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Tuesday, March 10, 1981  
Phalgunā 19, 1902 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Fifth Session**  
**(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XIV contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 10, 1981/Phalgun  
19, 1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Proposal to Improve conditions of Rohtak Centre of A.I.R.

\*289. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to improve the conditions of Rohtak Centre of All India Radio;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). The transmission facilities at present available at AIR, Rohtak, will improve further in terms of extent of coverage on the installation of the permanent mast. This is now being implemented.

It is endeavour of the Government to effect all round improvement in conditions and facilities at AIR stations, subject to norms, priorities and available resources.

4230 LS-1.

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SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: A very vague and incomplete reply has been given. I want a positive reply.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member does not spare a lady Minister.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: My question was whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to improve the conditions of Rohtak Centre of All India Radio; if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor? One reply (a), (b) and (c) has been given. How long would the Government take for the installation of this permanent mast and why has there been a delay in doing so? Secondly, I want to know the details thereof. So far as providing details are concerned, it has been said that it is subject to norms, priorities, etc., at A.I.R. stations. I want a positive reply in respect of Rohtak Station of All India Radio.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): As far as Rohtak Station is concerned, because of some construction defects, we have to ensure that a proper mast should be set up, because it is a permanent thing. Now, the position is—I am happy to inform the hon. Member and he would be glad to know—just as Shri Dandavate used to tell, that this mast would be completed within next month—that there is a fulfilled studio at Rohtak. Once this mast is completed next month, they will have excellent service in the Rohtak area subject to availability of regular supply of power, which is the State Government's responsibility. Unfortunately, we are not getting regular supply of power. I have not control over that.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the hon. Minister inform the House

whether the Government would consider the desirability of making a provision for giving news in Haryanvi language at least from that Station of A.I.R. as is being done in respect of Punjab and other States of the country? Secondly, I would like to know as to how much time is earmarked for propagation and development of Haryanvi language and Haryanvi culture?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** The entire Rohtak studio is for the development of Haryanvi language and Haryanvi culture. As far as Haryanvi language is concerned, it is only one of the languages of the region, and there Hindi is understood by all. Therefore, I don't think he should make a distinction that Haryanvi culture is only in Haryanvi language, because there are other four languages spoken in Haryana; it would create unnecessary complication between the languages. We want to encourage all languages.

#### Agreement with Nepal for Karnali Hydro-Electric Project in Nepal

\*290. **SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to enter into agreement with Nepal for the Karnali Hydro-Electric Project in that country for production of electricity;

(b) the estimated cost of the project and the amount to be shared by India;

(c) the benefits likely to accrue therefrom to India;

(d) whether some other sources, besides India, are likely to help finance the project; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY)** (a) It has been agreed with His Majesty's Government of Nepal that a comprehensive study of the Karnali

Hydro-Electric Project will be undertaken and steps taken to prepare a detailed project report.

(b) The present cost can be estimated only when the detailed project report is prepared.

(c) The extent of benefits likely to accrue from the project relate mainly to (1) power supply; (2) irrigation benefits and (3) flood control benefits. The details of benefits will be available only after the detailed project report is finalised.

(d) and (e). Questions regarding financial participation in the project by India or by other agencies, are yet to be finalised.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Are you going to put any supplementary? No. Then Mr. Madhavrao Scindia.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** The Karnali Hydro-Electric Project is capable of producing 4½ thousand MW power which is equal to almost one sixth of India's total power generation today. Therefore, it is a very important project for India. The main hurdle seems to be the preparation of this Project Report which the Minister has talked about in his answer. Is it not true that a few years ago, three a, b and c technical groups were formed and a fourth group d was formed to coordinate the activities of these three technical groups? It is not a fact that to this day, not even group d has met? Naturally, there is going to be a delay because only after a project report is prepared by these four groups, we can approach the financial institutions. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether a time schedule has been laid down for these three technical groups and the fourth coordination group to meet; if so, what are the time schedules; if not, why not? Mr. Ram Satha, the Indian Foreign Secretary, last year suggested in Nepal that a Water Review Committee should be set up between India and Nepal to look ahead 50 years from now. Has there been any Nepalese response to this proposal or is the Nepal Government still adhering to the

regional approach which involves countries like Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and China?

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the present moment, what we have agreed with Nepal is the investigating matter. There has been no time limit on this. This is a bilateral understanding. You know we have been trying to make our relation with Nepal congenial, as it should be. There were some difficulties. I am glad to inform the House that atmosphere is over now and Nepal is coming forward with a bilateral understanding. We are having a bilateral understanding with Nepal on these two projects—Karnali Project and the Pancheshwar Project.

This is a multi-purpose project and as you said, we are expecting to get 3,600 to 4,000 megawatt from Karnali and from Pancheshwar project we are expecting to get 2,000 megawatts of power.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** When are these groups meeting? I would like to know when they are meeting.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):** The last meeting was held on 3rd February, 1981. (Interruptions) We are dealing at Government to Government level, and the officials had a meeting last month.

श्री मूल खन्दा डागा : देश के अन्दर बिजली की कमी है । आपने नेपाल से पहले पहल कब समझौता किया था और समझौता करने के बाद आपको कितना समय प्राजेक्ट रिपोर्ट बनाने में लग गया ? गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी धीमी चलती है । कब समझौता हुआ था, तारीख बताइये ?

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY:** It is not possible to give the date now.

श्री मूल खन्दा डागा : कर्नाली के लिए बात कब कर ली है ?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : 3 मार्च, 1981 को मैंने कह तो दिया है ।

#### Foreign companies for oil Exploration

\*292. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

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

(a) whether the foreign companies for oil exploration in the country have been short-listed.

(b) if so, the names of these companies and terms and conditions accepted by them as well as by Government of India for exploration; and

(c) whether Government are aware that these terms and conditions will have damaging consequences?

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

(b) and (c). A statement giving the names of the companies which were short-listed is placed on the Table of the House. No terms and conditions have been settled with any of the companies.

#### Statement

*Names of the short-listed firms for inviting offers for oil exploration*

1. Mobil Oil Corporation, USA.
2. Superior Oil Company, USA.
3. Petrobras International SA, Brazil.
4. Texo International Petroleum Company, USA.
5. Amoco International Oil Company, USA.

6. Marathon International Oil Company, USA.
7. Chevron Overseas Petroleum Inc., USA.
8. Sunmark Exploration Company, USA.
9. Amerada Hesse Corporation, USA.
10. Shell Oil Company International, USA.
11. Gulf Oil Exploration & Production Company, USA.
12. Esso Exploration Inc. USA.
13. Shell Exploration B.V., Netherlands.
14. Comoco Inc. International Exploration, USA.
15. Campagine Francaise Du Petroles, France.
16. A.G.I.P. Spa., Italy.
17. Arco International Oil & Gas Company, USA.
18. Getty Oil Company, USA.
19. Union Oil Company of California, USA.
20. Occidental Exploration & Production Co., USA.
21. Societe National Elf, Aquitaine, France.
22. British Petroleum, U.K.
23. Cities Service East Asia Inc., USA.
24. Phillips Petroleum Co., Far East, Singapore.
25. PEMEX, Mexico.
26. Hudebay Oil International Ltd., USA.
27. Sedco Energy Corporation, USA.
28. Union Texas Petroleum Corporation, USA.
29. Deminex, Federal Republic of Germany.
30. Hunt Oil Company, USA.
31. Rompetrol, Romania.
32. Hispanica De Petroles SA, Spain.
33. Canadian Superior Oil Limited, Canada.
34. Burtah Oil Company, U.K.

