) 8 applications have been received upto 31-10-1980 in this financial year commencing from 1st April, 1980 for grant of loans to Directors of Companies.

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

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the concerned director	Approved	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s precision Bearings India Ltd.	Shri H. G. Verma	Approved	—
2.	M/s. Mysore Lamp Works Ltd.	Shri R.C. Manchanda	Approved	—
3.	M/s Peico Electronics and Electricals limited.	Shri S. Venkataraman	—	The company has been asked to furnish a revised application.
4.	M/s. Svadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.	Shri H.N. Vazifdar	—	Pending
5.	M/s. Tea Estates India Limited,	Shri S. Krishnan	Approved	—

1	2	3	4	5
6.	M/s. Tamilnadu Magnesite Ltd.	Shri S. Subramaninan	—	Pending.
7.	M/s. Madras Paraswalkam Hindu Janop-akara Saswatha Nidhi or The Permanent General Benefit Fund Ltd.	—	Approved	This is a Nidhi Company. Blanket-approved has been granted for grant of loans to directors and their relatives
8.	M/s. Nangambakam Saswatha Dhana Rakshaka Nidhi Ltd.	—	—	Pending This is a Nidhi Company and has applied for blanket approval for grant of loans to directors and their relatives

Pay Scales of Assistant Librarian working in Sindri, Barauni, Trombay and Namrup Fertilizers

1013. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the pay scales of Assistant Librarian working in Sindri, Barauni, Trombay and Namrup fertilizers projects including total emoluments drawn at the beginning;

(b) what is the pay scale of Assistant Librarian working in Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation, Haldia Division and the total emoluments drawn at the beginning; and

(c) if there is any difference between the Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation and the other units, what is the reason and whether Government propose to introduce uniform pay scales for Assistant Librarian in all the fertilizers projects; and

(d) if so, when and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There is no post of Assistant Librarian in the Sindri Unit of the FCI and the Barauni Unit of the H.F.C. The pay scale of Asstt. Librarian in the Namrup Unit of H.F.C. and in the Trombay Unit of R.C.F. is indicated below:

Name of the Unit	Pay scale	Total Emoluments to the minimum of the scale
Namrup	Rs. 475 —805	Rs. 750/- (Approx.)
Trombay	(1) Rs. 415 —15 —490 —20 —630. (2) Rs. 450 —20 —550 —25 —750	Rs. 850/- (Approx. in the first scale)

(b) There is no post of Assistant Librarian in the Haldia Division of H.F.C.

(c) Government has no proposal to introduce uniform pay scales for

Asstt. Librarians in all the Fertilizer projects.

(d) Uniformity in every field in different public sector companies is not considered practical.

Supply of Fuel Oil by Pakistan and Bangladesh

1014. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan and Bangladesh have offered to supply fuel oil to India; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the offers made and the Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. We have accepted some cargoes of furnace oil from Bangladesh and Pakistan. It would not be in the commercial interest of Indian Oil Corporation and contrary to international practices to disclose details of these agreements.

News Bulletin in Maithili from Darbhanga All India Radio Station

1015. SHRI BHOGENDR JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3416 on 8th July, 1980 regarding capacity of Darbhanga All India Radio Station and state:

(a) whether there has been demand from various sections of the people for news bulletin broadcast in Maithili from Darbhanga and other stations of All India Radio;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon;

(c) what is the total time allotted to Maithili from all the stations of the All India Radio taken together and whether it is thought possible to increase the same;

(d) if so, details thereabout; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUBEN M. JOSHI). (a) Yes, Sir.

There have been a few demands to this effect.

(b) Since the events in Bihar are well covered by the existing news bulletins in Hindi, which has wide listening among the Maithili lovers/speakers, there is no communication imperative for starting a separate news bulletin in Maithili.

(c) The total monthly duration of Maithili programmes from the Stations of the AIR in Bihar is 32 hrs. 50 mts. This does not include Maithili songs broadcast from the Stations. At present, it is not proposed to increase the existing duration allotted to programmes in Maithili language.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The reasons have been given against (b) above.

Production of Coal

1016. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently made plans for an additional production of coal; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the investment and the new projects that have been sanctioned as well as the targets fixed for the annual production of different varieties of coal?

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

(b) The size of investment during the Sixth Plan is under finalisation. Twenty new coal mining projects have been sanctioned since January, 1980. During 1980-81, the targets of coking and non-coking coal production are 24.29 million tonnes and 74.71 million tonnes respectively. This will go up to 34.50 million tonnes for coking and 130.50 million tonnes for non-coking coal by 1984-85.

New Channel for T.V.

1017. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to introduce new channel for all television stations to give more coverage to language telecast; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

राजस्थान के जिला जालौर में हरियाली गांव में ड्रिलिंग कार्य

1018. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जेठ : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने राजस्थान के जिला जालौर की सांचोर तहसील में हरियाली गांव में गैस और पेट्रोल निकालने का ड्रिलिंग कार्य आरम्भ किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(ग) क्या तेल की बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को देखते हुए तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग का उस क्षेत्र में ड्रिलिंग और सर्वेक्षण कार्य पुनः आरम्भ करने का है और यदि हां, तो कार्य कब तक आरम्भ किया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ।

T.V. Station at Asansol

1019. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUHDURY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) progress so far made about the T.V. Relay Centre at Asansol; and

(b) the details of the project and when it will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Site for the T.V. Relay Centre at Asansol has been taken over. Order for transmitting equipment has been placed. Action for procurement of tower has been initiated. Estimates for the Civil works are being processed for sanction.

(b) The T.V. Relay Centre at Asansol will operate on channel 7 in Band III. The power of the transmitter will be 10 KW and the antenna will be mounted on the top section of a 150 M high tower. The Relay Centre will have a service range of 75 Kms. covering an area of 18,000 sq. Kms. serving 10,434 villages. The total population coverage is estimated at 67.35 lakhs. (11.60 lakhs urban and 55.75 lakhs rural). The Centre will relay programmes of the TV centre Calcutta. It is expected to be commissioned in 1983-84.

Installation of Transmitters fed by Microwave

1022. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up relay transmitters to be fed by microwave links at Panaji; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The relay television transmitter at Panaji will be of 10 KW power providing a service range of 75 kms. covering an area of 10,000 sq. km. and 1284 villages. The total population expected to be covered is 18.86 lakhs comprising 3.91 lakhs urban and 14.95 lakhs rural population. The project has been taken up for implementation and is expected to be commissioned in 1983.

Total Capacity of Power Generation in North Bengal

1023. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total capacity of power generation in North Bengal as on 31st March, 1980 by hydel, thermal (by Coal and Oil) and the actual generation in 1979-80;

(b) the details of requirement of power in North Bengal for irrigation, lighting, and industries;

(c) whether he is aware that many budding industries in North Bengal have to be closed down due to the non-supply of power; and

(d) if so, steps taken to meet the power requirement of North Bengal

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The installed capacity of North Bengal as on 31-3-80 is as follows:

Jaldhaka (Hydro) 27 MW

Gas Turbine at Siliguri 20 MW

In addition, there are some small diesel sets and micro hydro totalling about 23 MW capacity. The energy generation during 1979-80 is 65.3 MU.

(b) to (d). The total requirement of North Bengal is about 80 MW as against its present availability of about 60 MW as under:—

Jaldhaka	8 MW
Small micro hydro & diesels	15 MW
Gas Turbine	20 MW
Assistance from Bihar	17 MW
	<hr/>
	60 MW

The tea gardens and other organisations having own captive power are generally meeting their requirement during peak hours so that the limited availability may be utilised for other purposes. The Government of West Bengal Energy Control Order is not in force in five North Bengal Districts—Malda, West Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and Darjeeling and the shortage is generally met by load shedding.

At present, North Bengal is connected to South Bengal through 66 kv line only. The 132 kv line (Malda Raiganj) is expected to be commissioned shortly which may improve the availability in North Bengal. Farakka Super-Thermal Plant and Raman Hydro-Electric Project, when completed will meet the requirements of North-Bengal.

Producers in A.I.R.

1024. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 864 on the 26th April, 1978 regarding Appointment of Producers for various languages in A. I. R, and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has now fixed up the strength of the Producers in All India Radio, if so, what criteria have been adopted to fix up the strength of this cadre;

(b) whether it is a fact that experts are not being appointed at regional station to look after the programme broadcasts in various dialects;

(c) how many producers are working in all the stations of All India Radio; and

(d) what are the future plans of Government to appoint Producers at various stations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

According to the Staff Inspection Unit's norms, which have been accepted by the Government, the number of Programme Officers (who could be either regular Government servants, namely, Programme Executives or contract employees, namely, Producers) is determined on the basis of the quantum and content of the programme broadcast in a language dialect.

(b) No, Sir. However, separate Producers cannot be appointed for a language/dialect, unless on the basis of the norms prescribed by the Staff Inspection Unit, there is justification for appointment of a separate Producer.

(c) and (d). On 1st April, 1980 191 Producers were in position at various All India Radio Stations/Offices. New Producers are appointed according to programme requirements as per SIU norms.

Transfers of Chief Justices of High Courts

1025. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI CHATURBHUIJ:
SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

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

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to transfer the Chief Justices of all High Courts in the country;

(b) if so, details of any such policy move;

(c) whether the Chief Justice of India has been consulted in the matter and if so, his reactions thereon;

(d) whether Government are aware of reported resentment among the Chief Justices and Judges who

fear loss of independence and difficulties of functioning because of lack of thorough knowledge of local language and laws; and

(e) proposed safeguards, if any, in the policy of transfer of judges?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (e). The Government has received representations from various quarters urging that as a matter of policy the Chief Justice of a 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 in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

कोयले का गोरखपुर उर्वरक कारखाने को परिवहन

1026. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोरखपुर उर्वरक फैक्ट्री के पास सितम्बर, 1980 के आरम्भ में तीन मास के लिये कोयले का भंडार होने के बावजूद गैर-सरकारी ठेकेदारों को कोयले के परिवहन के लिये 157 रु० और 158 रु० प्रति टन की दर पर ठेके दिये गये थे जबकि रेल भाड़ा केवल 60 रु० प्रति टन है और यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या उर्वरक कारखाना, गोरखपुर के श्रमिकों की यूनियन ने उन को इस संबंध में शिकायत की है और यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) सितम्बर, 1980 के आरम्भ में तीन स्ट्रीम संचालन के आधार पर एफ० सी० आई०

के गोरखपुर यूनिट में कोयले का लगभग 1-2/3 महीने का स्टॉक था। रेल परिवहन में पूर्वानुमानित कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सड़क परिवहन के माध्यम से सप्लाई की व्यवस्था कर कोयले का स्टॉक जमा किया गया था।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में गोरखपुर यूनिट में उर्वरक कारखाना मजदूर संघ से प्राप्त शिकायत की जांच एफ० सी० आई० द्वारा की जायेगी।

Supply of Coking coal to Durgapur Project Limited

1027. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of coking coal supplied to the Durgapur Projects Limited for its coal washery since January, 1980—month-wise;

(b) quantum of coal required for the running of the washery; and

(c) reasons for failure of Government to supply the required quantum of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A statement indicating month-wise the supply of coal to the Durgapur Projects coal washery is annexed.

(b) 25,000 tonnes of coal/month is required to run the washery.

(c) Inadequate availability of wagons has been the main reason for the shortfall in supply of coal to the Durgapur Projects washery against the programme.

Statement

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Month	Raw coal despatches to	
	Durgapur Project Ltd. (Washery)	Durgapur coke oven Project
January '80 .	8.0	22.0
February '80 .	3.0	21.0
March '80 .	3.0	22.0
April, '80 .	6.0	19.0
May '80 .	9.0	11.0
June '80 .	15.0	18.0
July '80 .	8.0	20.0
August '80 .	7.0	20.0
September '80	5.0	18.0
	64.0	171.0

Requisitioned Coal Wagons by Thermal Plants

1029. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of wagons of coal requisitioned per day by thermal plants and the number of wagons being supplied; and

(b) what action is being taken to overcome this difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A Statement showing the allocation and actual receipt of coal wagons per day for movement of coal by Rail is given in the attached statement.

(b) Following steps are taken/being taken to meet the situation:—

(i) Thermal Power Stations having critical Coal stocks are brought to the notice of Deptt. of Coal and Ministry of Railways for taking necessary steps to step up Coal supply to them.

(ii) In the meeting recently held between the Minister for Energy and the Minister for Railways, it has been impressed upon the Railways to accord highest priority to the transportation of Coal to Power Houses by increasing the movement of Coal to a level of about 4000 wagons per day in the coming

months to enable the Power Stations to maximise Power generation and to be able to build up Coal Stock. The level of movement of Coal to the Power Stations has improved from about 2600 wagons a day in September, 1980 to about 3200 a day in November, 1980.

Statement

Statement showing the allocation and Actual receipt of Wagons per day for movement of coal by Rail to thermal power stations for the period from January, 1980 to October, 1980

Months	Allocation for movement by Rail (Wagons/day)	Wagons actually received by the Power Houses (Wagons/day)	Remarks
January, '80	3930	2805	For calculating the wagons per day the following assumptions have been taken. (a) each month consisting of 30 days. (b) each wagon carrying 22 tons of coal.
February, '80	3754	2905	
March, '80	3682	3388	
April, '80	4160	3038	
May, '80	4114	3215	
June, '80	4146	2942	
July, '80	4193	2953	
August, '80	4100	2455	
September, '80	4206	2480	
October, '80	4518	2800	

Discussion with U.S.S.R. Expert team in the Field of Coal and Energy

1031. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of experts recently visited India to discuss collaboration with India in the fields of coal and energy, as reported in the *Indian Express* dated 18th October, 1980;

(b) if so, the details of the delegation that visited India and the discussions held with counter-parts in India; and

(c) the extent to which Soviet Union agreed to assist India economically?

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

(b) and (c). The delegation was led by First Deputy Minister of the USSR Coal Industry and included among others the Chairman "Isvetmetrom-export" and of Chairman "Zorubejugol".

A working programme of co-operation between the two countries was signed for modernisation and development of coal industry in India. This provides for Soviet technical assistance in designing of new mines and in dealing with certain specific technological problems in mines and washeries.

दिल्ली में कुकिंग गैस का नकली कारखाना

1033. श्री तारिक अन्वर : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष सितम्बर में दिल्ली में कुकिंग गैस के एक नकली कारखाने का पता लगा था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे किस स्रोत के जरिए गैस प्राप्त किया करते थे;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि कुछ गैस विक्रेता गैस के सिलेण्डरों से गैस की चोरी करते हैं और कम वजन के गैस सिलेण्डरों की सप्लाई उपभोक्ताओं को करते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो गैस विक्रेताओं द्वारा उपभोक्ताओं को कम वजन के गैस सिलेण्डरों की सप्लाई करने की प्रथा को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार सितम्बर, 1980 में दिल्ली पुलिस ने दिल्ली के बादली गांव में सामेपुर में आनन्द उद्योग नामक एक नकली खाना बनाने वाली गैस के कारखाने का पता लगाया था ।

(ख) दिल्ली पुलिस की अपराध शाखा द्वारा मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) और (घ) कुछ मामले मंत्रालय के ध्यान में आये हैं । कम वजन के गैस सिलेण्डरों की सप्लाई को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये हैं :—

1. गैस सिलेण्डर तेल कम्पनियों या उन के द्वारा संचालित कमीशन प्राप्त बार्टलिंग प्लांटों में स्वचालित तथा हस्तचालित मशीनों द्वारा भरे जाते हैं । नागरिक पूर्ति एवं सहकारिता

मंत्रालय का बाट और माप निदेशालय इन मशीनों को नियमित अन्तराल में जांचता है तथा इन पर अपनी मोहर लगाता है । सिलेण्डरों की अक्सर जांच की जाती है तथा कम भरे हुए सिलेण्डर अगर हों, तो, अलग कर दिये जाते हैं तथा बार्टलिंग प्लांटों से केवल ठीक माप के सिलेण्डर ही ट्रांसपोर्टरों को दिये जाते हैं । वितरकों के शो रूमों तथा गोदामों में भी वितरकों द्वारा वितरण के समय अक्सर जांच की जाती है ।

2. तेल कम्पनियों को सलाह दी गई है कि वह वितरकों के गोदामों, शो-रूमों तथा पारगमन में खाना बनाने की गैस के सिलेण्डरों की जांच को और तेज करें तथा जो वितरक कम वजन के सिलेण्डर सप्लाई करते पाए जायें उन के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाए ।

3. उपरोक्त सावधानियों के बावजूद अगर इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त होती है तो उन पर जैसा आवश्यक हो उचित कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

Production of Crude oil

1034. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:—

(a) what is the present rate of production of crude oil in the country as against the demand;

(b) to what extent crude is being imported to meet the gap between the demand and supply since 1973, the amount of the foreign exchange the country had to pay on account of its imports; and

(c) what are the programmes, if any, taken up by Government to accelerate the pace of oil exploration in the country to attain self-sufficiency and the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). A

statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Annual and Five Year Plans have been made to explore for oil in the prospective areas and to optimise the production from the known fields. Efforts are being made to take up exploration in new areas by Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India

Limited (India). To augment the efforts, outside parties have been invited to indicate their interest in exploring for oil in the country.

Oil exploration and production are a continuous process and self-sufficiency will depend on actual quantum of oil discovered.

Statement

Demand Production and Imports of Crude Oil since 1973

(Qty : Million Tonnes)
Value Rs. Crores

Year	Demand* (Qty)	Indigenous production (Qty)	Imports	
			Qty	CIF Value
1973	20.5	7.2	13.4	244.6
1974	20.8	7.5	14.0	899.4
1975	21.8	8.3	13.6	992.0
1976	22.8	8.7	13.9	1145.6@
1977	24.4	10.2	14.5	1258.9@
1978	25.6	11.3	14.9	1243.9@
1979	28.2	12.8	15.4	1786.8@
Jan-Sep. 80	18.9@	7.0@	11.9@	2192.5@

*Demand in terms of actual crude throughout.

@Provisional.

Black Marketing in Hard Coke

1035. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state what steps have been taken to stop black marketing in hard coke?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Government is not aware of any black marketing in Hard Coke. Keeping in view improved availability Beehive type of hard coke has been made available for sale free of all restrictions from 1st October, 1980, on an experimental basis for a period of 3 months.

Promotional Avenues for Employees .. of Subordinate Courts

1036. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 258 on 10th June, 1980 regarding promotional avenues for employees of Civil and Session Courts, Delhi and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the avenues of promotion for the employees of the Subordinate Courts are still meagre and the draft rules for regulating the conditions of service of the employees of the Subordinate Courts in Delhi have been finalised and enforced; and

(b) if not, by what time the same is to be finalised and steps taken by Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) According to Delhi Administration, the avenues of promotion for the employees of subordinate courts in Delhi are at present meagre and draft rules are under process of examination and finalisation, to improve the conditions of service of such employees.

(b) The rules are under process of examination and finalisation by the Delhi Administration in consultation with the Delhi High Court.

Foreign Experts to help complete the Hydel Projects

1037. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign technical experts have been drafted to help complete the hydel projects;

(b) the names of hydel projects in which they are working; and

(c) how many hydel projects are remaining incomplete even after 10 years of starting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). With a view to expediting the execution of hydro projects, it is proposed to involve foreign expertise in certain specific and selective areas of work. The proposals are under examination. The details of hydel projects remaining incomplete even after 10 years of starting is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Hydro-electric Projects (on-going) not completed even after 10 years of starting

Sl. No.	Project & capacity (MW)	Date of starting	Expected date of completion as now envisaged	Reasons for Delay & Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1	Yamuna Stage-II (4 × 60 + 1 × 30 MW)	66-67	82-83	Part -I of the Project (4 × 60 MW) known as Chibro project has already been completed and part-II of the project known as Khodri has been delayed on account of Geological problems in head race tunnel. Now three smaller tunnels instead of one in the critical zone about 1 km. have been planned. Excavation on one has been completed and the other two are in progress and expected to be completed by December, 1982. The generating units have been fully erected and would be commissioned on completion of HRT works.
2	Maneri Bhali St. I (3 × 30 MW)	66-67	82-83	The project has been delayed on account of geological problems in HRT and unprecedented floods in Bhagirathi river. The balance 400 m. of HRT is expected to be completed by December 1982 as the progress is extremely slow on account of geological condition. Unit erection and

1

2

3

4

5

penstock work are in progress and project is expected to be completed by end of 82-83.

3 Baira Siul (3 × 60 MW)

69-70

81-82

The project has been delayed on account of adverse geological conditions and heavy land slides. Two generating units have been commissioned and the erection of the third unit has been completed and the same would be rolled on completion of the installation of 183 m penstock and spherical valve the work on which is in progress. However, the full benefits from the projects would be available on completion of Baira Dam and inter-connecting Baledhfeeder tunnel the work on which are progress and are expected to be completed during 81-82.

4 Sarisaliyam (4 × 10 MW)

63-64

82-83

The project has been delayed mainly on account of administrative problem, geological problems in power house and tail race tunnel areas and also labour problems in dam construction. The works on dam and tail race tunnel are in progress and are expected to be ready by June, '81. The generating units will also be ready to be commissioned in 81-82 and 82-83.

5 Loktak (3 × 35 MW)

69-70

82-83

The project has been delayed on account of geological problems and presence of Methane gas in the head race tunnel. The excavation of balance 1500 m tunnel is in progress. As per the present programme this is expected to be completed by September 82. All the electrical equipment has been installed and these can be commissioned after completion of HRT works in December 82.

.. Film Division Unit for Processing

1038. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Film Division is having a unit for processing; and

(b) whether it is self sufficient now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) The Films Division have set up a Film Processing Laboratory in Delhi which is at present at the trial-run stage.

(b) The Laboratory will undertake all the Black and White processing work generated in Delhi. In addition, it will also be able to undertake a part of the Black & White work of the Films Division, Bombay.

Inspection of Companies

1039. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 50,000 Companies in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that inspection of these Companies by the Government under section 209 of the Companies Act is made annually;

(c) whether it is a fact that during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 years only 5 per cent of these companies have been inspected; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not inspecting these Companies effectively?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) There were 55,780 companies in the country as on 31st March, 1980.

(b) to (d). It is not necessary to inspect all companies annually. The total number of companies inspected during the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 is as follows:—

1976-77	421
1977-78	405
1978-79	389

Inspection under section 209A of the Companies Act is carried out on a selective basis under specific schemes such as Inspection of companies belonging to the first twenty Larger Industrial Houses, Indian subsidiaries and branches of foreign companies incurring losses consecutively for 3 years or more, and companies in respect of which complaints have been received. In addition, the Registrars of Companies are also conducting inspection of limited number of companies from time to time.

If all the companies are to be inspected annually a very large staff

will have to be appointed for the purpose. The benefits thereof will not be commensurate with the cost involved.

Revision of Policy for Regularisation of Drug Production

1040. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the specific reason for the reversal of the Government policy of not regularising the production of drugs by foreign companies beyond their licensed capacity or the highest production in 1977 or 1978 or whichever is higher;

(b) is it a fact that the spokesman of the foreign drug companies—the OPPI—submitted a memorandum to Government prior to this decision; and

(c) if so, what were the points raised in that memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The question of the implications of Government's decision regarding recognition of installed capacities in excess of licensed capacities announced by the Department of Industrial Development in August 1980 with specific reference to the decision of regularisation of excess production over the licensed capacities under the drug policy of 1978, is being examined in consultation with the concerned departments.

(b) The O.P.P.I. submitted a Memorandum dated 2-6-1980 to the Government.

(c) The major points raised in the Memorandum have already been laid on the Table of the House in reply to parts (a) and (c) to (f) of Unstarred Question No. 6016 for 29th July, 1980.

Replacement of Coal Gas for Oil in Industries

1041. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal gas is suitable to replace oil in industries;

(b) if so, the reasons why coal gassification plants have not been set up so far;

(c) whether it is now proposed to undertake coal gassification plants on a priority basis; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). It is recognised that coal can substitute mineral oil derived products mainly in the form of coal based gas, for uses like production of fertilizers, methanol, substitution of fuel oil/furnace oil etc. Coal based town gas can be used for domestic purposes in substitution of LPG and Kerosene. Government have approved the setting up of a Rs. 49/- Crores LTC plant at Dankuni (W.B.), to produce smokeless domestic fuel and town gas for the supply in Calcutta area. Other projects will be considered in the light of the experience gained at Dankuni where the investment in the plant and the distribution pipeline is found to be techno economically viable.

Replenishment of Crude Stocks

1042. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have invited tenders for 5 lakh tonnes of crude to replenish its stocks; and

(b) if so, which countries subscribed to the tenders?

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

We have purchased a total quantity of 1.27 million tonnes on the spot tender basis during the current year. These spot purchases are effected on the basis of tender enquiries floated by Indian Oil Corporation. It would not be in the national interest to divulge any further details.

Range of Leh Station

1043. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the effective range of Leh station of All India Radio is hardly about 40 Kilometer radius and powered by only 10 KV medium wave transmitter;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the major areas of Ladakh cannot listen the Leh station particularly during day time and forced to tune in Radio Lhasa (Tibet) and the so-called Azad Kashmir Radio of Pakistan held Kashmir;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to install a strong Short Wave Transmitter to counter the strong propaganda broadcast by Radio Lhasa and the so-called Azad Kashmir Radios; and

(d) if reply to (c) above be in the affirmative, when and if the reply be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) The AIR station at Leh is equipped with a medium wave medium power transmitter which provides primary grade day time service to Leh and its surrounding areas. The effective range of Leh Station is restricted on account of the hilly terrain.

(b) It is a fact that major areas of Ladakh are not adequately covered by the primary grade service of A.I.R., Leh. No authentic data is, however, available regarding reception of Radio Lhasa (Tibet) and Pakistan transmitters in these areas.

(c) and (d) A proposal to set up a 50 KW short wave transmitter at Leh has been included in the draft revised 6th Plan (1980—85) now under consideration. The implementation of the scheme will, however, depend upon the approval of the Plan, availability of resources, and relative priorities.

कानूनी सहायता के लिए बी गई निधि

1044. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार :
श्री चित्त बसु :

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

(क) लोगों को कानूनी सहायता के लिए वर्ष 1978-79 तथा 1979-80 के लिए दी गई निधियों का वस्तुतः उपयोग न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) लोगों को कानूनी सहायता देने से संबंधित आवश्यक विधेयक संसद् में कब तक पेश कर दिया जाएगा ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) वर्ष 1978-79 तथा 1979-80 के दौरान कानूनी सहायता के लिए बजट में केवल एक लाख रुपये के प्रतीक अनुदान की व्यवस्था थी। केन्द्रीय बजट में पहली बार ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई थी और इसका आशय यह दर्शित करना था कि सरकार ने कानूनी सहायता देने की आवश्यकता को सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया है। इस धन का व्यय नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि यह आवश्यक समझा गया कि लोक धन को खर्च करने से पूर्व आवश्यक रक्षोपाय सहित कानूनी सहायता की एक उचित स्कीम तैयार कर ली जाए।

(ख) इस संबंध में अभी यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि कानूनी सहायता से संबंधित विधान कब पुरःस्थापित किया जाएगा किन्तु कानूनी सहायता स्कीमें विधान के बिना भी क्रियान्वित की जा सकती हैं। यह उल्लेखनीय

है कि व्यापक कानूनी सहायता स्कीमें विस्तार से तैयार करने और उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के प्रयोजन के लिये उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्याय-मूर्ति श्री पी० एन० भगवती की अध्यक्षता में एक छोटी उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त समिति 26 सितम्बर, 1980 के संकल्प द्वारा गठित की गई है।

Basis for filling vacancies in Engineers India Limited

1045. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the basis for filling the vacancies in Engineers India Limited at various levels; and

(b) whether BPE guidelines have been followed while recruiting people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Positions at various levels in the Company are filled up by direct recruitment or by promotion or by deputation from Government or Public Sector Undertakings. Direct recruitment is made from:—

- (i) Persons who apply in response to the Company's advertisements in newspapers or otherwise.
- (ii) Persons sponsored by the Employment Exchanges, Bureau of Public Enterprises and Surplus Cell of DGET.
- (iii) Persons borne on the scientists' pool of the CSIR.
- (iv) Surplus staff of the Company or of other Public Sector Undertakings/Government Departments.
- (v) Released Defence Services Personnel.

(vi) Existing employees of Engineers India Ltd. Promotions from within the Company are made upon the recommendation of the duly constituted Departmental Promotion Committees each year.

(b) The Recruitment Rules are generally based on BPE guidelines.

Proposal to step up oil production in Bombay High

1046. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to consider proposals from foreign oil companies for stepping up oil production from Bombay High;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any proposals so far in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). No detailed proposals but a suggestion for collaboration to produce an additional quantity of 5 million tonnes per annum of crude oil out of Bombay High and satellite structure within 2 years has been received on behalf of a foreign company. They have been asked to furnish more details.

Rise in the price of Coal

1048. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that coal is being sold at the rate

of Rs. 20 (twenty) per md. in different parts of the country;

(b) is it a fact that this unprecedented rise in price of coal has greatly affected the common man; and

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) be in affirmative, what steps Government have or propose to take to bring down its price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) The coal price is fixed by the Government for sale at the pit-heads. The price of coal at the consumers end consists of the pit-head price of coal and the various taxes payable, transportation and handling charges and varies from place to place.

In view of the shortage in the availability of Railway wagons consumers have resorted to transport coal by road at a much higher cost. As a result depending on the destination the price of coal varies from Rs. 15—20 per maund. With a view to bring down the cost of coal to the consumers, steps are being taken to increase the loading of coal by Railway wagons.

Cost plus Pricing Formula for Coal

1049. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Experts Committee on Public Enterprises has recommended a 'Cost-Plus' pricing formula for coal; and

(b) if so, what are the other recommendations of the Committee regarding coal and what is Government's reaction thereto?

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

Dandakaranya Development Authority

1050. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dandakaranya Development Authority has launched integrated development of the area not only to facilitate the resettlement of the displaced persons but also to promote the welfare of local tribal population;

(b) if so, to what extent the aim of integrated development of the area has been fulfilled; and

(c) the facts thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Integrated development of the Dandakaranya area includes reclamation and development of land, promotion of agricultural activities, creation of irrigation facilities, improvement of means of communication, provision of medical and educational facilities and promotion of industrial activity. The extent of development in these fields is indicated below:—

(i) Land reclaimed	1,69,189 acres (including 31,298 acres for tribals).
(ii) <i>Irrigation Projects executed/under execution:</i>	
(a) Potteru Irrigation Project	(Irrigation Potential—2,70,000 acres).
(b) Satiguda Dam Project	(Irrigation Potential—33,600 acres).
(c) Baralkote Dam Project	(Irrigation Potential—36,000 acres).
(d) Bhaskal Dam	(Irrigation Potential—11,000 acres).
(e) Minor Irrigation Projects (14 in number)	(Irrigation Potential—9,000 acres).
(iii) <i>Roads constructed/improved:</i>	
(a) Main roads	561.40 Kms.
(b) Link roads	821.75 Kms.
(c) Village roads	406.14 Kms.
(d) Tribal roads	295.40 Kms.
(iv) <i>Medical institutions set up :</i>	
(a) Hospitals/Primary Health Centres	10
(b) Dispensaries	3
(c) Mobile Units	4
(d) Health Sub-centres	20
(e) Primary Aid centres	51
(v) <i>Schools set up :</i>	
(a) Primary	307
(b) Middle	31
(c) High/Higher Secondary	8

(vi) Promotion of industrial activity :

- (a) Industrial Service Centres functioning 3
 (b) New Model Charkha Units set up by Khadi and Village Industries Commission 2
 (c) Advance Training Centre in Caprean Bamboo set up by the All India Handicrafts Board 1

Thus the aim of integrated development of the area has been substantially achieved in the above fields, consistent with the needs of the Project.

अनापाड़ा, उत्तर प्रदेश में 1000 मेगावाट पन-बिजली केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए जापान से प्रस्ताव

Electoral Reforms

1051. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matter regarding electoral reforms including right to recall legislators and reducing voting age from 21 to 18 years is under the active consideration of this Government;

(b) if so, whether Government intends to bring a comprehensive legislation during the current or Budget Session; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c) Decisions on various proposals for electoral reforms, including the proposals relating to right to recall legislators and reducing voting age from 21 to 18 years are yet to be taken by the Government.

The various proposals relating to electoral reforms not only require careful consideration of the full import and implications but also discussions with political parties and in certain matters with the State Governments as well. In view of the nature of the proposals and their far reaching significance and also the process of consultation involved it will not be possible to indicate when a comprehensive legislation on the subject will be brought before Parliament.

1052. श्री जैनुल् बशर : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जापान से उत्तर प्रदेश के अनापाड़ा स्थान पर एक 1000 मेगावाट का पन बिजली केन्द्र स्थापित करने का एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त प्रस्ताव मान लिया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य विजली बोर्ड ने सितम्बर, 1980 में सूचित किया था कि आर्डर देने की तारीख से 40 महीने के अन्दर अन्दर अनापाड़ा में 2 × 500 मेगावाट के सेट प्रतिष्ठापित करने तथा अपनपाड़ा 'बी' ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र की पहली यूनिट को चालू करने के अनुरूप ही लिक कोयला खानों को विकसित करने के लिए मैसर्ज मितसुई एण्ड कम्पनी लि०, टोकियो, जापान ने एक टर्नकी प्रस्ताव उन के पास भेजा है ।

(ग) और (घ) अनापाड़ा 'बी' के लिए केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण की तकनीकी आर्थिक स्वीकृति की प्रतीक्षा है। केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण में इस स्कीम पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है और प्राधिकरण की अगली बैठक में इस पर विचार किया जा सकेगा। स्कीम केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण द्वारा स्वीकृत कर दिए जाने तथा योजना आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदन कर दिए जाने के बाद मैसर्स मितसुई से प्राप्त प्रस्ताव पर सरकार द्वारा निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

Licensed Coal Dumps set up by Coal India Limited in Calcutta and other town

1053. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many licensed Coal Dumps have been set up by the Coal India Limited in Calcutta and other towns for selling coal at controlled prices;

(b) at what price coal is being sold to the consumers from those dumps;

(c) whether any reports of mal-practices have been received by the Government in this connection;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and action taken thereto; and

(e) whether the Central Government are considering to give power to the West Bengal Government for effectively tackling the problem of smuggling of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Coal India is operating 5 dumps for distribution of soft coke in Calcutta/Howrah region. Out of these one dump at Howrah has been licensed by the Government of West Bengal. Other 4 dumps in Calcutta are operating in accordance with the conditions stipulated by the Government of West Bengal.

(b) Soft coke is being distributed from these dumps to licensed dealers at Rs. 9/- per 40 kg. with an undertaking from them that it would be distributed to the consumers at a price not exceeding Rs. 11/- per 40 kg.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The question of vesting powers in the State Governments to regulate the inter-State movements of coal has been examined and this has not been found to be feasible.

Technical Collaboration for the second stage of Idukki Hydro-Electric Project

1054. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister for Electricity, Government of Kerala, has submitted a report to the Government of India after his recent Canada visit regarding the technical collaboration of the second stage of the Idukki Hydro-Electric Project; and

(b) if so, the details of the report?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Perks for Part-Time Directors of Companies

1055. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding payment of unauthorised moneys and other perks to certain part-time directors of companies;

(b) if so, how many such complaints have been received during the current year with full particulars thereof and the action taken by Government; and

(c) what are the guidelines governing payment of allowances and grant of other perks to the part-time directors of private sector companies and what steps are taken to enforce them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). No complaints of payment of unauthorised moneys and other perks to part-time directors of companies have come to the notice of Government.

(c) The payment of remuneration to a director who is neither in the whole-time employment of the company nor a managing director is governed by the provision of Section 309(4) of the Companies Act 1956. This provision lays down that remuneration may be paid to such a person either by way of a monthly, quarterly or annual payment with the approval of the Central Government or by way of commission if the company by special resolution authorises such payment. However, the remuneration paid to such director or where there is more than one such director to all of them together shall not exceed one percent of the net profits of the company, if the company has a managing or whole-time director, and 3 per cent of the net profits of the company in any other case. There are no specific guidelines

framed in the Department in this behalf and each case is considered on merits.

Recommendations of Working Groups in Film Industries

1056. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI A. K. ROY:

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

(a) whether the Working Group on Film Industries has suggested that the entire subject of cinema and film industry should be brought within the purview of Central policy and Central control in order to evolve a national film policy; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Working Group on National Film Policy has recommended that the entire subject of cinema and film industry should be brought within the purview of Central policy and Central Control. The State Governments have been consulted in the matter. Suitable decision will be taken by Government in consultation with them.

Investigation for Barrak Dam Project

1057. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) when did the investigation for Barak Dam Project start;

(b) how long will it take further to complete the Project Report; and

(c) what is the expected date for implementation of the construction work of the Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). At the instance of the North-Eastern Council, the investigation for a high dam at Tipaimukh just below the confluence of the river Tuivai with Barak were started by the Central Water Commission from October, 1977. The investigations are in progress. However, the current disturbances in the North-Eastern Region has affected the pace of work. The investigations are expected to be completed by June, 1981 and preliminary feasibility report is expected to be ready by December, 1982.

It is expected that the completion of the project will take 8 to 9 years, which includes the time taken for building up the infrastructure like road, residential colonies etc. Efforts are also being made to advance the date of commissioning of project.

Number of villages electrified in Orissa

1058. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified in the Orissa State so far;

(b) how does it compare with other States; and

(c) what steps the Government propose to accelerate electrification in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) According to the latest progress report received from the Orissa State

Electricity Board, 17,439 villages had been electrified in the State upto the end of August, 1980.

(b) A Statement indicating the total number of villages and those electrified up to 31-8-1980, along with the percentage level of electrification in the different States/Union Territories is enclosed. Even though there are some States, which have crossed the national average of 44.5 per cent village electrification, there are several others, which are lagging far behind the State of Orissa in the matter of village electrification.

(c) Rural Electrification Programmes are formulated and also implemented by the State Electricity Board. The Rural Electrification Corporation assists the State Electricity Board in formulating financially viable and technically feasible rural electrification schemes for which loan assistance also is made available by it. For financing schemes in the tribal and other backward areas of the State, the Corporation makes available funds at liberal terms and conditions. The Planning Commission has allocated an amount of Rs. 9.60 crores for financing rural electrification in Orissa for the year 1980-81, out of which 6.30 crores are made available through the Rural Electrification Corporation and Rs. 3.30 crores are provided under the Normal Development Programme of the State. The target fixed is electrification of 1,600 new villages. It is hoped that the State Electricity Board will utilise the entire amount and achieve the target fixed, thus, accelerating electrification of villages in Orissa State.

Statement

INHABITED VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED—1971 CENSUS

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	Total number of Villages	Villages electrified as on 31-8-1980	% Village electrified as on 31-8-1980
1		2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	27,4221	17,014 (*)	62.5
2	Assam	21,995	4,486	20.4

1	2	3	4
3 Bihar	67,566	20,628 (c)	30.5
4 Gujarat	18,275	11,336	62.0
5 Haryana	6,731	6,731	100.0
6 Himachal Pradesh	16,916	9,236 (d)	54.6
7 Jammu & Kashmir	6,503	4,552 (*) (a)	70.0
8 Karnataka	26,826	16,378	61.1
9 Kerala	1,268	1,268	100.0
10 Madhya Pradesh	70,883	22,050	32.5
11 Maharashtra	35,778	26,028	72.7
12 Manipur	1,949	322 (c)	16.5
13 Meghalaya	4,583	596 (c)	13.0
14 Nagaland	960	343	35.7
15 Orissa	46,992	17,439	37.1
16 Punjab	12,188	12,126 (+)	100.0
17 Rajasthan	33,305	13,933 (b)	41.8
18 Sikkim	215	75	34.9
19 Tamil Nadu	15,735	15,571	99.0
20 Tripura	4,727	792	16.8
21 Uttar Pradesh	1,12,561	39,664 (d)	35.2
22 West Bengal	38,074	13,302	34.9
Total (States)	5,71,251	2,54,870	44.6
1 A. & N. Islands	390	101	25.9
2 Arunachal Pradesh	2973	291	9.8
Chandigarh	26	26	100.0
4 D. & N. Haveli	72	52	72.2
5 Delhi	243	243	100.0
6 Goa, Daman & Diu	409	355	86.8
7 Lakshadweep	10	9	90.0
8 Mizoram	229	27	11.8
9 Pondicherry	333	333	100.0
Total (U.Ts)	4685	1437	3.70
Total (All India)	5,75,936	2,56,307	44.5

(*)—Figure provisional

(+)—52 villages have been declared uninhabited

(a)—As on 31-12-1979

(b)—As on 31-5-1980

(c)—As on 30-6-1980

(d)—As on 31-7-1980

गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक संयंत्र लगाना:

1059 श्री दिलीप सिंह भरिया : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने झाबुआ और रतलाम के बीच गैस पर आधारित एक उर्वरक संयंत्र लगाने का प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के पास भेजा है; और

(ख) उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाई की गई है और संयंत्र को कब तक स्थापित करने की सम्भावना है ;

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री दलबीर सिंह :

(क) और (ख) : गैस पर आधारित 6 प्रस्तावित उर्वरक प्लांटों के लिए उपयुक्त स्थल का सुझाव देने के लिए स्थल चयन समिति नियुक्त की गई है। इनमें से एक प्लांट के मध्य प्रदेश में लगाये जाने की संभावना है। स्थल चयन समिति का सिफारिश सरकार को प्राप्त होने के बाद ही प्लांट के सही स्थल के बारे में निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

Central Guidelines to States regarding Advertisements

1062. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:

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

(a) whether there are any guidelines from the Central Government to State-Governments regarding advertisements; and

(b) what is the principal of the distribution of advertisements of Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBHEN M. JOSHI): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Central Government advertisements are released to newspapers and Journals to meet varying publicity requirements of the Government on the basis of 'principles' underlying the Advertising Policy in force, copy of which is placed on the Table of the House

(ADVERTISING POLICY OF THE INDIA) EFFECTIVE FROM OCTOBER 1, 1980.

'A' Preamble

1. The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity places advertisements in various newspapers/journals on behalf of various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. A number of autonomous bodies and Public Sector enterprises channelise their advertising through the DAVP.

2. The primary objective of Government advertising is to secure widest possible coverage through newspapers which circulate news or comments on current affairs and standard journals on science, art, literature, sports, films; cultural affairs etc. While giving advertisements, political affiliations or editorial policies of the publication concerned are not taken into account. However, advertisements would not be issued to newspapers journals which incite or tend to incite communal passions, preach violence, offend the sovereignty and integrity of India or socially accepted norms of public decency and morals.

'B' Policy guidelines

1. Keeping in view Government Policy, publicity requirements and availability of funds a balanced and equitable placing of advertisements is aimed at. Government advertisements are not intended to be a measure of financial assistance to newspapers/journals. In pursuance of broad social objectives of the Government, and in order to achieve parity of rates between various categories of newspapers appropriate weightage/consideration may be given to:—

(a) Small and Medium newspapers/journals;

(b) Specialised scientific and technical journals;

(c) Language newspapers/journals; and

(d) Newspapers/journals published in backward, remote and border areas.

2. Small, medium and big newspapers/journals are categorised as under:—

(a) Small—Upto a circulation of 15,000 copies per issue.

(b) Medium—Circulation between 15,000 and 50,000 copies per issue.

(c) Big—Circulation above 50,000 copies per issue.

3. In selecting newspapers/publications for placing Government advertisements the following considerations may be taken into account:—

(a) Coverage of readership from different walks of life, particularly in case of national campaigns.

(b) Reaching specific sections of people depending upon the message to be conveyed. Small and Medium newspapers will get major consideration in motivational/educative campaigns.

(c) Any other category of newspapers/journals/publications which Government may consider from time to time appropriate for bona-fide reasons

(d) House journals, house magazines and souvenirs will not ordinarily be used for Government advertisements.

4. The DAVP will use newspapers/journals with a minimum paid circulation of not less than 1,000 copies. Relaxation, however, may be made in the case of the following:—

(a) Specialised/Scientific/technical journals with a paid circulation of 500 copies per issue.

(b) Sanskrit newspapers/journals and newspapers/journals published in backward, border or remote areas or in tribal languages or primarily meant for tribal readers, with a minimum paid circulation of 500 copies per issue.

5. Newspapers/Journals should have an uninterrupted and regular publication for a period of not less than four months and should comply with the provisions of press & Registration of Book Act, 1867 before they qualify for consideration for placing Government advertisements. For Quarterly journals, they have to bring out at least two issues before they are considered.

6. Newspapers/journals should have the following minimum print area to be acceptable for Government advertising:—

Periodicity	Print area not less than
Dailies	760 Std. Col. Cms
Weeklies & Fort-nightlies	480 Std. Col. Cms.
Monthlies & Other Periodicals	960 Std. Col. Cms.

Exceptions might be made in the case of newspapers/journals published in tribal language or primarily for tribal readership.

7. Circulation of all newspapers/journals should be certified by a Chartered Accountant or by a professional and reputed accounts body or institution. However, newspapers having a circulation upto 2,000 copies per issue may submit a certificate from a Chartered Accountant or from the concerned District Magistrate. The circulation figures, if found incorrect at any time, will render the papers/journals ineligible for advertisements, besides any other action which Government may deem appropriate.

'C' Advertisement Rates

The Rate-Structure for Government Advertisements will be worked out by DAVP on the basis of the principles enunciated above. The DAVP will enter into appropriate rate contracts with individual newspapers/journals.

Sale of Crude Oil by Kuwait

1063. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS and FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kuwait has agreed to sell crude oil to India to meet the immediate need; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It would not be in the national interest to divulge any further details.

Stock position of Crude Oil

1064. SHRI E. BALANANDAN:
SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOU-
DHURY:

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

(a) month-wise stock position of crude oil and its disbursement for last six months, state-wise; and

(b) the total storage capacity for crude oil?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Our stock position of crude oil during the past six months has been quite sufficient for our requirements. It would not be in the national interest to disclose any further details.

भारतीय तेल कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टरों का निर्माण

1065. श्री मूल चन्द्र उणा : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने राजस्थान में पाली जिले के सेन्दरा गांव (तहसील रायपुर) में भारतीय तेल निगम के कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर बनाने का निर्णय किया था और इस प्रयोजन के

लिये भूमि भी अर्जित की थी यदि हां, तो बयावर (जिला अजमेर) में ये क्वार्टर बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच नहीं है कि सेन्दरा में क्वार्टर बनाने के लिये उपयुक्त परिस्थितियां थीं और इस निर्णय को बदलने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या भविष्य में सेन्दरा में क्वार्टर बनाये जायेंगे?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) (क) सेन्दरा में अपने कर्मचारियों के लिये मकानों का निर्माण करने के लिए न सरकारी और न इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन ने भूमि अधिग्रहण करने का कोई निर्णय किया गया था। सेन्दरा में भूमि का अधिग्रहण केवल पम्पस्टेशन के लिये लिया गया था। बयावर को मकानों के स्थान के रूप में चुना गया है क्योंकि यह एक नागरिक सुविधाओं वाला एक विकसित कस्बा है।

(ख) सेन्दरा को मकानों के निर्माण के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं समझा गया क्योंकि यहां एक छोटा सा गांव है जिसमें नागरिक सुविधाएं जैसे शिक्षा, चिकित्सा और खरीदने की सुविधाएं नहीं हैं। वहां पर उपलब्ध भूमि भी बिल्कुल उायुक्त नहीं थी। इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन का फिल्हाल निकट भविष्य में सेन्दरा में मकानों का निर्माण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Shortage of Kerosene in Karnataka State

1066. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is an acute shortage of kerosene in the State of Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the supply of kerosene oil during the last four months to the State of Karnataka by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The monthly allocations of kerosene to all States, including Karnataka, are based on a 5 per cent increase over the actual sale of this product during the corresponding months in 1979. The sale of kerosene in Karnataka have generally been in line with the allocations during the last few months. The distribution of kerosene within the State is the responsibility of State Government and they have been advised to ensure equitable distribution of the product so as to meet all the essential needs of the consumers within this level of allocation.

(b) The details of allocation and sales of kerosene in Karnataka between July and October, 1980, are as under:—

Month	Figures in Metric Tonnes	
	Allocation	Sales
July, 1980	18,790	18694
August, 1980	19,600	19536
September, 1980	19,600	19766
October, 1980	18,820	18978 (Provisional)

Rise in price of Aviation Gas

1067. **SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:**
SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of Aviation gas was raised on June 8, 1980; and

(b) if not, when was the last price of aviation gas raised?

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

(b) The price of Aviation gas was raised last to Rs. 6804.64 per KL Ex-storage Bombay w.e.f. 15-1-1980.

कोयला उद्योग के विकास के लिए बिदेसी सहयोग

1068. **श्री चन्द्रबेन प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार कोयला उद्योग के बहुमुखी विकास के लिए सहयोग प्राप्त करने हेतु रूस, ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस, जर्मनी और पोलैण्ड की सरकारों से बातचीत कर रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने 20 परियोजनाओं के लिए 287 करोड़ रु० की राशि मंजूर की है जिस के फलस्वरूप 1984-85 तक कोयले का उत्पादन एक करोड़ टन से भी अधिक हो जाएगा; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार ने 1980 के दौरान 20 कोयला परियोजनाएं मंजूर की हैं जिनमें 394.41 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगेगी और इन से उत्पादन लक्ष्य अन्ततः 30.84 मिलियन टन होगा ।

Plan to Generate 48,000 M.W. Power through, Hydel, Thermal and Atomic Power

1069. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has drawn up a plan for the generation of 48,000 M.Ws. power during the next ten years;

(b) if so, what is the break up of the plan in so far as it relates to (i) hydel power, (ii) thermal power, (iii) atomic power and (iv) other sources; and

(c) whether new power units are also envisaged in the different parts of the country and if so, their names, capacities and investment proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The Working Group on Power set up

by the Planning Commission to recommend the power programme for inclusion in the Sixth Plan (1980—85) had identified a tentative programme of addition of about 48,000 MW during the 10-year period 1980—90. This consisted of addition of 20263 MW during the Sixth Plan and 27910 MW during the Seventh Plan periods. The additions envisaged during the Sixth Plan period included 4755 MW from ongoing and sanctioned hydro electric projects, 13988 MW from ongoing and sanctioned thermal power projects, and 1160 MW from ongoing nuclear power plants and 360 MW from hydro projects then awaiting investment decision. The addition of 27910 MW during the Seventh Plan period was to be achieved as follows:—

- (i) Ongoing and sanctioned hydro projects 4402 MW
- (ii) Ongoing and sanctioned thermal projects 4450 MW
- (iii) Schemes already cleared by the Central Electricity Authority, but awaiting clearance of the Planning Commission :
 - Hydro * 3035 MW
 - Thermal 3230 MW
- (iv) Balance from projects to be identified and tentatively identified 12790 MW*

(* Possible contribution from hydro 7764 MW, — Nuclear 235 MW and balance Thermal)

The details of schemes tentatively included for benefits, during the Sixth Plan period are given in Annexures I and II and the details of schemes tentatively included for benefits during the period 1985—90 are given in Annexes III, IV and V. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1422/80]. The Working Group had also worked out the requirements of funds for the generation programme recommended by them and the complementary transmission and distribution and Rural Electrification facilities as Rs. 23433 crores comprising:—

	(Rs. in crores)
Generation	10,645
Transmission	9,558
Rural Electrification	2,900
Survey and investigation	250
Science and technology	80

The Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980—85 has not yet been finalised by the Planning Commission and the approval of the National Development Council has not yet been obtained. Precise targets of additions of generating capacity in the plan period 1980—85, the schemes from which the targetted additions would be derived and the funds that would be made available for the power programme in the Sixth Plan will be known only after the Sixth Plan is finalised.

गैर-सरकारी और सरकारी क्षेत्रों में उत्पादित उर्वरकों के नाम

1070. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में गैर-सरकारी और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उर्वरक संयंत्रों के नाम क्या हैं वे कहां कहां स्थित हैं और उन संयंत्रों की क्षमता कितनी है तथा किन किस्मों के उर्वरकों का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) 1 जनवरी से 1 जून 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक संयंत्र द्वारा उर्वरकों का कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में उत्पादन हुआ और उत्पादित उर्वरक की प्रतिटन लागत क्या है ?