35. Bow-Valley Exploration, Singapore.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: in replying to my question the hon. Minister has become as secretive as a girl in love. (*Interruptions*) I would like to get further information. The list furnished is a list of companies which were short-listed. In that list, 25 out of 35 are U.S. based multi-nationals and some of those companies are very notorious. Others are also multi-nationals. In view of this, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to Part (c) and in the light of that I would like to ask if any terms and conditions have been offered to those companies, and if so what those terms and conditions are with whom we are negotiating. Is it a fact that most of these multi-nationals are keen in getting a greater share of the oil and giving smaller signature bonuses and keeping O.N.G.C. out of the picture and even limiting ONGC's role to that of a mere manager for the contracts?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: A very specific question. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): As far as these companies are concerned, all of them are foreign companies. We have not deciphered as to how many of them are multi-nationals.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY. Have you not deciphered? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Out of these 35 companies only about 27 or 28 have purchased the dockets and with only 21 Companies we had technical discussions here at Dehra Dun. So, about 14 companies do not appear to be interested after they have been short-listed.

With regard to the second part of the question, we have addressed them a letter on 21-2-1981 asking them to submit the bids. It will be only after

the submission of their bids that we shall enter into discussions with them about the terms and conditions. The last date for the submission of the bids has been fixed as the 20th April, 1981.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** We see in the press various reports about the terms and conditions given. I do not know from which source they get it. The Minister should be knowing some of them. Is it also a fact that the stake involved in sharing oil is so high that even one per cent of the oil from Bombay High would fetch an income of Rs. 20 crores per annum for the source which gets such a share. (*Interruptions*)

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** It must be something more than that. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** At the present level, I am saying.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** This question does not relate to Bombay High. However, the fact remains that for Bombay High also, a team from France—C. F. Braun—is coming here in 16th. They were originally to come here on the 12th. We are to discuss with them the question of stepping up of production of Bombay High. There also, we have not yet finalised the terms of the agreement. Of course, they are demanding some remuneration in oil. But it will be national in the sense that no oil will flow out of India. It will be only in terms of money and that money will go. In view of the fact that we are spending Rs. 5600 crores on the import of oil, it is imperative that we increase the production rather enter into all these things.

**SHRI R. L. BHATIA:** May I know if the Indian oil companies have the necessary technical know-how and if they have, why we are going in for foreign companies in this respect, where we shall have to spend a lot of foreign exchange?

**MR. SPEAKER:** It has already been answered, I think.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** ONGC and Oil India have got the technical know-how. but as I said previously, their hands are full and we have given them ample work to do in the next five or six years. Therefore, it has become necessary to enter into all the areas. That is why this invitation.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Ghosh. Last Supplementary. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI N. R. GHOSH:** May I know whether ONGC would be made a working partner in all the agreements, whether the foreign oil companies would be under an obligation to supply whatever data they collect and whether I can take it that ONGC won't be bound to supply its own data to the foreign companies and there would not be any oil-sharing basis, oil to be sold to India at the international prices and their pocketing the money? All these conditions and shunting away of ONGC is creating an enormous amount of suspicion in the minds of the public that oil is being mortgaged to the foreign companies.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** Instead of mortgaging the entire foreign exchange, it is better to negotiate and have these companies. ONGC could have a carried interest up to 50 per cent, but that will come into force only when oil is struck. Till such time, the foreign companies will spend from their own. We will have the right to go up to 50 per cent share. At the same time, ONGC will participate in the operating and management committees. ONGC will be fully associated with it and all the technical data collected by these companies will be passed on to ONGC Govt. of India.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next question. Shri Ram Owadh. No.

This has again become a chronic problem, daily, I find.



**AN HON. MEMBERS:** That is why you should allow more supplementaries.

(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down. I know my job Shri R. Prabhu—No. My God, Shri Chaturbhuj.

#### Blending Alcohol with petrol

\*295. **SHRI CHATURBHUJ:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that technical feasibility of blending Alcohol with petrol has been established as workable fuel for automobiles but has not been possible to use it due to inadequate availability of Alcohol; and

(b) steps taken to explore more availability of Alcohol from the huge agricultural sector in India in these hard days of petrol shortage?

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

(b) Large scale increase in the production of alcohol from agricultural crops involves problems relating to efficient land-use, the competition between food crops and energy crops etc. These aspects will have to be carefully looked into, before any such steps are taken. Nevertheless, relevant technologies involved are pursued so as to be able to utilise any options in future.

**श्री चतुर्भुज :** अध्यक्ष जी, पेट्रोल में एल्कोहल मिलाने से गाड़ियों तो चल सकती हैं, लेकिन देश के अन्दर वर्तमान विकट स्थिति को देखने हुए आपने इसका एक्सपेरिमेंट कब और कहाँ पर किया है? और आपने पेट्रोल के अन्दर एल्कोहल मिलाने के लिये जितनी मात्रा चाहिये उक्त मात्रा का उत्पादन करने के लिये कितनी इकाइयाँ स्थापित की हैं और

उसके क्या परिणाम हमारे सामने आ रहे हैं क्या इसकी खोज की है?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** An experiment has been done in our laboratories in India to examine whether petrol can be mixed with alcohol. But any large-scale or commercial use of alcohol as petrol is not possible, because the total production of alcohol itself is only 5 lakh kilo litres, while our own requirement of alcohol for alcohol-based industries as well as for other purposes would be in the vicinity of 9 lakh kilo litres. Therefore, it is not possible unless we find other alternative methods of producing alcohol. It can be tapped from tapioca, for example, but tapioca is consumed as eating material in Kerala, where it is produced to the tune of 6.4 million tonnes.

**श्री चतुर्भुज :** सरकार की ओर से कहा गया है कि वर्तमान ऊर्जा संकट को देखते हुए किसी विकल्प की तलाश की जा रही है। आज सारे देश में बिजली और डीजल के संकट के कारण फसलें सूख रही हैं। नहरी इलाकों को छोड़ कर सब जगह यह स्थिति है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी कोई विकल्प तलाश करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और उस विकल्प की भूमिका क्या है?

**श्री बीजू पटनायक :** कुछ नहीं है।

**श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी :** सब कुछ है, नजर चाहिए देखने के लिए।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या श्री पटनायक को दिया गया जवाब काफी है या श्री चतुर्भुज प्रलग से जवाब चाहेंगे।

**श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी :** जहाँ तक एक्सपेरिमेंट का मामला है, वह एक्सपेरिमेंट किया गया है। वैसे भी

किलोवाट डीजल या पेट्रोल की कमी नहीं है। पेट्रोल का कनजम्पशन कुल पेट्रोलियम प्राडक्ट्स का 5 परसेंट है। उसल में मुख्य कनजम्पशन तो डीजल का है—

34 परसेंट भाफ दि पेट्रोलियम प्राडक्ट्स जब तक मेथानोल का प्राडक्शन कोयले से सम्भव न हो, जिसको डीजल में मिलाया जा सकता है—अब नया अन्वेषण हुआ है कि डीजल को फर से रिफाइन कर के यूज किया जा सकता है—, जब तक उसकी खोज कर के उसका उपयोग न हो, तब तक बड़े पैमाने पर सेविंग होना सम्भव नहीं है। एलकोहल का मिक्चर हो जाने के बावजूद एलकोहल की कमी की वजह से उसका उपयोग सम्व नहीं है।

**SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:** I am sure the hon. Minister is aware that in Brazil the automobile industry is run entirely on gasahol. As a matter of fact, they have one lakh cars running hundred per cent on alcohol. I am sure the hon. Minister is aware that alcohol is a renewable energy and all countries, including the United States, are switching over to gasahol. So, what steps Government propose to take to produce alcohol in a big way, like Brazil, which has a direct production process of alcohol from sugarcane?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** As I have said, these countries are producing alcohol from Cassava, which is known as tapioca in our country. They are using this mixture. Unless we have a very vast cultivation of Cassava, it will be very difficult to produce more alcohol from molasses or from sugarcane juice. The production of alcohol at the moment from molasses is very limited. It is falling short of even the requirements of the alcohol-based industries.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** The hon. Minister comes from a State, which produces a very large quantity of Mahwa, like the adjoining States of

Orissa and Bihar. I am sure that if the Mahwa plantations can be harnessed for producing alcohol, it would meet nearly 50 per cent of our petroleum requirements.

**अन्वेषण महोदय :** पीने से कुछ बचता है ?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** If the hon. Minister is more keen of adopting a policy of producing alcohol for consumption of liquor, then it is obvious that we will not have any alcohol at all left for any other purpose. Do you want to give alcohol to everybody and that is why you are not considering this? It is unfortunate that the Minister said that petroleum and diesel oil are available in plenty. Yes, they are available, but at what cost? At one end you talk of cost and at another end you talk of availability. The Government must make up its mind or tighten its belt if it has any desire to tighten it.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** As far as Mahwa is concerned, it is produced in some parts of Madhya Pradesh, but the hon. Member may not be aware of the fact that Mahawa is eaten by the Adivasis particularly in Jhabwa and many other parts. It is their staple food and therefore, it is very difficult to convert Mahwa into alcohol. However, we would examine the possibility of your suggestion.

**PROF. P. J. KURIEN:** The Minister has said that tapioca which is largely grown in Kerala can be used for producing alcohol to be mixed with petrol. I want to know from the Minister what steps he is positively taking to produce more tapioca so that this technology can be used in petroleum. If I am correct, it is more than 2 years this technical know-how that tapioca alcohol can be used in petrol was revealed. For the last two years even though you have been spending crores of rupees for getting foreign companies for exploration, you have never

enquired about something that is in our country which can be made use of. What specific steps have you taken in this matter? What has been done about it so far? This I want to know specifically.

Secondly, for your information, one-third of the total area of Kerala can be best utilised for tapioca cultivation. Will you take up with the Agriculture Ministry and declare a better price for tapioca growers so that more tapioca will be produced and the whole of tapioca can be used for alcohol?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** Sir, actually the Central Tuber Crops Research Institute which is known as CTCRI, at Trivandrum has published a number of articles and has carried on this experiment that alcohol can be produced from tapioca and it is estimated that from 8 lakh tonnes of tapioca, one lakh tonnes of alcohol can be produced. The cost of conversion is in the vicinity of Rs. 3.50 per litre.

As far as the tapioca production is concerned, there is much shortfall in terms of the consumption and the requirement. If this Institute carries out this experiment to double the production of tapioca from the existing fields, it is hoped that in the next two or three years they might be able to do it.

#### Rates of fees in High Courts

\*296. **SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there are different rates of High Court fees in different States;

(b) if so, whether Government intend to have a uniform court fee in the country;

(c) whether Government have consulted States' Governments to reduce the court fees in the matter of dispensing justice; and

(d) if so, how many States have expressed willingness?

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

(b) Under the Constitution, Court fee occurs at item 3 of State List in the Seventh Schedule.

(c) The suggestion of the Law Commission that court fees may be abolished or reduced was taken up with the State Governments in 1975.

(d) None of the States was agreeable to reduce the court fees.

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:** Sir, I am sure this House is shocked to hear about the attitude of the State Governments in relation to the court fee. You may refer to the Court Fee Act of 1870 which is still in our Statute book, and rightly in 1975 the Law Commission had said that the court fee should be abolished. Recently a Committee of hon. Members of Parliament also recommended it. What I would like to know from the hon. Minister is this: What are the specific and concrete steps which the Central Government is taking towards this end?

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR:** So far as the sub-Committee of the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Law is concerned the terms of reference that were given to this Committee were as to the items on which the court fee should be reduced, as to the items on which it should be totally abolished, and so on. The matters were gone into and the sub-Committee has submitted its Report only on 3rd March. It is under process. Afterwards, I assure the House that I will take it up with the States in terms of the recommendations that

have already been effected by the Sub-Committee.

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:** I am happy to hear that steps are being taken by the Government in this regard. It is rightly said that justice is bought in India rather than administered in India—In the Union List, Entry 96 says:

“Fees in respect of any of the matters in this List, but not including fees taken in any court”

Then, there is State List, Entry 3 and Entry 66 and so also Concurrent List, Entry 47. What I am suggesting is, if this is the power given to the Central Government, why is it that in union territories the court fees are very high? Secondly, as regards the court fees in union territories, before taking into consideration the recommendations of the Sub-Committee, can't the Central Government take the initiative to have uniform rates in the union territories at least?

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR:** As regards the policy of court fees in union territories is concerned, it is guided by the court fees structure in the neighbouring States. This has been the guideline on the basis of which the court fee was levied in the union territories. We have taken it up with some of the union territories. I may bring to the notice of the hon. House that in regard to Delhi itself the Delhi Administration was dead against the abolition of the court fee. This is the state of affairs. When it is comprehensively considered and the entire report is processed, I assure the House that this will also be taken.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** The Minister has stated that some States have taken objection to the uniform rate of court fees. I want to know which are the States that have taken objection to this. Most of the States are ruled by Congress (I). I want to know whether the Minister

is going to advise them to fall in line with other States.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR:** It is not a question of the States being governed by Congress (I) or otherwise. The question is the attitude of the States *vis-a-vis* their own revenues. That is the most important aspect. They consider it from their own angle. As I said, so far as the Sub-Committee's report is concerned, that has been submitted only on 3rd March, 1981 and it is under process. After all, it is hardly a week back that the report has been submitted. I will go into it and I will certainly take steps to advise the concerned State Governments, be they Congress (I) Governments or otherwise.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:** At the present stage, the States have limited sources of revenue. It is all right to say that court fees should be abolished. But the question is, whether the Central Government is going to compensate all the States, be they Congress (I) or non-Congress (I) Governments, for the loss of revenue. That should also be one of the conditions.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR:** This is a hypothetical question as I said, the matter is still under process. I am not an astrologer to foresee the things.