(ग) किसानों को सप्लाई किए गए विभिन्न प्रकार के उर्वरकों का वर्तमान मूल्य क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). 1 जनवरी से 31 मई, 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान प्लांटवार नाम, स्थल, वार्षिक क्षमता, उत्पादित उर्वरक की किस्म और उत्पादित मात्रा को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण पत्र विवरण पत्र-1 के रूप में संलग्न है :—

विभिन्न उर्वरकों की प्रतिटन लागत एक प्लांट से दूसरे प्लांट में बदलती रहती है जो पूंजी लागत, विन्टेज, अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया और प्रौद्योगिकी प्रयुक्त कच्चा माल, रखरखाव की लागत आदि मुद्दों पर निर्भर करती है ।

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण-पत्र-II में दी गई है।

विवरण—I

उर्बरकों का नाम/स्थल, क्षमता
और उत्पादन

1. नाइट्रोजनस उर्बरक (सभी आंकड़े नाइट्रोजन के 000 टनों में)

प्लांट का नाम/स्थल	वार्षिक क्षमता (1 जनवरी, 1980 से 31 मई, 1980)	उत्पादन
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1	2	3
क. सरकारी क्षेत्र		
नंगल	80	18.0
नंगल विस्तार	152	15.6
भटिण्डा	235	35.9
पानीपत	235	25.3
सिन्दरी	219	6.8
गोरखपुर	131	17.0
नामरूप-I	45	4.7
नामरूप-II	152	शून्य
दुर्गापुर	152	26.5
बरोनी	152	10.5
द्राम्बे	90	34.9
द्राम्बे-IV	75	16.6
उद्योगमण्डल	82	18.8
कोचीन-I	152	50.3
कोचीन-II	40	
राउरकेला	120	11.4
नेवेली	70	27.1
मद्रास	176	63.5
उप उत्पाद	24	8.4
योग (क)	2382	391.3

1	2	3
ख. गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र		
बड़ौदा	236	76.1
विजाग	84	21.1
कोटा	152	45.4
कानपुर	207	44.1
गोआ	171	60.4
टूटीकोरिन	258	89.9
मंगलौर	156	18.1
वाराणसी	10	0.1
इन्दौर	16	2.8
उप-उत्पाद	4	1.3
कुल योग	1294	359.3

(ग) सहकारी क्षेत्र

काण्डला/कलोल	215	92.3
योग (ग)	215	92.3
योग (क + ख + ग)	3891	842.9

II. फास्फेटिक उर्बरक

(सभी आंकड़े पी ओ के 000 टनों में)

प्लांट का नाम/स्थल	वार्षिक क्षमता (1 जनवरी, 1980 से 31 मई, 1980 तक)	उत्पादन
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1	2	3
क. सरकारी क्षेत्र		
द्राम्बे	45	15.4
मद्रास	112	39.7
कोचीन-II	114	13.9
द्राम्बे IV	75	16.8

1	2	3
खेती	90	1.8
उद्योग मण्डल	44	8.9
एस०एस०पी०यूनिट	35	4.5
सिन्दरी	150	4.4
योग(क)	665	105.4
ख. गर सरकारी क्षेत्र		
बड़ौदा	50	17.2
विजाग	104	28.2
गोआ	42	11.6
टूटीकोरिन	73	18.7
इन्दौर	10	3.4
एस०एस०पी० यूनिट	201	57.8
योग(ख)	480	136.9
ग. सहकारी क्षेत्र		
कान्डला	127	70.3
कुल योग (क+ख+ग)	1272	312.6

विवरण

8.6.1980 से लागू वैधानिक नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत स्वदेशी उत्पादित उर्वरकों का अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य

उत्पाद का नाम	प्रति टन अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य (रु० में)
1	2
1. यूरिया	2000
2. डाई अमीनो फास्फेट	3050
3. एन.पी.के. (17-17-17)	2200

1	2
4. पोटेशियुक्त नाइट्रो-फास्फेट (15-15-15)	1800
5. एन.पी.के. (19-19-19)	2500
6. अमोनियम फास्फेट सल्फेट (20-20-0)	2200
7. नाइट्रोफास्फेट (20-20-0)	2050
8. अमोनियम फास्फेट सल्फेट (16-20-0)	1950
9. यूरिया अमोनियम फास्फेट (24-24-0)	2600
10. यूरिया अमोनियम फास्फेट (28-28-0)	3050
11. एन.पी.के. (14-28-14)	2600
12. एन.पी.के. (10-26-26)	2500
13. एन.पी.के. (14-35-14)	2900
14. एन.पी.के. (12-32-16)	2750
15. सुपर फास्फेट ट्रिपल (दानेदार)	2200
16. सुपर फास्फेट ट्रिपल (पाउडर)	2050

जैसलमेर, राजस्थान में तेल और गैस के लिए छिद्रण कार्य

1971. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने तेल और गैस की खोज के लिए जैसलमेर (राजस्थान) में छिद्रण कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसी क्षेत्र (पाकिस्तानी क्षेत्र में) सूई गैस मिली है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि इससे जैसलमेर क्षेत्र में तेल और गैस मिलने की सम्भावना और अधिक बढ़ गई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार तेल और गैस का पता लगाने के लिये जैसलमेर क्षेत्र में छिद्रण कार्य फिर से आरम्भ करने का विचार कर रही है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उस के लिए बनाई गई योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इस के कारण क्या हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी, हां। जैसलमेर (राजस्थान) क्षेत्र में व्यघन कार्य 1965 में आरम्भ किया गया था।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) पाकिस्तान में भूगर्भीय परिस्थितियां जैसलमेर क्षेत्र की परिस्थितियों से कुछ भिन्न हैं। इसलिए परस्पर तुलना करना सम्भव नहीं है।

(घ) जैसलमेर क्षेत्र में व्यघन कार्य संचालन भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षणों, जिन्हें इस समय किया जा रहा है, के परिणामस्वरूप प्राप्त उपयुक्त संभावनाओं पर निर्भर करेगा।

(ङ) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान जैसलमेर के किशनगढ़ शैलफ क्षेत्र में उन्नत तकनीकों के साथ 8/12 किलोमीटर ग्रिड में भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Installed Generating Capacity of Indraprastha and Badarpur Power Stations

1072. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is installed generating capacity of the Indraprastha and Badarpur thermal power stations in

Delhi and what is their present rate of power generation;

(b) what are the main causes for the shortfall, if any, in the power generation by these power stations;

(c) to what extent the Capital city of Delhi receives power supply from the member States of the Northern power grid to meet the gap between demand and supply of power and whether the supply is regular; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the power generation of the above mentioned power stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The present installed generation capacity of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (Indraprastha and Rajghat Power Stations) and Badarpur thermal power station and their present level of generation is as follows:—

System	Installed capacity (derated)	Present level of generation (MW)
DESU (IP & Rajghat)	306	200-250
BT.P.S.	485	200-300 (Unit 2 of 100 MW is out for maintenance).

(b) The power position in Delhi has greatly improved as compared to last year and at present IP and B.T.P.S. normally meet the requirement of Delhi. The main reason for shortfall of generation at times at these power stations has primarily been due to outages of the generating units due to tube leakage, problems in milling plant and other auxiliaries etc., quality of coal and non-availability of spares readily.

(c) There is no firm commitment for supply of power to Delhi by any constituents of Northern Regional Grid. At present the combined generating capacity of DESU and BTPS is adequate to meet the demand of power in Delhi. However, at times due to outage of generating units, Delhi is faced with shortage of power, on a few occasions when assistance is taken from BBMB system depending upon the level of generation in the grid.

(d) A number of steps have been taken for improving the performance of Badarpur thermal power station. These measures includes:

(i) Plant Betterment programme has been prepared for early stabilization of the recently commissioned 210MW unit.

(ii) Project Renovation programme has also been taken up for rectification/replacement of various deficiencies/parts of the plant and equipment of the 3×100 MW units.

(iii) Operation and maintenance practices have been streamlined on modern operation and maintenance practices.

(iv) Coal suppliers have been requested to send coal of the requisite quality.

Similarly, steps have also been taken to improve the performance of the Indraprastha thermal power station.

Relaxation in Restrictions of M.R.T.P. Act on Production of Goods

1073. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to remove restrictions on the production of goods in excess of capacity by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act companies to the extent that they are exported outside India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration.

Criteria for giving Advertisements to Journals and Dailies

1074. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state what is the amount of advertisements given to ten top National Daily Newspapers during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): The quantum of advertisements given to individual newspapers is treated as confidential in public interest.

Setting up of Coal Dumps for the States

1075. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to set up coal dumps for 6 States;

(b) if so, when the same are likely to be set up;

(c) what will be capacity of each;

(d) in which State they are to set up and what about other States;

(e) when the work on these is likely to start and when are they likely to be completed; and

(f) total cost of expenditure involved?

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

(b) Steps are being taken to set up these dumps at the earliest date.

(c) In the initial stages 4 rakes/month of soft coke would be moved to these dumps in U.P. and 2 rakes/month each to the dumps in Haryana.

and Punjab. Details in respect of other States are being worked out.

(d) These dumps are to be set up initially in U.P., Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The setting up of dumps in other States would be considered at a later date.

(e) Steps are being taken to set up these dumps at the earliest date.

(f) No capital expenditure in setting up these dumps is anticipated as the Railway siding and other facilities exist at these dump sites. However the cost of operating these dumps is being presently examined in consultation with the concerned State Governments.

Shortage of Essential Drugs in Metropolitan Cities

1076. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the essential drugs needed for delivery and post-delivery cases, high blood pressure, hypertension, leprosy and dysentery are totally non-available in Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, shortage of some specific brand formulations needed for delivery and post-delivery cases, high blood pressure, hypertension, leprosy and dysentery were reported periodically from among the four Metropolitan Cities of Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

(b) Govt. monitors the availability of life saving and essential formula-

tions every week. Remedial action to relieve shortage is taken by telegraphically advising the manufacturers of specific brands reported in shortage and the manufacturers of the equivalent products also to rush supplies to the places from where shortages were reported.

Hydel Power Project at Andhra, Tehsil Rohru of Himachal Pradesh

1077. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are executing a Hydel Power Project at Andhra, Tehsil Rohru of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether local people are being denied employment on this on the pretext that most of technical/non-technical and ministerial staff is recruited at Simla and sent there;

(c) whether Government have received any representations and complaints in this behalf;

(d) if so, what action has been taken on these complaints and what steps have been taken to provide employment to the local educated unemployed graduates and matriculates in the ministerial cadre through local employment exchange at Chirgaon and Rohru; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). The hydel power project at Andhra, Tehsil Rohru of Himachal Pradesh is being executed by the Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board. The requisite information in the matter is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House, as soon as it becomes available.

Proposal to open Newsprint Distribution Centres

1079. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to open newsprint distribution centres in all the districts of the country;

(b) whether it is also proposed to abolish sales tax on newsprint with a view to bring down the cost of production of the end-product; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Government have agreed in principle to the suggestion that more depots should be opened for the sale of newsprint. Organisations of newspapers have been requested to suggest the location of the new depots. There is, however, no proposal to open such depots in all district headquarters.

(b) to (c). State Governments have been requested to exempt sales-tax on newsprint for the benefit of newspapers particularly the small and medium newspapers. Some State Governments have reacted favourably.

Supply of Load Despatch Centres by Siemens

1081. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether firm orders have been placed on Siemens for the full complement of sophisticated machinery for establishing load despatch centres within the country; and if so, the value of this order and the names of machinery to be imported;

(b) whether it is a fact that Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan have stated that there is no need for setting up load despatch centres in their States; and

(c) if so, how the machinery is going to be utilised after its import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Three Regional Electricity Boards Northern, Western and Eastern, invited tenders separately for the supply of equipment for the Regional Load Despatch Centres Schemes, the purchase of which is being financed from IDA credit. After the evaluation of tenders according to IDA procedures the NREB and EREB awarded, Telemetry and Computer equipment and associated equipment in respect of their regions to M/s. Siemens India Ltd. and the WREB for System Diagram Board. The total value of order is as follows:

S.No.	Regional Electricity Board	Equipment	Indigenous supply (FOR Prices)	Foreign supply (FOB Prices)
1	N.R.E.B.	System diagram Board, Computer, Telemetry & LFC equipment with spares etc.	Rs. 5,115,582	DM 7,045,121
2	W.R.E.B.	System Diagram Board.	Rs. 854,928	DM 77,899
3	E.R.E.B.	System Diagram Board, Computer, Telemetry and LFC, etc.	Rs. 6,941,762	DM 6,839,343

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Regularisation of Casual Employees
in A.I.R./T.V. Stations**

1082. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed for regularising the casual employees who have put in more than 240 days in AIR/TV Stations;

(b) the steps being taken to fill up casual vacancies on a regular basis;

(c) whether the staff artists of contract nature can be proceeded against under CCS/CCA rules; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not giving them regular jobs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Broadly speaking, the present criteria followed for regularisation of casual artists both in AIR and Doordarshan are as follows:—

Casual artists of All India Radio and Doordarshan who had been booked for (i) 200 days in any one financial year during the years 1974-75 to 1979-80 or

(ii) 365 days during any of the two blocks of the three financial years, viz. 1974—1977 or 1975—78 are to be considered for regularisation against vacant posts of staff artists, subject to their being educationally and otherwise qualified for holding the posts against which they are to be regularised.

(b) There are no casual vacancies of staff artists. The casual staff artists are engaged against regular posts of staff artist according to requirements. The casual artists are regularised on the basis of the formula indicated at (a) above. So far, 179 casual artists have been regularised in Doordarshan and 70 casual artists in AIR.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Companies with Minority Shareholdings
of Management**

1083. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the FERA and other Companies to which the Reserve Bank of India and the Government conceded the minority share holdings of the management i.e. the right to appoint Chairman, Managing Director and/or other members on the Board of Directors;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India and Government have approved right to nomination to minority shareholding foreign Companies on the Board of Directors; and

(c) if so, the names of such Companies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The control of companies under the Companies Act, 1956 is primarily determined by the voting power which flows from the extent of equity shareholding in the Company. It can be said that in the case of companies with foreign shareholding below 50 per cent, the management of the companies will depend on the actual distribution of the remaining shareholding in Indian hands, and the support that any group of shareholders can marshal from other shareholders. If the shareholding is widely distributed, the effective control may remain in the hands of the foreign shareholders who hold a substantial block of shares. This is true in respect of wholly Indian companies also.

Irrespective of the shareholding pattern of a company, the Directors on its Board are elected by the shareholders of the company. The Central Government, however, exercise control over the management by requiring public limited companies and

private companies which are subsidiaries of public limited companies to seek their approval under section 269 of the Companies Act, 1956 for the appointment or reappointment of Managing or Wholetime Directors or Managers. Sub-section (3) of Section 269 provides that the Central Government, shall not accord its approval unless it is satisfied that—

(a) it is in the interests of the company to have a Managing or Wholetime Director,

(b) the proposed managing or wholetime Director is, in its opinion a fit and proper person to be appointed as such and that the appointment of such person as Managing or Wholetime Director is not against the public interest; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the appointment of the proposed Managing or Whole-time Director of the Company are fair and reasonable.

These provisions apply equally to ex-patriate directors who are appointed as Managing or Wholetime Directors in Companies.

Some companies incorporated in India and having foreign shareholding, the Articles of Association of the Company have provided at the time of incorporation of such companies that a certain number of non-rotational Directors (including Managing Directors) will be appointed by the foreign shareholders. In such cases, the Central Government has no power under the Companies Act to change the Articles of Association, though the powers to approve the appointment and the remuneration of ex-patriate Managing Directors/Wholetime Directors remains with the Government by virtue of the provisions of section 269 of the Companies Act and other relevant provisions of this law. Where companies having foreign shareholding do not have such provision in the Articles of Association and seek Government approved to amend these articles, as required under Section

268 of the Companies Act, (including Managing Directors) the Government as a matter of policy do not approve of such amendments.

नूतन गैस स्टोव की कमी

1084. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनको यह जानकारी है कि इस वर्ष बाजार में नूतन गैस स्टोव की कमी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि ऊंची कीमतों और चोरबाजारी को देखते हुए बनावटी अभाव पैदा किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस की उपलब्धि सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

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

(ख) देश की मांग को पूरा करने के लिये अधिकतम उत्पादन करने के लिए अधिकतम उत्पादन करने के उद्देश्य से सरकारी नीति के अनुसार लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में स्टोवों के उत्पादन के लिए राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम, नई दिल्ली, देश के विभिन्न स्थानों में अनेक एककों की स्थापना कर रही है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) जैसा कि ऊपर (ख) भाग में दिया गया है ।

Shortage of Caprolactam

1085. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of caprolactam in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government are importing it;

(c) the total production and demand of this raw material in the country; and

(d) the steps taken to increase production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The indigenous production is not adequate to meet the demand in full.

(b) Imports are being allowed to the extent considered necessary.

(c) Although the licensed capacity for the manufacture of caprolactam is 20,000 tonnes/annum, the actual production has at best at the rate of 80 per cent of the licensed capacity. The indigenous demand is around 40,000 tonnes/ annum.

(d) It is proposed to approve the creation of additional capacity for the manufacture of caprolactam in the 6th Plan.

Areas for Off shore drilling for Oil

1086. **SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the new areas worked out for off shore drilling for oil;

(b) whether Kerala is also included in them; and

(c) details about the exploration of oil during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The new prospects/areas for exploratory drilling are the following:—

West Coast

1. Area lying towards North East of Bassein fields and extending into the Cambay Gulf.

2. Ratnagiri off-shore region South of B-38 field.

3. The structures flanking the Bombay High structures to the West.

4. The clastic basin further to the West where the water depth is 100m or more.

East Coast

1. Structures off Pondicherry.

2. Structures off Krishna-Godavari river mouths.

3. Structures off Andaman.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) During the past three years i.e. from 1977-78 to 1979-80, 51 exploratory wells (including one in Kerala off-shore) were drilled in off-shore areas. Out of these, 8 structures proved oil and gas bearing. These are B-37A, South Tapti, B-38, R-9, B-55, B-37-B, Mid Tapti and R-12. Besides these oil/gas in small quantities (non-commercial) were indicated in three structures namely B-51, B-58-1 and B-12 (Dahanu).

During 1980-81 exploratory drilling and testing in seven new offshore structures (including one in Kerala offshore) so far has resulted in four oil/gas discoveries namely R-7, PY-1, AN-1 and G-1.

Import of Coal

1089. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to import coal to meet the demand; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to import Non Coking coal. However, Department of Steel is proposing to import coking coal to meet the demand of the steel plants. Government has approved import of 1.5 million tonnes of coking coal for 1980-81 and 1981-82 till date.

Formulation of Energy Policy

1091. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the discussions on formulation of National Energy Policy in the 67th Session of the Indian Science Congress; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The 67th Session of Indian Science Congress held in February, 1980 at Calutta dealt with the theme "Energy Strategies for India". The Session recommended the need for evolving an Energy Policy for the country in order to face the energy crisis in the coming decade. The recommendations deal with various steps needed for proper utilisation of available energy sources and for the development of new and renewable sources of energy.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that considering the developments both within and outside the country subsequent to the formulation of a comprehensive National Policy in 1976, the Planning Commission had set up a Working Group on Energy Policy under the chairmanship of the then Secretary, Department of Power to carry out a comprehensive review of the present energy situation, to develop a perspective for the development of the energy sector and to recommend appropriate policy measures for optimal utilisation of available energy resources. The Working Group submitted its report in November, 1979. The report has indicated broad paths along which development of the energy sector would have to proceed in order to meet the demand of energy in an optimal way without compromising on economic development. A Cabinet Committee on Energy supported by a Committee of Secretaries has been set up to consider the various issues arising out of

the recommendations of the Working Group.

News Item Captioned "Load Shedding Again"

1092. SHRI CHATURBHUIJ: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a critical study of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking published in the 'Hindustan Times' dated October 9, 1980;

(b) what are the points mentioned therein and actual facts regarding load-shedding, industrial losses due to erratic power supply inflated building, power production cost and related tariffs, availability of quality coal, defective equipments, in the Badarpur and other plants, revenue leakages, corruption charges and future planning;

(c) Government's reaction thereto and steps being taken; and

(d) steps stipulated to insulate Delhi's future electric train from erratic power supplies?

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

(b) and (c). Information is given in the attached Statement.

(d) Railway Traction Load is given highest priority and this is totally exempted from load shedding.

Statement

(b) and (c). Delhi power supply has improved considerably as compared to last year. The news-item published in 'Hindustan Times' dated 9th October, 1980 refers to a large number of problems affecting Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU). The news-item principally refers to irregular and erratic power supply in Delhi, restrictions, load shedding,

errors in billing, un-satisfactory financial position, bad management, poor maintenance, unhappy industrial relations, multiplicity, of Unions, absence of a full time General Manager, etc. The position in respect of the major points brought out in the news-item is given below:

1. Power shortage and load shedding in Delhi

Normally, it is possible to meet the power requirements of Delhi from the generation from Indraprastha Power station and Badarpur power station in Delhi. However, at times due to simultaneous outage of one or two units at I.P. or Badarpur power station, the power availability becomes less and load shedding has to be done, even after taking into account the assistance from BBMB, to meet the situation. Sometimes, due to low voltage conditions of the Northern Grid, it becomes necessary to resort to load shedding to avoid damage to the generating equipment at the power stations. Normally, wide publicity is given by D.E.S.U. in the newspapers about the load shedding schedules and hours of load shedding. However, during cases of sudden outage of generating units, it is not possible to give advance publicity at the time of load shedding. On 24th April, 1980, load shedding had to be done as due to outage of one of the units at Badarpur power station the generation level came down to 120/170 MW while the generation level at I.P. station was also somewhat low due to annual overhauling on one of the units. The load shedding on 17th June, 1980 had to be done as a result of system disturbances in the Northern Grid.

2. Supply of coal to thermal power stations.

Supply of coal to I.P. power station as well as Badarpur power station is monitored almost on daily basis by the Ministry of Energy and the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and necessary action is initiated for stepping up of coal supplies in consultation with the Ministry of Railways and

the Department of Coal. The coal supplies to the thermal power stations is also monitored periodically by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure. The coal supply position to these thermal power stations has improved.

3. Arrears of billing

According to D.E.S.U. there has been some dislocation of the billing to the consumers due to the introduction of computerised scheme in DESU. The Government has already set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (E and C), Central Electricity Authority to examine the present system of billing to the consumers including delays in sending of bills by DESU due to introduction of computerized billing system, reasons for inaccuracy, review the revenue collection system and to suggest measures for overcoming the deficiencies and improving the billing system etc.

4. Defective Meters.

D.E.S.U. has also indicated that in some cases where meters become defective after installation, the bills are presented on assessment which is based on the pattern of the consumption of consumer. In certain cases of inclusion of arrears in the current bills of the past bills already paid, necessary corrections are made by the Undertaking on receipt of representation from the consumers. They are making efforts to reduce the number of such cases to the extent possible. According to DESU the scheme of payment through the branches of the State Bank of India has been withdrawn by the Undertaking as there was a considerable delay in getting information about the bills paid at these branches and consequential inconvenience caused to the consumers by inclusion of such arrears in the current bills.

5. Theft of Power—Lines losses

D.E.S.U. is taking measures to reduce the transmission and distribution

losses and have already installed capacitors at H.T. and L.T. substations to reduce the system-losses. They have been advised to provide more of such capacitors and also to ensure the effectiveness of the capacitors already installed. D.E.S.U. has already set up a vigilance organisation to detect cases of theft and pilferage of power etc.

6. *Cost of Power*

Government is aware of the unsatisfactory financial position of DESU. The Undertaking has been advised to take suitable measures to streamline their financial working and reduce costs wherever possible.

7. *Appointment of General Manager*

After the transfer of previous General Manager, DESU, steps were taken to fill up the post immediately. The selection of an incumbent was also finalised but the incumbent later on did not show much interest to join DESU. Efforts are being made to select a suitable person for the post soon.

II. *Steps taken by the Government to improve power availability in Delhi.*

The Government is fully aware of the need to meet the growing power demand in Delhi. The present installed generating capacity of DESU and Badarpur thermal power station is adequate to meet the present power requirements of Delhi. One more unit of 210 MW is scheduled to be commissioned at Badarpur thermal power station in September, 1981. The proposal put up by the D.E.S.U. for installations of 2x110 MW units near I.P. Station could not be approved as the National Committee on Environmental Pollution Control (NCEP) did not agree to the setting up of the power station at I.P. Station from the environmental pollution angle. D.E.S.U. were asked to examine suitable site elsewhere. Their proposal to have a station at Badli also

did not meet with the concurrence of the Railways from the point of view of transport of coal.

National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. have now submitted a proposal for the installation of 2x210 MW units at Badarpur and the matter is being examined by Central Electricity Authority.

In addition, Delhi will get a share of power from the Central Power Stations, to the extent of 150 MW from the Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station and 20MW from Baira-siul. The question of allocation of share from Narora Atomic Power Station, Salal Hydro-electric etc. is also being considered.

With the above measures, it would be possible to meet Delhi's growing demands of power.

Imported Machinery in the Field of Earth Moving and Construction Equipments

1094. SHRI HARINATH MISRA Will the Minister of SUPPLY and REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government propose to take to explore indigenous sources of supply of spare parts of various imported machinery in the field of earth moving and construction equipments, etc., so as to reduce dependence on imports and to conserve foreign exchange;

(b) the total number of indigenous items developed in the above field of heavy machinery; and

(c) the percentage of indigenous and imported machinery and the value of foreign exchange involved therein during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) DGS&D have taken steps since 1970 to conclude rate contracts for indigenous spares of various imported earthmoving

machinery and construction equipments in use in India. The exercise is one of continuous nature and in accordance with the policy of the Government every endeavour is made to bring maximum number of indigenously manufactured items under the DGS&D Rate Contract system. Requirements are advertised periodically in the Indian Trade Journal. Contracts are concluded with the indigenous firms after verifying their capacity and capability to supply spare parts and interchangeability, performance, safety and durability of these parts as compared to the Original Equipment Parts.

(b) Over twenty thousand types of spare parts for imported heavy earth-moving machinery and construction equipment are being purchased indigenously.

(c) During the current financial year DGS&D purchased one Bull Dozer of indigenous origin from M/s. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. at a cost of Rs. 7.8. laks. No purchases for imported equipment or other indigenous equipments were made because of non-receipt of indents from the various Indenting Departments. Incidentally it may be stated that the equipments in question are being purchased directly by Central Water Commission, various River Valley/Irrigation Projects and Government Undertakings like Coal Fields, Steel Plants etc.

A.I.R. Station, Udaipur

1095. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for starting a special "Baghadi" section in A.I.R. Station at Udaipur;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The representations is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of Petroleum Products from Gulf Countries

1096. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the position of supply of petroleum products from gulf countries following Iran-Iraq war;

(b) which are new other sources of supply and how much from each of these sources are we getting till the end of this year;

(c) what price did we pay in spot market and how much did we purchase like that so far; and

(d) what concrete steps have been implemented to impose economy in consumption of diesel in transport as well as in private diesel driven generation sets?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) to (c). There has been some dislocation in the imports of Petroleum Products due to Iran-Iraq Conflict. However, efforts are being made to cover up the gap by arranging supplies from elsewhere to the extent required. It would not be in the national interest to divulge any further details.

(d) State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to introduce a suitable system of controls in respect of high speed diesel oil to meet all essential needs of the community within the levels of allocations made, and to take the most vigorous steps to curb malpractices of these products.

आकाशवाणी के कलाकारों और प्रोड्यूसरों की पदोन्नति

1098. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रों आकाशवाणी के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के नियमों के बारे में 12 अगस्त, 1980 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 7725 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के कलाकारों और प्रोड्यूसरों की पदोन्नति से सम्बन्धित समस्या को हल कर लिया गया है ताकि उन्हें भी पदोन्नति के वही अवसर मिल सकें जो नियमित कार्यक्रम अधिकारियों को मिलते हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विशेषज्ञों के साथ भेदभाव बरतने के कारण क्या हैं ?

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कार्मिक नीति को नया रूप देने के लिये किसी समिति का गठन किया है यदि हां, तो समिति ने अब तक क्या सिफारिश की है; और

(घ) उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और प्रोड्यूसरों की श्रेणी को क्या राहत दी गई है और इस बारे में भावी योजना की रूप-रेखा क्या है और इन्हें कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद्वेन एम. जोशी) : (क) और (ख) जबकि नियमित कार्यक्रम कर्मचारियों के पद सिविल पद हैं, स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट संविदा कर्मचारी हैं और इसलिए प्रत्येक श्रेणी के लिए विद्यमान पदोन्नति के अवसर भिन्न हैं। स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसरों को बढ़ाने का प्रश्न सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा है।

(ग) और (घ) : आकाशवाणी की कार्यक्रम सेवाओं के संवर्धन ढांचे का अध्ययन करने के लिए सरकार ने 1977 में एक अध्ययन दल

गठित किया था। इस की सिफारिशें प्राप्त हो गई हैं, और वे इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

Demand for Gas by Industries

1099. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not giving to the industries the gas consumed in Samiran and Santhal oil and gas area;

(b) the number of industries in that area which have made a demand for gas indicating the quantity thereof;

(c) the number of those out of them which have been given gas indicating the quantity thereof given to them and when the remaining industries will be given gas; and

(d) the quantum of gas available in the north and south Kadi and the quantity out of it given to the industries as also the number of the remaining industries which are to be given gas and the quantity of gas left after giving gas to all of them and the quantity of gas to be brought to Kalot from Kadi area for IFFCO and the time by which it will be brought?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). There is no field by the name 'Samiran' in this area. As far as Santhal oil field is concerned, there is no demand for gas by any industry from this area.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Approximately 27,000 SCMD and 45,000 SCMD of gas is available for supply from North Kadi and South Kadi fields, respectively. ONGC has committed 71,500 SCMD of gas to Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation which in turn would distribute this gas to 12 industries. No surplus gas is, therefore,

left either for supply to other industries or to be brought to Kalol from Kadi area for IFFCO.

Application for Manufacturing of Methanol, Float Glass LTC by SICOM

1100. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that SICOM has applied for letters of intent for manufacturing methanol, Float Glass and carbon black by utilising the gas; and

(b) if so, what action Government has taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Two separate applications for the grant of Industrial Licences for the manufacture of (i) Methanol and Acetic Acid and (ii) Float Glass were received during 1979. No application for manufacture of Carbon Black has been received.

(b) Both the applications for (i) Methanol and (ii) Float Glass have been rejected as adequate capacities for the items applied for have already been approved.

News Item captioned "C.A. Apprentices Fleeced"

1101. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'C.A. Apprentices fleeced' appearing in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi dated the 28th August, 1980;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to eradicate such malpractices which have resulted in great hardship

and humiliation to the Chartered Accountants' apprentices being inflicted upon by the professional C.As., who are exploiting the helplessness of the apprentices?

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

(b) and (c) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, to whom a reference was made by the Government, has reported that the incident referred to in the news report, has been inquired into by the Institute. The report of the inquiry is proposed to be placed before the Council of the Institute at its forthcoming meeting in December, 1980 when the entire matter would be considered and such action as may be necessary against the Chartered Accountant concerned will be considered, in accordance with the provisions of the Chartered Accountants Act and the Regulations framed thereunder.

The Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants has been exercising special vigilance in the matter of violations of the code of conduct set out for Chartered Accountants in the Act and the regulations framed thereunder. This would *inter alia* also cover non-payment of stipend to articled clerks by the Chartered Accountants. Whenever any case of the above nature or any other violation comes to its knowledge, the Chartered Accountant concerned is proceeded against in accordance with the provisions of section 21 of the Chartered Accountants Act and the Regulations framed thereunder. Further, since most of the disputes between the Chartered Accountants and the articled clerks emanate from the inadequacy of stipend and/or its non-payment, the Institute has under its active consideration proposals for enhancement of the rates of stipend and measures to ensure timely payment thereof to the Chartered Accountant Apprentices.

Site for Petro-Chemical Complex

1102. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a feasibility study prepared for the Bihar Government, the Barauni Industrial Complex with its advanced infrastructure, high rated resources, utilisation and suitable location should be preferred as the site for the petrochemical complex now envisaged at Mathura; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the feasibility study?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b) The Government of India have constituted a Site Selection Committee for setting up of Petro-chemical Complexes for the production of Aromatics. The terms of the reference of the Committee *inter-alia* include that the Committee will make recommendations for the various locations in the order of techno-economic priority. The Committee will also study the data provided to them by the Bihar Government before submitting its Report. The Report of the Committee is still awaited.

Regularisation of Posts of Staff Artists of A.I.R. and T.V.

1104. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to convert about 3000 posts of staff artists of All India Radio and Television into regular Government posts;

(b) if so, by what time is the scheme likely to be finalised; and

(c) what would be its financial implications on the Government Exchequer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) A proposal to convert staff artists' posts in All India Radio and Doordarshan, into regular civil posts is under consideration of the Government.

(b) It is not possible at this stage to indicate the time by which the proposal is likely to be finalised.

(c) It is not possible to work out the exact additional expenditure involved. However, the total annual expenditure at present being incurred by the Government on account of Government contribution towards the contributory Provident fund of Staff Artists amounting to Rs. 11.50 lakhs is expected to increase by about 50 per cent, on the extension of pensionary benefits to them.

Power shortage in Karnataka

1105. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Karnataka is at present passing through a 60 per cent power cut resulting in the closing down of power-intensive units and failure to meet the requirements of the agricultural sector; and

(b) the power projects being planned for the state to remove shortage of power?

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

(b) A statement showing the power projects under construction and planned in the State during the Sixth Plan is attached.

Statement

Additional Generating Capability being created in Karnataka.

Sl. No.	Name of Generation Scheme	No. and capacity of units (MW)	Target date of commissioning
KARNATAKA			
1	Kalinadi Stage-I	(H) 4 × 135	June, 1981 August, 1981 March, 1982 October, 1982
2	Supa	(H) 2 × 50	November, 1984
3	Kalinadi Stage-II	(H) 2 × 25 + 4 × 32 + 4 × 25	1985—90
4	Varahi	(H) 2 × 115	February, 1986 December, 1986
	Mani	(H) 2 × 4.5	December, 1983 February, 1984
5	Gangawali Stage-I	(H) 2 × 105	December, 1985 April, 1986
6	Raichur	(T) 2 × 210	December, 1983 June, 1984

Hogenakal Hydro-Electric Scheme

1106. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hogenakal Hydro-Electric Scheme was investigated and project report sent to the Planning Commission; and

(b) when the Planning Commission is likely to take decision about its execution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) A project report on the Hogenakal hydel project was received from the Tamil Nadu, Electricity Board in 1964. Since the sharing of Cauvery waters between the concerned States has not yet been resolved, the further processing of this Project has been held up

High Powered Committee on Legal Aid to the Poor

1107. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high-powered committee to formulate uniform schemes for free legal aid to the poor has recently been set up by the Centre; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) A small High Powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice P. N. Bhagwati of the Supreme Court to formulate in detail and to implement comprehensive schemes for legal aid to the indigent has been set up by the Central Government by

Resolution No. F. 6(19)/80-IC dated 26th September, 1980.

(b) A copy of the resolution dated 26th September, 1980 referred to above which gives the necessary details is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1423/80].

Issue of Industrial Licenses to man-made Fibre Industry

1109. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to U.S.Q. No. 3374 dated July 8, 1980 regarding grant of licenses to the industrial houses dealing in man-made fibre industry and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the applications pending before Government for consideration have since been disposed of;

(b) if so, the names of the industrial houses which have been granted licenses for expansion of their capacity—existing capacity to be indicated in each case—and the capacity licenses by way of new ventures—for various types of man-made fibres;

(c) the names of the Companies in the public sector which have been granted such licenses—both for expansion and for starting new ventures; and

(d) whether Government have satisfied themselves about the full utilisation of this capacity keeping in view the likely demands in the country and whether any preference has been given to applicants other than large industrial houses and if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No final decision has yet been taken on the pending applications for industrial licenses for the manufacture of various synthetic fibres.

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

Revision in Prices of Bulk Drugs

1110. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether confusion prevails in the drug industry after the recent notification issued by his Ministry revising prices of 13 essential bulk drugs;

(b) whether his Ministry has not announced leader prices for formulations based on these drugs; and

(c) the manner in which his Ministry proposes to deal with the situation and see that these essential drugs are made available in the market at the prices fixed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government are not aware of any confusion prevailing in the drug industry after the price-revision of the essential bulk drugs allowed recently.

(b) The revised leader prices of formulations based on some of the bulk drugs whose prices have been revised, would be announced shortly.

(c) Whenever it comes to the notice of the Government that any manufacturer is marketing any drug at prices other than the authorised prices, show-cause notices are issued to such manufacturers and/or the concerned State Drug Controllers are requested to investigate and take necessary action.

उत्पादन के स्वरूप का विविधीकरण

1111. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मै० फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स, त्रावनकोर लिमिटेड (एफ० ए०सी०टी०) के उत्पादन के स्वरूप में

विविधीकरण के बारे में जांच पूरी कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जांच कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी तथा उस में विलंब के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड कैमि-कल्स ट्राउनकोर लि० (फैक्ट) की विविधीकरण योजना के एक भाग के रूप में एक कैप्रोलैक्टस प्रायोजना स्थापित करने के लिये उन के एक प्रस्ताव पर रसायन और उर्वरक विभाग द्वारा अन्य संबंधित विभागों के परामर्श से विचार किया जा रहा है और इस मामले में शीघ्र ही निर्णय किये जाने की आशा है ।

किन्हीं कम्पनियों के लेखे रखा जाना

1112. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री लेखे न रखने के लिये दोषी पाई गई कम्पनियों के नामों के बारे में 10 जून, 1980 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 331 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उक्त कम्पनियों द्वारा समुचित लेखे न रखने जाने के कारणों का इस बीच पता लगाया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और, यदि नहीं तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) और (ख) निर्देशित प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित सूचना संकलित की जा रही है और सदन

के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ।

1979-80 के दौरान विद्युतीकृत हरिजन बस्तियों की राज्य-वार संख्या

1113. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1979-80 के दौरान राज्य-वार कितनी हरिजन बस्तियों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया ;

(ख) क्या बिहार के जिला समस्तीपुर के विद्युतीकरण की प्रगति धीमी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान, 5,990 गांवों में हरिजन तथा अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों द्वारा आबाद बस्तियों में स्ट्रीट लाइट की सुविधा दी गई थी । राज्य वार व्यौरा उपाबन्ध में दिया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). समस्तीपुर जिले सहित बिहार राज्य में विद्युतीकरण की गति धीमी है । समस्तीपुर जिले के 1,213 गांवों में से मार्च, 1980 के अंत तक 426 गांवों को विद्युतीकृत किया जा चुका है । जिन गांवों में स्ट्रीट लाइट की सुविधा है उनकी संख्या केवल 45 है और इन में से 41 गांवों में, हरिजनों तथा अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों द्वारा आबाद बस्तियों को स्ट्रीट लाइट की सुविधा दे दी गई थी । गांवों में स्ट्रीट लाइट देने के मामले में अधिकांश राज्य दिलचस्पी नहीं दिखा रहे हैं क्योंकि स्थानीय संस्थायें बिजली की खपत के प्रभारों और बल्बों को बदलने जैसे अनुरक्षण कार्य के लिए भुगतान करने के लिए राजी नहीं हैं । हरिजन

बस्तियों सहित गांवों में स्ट्रीट लाइट की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने का मामला पूर्णतः संबंधित स्थानीय संस्थाओं का मामला है । तथापि यह उल्लेखनीय है कि ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण में कृषि सेवाओं तथा ग्रामीण उद्योगों पर जोर दिया जाता है ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिन गांवों में हरिजनों तथा अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों द्वारा आबाद बस्तियों को 1979-80 के दौरान स्ट्रीट लाइट की सुविधा दी गई है उन गांवों की संख्या
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1	2	3
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1454
2	बिहार	39
3	गुजरात	473
4	हरियाणा	28
5	कर्नाटक	530
6	केरल	उपलब्ध नहीं
7	मध्य प्रदेश	231
8	महाराष्ट्र	1328
9	उड़ीसा	334
10	पंजाब	1
11	राजस्थान	उपलब्ध नहीं

1	2	3
12	तमिलनाडु	†
13	त्रिपुरा	उपलब्ध नहीं
14	उत्तर प्रदेश	1561
15	पश्चिम बंगाल	शून्य

कुल जोड़ (राज्य) 5979

1	दादर और नागर हवेली	1
2	दिल्ली	*
3	लक्षद्वीप	शून्य
4	मिजोरम	10
5	पांडिचेरी	*

जोड़ (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र) 11

जोड़ (अखिल भारत) 5990

† 31-3-1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार राज्य में जितनी हरिजन बस्तियां थीं, सभी को विद्युतीकृत कर दिया गया है ।

* शत प्रतिशत गांवों का विद्युतीकरण कर दिया गया है ।

नोट :—असम, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर, मणिपुर, मेघालय, नागालैण्ड, सिक्किम और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र, अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, चण्डीगढ़ और गोवा, दमन, और दीव में अलग से बसी हरिजन बस्तियां नहीं हैं तथा गांवों को विद्युतीकृत करते समय हरिजनों द्वारा बसी हरिजन बस्तियों को भी साथ ही साथ लाभ मिलता है ।

Radio Station at Asansol

1114. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOU-DHURY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to set up a Radio Station at Asansol;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). Asansol is well within the day time primary grade medium-wave service range of both 50 KW and 100 KW medium-wave transmitters operating at A.I.R., Calcutta. In view of this and due to the constraint on resources there is no proposal for setting up a separate radio station at Assaisol.

Appointments and transfers of Judges

1116. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether Government propose that one third of the High Court judges should be appointed from outside the State and the post of the Chief Justice should be transferable from one State to another;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Bar Council of India has opposed this proposal;

(c) whether any State have given their views on this proposal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Government has received representations from various quarters 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.

Suggestions have also been made that one third of the High Court Judges should be appointed from outside the State.

The matter is engaging the attention of the Government.

(b) The Bar Council of India has in July, 1980, passed a resolution saying that if the practice of filling up a vacancy in the office of Chief Justice of any High Court by the senior-most Judge in any High Court in India is followed, it will be unfair to those who are at present Judges of the High Court and are certain of being promoted as Chief Justices.

The Government, however, is not considering any proposal to adopt such a practice.

The said resolution of the Bar Council opposes the suggestion to appoint one third Judges from outside.

In September, 1979, in response to a questionnaire issued by the Law Commission the Bar Council of India had favoured the appointment of Chief Justice of a High Court from outside the jurisdiction of that High Court and the appointment of one third Judges from outside the State.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Joint venture projects in States by Hindustan Antibiotics Limited

1117. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

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

(a) whether the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited has planned six joint ventures in different States for manufacturing formulations; and

(b) if so, the names of States with whom agreements have been signed

and when the projects are likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). For the present, Hindustan Antibiotics Limited have planned, joint ventures in 3 States and accordingly they have signed agreements in respect of Joint Venture formulation units in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Goa only. The Maharashtra unit is nearing completion and it is expected that manufacturing operation will start in March, 1981. The other two units are in various stages of implementation.

घटिया स्तर की कीटनाशी दवाओं की खरीद

1118. श्री निहाल सिंह :
श्री आर० वाई० घोरपांडे :

क्या रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या 25 सितम्बर, 1980 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार कि करोड़ों रुपये की खरीदी गई कीटनाशी दवायें जिन्हें राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भेजा गया, घटिया क्वालिटी की थी, में क्या कोई सच्चाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे ये कीटनाशी दवायें खरीदी गई थीं; और

(ग) जांच के दौरान पाए गए दोषी अधिकारियों के नाम तथा उनके विरुद्ध की गई कार्रवाई क्या है ?

रति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अधीन 1976 और 1977 के दौरान बी एच सी 20 प्र० श० डब्ल्यू डी पी और मैलाथीन 25 प्र० श० डब्ल्यू डी पी की कुछ मात्रा खरीदी गई थी। राज्य मलेरिया संगठन,

महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त मात्रा का कुछ अंश दिसम्बर, 1977 में सांविधिक प्राधिकरण अर्थात् पौध संरक्षण निदेशालय, कृषि विभाग, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा घटिया किस्म का पाया गया था। इस बारे में फर्मों के साथ उत्पन्न हुए विवाद को विवाचक के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया था। पाइरोथीन पर आधारित पायसीकरण के योग्य लारवा नाशक तेल की सप्लाई के लिए मैसर्स शैलात ब्रादर्स मद्रास को दिये गये दो ठेकों में घटिया किस्म की कुछ मात्रा के बारे में रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई थी।

(ख) जिन फर्मों का माल रद्द किया गया था, उनके नाम नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

बी. एच. सी. 50 प्र० श० डब्ल्यू डी पी०

1. मैसर्स कृषि चैमिन (प्रा०) लि०, बंगलौर
2. मैसर्स देवीदयाल सेल्स (प्रा०) लि०, बम्बई।
3. मैसर्स एस एम पी (प्रा०) लि०, बम्बई।
4. मैसर्स रैलिस इंडिया, बम्बई।
5. मैसर्स यूनाइटेड फर्टिलाइजर, बम्बई।
6. मैसर्स खानदेश पैस्टीसाइड्स (डी एस आई डी सी)
7. मैसर्स किलपैस्ट (प्रा०) लि०, भोपाल।

मैलाथीन 25 प्र० श० डब्ल्यू डी पी

1. मैसर्स एस एम पी (प्रा०) लि०, बम्बई।
2. मैसर्स किलपैस्टर (प्रा०) लि०, भोपाल।

पाइरोथोरम तेल

मैसर्स शैलात ब्रादर्स, मद्रास।

(ग) विवाचन-प्रक्रिया का परिणाम मालूम हो जाने के बाद ही अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही किये जाने के प्रश्न की जांच की जायेगी। पाइरोथीन के बारे में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई जांच रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया जा रहा है और रिपोर्ट की जांच पूरी हो जाने के बाद ही जिम्मेदारी निश्चित किये जाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Decision to raise prices of essential drugs

1119. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the basis of cost studies undertaken by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, a decision has been taken by government to revise and raise the prices of certain essential drugs; if so, from which date the increase has been allowed;

(b) the details of the decision taken and the results of the study made by the Bureau, indicating drug-wise the increase in the cost of production and the price increase allowed; and

(c) whether in anticipation of the increase in prices these drugs went out of market and kept back by many manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM,

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have in August 1980, approved the procedure for allowing price adjustments of price controlled drugs under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 on the basis of Cost Studies by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. In pursuance of this decision, Government have so far announced the revised prices of 14 bulk drugs. A Statement showing the increases in prices in respect of these 14 bulk drugs which take into consideration the increase in their cost of production and the date from which the revised prices come into force, is attached.

(c) The price adjustments will not be increases alone. There will be increases as well as decreases. There are a number of reasons for shortfall in the availability of a few drugs. However, no instances of any essential drug being kept out of market due to anticipated price increase have come to the notice of Government.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the Drug	Price per Kg. before revision (Rupees)	Revised price per Kg. (Rs.)	Date of revision
1	2	3	4	5
1	Pethidine Hcl.	1050.00	1522.24	17-9-1980
2	Phthalyl Sulphathiazole	173.00	188.55	27-9-1980
3	Acetazolamide	350.00	564.56	4-10-1980
4	Ephedrine Hcl.	405.00	487.56	4-10-1980
5	Folic Acid	2497.07 (for captive use) 2536.40 (for sale to others)	2631.62	4-10-1980
6	Sulphacetamide	102.25	172.97	4-10-1980
7	Sulphacetamide Sodium	102.25	112.10	4-10-1980
8	Sulphadimidine	161.41	178.56	4-10-1980
9	Chloramphenicol Sodium Succinate	No Price was fixed for indigenous production.	1024.45	4-10-1980

1	2	3	4	5
10	Streptomycin Sulphate . . .	475.00 (Pooled)	660.75 (Pooled)	6-10-1980
11	Chloramphenicol Powder . . .	460.00 (Pooled)	622.00 (Pooled)	7-10-1980
12	Chloramphenicol Palmitate . . .	460.00 (Pooled)	806.00 (Pooled)	7-10-1980
13	Procaine Hydrochloride . . .	114.00	158.83	9-10-1980
14	Vitamin B2	935.48 (Pooled)	1100.00 (Pooled)	13-11-1980

News-item captioned "Huge Coal deposits found in Gujarat"

1120. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge deposits of coal have been found in Gujarat, as reported in the "Indian Express" dated the 15th October, 1980;

(b) if so, the estimated stock of coal found and its quality; and

(c) when digging out of coal from the mines will be initiated and the extent to which it shall meet the requirements of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Six lignite (also known as brown coal) deposits have been located in Panandhro, Matanomadh-Lefri, Umar-sar, Ghuneri, Akri and Jhulrai-Wagh-padhar in Kutch District and one deposit (Bhuri) is located in Broach District of Gujarat.

(b) On the basis of the exploration, a reserve of 165 million tonnes has been estimated for these deposits. The average quality of Kutch lignite indicates 34.82 per cent moisture, 33.36 per cent volatile matter, 8.5 per cent ash, 23.4 per cent fixed carbon with calorific value of 3942 kilo calories per killogram. At Panandhro and Umarsar, the lignite has shown sulphur content upto 3.17 and 5.42 per cent respectively.

(c) At present lignite, occurring near the surface, from Panandhro alone is being mined by GMDC through open cast method and is utilized as domestic fuel. As regards lignite deposits located in other fields, the lignite is found at a depth of about 1400 metres from the surface and no technology for mining from such a depth has been developed as yet in the country. Further, the extent of reserves in the various belts in these fields does not indicate economic viability at the current status of technology. Hence the mining of lignite from these belts in the immediate future is not considered technoeconomically feasible.

Effect of shortage of power, Aluminium and steel on Rural electrification

1121. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of certain inputs, such as power, aluminium, steel have impeded the progress of Rural Electrification during the last year;

(b) if so, the number of villages electrified last year;

(c) how many are likely to be electrified during the current year;

(d) and how many villages have so far been electrified from 1st January to 31st October, 1980; and

(e) amount allocated for the current year and also in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Shortage of inputs such as power, aluminium, steel etc., had certainly impeded to some extent, the progress of Rural Electrification during the year 1979-80. The number of villages electrified during the last year was 17,342.

(c) and (d). For the year 1980-81 (i.e. 1-4-80, to 31-3-1981), the Planning Commission has fixed a target of electrifying around 25,000 new villages. According to the latest progress reports received 15,247 new villages have been electrified during the period 1st January to 31st August, 1980.

(c) For the current financial year 1980-81, the Planning Commission has allocated as amount of Rs. 285.22 crores for rural electrification. In addition, an amount of Rs. 17.50 crores has been allocated for financing the on-going system Improvement Schemes. No decision has been taken in regard to the allocation for rural electrification for the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85.

Violation of Companies Act by Indian and foreign companies

1125. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

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

(a) whether 2144 companies have recently been found indulging in malpractices and violation of the companies Act;

(b) whether foreign companies have also started violating companies Act; and

(c) if so, the nature of violation of companies Act noticed by Government and the action taken against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). During the first half of the year 1979-80, cases were initiated against 2144 companies and their officers for violations of different provisions of the Companies Act. The majority of the prosecutions launched related to defaults committed under sections 162, 168, 210 and 220 of the Companies Act, 1956.

Pursuant to a specific scheme formulated in March, 1979 for inspection of the Indian subsidiaries and branches of foreign companies on a selective basis, inspection has been carried out in 15 cases so far. Of these, in 12 cases violations of certain provisions of the Companies Act—mainly relating to sections 49, 56, 108, 143, 147, 159, 193, 205A, 209, 211, 212, 217, 292, 297, 301, 303, 314 and 383A—were noticed. In a few cases further action was dropped after considering the companies, replies. In the remaining cases, replies are awaited from the companies concerned.

Change in the system of distribution and sale of coal

1126. SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are proposing a change in the system of distribution and sale of coal in the country;

(b) whether under the present scheme any precautions have been taken to ensure that the sales allowed to each party go to the actual consumer and not diverted for smuggling and sale in the black market, and

(c) the details of the scheme envisaged and from when it is likely to be introduced?

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

(b) The coal is released to the actual consumers only against the sponsorship issued by a competent authority. However, since 1st September 1980 keeping in view the increased availability of coal at the pitheads coal from certain indentified collieries is also being released free of any restriction to all purchasers. This scheme is on trial operation for a period of three months only. The consumption of coal within the State is controlled by the respective State Government under the powers vested in them under the Essential Commodities Act.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign collaboration to modernise coal mines

1127. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are proposing to import foreign technology to modernise coal mines in the country;

(b) if so, whether offers have been sought from some foreign countries, if so, their names and the terms of the offers;

(c) why it has not been possible to entrust the job of modernisation to Indian technocrats; and

(d) whether any final decision in this regard has been taken?

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

(b) Government has received proposals from France, the U.K., Poland, Japan, West Germany, the U.S.S.R. and Romania.

(c) and (d). Foreign technology for under-ground and open-cast mining is being sought only in such cases where the technological expertise available within the country has not been adequate to deal with such problems.

Import of L.P. Gas

1128. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India are considering to import L.P.G. (liquified petroleum gas); and

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During February—August, 1980,—31000 tonnes of L.P.G. has been imported. It is proposed to import some further quantities in the coming months.

Delegation to Mexico for import of crude

1129. SHRI ARVIND NETTAM:
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL
REDDY:
SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a high level team visited Mexico to get crude for India; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the outcome of the said visit?

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

(b) Mexico has agreed to supply 1.5 million tonnes of crude oil during 1981.

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के कर्मचारियों को बोनस

1130. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के कर्मचारियों को बोनस के भुगतान के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय इस बीच ले लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी राशि वितरित की गयी है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो अब तक कोई निर्णय न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्रि (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के कर्मचारियों को उत्पादकता पर आधारित अनुग्रह-पूर्वक अदायगी करने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Increase in Price of Newspapers

1131. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that managements of newspapers have increased the prices of newspapers;

(b) if so, the reasons and the considerations for the increase;

(c) whether Government have examined and ensured that the rise in price of newspapers is justified; and

(d) if not, what steps Government propose to take in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Newspapers have claimed that the increase is because of higher production cost.

(c) Constitutionally Government cannot force the newspapers to fix their prices at fixed level.

(d) Second Press Commission is expected to study this aspect and the Government would be able to formulate its views only after the receipt of the Report of the Second Press Commission.

Plan to increase Coal Production

1133. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a massive plan to increase the production of coal;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed plan;

(c) whether any foreign assistance has been sought for this plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Government intends to increase production from 103.93 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 165 million tonnes in 1984-85.

(c) and (d). The Coal India Ltd. has entered into agreements with Poland, the U.K., the USSR and France for assisting in various aspects of coal mining industry.

Production of Fertilizer

1134. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state month-wise details of production of fertilizers in the country during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Month-wise details of production during the current year (April—October, 1980) are furnished below:—

Month	Production (in 000 Tonnes)	
	Nitrogen	P ₂ O ₅
April, 1980	144.8	59.0
May, 1980	147.9	67.1
June, 1980	125.1	65.7
July, 1980	129.7	74.1
August, 1980	155.3	71.6
September, 1980	181.2	68.3
October, 1980	190.3	75.4

Committee on Ecological aspects of Silent Valley Project

1135. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee to go into the ecological aspects of Silent Valley Project in Kerala has been constituted;

(b) if so, the details of the members thereof; and

(c) by when the report is expected to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The composition of the Joint Committee, under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. G. K. Menon, Secretary, Deptt. of Science & Technology, to go into the ecological aspects of Silent Valley Project is as under:

Central nominees

Dr. H.K. Jain
Director
Indian Agricultural
Research Institute,
Hillside Road,
New Delhi-110012.

Dr. A.K. Sharma,
President,
Indian Science Congress
Head of the Deptt. & Prof.
Deptt. of Botany
Calcutta University,
Calcutta.

Dr. T.N. Ananthakrishnan
Jawaharlal Nehru Fellow
Former Director, ZSI,
Loyal College, Madras.

Dr. Madhav Gadgil
Ptambar Pant National,
Environment Fellow,
Centre for Theoretical Studies,
Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore.

State nominees

The Chairman
Science & Technology Committee,
Ex-officio Secretary,
Government of Kerala,
Planning & Economic Affairs Deptt.
Government of Kerala,
Trivandrum.

Dr. K. Raghavan Nambiar
Asstt. Prof. Environmental
Engineering,
Govt. Engineering College
Trichur, Kerala.

The Chairman,
Kerala State Electricity Board.

Commissioner for Electricity,
Government of Kerala.

The work of Joint Committee is in progress.

Causes of Equipment failure in Fertiliser Plants

1136. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the causes of equipment failure in fertiliser plants at Kalol, Goa, Durgapur and Barauni during 1979-80 and what action was taken to remove them; and

(b) what action was taken to overcome the problems of shortage of fuel oil, coal, voltage fluctuations in power supply etc. at Sindri Modernisation Plant Panipat; Talchar and Ramagundam plants and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Kalol had failures on the carbon dioxide compressor because of ageing of the metal and also due to certain design inadequacies. The machine has been repaired and commissioned and a new standby is being ordered.

2. Goa plant had a failure on waste heat boiler attributed to internal scale deposition over a six year period of operation. The tube bundle has been replaced. The motor stator on carbon dioxide compressor had failure due to deterioration in service. This has been replaced. One of the driers in NPK plant had a tyre failure attributed to metal fatigue in continuous service. This has been replaced.

3. In the Durgapur plant, on the waste heat recovery boiler on process as well as flue gas side, tubes had ruptured on two occasions. In one case, the reason was attributed to internal blockages restricting water flow. The second case was due to excessive strains because of high design heat loads which weakened some parts. Repairs or replacements have been carried out. Two of the catalyst carrier tubes in reformer furnace had failed due to uneven heating be-

cause of crumbling of catalysts inside. Catalyst failure is attributable to repeated shut downs and startups. The tubes and catalyst were replaced. There was a gasket failure on the main hot process line from the reformer for which gaskets were replaced. One of the new compressor intercoolers had tube failures attributed to tube damage during transit. The tube bundle has been replaced.

4. In Barauni, the refractory lining in reformer flue gas duct had given way, partly attributable to repeated startups and shutdowns and partly to substandard material and its application, by the supplier. Replacement has been done with better quality material. One of the main draft fans on reformer furnace had a material failure. The affected part has been replaced. The hot connecting pipes for reformer catalyst tubes to hot header had ruptured. This was attributed to repeated thermal shocks because of frequent shutdowns/startups occasioned by power failures. Besides repairs and replacements, steps are being taken to put a protected power supply for the hot front end of the plant to avoid interruption to operations in case of short term power disturbances.