#### Statutes not Enforced

\*298. **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the statutes which have been passed by the Parliament but have not been brought into force so far;

(b) the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to repeal them or to bring them into force?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR):** (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर तो आ गया पूरा का पूरा । ला डिपार्टमेंट के अन्दर यह मालूम नहीं कि कितने कानून आज तक बन चुके हैं और वह आज तक फोर्स में नहीं आए हैं । ला डिपार्टमेंट के पास अगर यही इंडेक्स नहीं है तो बड़ी अच्छी बात है । अब तो मेरे से अच्छा स्पीकर साहब ही इस पर कमेंट कर सकते हैं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप ही कर दीजिए ।

**श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** ला मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि इन्फार्मेशन इज वीइंग कलैक्टड । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ यह स्वेशन ला मिनिस्ट्री में कब पहुंचा और स्वेशन आने के बाद आप ने क्या प्रटेम्प्टस किए, कितनी लिस्ट बना दी, पांच सात के नाम तो बता दीजिए ।

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR:** I must say that the grievance seems to be a little unwarranted. It is not as though the Law Ministry does not know.

The point is this. It is the administrative Ministries which have to bring into force certain of the enactments. It is not the Law Ministry that brings them into force. I am aware of the fact that quite a large number of the legislations have not been brought into force. I thought that I should ascertain it before I give the information to the House least somebody should take objection and raise a question of privilege. To be very frank, even the legislations from 1947, some of them have not been brought into force. I am aware of the situation.

**श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** मेरा वह सवाल था कि जब आपके पास मेरा स्वेशन पहुंच गया तो आपने किस किस तारीख को किस किस डिपार्टमेंट और मिनिस्ट्रीज को क्या क्या लिखा ? क्या आपने कोई लेटर उन्हें लिखे हैं ।

**श्री पी० शिव शंकर :** आपका स्वेशन 5-10 दिन पहले आया है, इसका आन्सर इतनी जल्दी कहाँ से मिलेगा ।

**श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या आपने इसके बारे में कोई लेटर लिखा है या नहीं ।

Have you addressed the letter to different Ministries?

**श्री पी० शिव शंकर :** मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरे दोस्त को आम खाने से मतलब है, गुठली गिनने से कोई मतलब नहीं है ।

**श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** आम खाने से भी है और पेड़ गिनने से भी मतलब है ।

**श्री पी० शिव शंकर :** जहाँ तक मेरा सवाल है, इन्फार्मेशन कलैक्ट करके में टैबल आफ द हाउस पर रख दूंगा ।

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** The ignorance of the Minister about other laws may be permissible. But at least he knows that a revision petition is pending in the Supreme Court about bringing into effect Section 3 of the 44th Constitutional Amendment. The constitutional amendment is being kept back by the executive. The will of the constituent power has been frustrated by the Government of the day. Will the Hon. Minister tell us whether he has the intention to bring back the provision into force? What are the reasons underlying that revision petition?

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR:** Hon. Member should not find fault with me for not bringing into force Sub-section (3) of the 44th Amendment of the Constitution. In the previous regime of which was a very important member. May I bring to his notice that Sections 18, 19, 21, 22, 31, 32, 34 and 35 of the Constitution were not brought into force till they were repealed by the 44th Amendment? This is a matter of policy. My friend is very well aware that in COFEPOSA there is a provision which was prevailing before Section 3 of the 44th Amendment. So, these are questions of policy and uniformity of different laws. This is a matter which has to be taken into consideration. These are matters of policy. Supposing tomorrow we decide to repeal Section 3, that is a matter of policy. You cannot find fault with us. You yourself have done like that.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** You have done in Advisory Boards and in political cases.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR:** A few of Jethmalani, you are arguing it before the Supreme Court. I am very well aware of it. You are arguing this issue with vehemence. Better you argue there. We will see what has to be done.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Do you think it is a rehearsal?

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR:** Thank you very much. We are strengthening our arguments here.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** The reply is not complete.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It will be laid on the Table.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** How can we put our supplementaries? This question should be answered in detail.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down. The nature of the question is such

that he has to deal with so many Departments.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** How can we ask supplementaries?

**MR. SPEAKER:** You can frame another question.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** There is no time.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You can put a new question. I will allow.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** The Minister in his reply has stated that the information is being collected. But, he said that in his personal knowledge there are some Acts which he knows have not come into force from 1947. I would like to know from him, from the personal knowledge available to him, to name which are those Acts? He can give some illustration.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR:** A few of them, I can: the Indian Trade Union Amendment Act, 1947, has not been brought into force; the Hire Purchase Act, 1972, has not been brought into force; the Petroleum Amendment Act, 1970, has not been brought into force; the Wakf Act, 1954, has not been brought into force, since some States have objected, and so on and so forth.

श्री हीरा लाल शर्मा परमार : मैं कानून मन्त्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सदन में मन्त्री की तरफ से सही उत्तर दिलवाने का क्या उपाय है। (अध्वक्षान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नोट कर लीजिये इनकी बात ।

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next Question. Mr. M. V. Chandrashekara Murthy. Not here! It has become a chronic problem. If hon. Members do not have the desire to get answers, I do not think that we have the right to spend the public money like that.

AN HON. MEMBER: Proper answers also should come. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I made this suggestion last time. If twice a Member is absent, I think, I should not allow him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BLJU PATNAIK: Similarly, if a Minister does not answer a question twice, he should also be black-listed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Those of us who are regular should get the first preference in the balloting.

MR. SPEAKER: Sure.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We should be rewarded.

MR. SPEAKER: Then it will be nepotism.

Mr. Gamit.

Gas based petroleum and chemical units in Maharashtra and Gujarat

\*299. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether Government have now finally agreed to implement the first gas based petroleum and chemical units in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether the final decision in regard to setting up of a project in Gujarat has been taken;

(c) if not, what are the main reasons for the same; and

(d) when the work on both the projects is likely to start?

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

(b) Yes, Sir, a gas based petrochemical project will be set up in Gujarat.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Details are being worked out. It is anticipated that work on these projects will commence in the financial year 1981-82.

श्री छीतुभाई गमित : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात में पेट्रोकेमिकल यूनिट शुरू करने की इजाजत देने का निर्णय किया गया है लेकिन गुजरात सरकार ने पेट्रो केमिकल यूनिट स्टेट सेक्टर में शुरू करने की इजाजत मांगी है तो क्या इस यूनिट को स्टेट सेक्टर में शुरू करने की इजाजत दी जायेगी या भारत सरकार की धीर से इसको शुरू किया जाएगा—इस बात को मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गुजरात सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में बात चिंत हो रही है कि इसको स्टेट सेक्टर में रखा जाए या सेक्टर के साथ ज्वाइंट सेक्टर में रखा जाए।

श्री मोती भाई झार० चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गुजरात सरकार ने तो मांग की है कि इसको स्टेट सेक्टर में रखा जाए और उन्होंने खत भी लिखा है फिर और क्या बातचीत करना बाकी रह गया है—यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : यह दोनों कॉम्प्लेक्स जो हैं महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात के—महाराष्ट्र का कॉम्प्लेक्स करीब 890 करोड़ का है और इसी तरह से गुजरात का कॉम्प्लेक्स करीब करीब 900 करोड़ का है—इसमें टेक्निकल नो-हाऊ का प्रश्न है और चूँकि केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास

यह जानकारी है और कुछ इपया लगाने की स्थिति में भी है इसलिए उनसे बातचीत जारी है कि इसको केवल स्टेट सेक्टर में रखा जाए या ज्वायन्ट सेक्टर में रखा जाए ।

**Mismanagement of M/s. Parle Group of Companies**

\*302. SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether it is true that there are certain complaints about mismanagement and irregularities in M/s. Parle Group of Companies, Bombay;

(b) whether the investigations has established the allegations against some persons;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any action has been taken by Government against the persons involved and if so, with what results; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No complaints have been received about mismanagement and irregularities in Parle Group of Companies.