(b) The Sindri Modernisation plant has no problems on coal availability from nearby coalfields nor on power for which it has a captive power plant. The fuel oil feedstock supply to Sindri was cut off from 16-1-1980 due to interruption in operations of Barauni and Bongaigaon refineries to which supplies were linked. Alternate arrangements have been made to feed Sindri from Haldia refinery/import terminal. The production is expected to restart at the end of November, 1980.

2. The Panipat plant is currently linked up for fuel oil supplies from Koyali or Kandle port. While supplies of fuel oil to this plant at present are adequate, the coal stocks are low. Supplies of fuel oil and coal are being monitored closely.

3. Frequent voltage fluctuations and power trips affected the commissioning of the plant and delayed the trial production in Panipat. The matter was taken up with Haryana Electricity Board and the situation has since improved. Studies regarding permanent measures to overcome the instability in power supply are on hand.

4. There are no problems of shortage of fuel, oil or coal in the case of Talcher and Ramagundam plants. However, due to severe power restrictions on both the plants the commissioning activities had to be suspended between January, 1980 till July, 1980 and in Talcher again in October, 1980 due to flash floods. With the removal of power cuts the commissioning activities were restarted. The plants have gone into commercial production on 1st November, 1980.

Complaint regarding alleged Smuggling of Films

1138. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a complaint lodged by a prominent film producer and director it has been alleged that the National Film Archives has been smuggling Indian films;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the allegation made; and

(c) if so, result thereof and the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUM-MUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). Some complaints were received from Shri Sohrab Modi about his film 'Pukar'. These were investigated. It was found that the Curator, National

Film Archives of India, Pune sent the film 'Pukar' to Paris without seeking permission of the producer which should have been done in terms of assurance given by the Archive. It was not a case of smuggling of films. However, necessary corrective action has been taken by Government to prevent recurrence of such cases in future.

Shortfall in Production of Nitrogenous Fertilizers

1139. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been heavy shortfall in the production of nitrogenous fertilizers since January, 1980;

(b) if so, the extent of the shortfall in the production of fertilizers since January, 1980.

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the manner in which Government propose to meet the gap between demand and supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The production of nitrogenous fertilizers during the period January to October, 1980 was 16,24,600 tonnes of Nitrogen as against a planned production of 23,62,300 tonnes of Nitrogen.

(c) The shortfall in production was due to various reasons such as power cuts/restrictions, shortage of feed-stock and inputs, mechanical problems and labour problems.

(d) The shortfall between demand and supply of fertilizers is made good by imports.

बड़े समाचारपत्रों में छापे जाने वाले विज्ञापनों की संख्या कम करना

1140. श्री तारिक अन्वर :

श्री हसन मोल्लाह :

प्रो० हनुवन्द पाल :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बड़े समाचार पत्रों में छापे जाने वाले विज्ञापनों की संख्या निर्धारित करने का है ताकि पाठकों को समाचारपत्रों में विज्ञापनों के साथ-साथ एक निश्चित मात्रा में अन्य पठन-सामग्री भी मिल सकें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के कारण क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद जोशी): (क) से (ग) द्वितीय प्रेस आयोग, जिसका गठन प्रेस के संवर्धन और प्रास्थिति की जांच करने के लिए किया गया है, से समाचारपत्रों में विज्ञापनों की मात्रा सहित प्रेस को प्रभावित करने वाली बात के कई पहलुओं का अध्ययन करने की अपेक्षा की जाती है। सरकार द्वितीय प्रेस आयोग की रिपोर्ट मिलने के बाद अपनी राय बना सकेगी।

तेल का उत्पादन और आयात

1141. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान भारत ने अपने प्रयास से तेल की कितनी मात्रा में उत्पादन किया और पिछले तीन वर्षों के मुकाबले इस में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रति वर्ष भारत ने ईरान और ईराक से तेल का कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया;

(ग) जनवरी, 1980 से अब तक की अवधि के दौरान तेल के आयात पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की गई; और

(घ) तेल के आयात पर 1981-82 के दौरान सरकार द्वारा कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की जाएगी ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी): (क) वर्ष 1977, 1978, 1979 और 1980 (जनवरी-सितम्बर) के दौरान और इन वर्षों में वृद्धि/घटत की प्रतिशतता नीचे दर्शाई गई है।

	उत्पादन	(000' मी. टन)
		% वृद्धि/कमी
1977	10185	+1706
1988	11271	+10.7
1979	12839	+13.9
1980(जन-सित०)	7021	-28.4

(ख) अशोधित तेल की चालू वर्ष में वास्तव में प्राप्त हुई मात्रा इस प्रकार है :-

	(मि० मी० टन)	
	ईरान	ईराक
1977	6.7	3.1
1978	4.9	4.7
1979	2.4	6.6

(ग) वर्ष 1980 के दौरान अशोधित तेल के आयात पर व्यय की जाने वाली अनुमानित विदेशी मुद्रा लगभग 3,000 करोड़ रुपये होगी।

(घ) सरकार वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए आयल इकानोमी बजट तैयार करने जा रही है। अतः वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान व्यय की जाने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा के प्रस्ताव के कोई अनुमान अभी से देना सम्भव नहीं है।

Cooking Gas Agencies in North Bengal

1143. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of cooking gas agencies in North Bengal;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open more cooking gas agencies in that State;

(c) if so, how much and by what time;

(d) whether the consumers will be able to get gas connections earlier after opening of more gas agencies; and

(e) if so, the full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) There are six cooking gas agencies operating in North Bengal.

(b) and (c). A number of cooking gas agencies are proposed to be opened in the State of West Bengal including in North Bengal in the next two years. Details are being finalised.

(d) and (e). It will be possible to release more connections through the existing as well as new distributors when additional LPG from Mathura Refinery and Oil India Limited's project at Duliajan becomes available.

Discovery of Gas

1144. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in the country where Gas has been found;

(b) whether the Gas which has been found can be utilised for cooking purposes and would be cheaper also; and

(c) if so, the full details thereof in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Free gas of commercial potential has been struck in Hazira, Olpad, Kosamba, Sisodhra, Motwan, Ankleshwar, Gajera, Dabka, Baola, Ahmedabad (Ramol), Kalol, Cambay (Gujarat), South Tapti and South Bassein (Offshore) structures of Oil and Natural Gas Commission. The commercial potential of the gas struck at Dahej (Gujarat), Baramura (Tripura), Borholla (Assam), Mid Tapti, B-55 and AN-1 (Offshore) is yet to be assessed.

Oil India Limited has found associated gas in the Nahorkatiya-Moran Mining Lease areas.

(b) and (c). Such gas can be used for cooking purposes to the extent Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) fractions are available therein. Commissioning of facilities for extraction of LPG out of available gas and cost thereof will, in turn, depend upon the relevant techno-economic considerations from case to case. At present, facilities for extraction of LPG are being commissioned out of the gas available in Bombay High and Assam oilfields.

Supply of Petroleum Products by Romania

1145. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Romanian Government have agreed to supply petroleum products to India on a long term basis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Preliminary talks to explore the possibility of import of some petroleum products to India on long term basis

have been held between the two Governments. No firm commitments have been made so far.

Option to Officials Working in Fertilizers Corporation

1146. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officials working in Fertilizers Corporation were given option about unit they wanted to serve; and

(b) if so, the number who opted to serve in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Consequent on the reorganisation of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. and National Fertilizers Ltd. into five companies with effect from 1-4-1978, the employees were asked to indicate option for transfer from one company to another and not to individual Units, Divisions of a Company or states. The options were considered subject to availability of vacancies.

(b) Does not arise.

Bhagwati Committee Report on Legal Aid to the Poor

1147. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Justice P. N. Bhagwati Committee submitted its report on Legal Aid to the Poor;

(b) whether its recommendations have been implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) A committee consisting of Mr. Justice P. N. Bhagwati as Chairman and Mr. Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer as Member submitted a Report on National Juridicare on the 31st August, 1977.

(b) and (c). The Committee itself recognised that various studies would have to be made before even tentative finality could be reached on many points and hence the issues raised by the Committee's Report were considered in depth, and ultimately it was decided that the work of formulating in detail and implementing comprehensive legal aid schemes should be entrusted to a Committee headed by Justice Bhagwati himself assisted by other members. The second Bhagwati Committee would implement the Report on National Juridicare to the extent possible.

Special Cell for SC/ST in Ministry

1148. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special cell for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been set up in Petroleum and Chemicals Department; and

(b) whether the Scheduled Castes and Tribes are adequately represented on its staff?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cell was set up in the Department of Petroleum w.e.f. 24th May, 1979. In the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers this work is done by the Administration Division.

(b) All Government employees are duty bound to implement the policy of the Government and the staffing of the Cell is based on the availability of suitable personnel irrespective of their community.

Percentage of Installed Thermal Capacity utilised and consumption of Coal by Power Houses

1149. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of installed thermal (including nuclear) capacity utilised, as measured by the plant load factor, declined from 51.5 per cent in 1977-78 to 48.6 per cent in 1978-79 and further to 45 per cent in 1979-80;

(b) whether it is a fact that consumption of coal by power houses during 1979-80 amounted to 33.58 million tonnes which was 14.2 per cent higher than the consumption of 29.4 million tonnes in previous year and even then the increase in power generation was not commensurate with the increased consumption of coal; and

(c) if the answer to above part (b) is in affirmative, the factors responsible for decline in the capacity of installed thermal and non-increase in power generation despite heavy consumption of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The utilisation of installed generating capacity (thermal including nuclear) as measured by the plant load factor for the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 is given as under:—

Year	Plant load factor (%)
1977-78	50.8
1978-79	48.4
1979-80	45.0

(b) The consumption of coal by power houses during 1979-80 was 33.58 million tonnes as against 30.52 million tonnes during 1978-79 representing an increase in consumption of the order of 10%. The generation from coal based power stations during 1979-80 was 48.9 billion units as against 44.9

billion units during 1978-79 representing an increase of the order of 8.9%.

(c) The higher coal consumption is accounted for by the slight decline in the quality of coal received by the thermal power station.

देश में विद्युत् उत्पादन

1150. श्रीमती वृष्णा साही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में अप्रैल, 1979 से मार्च, 1980 के दौरान गत वर्ष की इसी अवधि के 1033280 लाख यूनिट उत्पादन के मुकाबले कुल 1055190 लाख यूनिट ऊर्जा का कम उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) क्या उत्पादन में केवल दो प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई जबकि विद्युत् की मांग उत्पादन के मुकाबले अत्यधिक है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो विद्युत् उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान हुए 103328 मिलियन यूनिट की तुलना में वर्ष 1979-80 में ऊर्जा का उत्पादन 105525 मिलियन यूनिट हुआ ।

(ख) वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान हुआ ऊर्जा का उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष के उत्पादन से 2.1% अधिक था । तथापि, 105525 मिलियन यूनिट उत्पादन की तुलना में ऊर्जा की मांग 124880 मिलियन यूनिट थी । परिणामस्वरूप लगभग 16% कमी रही ।

(ग) देश में विद्युत् की उपलब्ध में सुधार लाने के लिए कई उपाय किए गए हैं/किये जा रहे हैं । इन 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 सेम्पलिंग करने के लिए विद्युत 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 समुचित कार्यक्रम शुरू करें।

- (2) संयंत्र सुधार कार्यक्रम तथा बेहतर सुरक्षात्मक अनुरक्षण कार्यक्रम हाथ में लेने के लिए राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को सहायता।
- (3) उपस्कर के डिजाइन में कमी का पता लगाना तथा उन्हें सुधारने और प्रति-स्थापित करने के कार्यक्रम शुरू करना।
- (4) स्वदेशी तथा विदेशी सप्लाइकर्ताओं से फुटकर पुर्जों की समय पर सप्लाइ की व्यवस्था करना।
- (5) जिन इंजीनियरों तथा तकनीकी कार्मिकों को विद्युत केन्द्रों के प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण का कार्य सौंपा गया है उनके लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू करना।
- (6) निर्माणाधीन समस्त विद्युत परियोजनाओं के निर्माण कार्यक्रमों की विस्तृत रूप से मानीटोरिंग करना।
- (7) छठी योजना के दौरान लगभग 20,000 मेगावाट उत्पादन क्षमता का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है।

राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों की हानि

1151. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों को 1979-80 में कुल 498 करोड़ रुपये की कुल वाणिज्यिक हानि हुई ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह हानि पूरी करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) अधिकांश राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के संबंध में वर्ष, 1979-80 के लेखे प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। वाणिज्यिक हानियों का निर्धारण, यदि कोई हो, उनके लेखे प्राप्त होने पर ही किया जा सकता है।

(ख) ऊपर (क) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए, प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Diesel Quota for various States

1152. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state what were the quotas and actual despatch of diesel in the months of July, August, September and October, 1980 in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana and Andhra?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The following are the details of allocation and actual sales of High Speed Diesel oil for the months of July—October, 1980, in res-

pect of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh:

Figures in Metric Tonnes

Name of the State		High Speed Diesel oil	
		Allocation	Sales
Uttar Pradesh	July'80 ^a	88800	61420
	August'80	70700	54290
	September'80	76300	72037
	October'80	82000	80992(Provisional)
Maharashtra	July'80	107500	95060
	August'80	98200	84142
	September'80	100200	94415
	October'80	90000	93101(Provisional)
Punjab	July'80	47700	41590
	August'80	46300	44480
	September'80	53100	46194
	October'80	51040	51112(Provisional)
Haryana	July'80	21700	22022
	August'80	23100	20460
	September'80	25800	24889
	October'80	24680	26065(Provisional)
Andhra Pradesh	July'80	65000	59358
	August'80	62125	54179
	September'80	62100	56013
	October'80	55870	61529(Provisional)

Sales of diesel during the months of July to September have been lower than the allocations in some cases in spite of adequate availability of product due to low demand.

Spot purchases of Oil and Petroleum Products

1153. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the terms and prices on which spot purchases have been made in respect of oil and petroleum products recently and name of the agency through which the spot purchases have been made; and

(b) what was the ruling international price of oil at that time?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). It would not be in the commercial interests of Indian Oil Corporation and contrary to international practices to disclose details of

contracts concluded in connection with spot purchase of crude oil and petroleum products.

J. C. Ghosh Committee report on coal to oil project

1154. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) did J. C. Ghosh Committee submit a Report on coal to oil Project;

(b) if so, in which year;

(c) whether the Project has not been implemented;

(d) whether Government will lay a copy of the report on the Table of the House; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The report of Dr. J. C. Ghosh Committee was submitted in the year 1956.

(c) The project has not been taken up.

(d) Five copies of the Report of the Dr. J. C. Ghosh Committee, 1956 have been placed in the Parliament Library for reference by Members of Parliament. The index number allotted to the above publication is 662.66R [R 41820 (1-5) J.6.]

(e) Does not arise.

Target of coal production for 1980-81

1155. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target of coal production fixed for 1980-81;

(b) what is the coal production achieved so far upto November, 1980; and

(c) the reasons why the target has fallen short?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The coal production target of 113.5 million tonnes has been fixed for 1980-81 in consultation with the Planning Commission.

(b) In the period April-October '80 a coal production of 58.72 million tonnes was achieved against a target of 61.84 million tonnes.

(c) The coal production fell short of the target mainly due to inadequate power supply, disturbed law and order situation etc. Efforts are however being made to make up the shortfall and attain the target by the end of the year.

World Bank loan for development of Bombay High

1156. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government of India have requested the World Bank for a loan to develop Bombay High for increasing the oil production;

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

(c) what is the plan for development and enhancement in oil production; and

(d) the impact on imports?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development sanctioned a loan of US \$150 million for part financing of Phase III of Bombay High development Programme and the loan agreement was signed in June 1977. The closing date of the loan is December 31st, 1980. It carries interest at the rate of 8.2 per cent per annum on amounts drawn and a commitment charge of three-fourths of one per cent per annum on amounts undrawn. The interest and commitment charge are payable semi-annually each year.

In addition to the above loan, discussions are under way with the World Bank for a further loan for financing the construction and installation of a few more platforms and connecting subsea pipelines under Phase IV & Phase V (Advance Action) of the Bombay High Offshore Development Programme which have recently been approved by Government.

(c) Phase III of the Development Programme, which had been approved at an estimated revised cost of Rs. 535.48 crores, is under implementation and aims at raising the production potential from 4 million tonnes achieved in January 1978 to 7 million tonnes per annum by December 1980. The Phase IV of the Development Programme, which is estimated to cost Rs. 365.40 crores, envisages stepping up production potential to 12 million tonnes per annum by the end of 1982.

(d) The total increase in production potential envisaged under Phase III

and Phase IV of the Development Programme would be 8 million tonnes per annum by end of 1982, and to that extent a saving in imports.

Proposal for investment on oil refinery-cum-petro-chemical complex by Abu Dhabi Sheikh

1157. SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sheikh of Abu Dhabi has proposed a plan of investing \$ 750 million in an oil Refinery-cum-petro-chemical complex in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether the Gujarat Government has approved the same and approached the Central Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). No such proposal has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

इंजिनियरिंग के लिये विदेशी कम्पनियों को आमंत्रित करने हेतु तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के अधिकारियों का विरोध

1158. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या पेट्रोलेियम , रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के अधिकारियों के संगठन ने इंजिनियरिंग के लिये भारी संख्या में विदेशी बहु राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों को आमंत्रित करने के सरकारी निर्णय का विरोध किस आधार पर किया है और सरकार का उस पर क्या निर्णय है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का इन कम्पनियों के साथ समझौता करते समय, उनको इस बात की अभिमत देने का है

कि वे उनके द्वारा किये गये कार्य के एज में कुछ मात्रा में पेट्रोलेियम ले सकते है ?

पेट्रोलेियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी अधिकारियों के संघ (ए० एस० टी० ओ०) ने प्रधान मंत्री को एक पत्र भेजा है जिसमें उन्होंने विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों को देश में तेल अन्वेषण के लिए आमंत्रित करने के निर्णय का विरोध किया है संघ ने कोई विशेष कारण नहीं दिये है केवल यह प्रस्तुत किया है कि तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने पर्याप्त अनुभव प्राप्त कर लिया है और वह अन्वेषण कार्य स्वयं कर सकता है । सरकार को तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग की क्षमताओं की जानकारी है और इनके अनुभव का पूरा लाभ उठाया जायेगा परन्तु तेल की कठिन स्थिति में यह आवश्यक है कि देश की तेल की खोज के सम्बन्ध में तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा किये गये प्रयासों को बढ़ाने के लिये सब संभव उपाय किये जायें ।

(ख) इस समय इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ भी कहना सम्भव नहीं है ।

Criteria for promotion in engineers India Limited

1159. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state what are the criteria for promotions in Engineers India Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Promotion for employees upto the pay scale of Rs. 1300—1800 are based on inter-se

merit-cum-seniority. For promotions to pay scales of Rs. 1500—2000 and above there is greater emphasis on merit and potential of the candidate.

The promotions are made on the recommendations of a duly constituted Departmental Promotion Committee.

Vacant top positions in Field of Petroleum and Chemicals

1160. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of top positions in the fields of pet-

roleum and chemicals are still lying vacant; and

(b) if it so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b) A statement showing the requisite information in respect of Department of Petroleum is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

The requisite information in respect of Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Department of Petroleum

Name of the Public Sector undertaking	Details of the vacant top posts and reasons thereof
1	2
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited.	A post of Director (Marketing) was created in February, 1978 but the same was not filled and kept in abeyance till the question of rationalisation of pay structure of management employees was finalised. The post is a Schedule 'C' post carrying a scale of pay of Rs. 2500—100—3000. Since the Scheme has been implemented now, further necessary action to fill up the post has been initiated.
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.	A post of Director (Production) was created in June, 1980. The post is a Schedule 'C' post carrying a pay scale of Rs. 2500—100—3000. The selection process for this post is likely to be made shortly after completion of all procedural formalities.
Indo-Burma Petroleum-Balmer Lawrie Group of Companies.	Due to his resignation, the post of Chairman and Managing Director is vacant since 1-4-1980. Action to fill the post has been taken.
Indian Oil Corporation Limited.	Due to his resignation, the post of Finance Director is vacant since 15-7-1980. The recommendation of the Public Enterprises Selection Board has been received and is being processed in the Ministry.
Bongaigaon Refineries & Petrochemicals Ltd.	The post of Chairman and Managing Director is vacant and a reference to AGC for filling this post has already been made.
Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited.	The Finance Director has relinquished charge of the post for taking up as Chairman and Managing Director of Madras Refineries Limited. However he will look after the duties of Finance Director, I.P.C.L. for some more time.

1

2

Oil & Natural Gas Commission

Member (Personnel): The incumbent of this post relinquished charge on 24-5-1980 (A.N.). A suitable person had been recommended by the Public Enterprises Selection Board. However, appointment of this post has been kept in abeyance as the ONGC Act prescribes a limit of eight Members and in the resultant vacancy, it has been considered more important to induct a Geologist at the Commission level as Member (Exploration). Appointment of Member (Personnel) will be processed after the ONGC Act is amended to provide for more Members.

Member (Materials): The appointment of the erstwhile Member (Materials) was approved upto 29-2-1980 in Schedule 'C'. A proposal to appoint a suitable person in Schedule 'B' is currently under the consideration of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.

Member (Technical/Exploration): As stated above, because of the limit of 8 Members prescribed in the ONGC Act, in place of Member (Personnel), the PESB has been requested to recommend a suitable person for this post their recommendation are awaited.

Member (Overseas Operations): The work-load at the moment does not justify the appointment of a full-time Member. Filling up of this post will be considered after the ONGC Act is amended and when the work-load so justifies.

Illegal coal mining in Bihar

1161. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have noticed the report published in "India Today" October 16—31, 1980, under the heading "The Depths of Greed";

(b) is the said report true that about 10,000 persons are involved in illegal coal mining in Bihar and they mine about 1,000 tons of coal per day;

(c) is it also true that these men are exploited by unscrupulous people; and

(d) is it also true that a number of accidents take place frequently in this illegal mining business, how many persons have died in these mines during 1979 and 1980 till now?

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

(b) to (d). The Supreme Court had in their judgements dated 11-4-80 and 9-5-80 already upheld the provisions of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 1976 prohibiting any person other than the persons authorised by the Act to carry on coal mining operation, in India, in any form and terminating all leases relating to winning or mining of coal granted in favour of private companies except those engaged in the production of iron and steel. After these judgements, the menace of illegal coal mining has been curbed to a great extent. However, certain persons are reported to be indulging in digging coal from the mines where

the seams were more or less exhausted. Coal Companies and State Governments are taking concerted action against such offenders as and when detected. According to information available, 3 fatal accidents have been reported in the so called private coal mines in 1979 and one in 1980.

Power Generation Projects from Maharashtra

1162. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the answer given to the Unstarred Question No. 2597 on 1st July, 1980 regarding Power Projects of Maharashtra awaiting clearance and state:

(a) what is the present position of the Power Generation Projects from Maharashtra submitted to the Central Authorities; and

(b) what steps the Government are taking in order to expedite the clearance of these projects in view of the acute power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The present position of power generation projects submitted by Maharashtra to the Central authorities referred to in the answer to the Unstarred Question No. 2597 on 1st July, 1980 is given below:—

Project	Installed Capacity	Present Status
1. Pawna H.E. Project	1 × 10 MW = 10MW	This project was approved by the Planning Commission on 15th July, 1980.
2. Girna H.E. Project	2 × 3.5 MW = 7MW	The revised estimates and justification for this project has not been received from the Maharashtra Government.
3. Ujjaini Thermal Power Project.	2 × 500 MW = 1000MW	The coal linkage for this project has not yet been established.
4. Parli Extension Unit IV	1 × 210MW = 210MW	This project has been techno-economically approved by the CEA and has been recommended to the Planning Commission for an investment decision.
5. Thermal Power Station in Western Maharashtra (BSES Ltd.)	2 × 210 MW or 1 × 500 MW	Coal linkage for this project has not been cleared. The State Govt. was informed that it would not be expedient to entrust the construction of a large-sized thermal power station to a private distributing company, having no experience or expertise in generation or construction of power stations.
6. Uran Gas Turbine St. II	4 × 60MW	The quantity of gas that could be spared for power generation as indicated would not be adequate even for the four generating units under St. I under installation. As the fuel linkage for this project has not been confirmed, it has not been possible to complete the techno-economic appraisal for this project.

The present status of additional projects that have been received from Maharashtra is indicated below:—

Project	Installed Capacity	Present Status
1. Khadakvasla Hydrel.	2 × 8 = 16MW	} The Scheme report for this project have been received recently (November, 1980) and their techno-economic appraisals have been taken up
2. Bhatsa Hydrel.	1 × 15 = 15MW	

Project	Installed capacity	Present status
3. Chandrapura Thermal Stage-III	1 × 500MW	Coal linkage for this project was confirmed recently. However, the sulphur content of the coal linked to this project is high. The views of the boiler manufacturers regarding the suitability of this coal for burning in the boilers have not been obtained as yet, and furnished by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board. After this, clearance from the environmental angle would be necessary.
4. Bhusawal 'B' Thermal	4 × 500 = 2000MW	This proposal is based on the assumption that supply of coal would be available from Singrauli. Coal will not be available from the Singrauli mines, possibility of coal linkage for this project from some other sources has not yet been established.

Annual Reports of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri

1163. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri (Pune, Maharashtra) submitted its annual accounts for the year 1979-80;

(b) what is the specified time when the annual reports are to be submitted;

(c) if the said date has already expired what are the reasons for the delay; and

(d) a list of other public sector undertakings which have not yet submitted their annual accounts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Under section 166 read with section 210 of the Companies Act, 1956, a company is required to present its annual accounts at its Annual General Meeting within six months after the close of its financial year, unless the period for holding the meeting, for any special reasons and on a request made by the company, has been extended by the Central Government pursuant to second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 166 of

the Act. Owing to workers' strike at its end for 46 days from 18th March to 2nd May 1980 which dislocated the schedule for finalisation of its annual accounts for the year 1979-80, M/s. Hindustan Anti-biotics Ltd. had applied for 3 months extension from the due date i.e. 30-9-80, which was allowed by the Government. The company was thus permitted to hold its Annual General meeting for placement of its aforesaid annual accounts by 31st December, 1980.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) The period in respect of which the information is desired having not been indicated and as the number of Government companies being very large, it is not possible to furnish this information.

Power shortage in Gujarat

1168. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Gujarat is facing grim power shortage and that for the first time load shedding in urban areas had to be resorted to meet the needs of agriculture;

(b) whether Government are aware that this year the level of Ukai reservoir, the only Hydel Power Station in

Gujarat was 15 feet lower than its full capacity, resulting in lesser availability of hydel power;

(c) whether it is a fact that the State Government has demanded a steady supply of 80,000 tonnes of oil per month for its Dhuvaran Power Station and 12,000 tonnes of coal per day to meet heavy demands for power;

(d) whether Government are aware that against its above requirement, the receipt of coal per day in August, September and October had been only half of loading capacity leading to a rapidly dwindling stock position; and

(e) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to fully meet the State requirements of coal and oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) In Gujarat this year after a good beginning, the monsoons failed during the latter half resulting in low reservoir level at Ukai hydel power Station. In addition, two units totalling 320 MW at Ukai thermal power Station also developed some troubles. Due to the early withdrawal of monsoon there was a sudden spurt in agricultural demand, which aggravated the power situation in the State and demand cuts on continuous and non-continuous process industries were increased from 8 per cent to 30 to 40 per cent from 8th October, 1980. Two hours load shedding was also done in the urban areas from 9th to 18th October, 1980, to ensure supply to rural areas for atleast 4 days in a week for 24 hours and night supply on remaining three days.

(b) Yes, Sir. The maximum height of water level reached at Ukai reservoir was 329.98 feet against the maximum height for storage of 345 feet, on account of reduced inflows.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Dhuvaran thermal power station received in the month of August, September and October, 1980, 3950 tonnes, 7250 tonnes and 13200 tonnes of coal respectively and at the

end of October the station had a stock equivalent to 6 days consumption.

(e) The movement of coal to the Dhuvaran thermal power station is monitored by the Department of Power Central Electricity Authority in co-ordination with Department of Coal and Railways and steps are taken to ensure adequate supply of LSHS and coal so that the power station does not have to back down generation. The question of allocation and movement of additional quantities of coal has already been taken up with the concerned Ministries and the Secretary (Coordination), is also helping in sorting out this problem.

Allocation of Kerosene and Diesel to States

1169. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) state-wise quantity of kerosene and diesel oil allotted month by month from April to November, 1980;

(b) state-wise quantity of diesel and Kerosene oil actually supplied month by month from April to November 1980;

(c) what is the basis of allocation of these two items;

(d) whether there is any guide line in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Two statements giving the details of State-wise and month-wise allocation and sales of kerosene and High Speed Diesel oil, for the period April-October, 1980, and allocation for November, 1980, are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1424/80].

(c) to (e). Kerosene allocations are made at a level which is 5 per cent more than the actual sale of the corresponding month of the previous

year of the State concerned. In the case of HSD, the allocations are made taking into account of past consumption/allocation and other relevant factors.

Establishment of a Bench of Kerala High Court

1171. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the question of the establishment of a Bench of Kerala High Court with filling powers at Trivandrum, the capital of Kerala;

(b) if so, details of the decision;

(c) if not, when Government are likely to take a decision; and

(d) what is the hurdle in the way of Government of a favourable decision in this respect at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to d). The State Government sent a proposal for the establishment of a Bench of the Kerala High Court at Trivandrum in September, 1971. They were addressed in July, 1973 for completing certain statutory consultations. No reply was then received. The State Government intimated in June 1978 that the matter was still engaging their attention. No communication on the subject has since been received from the State Government. There is thus, in effect, no proposal before the Central Government on which a decision has to be taken.

Ecological Aspects of Silent Valley Hydel Project

1173. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study of the ecological aspects of the Silent Valley Hydel Project has been completed;

(b) if so, what is the finding of the study;

(c) if not, when the study is expected to be completed;

(d) whether Government of India are supervising the study as the Government of Kerala are supervising the study, through which agency the study is being conducted;

(e) whether any report is available with the Government of India as a part of this study;

(f) if so, details thereof; and

(g) when the Government of India may take a final decision as regard to giving concurrence to go ahead with project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (g). In pursuance of the discussions the Chief Prime Minister in August, 1980, it was decided to set up a Joint Committee comprising of representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Kerala to review all the scientific information and make suitable recommendations. The Committee has not completed its task.

Smuggling of Coal out side the Country

1174. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal is being smuggled out of the country; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and if not, what steps Government propose to prevent the smuggling of coal from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There is no information regarding coal being smuggled out of the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Super Thermal Power Station at Talchar and Bhimkund Hydel Project on the Brahmani

1175. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has approached the Central Government for establishing a Super Thermal Station at Talchar and also the Bhimkund Hydel Project on the Brahmani in Keonjhar district in the Central sector; and

(b) if so, the details (including installed capacity) as per the plan of Orissa Government and the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister of Orissa has, in July, 1980 proposed the inclusion of a super thermal power project at Talchar in Orissa in the sixth plan in the Central Sector. Also, in June, 1980, the Chief Minister of Orissa wrote to the Union Minister for planning proposing the financing by the Centre of the Bhimkund Multipurpose project in the Central Sector.

(b) A feasibility report on the Talchar Project has been prepared by the NTPC. As per the feasibility report, the ultimate capacity envisaged for the project is 2800 MW. Its first stage development upto 800 MW along with the associated transmission system is estimated to cost Rs. 590.38 crores. After the techno economic appraisal of the proposed project by the CEA it would be processed for an investment decision. The project report of the Bhimkund multipurpose scheme envisages, on the hydro-electric power side, the installation, ultimately, of 6 units of 115 MW at a power station at Baigundi (although it is proposed to instal only 3 units of 115 MW intially) and 3 units of 16 MW each at the power station at the dam toe. As per present estimates, the cost of the 6×115 MW+3×16 MW power project would be Rs. 304.10 crores taking into account the cost of

common works allocated to power. Since the project is a multipurpose project clearance from T&C is required before the techno-economic appraisal is taken up by the C.E.A. An investment decision can be taken by Government only after the project is techno-economically cleared by CEA.

Projects to bridge the gap between the Demand and Supply of Coal

1176. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved certain projects during the last ten months to bridge the gap between the demand and supply of different varieties of coal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Since January 1980, 20 coal mining projects have been sanctioned by Government. The details of which are given below:—

S. No.	Name of Project	Target of production (M.tc.)
EASTERN COALFIELDS LTD.		
1.	Rajmahal Opencast	5.00
BHARAT COKING COAL LTD.		
2.	Keshalpur opencast	0.51
3.	Nichitpur-Tetulmari opencast	0.45
4.	Bhalgora	1.20
5.	Kharkharee-Dharmaband	0.36
6.	North Amlabad	0.72
CENTRAL COALFIELDS LTD.		
7.	Ara reorganisation	1.00
8.	Govindpur underground	0.80

	1	2	3
9. Kakri Opencast			2.50
10. Advance action for Dudichua			6.00*
11. Advance action for Khadia			6.00*
WESTERN COALFIELDS LTD:			
12. Pipla colliery			0.50
13. Inder reorganisation			0.40
14. Hindustan Lalpeth reorganisation			0.60
15. Satpura mine I & II			0.60
16. Chhinda colliery			0.50
SINGARENI COLLIERIES			
17. Ramagundam opencast			2.00
18. Opencast No. 1 Manuguru			0.60
19. Advance action for Godavari Khani No. 11 A incline.			0.80
20. Advance action for Ravindra Khani No. 8 incline.			0.30*

			30.84 m.te.

*On completion.

Loss in terms of Fertilizers

1177. SHRI CHINTAMANJ JENA:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that country has suffered huge loss in terms of fertilizers production during this year due to the agitation in the State of Assam; and

(b) if so, to what extent and what is the present position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
2450 LS-7

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The loss of production of fertilizers due to the Assam agitation up to the end of October, 1980 is estimated to be around 4.41 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen.

Alternative arrangements have been made to supply feedstock to most of the fertilizer plants which suffered production losses on account of disruption/stoppage of feedstock supplies in the wake of Assam agitation. 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.

**Thermal Power Stations affected by
the Shortage of Coal**

1178. SHRI DAULATSINGHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Thermal Power Stations which are being affected by the shortage of coal;

(b) whether any request has been made to Railway Department to provide more wagons for transportation of coal; and

(c) if so, the response of the Railway Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A Statement showing the names of thermal power stations having less than a week's stocks of coal is given in the Annexure.

(b) Thermal power stations having critical Coal stocks are brought to the notice of Department of Coal and Ministry of Railways for taking necessary steps to step up coal supply to them. In the meeting recently held between the Minister for Energy and the Minister for Railways, it has been impressed upon the Railways to accord highest priority to the transportation of Coal to Power Houses by increasing the movement of Coal to a level of about 4000 wagons per day in the coming months to enable the Power Stations to maximise power generation and to be able to build up Coal stock.

(c) Railways have taken suitable action for stepping up of coal supplies to the power stations with critical coal stocks. As a result of these measures, the loading of wagons for thermal power stations has increased from about 2600 wagons per day in Sept., 1980 to about 3200 wagons per day in November, 1980.

Statement

Statement showing the names of Major Thermal Power Stations having less than 7 Days Coal Stock as on 20-11-1980

NORTHERN REGION

Delhi

1. Badarpur
2. I. P. Station

Haryana

3. Faridabad

Punjab

4. Bhatinda

Uttar Pradesh

5. Harduagan B&C
6. Panki Extn.
7. Obra 'A'.

WESTERN REGIONS

Maharashtra

8. Nasik

Gujarat

9. Ahmedabad
10. Gandhinagar

EASTERN REGION

West Bengal

11. Bandel
12. Calcutta
13. Santaldih

Target fixed for producing power during the Sixth Five Year Plan

1179. SHRI DAULAT SINGHJI JADEJA:
SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present power position in the country;

(b) the target fixed for producing more power during the Sixth Five Year Plan to meet the increasing demand of the country; and

(c) the details of setting up new Power Generators in the country during the next Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The installed generating capacity in the country at present is 31920 MW of which 29386 MW is in utilities. Though the power availability is still short of demand, power supply position has shown improvement and there was relaxation of power cuts and restrictions in several States during the monsoon period PLF installed capacity if improved to 60 per cent then there will be no shortage in the country.

(b) and (c). The Working Group on Power set up by the Planning Com-

mission to recommend the power programme in the 6th Plan had in its report of June, 1980, recommended an addition during the Sixth Plan period of 19903 MW from ongoing and sanctioned projects and 360 MW from hydro schemes awaiting investment decision. The power generation projects tentatively identified by the Working Group for benefits during the period 1980-85 are given in the Statement attached. However, the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 has not been finalised by the Planning Commission and the approval of the National Development Council has not yet been obtained. The precise targets of additions to generation capacity during the 6th Plan period can be known only after the 6th plan is finalised.

Statement

Power Generation projects tentatively identified by the working group on power to yield benefits during the five year period 1980-85.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Total Installed capacity (MW)	Likely benefits during 80-85 (MW)
A. ONGOING AND SANCTIONED SCHEMES			
HYDRO			
1.	Western Yamuna Canal (Haryana)	6x8	32
2.	Bassi Extn. (H.P.)	1x15	15
3.	Andhra (H.P.)	3x5	15
4.	Binwa (Himachal Pradesh)	3x2	6
5.	Rongtong (Himachal Pradesh)	4x0.5	2
6.	Shanan Extn. (Punjab)	1x50	50
7.	Mukherian (Punjab)	6x15 + 6x19.5	90
8.	Anandpur Sahib (Punjab)	4 + 22.5	134
9.	Nahi (Rajasthan)	2x25 + 2x45	140
10.	Rishikesh-Hardwar (U.P.)	3x36	

1	2	3	4
11.	Yamuna II (U.P.)	4x30	120
12.	Maneri I (U.P.)	3x31	93
13.	Dehar Extn. (Pb/Raj/Har)	2x165	330
14.	Pong Extn. (-do-)	2x60	120
15.	Baira-Suil (Central Sector)	3x60	60
16.	Ukai Left Bank (Gujarat)	2x2.5	5
17.	Kadana Pumped (Gujarat)	4x60	120
18.	Pench (MP/Maharashtra)	2x80	160
19.	Koyana Dam P.H. (Maharashtra)	2x20	20
20.	Paithon (Maharashtra)	1x12	12
21.	Tillari (Maharashtra)	1x60	60
22.	Bhira Tail Race (Maharashtra)	2x40	80
23.	Nagarjunasagar (A.P.)	4x100	300
24.	Srisaïlam (Andhra Pradesh)	4x110	400
25.	Donkaryi (Andhra Pradesh)	1x25	25
26.	Balimela (-do-)	2x30	60
27.	Nagarjunasagar RBC (A.P.)	1x60	60
28.	Idamalayar (Kerala)	2x37.5	75
29.	Kakkad (Kerala)	2x25	50
30.	Kadambarai (Tamil Nadu)	4x100	400
31.	Servalar (-do-)	1x20	20
32.	Kalinadi Ph. I (Karnataka)	6x135 + 2x50	775
33.	Subarnrekha (Bihar)	2x65	65
34.	Panchet Hill (DVC)	1x40	40
35.	Rengali (Orissa)	2x50	100
36.	Upper Kolab (Orissa)	3x80	240
37.	Jaldhaaka (West Bengal)	2x4	8
38.	Raman II	4x12.5	50
39.	Lower Borpani	2x50	50
40.	Dikhu	1x0.25 + 1x0.75	1
41.	Gumti	1x5	5
42.	Kopili	2x50 + 2x25	150
43.	I. Oktak	3x35	105
All India Total (Hydro)			4755

1	2	3	4
THERMAL			
1.	Faridabad Extn. (Haryana)	1 × 60	60
2.	Panipat St. II (-do-)	2 × 110	220
3.	Ropar (Punjab)	2 × 210	210
4.	Kota (Rajasthan)	2 × 110	220
5.	Obra Extn. (U.P.)	5 × 200	400
6.	Parichha (U.P.)	2 × 110	220
7.	Anpara (U.P.)	3 × 210	630
8.	Tanda (U.P.)	4 × 110	220
9.	Badarpur Extn. (Central)	1 × 210	210
10.	Singrauli I (-do-)	3 × 210	630
11.	Singrauli II (-do-)	2 × 210 + 2 × 500	420
12.	Ukai 5th Unit (Gujarat)	1 × 210	210
13.	Wanakbori (-do-)	3 × 210	630
14.	Wanakbori Extn. (-do-)	3 × 210	210
15.	Satpura 8th & 9th (M.P.)	2 × 210	420
16.	Korba East (-do-)	1 × 120	120
17.	Korba West (-do-)	2 × 210	420
18.	Korba West Extn. (-do-)	2 × 210	420
19.	Nasik Units 4 & 5 (Maharashtra)	2 × 210	210
20.	Bhusawal Unit-3 (-do-)	1 × 210	210
21.	Parli Unit-3 (-do-)	1 × 210	210
22.	Chandrapur (-do-)	2 × 210	420
23.	Trombay (-do-)	1 × 500	500
24.	Koradi St. III (-do-)	3 × 210	420
25.	Uran Gas (-do-)	4 × 60	240
26.	Chandrapur St. II (-do-)	2 × 210	210
27.	Korba STPS (Central)	3 × 210 + 1 × 500	630
28.	Vijaywada (Andhra Pradesh)	2 × 210	200
29.	Tuticorin Unit-3 (Tamil Nadu)	1 × 210	210
30.	Raichur (Karnataka)	2 × 210	420
31.	Ramagundam STPS (Central)	3 × 210 + 1 × 500	630
32.	Neyveli Second Mine cut (-do-)	3 × 10	420

1	2	3	4
33.	Patratu 9th & 10th (Bihar)	2 × 110	220
34.	Barauni 6th & 7th (Bihar)	2 × 110	220
35.	Muzaffarpur (-do-)	2 × 110	220
36.	Durgapur 4th (DVC)	1 × 210	210
37.	Bokaro 'B' (DVC)	1 × 210	210
38.	Talcher Extn. (Orissa)	2 × 110	220
39.	Santalidih (West Bengal)	2 × 120	120
40.	Bandel Extn. (-do-)	1 × 210	210
41.	Kolaghat (-do-)	3 × 210	630
42.	DPL Extn. (-do-)	1 × 110	110
43.	G.E.S.C. (-do-)	4 × 60	240
44.	Farakka STPS (Central)	3 × 210	210
45.	Bongaigaon (Assam)	2 × 60	210
46.	Namrup Waste Heat (Assam)	1 × 22	22
47.	Lakwa Gas (Assam)	3 × 15	45
48.	Mobile Gas (Assam)	3 × 3 + 4 × 3	21
49.	Bongaigaon Extn. (Assam)	2 × 60	120
50.	Chandrapur (Assam)	1 × 30	30
All India Total (Thermal)			13988 MW
NUCLEAR			
1.	Ranapratap	2 × 220	220
2.	Narora	2 × 235	470
3.	Kalpakkam	2 × 235	470
All India Total (Nuclear)			1160 MW
B. HYDRO-SCHEMES AWAITING INVESTMENT DECISION			
1.	Nagarjunaagar Extn. (Andhra Pradesh)	3 × 100	200
2.	Srisailem Extn. (-do-)	3 × 110	110
3.	Lower Mettur (Tamil Nadu)	8 × 15	30*
4.	Kundah PH V (-do-)	20	20*

* Lower Mettur and Kundah PH V Projects have been approved by the Planning Commission recently for inclusion in the State Plan.

Salal Hydel Projects in J and K pending completion

1180. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Salal Hydel Project in Jammu and Kashmir is pending without completion since 10 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to engage foreign technical experts to help complete the hydel projects in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). Being a project in the young Himalayas, where the geology is heterogeneous, serious problems were encountered in the course of construction, requiring changes in design, which involved increase in quantities and scope of work. This has resulted in the construction taking a longer time than originally envisaged.

All these problems have since been resolved through detailed and intensive discussions and consultations with various agencies and expert in the country.

Foreign Technology procured by IDPL

1181. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) details about foreign technologies procured by I.D.P.L. for different drugs;

(b) the names of the countries from which purchased; and

(c) is there any proposal under consideration to develop I.D.P.L. more effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) I.D.P.L. has two R&D centres in the Antibiotics Plant at Rishikesh and Synthetic Drugs Plant at Hyderabad. Originally as a part of the technical and financial association with Technoexport, Moscow, I.D.P.L. obtained technology for 15 drugs, IDPL developed technology for 30 drugs which are under commercial production, R&D efforts are being made to generate technology for known drugs and also new drugs. I.D.P.L. has also plans for expansion for the manufacture of various drugs.

Statement

Details of Foreign collaborations and name of country

Year	Brief particulars of collaborations involving technical collaborations only	Total value	Name of the country and the firm with which collaborations has been entered into
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
14th June, 1976	For the supply of know-how alongwith detailed design engineering for the production of Doxycycline Hyclate.	U.S. \$ 0.5 lakhs	M/s Farmafim, Italy M/s I.C.L., Italy M/s Farmafim, Italy.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6th Dec., 1976	For the supply of know-how, high yielding strains with detailed design engineering for the production of :-		
	(i) Pot. Penicillin	U.S. \$ 4 lakhs	I.C.L. Plant (Italy)
	(ii) Tetracycline Hcl.	U.S. \$ 3 lakhs	Archifar-Plant (Italy)
	(iii) Erythromycin Hyclate, and technical know-how with detailed design	U.S. \$ 3 lakhs	Archifar-Plant (Italy)
	(iv) Semi-synthetic Penicillins	U.S. \$ 5 lakhs	I.C.L. Plant (Italy)
29th June, 1976	For the supply of technical know-how and some equipments for the production of Methyl Ethyl Pyridine, Niacin and Nicotinamide.	20,00,000 Swedish Kr. and 14.36 Million Swedish Kr.	M/s A.B. Bofors, Sweden. and M/s Lonza, Switzerland.

Performance of Oil Refineries

1182. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be
pleased to state:

(a) the performance of the oil
refineries last year and how does it
compare with the previous two years;

(b) what is the requirement of
crude to work the existing refineries

to full capacity in the current year;
and

(c) the new areas selected for oil
drilling during this current year and
progress of the work?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The crude
throughput for the refineries for
1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 is as
follows:—

Million tonnes

Refinery	CRUDE THROUGHPUT		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
HPCL (BOMBAY)	2.90	2.80	3.13
BPCL	4.51	4.69	4.82
HPCL (VISAKH)	1.30	1.33	1.10
CRL	2.93	2.86	2.87
MRL	2.62	2.76	2.82
Koyali	4.13	5.25	6.71
Haldia	2.10	2.22	2.49
Barauni	3.06	2.66	2.29
Gauhati	0.82	0.83	0.64
Digboi	0.53	0.52	0.41
Bongaigaon	—	0.06	0.19
	24.90	25.98	27.47

During 1978-80 four of the refineries—HPCL, BPCL, MRL and Haldia achieved highest ever crude throughputs. In addition, the crude processed at the Koyali refinery was the highest ever with the full year's impact of the commissioning of Koyali Refinery Expansion Unit which was commissioned in October, 1978. The crude throughput at Barauni, Gauhati, Digboi and Bongaigaon was, however, adversely affected by the

Assam agitation from December, 1979 onwards.

(b) The crude requirement for operating the existing refineries at their full achievable capacity during 1980-81 would be about 28.8 million tonnes.

(c) During the current year 1980-81 (upto October, 1980) ONGC has taken up drilling on 5 new structures in the onshore and offshore areas. The details of the structures with status are as follows:—

		New Structures taken up for drilling during 1980-81 (up to Oct. 1980)	Status
Offshore :		R-7 (Ratnagiri)	Oil
		PY-1 (Porto Novo)	Gas
		PY-3 (Porto Novo)	Drilling continuing
Onshore :		Mahi High (Gujarat)	Under test
		Dangawara (Gujarat)	Drilling continuing

A total of 3 new structures in the offshore areas and 17 new structures in the onshore areas are likely to be taken up during the remaining part of the current financial year 1980-81.

These are :

New structures to be taken up during 1980-81

Offshore :		1. KRI — 1 — 1
		2. AN — 2 — 1 (Andaman & Nicobar Island)
		3. G — 2 — 1 (Godavari)
Onshore :	Gujarat	1. Kelat
		2. Ognaj
		3. Langhnej
		4. Jakason
		5. Amliasion
		6. Lohar
		7. Kundara
		8. Gandhar
		9. North Vaso
	Assam	1. Borpathar
		2. Napamua
		3. Naharhabi
		4. Borsilla

(The new locations will be taken up for drilling depending upon the restoration of normalcy in Assam).

Andhra Pradesh 1. Razole

West Bengal 1. Ablay
2. Jaguli

Tripura 1. Rokhia

As far as Oil India Limited is concerned apart from intensive exploration and semi-exploration drilling in the mining lease area and the petroleum Exploration Licence area in Arunachal Pradesh, they were assigned new leases of 12,000 sq. Kms. in Mahanadi Basin Offshore and 6,800 sq. Kms. in Mahanadi Basin Onshore, Mahanadi 1 has been drilled to a depth of 2,740 metres. Mahanadi 2 is drilling below 3,000 metres.

भारतीय कानूनी सेवा गठित करने की योजना

1183. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार भारतीय कानूनी सेवा गठित करने के लिये किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है और यह योजना कब तक आरम्भ किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) जी नहीं । यह उल्लेखनीय है कि अनुच्छेद 312 (3) में जिस भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा के प्रति निर्देश किया गया है वह भारतीय विधि सेवा से भिन्न है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश को डीजल की सप्लाई

1184. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में सूखे की स्थिति के बावजूद राज्य की अधिक मांग की तुलना में कम मात्रा में डीजल सप्लाई किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार कृषि के महत्व को देखते हुए उसके लिए डीजल का कोटा बढ़ाने का है ;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी झबुआ जिले में कृषि के लिये डीजल का अतिरिक्त कोटा मंजूर करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश को नवम्बर 1980 के महीने के लिए 45,400 मीट्रिक टन हाई स्पीड डीजल आयल का आवंटन किया गया है । इसको राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित 40,000 मीट्रिक टन प्रति माह की कम से कम मांग की अपेक्षा पर्याप्त से अधिक समझा गया है ।

(ख) केवल डीजल का कुल आवंटन इस मंत्रालय से तय किया जाना है । विभिन्न क्षेत्रों जैसे कृषि, परिवहन आदि में डीजल का वितरण राज्य सरकार तब करती है । मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश सरकार शामिल है, से अनुरोध किया है कि कृषि के सम्बन्ध में डीजल के वितरण को सबसे उच्चतम प्राथमिकता दी जाये ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) के उत्तर में दर्शायी गई स्थिति की दृष्टि से, इस मामले पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को विचार करना पड़ेगा ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा विश्वापुर,
विध्याचल और पंच तापीय
विद्युत् केन्द्रों की परियोजनाएं

1185. श्री दिलीप सिंह मूरिया :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड
ने विश्वापुर, तापीय विद्युत घर, विध्या-
चल तापीय विद्युत घर तथा पंच तापीय
विद्युत घर की परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदन
के लिए भारत सरकार को भेज दिया
है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या
कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त तापीय विद्युत परि-
योजनाओं के लिए कोयला तथा उप-
करणों की आपूर्ति के लिए क्या व्यवस्था
की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
विश्वम महाजन) (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). मध्य प्रदेश
बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई परि-
योजनाओं की स्थिति नीचे दी गई है :-

विश्वामपुर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र :

परियोजना में विश्वापुरपर क्षेत्र में
उपलब्ध कोयले के समुपयोजन की परि-
कल्पना की गई है जो कि अच्छी किस
का कोयला है । कोयला विभाग का
दृष्टिकोण यह था कि कोयले के सं-
साधनों के संरक्षण के हित में तथा राष्ट्रीय
हित में यह अच्छा होगा कि अच्छे किस्म
के कोयले का प्रयोग ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों
में न किया जाए । इसलिए यह सुझाव

दिया गया था कि मध्य प्रदेश बिजली
बोर्ड द्वारा कौरवा पर एक वै-
कल्पिक स्थल के संबंध में विचार किया
जाए, जहां पर बड़ी मात्रा में विद्युत ग्रेड
के कोयले के भंडार उपलब्ध है ।

विध्याचल ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र (सिंगरोली)

परियोजना रिपोर्ट विध्याचल 'सिंगरोली
पर 2×500 मेगावाट के यूनिटों की
प्रतिष्ठान से संबंधित थी । जल शीतलन
हेतु पीयर नदी पर बांध निर्माण की परि-
कल्पना भी इसमें की गई है । केन्द्रीय
विद्युत प्राधिकरण के साथ हुए विचार विमर्शों
के पश्चात् मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड को
सलाह दी गई है कि राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत
निगम के स्थल के नजदीक ही विद्युत केन्द्र
स्थापित करें तकि सिंगरोली क्षेत्र में
संयुक्त विद्युत विकास के लिए जल शीतलन
सुविधाओं का अधिक लाभ उठाया जा
सके । 19-8-1980 को हुई बैठक में
स्थायी लिकेज समिति ने इस विद्युत
केन्द्र को सिंगरोली कोयला क्षेत्र से जोड़
दिया था वसंत प्रथम सेट 1989-90
में चालू कर दिया जाएगा ।

पंच ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र :

राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम ने ताप
विद्युत केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए व्यहार्यता
रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है जिसमें प्रथम चरण
में 2×210 मेगावाट के यूनिट तथा दूसरे
चरण में 2×210 मेगावाट के यूनिट केन्द्रीय
सेक्टर द्वारा हाथ में लिए जाने है । एक
विद्युत केन्द्र केन्द्रीय सेक्टर में स्थापित किए
जाने की संभावना को ध्यान में रखते
हुए मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड की
परियोजना रिपोर्ट (2×210 मेगावाट)
उन्हें 24-9-1980 को वापस कर दी
गई थी ।

Amount of Advertisements given to Anand Bazar Patrika

1186. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state: the amount paid to the Anand Bazar Patrika and allied concerns by Government as advertisement for the last five years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): The value of DAVP advertisements given to individual newspapers is treated as confidential in public interest, as they are in the nature contracts between the Government and individual newspapers.

Ratio of news and Advertisements in Newspapers

1187. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government issued directions to the newspapers to maintain a particular ratio in respect of publishing news and advertisement, while giving them registration and advertisement;

(b) if not, whether Government have any proposal to do so;

(c) whether there is any machinery to check up if the newspapers maintain a particular news-advertisement ratio; and

(d) if not, the reasons and whether Government are considering any such proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Newsprint Advisory Committee have requested that the Government should fix a maximum ratio between 'News' and 'Advertisements' and that this proportion should be 60:40. This suggestion is under consideration. The Government, at

present, do not have any machinery to check if the newspapers maintain a particular ratio between the 'News' and 'Advertisements'.

Application of Molasses Control Order to Khandsari Sugar Factories

1188. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Molasses Control Order is being applied to Khandsari sugar factories; and

(b) if so, the States in which it is applied?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Molasses Control Order, 1961 is being applied to Khandsari sugar factories in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

Discovery of Gas in Ankleshwar Well

1189. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE
GOWDA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE
GOWDA:

SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether gas has been found in Ankleshwar;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether this will be used to meet the shortage of LPG throughout the country; and

(d) in what other ways it is proposed to be used?