(b) Neither any investigation nor inspection under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, has been carried out in respect of any of the Parle Group of companies.

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

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से बड़े सम्मानपूर्वक पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि इसी पारले ग्रुप ने एक्ससाइज ड्यूटी में चोरी की है—30 करोड़ ६० की । इसके साथ साथ फारेन एक्सचेंज में 3 लाख 15 हजार 424 ६० का चोटाला किया । जब 6 मार्च को सवाल किया गया था तो बताया गया कि इन्होंने मशीन्स को एक्चुअल यूजर के रूप में इम्पोर्ट किया और बेच दिया—इस तरह के चोटाले सदन के सामने पेश हुए और साबित हो गए हैं । तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी नहीं है कि कम्पनी एक्ट के सेक्शन—235 और 237 में मांबलीगैटरी फंक्शन बन जाता है कि जब इस तरह के चोटाले सदन के सामने आ गए, तो कम्पनी ला मिनिस्ट्री पूरी तरह से इसकी जांच करे और जांच करके उनके खिलाफ कोई न कोई एक्शन ले, खाली क्वेश्चन डज नाट भराइज कह देने से छूट नहीं मिल सकती है ।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फर्ज कर लीजिए कि गड़बड़ हुई है—फारेन एक्सचेंज या मशीन आदि से हुई है, लेकिन यह मुझ से संबंधित बात नहीं है । लेकिन जहां तक कम्पनी एक्ट का सवाल है, उसका इन्स्पेक्शन या इन्वेस्टीगेशन 209 के तहत और 237 के तहत किया जाता है । 6 तारीख की जो बात है, उस क्वेश्चन का जब कार्मस मिनिस्ट्री ने ठीक से चिया है । अभी अगर ये सफ़र तरीके से हमारे सामने मामले को लाते हैं तो क्राफी चोटाले हैं, तो फिर उँखा जा सकता है । इस तरह से चोटाले बोलने से चोटाला समझा नहीं जा सकता है ।



श्री धनंदास शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने इस तरीके से इस बात को टालने को कोशिश की है। जब घोटाले साबित हो चुके हैं, तो इस तरह से आबबीगेटरी फंक्शन से कैसे बचा जा सकता है, जबकि सैक्शन 237 में ये सारे मामले लिखे हुए हैं और गवर्नमेंट के सामने सारे मामले आए हुए हैं, गवर्नमेंट उसकी जांच करवाए। आपने अभी तक जांच कहाँ करवाई है। जब घोटाले सामने हैं, तो उसकी जांच करवाइए, लेकिन इस तरह से कह कर आप छूट नहीं सकते हैं।

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, घोटाले की बात तो ये पहले मर्तबा कर रहे हैं। यह मेरे इल्म में नहीं है। अगर घोटाले की बात सामने आती है, तो मैं जरूर देखूंगा। मैं आपसे पहले ही अर्ज कर चुका हूँ कि पहले मर्तबा आपके कहने से मालूम हो रहा है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I seek your protection because of the reply given by the hon. Minister. Is the reply given by the hon. Minister cogent? I leave it to your discretion and judgment. This Ministry has got the full knowledge of irregularities and mismanagement, the Ministry of Company Affairs is aware of these. Under the Company Law, there is an obligation, there is a mandatory provision under sections 237 and 235; if the laws are violated, the Company Affairs Ministry *suo motu* has to inspect and also investigate. In this case, the whole world knows, Parliament knows, outside people know. Is this Ministry not aware of this? Have they not looked into the papers in spite of so much of publicity which has been given in the press? I would like to know why, under the mandatory provision under sections 237 and 235 of the Companies Act they have not investigated. Will the hon.

Minister assure is that this matter will be investigated in full?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, I am aware that the Hon. Member is capable of expressing himself in brave words. But the point is when he says that the Company Law Administration is well aware of the irregularities and mismanagement and so on and so forth, that is what he presumes.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: No presumption. It is a statement of fact. I will not talk on presumption.

SHRI P. SHIV ANKAR: I am on my legs. I have not conceded, I seek your protection.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I also seek your protection, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not even conceded the floor.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, the point is, so far as I am concerned, I have answered in Part (a) of the question that no complaints have been received. Therefore, this presumption itself is baseless.

Now, the other aspect of the question that *suo motu* inquiry should be gone into. Sir, it will be very difficult for me to go ahead with the inquiry because an allegation is made here. It would be very difficult for the Administration to go into the *suo-motu* inquiry of the companies unless something comes to the light. It would not be fair in the administration of justice.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down. Nothing is going on record without my permission.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, any type of complaint and bungling must be looked into and culprits must be punished. Sir, I would like

to tell the Hon. Minister of Law and Justice that at least this floor of the House should not be used to settle business rivalries.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No question. Over-ruled.

**SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA:** Sir, is the hon. Minister aware that already there is a case pending in the Esplanade Court of Bombay against the Parle Products, this very company, for breach of some rules? Now, Sir, the only thing I am surprised at is this very subject questions have been asked umpteen times; I think by proxy the questions are being asked. Now, Sir, once and for all let us decide it because the floor of the House should not be misused. If they have done something wrong, they must be hanged, but in accordance with law. The only thing I would like to know is how many litigations, how many cases, have been filed against this Company and whether there are other companies which are also involved in similar cases?

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR:** Sir, I am saying that no complaint has been received. I do not know what they would like me to answer. I have made it clear in the answer and if you would like to say that there are some cases pending, I would welcome you to give me information so that I can take it up.

**SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA:** It is already pending in the Esplanade Court of Bombay.

**आचार्य भगवान देव :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, कृपातः पार्ले कम्पनी के सम्बन्ध में स्वर्गीय युवा नेता संजय गांधी ने प्रथम बार यहां सवाल उठाया था। इस के सम्बन्ध में 4 दिन पूर्व—8 मार्च को—वाणिज्य मंत्री जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है—प्रश्न के उत्तर के (क) भाग में स्वीकार किया है कि कम्पनी ने तीन मशीनें इम्पोर्ट की थीं...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह ती मशीनें सवाल है।

**आचार्य भगवान देव :** मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि अनियमितताएँ नहीं हैं, नियम-विरुद्ध कार्य नहीं किया गया है—उन्होंने तीन मशीनें लाकर.....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस का जवाब पहले आ चुका है।

**आचार्य भगवान देव :** लेकिन मंत्री जी स्वीकार नहीं कर रहे हैं। सी० बी० आई० ने एन्कवायरी की है, लेकिन मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि उस के खिलाफ शिकायत नहीं है। या तो वाणिज्य मंत्री जी\*\* बोलते हैं या न्याय मंत्री जी गलत बयानी कर रहे हैं या उन के मंत्रालय के व्यक्ति गलत बयानी कर रहे हैं या उनके मंत्रालय के व्यक्ति गलत बयानी कर रहे हैं।....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप ने उन का जवाब सुना होता तो ऐसा नहीं कहते। यह उस परव्यू में नहीं आता है। तीन बार मशीनें खरीद कर के नियम विरुद्ध उन्होंने बेचा है, चंडीगढ़ से हैदराबाद, हैदराबाद से अमृतसर—कई स्थानों पर—अमृतसर से नागपुर।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप सवाल करिये।

**श्री भगवान देव आचार्य :** मैं यह पूछ रहा हूँ कि ये जो अनियमितता हुई है वह सही है या नहीं? अगर सही है, तो मंत्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में क्या करना चाहते हैं और कम्पनी ला में वह बात आती है या नहीं?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** 'यह' शब्द नहीं रहेगा।

**श्री पी० शिव शंकर :** हमारे डिपार्टमेंट के इन्फॉर्म में कोई कम्प्लेंट अभी

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

तक नहीं आई है और वह मैंने आप से निवेदन कर दिया है।

### Seminar on Reporting for Radio

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\*303. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Seminar on reporting for Radio was held in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the salient features of the suggestions made at the Seminar; and

(c) reaction of Government with regard thereto?