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

of exploration in Anklashwar oil fields area, gas has recently been struck at Dahej structure.

(b) The well is presently under testing.

(c) and (d) It is too early to say anything in the matter at this stage, since the potential of the find has still to be established.

Dispute over Student Films

1190. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a serious disputes had or has arisen between the students and authorities of F.T.I.I. at Pune over students films and whether the students had gone on token strike;

(b) the details of disputes and action taken by Government; and

(c) whether the simmering dispute has its origins in the inconsistent approach of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUM- UDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). The Governing Council of the FTII, on receiving a complaint from one of its Members regarding depiction of obscenity in some student films, viewed the relevant portions. Some of the shorts were found to be obscene by the Governing Council, which directed that such shorts in films made by the students should be eschewed. The students considered this decision to be infringement of their academic freedom and went on a day's strike. Their representation was considered by the Governing Council, which also met the students in its next meeting on 20th September, 1980. The decision of the Governing Council was explained to the students and their misgivings removed. The work in the Institute has been proceeding smoothly thereafter.

Reaction to an Appointment in Directorate of Public Relations, Delhi

1191. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a growing discontent among the professional media men working in the Directorate of Public Relations, Delhi Administration over the attempts made by the authorities to thrust a bureaucrat as head of the department; and

(b) if so, is not the grievance of the media men justifiable since so far the Director's post has always been held by professional media men?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUM- UDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

बिहार में कम्पनियों द्वारा तुलना-पत्रों का प्रस्तुत किया जाना

1192. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य में पंजीकृत सरकारी कम्पनियों अपने लेखा परीक्षा द्वारा जांच किये गये तुलना पत्रों तथा वार्षिक लेखों के तुलना पत्रों की कम्पनी अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अनुसार सही समय पर पंजीकार को प्रस्तुत कर रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस प्रकार की भूल के लिए गैर सरकारी कम्पनियों के ही भ्रान्ति उन सरकारी कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध संबंधित न्यायालयों में एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस प्रकार का रुख अपनाकर सरकारी कम्पनियों को कानून का उल्लंघन करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित नहीं कर रही है ?

विधि, व्यवहार कम्पनी कार्यकारी (श्री पी. शिवशंकर) (क) से (ग) विहार में कुछ सरकारी कम्पनियों ने तुलन पत्रों तथा वार्षिक विवरणियों को कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रारों को समय पर प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है। इन में से कोई भी मामला विधि न्यायालय में प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है, क्योंकि सरकारी कम्पनियों के मामले में निदेशकों के कोई व्यक्तिगत हित नहीं होते, अतः इस प्रकार की चूकें प्रशासनिक कार्यवाही के माध्यम से दूर कर दी जाती हैं। चूक सरकारी कम्पनियों के निदेशक कम्पनी के हितों के साथ साथ सार्वजनिक हित की सावधानी बरतने के लिये केन्द्रीय अथवा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मनोनीत किये जाते हैं, अतः कोई भी चूक जान बूझ कर नहीं की जाती। इसलिये इन कम्पनियों तथा उन के निदेशकों के विरुद्ध कोई अभियोग नहीं चलाये जाते।

Appointment of another High-Level Committee

1193. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint another high-level committee to suggest structural changes in AIR and Doordarshan despite the fact that Verghese Committee went into this matter and submitted a report;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the terms of reference and the personnel of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUM- UDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) A proposal to set up an Advisory Committee to advise the Ministry, inter alia, on structural changes in the different media organisations under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, to bring about greater professional efficiency and improvement in the

quality of performance of the media, is under consideration of the Government. The proposed Committee will also make suggestions about All India Radio and Doordarshan.

(b) The proposed Committee will advise not only about the All India Radio and Doordarshan but about all the media organisations of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(c) The terms of reference of the Committee, its composition, etc. are being finalised.

Trusts

1194. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break-up of Trusts along with their names that have sought extension of time for fulfilling the obligations of the Trusts during the past 3 years;

(b) in how many cases extensions have been given; and

(c) how many applications are still pending?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Trusts are either public trusts or private trusts. Generally the question of fulfilment of the obligations of the trustees under the trust is a matter between the trustees and the beneficiaries. Though in the case of public trusts in certain States the Charity Commissioner or other authority has an obligation to supervise the administration of trusts, trusts are not required to make any application to the Central Government to grant extension of time for fulfilling their obligations.

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

**Violation of Company Laws by
Sehgal Papers Limited**

1195. PROF. AJIT KUMAR
MEHTA:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

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

(a) whether complaints have been received by Government regarding violation of company laws by Sehgal Papers Limited, Delhi; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) Complaints under the Companies Act related to (i) non-receipt of share certificates from the company and (ii) non-return of share certificates after endorsing the amount of calls paid by shareholders. These matters have been taken up with the company and further examination of the case is in progress.

**Approval for installing a Transmitter
in Golden Temple, Amritsar**

1196. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the S.G.P.C., Amritsar has written for approval for installing a Transmitter in Golden Temple, Amritsar;

(b) if so, what is the latest position;

(c) whether his Ministry is considering the matter sympathetically keeping in view the relay of only Gurbani Programme; and

(d) whether his Ministry has any objection to allowing it particularly when it is clear that its complete control will be in the hands of his Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d): It is the established Government policy not to allow private broadcasts in the country in any form, or to set up radio stations exclusively for broadcasting religious programmes. Devotional programmes are regularly broadcast at certain fixed hours from A.I.R. stations all over the country.

Visit of French Colour T.V. Team

1197. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in October, 1980, French Colour T.V. team visited India;

(b) if so, whether they were invited by India or they came on their own;

(c) what was the main purpose of their visit;

(d) whether they have given any report in regard to the pros and cons of the proposed T.V. colour setting up in India; and

(e) if so, the details of the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

Capacity of Silchar A.I.R., Station

1198. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present transmission capacity of Silchar A.I.R. Station is too weak to cover the bordering areas of Cachar and Bangladesh territory and areas of North Cachar Hills and Mizoram; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the transmission capacity of the Silchar AIR Station to cover the said areas?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUM-
UDBEN M. JOSHI):** (a) and (b). The Radio Station at Silchar is equipped with a medium power medium wave transmitter which provides day time primary grade service to the whole of Cachar district as well as the bordering areas viz. southern parts of North Cachar Hills district in Assam, eastern parts of Jowai in Meghalaya, northern parts of Mizoram and western parts of Manipur. There is no proposal at present to upgrade the power of the transmitter.

**Audition for Artistes for Silchar
A.I.R. Drama Section**

1199. **SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although the audition for Artistes for Silchar AIR Drama Section (Bengali Drama) was held long before the recruitment of artistes for the said section has not yet been finalised; and

(b) if so, what steps are contemplated by his Ministry to start the Drama Section without further delay?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUM-
UDBEN M. JOSHI):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Station Director, Silchar has been instructed in September, 1980 to review the available resources, and undertake production of plays to the extent possible.

Transmitter for Darbhanga Station

1200. **SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 26 answered on 7th January, 1976 and state:

(a) whether it had been stated that steps for increasing the capacity

of the transmitter for Darbhanga Station of the All India Radio would be considered after the availability of resources;

(b) if so, whether in pursuance of the fulfilment of that assurance, capacity of the transmitter is going to be increased to 100 Kws; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUM-
UDBEN M. JOSHI):** (a) to (c). During the course of supplementaries of the said Lok Sabha Question, it was stated that the power of the Darbhanga transmitter was 10 KW and that when more resources become available, the question of raising the power of the transmitter might be considered. However, due to continued constraint on resources, there is no proposal for raising the power of Darbhanga transmitter for the present.

12 hrs.

RE. ADJOURNED MOTION ETC.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MP. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seats. As we do in the Question Hour, Members may get up one by one. I shall definitely permit each two or three minutes.

श्री जगप्रकाश सिंह (ः रिद्धार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सारंगपुर जिले में मुंगलूर में वहां की पुलिस ने 5 औरतों को पांच दिन तक बंद रखा और उन के साथ सामूहिक बलात्कार किया गया है। उन के एक बच्चे को पुलिस ने ही अपने बदमाशों से उठवा लिया है और आज तक वापस नहीं किया है। वे औरतें और आदमी यहां पर बोट क्लब पर धरना दिए हुए हैं। बड़ा ही गंभीर मामला है। पुलिस ने ही एक नौजवान को गोली मरवाई और घरों को आग लगवाई है। पेशेवर गुंडों के द्वारा। इतना गंभीर मामला है इस के लिये कृपया कालिग अटेंशन स्वीकार करें।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): The hon. Member has raised a very serious matter, that five women, particularly Harijan women, were confined to a police station and rape was committed by police officials. What is the response of the Government?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will look into it.

श्री राम बिलाल पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है और पहले भी दिया था। बिहार में पुलिस द्वारा 15 आदिवासियों की हत्या की गई है। इस पर न तो अभी तक अडजर्नमेंट मोशन लिया गया है और न ही कार्लिंग अटेंशन लिया है गया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा था कि हम फैक्ट्स मंगवा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार सरकार से फैक्ट्स आए हैं या नहीं आए हैं? अगर नहीं आए हैं तो कितने दिन तक आएंगे?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is still under consideration. We will get the report.

श्री राम बिलाल पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा प्वाइंट है। श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस का जेल से टेलीग्राम आया है कि उन को जेल में इलीगली रखा गया है, उन्हें टारच्यूर किया गया है। आप यहां उपाध्यक्ष हैं आप हम लोगों को बतलाइए कि जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस जेल में हैं या बाहर हैं। किस स्थिति में हैं? यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है। एक मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट जेल से टेलीग्राम कर रहा है कि उसे अवैधानिक तरीके से रखा गया है, उन के साथ दुर्व्यवहार हो रहा है।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I have written a letter to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have written a letter and Mr. Paswan has also raised it. I will announce it in one or two minutes.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You must see how he was unlawfully de-
2450 LS-8.

tained, and for how many days he was detained.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will make the announcement.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I have given an adjournment motion on the starvation deaths which are taking place in Bihar. Many people have died due to hunger there. There is a total failure of the Government even in providing food to the people of this country. This is a very serious matter. We have given an adjournment motion and also a calling attention, but neither has been admitted. Therefore, I would request you that Calling Attention must at least be allowed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your feelings will be communicated to the Speaker.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर): मैंने छः सात चीजों पर कार्लिंग एटेंशन मोशन दिए हैं लेकिन कोई भी एक्सप्ट नहीं हो रहा है। उन में से एक मामला इसी पर यानी हरिजन औरतों के साथ रेप का है। वह मेरे जिले का मामला है। वह मेरा हल्का है। दूसरा मसला पैरेलल बुकिंग आफिस रेलवे के चल रहे हैं उन के बारे में है। ताज्जुब की बात है कि बिल्कुल उसी जगह जहां पर रेलवे की प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स का दफ्तर होता है वहीं पर बराबर में ये बुकिंग आफिस काम कर रहे हैं। रोज यह चीज अखबारों में आ रही है। कलकत्ता, लखनऊ वगैरह में ये हैं। इसके बारे में मेरा जो कार्लिंग एटेंशन है उसको भी माना जाना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will look into it. It is definitely a serious case.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri. I hope he will cover Shri Rajan's subject also. (Interruptions). I will allow all.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): All India Students Federation...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will be satisfied only after speaking. We have allowed it under 377.

SHR RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
Please hear me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you not want it to be allowed under 377?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आल इंडिया यूथ फ़ेडरेशन और आल इंडिया स्टूडेंट फ़ेडरेशन की तरफ से सत्याग्रह किया जा रहा है । उसके बारे में मैंने एक कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया है for brutal lathi charge on the students and youth. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am really very sorry.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरी प्रार्थना है कि कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव को माना जाए । हम सरकार को सेंसर करना चाहते हैं । बेरोजगारी के खिलाफ जो नौजवान लड़ रहे हैं सरकार उन पर लाठी चार्ज करती है । इस पर मैंने कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया है और उस को माना जाना चाहिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has been allowed under 377. Now Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. (*Interruptions*). I will allow all. (*Interruptions*) I shall call every one of you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): My adjournment motion is on a very serious matter. I gave you an adjournment motion involving a matter of grave national security—violation of national security has taken place because a person without constitutional authority has gone to Paris and has produced a blue print of aeroplanes supplied by the French Government to the Indian Government and the French Government was horrified at which, thereafter, the French Ambassador came and launched a formal protest with the Government of India. (*Interruptions*).

Well, I am explaining to you a breach of national security. He knows what I am driving at. Therefore, he is nervous. (*Interruptions*)

In fact, I am objecting. Every day the papers and magazines are having—Swamy is doing this and Swamy is doing that**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not mention the name of anybody who is not a Member of this House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I want a full-fledged discussion on an Adjournment Motion on the activities of Swamy Dhirendra Brahmchari—*^{*} Shri Kurien.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Kanpur): I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Under Rule 389. It is a well established convention of this House that the person who is not a Member of this House, his name shall not figure and no allegation shall be made against him. It is a very serious matter. All kinds of irresponsible allegations are being made against him.

(*Interruptions*)

I demand that whatever Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has said must be expunged from the proceedings of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings and see if there is any allegation or unparliamentary word against any honourable citizen of India who is not a member of this House. I shall certainly go into it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Only if it is untrue. You will have to see if the allegation is true or not. You ask the Government.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): I have given notice of an adjournment motion on a very serious incident that has taken place in Rajasthan, in Weir constituency, in which four journalists who went to report election proceedings were be taken up. Many booths were captured there. This is a very serious matter. I want to have your ruling on

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

that. I want a detailed discussion on that.

Also, in Bhubaneswar, the wife of a journalist was raped and murdered. I gave a Calling Attention notice on that last week and I have repeated it this week. You are not mentioning anything about it. You are allowing Calling Attention only on unimportant matters. This is a very serious matter. The freedom of press is involved there.

I want you to allow discussions on these two very important matters.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): I have given two separate notices. One is about the rape and murder of the wife of a journalist. I want a discussion on that. It is a serious matter. But the most serious thing is the brutal way in which the police had meted out the treatment to the journalist how he had been confined and forced to make a certain statement in Bhubaneswar. This is a very serious matter. I want to have a discussion on it.

Another serious matter is about the sale of Centurian tanks. I want a discussion on that. It has been reported in the newspapers that the spare parts have been shipped to South Africa. This is against the national interest and the well established foreign policy of India. This matter has been raised in the Rajya Sabha partially. Several reports have been coming out about this particular matter. This House should take a serious note of it. There should be a full discussion on it.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने दो काम रोको प्रस्ताव पेश किये हैं। एक तो ग्राम उल्हेड़ा झगड़े के बारे में जो धरना लगा हुआ है, हरिजनों और पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों पर जो अत्याचार हुआ है, पुलिस ने डकैती खुद डाली है, जब गांव वालों ने उस डाकू को पकड़ा तो पुलिस ने जाकर औरतों तक

को लूटा, उनकी पिटाई की, बच्चों को तंग किया। उन लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिला।

दूसरे बेरोजगार लोगों पर जो लाठी चार्ज हुआ है, इस देश के लोग रोजगार मांगें तो उन पर लाठी चार्ज किया जाये, जेल भेजा जाये, आप उन को रोजगार न दें सकें, इससे ज्यादा शर्म की चीज और कोई नहीं हो सकती। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा होनी चाहिये मैंने इस पर चर्चा की मांग की है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़ी विनम्रतापूर्वक आप से निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि मैंने एक कॉलिंग अटेंशन और एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है। इस मुल्क के अन्दर पत्रकारों, हरिजनों, पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों और किसानों की स्थिति इतनी दयनीय हो गई है, बदतर हो गई है कि उन को थाने में लेजा कर पीटा जा रहा है, सरे आम बाजार में पीटा जा रहा है, लेकिन यह सरकार उन की रक्षा और इसकी रोकथाम के लिये कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर रही है। इसलिये मैं आपसे पुनः आग्रह करूंगा कि जो सहारनपुर में अत्याचार हुआ है, मंगलौर में अत्याचार हुआ है, उड़ीसा में पत्रकार पर अत्याचार हुआ है,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please don't go into all these things.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : उन सब के बारे में इस हाउस में हमारा जो काम रोको प्रस्ताव है, उस को स्वीकार कीजिये। प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता और हरिजन व पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों की जिन्दगी का यह सवाल है।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने दो एडजार्नमेंट मोशनज दिये हैं। और सब क्षेत्रों में तो मौजूदा हुकूमत पूरी तरह फेल हुई ही है, लेकिन दो चीजों को उसने बहुत सस्ता कर दिया है: एक तो इन्सान की जिन्दगी और दूसरी महिलाओं की इज्जत। आज हरिजन पूरे देश में अपने आप को असुरक्षित महसूस कर रहे हैं। पिपरा

[श्री आर० एन० राकेश]

और कफल्टा की घटनाओं के बाद हड़की में पुलिस ने तीन हरिजन महिलाओं को थाने में पांच दिन तक रख कर उन पर सामूहिक बलात्कार किया है, जिस के बारे में मैंने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है। इसके विरोध में बोट क्लब पर धरना दिया जा रहा है। यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है। सारे देश के लोग आतंकित हैं।

मेरा दूसरा एडजर्नमेंट मोशन इस बारे में है कि आज इस देश में दस करोड़ से ज्यादा लोग बेरोजगार हैं, बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है और अगर लोग रोजगार की मांग करने के लिए प्रदर्शन करते हैं, तो उन पर लाठी-चार्ज किया जाता है। सरकार और देश के लिए इस से ज्यादा शर्मनाक बात और कोई नहीं हो सकती है। यह बड़ा गंभीर विषय है और बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है। इस मामले पर बहस होनी चाहिये।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir very serious matters are being raised; I hope they are not being taken casually. It is not a casual mention that is being done. We want some important matters to be discussed—which the Hon. Members are raising. Just saying "We are hearing them" is not sufficient. Let proper seriousness be shown at least to these subjects that have been raised.

I support most of the issues that have been suggested. There are two issues on which we are repeatedly trying to give Calling Attention notices. We have given Calling Attention notices and are trying to raise them, but we are not getting an opportunity.

There is a 200 years old Defence Establishment in Calcutta called the Ordnance Depot. In spite of the workers united demands and protest it is being sought to be disbanded. No reason has been advanced. The State Government objected; the workers objected, asking for the reason for this, but it is not coming forth.

We have given a Calling Attention Notice.

Secondly, very important Bills which have been passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly are being held up at the Centre for lack of President's Assent. Land reforms legislation and very important legislation regarding educational reforms and giving rights to the landless people—such important legislations are, for months, being held up in the North Block or South Block or in different Government offices. You came from a State; you know what is happening. The State Government cannot function. The Legislative Assemblies are getting a sort of colonial status. If the Central Government gives its blessings, important legislation can be taken up. We have also given Calling Attention notices for this, but nothing is being done, nothing is admitted. We do not know what the Government's reaction is. Important subjects are not taken up. Therefore I would request and impress upon the Chair and the Hon. House that these serious matters may be discussed and at least some statements may be given so that we will know what the position is.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri R. K. Mhalgi. (*Interruptions*). Have you given any adjournment motion?

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): I have given an adjournment motion and also a Calling Attention notice on the very serious subject of rape of 15 Adivasis in Bihar.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever you say is serious.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I think that is not correct.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. Everything is serious; that is what I said.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: That is a casual attitude being taken by the Deputy-Speaker: This is not correct. When I say that there was rape of 15 Adivasis in Bihar, let the Government take it seriously. The Hon. Speaker said he would ascertain the

facts. Four or five days have passed but nothing has come before the House. So, may I request the Hon. Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker to take up this particular motion for discussion?

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion regarding the lathi charges which took place near Parliament House yesterday on the students and youth who were demanding employment, who were demanding jobs ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have allowed the matter to be raised under 377 by Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: I am demanding a full-fledged discussion on that.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने जो कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया है उस में कहा है कि राजस्थान के वर क्षेत्र में वहां के मुख्य मंत्री श्री पहाड़िया को जबरदस्ती जिताया गया है। (व्यवधान) हमने यह भी कहा है कि वहां पर जनतन्त्र की हत्या की गई है। इस माने में कि वोटर्स को वोट डालने नहीं दिया गया। (व्यवधान) आप का अधिकार है उस को मानें या न मानें लेकिन आपको अपनी रुलिंग देनी होगी कि आपने क्यों नहीं माना।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Voicing the sentiments of this country, thousands of students and youths had come to Delhi from all over the country and were demanding employment. But they have been lathi-charged and thousands have been arrested. This is a very important matter on which I have given notice of a Calling Attention.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have given two Calling Attention Notices.

One is on the kickback in the Commerce Ministry regarding which a press report has come in the Blitz. I have given notice yesterday. It is

a very serious matter. We speak about eradication of corruption. But I am surprised that no reaction has been expressed by the Commerce Ministry to this. It is reported that, in the last week of October, the palms of the high-ups in the Commerce Ministry were greased by paying Rs. 15 lakhs and on that very day, the licence was signed and the document is alleged to have been forged and interpolated. Before the payment was not made, it is mentioned that it was stated in the file of the Commerce Ministry...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are making some allegation for which you have to take the responsibility.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I have mentioned that it has been reported in the press. It is a very serious matter. If they are maligning the Government, then they should take action against the press. It is for them to explain it. It is mentioned that it was stated in the file of the Commerce Ministry that the 'sanction of the Agriculture Ministry is necessary' before giving this particular sanction to load the goods. But after Rs. 15 lakhs were paid, between the words 'is' and 'necessary', the word 'not' was put—on the same day on which the payment was made. Therefore, it is a very important matter regarding which Government should make a statement. And if that is not true, I expect the Government to file a prosecution against the editor of that particular paper for maligning the Government.

The second subject that I would like to bring to your notice is that I have given notice regarding assault on Adivasis—molestation of ten women out of whom two are alleged to have been raped in Village Adura in Bihar. I gave notice of that last Tuesday and have repeatedly requested the hon. Speaker. I have been told that the information is being called. It is surprising that Parliament is not getting the information from Bihar in the last eight days. I

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]
would like to know what action is proposed to be taken on this.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Many important subjects have been raised. As for myself, I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion on the lathicharge which has been made on the student and youth demonstrators, yesterday, who were demanding 'give us jobs or take us to jail'. That Adjournment Motion, I have been informed, has not been accepted. Instead of that, the matter is being allowed to be raised under rule 377. An Adjournment Motion is meant to censure the Government. The Government requires to be censured on this issue. These young unemployed people have come over here to demonstrate. Instead of providing them with jobs, they were being brutally lathi-charged. And about hundreds of persons had been injured. It would have been better if you had accepted an adjournment motion on the subject.

My second point is this. As Mr. Chatterjee has mentioned, the Government of India is taking a hostile attitude against the Government of West Bengal. This hostile attitude ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you given any adjournment motion?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I have given a Calling Attention notice demanding that the Prime Minister should make a statement on the reported allegation by the Government of West Bengal that fourteen bills passed by the Legislature of Government of West Bengal have not yet been given the Presidential assent.

Also we have very important projects there which are not being given the clearance by the Centre. The Prime Minister should make a statement on the allegation made by the State Government.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, I would like to draw your attention ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you given an adjournment motion?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I have given an adjournment motion as well as calling attention on the subject. It has been reported in the newspapers on the 22nd November that in Bihar, the Police had been adopting the savage methods to deal with the under-trials prisoners.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is this not a State subject?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: No, Sir. This affects the fundamental rights.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall call for a report.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, the hon. Speaker was kind enough to say, though he did not admit an adjournment motion, that a Calling Attention Motion would be admitted provided he was satisfied that the things like that happened.

So, I want to know whether the information would be received by the time the Calling Attention is admitted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have not received the report. Mr. Dhandapani.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Sir, I seek a full-fledged discussion about the barbarous acts perpetrated on harijans in a particular village by name Melakkurukkai in the Thanjavur District. Three members of a family were burnt to death by a political party which is always advocating for the cause of the harijans.

In the Thanjavur District, there is a village which consists of harijans. But in the Tamilnadu they are not given the status due to them. No action was taken by the State Government. My leader, Dr. Karunanidhi, had represented the matter to

the Governor. After instructions of the Governor, the Police took some persons into custody but no further investigation was done by the State Government.

In this connection, I would like the Government to give us an opportunity to have a full-fledged discussion in the matter. If that is admitted, I can give many facts with regard to the activities of a particular political party in India.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Trivandrum): What has happened to my notice on the police lathi-charge... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the table. Shri Shiv Shankar. (*Interruptions*) All of you must cooperate. You know we have taken sufficient time. Now, papers to be laid on the table. Shri Shiv Shankar.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL *rise*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have called the Minister.

12.28 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1099 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 1980 declaring M/s. Samarasa Mutual Benefit Fund Limited, Tamilnadu, to be a 'Nidhi' under sub-section (1) and (2) of section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (2) G.S.R. 1100 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 1980 declaring M/s. Kilpauk Benefit Society Limited, Tamil Nadu, to be a 'Nidhi' under sub-section (1) and (2) of section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1385/80].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) ACT, 1980 AND BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) ACT, 1970

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 875(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1980, under sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1386/80].
- (2) A copy of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Scheme, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 888(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1980, under sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1387/80].

12.29 hrs.

STATEMENTS OF PUBLIC
ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:
(Azamgarh): I lay on the Table English and Hindi versions of the following Statements:—

- (1) Statement showing Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Ninety-eighth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Dues and Equipment.
- (2) Statement showing Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Hundred and eighteenth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Communications (P&T Board).

12.30 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 24th November, 1980, agreed without any amendment to the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th November, 1980."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Con-

duct of business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 24th November, 1980 agreed without any amendment to the Hindustan Tractors Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th June, 1980."

12.31 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DELAY IN CONSTRUCTION OF
GANGA BRIDGE AT PATNA

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर माननीय नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में एक बयान दें :

"पटना, बिहार में गंगा नदी पर पुल के निर्माण में कथित अनावश्यक विलम्ब, जिस के फलस्वरूप पुल के निर्माण की लागत में वृद्धि हो रही है।"

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): Under the Constitution, Govt. of India are primarily responsible for roads declared as National Highways. All roads other than National Highways in a State, are essentially the responsibility of the State Government concerned.

The bridge under construction over the Ganga at Patna, when completed, would fall on a State road. It is, therefore, a State project and the Govt. of Bihar are primarily concerned. In order, however, to assist the State Government financially in

the construction of this bridge commenced in 1972, the Govt. of India agreed to provide in the 4th Plan a non-Plan loan not exceeding Rs. 4.5 crores towards 50 per cent of the expenditure on the bridge during that Plan, the entire balance being met by the State Govt. from their own resources. As there was no provision for such an assistance for this bridge under the subsequent Plans, the State Govt. have been financing this bridge since then entirely from their own resources. They are reported to have incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 41 crores so far including the non-Plan loan of Rs. 4.5 crores given to the State Govt. in the 4th Plan.

Being a State project, the State Govt. are dealing with all matters pertaining to this bridge covering planning, tendering, design and construction, supervision, etc. On the basis of a global tender, received by them, they awarded on 5-6-1972 the construction of this bridge to M/s. Gammon India Ltd. The State Govt. originally planned to complete this bridge by June, 1979 with 2-lane superstructure and 4-lane foundation. The State Government, however, could not adhere to this target date because of several reasons covering (1) shortage of materials, (2) shortage of power, (3) labour strike, (4) cyclone in April 1979 which led to the loss of three working gantries and damage to the casting bed on Patna side resulting in considerable delay, and (5) shortages of appropriate type/quality of cement since December, 1979.

As a result, the State Government's latest assessment is that they would now be able to complete the bridge by December, 1981 with a 2-lane superstructure and 4-lane foundations. The bridge, when completed, is estimated by the State Govt. to cost Rs. 46 crores.

According to the information available from the State Govt. this escalation in the cost is attributable to (i) increase in scope of work of the foundation and substructure from 2-lane

bridge to 4-lane based on the accepted tender and (ii) further escalation in the prices of materials, labour wages, increase in land acquisition cost, etc.

Since it is a State project, it is now essentially for the State Govt. to take appropriate action to complete the balance of the work as early as possible.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, मुझे भी यही उम्मीद थी कि उन की तरफ से इसी तरह का जवाब आयेगा। एक तरफ सरकार राष्ट्रीय महत्व के विषय की चर्चा करती है लेकिन सरकार ने जो जवाब दिया है उस से ऐसा लगता है कि इस पुल का कोई राष्ट्रीय महत्व ही नहीं है। पिछले दिनों स्पीकर साहब पटना गये जो पहले मंत्री श्री ए० पी० शर्मा थे या जो भी मंत्री वहां जाते हैं यही भाषण दे कर आ जाते हैं कि पुल बन जायगा। चानना साहब भी यहां बंटे हुए हैं, इन से भी हम ने बातचीत की। इन्होंने भी कहा, रामविलास जी, पुल का काम 15 दिनों में शुरू हो जायेगा और आप ने कहा कि सीमेंट की कमी नहीं रहेगी और अब आप ने कहा है कि देरी के कारण निर्माण सामग्री का अभाव है। पहले तो सीमेंट में देरी हुई और फिर आप ने सीमेंट कैसा भेजा? आप ने सीमेंट उड़ीसा से ऐसा भेजा जिस को चीफ इंजीनियर ने रिजेक्ट कर दिया। अब पैसे न मिलने के अभाव में रिजेक्ट किया, आप का सीमेंट बहुत अच्छा था लेकिन चीफ इंजीनियर को पैसा नहीं मिला, इसलिए रिजेक्ट कर दिया या सचमुच में आप के सीमेंट की खराबी थी? अगर ऐसी बात है तो फिर आप का जो क्वालिटी कंट्रोल विभाग है, वह क्या करता है। जब सीमेंट उठाया जा रहा था, उस समय क्यों नहीं इस बात को देखा गया। हजारों टन सीमेंट जब गंगा ब्रिज पर

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

चला गया, तब कह दिया कि सीमेंट खराब है। तो मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि सरकार ने जो जवाब दिया है क्या इस ढंग का जवाब सरकार को देना चाहिए उस ने ऐसा जवाब दिया है जैसे यह राष्ट्रीय महत्व की चीज नहीं है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से आग्रह करता हूँ कि यह 5,572 मीटर लम्बा पुल है और यह पुल न सिर्फ उत्तरी बिहार और दक्षिणी बिहार को जोड़ता है बल्कि यह नेपाल जाने का मार्ग भी सुलभ करता है और यदि यह पुल बन जाता है तो पटना से नेपाल की दूरी 120 मील कम हो जाती है। मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें कोई दम नहीं है और मैं तो यह आशा करता था कि पाटिल साहब जवाब देंगे, तो उनका जो स्वविवेक है, उस स्वविवेक को भी वे इस्तेमाल करेंगे। आप ने कारण दिया कि सीमेंट का संकट है। पहले तो आप ने सीमेंट का बहाना बनाया और जब सीमेंट आया, तो उसे बेकार साबित कर दिया गया। जब दोबारा सीमेंट आने का सवाल आया, तो कह दिया गया कि क्रेन काम नहीं कर रहा है और क्रेन की मरम्मत हो रही है। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि यह सोने का अंडा देने वाली मुर्गी है। यह पुल वह मुर्गी है जो सोने का अंडा देती है। उस पुल की क्या लागत आएगी, पता नहीं इसका जवाब आप ने दिया है या नहीं लेकिन शुरू में 20 करोड़ रुपये इसकी लागत का अनुमान था, 20 करोड़ रुपये एस्टीमेटेड कास्ट थी और आज 46 करोड़ रुपये उस पर खर्च हो चुके हैं और 46 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने के बावजूद भी अभी तक यह पता नहीं कि वह कब तक पूरा होगा। रोज अखबारों में इस के बारे में खबरें आ रही हैं और मैं बहुत सारी प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस रखे हुए हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने वे पढ़ ली होतीं, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से जवाब तलब करने के बजाय अगर उनको पढ़

लिया होता, तो पता चल जाता कि इसमें कितनी बड़ी बगलिंग और कितना कुछ हुआ है। 20 करोड़ रुपये की लागत के पुल पर 46 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो जायें और तब भी अभी जो पुल की स्थिति है, वह अगर आप 'दूड़े' को देखें तो पता चलेगा कि वह पुल ज्यों का त्यों पड़ा हुआ है। मैंने पहले कहा था कि जिस तरीके से यह पुल बन रहा है, वह शीघ्र नहीं बन पाएगा और मंत्री महोदय का जवाब है कि 1981 तक पूरा हो जाएगा। अगर इसी तरह से काम चला तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि 2,000 ई० तक भी वह नहीं बनेगा, 2,000 ई० तक भी वह नहीं बनने वाला है। इसलिए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से आग्रह करता हूँ कि जब कोई मंत्री जवाब दे, तो पूरी जिम्मेदारी से जवाब दें। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि एक मंत्री जब आ गये, तो कुछ जवाब और उस के बाद जब दूसरा मंत्री आए, तो कुछ और जवाब, एक ही सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्री जवाब देते हैं। यह नहीं होना चाहिए।

हमारे पास यह एक बहुत लम्बा खत है, जो कि मेरे नियम 377 के जवाब में श्री ए० पी० शर्मा जी ने लिखा था। उन्होंने इस बात को कबूल किया था कि जब वे वहाँ गये थे, तो वहाँ की सरकार, वहाँ के राज्यपाल ने यह कहा था कि यह पुल बनाना हमारे बलबूते के बाहर है, बिहार सरकार के बस के बाहर की बात। और वहाँ के राज्यपाल ने उस पुल को बनाने के लिए लिखा था और मंत्री जी ने अपने पत्र में यह लिखा था कि वे इस से सहमत हैं और लिखा था कि "वित्तीय सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर बराबर बातचीत कर रहा हूँ ताकि विचाराधीन पुल का निर्माण शीघ्र से शीघ्र हो जाये"। यह आप के मंत्री जी का जवाब है श्री ए० पी० शर्मा जो उस समय शिपिंग एण्ड ट्रांसपोर्ट मंत्री थे उस समय उनका यह जवाब आया था और

अब भी जो आप ने जवाब दिया है उस से ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि सारा का सारा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को करना होगा। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट नहीं कर सकती है, तो वह पुल जहन्नुम में जाए, केन्द्र सरकार का इस से कोई मतलब नहीं रह गया है। इसलिए मैं आप से आग्रह करता हूँ कि ये जो सारी चीजें हैं, इन को मंत्री जी देखें। मंत्री जी को इन की जानकारी होगी। अगर वे प्रेस क्विंटिंग्स को पढ़ें होंगे तो उन को पता चला होगा कि इस पुल के लिए जो सीमेंट आया, पुल के निर्माण के लिए जो लोहा आया या दूसरी चीजें आईं, वे सारी की सारी नेपाल में चली गईं। अधिकांश माल वहां चला गया। जब देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में इतनी सारी बिल्डिंगें बन गई हैं, तो यह पुल क्यों नहीं बना ?

हम को एक शंका और भी है और कई पेंपर्स में भी यह चीज निकली है। इस देश में जो बड़े लोग हैं, उन की मोनोपली सब चीजों पर है, चाहे वह रेलवे की मोनोपली हो, चाहे ब्रिजों की मोनोपली हो और चाहे किसी और चीज की मोनोपली हो। मंत्री जी को इस की जानकारी होनी चाहिए। उसी पटना से उसी पुल की दूरी तक वहां के एक बहुत बड़े आदमी का स्टीमर चल रहा है और वह बराबर चल रहा है। आपका जहाज खराब हो जाएगा लेकिन उस बड़े आदमी का जहाज कभी खराब नहीं होगा। रेलवे का जहाज खराब होगा, तो सब उसके जहाज से जायेंगे, सभी चीजें उस तीन किलोमीटर रास्ते पर उसी के जहाज से जायेंगी। वह आदमी बराबर काम कर रहा है।

सुना है कि इस पुल के निर्माण में भी जो देरी की जा रही है वह भी उसी आदमी की वहज से की जा रही है। वह आदमी करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर सकता है। अगर

इस पुल का निर्माण हो जाता है, तो उस पर से मोटर गाड़ी जाएगी, आदमी जाएंगे। फिर उसके जहाज से कौन जाएगा ? मैंने पंडित कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी से भी बात की थी, एक समस्या के संबंध में बात की थी लेकिन वह हो नहीं सकी।

इस तरह से ये बड़े बड़े लोग अपनी मोनोपली कायम किये हुए हैं। अभी गेमन्स कम्पनी का नाम लिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस गेमन्स कम्पनी के साथ क्या शर्तें तय हुई हैं, क्या उसकी कार्यक्षमता है। इसके बारे में सरकार ने नहीं बताया है। पता नहीं सरकार उस कम्पनी से क्यों डरती है ? क्या इस कम्पनी के साथ यह शर्त भी तय है कि यदि सरकार की लापरवाही के कारण कार्य में कोई विलम्ब होता है तो सरकार को 25 हजार रुपये प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से इस कम्पनी को हर्जाना देना होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस हर्जाने के तौर पर अब सरकार द्वारा इस कम्पनी को कितनी राशि दी गयी और काम में लापरवाही के लिए कौन पदाधिकारी जिम्मेदार थे ? यह सारी बातें आपको जवाब में बतानी चाहिए थीं जिनको कि आपने नहीं बताया है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो ब्रिज बनाया गया है उसके बारे में जो गेमन्स कम्पनी के साथ कांट्रैक्ट हुआ, उसको अब तक कितना रुपया हर्जाना के तौर पर सरकार ने दिया है और हर्जाने के लिए कौन लोग जिम्मेदार हैं ? गेमन्स की कितनी जगहों पर सरकारी एजेंसियां हैं और उसकी कार्यक्षमता क्या है ?

मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बिहार सरकार ने या वहां के राज्यपाल ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा है या नहीं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस पुल को अपने हाथ में ले ले। यह देश का एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण पुल है। ऐसे राष्ट्रीय महत्व के

[श्री रामबिलास पासवान]

पुल चाहे कहीं पर भी हों केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपने हाथ में ले कर उन्हें बनाना चाहिए। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस महत्वपूर्ण पुल को अपने हाथ में ले लेगी या ऐसे ही खर्च करती जाएगी। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार यह भी देखेगी कि इस पर खर्च होने वाली राशि सही ढंग से खर्च हो रही है, उसका उपयोग सही ढंग से हो रहा है या नहीं ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो अभी कुछ प्रश्न पूछे उनसे ऐसा लगता है कि जो कालिग अटेंशन नोटिस उन्होंने पूछा है और उसका जो मैंने जवाब दिया है उसको उन्होंने समझा ही नहीं।

मैंने अपने जवाब में साफ तौर पर कह दिया था कि यह प्रोजेक्ट गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का नहीं है। यह जो गंगा पर पुल बन रहा है, यह स्टेट का है और स्टेट रोड पर बन रहा है। स्टेट रोड पर पुल बनाने की सारी जिम्मेदारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की होती है न कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की। अगर नेशनल हाईवेज पर कोई रोड अगर है तो उस पर ब्रिज बनाने की जिम्मेदारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की है। लेकिन जब स्टेट के अन्दर बहुत सी सड़कें बनती हैं, उन पर ब्रिज बनते हैं, तो उनके बारे में सारी जिम्मेदारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की होती है। वही उनके बारे में प्लान बनाती है, वही टेंडर मांगती है, वही उनको बनाने के लिए एजेंसी मुकर्रर करती है। इसमें उन्होंने आपन टेंडर मांगे जब कांट्रैक्ट दिया, या बुला कर वैसे ही फिक्स किया, क्या किया, क्या हर्जाना दिया, उसके बारे में हम को कुछ नहीं मालूम है क्योंकि हम उनके बीच में नहीं आते हैं। लेकिन चूंकि यह बहुत बड़ा ब्रिज है, इसकी 5.7 किलोमीटर लम्बाई है।

मैं मानता हूँ कि यह बहुत बड़ा ब्रिज है और पहले इसका एस्टीमेट 23 करोड़ 50 लाख का हुआ था। उस वक्त टू लेन कैरिज का ही बनाने का विचार किया गया था, लेकिन जब टेंडर हुआ उस समय सोचा गया कि यह बहुत बड़ा ब्रिज है और इसे हम कोई 5-10 या 15 साल के लिए तो बना नहीं रहे हैं यह तो सदियों के लिए बन रहा है इसलिए फोर लेन कैरिज पर होना चाहिए। तब इसका डिजाइन बदला गया और जिसकी वजह से 23 करोड़ 50 लाख के बजाय 46 करोड़ एस्टीमेट हो गया।

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : अभी खर्चा 46 करोड़ हो चुका है ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल : अभी 41 करोड़ रुपए खर्चा हुआ है। बिहार सरकार कह रही है कि यह ब्रिज पूरा करने के लिए और 5 करोड़ रुपए लगेंगे। उनके हिसाब से रिवाइज एस्टीमेट के लिहाज से 46 करोड़ रुपए खर्च होंगे। अब सवाल यह है कि जब वे यह काम लना चाहते थे उस वक्त भारत सरकार से उन्होंने कहा कि यह बहुत बड़ा काम है और हमारे पास इतने रिसोर्स नहीं हैं, हम इतना खर्च नहीं कर सकते आप कुछ इमदाद कीजिए। क्योंकि प्रोजेक्ट हमारा नहीं था, ब्रिज हमारा नहीं था, रोड भी हमारा नहीं था, नेशनल हाईवे का प्रोजेक्ट भी नहीं है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का ब्रिज है, फिर भी यह सोच कर कि बहुत बड़ा काम है इसलिए कहा कि हम फोर्थ प्लान में साढ़े चार करोड़ रुपया आपको देंगे।

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : 50 प्रतिशत देने की बात थी ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल : मैं उस पत्र का एक पोर्शन पढ़कर सुनाऊंगा—

"It has to be clearly understood that no additional assistance would be available for the completion of

the project after the 4th Plan period and the State Government will have to find the necessary funds within the State Plan."

साढ़े चार करोड़ रुपया मंजूर करते वक्त हमने साफ तौर पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कह दिया था कि साढ़े चार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा हम देने वाले नहीं हैं। इसके ऊपर जितना भी खर्च होगा वह आपको अपने रिसोर्सेस से करना पड़ेगा। हम इससे ज्यादा देने वाले नहीं हैं। लेकिन अब खर्चा बहुत बढ़ गया है। वे लोग 41 करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर चुके हैं। अब बिहार सरकार, मुख्य मंत्री, गवर्नर, सब हमको लिख रहे हैं कि हमको और इमदाद दीजिए, क्योंकि हमने इतना खर्च किया है, करीबन 35-36 करोड़ खर्च कर लिया है। हमारे पास इतनी शक्ति नहीं है इसलिए आप कुछ और नान प्लान या आउटसाइड प्लान लोन दीजिए। वे कह रहे हैं, लेकिन हमने अभी इसके बारे में कोई तसफिया नहीं किया है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : वही तो पूछ रहे हैं कि क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल : मुख्य मंत्री के लैटर्स मेरे पास आए हैं, गवर्नर लैटर्स आए हैं, बिहार सरकार के लैटर्स आए हैं ; वे कहते हैं कि अब तक हमने जो खर्च कर लिया है, लेकिन अब हमारे से नहीं होगा और कुछ हमको मदद दीजिए। उसके बारे में सोच रहे हैं, अभी तक कोई तसफिया नहीं हो पाया है क्योंकि यह नान प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In view of this calling attention by Shri Paswan, you may consider it favourably.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: They have asked for additional assistance outside the plan. There is a procedure for that. I have to go to the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry. Unless the Planning Com-

mission clears and the Finance Ministry concurs, I cannot give any assurance to the hon. Member here.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Will you take initiative?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज से 3 महीने पहले आपके मंत्री श्री ए० पी० शर्मा ने लिखा है कि वे बात कर रहे हैं और आप कहते हैं कि विचार कर रहे हैं, ये दोनों मंत्रियों का कौसा जवाब है ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : पढ़कर सुना दीजिए जो इस में लिखा है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : इस में यह लिखा हुआ है :

तभी से मैं सभी संबंधित पक्षों से बिहार सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर बराबर बातचीत कर रहा हूँ ताकि विचाराधीन पुल का निर्माण कार्य शीघ्र से शीघ्र पूरा हो जाए।

आप कहते हैं कि अभी कुछ हुआ ही नहीं है।

श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल : मैंने साफ कहा है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट हमें लिख रही है, चीफ मिनिस्टर हम को परसनल लैटर लिख रहे हैं और यही नहीं परसनल लैटर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को, प्लानिंग कमिशन को भी उन्होंने लिखें हैं। इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि अगर एडीशनल कुछ लोन हम को देना है तो उसके लिए प्रोसीजर है और उसी के बारे में शर्मा जी ने जिक्र किया है अपने पत्र में कि मैं पत्र व्यवहार कर रहा हूँ या संबंधित लोगों से बातचीत कर रहा हूँ। यह नान प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर है। यह हमारा प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है। जितनी भी हम सहायता दे सकते हैं वह प्लानिंग कमिशन और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टरी से कंसलटेशन के बाद उनके कनकरेंस के बाद ही दे सकते

[श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल]

हैं। उसके पहले देने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है। मैं दोनों से बातचीत करूंगा और उनकी कनकरेंस अगर मिली तो मैं असिस्टेंस देने की स्थिति में होऊंगा।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगूसराय) : गंगा नदी पर जो पुल का निर्माण हो रहा है यह सिर्फ प्रान्त से कंसर्ड नहीं है। यह राष्ट्रीय महत्व की चीज है। जितना विलम्ब हो रहा है उतनी राष्ट्र की आर्थिक क्षति हो रही है। दस वर्ष पूर्व इस पुल का शिलान्यास प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी द्वारा किया गया था। यह भी सही है कि इस बीच सभी वस्तुओं के दाम बहुत बढ़ गए हैं। सीमेंट का दाम बढ़ गया है, लेबर वेजिज में संशोधन हो गया है। उसके कारण भी इस पर आने वाले खर्च में बढ़ोतरी होती चली गई है। रिवाज्ड कास्ट जो है वह अब 46 करोड़ हो गई है। जैसा अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा बिहार सरकार की पी डब्ल्यू डी के जितने भी अनुबंध थे वे सारे इसी पर खर्च हो गए हैं और सारा धन इस पुल के निर्माण में खर्च हो गया है। इस कारण से बिहार में दस वर्ष से कोई भी सड़क निर्माण का काम नहीं हुआ है। इससे बिहार की प्रगति अवरुद्ध हो गई है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह बिहार सरकार की योजना है और उनका इससे कोई सरोकार नहीं है। मैं इसको नहीं मान सकती हूँ। जब यह राष्ट्र से संबंधित है और राष्ट्रीय क्षति हो रही है तो जरूर उनका इससे संबंध जुड़ता है। इन दस वर्षों में पेट्रोल, डीजल के दाम बहुत अधिक बढ़ गए हैं और इनकी कमी भी हो गई है। सीमेंट की कीमत भी बढ़ती जा रही है और उसकी कमी महसूस की जा रही है। इन कारणों से दस करोड़ इस पर अतिरिक्त खर्च आने का अनुमान है। इस बीच अगर पुल का निर्माण हो गया होता तो आज पेट्रोल और डीजल में जो खर्च हो रहा है,

टी ए डी ए में सरकार का जो खर्च हो रहा है वह सब बच जाता और इस तरह से दस पंद्रह करोड़ की बचत हो सकती थी।

विलम्ब के कारण यहां बताए गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि बिहार सरकार ने पंद्रह हजार मैट्रिक टन सीमेंट की मांग की थी जब कि उसको केवल छः हजार मैट्रिक टन ही दिया गया? जो दिया भी गया वह ऐसा सीमेंट था जिससे पुल का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता था और वह घर बार वगैरह बनाने में इस्तेमाल हो गया। क्या यह सब सही नहीं है?

माननीय सदस्य ने अभी शर्मा जी का, चानना जी का नाम दिया। ये भी तीन साल तक शासन की बागडोर सम्भाले रहे। तब इन्होंने इस परियोजना की वकालत ठीक से नहीं की। जनता पार्टी सरकार से पर्याप्त राशि का प्रावधान करने के लिये उस पर जोर नहीं डाला जिसके कारण काफी विलम्ब हुआ है। यह आज का ही विलम्ब नहीं है, यह पहले से ही चला आ रहा है। इस पर भारत सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए, यह आवश्यक है। लेकिन पिछले तीन वर्षों से राशि का प्रावधान नहीं हो सका और इस पर इस समय इतना ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहती हूँ और जानना चाहती हूँ कि वहां जों सीमेंट का अभाव है क्या वह उसकी आपूर्ति जल्दी से जल्दी करेंगे ताकि अगर 1981 में नहीं हो सके तो कम-से-कम 1982 में तो यह पुल बनकर तैयार हो जाये।

इसके अलावा जो भी सरकार बनी है, चाहे जनता पार्टी की हो या हमारी पार्टी की हो, सब ने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि यह बहुत बड़ी राशि है और इसे बिहार सरकार खर्च नहीं कर सकती है, इसलिये भारत सरकार आधी राशि देगी और हमेशा इसमें सिम्पैथेटिक कंसीडरेशन

की बात है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि 5 करोड़ की जो राशि इसमें लगेगी क्या वह भारत सरकार देगी और क्या सीमेंट की आपूर्ति करेगी जिससे 1981 या 1982 तक यह पुल बनकर तैयार हो जाये ?

श्री बोरेंद्र पाटिल : सवाल यह पूछा गया है कि जो 5 करोड़ रुपये और लगेगे क्या वह गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया देगी ? अब हुआ यह है कि बिहार गवर्नमेंट 23 करोड़ रुपये के बारे में हमसे पूछ रही है, एडीशनल लोन देने के लिए मांग कर रही है। 5 करोड़ तो टू-लेन कैरिज-वे के लिये लग जायेगा और उनका प्रोजेक्ट यह है कि फोर-लेन कैरिज-वे होना चाहिये इसलिए फोर-लेन कैरिज-वे का सुपर स्ट्रक्चर होना है तो उसके लिये एडीशनल 18 करोड़ रुपया चाहिये। इस तरह से 18 करोड़ यह और 5 करोड़ रुपया पहले के एस्टीमेट का है, इस तरह से 23 करोड़ रुपया वह पूछ रहे हैं।

23 करोड़ रुपये मैं आज हो दे दूंगा, यह कहने की हालत में नहीं हूँ। यह 23 करोड़ रुपये का आउट साइड दी प्लान लोन देने का सवाल है। इसलिये मैंने कहा है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर से डिसकस करूंगा और जितना मेरे से हो सकता है, मैं पूरा प्रयत्न करूंगा लेकिन आज कोई भी आश्वासन देने की हालत में मैं नहीं हूँ। इसलिये मैं कोई आश्वासन नहीं दे सकता, लेकिन मैं प्रयत्न करूंगा, इतना कह सकता हूँ।

माननीया सदस्या ने यह सवाल पूछा कि सीमेंट सप्लाई न होने की वजह से यह काम धीमा हो रहा है, ठीक तरह से नहीं चल रहा है। मैं अभी चानना साहब से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि इसके लिये स्पेशल सीमेंट की जरूरत है, पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट की जरूरत है, बिहार में जो सीमेंट मिलता है वह इस काम के लिये ठीक नहीं है,

यह सीमेंट तमिलनाडु से लाना पड़ेगा, अब चाहे तमिलनाडु से लाना पड़े या कहीं से भी लाना हो इस ब्रिज के लिये जो भी सीमेंट लगना है वह मैं अपने मित्र चानना साहब से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि टाप-प्रायटी पर इस सीमेंट की सप्लाई करवाने की व्यवस्था करें। हम लोग भी पूरी तरह से प्रयत्न करेंगे कि जहां तक हो सके उनका जो टारगेट डेट है दिसम्बर, 1981 तक खत्म होने का उसके अन्दर ही यह ब्रिज पूरा करने के प्रयत्न हम करेंगे।

12.58 hrs.

PETITION RE: DELHI MUNICIPAL
LAWS (AMENDMENT AND VALI-
DATION) BILL, 1980

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : श्रीमान्, मैं दिल्ली नगर पालिका विधि (संशोधन और वैधीकरण), विधेयक, 1980 के संबंध में श्री पी० एन० नारंग द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित याचिका प्रस्तुत करने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

12.59 hrs.

MOTION RE: JOINT COMMITTEE
ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

THE MINISTER OF LAW,
JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg
to move:

"That a Joint Committee of the Houses to be called the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit be constituted consisting of fifteen members, ten from this House and five from the Rajya Sabha who shall be elected from amongst the members of each House in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote:

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

That the functions of the Joint Committee shall be—

(i) to examine the composition and character of all existing "committees" [other than those examined by the Joint Committee to which the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1957 was referred] and all "committees" that may hereafter be constituted, membership of which may disqualify a person for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament under article 102 of the Constitution;

(ii) to recommend in relation to the "committees" examined by it what offices should disqualify and what offices should not disqualify;

(iii) scrutinise from time to time the Schedule to the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959, and to recommend any amendments in the said Schedule, whether by way of addition, omission, or otherwise;

That the Joint Committee shall, from time to time, report to both Houses of Parliament in respect of all or any of the aforesaid matters;

That the members of the Joint Committee shall hold office for the duration of the present Lok 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 Committee;

That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

That this House recommends to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and to communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

13.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That a Joint Committee of the Houses to be called the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit be constituted consisting of fifteen members ten from this House and five from the Rajya Sabha who shall be elected from amongst the members of each House in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote;

That the functions of the Joint Committee shall be—

(i) to examine the composition and character of all existing 'committees' [other than those examined by the Joint Committee to which the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1957 was referred] and all "committees" that may hereafter be constituted, membership of which may disqualify a person for being chosen as and for being a member of either House of Parliament under article 102 of the Constitution;

(ii) to recommend in relation to the "committees" examined by it what offices should disqualify and what offices should not disqualify;

(iii) scrutinise from time to time the schedule to the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959, and to recommend any amendments in the said Schedule, whether by way of addition, omission or otherwise:

That the Joint Committee shall, from time to time, report to both House of Parliament in respect of all or any of the aforesaid matters.

That the members of the Joint Committee shall hold office for the duration of the present Lok 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 Committee;

That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

That this House recommends to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and to communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

13.03 hrs.

AUROVILLE (EMERGENCY PROVISIONS) BILL*

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are two Bills for introduction; and I think we will take a few minutes and finish that business.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHR S. B. CHAVAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a 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.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I object to the introduction of this Bill under rule 72. My objections are two fold. Firstly the notification came up before the Calcutta High Court with reference to the competence of the President to issue the notification and the object for which Auroville is being taken over by the Government. The Calcutta High Court granted a stay; that is to suggest that the High Court felt there was a *prima facie* case in the contention of the petitioners. Finally the Calcutta High Court rejected that petition and against that the objection has been filed in the Supreme Court. If I am right the matter

is right now being heard on this question before the Supreme Court, with reference to the competence of this legislation whether that violates the provisions of article 26 of the Constitution. The matter being thus *sub judice*, the Bill not be introduced because the very matter is right now under consideration before the Supreme Court.

My second objection is this. Article 26 mentions, "subject to public order, morality and health..." It is only with reference to these three things that under article 26 legislation can be made with reference to religious denominations—Hon. Minister would say that Auroville is not a religious denomination. That is the very point which is being discussed and considered by the Supreme Court. I therefore submit that it would be showing disrespect to the Supreme Court, and so, the Bill should not be introduced today. Inasmuch as the introduction is against the provisions of the Constitution, article 26 and inasmuch as the matter is *sub judice*, it would be contrary to the mandatory provisions of the Rules of Procedure, I object to its introduction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit what is your position?

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Apart from Rule 72 under which the introduction of this Bill is opposed as being *sub-judice* as my hon. colleague has said the question that arises is of procedure. There is so much haste in the matter. What haste has the Government to introduce this Bill when it is being heard by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court today? Why should it not be done on some other day? They could have waited for some time. This will be setting up a bad precedent. Last time we had objected to it, as it is a question of procedure and lead precedent. When a matter is being heard in the Supreme Court and High Court almost the same time, there

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II Section 2 dated 25-11-1980.

[Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit]

should be no hurry to come and introduce the Bill in the House. There are still 20 days left for the Government and the hon. Minister has been the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. Such a Bill would not have been allowed to be moved in the Maharashtra Assembly. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now he is a Central Minister. (*Interruptions*)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I therefore request the Minister not to set up such a bad practice and precedent. I would appeal to the Government that we should wait for a day or two. There are another 20 days for them to come to the House as soon as the judgment of the Supreme Court is given this evening or tomorrow.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: We should lay down some healthy precedents. I believe hon. Minister will agree with this.

SHRI S. V. CHAVAN: Sir, the hon. Member has raised objection under Rule 72. Rule 72 is absolutely clear on this point. It says—

“If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting if he thinks fit, brief statements from the member who opposes the motion and the member who moved the motion, may, without further debate, put the question:

Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon.”

So, the main point for consideration is whether under Articles 25 and 26 to which the hon. Member has referred, the Ordinance which is now proposed to be replaced by a Bill, whether the Central Government has the legislative competence. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: That we are not objecting. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Only if the legislative competence is questioned by the hon. Member... Otherwise there can be no objection on this point. (*Interruptions*). Now, about the precedents I would like to refer to rulings which were given by the Speaker. An exactly similar kind of question was raised in this House.

An Ordinance was issued and thereafter it was to be replaced by a Bill. One hon. Member raised exactly the same point, that the matter is *sub-judice* and ‘we will be laying a very bad precedent if we legislate before the decision is given by the Court.’...

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I would like to know whether the matter was being heard right at the same time in the Supreme Court. It may be pending for a long time, for many years. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: In Lok Sabha on November 18, 1965 wherein the Speaker has made it absolutely clear that there is no bar. In that case even a stay order seems to have been given by the court, but the Speaker gave a ruling—‘It concerns only the Government. The Court have not informed us anything. There is no stay order as such and that is why we are free to take up discussion of the Bill.’

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Of what Year?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: 1965.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chavan, the only objection Mr. Parulekar may raise is that this ruling is by the Speaker, not by the Deputy-Speaker.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Therefore, both constitutionally as well as from the point of view of propriety, I do not find anything objectionable in this and I would request the House to grant the leave.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a 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."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I introduce the Bill.

13.10 hrs.

STATEMENT RE AUROVILLE
(EMERGENCY PROVISIONS) ORDINANCE, 1980

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1980.

13.10 hrs.

BIRD AND COMPANY LIMITED
(ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER
OF UNDERTAKINGS AND OTHER
PROPERTIES) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Bird and Company Limited for the purpose of ensuring the continuity of production of goods which are vital to the needs of the country and for the acquisition of shares held by the Bird and Company Limited in the specified companies for the purpose of securing to those undertakings the facilities and advantages derived by reason of such

shareholding with respect to the operation and functioning of those undertakings and also to enable the Central Government to exercise such control over the affairs of the specified companies as is necessary to ensure that the affairs of those companies are not mismanaged and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Bird and Company Limited for the purpose of ensuring the continuity of production of goods which are vital to the needs of the country and for the acquisition of shares held by the Bird and Company Limited in the specified companies for the purpose of securing to those undertakings the facilities and advantages derived by reason of such shareholding with respect to the operation and functioning of those undertakings and also to enable the Central Government to exercise such control over the affairs of the specified companies as is necessary to ensure that the affairs of those companies are not mismanaged and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I introduce** the Bill.

13.12 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. BIRD AND COMPANY LIMITED
(ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS AND OTHER PROPERTIES)
ORDINANCE, 1980

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): I beg to

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-II Section 2 dated 25-11-80.

**Introduced with the recommendation of President.

[Shri Charanjit Chanana]
lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Bird and Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings and other Properties) Ordinance, 1980.

13.13 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) AROMATICS PROJECT AT COCHIN

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Sir, this is to bring to the notice of this Government the need for an aromatics project at Cochin. The Engineers India Limited has submitted a feasibility report and the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited has applied for letter of intent in 1979. The benefit of this project at Cochin will spread to the entire southern States. The secondary processing facilities of the Cochin Refineries can be fully utilised without much additional investment or difficulties. There will be a great saving for the nation in investment both in cost, time and other things. Our nation cannot waste time and plant facilities and imbalance in petro-chemical industries should be mitigated. The State Government has expressed its willingness to take the total equity capital cost. The Committee headed by Dr. Tilak has also, it seems, recommended Cochin for this project. Under these circumstances and facts, I urge upon this Government to sanction the much-needed Aromatics Project to Cochin, without further delay.

(ii) IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN U.P.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अलमोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के आठ पर्वतीय जिलों के लिये वार्षिक योजना केन्द्र सरकार के विशेष अंशदान द्वारा बनाई जाती है। इन जिलों के योजनागत कार्यों के महत्वपूर्ण अंग सड़क, पुल एवं नहर निर्माण तथा पेयजल व विद्युत योजनाएं हैं। इन

समस्त योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन निम्न दो कारणों से दुष्प्रभावित हो रहा है :—

1. सीमेंट, स्टील, कोलतार की आपूर्ति की स्थिति पर्याप्त असंतोषजनक है। इसे सुधारने के लिये आवश्यक है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये उपरोक्त वस्तुओं का कोटा आवंटित किये जाते वक्त आठ पर्वतीय जिलों के लिये विशेष कोटा निर्धारित किया जाय ताकि निर्माण कार्यों हेतु समयबद्ध आपूर्ति संभव हो सके।

2. उपरोक्त निर्माण कार्यों के क्रियान्वयन की स्थिति भी पर्याप्त असंतोषजनक है। इन कार्यों को क्रियान्वित करने वाली अभियंत्रण सेवाओं द्वारा लापरवाही बरतने व भ्रष्ट तौर-तरीके बरतने के कारण करोड़ों रुपये की लागत से बनने वाली सड़कें व पेय जल योजनाओं जैसे नैथना ग्राम समूह पेय जल योजना, पिथोरागढ़ व अल्मोड़ा पेयजल योजनायें संकट में हैं, बिल्कुल असफल हो गई हैं। इसका निराकरण भी तभी संभव है जबकि इन कार्यों को करने वाले अभियंताओं के लिये योजना की सफलता का कानूनी दायित्व निर्धारित किया जाय। वर्तमान समय में योजना के फेल होते ही अभियंता अपना स्थानांतरण अन्यत्र करवा लेते हैं।

अतः माननीय योजना मंत्री कृपया ध्यान दें।

(iii) KORBA FERTILIZER PLANT

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): The recent news emanating from the Union Government sources indicated a strong possibility of changing the location of Korba Fertilizer Plant from Madhya Pradesh to Orissa or Karnataka State. This has grossly disturbed the public mind and moves are afoot to stage strong opposition and agitation to prevent this change of policy.

It is about 17 years since the Government had decided to set up the fertiliser plant at Korba, particularly to improve the lot of this backward under-developed State. Besides, over

18 crores of rupees have already been spent in various surveys, reports, fixation of location at Korba, technical feasibility and such other preliminaries. More so, some construction and other equipment are lying at the site idle.

It is disturbing and distressing that the Government at such a late stage is thinking of changing the location of the fertilizer plant and for reasons which are beyond logical and national capitulation. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has strongly protested against this reported move. It is, therefore, requested that the Government will come out with a categorical statement in the Lok Sabha on the finalisation of this prestigious fertiliser plant in Madhya Pradesh for the development and uplift of the backward regions.

(iv) TAKING OVER OF BUCKINGHAM AND CARNATIC MILLS OF MADRAS

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) The Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras, a constituent of the world famous Binnys, was running smoothly till 1976. During the month of November, 1976, floods entered the mill and affected the normal functioning of the mill and caused damages to the machinery and the stock. Taking advantage of this natural calamity the then management of Lakshmi Mills, Coimbatore, as its Chairman closed the mill. For the reopening and viability of the mill, the management has laid down certain conditions such as reduction of 2000 men and wage reduction. The Company Board was re-constituted. The mill was re-opened on 20th February, 1977.

As assured before the Government the workmen continued their co-operation and accepted the finalisation of rationalisation also. After continuous negotiations the strength of the workmen was reduced considerably. The details are:

	1970	1980
Operatives	12,669	9,560
Unionised staff	1,249	1,029

Contrary to the above, the strength of the management staff remains unaltered. The unions have accepted to share the rationalisation gains at 40 per cent to workmen and 60 per cent to the management. Moreover, on the request of the management, the unions have agreed to continue the 7-day week system. With the continued co-operation of the workmen the management has turned the corner and made a profit of Rs. 437.93 lakhs during the year 1978-79.

All of a sudden, to our dismay it was informed that the company is facing a serious financial crisis. The reason set out by the management for the present crisis is identical to the one stated in the year 1976 which has been disproved.

I like to state that the management's proposal to reduce the manpower and wages is totally unwarranted and unnecessary. Since the level of production, productivity, perfect cloth realisation, sales, etc. remains the same when compared to the previous year during which the company was able to make profit.

I wish to stress once again that the root cause for the ruin of this world renowned mills is managerial lapses and sheer mismanagement. For the healthy functioning of these mills, I suggest to revamp the whole structure right from purchase to sales, including managerial set up.

The management of the B&C Mills has declared that it will close the mill from 1-1-1981. The proposed closure will affect about 13,000 persons directly and about a lakh indirectly. The State Government of Tamil Nadu are saying that they are taking keen interest.

I request the Central Government to intervene in this matter urgently and immediately, to arrange to take over the mill from the present management and to run it as a relief undertaking by the NTC, as has been done in the case of the Kohinoor Mills of Maharashtra. The Centre should take up immediate steps to

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]
wipe out the untold misery of the
people of my constituency.

13.21 hrs.

Re: ARREST OF MEMBERS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have received a telegram, dated 17th November, 1980, from Shri George Fernandes, alleging that he has been "unlawfully held in prison since Saturday.

It may be recalled that according to a telegram dated 15th November 1980, from the Police Inspector, Police Station, Nasik, Shri George Fernandes was arrested under sections 143 and 147, IPC and section 135 of the Bombay Police Act and was remanded to magisterial custody for two days till 17th November, 1980. This telegram was announced in the House on the 17th November, 1980.

I have referred the present telegram from Shri George Fernandes to the Minister of Home Affairs for furnishing a factual note on the matter.

13.23 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till twenty minutes past fourteen of the Clock).

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock).

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
MATTER UNDER RULE 377—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As a very special case, I am allowing Mr. Ramavtar Shastri and Mr. Pullaiah to raise matters under Rule 377.

(v) PROBLEMS OF THE UNEMPLOYED YOUTH AND THEIR DEMONSTRATION AT DELHI.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, काम दो या जेल दो।
बेरोजगारों की संख्या दिनों-दिन तेज़ रफ्तार

के साथ बढ़ती जा रही है। सन् 1977 के शुरू में रजिस्टर्ड बेरोजगारों की संख्या एक करोड़ दो लाख थी। जनता पार्टी के करीब तीन वर्षों के राज में उनकी संख्या बढ़ कर एक करोड़ 44 लाख हो गई। इंदिरा कांग्रेस के दस महीने के राज में आज उनकी संख्या बढ़कर एक करोड़ 54 लाख हो गई है। फलस्वरूप नौजवानों एवं छात्रों में अपने भविष्य के लिये चिन्ता की भावना का बढ़ना स्वाभाविक है। अगर इनके असंतोष को रोजगार देकर शीघ्र दूर करने का प्रयास नहीं किया गया तो सरकार को उनके संगठित विद्रोह का सामना करने के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिए।

आल इंडिया यूथ फेडरेशन और आल इंडिया स्टूडेंट्स फेडरेशन के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में देश के हजारों बेकार नौजवान और छात्र "काम दो या जेल दो" के नारे को लेकर संसद भवन के सामने सत्याग्रह कर रहे हैं। उनका सत्याग्रह 24 नवम्बर से शुरू होकर 28 नवम्बर तक चलेगा।

लज्जा की बात है कि सरकार ने बेरोजगारों की मांगों पर ध्यान देने के बजाए शांत सत्याग्रहियों पर बिना किसी उकसावे के 24 नवम्बर को पुलिस द्वारा बर्बर लाठी चार्ज करवाया, जिसके फलस्वरूप कुछ नौजवानों के सर फट गए। भारी संख्या में नौजवानों को गिरफ्तार भी किया गया।

मैं सरकार की दमन नीति की तीव्र निन्दा करते हुए प्रधानमंत्री से मांग करता हूँ कि, वह इस सदन में एक बयान प्रस्तुत कर बेरोजगार नौजवानों की बेकारी को दूर करने संबंधी कोई ठोस प्रस्ताव रखें।

(vi) DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN RAYALSEEMA AND TELENGANA REGIONS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH (Anantapur): I would like to bring to the

notice of the Government the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377:—

It is most painful and unfortunate that serious drought conditions are prevailing in Rayalaseema and Telengana regions in Andhra Pradesh. Anantapur district in Rayalaseema is one of the chronically drought-affected areas where the Government is implementing DPAP programme. With the failure of rains in September and October the district is facing serious famine conditions. All food and commercial crops have failed completely. The farmers have not only lost seeds but also were burdened with the loans raised for the purchase of fertilisers that are applied along with seeds into the soil. There is no fodder for the cattle and the animals are being sold at throw-away prices to the slaughter houses. There is acute scarcity of drinking water both in rural area and towns. Small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers are moving away to far-off places like Bombay, Guntur and Madras to seek their livelihood.

Since Independence, Anantapur district has been affected with drought conditions for about 20 years and the rest of the years also the rain-fall was below the normal. The situation is very serious and I request the Government of India to send a Central Team to study the situation and render the full financial assistance to the State Government. Apart from short-term measures to meet the drought conditions, there is imperative need to take up permanent measures like diversion of Krishna waters to Rayalaseema, modernisation of KC Canal and TBP LLC and HLC and formation of large number of percolation tanks are necessary to mitigate the famine conditions in chronically famine-stricken area of Rayalaseema.

Diversion of Krishna water to Rayalaseema necessitates deep-cut at Mittakondala ridge. This has to be taken up and completed in all respects before June, 1981, so that there may not be any bottlenecks later to complete this portion of the work on account of impounded water in the Sreesailam reservoir. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 161.29 crores yielding an annual agricultural produce valued at Rs. 39.91 crores after irrigation with a benefit cost ratio of 1.91:1 at 10 per cent interest on capital outlay. The cost per acre will work out at Rs. 8,400. The scheme is financially viable from the point of benefit cost ratio which is 1.91: 1 at 10 per cent interest on capital outlay against the minimum of 1.5:1 normally.

I earnestly request the Government to clear the scheme, i.e., diversion of Krishna waters to Rayalaseema which will benefit two lakhs of acres in Rayalaseema immediately to usher in an area of plenty and prosperity to the otherwise socially backward Rayalaseema region. I also urge the Government to harness the under-ground water potential by taking up the well projects to increase the irrigation potential in the Rayalaseema region.

Lastly, may I urge the Government to start earth work on Bellary-Rai-Durg-Chitradurg railway line for which the Government has sanctioned for survey so that unemployed agricultural labourers in four famine districts of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, i.e., Anantapur, Kurnool and Bellary and Chitradurg respectively get employment.

14.25 hrs.

MOTION RE: RISE IN THE PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur): I beg to move:

"That this House expresses its concern at the continuing rise in the prices of essential commodities including sugar and urges upon the Government to take effective steps to curb the price rise."

In this very House on the 27th March, 1980, I had initiated a debate under rule 184 on this very subject. So, I would not like to cover the ground that I had covered during that debate. Therefore, consciously and deliberately I shall restrict my observations to the situation in the new financial year starting from 1st April, 1980.

It is customary to make a reference to the wholesale price indices with 1970-71 as the base year. If we try to take into account the various wholesale price indices and the corresponding rise with the base as 1970-71, the prices would be exorbitant. I do not propose to resort to the exercise. I would like to take the prices in October and compare them with those at the beginning of the new financial year, namely 1st April, 1980.

On 21st November, 1980, the Finance Minister, while replying to starred Question No. 68 in this very House regarding essential commodities and the rise in the prices of those commodities had given a statement in which he had indicated how the wholesale price index had increased from April to October. For the sake of illustration, I would like to take a few important commodities which are of vital importance from the point of view of the Standard of living of the common people. I have tried to work out on the basis of the very statement made by the Finance Minister, the percentage of increase in the prices of certain essential commodities.

As far as sugar is concerned, from April to October the percentage of increase in the price is 12, in khansari, 48, in gur 76, in mustard oil 21, in cocoanut oil 21, in jowar 12, in bajra 11, in wheat 7, and in rice 6. You will agree that these are the commodities which are considered by the common people as essential for their lives, and on the basis of the statement made by the hon. Finance Minister in this House, you will find that this is the extent of rise that has been actually registered from April to October. As far as the inflation in the country is concerned, the situation is extremely dangerous. I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister and through you the entire House that I am afraid we, in 1980, are likely to go back to the inflationary dangerous situation in pre-emergency era. Those of us who have seen the pre-emergency days and studied the economic problems of pre-emergency era, will realise what a dangerous period of inflation it was. It is not proper that we pick up indices only week by week. I would like that our knowledgeable Finance Minister will not commit the mistake of just picking up sample of price of only a few weeks and a few days and try to remain satisfied with one particular week—that there has been a check in inflation or check in the prices of commodities. It is always better to take a wider span and try to find out how the inflationary situation is changing. As an illustration I would like to place before the House three important periods—two financial years before emergency. I would like to take up two financial years when the new regime came after the emergency and I would like to take up a period which is a continuing period right from 1979 upto October because the latest figure for November is not available. You will bear me out on what exactly I have been saying—that we are again entering into the inflationary period of pre-emergency era. In 1973-74 and 1974-75 the average rate of inflation is of the

order of 22.5 per cent. When the Janata Party came to power and Janata rule was there—it is not because I am in the Janata Party that I am referring to that, but it is just a logical culmination of certain situation; in 1977-78 and 1978-79 the inflation had come down to 2.5 percent and again in 1979-80 (there it is split up) from April 1980 to October the inflation rate is 20.4 per cent and in earlier period in 1979 it is 17 per cent. If you take the average it is 18.5 per cent. That is the rate of inflation.

I want to warn the House and through you I want to warn the Government that again we are trying to enter the pre-emergency era which was a dangerous era of inflation when the rate of inflation was 22.5 per cent and to-day we are having a rate of inflation which is 20.4 per cent. We are approximating to the dangerous period. It is necessary when we discuss the problem of rising prices and inflation, we should know what exactly are the causes. One of the important causes is, of course, the question of deficit financing. The set argument that is very often made by the spokesman of the Government is because our import oil bill has gone up there has been a certain inflationary pressure. I do concede in one of my questions put to Shri Veerendra Patil who was then holding that portfolio, now a days portfolios are very dynamic and now his portfolio has changed.—

(Interruptions)

I am a student of Physics. I know what is fluidity and what is dynamism.

I am a student of Physics. I know year the oil import bill will be increasing from Rs. 3000 crores to Rs. 5000 crores. He had already introduced certain increase in petroleum products because of increase in price of petrol and diesel. Because of increase in naphtha price, there will be increase in the price of fertilizer, thereby putting new burdens on the

Kisan. We are requiring certain inputs in the form of petroleum products, in the form of fertilizers, in the form of diesel. Besides, Railway also require diesel for diesel traction. As a result of that sometimes, an impression is given that this is a general inflationary pressure and tremendous rise in the inflationary pressure is due to the crude oil inflation. Technical exercises have clearly established the fact that the contributory factor of crude oil inflation to the general inflation in the country is never more than of the order of 2 to 3 per cent. So, the rise in prices of crude oil and petroleum products would account for only 2 to 3 per cent contribution towards the general rise in prices and the general inflationary pressure.

More important than that is actually the deficit financing in the Budget. As far as the projected deficit financing is concerned, I would not repeat all those arguments. The hon. Finance Minister said, "in my Budget I have actually projected only a deficit of the order of Rs. 1,470 crores." I am not a pessimist and I am not an alarmist. But for various economic reasons, I dare say, I am afraid—I am not very happy about it, I am sure, the Finance Minister will not be happy about it—though he has projected in the Budget for 1980-81 the deficit financing of the order of Rs. 1470 crores, I will not be surprised and he should not be shocked if at the end of the financial year, the deficit financing reaches the order of Rs. 3000 crores. That is possible. I will be very happy if I am proved to be wrong. There are occasions on which one is extremely happy if one is proved to be wrong. For instance, if we were proved to be wrong that the Emergency was coming, probably we would have been extremely happy. But, unfortunately, we proved to be correct. And the Emergency did come in. So, I must tell you that the deficit financing is going to be of that much order.

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As far as the contributory factors to deficit financing are concerned, let us try to find out which are the important factors.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Both things need not happen. What you said about Emergency need not happen about inflation or deficit financing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will be very happy if your prediction comes to be true.

As far as the contributory factors to various deficits are concerned, I was just trying to go through the Sixth Plan frame. I am not giving any figures from economic journals. I am picking up the figures from the Sixth Plan frame. The Sixth Plan frame itself has mentioned that as far as the public sector is concerned, in 1979-80, the loss is of the order of Rs. 300 crores. I, committed to the philosophy of socialism, believe that the public sector represents commanding heights of our economy and, therefore, it would be extremely necessary to see that the public sector is made extremely efficient, we must try to mop up more surpluses, plough them back for the expansion of the public sector and, whatever achievements are there, we should be able to utilise them for the public welfare. That is the social aspect of the public sector which is not there in the private sector, by and large. Therefore, I want that the public sector should function well. But the Sixth Plan frame itself has indicated that the loss may be of the order of Rs. 300 crores.

What about the losses of the State Governments in the form of power, irrigation, transport and overdrafts? If you take all that into account, it is estimated that the losses will be of the order of Rs. 800 crores. Therefore, if you take both together, the loss will be about Rs. 1100 crores. That will be a contributory factor to the deficit. I am afraid, unless proper steps are taken—of course, a Com-

mittee has been appointed to study the working of the public sector—unless those who are committed to the working of the public sector are asked to manage the public sector, it will not be possible for us to see that the public sector becomes efficient, it becomes more effective and it is able to mop up proper surpluses.

Then, the failure to hold the price line has created a vicious circle—more inflation, more prices, wholesale price index going up and, as a result of that, dearness allowance instalments increasing. That means more non-developmental expenditure of the Government and a gap between the productive activity and the money supply and, as a result of that, you will find there will be more inflation and more rise in prices. The trade unionists are not very happy to demand more dearness allowance. In fact, the demand of those who are working in the working class movement is not to give us more dearness allowance but to create conditions by which we will not be required to demand dearness allowance. Therefore, this vicious circle has to be broken. But, unfortunately, that vicious circle is continuing and, as a result of that, in the Sixth Plan frame—I again collected this—they have projected or envisaged a deficit of the order of Rs. 4000 crores in the course of the Sixth Five Year Plan. That means, on an average it will be Rs. 800 crores, besides the factors which are not predictable at all and, therefore, this factor also has to be taken note of.

There is another factor regarding investments and credit. Though for commercial sectors the credit expansion has been reduced, (I have no grouse about it, but am happy about it), for Government and its agencies it has increased by 42 per cent. The credit has increased by 42 per cent. This, again, is a very important factor and, when the financial year closes, I am rather afraid and am frightened that, probably, the restraint on the

growth of money supply will completely break down. If it completely breaks down, in that case the inflationary pressure on our economy will increase tremendously and, as a result of that, you will find that tremendous difficulties will be created. Ultimately, the price level depends on the level of money supply and also the net output of the country—the national output—and we must succeed on both these fronts. We should try to see that the money supply does not increase beyond a particular range. There are a number of economists who have come to the conclusion that, for the stability of our economy, we should not allow our money supply to rise at a rate higher than 5 per cent per year. I am not sure whether that will be possible but, ultimately, it is the ratio between the money supply and the national output that decides the price level. We find the money supply increasing and, again, we find that in various factories production is not properly taking place. The public sector has not been properly managed and, as a result of that, I am afraid that inflationary pressures will be further generated.

As far as this aspect is concerned, I would like to point out one more contributory factor. Since I have referred to that factor more than once, I will not go into the details, but I am provoked to refer to that aspect because the other day, on 21st November, while replying to Starred Qn. No. 60 on Sales-tax, the Finance Minister was asked one supplementary question as to what is the estimated black-money in the country. If my memory does not fail me—my memory is not very good but my memory is not very bad either—I remember very well that the Finance Minister specifically said that it was not possible for him to estimate the extent of black-money in the country. A knowledgeable person like the Finance Minister saying it was not possible for him to find out a rough estimate of black money is something which is surprising. (*Interruptions*).

Rao Saheb, I know you will be disturbed, but have patience and listen to me.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO): How can he know how much you have got?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: About that, everyone knows because the day I resigned my Ministership, or the next day, to the President of the country, to the Prime Minister of the country, to the Leader of the Opposition, to Shri Jayaprakash Narain, to Acharya Kripalani, I submitted a full statement of my accounts as to what is my property and also the property of my wife. The next day after my resignation, I did that. (*Interruptions*).

So, I was pointing out to you that I was rather surprised and I had a feeling that, as far as the Finance Minister is concerned, when he said that it was not possible for him to estimate the extent of black money, it was a slip of his tongue because the entire Wanchoo Committee undertook this exercise and, if you go through the Report of the Wanchoo Committee you will find that there is a chapter on black money where they have indicated also the method by which they estimated the black money. They utilised the Kaldor method by which they divided the entire national income into two segments—non-salaried income and salaried income. As far as salaried income is concerned, since income-tax is deducted directly, the question does not arise. Non-salaried income can be split up into various segments like hotels, engineering, banking, transport etc. We have a rough percentage of what is the segment of that particular component above the exemption limit, and we can work out what is the assessable income of all these sectors together and also the various authorities of the Government. We can find out what is the actual assessed income

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From the payment of taxes, and the difference between the two will be able to provide you the unaccounted money—the unaccounted black income and the unaccounted black money. Since the income velocity is of the order of five, whenever one rupee happens to be that rupee, when it is invested, a number of transactions repeat themselves and the money value of the total black money involved in all the transactions is five times the unaccounted money. This is how in 1968-69 they estimated the extent of black money. It was found that in 1968-69 it was Rs. 400 crores and the money value of this involved Rs. 7000 crores. All this has been mentioned in the Wanchoo Committee Report. I cannot believe that our knowledgeable Finance Minister had not read the Wanchoo Committee Report and that he is not conscious of the Kaldor method.

This black money economy has almost become a parallel economy. I remember that when my colleague Shri Y. B. Chavan was the Finance Minister he often used to describe black money economy as a parallel economy in this country. He said this is the economy whose backbone had to be broken. I do not know whether they can undertake radical measures like demonitisation, but I may warn them that demonitisation, by itself, will fail unless it is made a part and parcel of a package programme. Along with demonitisation there will have to be a ceiling on property, income and expenditure. At the same time, we find that in some cases some of the non-agricultural income is passed off as agricultural income and in certain cases taxes are avoided. Therefore, we should accept fully the Raj Committee Report and the clubbing of agricultural and non-agricultural income should be ensured. That is one of the ways by which black money can be actually avoided. If they have not get the political will to

resort to demonitisation, I would suggest another alternative. If they resort to demonitisation, I will be extremely happy but I do not expect that the Finance Minister should announce on the Floor of the House that from a certain time they are going to have demonitisation. Nobody introduces demonitisation like that. It has to be a shock treatment, but that shock treatment must come.

But if they have not got the political will to introduce demonitisation and all the methods I have mentioned, at least they can resort to one soft option. Wherever investments are made in slum development schemes, some tax exemption can be given. Where investments are made in the development of backward areas, in the development of cottage industries, development of small industries or medium industries, in that case some sort of tax relief may be given and it might be possible that black money can be utilised for the sake of development.

I am rather stunned to find the rate of growth in the country. We have almost reached zero growth. On the Floor of this very House I had asked certain questions—what is the rate of growth of industries, what is the rate of growth of national income, what is the rate of growth of per capita income, what was the position when the Janata Government was there and, when the Janata Government went out, what was the position, etc. All these facts and figures are there in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha. I had quoted them a number of times and I do not want to quote them again but I may say this much that, as far as the present growth is concerned, I find that in the last four years the price stability of real public investments grew at the rate of 17 per cent but at present we find that, taking into account the inflation, the growth has almost become zero. So, zero growth is the great achievement. Sir, you are frightened of the Zero

Hour; I am frightened of zero growth. That is what is happening in this country.

Let us now come to the developmental and non-developmental expenditure. In the Budget that has been presented by the Finance Minister for 1980-81, let us see what is the increase in the resource mobilisation and what is the increase in the resources that are available for developmental activities. As far the total increase is concerned, it is Rs. 4,934 crores, and as far as increase in the developmental activities is concerned, the increase in the allocation is Rs. 1,208 crores. So, it is very clear that the non-developmental expenditure has increased. Unless the productive expenditure is increased, unless developmental activities are increased, unless more allocations are given for developmental activities, it will not be possible for us to check and curtail the inflationary pressure.

In our country, 66 per cent of the people live below the poverty line and certain programmes like Food-For-Work and Antyodaya must be taken up effectively in different States and the Centre should be able to give adequate help. But, as far as both these programmes are concerned, we find that the present Government has subverted the Food-For-Work Programme and at the same time we find that, as far as the Antyodaya programme is concerned, it has been kept in suspended animation. They are in the habit of keeping the Assemblies in suspended animation. But they have also kept the Antyodaya Programme in suspended animation. That is what they have done. I may be corrected if I am wrong. I find that the Food-For-Work quota was reduced from 3.8 million tonnes to 1.5 million tonnes; and the Antyodaya programme under which assets were made available for 2.5 lakh families is also at a standstill. These are the anti-poverty measures. When prices are going up and when the standard of living of the people is dwindling, it

is necessary that these anti-poverty measures are given more stress.

I would make one concrete suggestion to the Government. In order that common man's needs are satisfied, common man's commodities are made available at cheap prices, at least four important commodities like sugar, vegetables, meat and the common variety of fish should not be allowed to be exported at all. I am not referring to those fruits which are taken by people as luxury fruit, but I am referring only to sugar, vegetables, meat and the common variety of fish: and they can add to the list. But at least these commodities should not be exported. I would demand this from the Government; let them give to this House the figures of export of these commodities to which I have made a reference. These are the commodities that are required by the common man. I am not talking about those fish varieties which are consumed by the affluent classes; I am only referring to the common man's fish. If these four commodities are being exported, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what exactly is the export that is taking place.

As far as cost of production is concerned, that is the most vital question is debating the issue of rise in prices. I think, a technical committee of experts must carefully go into this problem and try to find out whether there have been certain erroneous ideas regarding working of the cost of production in agriculture as well as in industry. It is very necessary that we try to settle certain norms. More inputs should be made available to the agriculturist at reasonable prices. You must try to see that the transport expenditure and other expenditure that is required are taken care of and in that case, the exact cost of production has to be worked out. You must also decide about the commodity price—how many times the cost of production should that be. Unless that particular norm is well

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settled on the basis of well-defined principles, I am afraid the problem can never be solved. There must be a balance between the agricultural prices and the industrial goods prices. Unless that is done, both the working class and the middle-class will suffer; the kisans will suffer at the other end. I am sure there is an urgent need of restoring the balance between the agricultural prices and the prices of the industrial goods.

As far as industrial production is concerned, I take only one instance. Take for instance the question of cloth. There are certain countries—again, if I refer to some countries, some people are allergic to those countries—but I may refer to China. In China, they do not allow the production of cloth of thousands of varieties. They have decided that their primary need is to meet the needs of the common man. Therefore, they have decided to minimise the varieties of cloth that are to be produced. I would very much like that our Government, irrespective of the ideological consideration, whatever is good in various socialist systems, whatever is good in various economic policies of the different countries, we should be able to pick that up. As an illustration, I have taken this up. It is very necessary that the quality of production of cloth and the quantity of production of cloth are linked up with the cost of production. If there are large varieties of cloth in this country, in that case, the cost of production invariably goes up. If the cost of production of cloth goes up, in that case, the price of cloth is also likely to go up.

Consistently, the trade unionists had been demanding in this country that the manner in which the price index has been decided in this country is faulty. Therefore, it is very necessary to re-examine that. Rath Committee was appointed and I am told that Committee has already submit-

ted its report. I would like that that report should be released and it should be known to the Members of this House. Then we will be able to know what are the lacunae in the existing system of calculating the price index. If that is done, that will be a very good contributory factor as far as this problem is concerned.

As far as sugar is concerned, that has become a pivotal problem today. The people remember those days when they were able to purchase sugar at Rs. 2.15 per kg., Rs. 2.30 per kg. or Rs. 2.50 per kg. During the puja holidays and Diwali holidays, there have been places where the open market sugar price had ranged between Rs. 13 to 25 per kg. This is what has happened. Of course, certainly, anti-social elements are responsible for this. But there is one policy decision that is also responsible. I must make a mention of that because I do not want to be partisan. As far as sugar policy is concerned, irrespective of the control on the price of sugar, the release mechanism ought to have been retained. When the Janata Party went out of power, the release mechanism which was there, the release control which was there according to which, the Government used to take note of the requirements and consumption of sugar in every State—only that much quantity was released—that release control was removed. That is why we found that the smugglers cornered the sugar. And that sugar, via Gujarat and Rajasthan, went to Pakistan and via Bengal, it went to Bangladesh. That is how the artificial scarcity was created. It is simple logic that whenever an artificial scarcity is created, the question of rise in price has become always dominant. On on-money, I do not want to talk because they are well conversant about it. This has also created a problem. Sugar crisis was created by sugar magnate in this country because of their league with the rulers. That has also created a new problem. Unless that is tackl-

ed, I am sure that this problem cannot be solved.

I can very well visualise that you are trying to ring the bell.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. I am trying to see the clock.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Your ringing the bell is a logical corollary for looking at the watch. I want to point to you as to what the Finance Minister said after presenting his budget. There again, I think my memory will not fail me. After presenting his budget, when he was replying to the discussion on the budget, he said:

'I can assure the Members of this House that we shall contain, we shall check the rise in prices. If I am not able to bring down the rise in prices, I will go.'

This is what the Finance Minister said (*Interruptions*). I do not want him to go out. He said that if that happens he will go. He is not so much a politician. The Prime Minister is more conscious. In that press conference, she said that we shall make sincere efforts to bring down the prices but we do not assure that we shall bring down the prices. She is very cautious because she knows 'once bitten twice shy'. Therefore she took a very cautious course. Whatever be the pronouncement of the Finance Minister on the floor of the House, as far as people are concerned, they are on the march. The battles are never fought only on the floor of the Legislatures; the battles are fought in the fields and factories; the battles are fought on the streets.

15.00 hrs.

I only want in this land of Mahatama Gandhi these battles should be fought in peaceful and democratic methods so that we should be able to force the government to change their policy, change their economic attitude and change their perspective so that inflation can be checked and rising prices can be brought down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House expresses its concern at the continuing rise in the prices of essential commodities including sugar and urges upon the Government to take effective steps to curb the price rise."

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"by increasing production, by checking galloping inflation, by taking stern measures against persons practising hoarding and profiteering, by controlling labour unrest, by gearing transport system, by regulating banking system to arrange to give finance facility for production and distribution, by avoiding waste, by reducing taxes and by finding substitutes."(1)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Member, Professor Madhu Dandavate concluded very eloquently. He said that the people are on the march and the battle lines are drawn; the policies must change. The Opposition is working here and outside together. Well, certainly the people are on the march and the battle lines have been drawn and the battles are being fought in democratic and peaceful manner. While there is all-round increase in prices yet the result of the recent battles in the by-elections if taken as an index has gone against the Opposition. I am very sorry to say and I sympathise with them. Now, this is what is happening in the country.

Sir, I do not wish to indulge in mere jugglery of figures and I do not wish to defend the government just for the sake of defence. As a representative of the common man I wish to make some observations on the

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price situation in the country. The whole nation is suffering as a result of the increase in prices. There is no doubt about it. It is a serious national problem and we have to see it from a proper perspective. Prof. Dandavate tried to give his own assessment of the situation. He said the situation with regard to inflation before Emergency period was very bad. He did not say anything about emergency period. Then he said that it improved during Janata regime and when Janata fell again there is deterioration and things have gone wrong.

Now, Sir, let us try to analyse as to how it has happened. It is a fact that pre-emergency period, viz., 1971 to 1974 and 1975 was a period of great indiscipline in the country largely contributed by our hon'ble friends. They had not reconciled themselves to their defeat and they started that total revolution and that revolution turned out to be a big flop. Now, a situation of indiscipline was being created. After all the economy of the country can be improved by disciplined functioning of various organs of the country. When did the public sector production goes down? When did it go down? Did it not improve during the emergency? It went down steeply during the Janata regime. Now, it is just like a son who got the growing business of his father and fore-fathers and when he spoiled it, his brother took over. Now, you say, no no, you have spoiled. Is it not a fact that during the Emergency a lot of fiscal measures were taken and the overall situation improved? (Interruptions). You cannot deny the fact. If you permit me to say, Sir, there is a very big compliment in the speech of Professor Madhu Dandavate who said that the situation during the Emergency improved very much and by implication it is very clear that the situation in the country deteriorated during the Janata Government rule. What happened during the Janata regime? I don't want to take much time to talk about Janata regime because they do not

deserve. Did you try to improve the situation? You gave the budget...

(Interruptions) Sir, the Janata Government gave a budget when Mr. Charan Singh was the Finance Minister. It was a budget which was a record of taxes.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Who is responsible for it?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I will tell you. You are responsible for that. Now, the Janata Government gave a budget (Interruptions) and it was a record taxation budget, record deficit financing budget and record inflation and a record increase in prices at one given time and that has affected the economy now. They accept that. I think Mr. Venkataraman has been there as Finance Minister for the last 10 or 11 months. He forgot that. And they expect that during this period Mr. Venkataraman could have created a miracle and offset all the disadvantages that the grave misrule had created in the country. What happened to coal during that period? What happened to cement during that period? Everyone knows it... (Interruptions) Now, a gravely mismanaged economic situation by the very incompetent Government led to the worst condition coupled with the drought in 1979-80. There is no doubt that the present Government had a very uphill task to face and it continues to this time and I think the economic situation in the country is far from satisfactory. The people are feeling the pinch of price rise. We all know that. We all sympathise with them. Now the suggestion given by Prof. Madhu Dandavate was that of demonetisation with certain package deal. I also feel that something drastic has to be done on the price front and on the economic front. Well, I am agreeing with him today on demonetisation. I strongly demand that the Government should go in for demonetisation along with certain other measures. This is my view. The Janata Government did nothing. Even in the case

of voluntary disclosure, it did nothing. The Janata Government period was a boom period for the monopolists, smugglers, profiteers and racketeers. (*Interruptions*). Now they are showing anxiety and my dear friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate was talking of China. He talked of China and when the Bill for Preventive Detention of smugglers came in the House, he opposed it. All the Opposition Members opposed it. Some of them had brought it in the House when they were in power. But when the Congress-I came to power and when they brought forward that Bill, the Opposition went out. You are not prepared to do anything in regard to smugglers, blackmarketeers and racketeers. Our friend from the CPI(M) said that the normal laws are there, the Essential Commodities Act is there and with them we can meet the situation. I want to know, what they have done to improve the situation. Government has taken certain remedial measures... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): You have arrested 'smugglers' like Shri A. K. Roy only.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: They said that we could do with the normal laws to curb prices, profiteering, smuggling etc. What have they done in West Bengal? The price situation, if anything, in West Bengal is worse than anywhere else.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: It is... (*Interruptions*).

Now, I want to do a little plain speaking with my Government also, my party also. I want to ask them: Whose baby is this price control? Is it Mr. Venkataraman's baby, or is it Mr. V. C. Shukla's baby? Whose baby is it? So far as price containment and price control is concerned, the Government should put up some kind of a coordinated machinery which should monitor regularly the prices

and also see that the prices are contained or reduced as far as possible. I know, they have set up a Committee. I read about it in a report of Mr. Venkataraman's speech before the Economic Editors' Conference. They have set up a Committee on Infrastructure Improvement and Coordination. It has done some good work and the Government has taken some measures. If they had not taken those measures, the situation in the country would have been far worse than it is today. Mr. V. C. Shukla is Minister for Civil Supplies; what are his powers to contain the prices? Of course, the Finance Minister can take certain basic remedial measures. As far as the containment of prices is concerned, I would suggest that the Government should set up a National Prices Vigilance Board. It should monitor the prices regularly, go into the various steps taken and get the prices reduced.

Now, what action has the Government taken? I see that under preventive detention action has been taken against about two hundred persons, but I do not find if any one is a known person among them. We and you have been elected by people with great expectations. Do not bother about what they say; go firmly and strongly. They say—hang the blackmarketeers by the nearest lamp post; but they do not want them to be sent to jail... (*Interruptions*). I would demand of this Government that they should very firmly take action against the profiteers, blackmarketeers and such people with a long handle. What for is the preventive detention meant if you cannot use that against big and known people who monopolise the market and the manufacturing field? Why don't you proceed against them? You have to take positive and firm steps to make the black money people feel the pinch which they are not feeling today as they felt during emergency. If you think it proper, I would even venture to suggest some kind of a voluntary disclosure scheme which at one time

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gave a large amount of money for the Government coffers. Now and then, one National Vigilance Price Board is not enough. You must have one in each State. You must have it in each district. It must comprise of officials and non-officials. I am speaking, Sir, on the basis of my personal experience which I had during the Emergency. I was the Chairman of this Programme Implementation Committee which dealt with reduction and containment of prices. I say, Sir, the margin of profit from the manufacturer to the customers in various varieties ranges between 30 per cent to 300 per cent, 400 per cent, 500 per cent. There are middlemen. Everyone is sinner, manufacturer is the worst sinner, the agent is again a great sinner, the wholesaler is again a sinner and I would not exclude retailer also. He takes advantage of the situation. Therefore you must have such committees of officials and non-officials and it is a fact which we cannot deny, because of fear, the prices were reduced during the Emergency. The prices were reduced and contained during the Emergency. It is an economic fact. It is one hundred per cent fact.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no prices went up during the Emergency.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Similarly, as far as the growers' plight is concerned, he gets much less when it goes for him. The middlemen eat away. What is the Government going to do to stop it? Now, above all it is very unfortunate in this country that the consumers feel the pinch of prices. But they do not act, they do not organise themselves and so, what is needed today is combination of the Lok Shakti and the Sarkar Shakti. It is necessary that Governmental power and people's power must be combined together to work together, to curb down prices. I am sure the day we create a powerful consumer movement, sitting together with the representatives of the Government, the situation will start to improve

What is the situation? These long speeches, statistics, jugglery, will not help.

Sir, I will just take a few minutes. I will talk about the distribution system. What are they doing today? Are they helping the distribution system? I make a positive charge against them. It is a very serious and grave charge that they are deliberately trying to sabotage procurement and distribution system. You are deliberately doing it. What is the motive?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are addressing Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. Not myself.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I am talking to the Opposition through you. Now, this is what they are doing and they are doing it for them. I read a statement, Sir, in the press yesterday or day before yesterday where the Lok Dal Leader, Shri Gauri Shankar Rai gave a statement stating "We are starting a movement." And what is mentioned there? I do not mention it. He belongs to Shri Chandrajit Yadav's party, alright. Now, what has he stated? "Our programme of action includes many things, gherao and road blockage." What does road blockage mean? If road blockage does not mean trying to paralyse the whole country, what exactly it means? Is it patriotism? At this grave hour, when our frontiers are threatened, it is a very difficult situation which has arisen. Pakistan's attitude is getting more belligerent. The situation over frontiers is very difficult. We have situations, one after the other developing into a very difficult situation. At this time, they are trying to see that no grain should come to Government. I said it before, on the one hand, they go and say to the farmer "Ask for more price." On the other hand, they go to the consumer and say "Look, Government is charging more price from you." This is a very serious case of duplicity on their part. They are trying to sabotage the whole system. If the Government goes against them, they say that all civil liberties are in danger.

In the given situation, the government has to do its duty. Let the government do its duty with courage. I say that government must act strongly, more strongly and quite strongly. I am using these three expressions deliberately. This is the demand of the common man. They have still hope in you. That is why they have returned you in power in the Assembly bye-elections. Do not be carried away by what these hon. members say. Their job is to see that you should remain in this mess; this country should remain in this mess. Prof. Madhu Dandavate said, "Well, the Speaker is afraid of the Zero Hour;" and he is afraid of the zero growth. They are relishing that decline in growth; they are relishing increase in prices. They think that is their weapon. But, I am sure that it is not going to pay.

I saw a weekly. In that weekly it was mentioned, an interview with a former MP who belonged to the Bharatiya Janata Party. It was stated, "The Government wheat stocks are completely dwindling. The situation is so grave and serious that this government can be toppled." But he said, "Our worry is that if the government is toppled, there is no substitute. What will happen?" So, they are wishing all the time that the government should be toppled; they are waiting for something. (Interruptions) There is nothing wrong with that. The only point is that they are not thinking of the country; they are not thinking of the masses. They are only thinking themselves. That is wrong Mr. Swamy.

Our former Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai had made several predictions in his life. When he became the Prime Minister, he said, "The Government is going to last for five years." That government did not continue. Then he said, "The Janata Party will never break." It broke down. Then he said, "The prices will be reduced within four months." The prices went up. They go on making predictions. Shri Chandra Shekhar said recently that the whole thing had gone 'phuff

and that Mrs. Gandhi had no right to rule. Mr. Jagjivan Ram said that she is a spent-force. We have seen the results. (Interruptions). It has to do with everything, prices and all that. (Interruptions). I know that the situation is difficult and I do not blame these friends for being the prophet of doom. They always predict doom. Their sole preoccupation remains, their sole target remains, Mrs. Gandhi as before. They were disappointed then and they will be disappointed again. I am sure that this government will be able to overcome these difficulties and meet the situation and improve the economy in due course of time. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today, the House is discussing a problem with which the entire country and all our people are seriously concerned. I say that the government has totally failed on the price front and the people are suffering in helplessness, because the price of every commodity in the country, particularly the essential goods has touched the sky. I am only expressing the common feelings of the common people in this country. The government should not make this question a question of politics; they should give a serious thought to it and tackle this problem effectively and also seek the cooperation of the people who understand the economic problems in this country. They should also seek their cooperation to find a solution. The price question is not an isolated question, I would like to say, because it is no use blaming one another. We have heard enough in this House for the last 10 months. The total blame is being put on the previous government. But what is the situation today? I should like this House to give serious thought to what has happened during the last ten months. I shall take up only some commodities which are in common use. I shall show what the price was at the time of the previous Diwali, that is 1979, and at the time of this Diwali, that is in 1980. For example previous Diwali time, in 1979, sugar was selling in this country at Rs. 2.50 per kg.;

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during this Diwali it has been sold by levy price in Delhi at Rs. 6.10 per kg. As pointed out by Prof. Madhu Dandavate in different parts of the country the price went upto Rs. 12—18 per kg. Gur was selling during the time of Diwali in 1979 at Rs. 2 a kg.; last Diwali in 1980 it was selling at Rs. 7.50 a kg. Vanaspati ghee was selling at Rs. 9 kg. in 1979, loose ghee; during this Diwali it was sold at Rs. 11.85 paise per kg. Arhar dal which was being sold at Rs. 3.90 a kg. in 1979 was being sold at Rs. 5 a kg. at the time of this Diwali; and today it is being sold at Rs. 7 per kg. Rajma Chitra which was being sold at Rs. 2.60 per kg. in 1979 is being sold at Rs. 5.50 per kg. now. Chana dal which was sold at Rs. 2.60 per kg. during the Diwali of 1979, was sold during this Diwali at Rs. 5.75 per kg. The price of suji had risen from Rs. 1.80 per kg. then, to Rs. 2.70 per kg. at the time of this Diwali. Rin soap was selling at Rs. 1.80 during 1979 Diwali; during the last Diwali in 1980 it was sold at Rs. 2.30. Urea is the most popular fertiliser which the peasants in this country use; it was selling at Rs. 70 per bag last year, when this government took over. It is being sold now at Rs. 105—107 per bag. Cement is not available in the whole country at the fixed market price; it is being sold in black market at Rs. 80 per bag. The increase in the prices of medicines ranges from 33 to 50 per cent. This is the situation in which today people are suffering. Except a handful of people, businessmen, black marketeers, contractors and smugglers, the entire people of our society, poor people, unorganised labourers, landless labourers, small and medium peasantry, middleclass salaried people, almost all sections of our society are suffering. The common man in this country reels under rocketing prices. Unscrupulous traders are pushing up prices abnormally with impunity. This government is looking on as a helpless spectator. I said that people were also becoming helpless. Mr. Bhagat was right; today there is no viable alternative. It is unfortunate for the Indian democracy.

15.28 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA *in the Chair*]
It is unfortunate for the people of this country. That is why they feel that they can do anything. People may suffer. Law and order situation may deteriorate. People are being killed. Communal riots are taking place every day. The result of the deteriorating economic situation is felt in every walk of life. Today the cheapest commodity in this country is the life of the common man. That is how people are feeling in this country. Had there been a viable alternative this government would not have behaved in the most ruthless manner, in the most heartless manner. Today I am using strong words because that is the feeling of the entire country. People are suffering. A person getting Rs. 2000 per month used to be considered as high strata, living a good life. Today a person getting 2000 has become a poor man. Lower middleclass, middleclass, upper middleclass people are all now coming under the poverty line. That is a serious situation.

I would like to say that the Government should not take it as a matter of debate, but as a matter of political question. Sir, today we have got a feeling that the Government is either helpless or the Government is becoming a collaborator with the vested interests in this country, that the Government is not able to take any effective measures in achieving economic orientation, and no socio-economic policy is being provided.

Sir, where is the much trumpeted public distribution system? Where is the public distribution system today? Today, even Members of Parliament cannot get sugar, rice and wheat from the public distribution system, forget about all those people, millions of common people. I am not talking of privileges of Members of Parliament. Yes, it is a fact that the Members of Parliament have certain privileges. Even he is not getting! What about the common man, or the lower middle class people in this country? There are millions of people who are living

in the rural areas. Sir, this is the situation. I would like to say that the Government must give serious thought to it. There are millions of unorganised labourers. I can understand the industrial labourer fighting for parity with the rising dearness allowance. What about the millions of unorganised labourers? What about the peasantry, the small peasantry, middle class peasants? I have seen the bio-data of the members here. Two-thirds come with a rural background. What is the situation, today, Sir? A person with ten acres of land today has become a poor person. He is leading a hand-to-mouth existence. I was touring recently and staying with a peasant. They were working out the cost of their cultivation. For one acre wheat cultivation they had to pay Rs. 1,200 and they are earning Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,100. Now, how many people are there with 10 acres of land holding in this country leaving apart a very few who are holding by inscrutable methods big farm holdings. Most of the peasantry today is suffering and going below the poverty line. The other day the Prime Minister said the Opposition is instigating those sections of the people who voted for her Government. She mentioned Harijans, women, minorities. Yes, it is a fact today that these rural masses were the people who gave their support to the ruling party. These are the people who are suffering the most. What are their children getting? Not even a cup of milk, not even a glass of sharbat with sugar, forget about milk. This is the situation. The unemployed gave their support. What is being done? Are they getting jobs? They are getting lathis, jails. Give them lathis, give them jails for some time. But the time will come, they will stand up, they will see that the Government takes up their grievances and brings radical reforms of a socio economic nature or the Government has to come to its knees. Many Governments have come to their knees. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Party including yourself has been allotted 14 minutes only. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I think this is a very important subject. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am conscious of my duty, but I have to do it in a gentle manner.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, the Finance Minister mentioned that the Members will kindly appreciate the point which the Prime Minister has made that today the whole world is suffering, is going through a period of inflation, that is a world phenomenon. Yes, I do accept. Inflation is a world phenomenon. But should we not take steps to curb it? Only the other day, a very distinguished guest, Hon. Speaker of Czechoslovakia—you were also present—mentioned that in the last 10 years they had only six per cent price rise. In the last ten years six per cent price rise! I would like to know from this Government what steps they are taking. Yes, import of oil is bringing in inflation. Import of other commodities are bringing in inflation. May I know—I have the right to ask—why the Government should take necessary steps to import those oil products on a large scale? Why should we import those things, which we can produce in our own country by proper utilisation, of 34 per cent utilisation capacity in this country? In steel, there is capacity under-utilisation. In coal production we have failed. In energy we have failed. There is all-round failure. It is a shame to this Government and to this country that we have been pushed to a situation where we are importing cement, for which we have got enough capacity in the country.

Since last February, there has been a rise of 5 points every month and the index crossed the 400 mark in September, the base year being 1960. According to your estimate, the inflation is 20 per cent but the price rise for the common man is from 50 per cent to 400 per cent on different essential commodities. We all know that more than half the population today is under the poverty line. If the

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Government pursues the same economic policy, two-thirds of the population is going to be under the poverty line in this country. Therefore, I will have to make certain suggestions.

Firstly, the Government must bring the entire population who are under the poverty line under public distribution system and should act in a big way. It should not be only a fire-fighting machinery, but it should be a permanent part of our structure till this country gets over the poverty situation. Secondly, the Government must have a proper price policy and parity in prices of industrial goods, agricultural goods and goods produced in the handicrafts and small-scale industries. If there is any rise in the price of inputs, the producers must get a relative price increase for their produce. If oil price goes up or if electricity cost goes up or if coal cost goes up, there should be a relative increase in the price of the produce. Then, there should be total elimination of all middlemen. As Mr. Bhagat said, from 33 per cent to 300 per cent is the profit of the middlemen. This is something which this country cannot tolerate. The time has come when the Government must take effective measures to bring about a total elimination of middlemen from our economic structure.

There should be total take-over of the produce from the big industries and their distribution should be through consumer cooperative societies. We have seen in this country that big industries have their own parallel distribution system, the entire profit going to their kith and kin and the Government finds itself helpless. Government must take strong measures on this matter.

One serious cause for unscrupulous rise in prices is the election fund collection from unscrupulous sources. You collect money in the elections from big industries and blackmarket-ers and therefore, you become helpless against them; you kneel before

them. Therefore, Government must see to it that there is a proper enactment and money is not collected from unscrupulous traders. The time has come when Parliament must see to it that unnecessary black money is not used in elections.

A better climate for higher production should be created and Government must start a dialogue with trade unions, business organisations and opposition leaders and work out a proper price policy.

Government must take ruthless action against smugglers, hoarders and black-marketeers.