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

(b) No specific suggestions were made or resolutions passed at the Conference. However, in the course of the speeches and the discussions which followed, some ideas have been thrown up. A report on the proceedings of the Seminar is under preparation.

(c) The question of Government's reaction will arise only after the report is received and studied.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, \*\* शब्द अनपार्लियामेण्टरी है लेकिन यह बिल्कुल असत्य है, जो मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में दिया है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : 'असत्य' और \*\* में कोई फर्क है क्या ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अपने जवाब में उन्होंने कहा है :

"No specific suggestions were made...."

और फिर उन्होंने कहा है :

"In the course of the speeches and the discussions...."

मेरे पास समय नहीं है, नहीं तो मैं आप को बतलाता उस दिन की पूरी प्रोसीडिंग्स पढ़ कर। मंत्री जी, साठे साहब स्वयं वहाँ मौजूद थे और उन्होंने भी सजेरेशन दिया था। दूसरों की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, साठे साहब ने भी सजेरेशन दिया था। कुमारी कुमुदबेन जोशी ने शायद कोई सजेरेशन न दिया हो, लेकिन उन्होंने स्वयं सजेरेशन दिया है। उस दिन बहुत से सुझाव आए थे और रेडियो और टेलीवीजन को प्रोटोनामी देने के पक्ष में भी सुझाव थे। आप यदि कहें, तो मैं नाम दे सकता हूँ कि किन किन लोगों ने सुझाव दिये थे। विभिन्न समाचारपत्रों के सम्पादक वहाँ थे और उन के नाम मैं दे सकता हूँ लेकिन उस की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन सुझावों को ध्यान में रख कर क्या सरकार टी० वी० और रेडियो को स्वायत्तता प्रदान करेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री, श्री बसंत साठे ) : जहाँ तक सुझावों का सवाल है, जितने भी सुझाव वहाँ दिये गये थे, वे सारे एकत्रित कर के कम्पाइल किये जा रहे हैं और उसकी एक रिपोर्ट तैयार की जा रही है और उन सब पर विचार किया जाएगा।

जहाँ तक स्वायत्तता का सवाल है, सरकार ने अपनी भूमिका इसके पहले स्पष्ट कर दी है कि स्वायत्तता देने और सम्पूर्ण स्वायत्त संगठन बनाने का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। व्यवस्थागत-फंक्शनल प्रोटोनामी जिसे कहते हैं—, जितनी स्वायत्तता देनी चाहिए, उतनी दे रहे हैं, आज भी दे रहे हैं और आगे भी देते रहेंगे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि उसमें ये सुझाव भी आए थे और शिकायत भी की गई थी कि इस में कांस्ट्रक्टिव नाम से प्रोपेगेंडा होता है और व्यक्ति पूजा ज्यादा होती है, मंत्रियों और प्रधान मंत्री जी का ज्यादा उल्लेख किया जाता है। (व्यवधान) रिपोर्टिंग में यह आया है, मैं रिपोर्टिंग की बात कह रहा हूँ, आप उस को पढ़िए। रिपोर्टिंग में यह है और मंत्री जी, आपने भी यह सुझाव दिया है कि सम्पूर्ण संकलन जो था, उसके प्रसारण में भी सुधार किया जाना चाहिए और आप ने अपने भाषण में भी कहा था। तो मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो व्यक्ति पूजा और प्रोपेगेंडा है और मंत्रियों और अफसरशाही का जो दबदबा है, क्या उसके सम्बन्ध में आप कोई नीति निर्धारित करने जा रहे हैं। आप ने कहा था कि जो समाचार संकलन है, उस के प्रसारण में सुधार किया जाना चाहिए। क्या उस में सुधार करने का आप का कोई विचार है ?

श्री बसंत साठे : अध्यक्ष जी, सुधार के लिए तो हमेशा गुंजाइश होती है और इस की हमेशा इच्छा रहनी चाहिए और हमारी यह इच्छा है कि सुधार होना चाहिए और लगातार हमारा यह प्रयत्न है।

जहाँ तक आप ने व्यक्ति पूजा और ग्रन्थ चीजों का आरोप लगाया है, वह निराधार है, झूठा है और मनगढ़त है। (व्यवधान)।

MR. SPEAKER: Joot is out.

श्री बसंत साठे : जो असत्य है और इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि बार-बार जो ये आरोप लगाए जाते हैं, वे असोभनीय हैं, मेरा जहाँ तक ख्याल है। जिस किसी ने भी लगाए हों, उस से मतलब नहीं होता है, वे असत्य हैं और असोभनीय  
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हैं। आपने देखा होगा, कि सब विचार के लोगों को, विपक्ष के विचार के लोगों को भी बराबर मौका देने का प्रयास हम कर रहे हैं और दूरदर्शन और रेडियो पर भी समान गति से उनकी बात कही जाती है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दक्षिण राज्यों में ऊर्जा मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

\* 291. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में हैदराबाद में दक्षिणी राज्यों के ऊर्जा मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था, जिसमें उन्होंने भाषण दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त सम्मेलन में किन-किन मुद्दों पर विचार किया गया था; और

(ग) सम्मेलन में लिए गए निर्णयों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) : दक्षिणी राज्यों के ऊर्जा मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हैदराबाद में 10 फरवरी, 1981 को हुआ था।

उपर्युक्त सम्मेलन में मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ था :—

1. प्रत्येक राज्य तथा क्षेत्र में विद्युत् सप्लाई की स्थिति और विद्युत् उत्पादन को अधिकतम करने के लिए उपाय।

2. क्षेत्र में निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं को चालू करने की दिशा में हुई प्रगति ।
3. विद्युत कटौतियां तथा इनके प्रभाव को न्यूनतम करने के लिए किए गए प्रयास ।
4. ग्राम विद्युतीकरण ।

सम्मेलन में विभिन्न मामलों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया था और की जाने वाली कार्यवाही सम्बन्धी आयोजना के बारे में निर्णय लिया गया । जिन पद्धतियों से परियोजनाएं समय पर पूरी की जा सकें उन पद्धतियों के बारे में विस्तारपूर्वक विचार-विमर्श किया गया था । फुटकर पुर्जों की सप्लाई में समन्वय की तथा कोयले और रेलवे वगैरों की उपलब्धता की समस्याओं पर भी विचार-विमर्श किया गया था । और परस्पर सहमति से उपायों के बारे में निर्णय लिए गए थे । राज्यों में विभिन्न ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों में सुधार-सहनशीलता कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन की समीक्षा भी की गई थी और इस सम्बन्ध में प्रगति सामान्यतः संतोषजनक थी ।

#### **Grant of overtime allowance to Staff Artistes and Engineers of Doordarshan**

\*293. SHRI RAM AWADH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are having different standards and rules for granting overtime allowance to Staff Artistes and Engineers of Doordarshan irrespective of the same conditions of working; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such differentiation?