Lastly, Government must very seriously think of setting up a National Economic Council consisting of eminent economists and planners in this country, and they must come out with suggestions which the Government on the basis of consensus must accept. If the Government can really reach a consensus on many national issues, why has this Government not made an effort to reach some national consensus on the question of development, planning and resources? If the Government is serious and honest enough, they must take necessary steps in this direction. Government should not take these things with complacency. Government should not think that because there is no strong opposition and because the opposition are divided amongst themselves and there is no national alternative, therefore they should be allowed to go their own way. The people of India have shown enough political maturity and wisdom. If the Government sleep over this basic national issue, then they will be playing not only with their party but with the future of this country also. The time has come when the Government must give serious thought to have a total re-orientation in our socio-economic policies. Priorities must be fixed and the poor people in the country must find a place in the re-fixation of priorities.

With these words, I will end by saying that the Government, really speaking, stand to be condemned because they have totally failed to meet the minimum requirements of the common man in this country.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Sir, the price rise in the country has caused great hardships to our people. As our Members on this side, are in constant touch with the masses, we take every opportunity to bring to the notice of the Government the sufferings of our people every now and then and we take every opportunity to see that the Government takes effective measures to fight this rise in prices which is a continuing feature from the previous regime. I am happy to say that our Government has accorded the topmost priority for checking the price rise.

I thought that the speakers on the other side, who initiated this motion, would not bring politics in this matter which is of national concern. But I regret to say that they brought politics into it and they feel that this is the reason why the price rise is taking place.

I would like to place before the House the good features of today's efforts of the Government. The wholesale prices in the country have declined by 1.2 per cent during the week ended October, 25 bringing down the official wholesale price index to 262.0 from the previous week's level of 265.7.

Here, we have just now been told that today there is a tendency of inflation of the pre-emergency period and, therefore, something is coming. Prof. Dandavate referred to the price rise and he apprehended that the Emergency was coming. His whole attempt was to say that because there was price rise and inflation, therefore, the Emergency was coming. They have been going on explaining this to the people for the last ten months. But it never worked, because the people of this country are

clever and politically mature and they do not want to be mis-guided by our friends in the opposite. As the Government informed the House a few days back, the public distribution system is being extended to check the price rise. In 1979-80 3.65 lakh tonnes of imported edible oil were lifted by the various State Governments for distribution through the public distribution system, as against only 93,000 tonnes during the preceding year. Whatever public distribution system we had developed, it had almost collapsed during the last two and a half years; it was virtually demobilised. It is only since January that the public distribution system has been geared up and by April 1980 it has started becoming effective.

One quite remarkable thing is, in spite of the serious drop in foodgrains production in 1979-80, when it fell to 116 million tonnes, the prices of foodgrains have not gone up, as they used to go up previously. It is a very good sign. Government have taken measures to see that whatever buffer stocks of foodgrains we have, reach the people of the remotest corners of the different States.

If you see the allocation of essential commodities by the Central Government to the different States, whether it is rice, sugar, kerosene or petroleum products, if you compare the figures from January to November 1979 with the figures from January to November 1980 you will notice that in 1980 more quantities of essential commodities have been allocated to the State Governments, than in the previous year.

As we know, the price rise cannot be checked by the Central Government alone. Which is the agency which executes the distribution of essential commodities to the consumer? It is the State Governments. Whatever levy sugar is being allotted to the State Governments for distribution through the retail shops, I am saying from my own experience,

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the entire quantity does not reach the real consumers. A part of it is being sold in the black market at Rs. 9 or 10 a kilo. Even though Village Committees are being formed, as they were asked to be formed by the Central Government, what happens is that the members of the Village Committee certify that they have taken 20 quintals of sugar and distributed it in the panchayat, while actually only 6 quintals have been distributed in the panchayat. The balance of 14 quintals are sold in the blackmarket. Who has to ensure that the distribution is properly done? (Interruptions)

Prof. Dandavate was referring to the rate of inflation and he was quoting some figures. I hope the figures are not different for different members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whether you quote or some other Member quotes, the source is the same and the facts are the same.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The rate of inflation during the current financial year, as on 25th October 1980, is 13.2 per cent according to the Reserve Bank Bulletin. But the hon. Member was saying that it is 18 per cent. I do not know from where he got this figure. This figure of 13.2 is 2.4 less than the figure for the corresponding period last year. So, the inflation rate is much less today. Even here, as much as 5 per cent of the total increase of 13.2 in the wholesale price index is attributable to sugar, khandsari and gur. The price index for rise in April 1980 was 195.5 and in October it rose to 206.7; in the case of wheat; during the same period it rose from 159 to 173.6. But in the case of khandsari it went up from 320.2 to 473.4 and in the case of gur from 332.4 to 585.9. So, sugar, gur and khandsari—these are the three main groups in which the index number has gone up rapidly and I hope the Government will take a serious note as to how to check this thing.

Here, again I would like to bring one thing to the notice of the House

and the Government. It is something surprising that our friends tell us here. All right, we shall have to check the prices. But when they go to the other places, they say: 'You demand increase in the prices of other things.' How these two things go together? You know that Rs. 5000 crores were spent for importing petroleum products. It also helps the rise in prices, so far as transportation costs are concerned. Now, if you go to Nepal, what is the price of sugar selling there? If you go to other neighbouring countries, what is the price of sugar selling there? It is much higher than in this country. Our sugar is going to Nepal and Bangladesh. The sugar which is supplied to the consumer in this country at the fair price shops is Rs. 2.80. In the neighbouring States, the price is much higher. Who is doing this? Therefore, the Central Government has no authority to see that every consumer item which goes to West Bengal will reach the consumer. And whose responsibility is this? Every consumer item which goes to Bihar or to Kerala or to any other States should reasonably reach the consumer. But who will look into this. Therefore, the responsibility should not be entirely on the Centre, the responsibility should be divided between the Centre and the States. Today, if you want to check the price rise, if it is a national problem, not a political or a Party problem, are we to deal with the problem like this? Are we not to sit together to have a national consensus? Here, price rise is a problem which we have to solve by all our concerted efforts? If your sabotage the sugarcane supply going to the sugar factories, can the sugar prices come down? If you want to say that the onion prices should come down and the train with onions does not move, are we helping to see that the price comes down? I think this is completely a contradictory argument that you are putting forward.

Sir, you must have read in the newspapers that the Madhya Pradesh

Government abolished from 1st November all the 22,000 fair price shops because of large-scale corruption in the supply of essential commodities. They went to the blackmarket, they were not given to the consumers, and the Madhya Pradesh Government has said:

"At the peak of the sugar crisis, ample sugar was available in Madhya Pradesh and in fact, the State's problem was how to dispose of its stock. But only after an hour, a check in the local market revealed that all the authorised shops of free-sale sugar had no stock."

And therefore, they had to abolish all the 22,000 fair price shops and they are now having new fair price shops. Even all the dealers who were appointed by the previous Government were all politically appointed and I have seen in many cases sugar is going to black market. Unless we set up a distribution shop for every 2,000 of the population, the essential commodities will not reach the consumer. The Central Government should set up a kind of Civil Supplies Corporation, and all the essential commodities should be made available to the consumers in these shops, so that they do not have to pay more in the black market.

I have talked to lots of people, and they say that they do not want 5 or 10 kilos of sugar, but only that whatever is allotted to their State should reach the State and the consumer. Therefore, Government should see to it that whatever is allotted to the States reaches the consumers. If sugar is not available in the country, how is it that you can get any amount at Rs. 10 a kilo? Therefore, though you are spending Rs. 200 crores of foreign exchange to see that the consumers get sugar at reduced prices, ultimately it does not reach them, and the consumers feel that the Centre is not giving them sugar. Therefore, all these things should be taken into consideration.

I do not know how far I am correct, but I am given to understand that the

total availability of sugar in 1977-78 was 80.82 lakh tonnes, in 1978-79 it was 86.46 lakh tonnes, and in October, 1979 it was 58.63 lakh tonnes. The domestic consumption in 1977-78 was 45.91 lakh tonnes, in 1978-79 it was 35.77 lakh tonnes and in 1979-80 it was 30.40 lakh tonnes. If in 1979-80 our stock was 58.63 lakh tonnes and domestic consumption only 30.40 lakh tonnes. I do not know why sugar is so scarce. Therefore, this has also to be gone into whether the sugar mills are actually supplying the sugar and whether we have any control over the sugar mills.

Therefore, I repeat the age-old demand made in this Parliament that the sugar mills be nationalised. We had passed a resolution at the Congress session also in this respect, demanding that even the wholesale trade should be taken over by Government. So, I demand that a Civil Supplies Corporation be set up with a distribution shop for every 2,000 of the population and that the sugar mills be nationalised as has been long demanded by Parliament.

श्री मोहन लाल सुखड़िया (उदयपुर):

सभापति महोदय, आज सदन में हम लोग एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहे हैं। प्रोफेसर दंडवते ने जो कुछ कहा है, उसको हम सबने काफ़ी गौर से सुना है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी सरकार यह पसंद नहीं करेगी। कि कीमतें अंधाधुंध बढ़ती चली जायें। कोई भी सरकार यह नहीं चाहेगी कि चीजों का अभाव हो जाये, उसकी वजह से लोगों में नाराज़गी पैदा हो और कुछ लोगों को उससे लाभ उठाने का मौका मिले।

16.00 hrs.

यहाँ पर बताया गया कि जनता पार्टी के ज़माने में कीमतें इतनी नहीं बढ़ीं लेकिन अब कीमतें इतनी बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं। मैं जनता पार्टी के राजनीतिक स्वरूप और दूसरी बातों के बारे में चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन इन चीजों को मान कर चलना होगा

[श्री मोहनलाल सुब्बाडिया]

कि जनता पार्टी के हाथ में जब हुकूमत आई तो जो बफर स्टॉक फूड-ग्रेन्स का था और साथ-साथ जो दो अच्छे मानसून (बर्षा) के वर्ष रहे वह सारी स्थिति को ठीक हालात में रखने के लिए बहुत बड़े कारण थे। हमारे देश में सब कुछ होते हुए भी, इस बात से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि मानसून का असर हमारी सारी आर्थिक स्थिति पर काफी पड़ता है। केवल यही नहीं, बड़े-बड़े विकसित देशों में भी इसका असर पड़े बिना नहीं रहता। इन दिनों हम अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं कि चीन को भी काफी बड़ी मात्रा में खाने की चीजें इम्पोर्ट करनी पड़ेंगी। हमारे देश में जब हमारी सरकार बनी उस वक्त देश के बड़े भाग में अकाल की स्थिति थी—इस बात से इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता। साथ ही इस बात से भी इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि पहले के मुकाबले में उस समय स्टॉक्स कम थे। इस बात से भी इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि एक तरफ जहां ड्राउट था वहां दूसरी तरफ लोक दल की सरकार के समय में किसानों को अपना गन्ना खेतों में जलाना पड़ा जिसकी वजह से गन्ने की पैदावार कम हुई और गन्ने की पैदावार कम होने की वजह से शुगर की पैदावार पिछले वर्ष देश में कम हुई। इन हालात से, मैं समझता हूँ इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता। जब जनता पार्टी का शासन कायम हुआ था उस वक्त सरकार के पास कितना बफर स्टॉक था और जब कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकार आई उस वक्त कितना बफर स्टॉक था—इन तथ्यों को दूर रख कर अगर हम कहते हैं कि सरकार की वजह से हालात में परिवर्तन आया तो मैं समझता हूँ यह गलत होगा। इस तरह से पूर्व भूमिका को भुलाया नहीं जा सकता है। अगर गन्ने की पैदावार अच्छी होने के बावजूद

शुगर की पैदावार कम हो तो सरकार को बोपी ठहराया जा सकता है लेकिन अगर किसी वजह से खेतों में गन्ना ही न हो तो शुगर की कम पैदावार के लिए पहले के हालात ही जिम्मेदार होंगे।

प्रॉ० दण्डवते जी ने कहा कि 1978-80 में इंप्लेज्मन्ट की शुध्दात हुई और काफी तेजी के साथ बढ़ने लगा। यह सच है कि जब जनता पार्टी का विघटन नहीं हुआ था उस मौके पर जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया था उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि देश में महंगाई बढ़ती चली गई। इसकी जिम्मेदारी जनता पार्टी या भारतीय जनता पार्टी लोकदल पर डाले या किसी पर डाले लेकिन अन्ततोगत्वा वह बजट डायरेक्ट हजार करोड़ के घाटे का साबित हुआ और उसी की वजह से देश में महंगाई बढ़ी। इस बार जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है वह 14 सौ करोड़ के घाटे का प्रस्तुत किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ आज जो वास्तविकता है उससे मुंह मोड़ा नहीं जा सकता कि क्रूड आयल और केरोसीन जो हम बाहर से मंगाते हैं उसके भावों में जो बढ़ोतरी हुई है वह आज की 25 परसेंट महंगाई के लिए जिम्मेदार है और 25 परसेंट महंगाई गुड़, शुगर और खाण्डसारी के भाव बढ़ने से बढ़ी है। इस बात से भी इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि इंटरनेशनल रीजन्स की वजह से क्रूड आयल के भावों में बढ़ोतरी हुई है न कि हमारी सरकार की नीतियों की वजह से। क्या इस बात से इंकार करके चला जा सकता है कि गुड़, शक्कर और खाण्डसारी के अन्दर जो स्थितियां पैदा हुईं, वह पिछली सरकार की गलत नीतियों के परिणामस्वरूप और हमारे यहां पर कम पैदावार होने के कारण हुई है। क्या हम इस बात से इंकार कर सकते हैं कि ड्राउट के अन्दर पैदावार कम हुई और कम पैदावार होने की वजह से देश के अन्दर भाव बढ़े।

सभापति महोदय, प्रो० इण्डवते जी ने कहा कि पिछले दो-चार हफ्तों के प्राइसों को सामने रखकर नहीं चलना चाहिए, पुरानी फिगर्स को लेकर चलना चाहिए। वे बिहान हैं, मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि पिछले साल का डाउट का असर चला आ रहा था, क्या आप चाहते हैं कि डाउट के असर वाले पीरियड के भावों को स्थायी चला जाए और उसके बाद ओ ठीक वर्ष शुरू हो रहा है, उसकी वजह से जो मार्केट के ऊपर प्राइसेस में सुधार हो रहा है, उन सुधारों को हम ध्यान में न रखकर चर्चे। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर उसको मानकर नहीं चलेंगे, तो डाउट के परिणाम थे, वे तो पिछले वक्त से रिफ्लैक्ट हो रहे हैं। अभी जो अच्छी वर्षा हुई है, उसकी वजह से कुछ चीजों के भावों में गिरावट आई है। पन्सेस के मामले में भी सभी जानते हैं कि कुछ भाव पहले से कम हुए हैं। उसी तरह से कुछ और चीजों में, जैसे खण्डसारी और गुड़ के दामों में पहले के मुकाबले कुछ कमी हुई है। अभी तो एक ट्रेंड शुरू हुआ है और उसके बाद परिणाम सामने आयेंगे, इसलिए इन सब चीजों को दिमाग से हटाकर हम नहीं चल सकते।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी कहा गया कि हमारे देश के अन्दर ब्लैक-मार्केटीयर्स हैं और मुनाफाखोरी हैं, उनको मरुती में क्यों नहीं रोका जा रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी स्टेट्स के अन्दर कांग्रेस की सरकार को आए सिर्फ छः महीने हुए हैं, लेकिन वेस्ट बंगाल में और केरल में जहां काफी अर्थ से सी० पी० एम० की सरकारें हैं और जहां ब्लैक मार्केटीयर्स के खिलाफ काफी भाषण होते हैं, क्या वहां की प्राइस बहुत नीचे आ गई है और दूसरी जगहों की प्राइसेस बहुत ऊंची हैं ... (व्यवधान)

वहां पर कितने ब्लैक-मार्केटीयर्स के खिलाफ कार्रवाही करके वहां की हालत को सुधार लिया गया है। यदि वहां की हालत को नहीं सुधारा गया है, तो सिर्फ कांग्रेस की सरकार ही दोषी नहीं है। मान लीजिए आज दूसरे स्टेट्स के अन्दर मंहगाई है, तो क्या वहां पर सस्ताई हो गई है।

आज इन्फ्लेस्ट्रवचर के बारे में चर्चा की जाती है, पावर के बारे में चर्चा की जाती है। मैं जानता हूँ कि आज कलकत्ता में और बंगाल के अन्दर जो पावर की स्थिति है, उसके मुकाबले में दूसरी स्टेट्स के अन्दर कुछ ज्यादा ही ठीक हालत है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि वे यह कह कर नहीं चल सकते हैं कि बंगाल के अन्दर दूसरी पार्टियों की सरकार होने की वजह से आपने वत तरक्की कर दी है। आप तो पब्लिक सेक्टर को मानने वाले हैं और वहां पर इन्फ्लेस्ट्रवचर भी है। वहां पर बिजली का उत्पादन ठीक तरह से नहीं हो पाता है और रात को लोगों को सड़कों पर पंखा लेकर घूमना पड़ता है तथा अंधेरे में बैठना पड़ता है। यदि इस तरह के हालात वहां पर हैं तो आज दूसरों को दोष देना बहुत आसान है, लेकिन अमलियत को जब फेम करने का सवाल आता है, तब चाहे लोकदल की सरकार जिस वक्त थी, उस मौके पर और चाहे आज के दिन कम्युनिस्ट की सरकार बंगाल और केरल के अन्दर बैठी है, उसको वास्तविकता को सामने रखकर चलना चाहिए। हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव ने कहा कि इसको राजनीतिक प्रश्न नहीं बनाना चाहिए। मैं तो यह देख रहा हूँ कि विरोधी पार्टियां टूट गई हैं, तो उनके सामने यही मुख्य राजनीतिक प्रश्न हो गया है कि कहीं प्राइसेस के मामले में आन्दोलन करो, तो कहीं प्राइसेस बढ़कामे के लिए आन्दोलन करो। दो तरह के आन्दोलन और दोनों

[श्री: मोहन लाल सुख:डिया]

कन्ट्राडिक्टरी बातें। एक बात नहीं की जाती ताकि एक तरफ हो कर चलें। एक तरफ फिगर दी जा रही है कि पिछली दिवाली पर शक्कर का भाव क्या था और दूसरी तरफ गन्ने का ज्यादा भाव मांगा जा रहा है। मैं श्री: चन्द्रजीत यादव जी: से पूछना चाहता हूँ, आज गन्ने का जो भाव आप मांग रहे हैं, उस को मान लिया जाये, तो फिर बतलाइए शक्कर का क्या भाव होगा? इन कन्ट्राडिक्टरी बातों को कहने का एक मकसद है कि जहां भी हमको मालूम पड़े कि फाडर मौजूद है, उस में फौरन दियासलाई लगा दो, जिस से आग लग जाये ताकि हम कह सकें कि यह सरकार कुछ नहीं कर पा रही है, सरकार हालात पर काबू नहीं पा रही है। आज हर जगह कुछ न कुछ हो रहा है, कहीं पर स्ट्राइक हो रही है, कहीं पर लाक-आउट हो रहा है, कहीं मंहगाई के खिलाफ आन्दोलन हो रहा है और कहीं पर कीमतें बढ़ाने के लिए कहा जा रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बात को मानने वाला हूँ कि किसान को उचित पैदावार का उचित मूल्य मिलना चाहिए, उस के लिए इनपुट्स की बात यहां पर कई दफा कही गई है। मैंने इस बात को भी कहा था कि रिजर्व बैंक के चंपरासी को किसान के मुकाबले, जो खेतों में मेहनत करता है, ज्यादा मिलता है। यह स्थिति बदलनी चाहिए। यह स्थिति इस देश के लिए वाजिव नहीं है। इस के लिए हम सब मिल कर क्या बैठ कर विचार नहीं कर सकते हैं, बल्कि ज्यादा अच्छा यह होगा कि सरकार एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस पालिसी पर विचार करने के लिए कोई हाई-पावर्ड कमीशन बैठाए। वह कमीशन इन तमाम चीजों के बारे में गहराई से विचार करे

और हर आस्पैक्ट पर विचार कर के भाव निर्धारित करे। मैं एक बात स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रश्न किसी एक वस्तु का नहीं है। आज हम यदि गन्ने का भाव 30 रुपये क्विंटल कर दें तो स्वाभाविक है उस का असर दूसरी वस्तुओं की पैदावार पर पड़ेगा, उपज में डाइवर्शन हो जायेगा, व्हीट की प्रोडक्शन कम हो जायगी, राइस की प्रोडक्शन कम हो जायगी। हमने देखा है कि जिस कमोडिटी की प्राइस ऊंची जाती है, किसान उसी कमोडिटी को बोने लगते हैं और उसका परिणाम यह होता है कि दूसरी चीजों की शार्टेज हो जाती है।

सभापति महोदय, आप गांवों की हालत को जानते हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान में दालों की कमी क्यों है? कमी इसलिए है कि पैदा करने वाले किसान को उस का उचित दाम नहीं मिलता क्योंकि यह ड्राई एरिए की ऋाप है। इसी लिए किसान काटन की पैदावार की तरफ जाता है या किसी दूसरी ऋाप की तरफ जाता है, क्योंकि उस को दूसरी ऋाप में ज्यादा पैसा मिलता दिखाई देता है। मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है—रहले किसान उड़द और मूंग बोया करते थे लेकिन आज मक्का बोना पसन्द करते हैं, चना बोना पसन्द करते हैं क्योंकि चने का भाव बहुत ऊंचा चला गया है। इस लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन बदले हुए हालात में हमें बैठकर विचार करना चाहिए और देश के हित में इन तमाम चीजों को हल करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। आन्दोलन करने से कीमतें बढ़ेंगी, घटेंगी नहीं। आप किसी भी आन्दोलन को ले लीजिए, जहां भी हम आन्दोलन करके स्केडर पैदा करेंगे उस का असर साइक्लोजिकल होता है, होडिज बढने

लम जाती है। मैं दुकानदारों की होडिंग की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, कन्ज्यूमर-होडिंग की बात कह रहा हूँ। मार्केट में शक्कर आती है, कमी को देखते हुए हर कन्ज्यूमर की यह इच्छा होती है कि दो-दो किलो शक्कर एकसट्रा ले कर रख लें—इन्हीं कारणों से मार्केट में शार्टेज हो जाती है और चीजों के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं।

आज मुख्य प्रश्न उत्पादन का है। देश के अन्दर पैदावार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाना है, लेकिन इस के लिए जरूरी है कि जो अनुत्पादक एक्सपेन्डिचर है, वेस्ट-फुल एक्सपेन्डिचर है, उस को रोका जाये और उस धन को उत्पादन की तरफ लगाया जाये। मैंने बजट के मौके पर पहले भी कहा था कि अनप्रोडक्टिव डेवेलपमेंट्स एक्सपेन्डिचर को रोकने की जरूरत है, इसलिए कि अन्त में जाकर आप का डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग कहीं और ज्यादा न बढ़ जाये। आप स्टेट्स के बजट्स को देखिए—हर तरफ डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग है, ओवर-ड्राफ्ट्स बढ़ने जा रहे हैं। इन सब बातों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए तथा डेफिसिट ज्यादा न बढ़े और प्राइसेस पर उसका असर न पड़े, आज जब नई पैदावार सामने आ रही है हमें थोड़ा सतर्क हो कर विचार करना चाहिए कि हम उन की प्राइसेज को कैसे ठीक रख सकते हैं।

आज ब्लैक मनी कैसे जनरेट हो रही है? आज सीमेंट को बीजिए, पूरी सीमेंट इण्डस्ट्रीज कन्ट्रोल्ड है, फिर भी सीमेंट मार्केट में 80 रुपये बौरे पर ब्लैक में मिलता है। कैसे मिलता है, कहां से आता है? कई जगह पी० डब्ल० डी० कन्ट्रोल्ड रेट पर सरकारी काम पूरा करने के लिए कान्ट्रैक्ट्स को निमेंट देती है और यह सीमेंट उन कान्ट्रैक्ट्स के जरिए बाजार में चला जाता है

उसी तरह से कुछ इंडस्ट्री वाले, जो सीमेंट ले लेते हैं और सीमेंट से पाइप्स का पोल्स या दूसरी चीजें बनाते हैं, उनको बनाने से जो उनको मुनाफा मिलता है उस से ज्यादा सीमेंट को ब्लैक मार्केट में बेचने से मिल जाता है। इसलिए वे उसको ब्लैक में बेच देते हैं। इसलिए यह देखने की जरूरत है कि जितना आप सीमेंट एलाट कर रहे हैं, उस का प्रापर यूटीलाइजेशन हो रहा है या नहीं। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि अगर जरूरत हो, तो गवर्नमेंट के एलाटमेंट को भी कम कर दीजिए और मार्केट के अन्दर यह ज्यादा आ जाए जिस की वजह से ब्लैक मार्केटिंग का काम न हो सके और लोगों को आसानी के साथ यह चीज मिल सके। इसकी सख्त आवश्यकता है।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा, कृषि मंत्री जी इस समय यहां पर नहीं हैं, कि चावल के मामले में, गेहूं के मामले में और कुछ आयाल-सीड्स के मामले में तो काफी नये तरीके के बीज और बहुत सी चीजों के निकाले गये हैं लेकिन पलसेज के मामले में कोई ब्रैकथू जिस को कहना चाहिए या ग्रीन रेगुलेशन की बात कहनी चाहिए, वह हम ज्यादा नहीं कर पाए हैं। इस चीज को भी ध्यान में रख कर चलना चाहिए।

एक बात और कहूंगा और वित्त मंत्री जी इस बात को ध्यान में रखें। भाखड़ा के अन्दर, चम्बल के अन्दर पोंग डेम के अन्दर इस साल पानी कम है और पानी की कमी की वजह से जो गेहूं बोया जाता है, वह इस बार कम बोया जाएगा और वहां पर लोग-बाग गेहूं नहीं बल्कि सरसों बोएंगे क्योंकि सरसों की कीमत ज्यादा है। आप के

[श्री मोहन लाल रुखाडिया]

पास गेहूँ का बफर स्टॉक पहले के मुकाबले में कम हो चुका है और अगले महीने जो प्राइस आप तय करें, वह बहुत सोच समझ कर करें कि कितना प्रोक्योरमेंट कर पाएंगे या नहीं कर पाएंगे। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि डीजल की प्राइसेज के साथ गेहूँ की प्राइसेज भी एस्कालेट करने लगे। एक बार गेहूँ की प्राइस बढ़ जाती है, तो उस का असर अपने आप दूसरे सीरियल्स और फलसेज के ऊपर भी पड़गा। इसलिए वक्त से चेतने की जरूरत है। इसी तरह से चने की पैदावार कम होगी। ड्राई ब्रेल्ट के अन्दर, राजस्थान के अन्दर और हरियाणा के अन्दर लाखों बीघा जमीन में सितम्बर और अक्टूबर के महीनों में वारिश की वजह से मोआस्चर हो जाता था और उस मोआस्चर में चना पैदा किया जाता था। इस साल वहाँ पर हल नहीं चल पाए हैं। वहाँ पर जर्मन्स ड्राऊट है और ड्राऊट होने की वजह से चने के भावों में वृद्धि होती रही है। व्यापारियों ने आने वाले सीजन को देखते हुए कि चने के कम होने के आसार हैं, अपना काम शुरू कर दिया और इन सब चीजों का ध्यान रखा है। मैं यह कहूँगा कि आप भी इस तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दें और यह देखें कि गेहूँ की कीमत न बढ़ जाए और गेहूँ तथा दूसरी चीजें लोगों को आसानी से मिलती रहें, इसके लिए अभी से कदम उठाएं।

एक तरफ आसाम के एजीटेशन की वजह से मायल में डिफिकल्टी पैदा हो रही है और विदेशों से लाने में भी मुश्किलें हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि बक्त आया है कि कुछ ऐसा भालूम पड़े कि इसके मामले में आस्टेरिटी मेजर्स सक्ती के साथ लिये जा रहे हैं। अभी जो ऐसा भालूम होता है जैसे तेल

की बहुतायत है, सिवाय इन्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन के लिए और दूसरी ऐसी चीजों के लिए जैसे खेती/कार या दूसरे लक्सजरी ट्रिप्स के अन्दर चाहे जिस तरह लोग घूमते हैं, जब तक कि पेट्रोल पम्प पर मिलना बन्द न हो जाए या डीजल पम्प पर डीजल मिलना बन्द न हो जाए। लेकिन अब पायरिटी इस बात को बीजानी चाहिए कि किसानों की जरूरतें पूरी हों और उन को वक्त पर डीजल मिलता रहे ताकि उन को इस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा हो सके।

अभी यहाँ कहा गया कि अन्त्योदय की योजनाओं को बन्द कर दिया गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो भाषण दिया था उस में 20 प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम के बारे में कहा गया है कि हमारी नीति हमारा आधार वह होगा। असल में अन्त्योदय प्रोग्राम 20 प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम का एक अंग मात्र है, उस से ज्यादा कुछ नहीं है।

यहाँ पर अभी यह भी जिक्र किया गया है कि सिर्फ हाउस के अन्दर वैटिल नहीं लड़ी जाएगी, जरूरत पड़ी तो खेतों और कारखानों के अन्दर भी वैटिल लड़ी जाएगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस आधार को छोड़ देना चाहिए। इस भाषा में बात करने से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। अगले चुनाव के मौके पर जो हालात हों, उन का लाभ भी उठा सकते हैं लेकिन इस बीच में असंतोष पैदा करने का तरीका अगर अपनाया जाएगा, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर किफ़ोस पैदा हो जायेगा और कोई दूसरा फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। मैं समझता हूँ कि विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों को यह भावना चाहिए कि आज के जो हालात हैं उन में वे सुझाव दें और क्रिटीसाइज करें, इस को मैं

बुरा नहीं मानता लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह मान कर चलना होगा कि अगर आज के हालात को कोई ठीक कर सकेगा, तो वे कांग्रेस (आई) है या इन्दिरा गांधी जी ठीक कर सकेंगी और कोई ठीक नहीं कर सकेगा। यह तथ्य है। मैं किसी वजह से यह नहीं कहता हूँ वल्कि मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पांच वर्ष तक कोई चुनाव नहीं होने वाले हैं। मोरारजी भाई के कह देने से कि साल भर में सरकार टूटेगी और चुनाव हो जाएगा, वह होने वाला नहीं है। यह आत्म-संतोष की बात हो सकती है, आत्म-संतोष कर के बैठ सकते हैं कि साल भर में मौका आने वाला है। पांच वर्ष तक कौन हल करेगा? कौन ठीक कर के चलेगा? यह संतोष करके मत चलिए कि जनता पार्टी की तरह यह पार्टी टूट जाएगी और बीच में ही चुनाव का मौका मिल जाएगा, इस मुहालते में न रहिए। बजाए इसके कि आज जो आन्दोलन छड़े जा रहे हैं, चाहे असम आन्दोलन हो, चाहे गन्ने वालों का हो, कोई हड़ताल का मामला हो, चाहे प्राइसेस का मामला हो, हर आन्दोलन में कूड़ने के बजाए कंस्ट्रक्टिव तरीके से सहयोग की भावना से काम लें।

इतना ही मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Samar Mukherjee. I would like to restrict the time. Since you are the sole speaker, you can be allowed fourteen minutes.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): You have counted the heads; for me fourteen minutes are given. For others you have not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For the party, the time is allotted.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This is a very serious subject. So, a serious discussion is necessary. All Members must give their patient hearing to the points of view of different parties. The question of rise in prices is not to be considered in isolation. The crisis of the economy, I am addressing.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Through the Chair.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am addressing always through the Chair. That does not mean, the head should always be towards you. Heads can turn towards others also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can look up also.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Yes, Sir. We are now in the midst of a deepening economic crisis. It is not only a question of rise in prices though the subject of to-day's discussion is 'rise in prices'. That is why I say the entire economy should be considered. If you really want to bring about a turn the basic factors which led to this situation to-day must also be deeply analysed.

Our country had become Independent; more than thirty three years ago and we claim that we are building our economy through the Plans. That is through the planned economy. See the result of the five Five Year Plans. We are now entering into the Sixth Five Year Plan. As a result of the planned economy, the poor has become poorer and the rich has become richer. The money is concentrated in the hands of a few. This is the economy which we are building up. Whatever may be your subjective desire, our economy has strengthened in the monopoly houses, the blackmarketeers and the exploiting classes. If you analyse this objectively, this Government is an instrument at the hands of these sections which are utilising all the policies of the Government and the

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economic plans to increase their profits thus leading to concentration of money in the hands of a few. This is the basic position. Why is this so? Because, our Government is building up a capitalist economy. That is why a few of the industrial houses have developed into monopoly houses and the traders and hoarders have also become the monopoly traders and hoarders, their power of manipulation on the prices has become so much powerful that they are much more powerful than ministers. They can purchase ministers, politicians and the departmental heads. Shri Panigrahi just now said how twenty-two thousand ration shops in Madhya Pradesh had to be closed because sugar allotted to these shops all went into black-market. This is the link whereby things are going into the black-market for earning profit which is the essential motive of the capitalist society. In a capitalist society there is production for profit and distribution for profit. So, the entire motive is self-centred and nobody thinks of the nation or the people. That is why this capitalist system in today's conditions has become totally out-moded. So, a new system is coming. It is knocking into the doors of our country and that has got reflected in our constitution as is enshrined in the Preamble itself. The superiority of the socialist system has been established by facts. There is no inflation in those countries. There is no price rise and there is no unemployment and poverty. (*Interruptions*)

The contradiction in Congress (I) friends is that they have accepted socialism as their objective but by their practice they are anti-socialist and they are following the capitalist countries as their model. This is the contradiction. Our Constitution in the Directive Principles categorically says that disparity of income should

be reduced. The Government policy should be pursued in such a way so that people can get their wages and right to job should be ensured. But for the last thirty-three years the economy we have pursued has led to the opposite results. There is phenomenal increase in unemployment. Poverty is increasing. Concentration of money in the hands of a few is increasing. So, we find that the black-marketeters, hoarders and monopolists have an over-whelming influence over the administration, government, ministers and politicians. That is why politics has de-generated to such a state where MPs and MLAs can be purchased. It is a very serious thing which must be given serious thought.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who has purchased you?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I have been purchased by the working class and the socialist ideology. I will fight to the last to see that this country becomes a socialist country free from poverty and exploitation.

Sir, why is there price rise? Prof. Dandavate has said that one of the main reasons is deficit financing. Correct. Why deficit financing? It is because Government does not have resources to cover up the expenditure which is before them. Why no resources? Because they are reluctant to attack the monopoly houses. What is their policy? They have given tax concessions to the big houses because they feel the more you tax them the more they try to evade. So, reduce the tax and some will pay. How can the Monopoly Houses evade taxes when there is a strict law? It is because the entire administration which is responsible for enforcing the income-tax laws, are purchasable. That is why they can evade. This is the administration. This is the system under which we are now functioning. So, give concessions, more and more concessions. You are giving more and more concession to the Monopoly Houses, you are inviting multinationals, even you are inviting more loans from World Bank, how can you expect

that the poor people will be able to get their essential commodities at a reasonable and fair price? It cannot be. That is why a change of policy is the urgent need of the time. I have no time to deal with it in detail. If friends invite us for some discussion, we are prepared to place our point of view. I am not placing a new point of view today. Repeatedly we have been demanding that in order to bring down the prices and to bring stability in the prices, the only way is a full-scale system of distribution of essential commodities. But to enforce that, the Government must have physical possession of those commodities. If you declare that so many fair price shops I am opening, there should be enough essential commodities under your position for distribution. But if the picture of Madhya Pradesh is prevailing everywhere, there will be no impact on the price rise if you open so many fair price shops. Unless you guarantee the supply of essential commodities through those shops at a fair price, there is no use of opening them. My demand is that the price should be within the reach of the common man and for that Government should give required subsidy for issue price so that the common man is in a position to get all the essential commodities at a cheaper price. And for that when you require more money, you unearth black money, you just freeze the reserve money held by the monopoly houses. They have got so much money at the cost of the poor people.

Now, we have demanded repeatedly that monopoly houses must be nationalised. Without nationalising the monopoly houses, keeping everything in their control, you cannot bring stability in the prices. Now, the life-saving drugs have disappeared from the market, cement has disappeared. Why? Because the drug industries are in the hands of the multinationals and the monopolists. What did the Government do? When there has been a slight fall in price the Government came forward to raise the prices. Only on 21st, in reply to Mr. Indrajit Gupta's supplementaries, Mr. V. C. Shukla told us that, because their

cost of production has increased, we are raising the prices of some drugs, we are raising the price of paper, as we have increased the price of levy sugar. So, if the Government itself comes forward and increases the prices only to satisfy the monopoly houses and the big traders, how can you bring about stability in price and also bring down the prices. You cannot do that.

Now, the argument is if you give higher prices to the sugarcane growers, the price of sugar will increase. Why should the price of sugar increase? Sugarcane growers as far as I know, are getting now Rs. 16 per quintal. Now I have a calculation with me. For one quintal of sugarcane, 10 kg. of sugar can be obtained. If they sell sugar at Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 per kg. in the market, that means they get Rs. 100 from one quintal of sugarcane purchased at Rs. 16 only. But they are reluctant to pay more to the sugarcane growers, say Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 which the growers are demanding. Why this cannot be done? Government should nationalise the sugar factories. You have to pay the sugarcane growers their remunerative price. You can also give sugar at a cheaper price to the people. If some subsidy is necessary, you give it from the Government treasury fund or get that from the money of the big monopoly house owners. In West Bengal, the jute growers are crying, but jute magnates are earning huge profits. Government has failed to give them remunerative prices. They are demanding Rs. 250/- per quintal of raw jute. The Kisan Sabha has demanded Rs. 300/- per quintal, but from where will the money come? Our Commerce Minister has asked. We say that the money should be extracted from the jute barons because they are earning huge profits. I have also got the figures in respect of cotton. I would like to quote what Shri Harkishan Singh Surjeet, hon. Member of the other House said in that House in this connection:

"Assuming Rs. 300/- per quintal as the price of standard staple cotton (which the Government never

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assures) and Rs. 250/- for lesser varieties (which is around what the grower is getting) the mixture of standard, series and lower varieties used for production of cloth should cost Rs. 275/- a quintal. Ten and half quintals of kapas is needed to produce 360 kgs. of cotton lint and also give 650 kgs. of cotton seeds, etc. I have tried to work out that the prices of cloth is much higher. Whereas 45 per cent component in the production of cloth is cotton, its price remains below Rs. 300, and the price of cloth which we have to purchase has gone up many times during the last few years."

So, you can pay the cotton grower remunerative price and force the textile mill owners to contribute the money for this payment to the cotton growers. The Government is incapable of doing these things. That is my main basic point. You have completely surrendered to the big houses and big industrialists. That is why there is total failure in bringing down the prices and bringing stability in prices. How is the price manipulation done? Suddenly, the commodity disappears; Shri Sukhadia was also telling about that. Outside, you can purchase the commodity at a higher price; you cannot get the same at the controlled price. These are the ramifications now developed after thirty-three years of capitalist economy; this profit motive is running through production distribution, business and everything. These ramifications are now much more powerful. That is why, it is very difficult for the Government to change the entire course of this process. It is very difficult unless the present policies are basically changed and the Government work firmly for the interest of the common man. If you have to work for the interest of the common man, you have to take physical possession of essential commodities including foodgrains. But the peasant must be paid remunerative prices for that. There should be direct purchase from them; there should not be any private trading in the wholesale foodgrain. There

should not be any private trading in other essential commodities. All this should be undertaken by the Government and you should develop the required infrastructure throughout the country. As suggested by our West Bengal Chief Minister in the meeting of the National Development Council, at least twelve essential commodities including foodgrains, cloth, kerosene, sugar, edible oils, life saving drugs etc. should be distributed throughout the country at a uniform price; there should be no difference. If that is possible, you are to try seriously for that. Price can be brought down. But if you fail to do that, any talk of trying to bring down price-level will not have any impact. For the time being, there may be slight decline in wholesale price. I got papers, a report, on the decline. "An agency report quoting official sources, puzzling indicates that there was a fall by 3 points, in the wholesale price index for that week ending. It says 1.2 per cent. It says that the price index fell from 265 points to 262 points in a week in account of a crash in the price of gur and khandsari." That is why there has been some decline. For other commodities there is no decline and if you create illusion on this basis, you will present a very wrong picture before the House that prices started declining. There is another argument "You increase production to bring parity between circulation of money and circulation of commodities". If there is a parity, there should be no rise in prices. But, in our economy, whenever you produce more, as the case of Commercial Crops for which the peasants are producing, the price completely crashes. In case of sugarcane, in case of onion, if you produce more, immediately price will crash before the growers bring this commodity for sale. So, the more you produce, the more you are ruined. That is the economy now in the villages. I explain the position in relation to the industry. In the factory, production has increased. Only three, four days before, I brought one deputation to our new Labour Minister. It is of the Union leaders from Bangalore of Indian Tobacco Corporation a big

multinational. There, earlier the production was 21,000 tonnes, and the labour were 3,000. Now the production is 45,000 tonnes, and the number of workers is 2,000.

Sir, the more you produce, the more the unemployment for the workers, because it is a capitalist system. They are after reducing the cost of production. That is why, these big monopoly houses know if they are to reduce the cost of production, the burden will fall on the commercial crop growers, peasantry must be ruined, because they will be forced to sell at a much cheaper price the raw materials and the workers, who will be forced to give higher workload and also by introducing modern machinery, big employers are throwing thousands and thousands of workers and employees out of employment, by introducing automation and other things. But, in a socialist country, the situation is just the opposite, because their right to work has been guaranteed as a fundamental right in the Constitution, and nobody loses the job. They are introducing automation. Production is increasing. And that production is going to the benefit of the common people. Here, production is increasing such as of the Tobacco Corporation, but the factory owners, they are multinationals, are raising the prices of tobacco products on the one hand and they are throwing out a large number of workers from jobs. This is the system under which we are living. Unless this system is basically, fundamentally changed, there is no way out for the common man. For temporary measures, you can take some measures, particularly immediately the public distribution system should be fully strengthened with absolute physical possession of the essential commodities. But to prevent corruption in the distribute, centres there should be, all parties committee to supervise these fair price shops.

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the subject which is being discussed today in this august House is the rise in prices of essential commodities including sugar. In

fact, we are all very much worried about the rise in prices. Many hon. members have spoken on this subject. I will restrict myself to two points which are very vital from the point of view of the price. One is the production based on remunerative prices to the farmer. The second is about the population control. I think no hon. member has touched the second point.

Just now, one of the hon. members said that two-thirds of the members of this august house have got agricultural background. It may be true. Mostly, out of essential commodities, two or three most important commodities have been selected for a discussion. One happens to be sugar. Sugar is one of the important commodities essential for us and the price of this commodity has gone up. There is some technical explanation which I would like to present before this House. The rise in price should not be over and above the cost price. No commodity can come down, so far as price is concerned, below the cost level. The cost of production, cultivation of sugarcane and the availability of all the commodities in the market do contribute to each other. In fact, the stock which was there previously was squandered during the previous Government regime and as a result of that within 10 months, we are experiencing that shortage and the resultant price rise.

We all know that sugarcane cannot be grown in one day or two days or in one month or two months; it has to be grown through a number of months, between 12 and 15 months in order to see that the sugar comes into the market. There is a proverb in Urdu:

नादा दोस्त से दाना दुश्मन बेहतर है

During the Prime Ministership of Chaudhuri Charan Singh—he is a very good friend of the farmers—with due respect, I would say that in order to help the farmers, he just

[Shri B. V. Desai]

did the other way round and hundreds and thousands of acres of sugarcane were burnt by their colleagues. (Interruptions) Whatever it is, I do not want to go to that extent. So far as his policies were concerned, with good intention, probably he did try to help them. But, unfortunately the result was the very reverse of that; the result was that whatever stock was there which was built up through great difficulty was squandered and no fresh stock of sugarcane was coming. That is the reason why we are in this trouble.

Now, throughout the country, specially, in the South, I can tell you, the agriculturists have taken up this issue. They have been for long denied the remunerative prices. The result is that the commodity has vanished or the stock has come down and the result is that there is increase in price. If we analyse the situation, we will find that out of the total production of 100 tonnes, 65 per cent is taken by the Government as levy sugar at a price of Rs. 2.85 per kg. Now, it has been increased to Rs. 3.00. The rate is 65:35 I wanted it 50:50. If it is raised, probably a little remunerative price can be given to the agriculturists, so far as that commodity is concerned. It applies to other commodities also. Let us not forget the kisan of this country. During the Sixties when we were moving round the world with a begging bowl for PL-480, it was the kisan who brought us out of the clutches of PL-480 by his green revolution. Today when we are facing difficulties due to oil price rise, let us fall back upon the same seasoned, well-intentioned kisan of our country. Let us pay him a little remunerative price. He is not asking something with avarice. Our own self interest is also involved in that. If we give remunerative price he will grow more. When I am talking about sugarcane I mean other commodities also. That is being ridiculed. It pained me yesterday to listen to the hon. Minister's speech when he said that the agitation of the kisans was politically motivated. Kisans are not politically

motivated. Political party leaders are going after them to have cheap popularity. In fact the unrest in the Southern States is for nothing but for basic survival. In order to get more production, I plead that remunerative price for all agricultural commodities, if possible at par with other industrial products should be given.

That brings us to the question of fixation of prices in this country. There is an Agricultural Prices Commission. I do not know how I should explain the anomaly of this price fixation. Last year the price was Rs. 125 per quintal and this year they have increased it by Rs. 5 very magnanimously and declared that it is Rs. 130 per quintal, as against the rise in the input for the agriculturist of Rs. 600 per tonne. Very magnanimous. Our Prime Minister came out and straightaway she said that it should be Rs. 160 she gave that directive. Even that was *ad hoc*. It has to be worked out scientifically; the time has come when the riot in the country should be given a fair deal. Wherever there is an agitation, even CPM people go there and support it; they support people whom they call kulaks. I do not know how that could be reconciled with their philosophy, Marxist philosophy.

When prices rise so many other things will happen. The input for agriculture is based mainly on petroleum products—particularly naphtha. We heard from Government sources that about 13 gas-based fertilizer factories can be had and their capacity would be 3000 tonnes per day. They should be taken up immediately. Due to difficulties in import of crude, economy is suffering; the cost of production of essential commodities depends on that. I feel that if the cost of production could be reduced a little and remunerative prices are given, commodities will be in good supply and definitely prices will come down. Talks are probably going on. It is high time that not even a single day was lost because the season is fast finishing and the Government should

take the initiative so that the cane which is already there is not destroyed and further cultivation also is possible. They should get a little remunerative price for that. The same holds good for other commodities also, as I told. In the same way, the population explosion in this country which has not been touched by many hon. speakers in this House is very important.

Even population is increasing with great speed, by 2000 or 2020 I think we will be 100 crores. We will exceed the population of China even. In China they have reduced their growth. Therefore, we have to take population control measures or family planning measures. In this connection, Sir, I will be failing in my duty if I don't mention the late Sanjay Gandhi who was very much responsible for this and whom all the opposition members pooh-poohed. A day will come when we all have to think more seriously about this problem. Whatever we produce will not be sufficient at all. In fact in 1947 we were only 25 crores, 33 crores in undivided India, 25 crores were in India. Today we are 66 crores. Definitely, if this speed of population growth is there, we will be about 80 crores or 90 crores by 2000 and by 2020 we will be 100 crores. This aspect has to be taken into consideration as a long term measure but non-the-less a start has to be made. That is lacking. Probably the Government is thinking that they must ask all the voluntary organisations and other institutions to come forward and do their job, but non-the-less the Government also has to take into consideration this problem very seriously. So, other aspects have been looked into. The distribution policy for every 2,000 population one fair price shop and all these things have been mentioned by different speakers. I do not want to dilate on them but one thing I would like to speak here is that it is one of the major burning problems of this country and the Government has to make up their mind to move in the right direction and see that price rise

is controlled and we give the cheapest rate to all the consumers of this country. In fact, whenever the price fixation is done, for all the industrial commodities, it is done with a view to increase the cost of production. Whereas, whenever the essential commodities produced by the cultivator are taken into account some other orientation is taken there. Yes, I do agree, consumer orientation has to be taken into account. Actually, the cost or price, the cost of cultivation has to be taken into account. With these words, I finish my speech.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Sir, while listening to the speeches made by my friends on this subject I say both the opposition and... (*Interruptions*).

Sir, instead of using the price rise as an excuse for condemning the Government they should do well to ponder over the cause for price rise in the last eleven months. Does Shri Madhu Dandavate who brought in this motion, think that the Centre is solely responsible for this price rise? And something which is going unchecked by the Central Government. (*Interruptions*)... Are they referring to price rise as a continuous phenomenon which the present Government is not trying to curb?

(*Interruptions*)

17.00 hrs.

I am afraid the learned opposition members have got their facts wrong and I would like to place some facts before the House.

The fact is that the leapfrogging inflation my opposition friends are talking about exists only in their speeches and not in the facts. By this, I don't mean to say that prices have not risen. All I want to say is that the price-rise is not rising. I draw your attention to the fact that the monthly rate of rise in the wholesale price index has come down from 4.1

[Shri Kamal Nath]

per cent in July, 1980 to 1.1 per cent in August, 1 per cent in September and just 0.6 per cent in October. The average monthly rate of 1.1 per cent in the August to October quarter was much lower than the average of 3.2 per cent during May, June and July. During the last three weeks ending October 25, November 1 and November 8 respectively, the wholesale price index has dipped significantly by 1.2 per cent, 1.7 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively. These are some of the facts which I wanted to place before the House with which I propose to preface my speech. Let it be noted that my opposition friends are raking up a debate on the prices at a time when the prices have reached a plateau and are now on their way down. The timing of the motion shows that it is entirely political. However, what I want to impress here is the underlying cause, the factors behind the price rise. Are the opposition members implying in this august House that the rise is entirely due to local, indigenous factors? Are they unaware of the global inflation caused by the hike in petroleum prices? Let us not overlook or minimise the ominous significance of the world-wide petroleum crisis and its impact on this country of ours. Of the 31 million tonnes of crude that India consumes, 18 million tonnes have to come from abroad. Of these 18 million tonnes, 11 million tonnes were to come from the two countries Iran and Iraq, which are now engaged in war and we have not had any oil from them for the last couple of months. As a result, we are compelled to make spot purchases of crude oil at the international market at high rates. Is the world-wide fuel crisis the creation of Mrs. Gandhi?

17.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Back in India, whatever little crude we were welling has been tapering

out because of the long-drawn agitation in Assam. The agitation has stopped a guaranteed supply of 4.5 million tonnes per year, which is 60 per cent of the country's on-shore production and 30 per cent of the country's total production. Including the loss due to picketing of the pipelines for crude oil and petroleum products, the agitation is costing the national exchequer Rs. 4 crores a day, which is over Rs. 1000 crores a year. In Assam, what are our opposition friends doing? I am told the Janata Party is supporting the agitation and Mr. George Fernandes is a very dear name to the agitators. If the opposition members are so worried about the prices here, perhaps they could assist the Government in finding some solution and some way of defusing the Assam situation.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Nadar, are you speaking or Mr. Kamal Nath is speaking? Do not exhaust everything. You will get your chance.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You were asking this discussion. But I do not find any seriousness in the discussion. I am very sorry to say that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Apart from the general effect of the international and Indian fuel crisis, there are one or two other points to which I would like to draw the attention of the House through you, Sir. If you look at the overall rise of 12.8 per cent in wholesale prices this year, I mean the period ending November 8, 1980, you will be surprised to find that as much as 44 per cent of it is due to the three allied items—sugar, Khand-sari and gur. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you have got any other figure, you can repudiate those figures. (Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: My friends from the opposition are now crying hoarse over the rise in the sugar price. Be that as it may. I am not going to waste the valuable time of the House in dwelling upon the sordid details of how sugarcane crop was burnt in the field during the Janata time because the Government at that time refused to ensure remunerative price to the farmers. It is a fact known to every student of the recent economic history.

However, what is regrettable is the fact that the same people who are responsible for the fall in sugar production this year, are now trying to pose as inquisitors. The sugarcane production hurtled down to 128 million tonnes last year from 156.5 million tonnes in the year before last. And, sugar production declined from 5.84 million tonnes in 1978-79 to 3.85 million tonnes in 1979-80. Sugarcane is a plant that takes a year to grow and not like some of my opposition friends who have grown overnight. (Interruptions) This year's failure is the result of the last year's sin. The declining trend in sugar production was initiated by the Janata rule and figures testify to that. I would invite my friends on that side to correct these figures or to prove these figures to be wrong.

In 1977-78, the country produced 6.46 million tonnes of sugar. Then it came down to 5.84 million tonnes. The opening stock of 3.3 million tonnes in October, 1978 declined to 2.1 million tonnes in October, 1979. Who frittered away the stocks? Who brought about an entirely uncalled for decontrol of sugar in 1978, and thus caused prices to crash all over the country? Was it Shrimati Gandhi?

As of today, 65 per cent of the entire sugar production is being routed through the public distribution system to be sold at the controlled price of Rs. 2.80 per kg. It may be slightly more now because of the

recent rise in the levy price. But who consumes the controlled sugar? The ordinary people, the common man, the masses. And who eats the balance 35 per cent? The luxury class, the upper class.

The learned Members of the Opposition now have to decide whose cause they are going to defend. I think, there is no point in shedding tears for the common man because the common man is getting his sugar at the controlled rate. I am in favour of the suggestion that this controversy about 65 per cent and 35 per cent must once and for all end. I think the only solution lies in a decision to take over the entire sugar distribution. If the entire sugar is sold through the ration shops, then we can plug the loopholes which are creating the hoarders and black-marketeters.

The opposition is making much of the rise in prices of vegetables. Last year the prices of vegetables rose by 16 per cent. In the last 11 months the prices of vegetables have risen only by 6 per cent. Even this rise is mainly because of the cost push arising out of the fuel cost and transportation cost.

Some of the opposition members are Marxists and I suppose they know their school-room economics well. I hope they are aware of the financial havoc created by the Janata-Lok-Del-Government, by opening the flood-gates of uncontrolled money supply. In 1976-77, the year the Congress Government gave way to the Janata, the budgetary deficit was of the order of Rs. 131 crores. It sky-rocketed to Rs. 951 crores in 1977-78 and Rs. 2,500 crores in 1978-79. The money supply with the public swelled at an average rate of 18.1 per cent during these three years. Its impact on the prices was not felt because when the money supply is increased, the impact is not felt initially; but, ultimately it grows like a cancer on the economy. I agree

[Shri Kamal Nath]

with my hon. friend, Prof. Dandavate on this.

When my party came to power, we inherited this Augean Stable. This was a situation when the nation was passing through the worst drought of the century. I am afraid this is a point is being missed and overlooked and minimised by many of our friends in the opposition. We took over the Government at a time when production was falling in the field, standing crops were being destroyed by lack of water and the whole thing was blowing up into a near-famine situation. That was the position when we came to power in the middle of January this year, and it is only because of the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi that we have been able to get out from the situation with which we started ... (Interruptions)

Money supply has declined by over Rs. 1,000 crores in the current financial year, as against a rise of Rs. 1,637 crores in the corresponding period last year. In the final analysis, it is money supply position which determines inflation. Even a deficit budget with a curtailed money supply position will not lead to inflation. I will not go into it, because that would take too much time of the House. It is one of the basics of economics. The single factor of bringing down the money supply position, I think, is one of the most important doses injected into our economy, and for this our hon. Finance Minister deserves appreciation from the entire House. In fact, I would go a step further and I would request the hon. Finance Minister that a constitutional amendment be moved, restraining any future Government from increasing the money supply position greater than the percentage increase in the nominal gross national product, because finally it is the money supply position which will determine inflation, which will determine the destiny of this nation on the economic front.