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

Staff Artists of Doordarshan are granted overtime allowance in the form of extra remuneration for additional work upto a ceiling of 25 per cent of their basic fee. The engineering personnel of Doordarshan, who are civil Government servants, are paid overtime allowance upto a ceiling of 1/3 of their monthly emoluments. The reason for this disparity is that the Staff Artists are provided free official conveyance for duty at odd hours and are also allowed to undertake outside engagements and accept fees for them. whereas the civil government servants are not provided with such facilities.

The conditions of service of Staff Artists and engineering personnel are not the same. The Staff Artists are governed by the terms of contract entered into with them whereas the engineering staff, who are civil government servants, are governed by the provisions of the rules for civil services.

#### **Merger of sick companies with viable units**

\*294. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of sick companies owe more than rupees one crore to the public sector banks;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to liberalise the provisions of the MRTP Act so as to enable these companies to merge with viable companies in the interest of national economy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No such proposal is at present under consideration of Government to

amend the provisions of the MRTTP Act. It is, however, felt that even within the ambit of the present legal provisions, it is quite feasible for a sick unit to be merged with a viable company whenever justified by consideration of public interests.

(c) Does not arise.

**Kuwait's loan assistance for Anpara 'A' Thermal Project in Mirzapur District**

\*297. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kuwait Government has offered loan assistance for the Anpara 'A' Thermal Project being constructed in Mirzapur District; and

(b) if so, the amount of loan offered and its terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development have indicated their willingness to give a loan for Anpara 'A' Thermal Power Project being constructed in Mirzapur District of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) A Mission from the Fund recently came to India and visited the Project site but details of the amount and terms for lending have not yet been finalised.

**Development of Micro-Electric Energy Generation**

\*300. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the full details of the development of micro-electric energy generators;

(b) the cost of such micro-energy generators; and

(c) the plans to utilise micro-electric power generators in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) to (c). There are 80 small units in operation. The capital cost ranges from Rs. 8000 to Rs. 15000 per KW of installed capacity. With a view to increasing the development of such units, the Ministry of Energy has offered to make available to the States, the services of experts and other technical assistance required by them.

**Gas-based Fertilizer Plants Hazira, Gujarat**

\*301. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated cost of construction of the proposed gas-based fertilizer plants at Hazira in Gujarat State;

(b) whether any negotiations to obtain loan for the proposed plant from the World Bank has been made; and

(c) if so, the amount sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The estimated capital cost of the Hazira Fertilizer Project as approved by Government in December, 1979 is Rs. 622.9 crores, based on the zero date of February, 1980.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The result of the negotiations is awaited.

### Choice of consultants for Thal-Vaishet and Hazira

\*304. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have investigated into the alleged access to the Government of India files on the choice of consultants for the Thal-Vaishet and Hazira Fertilizer projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

### Production of Coal

\*305. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the productivity of coal in the country in terms of output per manshift is only .067 tonne—one of the lowest in the world; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to make up the leeway in introducing latest equipment in underground mining?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) Output per manshift in Coal India mines increased from 0.66 per tonne in 1979-80 to 0.70 per tonne in the current year. With the steps taken to improve productivity in the mines the increasing trend will continue and it is expected that the output per manshift in 1984-85 would be 1.20 per tonne. However, as compared to countries practising advanced coal mining technique the output per manshift in India is low.

(b) The steps taken to improve the productivity, *inter alia*, are:

(1) New mines—large open cast mines fully mechanised.

(2) Underground mines with higher level of mechanisation, beginning of which has already been made.

(3) Mechanisation of the existing mines on a selective basis.

(4) Improvement of management of these mines.

(5) Imparting a higher level skills to workmen, supervisors and the technical staff.

छठी योजना के दौरान दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

\*306. श्री नरसिंह नरुचानी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान प्रस्तावित तीन नए दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए जिन-जिन स्थानों का चयन किया गया है ;

(ख) इन केन्द्रों से कितने गांवों का लाभ पहुंचाने की आशा है और उसके बाद भी कितने गांव इस सुविधा से वंचित रह जायेंगे ; और

(ग) शेष गांवों में इस सुविधा को पहुंचाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) से (ग). "छठी योजना" (1980-85) के स्वीकृत प्रस्तावों में ग्रहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, त्रिवेन्द्रम, और गोहाटी में पूर्णरूपेण दूरदर्शन केन्द्र तथा पणजी, भासनसोल, मदुरै (कोडै कनाल), मुशिदाबाद, वाराणसी, विजयवाड़ा, कटक और कसौली में रिमोट ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित

करने के प्रस्ताव शामिल हैं। छठी "योजना" के प्रस्तावों में हैदराबाद और जयपुर में स्थायी स्टूडियो भवन तथा रायपुर, गुलबर्ग और मुजफ्फरपुर में कार्यक्रम निर्माण केन्द्र स्थापित करने के भी प्रस्ताव शामिल हैं।

वर्तमान दूरदर्शन केन्द्र लगभग 48,000 गांवों को कवर करते हैं। छठी "योजना" स्कीमों के पूरा हो जाने पर कवर होने वाले अतिरिक्त गांवों की संख्या लगभग 62,000 होगी। 1971 की जनगणना के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, भारत में बसे हुए गांवों की कुल संख्या 5,75,930 है। वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटरों, जब चालू हो जायेंगे, के सेवा क्षेत्र से बाहर रहने वाले गांवों की संख्या लगभग 4,65,000 होगी। "इनसेट-I" के उपयोग से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दूरदर्शन सेवाओं के विस्तार की एक स्कीम तैयार की जा रही है। इस स्कीम का क्षेत्र, स्कीम की स्वीकृति, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता और सापेक्ष प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर करेगा।

#### **Loss to Bharat Coking Coal Limited on account of delay in Coal Loading**

\*307. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State owned Bharat Coking Coal Company is incurring a loss of at least Rs. 1.20 crores per annum on account of delays in coal loading;

(b) whether likewise there are other companies in the Public Sector which are losing substantial amounts on this delayed coal;

(c) whether it is a fact that Coal India Ltd. has been time and again saying that there is an accumulation of coal stocks at the pit-heads, but when they are required to be loaded, they are not available;

(d) steps taken for improving its working; and

(e) to what extent the loss incurred by the State owned BCCL has been reduced?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI CHAUDHURY):** (a) Bharat Coking Coal paid only Rs. 37.12 lakhs in 1979-80 as demurrage for the delays in coal loading into the railway wagons.

(b) Other coal companies in the public sector are also paying demurrage for delays in loading railway wagons.