For the first time in the last three years, we have been able to turn the corner. I believe we can achieve much more if we can banish, if necessary by force, all forms of corruption from the economy, such as hoarding and black-marketing. But, there again, the opposition seem to come in the way. On the one hand, the opposition is trying to shift the entire burden of price rise on the Centre. On the other hand, it is opposing each and every act of the Government to come down heavily upon these elements.

I will just give one example of indiscriminate spending by State Governments. My learned friend, Mr. Samar Mukherjee, has talked at length about the economy, but one of the major causes of break-down in the economy is financial indiscipline. I am using the words 'indisciplined' and 'indiscriminate' spending by some of the State Governments. So, I would specifically like to mention here how West Bengal, which is a State run by his own Party, is contributing to price rise. West Bengal has been continuously overdrawing from the Reserve Bank Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 crores. (Interruptions). You physicians, why don't you heal yourselves?

Before I conclude, let me point at a very unfortunate trend which we have been noticing. The situation in this country is such that we are saddled with a completely irresponsible Opposition which owes little or no obligation to the society. As far as we are concerned, we do not wish to err on the side of optimism. But we decry the Opposition attempt to use people's distress specially at a time when the present Government is trying its best to keep the inflation at a controlled level and to harness it.

In a developing economy, we cannot wish away or do away with total inflation. There is a factor of inherent inflation in every developing economy, and I hope my friends

from the Opposition, Leftists, Rightists or Centrists or by whatever name they are called, will not disagree with me on this. This is one of the basics of the economy. Now, the kind of economy which was left behind or which was the legacy of the previous government cannot be remedied by pain-killers like Aspros and Anacins. This morass requires economic anti-biotics which will slowly but surely cure the bacteria and Virus which has been injected into our economy over the last few years. What we need is anti-biotics, not Anacins and Aspros.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kamal Nath, you ask them to change bad bacteria into good bacteria.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: In conclusion, I would only like to remind our hon. Finance Minister, through you, Sir, that economic problems cannot be solved by political solutions. Economic problems have been and can be solved by economic solutions alone and I would request my friends in the Opposition to realise this.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pol-lachi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am following in the footsteps of Mr. Shastri's party because that party supported the Congress Party.

Sir, at the outset, the problem of this price rise attracts a more serious attention of this House. Not only that, but the entire community is very much concerned about the price rise in this country. At the same time, as the other speakers have stated here, not only the Government, but all political parties in this country have got some responsibility to find out a way as to how this trend could be curbed. As all the political parties represented in Parliament are ruling in some State or other, they have also got some responsibility in the matter of curbing rising prices. So, I hope the concrete suggestions made by the leaders of the various parties would be taken into consideration.

Attention has also been focussed on the question whether the parliamentary or the capitalist system, whatever it maybe called, can curb the price rise, or only the socialist system can do it. This is an important point. As far as my knowledge goes, in the socialist countries there is only an one-party system, there is no freedom to criticise the Government, for open discussion about the country's economy, for issuing contradictory statements in the press. According to them a single-party system will help curb the price rise in this country. I hope those hon. Members will agree with me.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): You will be committing political hara-kiri.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Our friends Shri Samar Mukherjee and Shri Chandrajit Yadav have also said that it is only the one-party system which will help curb price rise. I hope the hon. Finance Minister and the Prime Minister will consider the suggestion of the opposition leaders.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Remove the word "socialism" from the Constitution. Why are you making this bluff?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: In that case, wherever the word "socialism" is found in other constitutions, there also it is a bluff.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Only you are true.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want to put an end to the price rise through the democratic system.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): He cannot question it, having taken an oath to uphold the Constitution.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Yes. We are trying to see how best we can give essential commodities at cheap rates to the common man within the

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

framework of the present Constitution.

Many reasons have been given for the price rise, and one of them is inflation. The hon. Professor read out some figures about inflation upto 1974 and then went on to the Janata period, but according to the reports available with me, supplied by Parliament, this is the position regarding the inflationary trend as far as all items are concerned. In 1975 it was 5.6 per cent, in 1976 it was—7.8 per cent. So far as food articles are concerned, in 1975 it was 4.4 per cent, in 1976 it was —12.6 per cent. This is the situation. Now the inflationary tendency is increasing. There is no doubt about it. In 1975-76 the inflationary tendency was curbed. The simple reason was that at that time, in 1975-76, administration was projected in such a way that it was geared up towards the black money as well as the hoardings. That was the reason why inflationary tendency was reduced in those days. So, I request the Government that such type of effective administrative measures should be taken to arrest inflation in the present condition.

He had also stated about the trade deficit as well as export and import. I am very sorry to say that we are in a bad state of affairs in the matter of export. We must work hard and the Government should look into it. We should fill the gap between export and import. We will then be in a position to arrest inflation in this country.

Our previous speaker had stated that the responsibility lies both at the Central Government as well as at the States in the matter of distribution. All the Members have particularly stated about the defective distribution system in the country. There is dual responsibility. Whatever the Central Government gives, it has to be distributed through the agency of the State Government. That has been done in many parts of the country. But in some parts of the country it has become so defective

that it has become necessary for the Central Government to see that it reaches the common people. For example the Central Government has given licence to the State Government of Tamilnadu to import Palmolive Oil worth Rs. 2,50,00,000. The Civil Supplies Corporation in Tamilnadu, instead of distributing that oil to the public they sold it to a private man. He was selling that at a higher rate. The police confiscated the goods. He placed the matter before the court. The court gave a verdict because the State Government did not raise any objection against the trader, Palmolive oil should be handed over to the trader and he can sell it in the open market. Such kind of situation should not arise in future. The Central Government should have its own infra-structure to see that it is properly distributed.

Another important point is about sugar. It has been stated that sugar muddle has been going on all these years. Even in 1978 there was a suggestion by the Committee that buffer stock of 1.2 million tonnes should be there so that in future sugar scarcity should not take place. Sugar was de-controlled by the then Government. At that time Government fixed a price of Rs. 300 per quintal. The millers made more money—Rs. 200 for bag. The millers were even then not satisfied. What did they do? They reduced production. They pretended that sugar cane was not available. There was a shortfall in production. They created artificial scarcity. By that, they sold sugar at higher prices.

Now, I want to place some facts before the House. I do not know whether the Sugar Directorate in Delhi have got proper accounts and statistics in regard to actual production of sugar. I do not think they have got proper statistics. Whatever figures the sugar mills supply, they record them. I know, many sugar factories in the country do not supply levy sugar to the common man.

But, at the same time, they send a statement to the Sugar Directorate that they have already delivered and distributed levy sugar to the common man. Many of the sugar factories sell levy sugar at higher prices. This is what is happening. I can quote many instances. As far as the Sugar Directorate is concerned, they are supporting black-marketeers and, at the same time, the sugar mill-owners, who are indulging in such malpractices. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to take note of it and see that such things do not happen.

The sugar mill-owners have got a powerful lobby in the country. I suggest that the sugar industry should be nationalised. Only 40 per cent of sugar factories are with the cooperatives and the remaining 60 per cent remain with the big capitalists. The sugar industry should be nationalised. The sugar magnates are making a lot of money. I would like to make one suggestion, that is, either the sugar industry should be nationalised or sugar mills should be handed over to farmers. For example, on our side, in the villages, the farmers used to take paddy to the mills to convert it into rice and take back the rice. They will pay the conversion charge. In the same way, sugarcane growers can take their sugarcane to mills for converting it into sugar. They will pay the conversion charge and take back sugar to the villages. In that way, the sugar will be sold at a cheaper price for the simple reason that the small farmers, ordinary agriculturists, will not keep the stock for many months.

Here, I want to make another request to the hon. Minister. The Central Government is getting a revenue of Rs. 165 crores in a year in the form of basic excise duty and additional excise duty from sugar. What I suggest is that this revenue of Rs. 165 crores should be given up so that the people may get sugar at a cheaper rate.

Before I conclude, I would request the hon. Minister to see that these

things are done immediately because our common object is to feed the common man. We do not bother whether we have got the right of freedom of speech and all that. We are very much worried about feeding the common man. With these words, I conclude.

श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू (रांची) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मधु दण्डवते जी ने चीनी तथा आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में लगातार वृद्धि के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखा है, मैं आप के माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में इन वस्तुओं के जो दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, इस के कई कारण हैं। आज भारत वर्ष में ही नहीं, बल्कि सारे संसार में, चीन में, रूस में, अमरीका में, सभी देशों में चीजों के दामों में काफी बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। फिर भी हम इस माइने में खुशकिस्मत हैं कि अन्य देशों के मुकाबले में हमारे भारत में जो भी दाम बढ़े हैं वे काफी कम हैं। आज पाकिस्तान में चीनी 25 रुपये किलो बिक रही है।

मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी, उस वक्त उस के हालात क्या थे। उस की गलत नीतियों के कारण और आपस में लड़ाई झगड़े के कारण सामानों के दाम बढ़ने शुरू हुए और उसी का नतीजा यह है कि आज हमें मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने में कठिनाई हो रही है। जनता पार्टी के शासन के वक्त बिजली की कमी थी। सामानों के दाम में बढ़ोत्तरी शुरू हुई और यह जो रोग है, जो उन्होंने हमें बरासत में दिया है, उस बीमारी को दूर करने में समय लगेगा। उस रोग के कई कारण थे। एक कारण तो यह था कि जैसे ही ये लोग सत्ता में आए, जितने भी इन दलों के लोग थे, जितने भी उन के कार्यकर्ता थे, उन में यह होड़ लग गई कि जन वितरण प्रणाली की

[श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू]

दुकानें हमें मिलनी चाहिएं । जहां जनसंघ का संब चला, वहां उन्होंने ने अपने लोगों को खुले हाथों से जन वितरण प्रणाली की दुकानें बांटी और जहां दूसरे दलों का दबदबा था, वहां उन्होंने अपने लोगों को दुकानें बांटी । इन दुकानों को जिस ढंग से चलाना चाहिए था, वे नहीं चलाई गईं और आज भी जितनी जन वितरण प्रणाली की दुकानें हैं, वे सारी की सारी उन्हीं लोगों के पास हैं, जिन को उन के कर्णधारों ने पहले उन को दिया था । इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह कहूंगा कि ऐसे भ्रष्ट लोगों पर, इन जन वितरण प्रणाली की दुकानें चलाने वाले लोगों पर, सरकार को कड़ा अंकुश रखना चाहिए ।

दूसरी वजह यह है कि सैकड़ों वर्ष के इतिहास को यदि आप देखें तो सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं बल्कि सारे संसार में भयंकर अकाल पिछले साल पड़ा है । पंजाब, हरियाणा, दिल्ली, उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश, मद्रास आदि चारों ओर भयंकर रूप से सूखा पड़ा है, जिस की वजह से फसल में कमी हुई और जब फसल में कमी होती है तो यह नेचुरल है, यह स्वाभाविक बात है कि दाम बढ़ने शुरू हो जाते हैं । चीनी की जो आज हालत है, उस की जिम्मेवार चरण सिंह जी की नीति थी । किसानों की जो मांगें थीं, उन को ठीक ढंग से पूरा नहीं किया गया, जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि लोगों ने ऊख की पैदावार करना ही बन्द कर दिया और काफी कम गन्ना हुआ । नतीजा यह हुआ कि चीनी के दाम दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ते गए और मुझे आशा है कि इस साल ऊख की जो पैदावार है, वह काफी ठीक हुई है । मुझे उम्मीद है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, जो रोग जनता पार्टी का दिया हुआ है, उस पर विजय पा सकेंगी, फतेह पाएंगी, इस में कोई दो राय नहीं हैं

इस के अलावा और भी कई वजह हैं । हमारे जो विपक्षी लोग हैं, वे इस को राजनीतिक जामा पहनाना चाह रहे हैं । जो मूल्य वृद्धि हुई है, उस का राजनीतिक लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं । आज आप यह देखिये कि नासिक में क्या हो रहा है ? वहां से जो सामान ट्रकों से भेजा जाता है, उस को रोका जा रहा है । आसाम में क्या परिस्थिति है ? आसाम में यह रोग 23 नवम्बर से, जनता पार्टी के शासन से फैला हुआ है, जो हमारे बीच चला आ रहा है । यह भी एक वजह है । हमारे माननीय सदस्य प्रो० मधु दण्डवते ने हमारी सरकार से शिकायत की । मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब वे रेल मंत्री थे, तो कितने सौ नहीं बल्कि हजारों रेलों को उन्होंने बन्द कर दिया था और रेलें बड़ी देरी से चलती थीं । जो रेल सुबह 9 बजे पहुंचनी चाहिए थी, वह रात को 9 बजे पहुंचती थी । ये सारी बातें जनता पार्टी के शासन में हुईं । रेलों की वही हालत थी, चीनी की पैदावार में जो कमी हुई, वह भी उन लोगों की नीति के कारण हुई ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के माध्यम से मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान कुछ ठोस बातों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं । एक जरूरी मसला हमारे भारत वर्ष में है, खास कर पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में, उड़ीसा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, बिहार के जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं, इन में राशन वितरण व्यवस्था । होता क्या है कि जो अधिकारी हैं, सी. ओ. हैं, अंचलाधिकारी हैं, अन्य सरकारी अधिकारी हैं, वे राशन ले जा कर ब्लैक कर देते हैं, इन पर कड़ा अंकुश लगाना चाहिए । समझ लीजिए कि हमारे किसी पंचायत का 5 बोरा चीनी का कोटा आया तो उस पंचायत के जंगल, पहाड़ में रहने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनमें से देख लिया जाता है कि कौन लोग बोल सकते हैं, उन 5-10 आदमियों को बुला लिया जाता है और उन से कहा जाता है कि आप

बो की जगह पांच के० जी० चीनी ले जाइए, इस प्रकार 5-6 लोगों को चीनी दे कर उबका मुंह बंद कर दिया जाता है और बाकी की सारी चीनी ब्लैक मार्केट में बिक जाती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें प्रैक्टिकल रूप से यह देखना है कि वितरण प्रणाली में क्या त्रुटि है और दाम क्यों बढ़े हैं ? इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि आप राज्य सरकार को ये कड़ी हिदायत दें कि फ्लाइंग दस्तों द्वारा समय-समय पर चैक किया जाए । यदि कोई भी पंचायत का डीलर चीनी, गेहूं ले गया है तो सडेली चैकिंग होनी चाहिए कि वह पांच बोरा उसके यहां है या नहीं । पांच बोरी की जगह पंचायतों में दो बोरी ही पहुंचता है बाकी प्रति बोरी 500 से 300 रुपयों में ब्लैक कर दिया जाता है । यह भी दाम बढ़ने की एक वजह है ।

हमारे पास अब नई जो काफी अच्छी हुई है फसल आ रही है, मैं समझता हूं कि कोई वजह नहीं है कि हमारे योग्य वित्त मंत्री और हमारी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी, जिन्होंने बड़ी-बड़ी शक्तियों से टक्कर ली है, इन समस्याओं पर विजय न पा सकें, उन्हें अवश्य विजय मिलेगी, इस में दो रायें नहीं हैं ।

आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इस के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): We are nearing 6 O'Clock. Many of us did not realise that this debate would carry on for such a long time. I move that this debate be carried forward to tomorrow.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): I support it, Sir. It is very essential.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Not tomorrow

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Mover has the right of reply. This is a very serious subject. There is diminishing return in the interest of the House on the subject...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No; the attendance is very good.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: We will have a fresh mind tomorrow. I plead that this be continued tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs wants to say something.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Before the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs gives his observations, I would make one humble request. This is a motion under rule 184. Naturally, the right of reply is there. Secondly, there are eight groups still on the Opposition who have yet to speak—Congress-U, BJP, CPI, Democratic Socialist Front, National Conference, Janata, Lok Dal, Forward Block, RSP, etc. After all, they should be given at least ten minutes each. The practice here is that one Member from this side and two Members from that side are called. Even if you curtail it to 1:1, it will take at least two to two and a half hours more. My respectful submission is this. Looking to the importance of the subject and the seriousness with which all the Members are attending to the debate, I would request you and the Government also to agree to this. I would plead with the Government not to curtail the debate on this subject. There are other subjects where he can curtail the time, and we have always accommodated the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in the Business Advisory Committee wherever he wanted it. So this subject, particularly, on the price rise can be set at rest only if some more time is given to this and some other adjustment are made in the Business Advisory Committee over the other subjects.

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

So, let it be carried over to next day. We are prepared to accommodate the Government in other issues.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: The Business Advisory Committee has already fixed four hours for this debate. We have said that we shall conclude this debate today. At the maximum, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to reply to it tomorrow.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No, no.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I will reply to it to-day. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have a lot of other work with which I myself am engaged in the other House. It would be discourteous if I do not go to the other House. As long as this takes, I will sit and I will reply to it. Even if it takes more than one hour, I have no objection.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): How is it possible?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we shall continue to sit. We shall sit late also to-day and complete this business.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the House is correctly debating the motion moved by my hon. friend, Prof. Dandavate on the rise in prices which has been unprecedented during the last ten months.

I have heard with rapt attention the speeches made here by many hon. Members belonging to the ruling party. Unfortunately, Sir, I would like to observe at the very start of my speech that this is a subject which does not concern the Finance Minister alone. It would have been more appropriate if the Minister concerned with public distribution system, that is, the Minister for Civil Supplies and other Ministers who are concerned with Industries, Commerce, Energy, that is, the

Ministers concerned with the economic ministries, would have been present here. I think that would have been much better. I express my anguish for their absence.

So far as the speeches from the ruling side are concerned, with Mr. Sukhadia making the speech in a persuasive way, with Shri Panigrahi in a relentless defence and with Shri H. K. L. Bhagat in a vehement and aggressive manner on this particular Resolution and with Mr. Kamal Nath going to the extent of describing this motion as a politically motivated one, I would remind them that this motion contained the name of Shri B. V. Desai also who is one of the co-sponsors of my friend's motion. Do they mean to suggest that Mr. Desai also has moved the motion with political consideration? So, that way it is not fair to conclude. On the one hand the Congress Party, the ruling party, is trying to persuade the Opposition to extend full cooperation to arrive at a national consensus so far as this economic situation in the country is concerned but, on the other look at what they have been doing. Despite the tall promises made during December, 1979 in the hustings at the polls, despite all tall promises and assurances made by the Hon. Finance Minister at the time of presentation of the budget, despite the repeated assurances given by this Government to contain black marketing and check the price rise and despite the promises made by this Finance Minister in his press conference either at Ahmedabad or in New Delhi or in Calcutta, that the price rise has reached the plateau that there is going to be no price rise hereafter, I am sorry to say that this problem is assuming a very huge proportion and the whole country is very much concerned about it. We may give you the figures here or there. Some Hon. Members from this side felt a consolation in the fact that this price rise is on account of the wrong policies pursued by the Janata Party

or the Lok Dal-Congress (U) Government last year backed by the Congress (I). You may find a solution. But the fact of the matter is that if you look at the figures, to put the records straight, I would like the Finance Minister to contradict me on this score, which I am giving from the Economic Survey which was presented by the hon. Finance Minister in this House, you will find that in April 1977, the wholesale price figure was 184.1; in February 1979 it was 184.7—an increase of .6 only so far as these twenty-two months are concerned. In March 1979 it was 189.1; in July 1979 it was 211.7; in January 1980 it was 226.2; on 14th June it was 243.7; on 28th June, it was 249.9 and on the 14th July, it was 258.2.

If you analyse these figures which I have taken from the Economic Survey Report, the result is that during the first two years of the Janata Rule, the price rise was by .6 per cent. During the twenty-seven months of Janata rule—including the much-maligned Chaudhri Charan Singh budget—the price rise total was 27 points, that is, 27 months and price rise 27 points. It comes to 1 point per month. During the much maligned Lok Dal-Congress (U) government after July, 1979 till January 1980—during those five months—there was price rise of three points per month. During your regime of nine months the price rise has been four points per month—much more than the Lok Dal—Congress (U) government last year. These are the figures. Your budget brought about six points price rise within fourteen days. On 14th June the price index was 243.7 and on 28th June it was 248.9. There was price rise of 6.2 points during 14 days and during the Janata regime there was price rise of five points during two years. These are the facts, not given by me but contained in the Economic Survey which you were so generous to present before the House.

Sir, I do not want to deal much more on this aspect. I would only

say that the problem cannot be solved by accusing this government or that government. We have to see the pathology of the problem, diagnose the problem and then prescribe a treatment. In this particular connection I would humbly request the government that so far as economy is concerned let us not resort to slogan mongering particularly when all the political parties in this country want to banish poverty, reduce unemployment and reduce the income disparity. Everybody wants more production. Everybody wants prosperity. These are much more wider national issues where there is consensus. One may disagree with Mr. Mukherjee when he says that everything be nationalised. It is his conviction. He may have this conviction and speak on that basis but 90 per cent of the people in this country believe in mixed economy and, as such, there can be larger national consensus on wider national issues. There are political issues on which we may have certain confrontation but on wider national issues there is going to be no confrontation. There will have to be national consensus.

Now, what we should do? We should stop slogan mongering and taking alibis. The Janata party committed the mistake of accusing the previous Congress government and you are doing the same. Please stop this. It will not help the country and the people. You must stop blaming the past governments and also you must stop double talk. If you want to deal with certain anti-social elements you do it. If you say something you must do it. So far as politicalisation is concerned you must not politicalise economic issues. Our position is very much clear. Something should be done. The price rise takes place after the presentation of the budget. Why so? Because on the basis of present taxation structure in our country we get three-fourth of the revenue by way of indirect taxes and one-fourth by way of direct taxes. You increase the

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

direct taxes, there is not going to be any price rise. It is only when indirect taxes are raised that there is going to be a price rise. And this is going to happen in this country despite any Government whatsoever may come to office, so long as this taxation system is prevalent in this country. So, we have to reverse the system. We must have 3/4th revenue from direct taxes and 1/4th from indirect taxes. Unless we have this system, unless we switch over to this system—that would be very difficult, that is not so easy and in regard to excise levy I do not mean that you can switch over to the new system next year or within six months—we will not be successful in our attempt to stop the price rise. But this requires some probe some thought over it and the Government has to consider how to reduce the indirect taxation impact and increase the direct taxation impact.

Regarding income, wage and price policy, Government has got a report. We have to decide about it and take a firm decision about it because there are people in this country who are not having two square meals a day. As my hon. friend Shri Sukhadia said, even a chaprasi is getting Rs. 1200 per month in a Bank while the average per capita annual income is Rs. 1200. So, these are all the points which we have to consider. Similarly, you have to consider about the infrastructure facilities for better production. The prices should be fixed. Give all facilities for production. Unless production is increased, nothing can be done, no public distribution is going to be successful. So, production should be increased, capacity should be utilised to the maximum, all facilities of infrastructure should be provided. Then and then alone the Government will be able to evolve a mechanism whereby the prices could be fixed. All those essential commodities should be marked with price labels and those should be exhibited, and there should not be any change for

at least one year. The speculative price system should go.

Lastly, we should have a Statutory Standing Committee. I repeat my demand once again. We should have a Statutory Standing Committee instead of the present Consultative Committee for the Economic Ministries. You want to have a national consensus. We have to have a Statutory Standing Committee for Economic Ministries. Unless you have that, you have a mini-Parliament where we can discuss the matters—it is not open to the Press, we can discuss certain issues and we come to a common agreement as we do in the Public Accounts Committee—you cannot solve this problem easily. So, there should be a Statutory Standing Committee for Economic Affairs.

Then the Government should leave the attitude of vengeance or vendetta against officers who are not prone to their ideology or thought. You should have capable Ministers and utilise their services. You are not utilising the services of capable and talented persons in your party. I know the Finance Minister will agree and this House knows that there was a high level Revenue Committee. What were the decisions taken in that Committee? The Press report appeared on 2nd September. I would like to know what were the major decisions of that highest Revenue Committee of Economic Affairs, of which you were the Chairman.

Lastly, please utilise the talented persons of your party. The Congress-I has got talented Members whose services you are utilising for defence. You have persons like Vasant Dada Patil, Shri R. L. Phatia, Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia and young talented persons like Chintamani Panigrahi. You are utilising their services only for defence. You have to utilise these talented people who have political and economic foresight. Unless you do that,

you will not be able to achieve anything with the zero talented Government at the moment. Please do that.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, on a point of order. The hon. Member has referred to some names in the Congress-I and spoke of their talented abilities for inclusion in the Cabinet. Shrimati Indira Gandhi may not select them because their cases have been pleaded for by an hon. Member from the Opposition bench. So, these words of the Opposition Member should be expunged!

श्री हरीश चंद्र सिंह रावत (भल्मोड़ा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी इस सम्मानित सदन के सामने प्रतिपक्ष के कई विद्वान मित्रों ने अपनी भावनाओं को रखा है। हमारे कई लायक दोस्तों और सम्मानित नेताओं ने उन अपरिहार्य कारणों पर अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं, जिन्हें वे मूल्य-वृद्धि के लिए जिम्मेदार समझते हैं।

18.00 hrs.

जिस तरीके से हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के साथियों ने अपने विचारों को प्रकट किया—केवल प्रो० दण्डवते को छोड़कर—अधिकांश ने राजनीतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में आम आदमी के जीवन के सवाल को जोड़ने की कोशिश की। मैं समझता था कि इस सदन के सामने बहुत सारी राजनीतिक बहसें हमने की हैं, हमने अपने दलगत विचारों को यहां पर व्यक्त किया है लेकिन आज मुझे आशा थी कि प्रतिपक्ष के हमारे दोस्त कुछ ऐसे ठोस सुझावों को इस सदन के समक्ष पेश करेंगे जिन पर हमारा वित्त मंत्रालय कुछ अमल कर सकेगा।

आज जिस स्थिति से हमारे प्रतिपक्षके मित्रों को इतना क्रोध है, इतना रोष है मैं समझता हूं उन को अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर विचार करना चाहिए कि इस स्थिति को पैदा करने के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है। यह जो मूल्य वृद्धि, आर्थिक भ्रष्टाचार और कुशासन का नाजायज बच्चा है वह किसकी सन्तान है? आज हमें उन की अवैध सन्तान को नियंत्रण

में लाना पड़ रहा है। उस को हम एकदम समाप्त भी नहीं कर सकते हैं, उस को हमें पालना भी पड़ रहा है। मैं उस समय की बात नहीं कहता इस सदन के सामने अभी इस मूल्य वृद्धि के संबंध में प्रतिपक्ष अपना दोमुहां स्वरूप प्रकट कर रहा है। एक तरफ आम आदमी का जीवन दिन प्रतिदिन दूभर होता जा रहा है, आवश्यक चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के मित्र जगह जगह आन्दोलन खड़े कर रहे हैं। आप फैक्टरीज को ही लीजिए। जब हमारे मित्र शासन से हटे तब कई फैक्टरीज बन्द थी लेकिन हमने उनको खोलने की कोशिश की परन्तु आज वहां मजदूरों को भड़काया जा रहा है, केवल देश के उन भागों में ही नहीं जहां पर कि कांग्रेस का शासन है बल्कि जहां पर कांग्रेस की सरकारें नहीं है जैसे कि पश्चिम बंगाल है। एक तरफ सारा बंगाल अंधकार में डूबा हुआ है और दूसरी तरफ वहां के कल-कारखाने, जोकि आवश्यक वस्तुएं उत्पादित करके जनता को देते थे, वह बन्द पड़े हैं। दामोदर वैली प्रोजेक्ट की यूनियन, जिस पर मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का कब्जा है, वहां वहां पर विद्युत पैदा करने में अड़गेंबाजी लगा रही है। अपने ही लोगों के साथ मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की सरकार क्या कर रही है, इसको समझने की आवश्यकता है। शहरों में प्रतिपक्ष के नेता बड़ी बड़ी मीटिंग्ज को एड्रेस करते हैं तो हमारे ऊपर दोष देते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों को आन्दोलन के लिए भड़का रहे हैं, वे किसानों से कह रहे हैं कि आन्दोलन करो, अधिक मूल्य मांगो लेकिन वे यह नहीं शोध रहे हैं की यदि उनकी चीजों का अधिक मूल्य दिया जायेगा तो उससे संबंधित जो और दूसरी चीजे हैं उनकी कीमतें भी बढ़ेंगी। आज जिन चीजों की कीमतें आसमान पर है उनको आसमान पर

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र रावत]

पहुँचाने की जिम्मेदारी लेने से वे इंकार नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं पहले समझता था कि कुलक्स के नेता केवल चौधरी चरण सिंह ही हैं लेकिन आज मैं श्री चव्हाण और प्रो० दण्डवते को भी उनमें शामिल देखता हूँ तो मुझे आश्चर्य और दुःख होता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रतिपक्ष को अपनी इस दोमुही नीति को त्यागना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि प्रतिपक्ष को सरकार की आलोचना करने का अधिकार नहीं है उसे सरकार की आलोचना करनी चाहिए लेकिन वह आलोचना स्वस्थ होनी चाहिए, रचनात्मक होनी चाहिए, वह आलोचना विध्वंसत्मक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

जनता पार्टी के लोगों को आज यह स्वीकार करना होगा कि वे कुछ बुराइयाँ देकर गए हैं जिनके दूर करने में बड़ा टाइम लगेगा। आप 1974 की रेल हड़ताल को हो ले लीजिए। उसमें अनुशासनहीनता के लिए जिनको निकाला गया था उनको जनता पार्टी ने पुनः नौकरी दे दी। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि जो लोग अनुशासनहीन, गलत और भ्रष्ट थे वे सोचने लग गए कि यदि आज सरकार निकालेगी तो आने वाले समय में फिर नौकरी मिल जायेगी।

इन सब चीजों को, इन सारे इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को जिस तरह से उन्होंने बिगाड़ने की कोशिश की है, जो कि हमारे आर्थिक मंत्रालयों से संबंधित थे, उसी सब का परिणाम आज हमें भुगतान पड़ रहा है।

आज मैं एक बात माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से जरूर कहूँगा कि हम आज केवल अपने प्रतिपक्ष पर उन की गलतियों को थोप कर बच नहीं सकते हैं। हम ने अपने चुनाव में जनता से वायदा किया है कि हम उन की गलतियों को दुरुस्त करेंगे, हमें इस संबंध में कुछ ठोस कार्य-

वाही करनी पड़ेगी। हम को आज इस बात पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना पड़ेगा कि जो हमारे उत्पादन साधन हैं उन को जिस तरह से आज हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के लोग गड़बड़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, जिस तरह से बाधा पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इस संबंध में हमें कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिए, ताकि हमारे उत्पादन में किसी प्रकार की बाधा पैदा न हो सके। यदि जरूरत पड़े तो हमें जनता ने जो मेन्डेट दिया है उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए आर्थिक अनुशासन कायम करने के लिए यदि आर्थिक एमर्जेंसी भी लागू करनी पड़े तो उसे भी लागू करना चाहिये। हमारी जिम्मेदारी प्रतिपक्ष के प्रति नहीं है, हमारी जिम्मेदारी उन मूल्यों के प्रति नहीं है जो देश में किठनाइयाँ पैदा करे बल्कि हमारी जिम्मेदारी उन मूल्यों के प्रति है जो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का कल्याण कर सकती है, जिन मूल्यों के लिये हम ने जनता से वोट मांगा है और जिस के लिये उन्होंने हमें अपना वोट देकर यहां भेजा है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कृषि फ्रंट पर जहां हम लोग प्रतिपक्ष द्वारा किसानों को भड़काने के लिये उन की आलोचना करते हैं, वहां इस पर भी विचार करना चाहिए कि जहां पर हम मिलों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को और दूसरे लोगों को उत्पादकता के लिये बोनस देने जा रहे हैं, वहां हम किसानों को क्या दे रहे हैं? किसान और उस का परिवार सुबह से लेकर रात तक, सुबह 5 बजे से लेकर रात के 12 बजे तक काम करता है, उस व्यक्ति को क्या मिलता है और आज उस की क्या हालत है--क्या हम ने कभी इस पर ध्यान दिया है? आज भी हम उस को इग्नोर करते रहे, तो किसान भी एक दिन संगठित हो कर यदि हड़ताल कर देगा, तो सारा हिन्दुस्तान भूखा मर जायेगा। इसलिये दोनों

के बीच में सन्तुलन करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। जहाँ मिलों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के बोनस बढ़ाने चाहिये, उनकी सुविधाएँ बढ़ानी चाहियें, वहाँ हमें किसानों को भी सुविधाएँ बढ़ानी चाहियें, उन को प्रलोभन देना चाहिये, ताकि वे अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन कर सकें और इस तरह से जब चीजें अधिक उत्पादित होगी तो मूल्य अपने आप गिरेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने प्रतिपक्ष के आरोप और प्रत्यारोपों के बावजूद भी कल जो चुनाव के परिणाम निकले हैं, उस में हम को पूरा समर्थन दिया है। जिन्होंने महाराष्ट्र में किसान आन्दोलन की शुरुआत की, उन सब विपक्षी दलों के प्रत्याशी को केवल 8 हजार वोट मिले और हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी को 64 हजार वोट मिले। यह इस बात का प्रतीक है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता आप पर कितना विश्वास रखती है।

अन्त में मैं एक उर्दू की कम्प्लेट आप के सामने रख कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ:—

हम ने माना कि तगाफुल न करोगे, लेकिन, हम तो मर जायेंगे, तुम्हारा पैगाम आने तक।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think I am speaking practically at the far end of the debate and I will not take much of your time. I will briefly mention some of the points that I have in my mind. I do not consider this discussion on the prices as a technical discussion on the prices in isolation. It is, as a matter of fact, a discussion on the functioning of the economy as a whole. The price rise or the price fall is an index of the functioning of economy as a whole. So, when we are discussing price rise, we are discussing the economy as a whole and what is the health of the economy? Normally, we hear about the health of the economy when the economic survey is submitted at the time of the Budget debate or Budget discussion. I think

this is the time when—I can say from my own experience—the economic adviser or economic specialist in the Ministry of Finance is about to start writing his review. I, really speaking, take pity on that man. What can he write on the paper about it except to say that there was good monsoon and nothing more? Possibly he will have to stop there!

I am reminded of a very fine and the wittiest congress leader, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiah. More than three decades ago, we were in our district. He came on a tour. Naturally, at that time, we were not in a position to provide a posh car to him. We got only a secondhand car and provided that car to him. He toured the district. When he came back, we asked him, "Were you comfortable?" He said, "Yes, yes, we were comfortable except the horn, we heard every other part of the car was making a noise." If we look at our economy and if I have to speak about our economy, I can say on the same line that except prices, everything else is failing. This is the position. I hope the Finance Minister would not take it like that, because he is trying to do his best of the difficult situation. We know about it. This is not a personal criticism. This is the situation in which we have driven ourselves, whether it is due to this government or another government. But, what is the present situation that we must present here? We demanded a discussion on this because we wanted to reflect the feelings of the people of India today by saying that they are suffering under the pressure of prices. That is why we wanted to censure the government. You did not allow us to do that. Now, we are discussing price situation. But even discussion can censure the government, as a matter of fact; and that is what is being done. What is the situation of the economy? What are we going to do about the present situation? I do not want to go into details and give statistics which everybody has practically provided here. There is no doubt that there is a price rise; whether it was started in 1977 or 1978. I can say

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about it from my own experience because I happened to be the Finance Minister during those horrible periods of price rise of 1972—74. If you take the international forces and the famine than 7-8 States combined together you than 7-8 States combined together you will explain the causes of inflation.

I can tell Prof. Madhu Dandavate for his information that the price rise started falling some time in October 1974, after that period, the process of falling prices continued further and the proof of it can be found in the Finance Minister's Budget speech of Mr. Subramaniam in 1975. Some people try to take credit of it for the emergency. I would like to tell them that the emergency may have its advantages and disadvantages in other way. I may like it or may not like it; I may have other criticism to offer, but the price fall has nothing to do with the emergency. It started with a package of a very difficult, very unpopular decisions in September 1974. Those decisions we took and as a matter of fact, then the fall started; it continued in 1975; it also continued in 1976; it also continued in 1977. Then you inherited in the Janata Party that fall and you maintained it for some time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We did not spoil it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: At least you did not. If you want credit for that, I have no objection. But I would like to say that 'certainly by taking certain measures unpopular, if necessary, but economic decisions...'. Somebody has made an observation about the economic situation. I agree with it that the economic situation cannot be solved by political manoeuvres. The economic solution can be found out for solving the economic situation and, therefore, it is necessary to go to the heart of the problem.

If you do not mind, if you want criticism of a friend, what I say is that I see a sort of a sense of complacency, a sort of lack of direction, as far as

the economic matters are concerned. There is a refusal to use the talent in their own party. We do not offer it from our side. I do not want to mention names. There is unnecessary concentration of power somewhere; there is unwillingness to take decisions. There is unwillingness to delegate powers. There is unwillingness to act independently and there is unwillingness to differ where to differ is very essential. That makes the working of the government and the working of the economy very difficult. What I do not like is the lack of direction, the sense of complacency that everything is all right. Of course I must admit that the Prime Minister in her interview had agreed that prices had risen. She has very wisely not promised a price fall; she very carefully said: we will try to make an effort and see how we can go about it. That is all right. But it is not enough. You will have to go forward and do something concrete. The basic area is the public sector functioning. How do you improve the working of the public sector?

The hon. Finance Minister while presenting his budget made a statement on tackling the question of inflation. There are two ways. He said then that either you expand the supply or control the demand. He has taken to expanding the supply; that is what I understood him; if I am wrong, he can correct me. At the present moment I have found that neither the supply has expanded nor is the demand controlled. What Mr. Kamal Nath was saying was right; I agree with him. In a developing country one cannot say that the country can go without any inflation at all. But how much? Even developed countries cannot bear an inflation rate of more than 4 per cent. The utmost that a developing country can have is about 4 to 5 per cent; that is one per cent more. One can understand it. How much deficit financing you could have? Mr. Dandavate made a prophecy that the Finance Minister will come up with a deficit financing of Rs. 3,000 crores; I saw the Finance Minister moving his head horizontally and saying 'no'.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He meant to say it was more than that.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not know who is right. I hope the Finance Minister is right; and wish that he is not going to that length. Under the present pressure of inflation you will have only two alternatives: you increase the deficit financing or you deprive your priority sectors from further investment. In a developing country deficit financing had to be taken recourse to. But how much one could take recourse to that? If you go in for thousands you will ruin the country. What Charan Singh did and what you did this year has brought us to this position. The maximum deficit financing that a country like India can bear, according to my opinion, is Rs. 500 crores; that is the maximum, not more.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): You are late in that discovery.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Better late than never. I must say that is my view. You can certainly get up and say what is your view. This is the position today. Agriculture, for example, it is the most important area of production. Nearly 70 per cent people of our country are engaged in agriculture. And only in that sector there is complete lack of incentive for production. What help India got in the last decade and a half is from the agricultural sector. As Indiraji in one of her interviews said that there were miracles to save India, I would say agriculture is one of the miracles. In the last decade and a half, Punjab, Andhra, Haryana and other areas have come to the help of India and they have produced more wheat, more rice, Maharashtra produced more sugar and some other areas produced something more. What are we doing for the agricultural sector today? You are doing something here and there. You are doing something for irrigation I know. But the agriculturists as an individual, has to consider his economy. Does it profit him to continue to do production in the farming. Does it really speaking help him to continue farming? It is the question that any

Government must ask itself. Unfortunately, the answer is 'NO'. Whatever area you take, whether in agriculture—I do not know his name, one hon. Member said, we are Kulaks because we are supporting farmers. If supporting farmers is being Kulaks, we don't mind being Kulaks. We must support farmers. Farmers are the main supporters of India's economy. If the farmers had not done what they had done in the last decade and a half, we would have been nowhere. The movement that has started is really a stupendous movement. Take a warning from it. They wanted more price for sugarcane, in fact, all sorts of farm productions, onions, sugarcane, rice; wheat, and whatever other production the farmers undertakes. Now, he has to use other inputs, industrial inputs for the production with a view to increase the farm production. There, you must go to his help and see that either you reduce the price of the inputs or give them more prices, if necessary; you can increase the prices for the producers and increase the prices for the consumers also possibly. You will have to think of some idea of subsidy, and give subsidy to the producers and also give subsidy to the consumer; that does not matter. (*Interruptions*). Anyway, you are having deficit financing. At least by doing some justice to some people, you have deficit financing. This is all I can say. It is a very difficult problem; I know it is a very difficult problem. We are facing many contradictions in our socio-economic conditions. What is our basic purpose today? What is our basic direction? When I say direction, I mean our priorities. Our direction must be the transformation of the socio-economic conditions in our country. Whatever you do ultimately you will have to see whether you are doing it rightly or wrongly. The major areas of production are fertiliser, power generation, railways, coal, agriculture etc. These are some of the major areas of production. I know you have appointed a sub-committee. That is all right. But we do not know what the sub-committee is doing. What we want is not committees and sub-committees. What we want, and what the

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nation wants, is results. We do not see the results. We want to know whether there are results; you had said or you had promised the country that by expanding supplies you would control the inflation. You could have certainly done that. But there is no increase in the supplies. This is the tragedy of this country, and I would like to request, because our criticism should be taken in a constructive spirit. We do not want to criticise you for criticising sake. Mr. Sukhadia said that the Opposition wants chaos. I can assure him,—we are old friends—we don't think in terms of chaos. We don't want chaos. We are not organising chaos. What we want is orderly progress of this country. What we want is consolidation and unity of this country. For that matter we have always offered our co-operation and we are always willing to offer our co-operation for that. But you have got your own fads and attitudes about the country and you say that the Opposition is not co-operating. Unfortunately you are not co-operating with yourself. What can we do about it? That is the basic difficulty. Therefore, I would suggest, locate the basic and priority areas of production. Please find out more important sections of society which are necessary for production and what incentive you want to give to them. If necessary, think about a subsidy. Ultimately you have to find out the prices of the essential items, particularly for the poor man who is below the poverty line, what he needs, at least identify 10—12 items for them. Don't tell them excuses about cost of production and, therefore, you will have to pay more. Think about some sort of political remedy for it. Think of some subsidy for it. At least to the people below the poverty line, you supply 10, 12 or 15 essential items. You have got the machinery for distribution. For more than two decades, we have got a distribution system. Improve upon it. Increase it. Make it effective and try to ease the burden on the shoulders of the poor people. This is the plea I want to make.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. M. C. Daga. His speech will be very short and at the same time sweet!

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा (पाली) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में बैठने वाला कोई भी व्यक्ति या माननीय सदस्य साहस के साथ नहीं कह सकता कि मूल्यों में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है, इस बात को मानना पड़ेगा। इसके कारण आम जनता में आक्रोश और असन्तोष है, यह भी मानना पड़ेगा। अब असन्तोष को उग्र रूप कौन देता है, इसके लिए मैं नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन जिस रूप में आप उन को उकसाते हैं, क्या उस से हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ने वाला है ?

एक बात जरूर हो गई है कि आज की राजनीति कुर्सी के पीछे घूम रही है। यह कुर्सी की राजनीति इतना दुःख दे रही है कि आज मजदूर नेता कहते हैं कि हमें रेलवे को बोनस देना है, एक कहता है कि हमें पी. एण्ड टी. डिपार्टमेंट को बोनस देना है, चाहे मुद्रा स्थिति कितनी ही हो जाए, चाहे वे काम न करते हों, लेकिन उन को बोनस देना चाहिए, पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी बोनस देना है, क्योंकि वे मजदूरों के नेता हैं। एक तरफ किसानों को चाहने वाले आवाज लगाएंगे कि इन के भाव बढ़ाइये और यहां आकर कहेंगे कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाहें बढ़ाइए, हम अभी तक समझ नहीं पाए। तो आज की राजनीति कुर्सी की राजनीति बन गई है। चाहे उधर बैठने वाले हों, चाहे इधर के बैठने वाले हों, चाहे तीन हजार करोड़ रुपए का घाटा रखा हो, चाहे 1400 रुपये रक्खा हो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम ने अभी तक हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर अपनी नेशनल वेज पालिसी बना ली है। इस 32-33 साल के समय में क्या यह निर्णय कर लिया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ लोगों के पास पूंजी इतनी नहीं रहेगी ? क्या जनसंघ ने यह निर्णय कर लिया है कि हम मुनाफाखोरी और जमाखोरी को

रोकेंगे ? आप बतलाइए कि विरोधी दल में बैठने वाले किसी सज्जन ने उस मुनाफा-खोर, जमाखोर के खिलाफ कभी शिकायत की और कांग्रेस सरकार को बतलाया कि वह आदमी भ्रष्टाचार कर रहा है। नहीं, उन के सामने यह बात नहीं कही अगर यह बात आपने कही होती और भण्डाफोड़ किया होता तो आज यह स्थिति न होती।

एक बात जरूर है कि आज की नौकर-शाही पर हमारी सरकार का मजबूती से कब्जा नहीं है और यह मानना होगा कि हमारी वितरण प्रणाली दोषपूर्ण है। हमारी वितरण प्रणाली में सुदृढ़ता नहीं आई, मजबूती नहीं आई, गांव-गांव में लोगों तक राशन नहीं पहुंचा, इसके लिए हम मालूम करें कि क्या हमारे आफिसर्स, हमारे इंस्पेक्टरों ईमानदार हैं ?

आपने प्रिवेण्टिव डिटेन्शन एक्ट बना दिया, असेंशियल कमोडिटी एक्ट बना दिया। एक बात मिनिस्टर लोग बड़ी अच्छी कहते हैं कि हम जमाखोरों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करेंगे, तब मुनाफाखोर सोचता है कि यह मजाक अच्छा है। जब यह चेतावनी देते हैं तो मखौल समझते हैं, वे सोचते हैं कि आज मखौल की बात हुई है। क्या किसी को मालूम नहीं है कि ब्लैक-मनी चल रही है। क्या हम में हिम्मत है कि हम ब्लैक मनी को निकाल सकें ? क्या यहां पर बैठने वाले सदस्य अपनी पूंजी की घोषणा करेंगे ? आपको उसकी जांच करानी चाहिए। हम सब यहां जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं। हम को यह पता लगाना चाहिए कि उनके पास कितनी पूंजी है। उसकी जांच होनी चाहिए।

हम कल्याणकारी राज्य की बात करते हैं लेकिन साथ साथ अपनी कुर्सी की बात करते हैं। ये दोनों बातें साथ साथ नहीं चल सकती हैं। जीवन बीमा निगम वालों की अगर हड़ताल होती है तो यहां

पर कालिंग अटेंशन आ जाता है। रेलों में होती है तो ऐसा ही होता है। अब तो 27 नवम्बर को बंगाल बन्द होगा। उस में सरकार मदद कर रही है। क्या यह बहुत अच्छा काम वहां की सरकार कर रही है ? क्या यह तारीफ का काम है ? हम सब को यह देखना चाहिए कि जो राष्ट्रीय सवाल हैं वे पार्टी से ऊपर उठ कर हल किए जाएं।

आंकड़े में देना नहीं चाहता हूं। मैं महाजन का लड़का हूं। मैं जानता हूं कि पचास रुपया क्विंटल चीनी के दाम कम हो गए हैं। यह एक वीक में हुए हैं। लेकिन मैं नहीं मानता कि यह कोई परमानेंट चीज है। रिजर्व बैंक ने ग्यारह सौ करोड़ की पूंजी कम दे दी। इसको भी मैं मानता हूं। लेकिन असली बात तो यह है कि हमारी जो नौकरशाही है, हमारे जो सरकारी अधिकारी हैं वे पूंजीवादी और तानाशाही प्रवृत्तियों से जकड़े हुए हैं। उनके खिलाफ हम कुछ करते नहीं हैं। यहां पर अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों का सवाल आता है और वकील लोग बोलते हैं तो कहते हैं कि जजों की तनख्वाहें बढ़नी चाहियें। आम आदमी का बैनिफिट किस में है इसको कोई सोचता ही नहीं है। पार्टी हित को हम पहले लेते हैं। रोज जीरो आघर में आप देखते ही हैं कि कितना हल्ला होता है और कितना समय उस में नष्ट हो जाता है। साढ़े छः सौ रुपये या भगवान जाने कितना रुपया एक मिनट का यहां खर्च होता है। लेकिन उसकी परवाह न करते हुए बराबर हम यहां हल्ला करते रहते हैं और यह जानते हुए इन सवालों को उठाते हैं कि नियम इनकी इजाजत नहीं देते हैं। उत्पादन पर हम को जोर देना होगा, उत्पादन हम को बढ़ाना होगा। आपको सख्ती से काम लेना होगा। वितरण प्रणाली को आपको सुदृढ़ करना होगा। गांवों में नौकरशाही के बल पर आप चाहें कि कुछ सार्वजनिक हित के काम हों तो

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

यह मुम्किन नहीं है, आपको उन कामों में पब्लिक के आदमियों को इनवाल्व करना होगा। काले धन को निकालना होगा। काले धन को निकालने के लिए आपको हिम्मत से काम लेना होगा। फौलादी संकल्प लेना होगा और साहसिक कदम उठाने होंगे। इंसान जो चाहता है कर गुजरता है अगर वह हिम्मत से काम ले। वक्त किसी का इन्तजार नहीं करता है। आप ये सब कदम उठाएं। नोटों का आप डीमोनेटाइजेशन कर दें। कुछ तो आप करें ताकि मालूम तो हो कि आप कुछ करेंगे। इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स को, कस्टम आफिसर्स को आप कसिए। सरकारी आदमी जो भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं उनको आप इससे विरत कीजिए। आप उपाय करें ताकि वे पूंजीपति लोगों से मिले ब रहें। आप यहां मुझ पर और मैं आप पर लांछन लगाते हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है। जो गरीब आदमी गांव का है, उसको क्या मैं जा कर इकोनोमी के स्टेटिस्टिक्स बताऊंगा, आंकड़े बताऊंगा? गांव में रहने वाले लोगों की जो मिट्टी के तेल की जरूरत है उसको आंकड़े बता कर पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता है। उसको आंकड़े नहीं चाहियें। ये जो राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न हैं, आम जनता से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न हैं इन को हल करने में मेहरबानी करके आप सरकार से सहयोग करें। आप बड़ी बड़ी मीटिंगें करते हैं, जनता पार्टी की होती हैं, कांग्रेस यू की होती हैं और वहां बहुत प्रस्ताव भी पास किए जाते हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स और टाइम्स आफ इंडिया वगैरह में छप जाते हैं लेकिन कभी कोई कंस्ट्रक्टिव सजेशन उन में दी गई हों, ऐसा मैंने नहीं देखा है। सभी संस्थाओं का यह हाल है। बहुत विरोध सरकार का वे करती हैं। लेकिन सुझाव कोई नहीं दिए जाते हैं।

असम के सवाल को आप लें। असम में तीन करोड़ या चार करोड़ रोज का नुकसान हो रहा है। भारतीय जनता

पार्टी कहती है कि बहुत अच्छा हो रहा है। क्या अच्छा हो रहा है —

प्रो० मधु बंडवले : ट्राइपार्टीट कान्फेंस करने का डिसाइड तो किया है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : वह अभी हुआ है।

प्राइसिस पर कंट्रोल तो होना ही चाहिये, उनको नीचे तो लाया ही जाना चाहिये लेकिन साथ-साथ नैशनल वेज पालिसी भी बननी चाहिये। आपको यह कहता हूँ कि जो डिस्पैरिटी है, उसको आपको कम करना होगा, खर्च पर बन्धन लगाना होगा। आज शादियों में जीमनवार हो रही है, इधर लोगों को शक्कर नहीं मिल रही है। इधर बड़े-बड़े भोज हो रहे हैं तो यह कैसे हो रहे हैं? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पास एसेन्शियल कमोडिटीज ऐक्ट है, प्रिवेटिव डिटेंशन ऐक्ट है, हम ब्लैकमनी को निकाल सकते हैं, निकालना होगा और जो पैरेलल इकनामी चल रही है, उसको भी हटाना होगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो दीवारों पर हम लोगों का नाम भी होगा कि लोक-सभा के सदस्यों ने, हिन्दुस्तान के नुमाइन्दों ने यह सबसे बड़ी जो सर्वोच्च सदन है, सर्वोच्च सत्ता है, इसमें बहस की थी, लेकिन प्राइस राइज कम नहीं हो रहा है। अगर प्राइस राइज और बढ़ जायेगा तो लोग हमको दोषी ठहरायेंगे, इसलिये ऐसा कदम उठाइए जिससे प्राइस राइज कम हो सके।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Bhogendra Jha. He should conclude in five minutes.

SHRI BHOGENDR JHA (Madhubani): Sir, if you ask me to sit down now, I will sit down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time is allotted according to the party.

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: He should get his full time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your party has been allotted five minutes.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Some members on the other side have taken more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The opposition has taken double the time, or your information. The ruling party has not taken that much time.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Originally, the time allotted for the discussion was four hours. Now you have extended the time.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, I will try not to take more time. I will try to keep within the limit; but I will only try. You should also try to maintain uniformity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There should not be any repetition. Most of the points have already been raised. You should raise new points.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Firstly, I would like to say that the motion moved by my friend, Prof. Dandavate, is very harmless, non-political, not on party lines. According to me, it falls far short of the situation. Anyway, whatever it is, all the Members agree that prices have risen, and that is a matter of concern. So, let this House adopt this motion unanimously. Let the support come from the side of the ruling party to show that they are at least concerned with this issue. In the motion on cause is enumerated, no remedy is suggested, only concern is expressed. If you are concerned, let this motion be adopted unanimously. This is my first submission.

Secondly, I would like to say that the Prime Minister—because, she was the main vote-catcher for the ruling party during the election campaign—and, later on, the Finance Minister, during the budget said that they are going to stabilise and bring down the prices. I am not going into the causes but they have been totally belied and so they have to learn lessons from the mistakes they have committed.

On the day of the budget, I hope you remember, when I expressed some misgivings on the effect of the budget, several Members on that side said that I would be proved wrong. Then many of the opposition members also supported the budget. I wish I were proved wrong. But you

see what has happened. We have our political and ideological differences with some of the opposition parties, but we agree with them in censuring this Government's economic policy which the Finance Minister is pursuing, which this Government is pursuing, is against the nation, against the people, in favour of the richer sections of the society, the monopolists, hoarders and black-marketeters, and that is the tragedy of the situation. The prices are rising. And thereby all the wage earners of the country, all the toilers of the country and the salaried people of the country are being looted and the money is going somewhere. It is the money which is going to the place where the non-toiling people, the parasites, are sitting, and they are managing everything from behind the scene. They think that our economy is standing on their heads. That is the tragic situation. Our Finance Minister is giving the arguments of demand and supply. I think he is repeating the outdated Marshallian arguments. That is the tragic situation. The Congress Party says it was all done by the Janata Party Government and the Janata Party says it was done by the Congress Government. People say that both are the handmaid of the capitalist class of the country. Only the party label changes, but the policy remains the same.

Mr. Agarwal gave some arguments that during the Janata rule prices did not rise much. How? Because the cane price was reduced by the Janata Party Government by Rs. 2.50 per quintal as the sugar was surplus. Sugar was surplus and so the cane price was reduced. But sugar price was raised by Rs. 15/- per quintal and then by Rs. 30/- per quintal, and then the whole control was removed. Then the price rose up to Rs. 450/- per quintal and thus their average price got stabilised. That is their argument.

These are the statistics of the Reserve Bank. Let the producers suffer, let the capitalists prosper. And

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

then you have the balancing of statistics. That is the crude joke of the statistics and that was the statistics of the capitalist Janata Government and that is the statistics of the capitalist Congress (I) Government and the Finance Minister quoted and produced these statistics in this House. But people have been looted in either case.

What Mr. Samar Mukherjee said is not a question of ideology only. Today you have given protection to the sugar mills by taking legal action against the khandsari and gur producers. That is the tragedy. You are telling the people through your actions whose government you are. You are the government of the billionaires, not of the cane producers, not of the peasants and workers of the country, nor of the ordinary consumers. In such a situation, when the prices of textile goods rise, cotton prices go down either absolutely or relatively. That is the contradictory situation of how the country's producers are being fleeced and non-producers are allowed to accumulate huge wealth at the other end and they are not investing this in production. That is not good for the country. Whatever concessions have been given to them, that is not reflected in the production investment of the country because this unproductive capital is in the hands of smugglers, hoarders and usurpers. They are not yoking the money for production. So when we raise the demand to nationalise the sugar industry, it is not from the ideological angle. Whatever sector it is, whether it is public sector or private sector let them produce the maximum. But when they are going against the country today, Adam Smith's economics is not working. The economy is in the condition of relative stagnation. In today's conditions capitalist monopolies of the world are not entirely dependent upon the economic theories of Adam Smith, Marshall or even Keynes. Their slogan today is stagflation, that is, reduce production,

increase profit by raising prices. This is both stagnation and inflation combined together. Here lies the crux of the problem. And the Prime Minister is misleading the country by saying that inflation is a global problem, knowing fully well that this inflation is non-existent in the socialist world. Whatever may be the concessions you give to the capitalist class, they are not yoking them entirely into production because more production may mean less profit in the conditions of a limited market because of the low purchasing capacity of the people. They want more profit by reducing production and raising prices. So, this class has become anti-social and anti-national. Here, there should not be a question of class interest only. Here national interests come in. That is why, for the sake of production, in the national and regional interests, you have to change your present pricing policy.

I will ask the Finance Minister to say whether a single wholesaler throughout India is resorting to stocking of essential commodities on the basis of his own money. To my knowledge, not a single wholesaler throughout India is resorting to stocking or hoarding with his own money. It is with the help of public money that hoarding is done, even the rent of the godown is given by the banks. So, the stocks go into the godowns, the consumers remain outside, then according to the capitalist economy, supply is less, demand is more, and prices go up. Bring out the goods from the godowns and give them to the country. With the help of our own public money, the country is being looted. If you want to follow the capitalist, exploiting ideology, let them do it with their own money, not with the help of public money. Withdraw the money today, prices will come down tomorrow. I categorically ask the Finance Minister to make this experiment. You announce in this House that you are going to withdraw the money from the wholesalers, and ask them to invest their own money. Let them bring out their

black money. Extend the public distribution system. We are saying that it is a national problem, but the problem is that the Government is sold to the capitalist class. It is their government. This is the reality, other things are jokes. I request you to compel the hon. Finance Minister to answer me either way.

My suggestion is that you must follow a compact package pricing policy. Many Memers have suggested that. A partial solution will not do. You have to give remunerative prices to the peasantry, not for the sake of the peasants only but to help agricultural production. That is a must. Secondly, the limit of gap between the primary producer's price and the consumer's price has to be fixed. The difference may be 15, 20 or 25 per cent, but fix a limit so that throughout the country and throughout the year this limit is not exceeded. Thirdly, take the wholesale trade into your own hands. If you want to have the private sector, let them run the wholesale trade with their own money, do not give public money to them. That is a crime. I am talking only about wholesalers in essential commodities, not producers and industrialists, because I know that in our country private industry is based on public money. If you withdraw it, they will collapse.

Finally, compel them to produce to the maximum extent, not that they reduce production, retrench workers, create scarcity and earn profits. If they do not produce, take over the industry or the enterprise. Take steps against smuggling and hoarding, so that black money is compelled to go into production. For that you will have to nationalise textile mills, sugar mills, jute mills and the drug industry. That is only in the national interest not because of any abstract political ideology.

Lastly, a compact pricing policy is necessary. We must try to evolve that in this House. Otherwise the

people will not be willing to tolerate. Today you are campaigning against the Bengal bandh, but there is going to be a Bihar bandh, not only of peasants, but of all classes. You will see what happens there. I think people have a right to protest peacefully and say that they are not going to tolerate the present situation. With this warning, I end.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Arif Mohammad Khan. You will get only five minutes.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Kanpur): But five minutes without interruption from Shri Shastri. I hope you will ensure that senior Member like him does not interrupt me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When junior Members speak, only juniors should interrupt. When senior Members speak then only seniors can interrupt. So, Shri Ramavtar Shastri cannot interrupt.

श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खाँ : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन में प्रस्ताव है—मूल्य वृद्धि पर की चिन्ता और सरकार से यह आग्रह कि क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाकर इस मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकें। इसके विरोध का तो कोई सवाल ही नहीं है, विरोध वे करें जिनके कारण मूल्य वृद्धि हुई है। मैं इस बात से इतिफाक करता हूँ और यह भी मानता हूँ जैसा हमारे डागा साहब ने कहा कि मूल्य वृद्धि हुई है, इसमें कोई शुबहा नहीं है, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ एक बात की संतुष्टि है कि हमारी सरकार श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए कटिबद्ध है और निश्चित ही उन नीतियों को कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा, जिससे इस मूल्य वृद्धि को सही तरीके से रोका जा सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मधु दंडवते जी और दूसरे अपने सीनीयर विपक्ष के साथियों

[श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खां]

के भाषण सुनते वक्त मुझे गालिब का एक शेर याद आ गया ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: But with Translation.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I hope you will understand without translation.

ये मसाइले तसव्वुफ यह तेरा बयान गालिब ।
तुझे हम वली समझते जो न वादा ख्वार होता ॥

श्रीमन्, अगर यह तीन साल सत्ता के अन्दर न रहे होते, अगर इस देश की मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए जिम्मेदारी इसके हाथ में न आई होती, अगर शासन इनके हाथ में न आया होता और उसके बाद यह आलोचना होती तो मैं मानता कि क्या क्रांतिकारी विचार है, क्या सही समझ है और अगर एक बार इनके हाथ में शासन आ जाए तो यह मूल्य वृद्धि को रोक देंगे । श्रीमन्, इतनी अच्छी बातें कहीं, लेकिन असल बात यह है कि जब हम पीछे लौट कर देखते हैं, तो पता चलता है कि 300 रु० गन्ने की भाव की मांग करने वाले, उनके राज में ... (व्यवधान) ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : 300 रु० टन ।

श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खां : मैंने 300 रु० का भाव कहा है, यह पार्लियामेंट है, कुछ बातें यहां बगैर कहे ही समझी जाती हैं यह कोई पाठशाला नहीं है ।

श्रीमन्, उनके राज्य में कहीं और नहीं, बागपत और बड़ौत के किसान जब चौ० साहब के पास आए तो उन्होंने टोपी उतार कर कहा कि यहां पर गन्ना और बो देते । तुमने इतना गन्ना बो दिया है कि गन्ने का भाव नहीं मिल सकता है । जिन के राज्य में खेतों में खड़ा हुआ गन्ना जलाया गया, आज वह 300 रु० की बात कह रहे

हैं, मूल्य वृद्धि की बात कह रहे हैं । क्या वे इस भाव पर सस्ते दामों पर चीनी दिलवा देंगे ? मैं उन की नीयत पर शुक्हा नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन जो तरीका उन्होंने अपनाया है वह कीमतों को कम करने का नहीं है, वह किसानों को सही भाव दिलवाने का नहीं है । उन का एक ही मकसद है, ट्रेन को रोका जाय, ट्रकों को न चलने दिया जाय, किसान का माल मंडियों में न पहुँचे और अपनी जगह पर पड़ा-पड़ा सड़ जाय और किसान को उस सड़े हुए माल को बाध्य हो कर सस्ते दामों पर बेचना पड़े । पहले भी सरकार में रहते हुए इन की वही नीति थी और आज भी यही नीति है, ये किसानों का माल घरों में सड़ाना चाहते हैं । इन की कार्यवाहियों से इन के इरादे साफ हो जाते हैं

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) ।
आप के बगल में दादा साहब पाटिल बैठे हुए हैं, जरा उन की राय मानिये ।

श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खां : मैं किसानों को सही मूल्य दिये जाने का विरोधी नहीं हूँ । दादा साहब भी सही कीमत दिलाना चाहते हैं और हमारी यह पूरी पार्टी किसानों को सही कीमत दिलाना चाहती है ।

श्री चित्त बसु (बारसाट) गोलियों से ।

श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खां : गोलियां तो आप चलवा रहे हैं ।

श्रीमन्, इतिहास इस बात का गवाह है— इस देश में एक ही वक्त में इतने छोटे कद के लोग एक साथ इतने बड़े पदों पर पहुँच गये थे जिसकी उन्होंने कभी कल्पना भी नहीं की थी । लेकिन बोये बीज बबूल के, आम कहां ते होय । आज उन बबूल के पेड़ों को काटने और उन की जगह पर

फलदार वृक्ष लगाने में थोड़ा समय तो लगता ही है । आप किसी बीमार को अस्पताल में ले जायें और डाक्टर से कहें कि उस को 24 घंटे में ठीक कर दीजिये , तो यह कैसे मुमकिन है । थोड़ा वक्त तो चाहिये ही, एन्टी-वायोटिक्स को अपना असर डालने के लिये थोड़ा वक्त चाहिये ।

अब आखिर में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ । माननीय मधु दंडवते जी की नीयत पर मुझे कोई शुब्हा नहीं है मैं जानता हूँ वह ज्ञानी हैं, प्रोफेसर हैं, वे मूल्य वृद्धि के कारणों को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं , लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि गुरु द्रोणाचार्य बहुत ज्ञानी थे, जानते बूझते हुए भी उन्होंने कौरवों की तरफ से लड़ाई लड़ी । इसलिए मैं इनकी नीयत पर शुब्हा नहीं करना चाहता । अन्त में एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ । मेरे मन में एक भावना है —यह सरकार चन्द निहित स्वार्थों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले वर्गों की आलोचना के डर से कि यह सरकार तानाशाही रवैया अख्तियार करेगी, समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए कड़ा रवैया नहीं अपना रही है इसलिए मेरी सबसे पहली मांग यह है कि इस सरकार को केवल उनके स्वार्थों को नहीं देखना है जो अपने हितों को कहने में सक्षम हैं, समर्थ हैं, बल्कि उन वर्गों के स्वार्थों को भी देखना है जो अपने हितों के बारे में बात करने में सक्षम नहीं हैं । मैं आपके माध्यम से मांग करता हूँ कि इस सरकार को अब कड़ा रवैया अख्तियार करना चाहिए और आर्थिक अपराधियों के खिलाफ नेशनल सिक्योरिटी आर्डिनैस का खुल कर इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात,—इस कानून का इस्तेमाल केवल आर्थिक अपराधियों के विरुद्ध ही नहीं, बल्कि उन लोगों के खिलाफ

जो आर्थिक अपराधियों को शरण देने वाले हैं, आर्थिक अपराध कराने वाले हैं, उनके खिलाफ भी इसका इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए । इस माननीय सदन के वे सदस्य जो रेल की पटरियों पर बैठते हैं, रेलों को रूकवाते हैं, ट्रकों को रूकवाते हैं, किसानों को नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं, उन के खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए । क्या इस पार्लियामेंट के किसी माननीय सदस्य के खिलाफ कोई क्रिमिनल मुकदमा हो तो उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं होगी ? मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी सदस्य, वह किसी भी राजनीतिक पार्टी से सम्बंध रखता हो, यदि वह देश की शासन व्यवस्था देश की शान्ति व्यवस्था, देश की सप्लाई के मामले में अडंगा लगाता है तो उस के खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए ।

19.00 hrs.

तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि मैं जोरदार मांग करता हूँ कि चाहे संविधान में परिवर्तन करना पड़े, लेकिन सरकार को वह सारी शक्तियां, जो शक्तियां जरूरी हैं, अपने हाथ में लेनी चाहिए, जिन से गिरे हुए पिछड़े हुए किसानों के हितों की रक्षा हो सके और निहित स्वार्थों से उनको बचाया जा सके । इस के लिए चाहे जो तरीके इस्तेमाल करने पड़ें, वे करने चाहिए ।

मुझे यह देख कर ताज्जुब होता है कि केरल में एक दूसरे को कत्ल करते हैं, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और जनसंघ वाले और यहां इस सदन में बैठ कर एक दूसरे के हितों की रक्षा करते हैं । जो बात एक कहता है , दूसरा भी वही बात कहता है । हमें इसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है । इस देश की जनता के सामने आप पूरी तरह से बेनकाब हो चुके हैं और आपके कहने से कोई फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है ।

ये मैंने अपने कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं और इनके साथ ही मैं अपनी बात खतम करता हूँ और आपने जो मुझे मौका दिया

[श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां]

उस के लिए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, श्री कमल नाथ ने अभी जिस प्रकार की बात कही, वह बात तो समझ में आती है लेकिन श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां, श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत, श्री मूल चन्द डागा और श्री चिन्तामणी पाणीग्रही जैसे लोग भी आज की स्थिति की वकालत सरकार के पक्ष में कर रहे हैं, यह सुन कर मुझे शर्म आ रही थी और मुझे तकलीफ हो रही थी। स्थिति यह है कि जिन आदमियों को, जिन लोगों को इस देश की गरीब जनता के हकों की बात करनी चाहिए, जिन लोगों ने इस के पहले ऐसी मिशाल पेश की थी, आज उन को क्या हो गया है, आज उन की बुद्धि, उन के विवेक को क्या हो गया है, मेरे लिए यह आश्चर्य का विषय बना हुआ है। कीमतें तेजी से बढ़ती जा रही हैं, इस बात को सरकारी पक्ष के लोग और हम सब लोग मानते हैं और पूरा देश इस बात को अच्छी तरह से मानता है। यह बात पूरी तरह से स्पष्ट हो चुकी है, सिद्ध हो चुकी है कि सरकार पूर्णतया अकर्मण्य है, इस में इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए क्षमता नहीं है। इन्होंने चुनाव के वक्त वायदा किया था कि हम कीमतों को रोकेंगे। इन्होंने चुनाव में वायदा किया था कि हम कीमतों को बढ़ने नहीं देंगे और कानून व व्यवस्था को सुधारेंगे। इन दोनों को इन्होंने चौपट कर दिया है और देश को बरबाद कर दिया है। आज देश में जो अर्थव्यवस्था ये चला रहे हैं, इस अर्थव्यवस्था के रहते हुए, इस नीति के रहते हुए, जिस पर आप चल रहे हैं, इस से देश की गरीब जनता का भला नहीं हो सकता। इस से केवल लोगों का शोषण हो सकता है जैसा आज यह सरकार कर रही है।

मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि दाल और तिलहन की कीमतें अक्टूबर के तीसरे हफ्ते में काफी बढ़ी हैं। दाल की कीमत 15 रुपये से लेकर 55 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल के हिसाब से बढ़ी हैं, मूंगफली की कीमत 40 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल के हिसाब से बढ़ी है। कुछ आंकड़े श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव जी ने दिए हैं। म स्पष्ट रूप से उन में कुछ आंकड़े और जोड़ना चाहता हूँ। चीनी राशन की दुकान पर नवम्बर 1978 में जनता पार्टी के शासन में, जिस की बात ये लोग बार बार करते हैं, 2 रुपये 30 पैसे प्रति किलो बिकती थी। अब इन्होंने इस को बढ़ा कर 3 रुपये 50 पैसे कर दिया है यानी 52 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की है। यह तो इन्होंने खुद वृद्धि की है और बाकी मार्किट में 12 रुपये से ले कर 25 रुपये प्रति किलो के हिसाब से इस देश में चीनी बिक रही है। इस बात को सब जानते हैं। गुड़ की स्थिति यह है कि सन् 1978 में जनता पार्टी के शासन में यह 1 रुपया 50 पैसे प्रति किलो मिलता था और आज 6 रुपये प्रति किलो बिक रहा है यानी 400 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। दाल अरहर 3 रुपये 50 पैसे प्रति किलो थी और इस समय 4 रुपये 75 पैसे बिक रही है यानी 35 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। आलू जैसी सब्जी जो 1 रुपये प्रति किलो नवम्बर 1978 में बिकती थी, इस समय 3 रुपये प्रति किलो बिक रहा है यानी 200 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। वनस्पती घी जो 9 रुपये प्रति किलो नवम्बर 1978 में बिक रहा था, अब 12 रुपये प्रति किलो बिक रहा है यानी 33 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। इस प्रकार जितनी भी चीजें हैं, सारी चीजों के दाम इनकी सरकार बनने के बाद बढ़े हैं। हम उम्मीद करते थे कि कोई विवेकवान व्यक्ति इस का समर्थन नहीं करेगा लेकिन आप बराबर इस का समर्थन कर रहे हैं। आप इसी

वायदे पर यहां आये थे ? आप में इतनी विवेकहीनता, विवेकशून्यता पैदा हो गई है। आप देश को बरबाद करना चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... मुद्रास्फीति की बात हुई है।

माननीय प्रो० दण्डवते जी ने कहा कि इनफ्लेशन बराबर हो रहा है। इस के लिए वर्तमान सरकार जिम्मेदार है। इस सरकार ने जो नीति अपनायी है उससे मुद्रास्फीति नहीं होगी तो और क्या होगा ? यह दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जायेगी। आप देश में काले धन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं। उसे बन्द नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप मनी का डिमानेटाइजेशन इसलिए नहीं करना चाहते हैं क्योंकि आपको पूंजी पतियों से पैसा मिलता है, आपने उनसे पैसा लिया है। इसीलिए आप उनके विरुद्ध काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Keep something for the Zero Hour also.

श्री हरिकेस बहादुर : मान्यवर चोर बाजारियों की बात की जाती है। देश में प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेंशन एक्ट बना हुआ है। आपने आज तक कितने चोरबाजारी प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेंशन एक्ट में पकड़े हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सुलतानपुर में जो 90 हजार लीटर डीजल तेल पकड़ा गया था, उसके बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही हुई ? आपने वह तेल भी छोड़ दिया, जिन लोगों को पकड़ा था, उन्हें भी छोड़ दिया। पकड़ने वाले अधिकारियों का वहां से आपने ट्रांसफर कर दिया। यह इसलिए किया क्योंकि उस कांड में कांग्रेस (ई) के विधायक सम्मिलित थे। पहले आप उनको नेशनल सिक्योरिटी आर्डिनंस में पकड़वाइये और बंद करवाइये।

मध्य प्रदेश में 32 करोड़ रुपये की दो ट्रेने चीनी गायब हुई। आज तक उसका

पता नहीं लगा। उच्चाधिकारी और कुछ राजनीतिक लोगों की मिलीभगत से यह सब हुआ। एक करोड़ रुपये की लेवी सुगर ब्लैक मार्किट में बेच दी गयी और एक मंत्री के सहयोग से बेच दी गयी। उ० प्र० के एक मंत्री का कहना है कि उ० प्र० में चीनी की काला बाजारी से उ० प्र० को प्रति माह एक करोड़ रुपये की हानि होती है। मद्रास बंदरगाह पर 50 हजार टन और विशाखापत्तनम पर 27 हजार टन चीनी सड़ रही है। जब चीनी की तस्करी की बात मंत्री जी से कही जाती है तो माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि उसकी उन्हें कोई जानकारी नहीं है। राज्य सरकारों से कहा जाता है कि चीनी की तस्करी यदि हो रही है तो उसे रोका जाये। यह सब अखबारों में रोज निकलता है। ये अखबार बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश से निकलते हैं। उसके बाद भी आपके वित्त मंत्रालय को इस बात की खबर नहीं होती कि इसकी चोर-बाजारी होती है।

आप जनता पार्टी के जमाने में चीनी की बहुत बात करते हैं। जनता पार्टी ने 20 लाख टन चीनी का स्टॉक आपके लिए छोड़ा था। उसके बाद 40 लाख टन चीनी गत वर्ष में पैदा हुई और दो लाख टन चीनी आपने इम्पोर्ट की। इस तरह से 62 लाख टन चीनी आपके पास है। एक साल में चीनी का कंजम्प्शन होता है 58 लाख टन का। आज भी चार लाख टन चीनी आपके पास होनी चाहिए। फिर ये चीनी के दाम इतने क्यों बढ़ रहे हैं ? ये इसलिए बढ़ रहे हैं क्योंकि आप अक्षम हैं, आप इसकी ठीक तरह से व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते हैं। आपकी विवरण व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। यह जो सारी स्थिति है इसको ठीक करने की आपको कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

सरकार किसानों का पूरी तरह से शोषण कर रही है। गोली और लाठी से आप उनकी आवाज को दबाना चाहते हैं। आपने डीजल फर्टीलाइजर की कीमत बढ़ा दी, इन्सैक्टिसाइड की कीमतें भी बढ़ा दी। किसान अपनी उपज का लाभकारी मूल्य, रेम्युनरेटिव मूल्य चाहते हैं जिसको आप देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को दस महीने के अन्दर ही इतने बड़े संकट में डाल दिया है जितना कि इससे पहले किसी भी सरकार ने इतने दिनों में नहीं डाला था। स्वयं कांग्रेस की सरकार ने भी पहले इतने दिनों में यह नहीं किया था। ऐसा लगता है कि पूंजीपतियों के साथ आपकी पूरी मिली-भगत है इसलिए आप लोग देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को बर्बाद कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla. You have only five minutes. We have got to conclude this debate and then the Minister has to reply.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Panani). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when I rise to participate in this debate on inflationary pressures, I do not intend to trade charges with reference to the performance or non-performance of the present Government or the past Janata Government. The glaring fact is that both have disappointed the common man. The situation is that in the past twelve months alone the whole-sale price index has gone up by about 20 per cent. Here the government at times argues that the average rate of increase has declined during the present few weeks. I must first point out that there is a very convenient shifting of platitudes that the government uses. While presenting the budget the hon'ble Finance Minister spoke and promised of a plateau with respect to the prices. The plateau has gone

somewhere. Now he has begun to talk in terms of rises but lesser than in the previous comparable periods. He says that the monthly rate of increase in prices has declined and in October it was 0.6 per cent. That was the figure given in one of my questions here in the House. But this is a very cruel and heartless joke that is being played on the people. It should be realised that this increase is in addition to the exorbitant increase that was already there and, therefore, let such cruel and heartless jokes be not played upon our people. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the fact remains that the present inflationary trend hits where it hurts the most. That is the painful feature of the present inflationary trend that we have. If we take the price rise in essential commodities we find that the increase is greater in case of primary commodities and even when we take the group of the primary commodities we find that the increase is greater in the food articles over there. I have facts and figures here but because of your kind direction to be brief. I do not want to take the time of the House in presenting all these figures but then they have come on the Table of the House through various starred and unstarred questions that have been put.

Sir, there is the sugar muddle. We have this strange phenomenon of sugar at times reaching new heights ranging from Rs. 13 to Rs. 25 and then sometimes the lady vanishes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are talking about the sweet lady!

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Yes. We are told about the drought and the shortage and so on. But my humble submission is that as far as sugar is concerned there was no shortage whatsoever. The total availability of sugar during the year which ended in September, 1980 was 5.33 million tonnes and this net availability was higher than the one in 1977-78 or in any other previous year.

The trouble with the sugar industry is that there is too much of politics in sugar. There is that grand strategy of systematic generation of panic and then there is well laid out plan of sugar dis-appearing. And then the sugar producers and traders have made a neat packet, according to one estimate, of Rs. 150 crores in about 4 or 5 weeks and Rs. 500 crores according to another estimate. Now, take the question of levy sugar. Levy sugar is supposed to be 65 per cent of production. But, Sir, sometime back even the former Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam, had admitted in this House that 30 to 35 per cent of levy sugar never reaches the consumers and goes back to the traders. This is a particular situation which must be taken care of.

Then I will just put the points that are remaining and I will conclude. If we are serious about the solution of the situation, we must take up the question of increase in the production, increase in savings, domestic savings, increase in domestic investments. But here the Government policy is that through higher bank rates, the investments are hit hard with the present result. We have also the question of capacity utilisation which should also be taken into account. From 1970 to 1978, the capacity utilisation was, on an average, 78 per cent in the case of big industries and in the case of other industries it is very low. These are the various factors that will have to be taken into consideration.

Then, whether it is the ruling party or the opposition, we must also consider an important thing when we talk about identifying the industries where production has to increase and in making a concerted effort for increasing production, we must all, irrespective of our party considerations, realise that during the past 3 years, every year more than 20 million mandays have been lost as a result of bad industrial relations. Here is a field where the ruling party, the opposition party and everybody

has to take up the challenge and meet the situation. Sir, the situation calls for determined measures to step up savings and to step up investments through proper initiatives, through avoidance of wasteful expenditure and so far as oil is concerned through economising in the consumption of oil. Thank you.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
Sir, I am reminded of an old saying, that is, "when Rome was burning, Nero was fiddling". This is exactly the position now. Sir, I say this because the Government has taken a complacent view of the serious situation arising out of the price rise. Only on 2nd November, the hon. Finance Minister, in Calcutta, made a statement that inflation rate was only 1 per cent. On the 21st October, the Prime Minister said "I am told that the rate of inflation has slowed down". She made this statement. Anyway I would not like to give more quotations. But these very words reflect the attitude of the Government. The Finance Minister makes such a statement and the Prime Minister makes such a statement. Therefore, Sir, I was reminded of an old saying "when Home was burning, Nero was fiddling". What is more amusing is certain speeches made by Members of the ruling party. I do not have time to make out my points. One of the members of the ruling party said that Mrs. Gandhi is determined for this therefore, have faith in her, express solidarity in her and that will bring down the prices. Another Member, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, hinted that emergency had brought down the price level. Shri Chavan has already contradicted it. He hinted that if need be there can be emergency also to fight the price rise. Another member was more clear to say that financial emergency should be declared. Another Member was still clearer that National Security Ordinance is the only recipe. Now, this is the attitude of the Government party and the cabinet. That being so, we on this

[Shri Chitta Basu]

side of the House, cannot but express our great and grave concern. There is a great danger ahead of us and the countrymen should know about the recipe by the ruling party to curb the price rise.

Now, there are certain basic reasons for the price rise, for example, increase in the RBI net credit to the Government, increase in the Government expenditure under non-developmental heads, shortage of critical inputs like coal, steel, oil, power, transport bottlenecks, high freight charges etc.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These have already been mentioned.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: One important point has been stressed by my hon. friend, Shri Satish Agarwal and I only want to point that out to the House and to the Finance Minister and that is that the tax structure is one of the most responsible factors for the price rise. For example, the revenue received from central excise records abnormally alarming hikes. In 1950-51, the total amount of central excise was only Rs. 67 crores; in 1977-78, it rose to 4,447 crores.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): That is related to production also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Population also.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The revenue from customs duty in 1950-51 was Rs. 137 crores and it rose to Rs. 1,824 crores in 1977-78. The index of customs only in 1950-51 was 100 and it rose to 1161 in 1977-78 and 1792 in 1979-80. All this proves that unless you change the fiscal policy, unless you bring about radical changes in the economic policy, the price rise would be inevitable.

Before concluding, I would only say that if you are really willing to fight the price rise, think in terms of institutional changes, think in terms of

bringing about radical changes in the Government fiscal policy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the Minister will reply.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (ग्वाबला) : बराबर हमें टाइम नहीं दिया जा रहा है। आप हमारी पार्टी को नेग्लेक्ट कैसे कर सकते हैं ? हमारी पार्टी की उपेक्षा क्यों की जा रही है ? मुझे समय क्यों नहीं दिया जायेगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question has already taken double the time. The Opposition has exhausted all its time. The Ruling Party is also allotted time. Now the Minister will reply.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : हमें समय देना पड़ेगा ? यह कोई तरीका नहीं है कि एक पार्टी की इस तरह उपेक्षा की जाये। रोज यही तरीका अपनाया जा रहा है। कल और परसों भी मैंने नाम दिया था, लेकिन मुझे नहीं बुलाया गया। रोज यही स्थिति हो रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Honourable Member may take two or three minutes.

श्री जयपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में पिछले दस बारह महीनों में जो नीतियां चली हैं, उन्हीं के कारण महंगाई बढ़ी है और देश बर्बादी की तरफ बढ़ा है। पिछले दस ग्यारह महीनों के अनुभव से यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि मौजूदा सरकार और उसकी नीतियां इस देश की बढ़ती हुई महंगाई की समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकती हैं। आज किसान की क्या हालत हो रही है, वह सब को मालूम है। एक तरफ चीनी की कीमत देखिये और दूसरी तरफ किसानों को मिलने वाली कीमत देखिये। इस देश के नेता डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया, ने यह सीधा सिद्धांत बताया था कि जितने रुपये मन

चीनी हो, उतने घाने मन गन्ने की कीमत होनी चाहिए। भाज खाद की कीमत और पानी के रेट बढ़ रहे हैं। किसानों का बिजली नहीं मिल रही है। कीमतों व्यापारियों के हाथों में बढ़ रही हैं। अगर वे किसान के हाथों में बढ़ती, तो देश के लिए नतीजा अच्छा होता। अधिक कीमतों का पैसा किसानों को न मिलकर बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों की तिजोरियों में जा रहा है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सरकार इस समस्या को हल करने में समर्थ नहीं है। इस लिए सरकार को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए। और एक नेशनल गवर्नमेंट कायम करनी चाहिए। एक नेशनल गवर्नमेंट ही इस समस्या का समाधान कर सकती है।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have had a very useful debate. Personally I have benefited by the expression of views from different sections of the House. Actually I regarded this motion, not as one on prices, but as a mid-term appraisal of the economy of the country and from that point of view, the discussion has been quite wide, comprehensive, and has covered all aspects of the economy. Naturally, people would try to take advantage of certain situations and one should not object very much to such political advantage being taken. I am interested, Mr. Deputy Speaker, in clarifying to the House as well as to the country the state of economy of the country now and its prospects.

I do not want to give the impression that the government is not concerned with the current inflationary trend in the economy. We are as deeply concerned about the matter as the hon. members on all sides of the House are. Nor do I want to give the impression to the House or to the country that the government are com-

placent about the situation. I will detail, in the course of my reply, several steps that we have taken to tackle the situation. I shall also attempt an objective assessment of the success and the failure of these measures. At the same time, I want to point out that the situation is not as alarming as has been made out by some of the members.

During the budget debate, I mentioned that as a result of price hike of oil and oil products, there will be a rise in the price level in our country. I also mentioned that after the price hike in oil has played out, we will reach a plateau, a plateau in the sense that it will not be going on at the same rate at which the price has been rising, the rate will come down, ... (Interruptions) Anybody who knows about the behaviour of prices will know that they do not come to an abrupt end, anywhere in the world, and if they thought that is what I meant, I think, there must have been a misunderstanding of the situation. And I challenge this House to produce any country in the world where there was an abrupt stoppage of the price increase. On the contrary, I am going to read to the House the behaviour of prices in developed as well as developing countries and compare with what our situation is.

A number of members said and particularly my distinguished friend, Shri Agarwal that during the Janata regime, the prices remained constant and that the prices have become galloping after the Congress took over the administration. It is an old saying that statistics can be used as well as abused. In fact, there are different kinds of lies, lies, damn lies and statistics. It depends on how you use the figures.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is also true with you.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes. When I show the figures then you

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will find that mine are the real statistics and the other are spurious statistics. (Interruptions) In 1973-74, there was an increase in price level by 20 per cent, in 1974-75, it rose by 25 per cent, which is a matter which my esteemed friend, Shri Chavansaheb mentioned. Then in 1975-76, for whatsoever reason, the most important being, as Chavansaheb himself said, a set of positive and firm measures taken by the government, the price level actually came down by—1.1 per cent. In 1976-77, it rose by 2.1 per cent, in 1977-78—this is the Janata period—it rose by 5.2 per cent, in 1978-79 it remained constant. In 1978-79 again, it is a combination of Janata, etc.—I do not know what distinction they are making but it is according to us only the same group—prices rose by 16.7 per cent. To say that during the Janata period prices did not rise is true only of one year. That according to us—because when we were sitting on the other side, we made this very point, my esteemed friend Subramaniam and myself—was because we left a buffer stock of nearly 12 million tonnes of food and Rs. 3000 crores of foreign exchange behind. You were the beneficiary of this great legacy, as a result of which prices remained static. In your administration, you adopted a policy of savage taxation, the consequence of which was the price rise. In that particular year prices rose by 16.7 per cent.

Now, if you want to compare statistics you must compare the likes, you cannot compare one period with another period. It is easy to mislead the people. I shall compare the figures. On 12th January 1980 this Government took over administration, on the 14th it took over but the results were announced on the 12th—I am talking right from the 12th. The inflation rate in 1979-80 from 12th January 1979 to 8th November 1979 was 19 per cent. The rate of inflation from 12th

January 1980 to 8th November 1980 was 13.9 per cent. I shall also give the figures of the cost of living index. Since January upto the end of September for which figures are available, during the Janata period Jan.—Sept., 1979 it rose by 9.3 per cent and during this administration it rose by 8.4 per cent. The price rise is a phenomenon which has two facets. One is the rise in the price level and the other is the prices of individual commodities. The rise in the price level is due to fiscal and monetary policies and the rise in individual commodity prices or group of commodity prices is the result of the inexorable law of supply and demand, so that when you start comparing, you should compare the price levels. If you want to attack the policies of the government, if you want to say that people are suffering, then you take individual commodities and say that as a result of certain factors such as supply and demand there has been an acute shortage of certain commodities and therefore prices have increased or decreased. I am now at the first point of the increase in price level and I have given figures which show that the increase in the price level has been definitely less than what it has been in the Janata regime. But I am not saying this as an excuse or an explanation, I am only answering the criticism my esteemed friend Satish among others had made: "During your period the prices have increased whereas in our period it did not". That is totally incorrect. Now, why is this increase in price level? It is one due to extraneous circumstances, namely, price of oil. In every country in the world prices rose as a result of the hike in price of oil. My esteemed friend Shri Dandavate said that the price increase as a result of oil is only two per cent. I am afraid, his statistics are wrong. The increase in the prices as a result of hike of price of oil which we did in June has been 21 per cent of the total increase during the current financial year (upto November 1, 1980). Of the 11.3 per cent increase

during this period, one-fifth is due to oil prices.

The same situation applies to a number of other countries which have been forced to use oil. These are the figures furnished by IMF on the movement in consumer price index. From December, 1979 to June, 1980; in U.S.A. there has been increase of 7.7 per cent, in U.K. it is 11 per cent, in India it is 3.2 per cent. I don't want to read other countries. In Argentina it was 41.7 per cent. In Indonesia it is 9 per cent. There is only one country which has been lower than India and that is Malaysia, it is 2.6 per cent, i.e. 0.6 per cent lower. In Mexico it is 15 per cent, Pakistan it is 6.6 per cent, Phillipines it is 7 per cent.

I have also got figures in respect of cost of living in these various countries. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I think he is speaking only for the capitalist countries.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You can raise all that. I will not leave that. I am coming to other countries. I am giving some hard knocks to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is coming to you. He said, he is coming to you.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: These are the figures of the *London Economist*. It gives the increases from July to September in the cost of living index over the previous three months. In Australia for these three months it has been 8 per cent, Canada 12 per cent, France 13.5 per cent and Italy 18 per cent., Sweden 10 per cent, USA 7.9 per cent, U.K. it is 9 per cent, India it is 4.4 per cent. Only two countries are below. One is Japan which is 4 per cent, i.e. .4 per cent less. The other is West Germany which is 2 per cent. You know the economy of West Germany. I am not saying that those countries have

increased, therefore we must have also taken that step, but what I am saying is that it is an international phenomenon brought by an extraneous element, namely, oil prices, and we cannot be insulated from the effect of such prices. You are aware that we are importing 16 million tonnes of crude oil from other countries, our production is only 14 million tonnes. Sixteen millions bear the impact of international inflation. And, therefore it is obvious that there will be an impact of the international factors of our country also. However, my submission is considering what the international rate of inflation has been, we have managed to contain the rate of inflation, though a poverty stricken country like ours cannot afford even this kind of inflation. We should endeavour to further control it. There can be no two opinions about it. But then to say that we will be able to do something of a miracle when we are living in a world in which the circumstances occurring in other parts of the world have a very direct impact on our economy is something which is not reasonable to accept.

Now, I come to the frictional fluctuations in prices. That is caused by demand and supply factors. Three things have contributed to nearly one fourth of the 11.3 per cent increase in our prices. Sugar, khandsari, gur, edible oils—this is one set of factors. Unfortunately, it was due to the erroneous policy pursued by the earlier Government when they had a sugar production of as much as 65 lakh tonnes, which the positive policies of Government previous to that had created. They could have learnt a lesson from that, but the Janata Government frittered away the stock by indiscriminate releases. This is exactly the point which was made by my friend, Shri Dandavate himself. He put it in a different way, but the meaning was the same. When they had 65 lakh tonnes of sugar production and when the releases could have

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been of the order of 4 to 4½ lakh tonnes every month, i.e., 55 lakh tonnes a year, it would have been easy for that Government to have created a buffer stock of 10 lakh tonnes of sugar. They did not do it. Not only that. They indiscriminately released the sugar and brought down the price of sugar to Rs. 2.25 per kilo. which was below the cost of production. The result was, people did not offer the right price for the cane and the next year, the cane cultivation was diverted to other crops. So, next year we had only 58 lakh tonnes and in the year when we took over, there was a production of only 38 lakh tonnes. With this shortage, we had to manage. No amount of public distribution, no amount of jugglery can convert a shortage into a surplus. It can only mitigate the suffering. But there it was—an acute shortage caused by the wrong policies of the previous Government and we had to handle a situation where there was a production of only 38 lakh tonnes of sugar.

Out of these 38 lakh tonnes, two-thirds was distributed under the levy system at Rs. 2.85 per kilo. There have been abuses in it. But that quantity was really set apart for distribution at Rs. 2.85. It is only one-third which was sold at the market rate, the rate at which people could afford to buy. When every day people read in the newspapers that the price of sugar was Rs. 10 or 12 and so on, they conveniently forgot that two-third of the quantity of sugar was available at Rs. 2.85 at the levy price and only one-third was sold at the higher price. It is inherent in a dual policy system in which the weaker section of the society is subsidised at a lower price and the more affluent section of the society is allowed to pay a higher price if they want to have the luxury of a larger quantity. When all of you were pleading for the person who paid Rs. 10 per kilo, did you realise that you were

pleading for the affluent section and not for the poorer section? This is the real situation.

Then with regard to edible oils and all that, owing to the drought over which neither you nor I have any control, there had been a considerably lower production and the shortage of edible oils and oil-seeds created a situation in which we had to import as much as Rs. 600 to 700 crores worth of edible oil and others to meet the situation. These three items again accounted for one-fourth in the price rise of 11.3 per cent. The next is vegetables and pulses which has gone up in sympathy with other articles of consumption. There again because of drought, the vegetables were not available in plenty as in the previous year. If you leave that, all the other manufactured articles and other items put together did not have more than 30 per cent of this 11.3 per cent price rise.

I would plead with the House not to create a scare among the public that the prices are going on galloping. After the prices have worked themselves out right upto July, thereafter in August, the increase was 1.1 per cent and in September 1 per cent. Again, in October, it is 0.6 per cent. When I mentioned it in some of the international conferences, they said that they envy this country, they would like to have this kind of stability in their own country. I want to make it clear that for three months when the rate of increase has been around 1 per cent, this is not a small achievement. That is why, I said that the rate of inflation had come down. Wherever I went, I wanted to dispel from the minds of the public a wrong impression that the prices were galloping. After all, psychology plays a much higher part in price levels than even supplies. If you create a psychology of scarcity, then every householder will become a hoarder. And in a vast country like ours, if there

is house-hold hoarding, then the prices cannot be controlled. It is a habit in all developing countries to build houses with store rooms. If you go to any of the developed countries you will find one thing missing. There are no store rooms in their houses. The store-room is the super-market.

They make purchases every week from the super-market.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is because of availability.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is because of availability, no doubt. But I say that this psychology of scarcity will lead to so much hoarding that all the efforts that you make to get over the situation, will be frustrated.

There is also another factor, something which is totally different from the economic theories which we have studied in schools and colleges. The elementary principle that we study in schools is that when the prices rise, demand falls there is what is known as the elasticity of demand. But in all developing countries I have found that when prices rise, the demand increases, because there is apprehension in the minds of the people that this item will not be available hereafter, therefore, they must grab as much as possible when it is available. When the prices fall, people think that already it is falling, let us postpone the purchase, buy it later. Therefore, when you have to deal with situations in different countries, you have to adapt your policies to the situations in your respective countries, and not go by the theoretical considerations which one has. It is my humble submission to this House that the price rise, which in the last month was, 0.6 per cent, if it is maintained, is a great achievement for a developing country, because no other developing country has been able to achieve it.

You may ask me, what is it that you have been doing in order to con-

tain the prices, which is the next step which I have to take. In this connection, you have mentioned about the Infrastructure Committee, of which I am the Chairman. Every week the Infrastructure Committee meets and then monitors the supply of coal to power stations, the production of coal in the various collieries and the distribution and transport of these things to the various priority sectors.

To illustrate the success of this Committee, I will only mention one thing. After this Committee had been constituted, not a single power station in the whole of India has had to shut down for even a day for want of coal in that power station. I do not want to compare it with the position when the things were not so before. The Infrastructure Committee, again, has organised increased production of coal and I expect, if things go on at the rate at which they have been behaving, that we will be able to produce about 110 million to 112 million tonnes of coal, as against 103 million to 104 million tonnes which we are producing. We are also expecting that the power generation will go up at least by another 10 per cent. This is the very small, very humble performance of the Infrastructure Committee.

The outlook for the economy is also bright. In the next year, thanks to the monsoon, our food production will go up by 10 per cent. We may reach about 131 million to 132 million tonnes of food, which is a record high so far. Our industrial production, which I projected during the budget would be of the order of 6 to 8 per cent, will not reach that level, because the rate of industrial production has not picked up as expected. I will come to the causes later on. In my view, it may go up only by 4 per cent. In the budget presentation I said that the GNP will go up by 5 per cent. I hope we will definitely be able to reach 4 per cent; I do hope that we will still be able to reach 5 per cent in the rest of the months if the production goes up.

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20.00 hrs.

So far as the constraints on production are concerned, one of the disturbing factors has been labour relations. There has not been a good amount of output from various investments already made on account of mandays lost due to bad industrial relations. We are trying our utmost to see that it is improved. There are a member of Labour organisation where demands for revision of wages are coming up. I am appealing to them that if they increase productivity along with the revision of wages we would be able to maintain what we have promised to this House and to the country. I would earnestly request for the good offices of the hon. friends who have something to do with the labour organisations to exert their best to see that while we are agreeing to the wage revisions, there in a commitment for higher productivity, a better return as a result of it.

A number of points were made saying that 'you have not handled the black money properly and therefore, the prices have increased'. Sir, it is true we have not been able to control blackmoney. Neither I have been able to control nor my friend. Prof. Dandavate during their government had been able to control.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
There was a decontrol!

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In fact during their regime, they could have tried this demonitisation which they are now proffering on a platter to us. (Interruptions). If that is the trick. I will demonitise one-rupee notes. We must attack the problem in the spirit. Now, it is not possible for anybody to make an estimate of the black money. Everything is a 'guestimate'. In fact, even the Wanchoo Committee Report which I used to quote profusely against you, did not say, how much black money there is. It only said that on the basis of the facts arrived at, it can be this. Tax evasion is not the basis. (Interruptions) The black

money is not the result of only tax evasion. It is a wrong impression that is prevailing. Black money arises out of the difference between the controlled rate and the market rate and therefore, that goes into the black money which nobody can estimate. Nobody can estimate it. Therefore, I am unable to say, and I have truthfully said that it is not possible to estimate how much it is. We have done the traditional things. For instance, in order to unearth black money, during this period we have carried out 1,807 raids as against your performance of 845. Then, as far as the amount unearthed is concerned, the seizure amount during our period was Rs. 866 lakhs as against Rs. 334 lakhs by you.

I can also tell you what we have done. Normally I would not have disclosed these things, but once you are charged with neglect of duty, you have to come out. In February, 1980, we conducted a raid on stockists and suppliers of petroleum and petroleum products in a number of places. In August, 1980, we carried out a raid against dealers in edible oils and sugar. In September again, a large-scale raid was conducted against dealers in fertilisers. Again, in November we conducted large-scale raids and seizures of edible oils and pulses. We have been doing more than what has been done in the corresponding period last year. Therefore, you cannot say that the Government is complacent about it or that the Government is soft towards these hoarders.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Is that the only yardstick?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We tried to see how much we can do to unearth black money. I have given the total figure of Rs. 8 crores. Unfortunately, the ways in which people keep black money have become very dubious and rather devious. They do not keep them any longer in jewellery, silver, rupees or notes. They keep them in stocks, and it becomes very

difficult to find out whether the stocks are within the limit or outside the limit. whether it is sugar or cement, they keep them in various names and at different places, so that it is a perpetual race between the Government and the hoarder. We are doing our best in this regard.

We are also improving the public distribution system, whatever we have and we have increased the number of public distribution outlets by 31,000 during this year. The public distribution system had been, unfortunately, dismantled in respect of sugar by the previous Government, and we had to rebuild the same, and there was difficulty in rebuilding it in a short period. The public distribution system was well in a few States—for instance in Kerala, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat. In other States the co-operatives do not work well and, therefore, the distribution system is also not very effective. It will be our constant endeavour to improve the co-operative and see that the public distribution system becomes a permanent feature of our economy.

I said about the way in which inflation is handled, it is by attacking it from two ways—one from the supply angle and the other from the demand angle. So far as demand angle is concerned, we have drastically reduced the money supply during this period. Actually during this period, the money supply went down by Rs. 1017 crores as against Rs. 1637 crores additional which was created by the previous Government during the corresponding period. We cannot overdo anything—even contraction of currency—because then it will have adverse effect on the normal trade and normal commercial transactions. Therefore, we have tried to do the best in the circumstances by reducing the money supply and this is the level which has been reached.

Lastly, I would like to mention one or two things. There is a contradiction always in economy. In fact it is an old dictum that society progresses by a method of contradiction. Unless there is contradiction, there will be no progress.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE:
Dialectically.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Development through contradiction.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The contradiction here is that we have to give remunerative prices to the producers, if you give remunerative price to the producers, it has to be reflected in the selling price. If it is not reflected in the selling price. then it must be made up by subsidy. Then the subsidy must come from taxation.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: From black money also. Have a hold over tax evasion.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You will try all your experiments when you come to power.

The fact that we cannot levy very heavy taxes, that point has been made by my esteemed friend Shri Satish Agarwal himself. In fact, people become wise after they leave office. It was a bitter fight with us last year when we were objecting to the savage indirect taxes. I hope he had no say in the matter, I know that.

The problem is, in an economy in which the taxable capacity of the people is very low, direct taxation is very difficult and almost impossible. Direct taxes can be levied only on those who have a taxable capacity, who have wealth. When the number of people who have taxable capacity is low, then you cannot levy direct taxes. If you levy very heavy rates of direct taxes, then it leads to evasion, black money and all other consequences. The other alternative is to go in for deficit financing. If you go in for deficit

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financing, the prices rise without your control over it and everybody in the community pays. For the person, who uses the commodity whether it is oil seeds, whether it is cloth, whether it is food, the entire community will pay indirectly by way of increased price level consequent on the inflation brought about by the deficit financing. Therefore, we are now left with what to do. What do we do? If we do not increase the prices, these consequences follow. The prices will increase willy-nilly. So, we arrive at some sort of a compromise, increase the prices to some extent, not increase the prices wholly, and absorb the increase to some extent. That is what we have done in the case of fertiliser and in the case of oil. We have absorbed about one-third; we have passed on about two-thirds. This is the kind of adjustment which we go on making depending upon the state of economy. If, added to that, the States also indulge in deficit financing, that means, running in overdrafts on the Reserve Bank, then it becomes impossible for the Centre to control the money supply.

It is very unfortunate that some States are running perpetually in overdrafts. Some people seem to think that overdrafts are an additional plan resource. I am not saying about any particular State on this side or on the other side also. We have to see that there is a certain measure of discipline brought in this. Otherwise, the deficit which the country will face will be more than what I put forward in the Budget as deficit financing. Mr. Y. B. Chavan made it very clear and he brought out by saying "You are running into a deficit of Rs. 1400 crores" that is not the end of it and that there are other deficits which will crop up.

In the end, I will assure my hon. friend, Prof. Dandavate, that in any event the deficit financing will not go upto Rs. 3000 crores. The one factor which has really upset my calculations is the Assam situation. I

did not bargain for that kind of a situation. When I made certain calculations and said that this will be the pattern of behaviour of the economy, I did not realise that the Assam situation would continue like this for about a year. The hon. Members are aware that we have lost at the rate of Rs. 2 crores every day upto now. That is a direct loss. There are indirect losses also. Over and above that, just because there is an agitation, we cannot hold back our responsibilities. Therefore, we have given them additional Rs. 40 crores for meeting their current deficits and also we have increased the plan resources so that communications may improve. These are all imponderables which occurred after the Budget was presented. Nevertheless, I am quite positive and I assure my hon. friend, Prof. Dandavate, that we will not reach the figure of Rs. 3000 crores as deficit financing. The credit of having achieved the highest deficit ever in history shall always remain with the Janata Government and nobody else. After this very useful discussion, I would request my esteemed friend, Prof. Dandavate, to withdraw the resolution.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will take only a few minutes after such a long debate.

After listening to hon. Members on both the sides and, particularly, the hon. Minister of Finance. I feel that there should be no difficulty in un-animously adopting this motion because, when the hon. Finance Minister was speaking, he began with a remark that we are deeply concerned about the inflationary situation and the same sentiment was expressed by hon. Members from both the sides irrespective of their party considerations. What the motion expresses is the concern over the inflationary situation, rising prices, and urges that the Government should take urgent concrete steps. That is

all it says. No aspersions have been cast in this motion. I do not understand why this motion should not be adopted, as Comrade Bhogendra Jha rightly pointed out.

Secondly, some of the Members, while participating in the debate, attributed political motives to this motion. We do not want to politicise this issue at all because, fortunately or unfortunately, the present Government gives us ample opportunity to raise debates on political issues, whether there should be a Parliamentary form of Government or a Presidential form of Government, what is the role of the judiciary, whether the hands of a single individual should be strengthened, and so on. All those issues are there. Therefore, they are giving us ample opportunity to fight them politically, to raise political issues and have political debates. Therefore, we will not come by backdoor by bringing in economic issues to discuss political problems. I can assure the hon. Finance Minister that, if we have to attack them politically, we will do it directly, honestly and with integrity, without choosing the backdoors or jumping through the windows.

As far as the Finance Minister's reply is concerned, he made one comment which was very unfortunate. He made the allegation that the Janata Government had squandered away the foreign exchange reserves...

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): He did not say that. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is alright. Then I am happy about it.

As regards his constant comparison between the performance of Janata Government and that of the present Government—I wanted to avoid those figures—I had myself asked a question in the month of August, 1980, in this House in which I asked as to what

was the position when the Janata Party came to power and what was the position when it handed over the power to the ad hoc Government supported by them, what was the position about the rate of annual industrial growth, national income and per capita income. The reply was that, when the Janata Government was in power, the rate of industrial growth was 7.6 per cent and the latest available figure—I was told in writing by the Finance Minister—was minus 0.9 per cent. I was under the impression that 'minus' was the compositor's or typist's mistake; so, I again checked it, and it was correct. Regarding national income, we were told that, when the Janata Party was in power, the annual rate of growth of national income was 4.1 per cent and after we handed over the power, the latest available figure given to us was minus 3 per cent. I want to put the record straight because again and again there is the tendency to compare the performance of the Janata Government with that of the present Government. That is the only reason why I have brought this problem into the picture.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have replied to this during the Budget.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is alright. A hope, you will be presenting the next Budget.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do no think! (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is one more aspect. I myself made the revelation, and I think he admitted that I said it indirectly. I did not say it indirectly. I said that, when the release mechanism, which was retained in the Janata Government, was later on actually removed, really speaking, the stocks of quotas that were not to be made available to the States over and above their requirement and consumption, were made available and that resulted in smuggling, that created artificial scarcity, and as a result of that also, an

element of increase in prices was introduced. I have already admitted that point, and on that also there is no difference.

As regards levy sugar, he tried to point out that only two-third of the total quota of sugar was made available for levy sugar and only one-third for open market, and he said that the vulnerable sections were mainly concerned with the quota available from the fair price shops. But I want to tell him—I myself have experienced this and that must be the experience of a number of hon. Members irrespective of their party affiliations—that, during the puja festivals whether it was Durga Puja or Diwali, in Maharashtra and Gujarat it was our common experience, though you said that cheap sugar was available at the controlled rate in fair price shops, that quite a large number of fair price shops were there where stocks were not available at all. So, theoretically, you made the levy sugar available at controlled rate, but in reality, the fair price shops were neither fair nor shops. There was only a board that they were fair price shops. There were long queues and half the number of people had to go without any levy sugar. That was actually what had happened. He himself admitted it. I am happy about it. There are two ways of looking at the problem. Either you take the general price level or you pick up certain commodities with which the vulnerable sections are concerned. We are concerned with the vulnerable sections of the society. We are very proud about it. Therefore, when we picked up certain essential commodities. I narrated to the House what exactly is the rise that has taken place in these commodities. It is not because these commodities were attractive from our point of view. But these were the commodities with which the vulnerable sections of the society are deeply concerned.

That is why I picked up those commodities and I am glad that here he

had to accept it. That too because he himself made a statement on the floor of the House that this was the increase in price. All that I did was this. He is an economist but I am a physicist. He gave only the commodity index figure. I calculated it with the help of the calculator as to what are the percentages of increase in the index figure. That is the only homework that I did. You yourself made a statement here on the 21st November, 1980 and therefore, taking the totality of the picture and various points that were raised, I think there should be unanimity in the House that we should express concern about the rise in prices and I request the Government that urgent steps should be taken. Therefore, Sir, I commend this motion to unanimous adoption by the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shamanna, are you pressing?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I have been asked to perform this duty. I am sorry that it is too late. I do not want to take much time of the House...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I am not withdrawing my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, I shall put amendment No. 1 moved by Shri T. R. Shamanna to the vote.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Motion.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I would request him again not to press his motion because this is a matter about which all of us are agreed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let it be put to the vote. I am not going to press for a division.

Postponement of

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Let it be rejected by a voice vote. We will not press for the division.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion.

The question is:

"That this House expresses its concern at the continuing rise in the prices of essential commodities including sugar and urges upon the Government to take effective steps to curb the price rise."

The motion was negatived.

20.29 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE: POSTPONE-
MENT OF HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUS-
SION RE: FILM ON MAHATMA
GANDHI

film on Mahatma Gandhi

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Members are aware that a Half-an-Hour Discussion regarding Film on Mahatma Gandhi has been included in the List of Business for 26th November, 1980. The Minister of Information and Broadcasting has requested that the discussion might be postponed. Both the Member and Minister are agreeable to its postponement to 28th November, 1980. This discussion will accordingly be postponed to the 28th November, 1980.

The House stands adjourned to reassemble at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

20.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 26, 1980/Agrahayana 5, 1902 (Saka).