(c) The coal stock at the pit-heads increased by 3.85 million tonnes in the last four months reaching a record level of 16.66 million tonnes on 1st March, 1981 of which stocks of Coal India is 15.85 million tonnes. It is not correct that coal was not available for loading when required.

(d) Steps taken to improve working of coal companies include improved production, productivity, availability and utilisation of equipment and greater control on expenditure. These measures coupled with enhanced prices of coal, will substantially improve the working of coal companies of Coal India.

(e) In December, Bharat Coking Coal Limited brought down its losses by Rs. 9/tonne compared to April—November, 1980 and is expected to come down in the subsequent months of the year.

#### **Recognition of Film Industry**

\*308. SHRI BHIKHURAM JAIN:  
ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV:

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

(a) whether his Ministry had proposed to the Finance Ministry to recognise and include films as an industry and enable it to get finance from scheduled banks; and



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

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

(b) The matter is still under the consideration of the Ministry of Finance.

#### Calling Life-Saving drugs by generic names

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

(a) It is a fact that calling life-saving drugs by their generic names can help in substantial reduction in the prices of these drugs; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering steps to enforce calling life-saving drugs by their generic names?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The prices of essential and life-saving drugs are controlled under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1979. The maximum selling prices without excise duty fixed for a drug is the same whether it is sold under a generic name or a brand name. Where the formulation is liable for excise duty, it does not attract excise duty if sold under a generic name. The view has been expressed that selling drugs under generic rather than brand names would reduce promotional expenditure and would thereby reduce the prices of the drugs.

(b) Government have issued a notification in January, 1981 amending the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, abolishing brand names on preparations containing any new drug as the single active ingredient. Brand names in respect of preparations containing any of the following five drugs as the single active

ingredient, have also been abolished under the said notification:

1. Analgin.
2. Aspirin and its salts
3. Chlorpromazine and its salts
4. Ferrous Sulphate
5. Piperazine and its salts.

These instructions would be effective from 1st August, 1981.

The notification also provides for the proper name of a drug being printed or written in a more conspicuous manner than the trade name, with immediate effect.

These steps have been taken in pursuance of the drug Policy contained in the Statement laid on the Table of the House on the 29th March, 1978.

#### Deterioration in standards of Hindi Feature Films screened by Delhi T. V.

2801. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether lately there has been a marked deterioration in the standards of Hindi feature films screened by the Delhi Doordarshan;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount paid for screening of such films at one T. V. Station and followed by screening at others; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the quality of such films?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) There is no deterioration in the standards of Hindi feature films screened by Delhi Doordarshan but it is a fact that there is a demand for newer and more popular films.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The amount paid for each screening of the Hindi films, whether first and subsequent, depends upon the age of the film. The rates of payment per telecast are as follows:

|                                      | Rs.   |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| (1) For films less than 3 years old  | 8,500 |
| (2) For films between 3—5 years old  | 7,500 |
| (3) For films between 5—7 years old  | 4,000 |
| (4) For films between 7—10 years old | 3,000 |
| (5) For films beyond 10 years old    | 2,500 |

Films which have won awards at any national or international film festival, however, are paid Rs. 8,500 irrespective of how old they are

(d) Efforts are always made to get more recent and better films within the financial means of Doordarshan and subject to the availability of the films. The question of raising the royalty rates with a view to attracting more recent and popular films is also being considered.

#### Re-opening the Pankari Barwadih Colliery in Hazaribagh

2802. SHRI M. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state what steps have been taken to reopen the Pankari Barwadih Colliery under Central Coalfields Limited, Hazaribagh (Bihar) which was closed in 1973?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): The lease-hold area of the Pankari Barwadih Colliery is only 100.12 acres. The lease-hold as well as surrounding coal bearing area is yet to be explored in detail. As per the present indications, the exploration in this property is likely to start around 1987-88.

#### इन्दौर में कपड़ा मिलों को प्रावर्द्धित कोयले का कोटा

2803. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इन्दौर में कपड़ा मिलों को जुलाई, 1980 से आज तक प्रावर्द्धित कोयले का कोटा उनको सप्लाई नहीं किया गया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वे तुरन्त बंद होने की स्थिति में हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) इन्दौर की कपड़ा मिलों को कोयला भेजने के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में रेलवे वैन न मिलने के कारण इन मिलों को कोयले की सप्लाई में कुछ कमी रही है। कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड कोयले की दुलाई के लिए वैनों की उपलब्धि बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में रेलवे के साथ लगातार सम्पर्क रखे हुए है और दिसम्बर, 1980 से वैनों की उपलब्धि बढ़ गई है। कोयला कम्पनियां रेल द्वारा ले जाने से जो कोयला बच जाता है उसे सड़क द्वारा ले जाने के लिए भी दे रही हैं।

#### Shortage of Essential Drugs

2804. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are aware about the shortage of essential drugs in the country due to failure of the cells for monitoring the production established under the direction of the Drug Controller of India; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no Cell established under the direction of the Drug Controller (India) for monitoring the production of essential drugs. However, the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers monitors the production of certain selected essential bulk drugs as well as the availability of essential and life-saving formulations. Shortages of specific brands of drug formulations are reported from time to time from different places. Shortages are not due to any failure of the monitoring Cell but due to various reasons viz. (i) power cut, (ii) industrial unrest, (iii) capacity constraint, (iv) limited/non-availability of certain raw materials (v) transport problems etc. Government takes remedial steps to the extent possible to relieve these shortages, (i) by advising the manufacturers of the brands reported in shortage as well as the manufacturer of the equivalent products to rush supplies to the areas of shortages, (ii) by arranging needed imports of canalised bulk drugs to supplement indigenous production, thereof, (iii) applications for issue of industrial licences are also cleared on expeditious basis.

#### Screening of 'A' Class Films

2805. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in India any person below the age of 18 years is considered a minor and is not allowed to see 'A' films;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that most of the films at the Eighth International Film Festival contained such scenes as would not have been cleared even under 'A' certificate; and

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

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

(b) Some films might not have been cleared under 'A' certificate.

(c) The films screened at the International Film Festival are not for release throughout the country. The screening of these films is governed by International Regulations which lay down that festival films cannot be subject to censorship regulations of a country. The rationals being that the censorship standards vary widely from country to country depending upon their cultural mores. Besides, the film makers want the festival audience to see their films in their entirety as a work of art. It would, therefore, not be fair to compare the screenings of films at an International Film Festival with the screenings of films on commercial basis for countrywide audience.

#### Setting up of Pharmaceutical Plant in Cuba

2806. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is going to provide technical know-how to an UNIDO sponsored Indian Company to set up a multipurpose bulk pharmaceutical plant in Cuba;

(b) when such plant is going to be set up;

(c) the items of drugs which are mainly going to be processed and manufactured; and

(d) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Sarbajit Roy

Centre, Baroda is providing the know-how through UNIDO to put up a multi-purpose drug plant in Cuba.

(b) The plant is expected to be set up in 1982.

(c) Fifteen bulk drugs including Aspirin, Metronidazole, Nicotinamide, Metronidazole Nalidixic Acid, Phenyl-Butazone, Paracetamol, Diphenylhydantoin, Diazepam, Clofibrate Lidocaine etc., are proposed to be manufactured.

(d) The necessary contract has been signed and engineering drawing and designs have been completed and supplied. Equipment has been fabricated and is expected to be despatched this year. Training of Cuban personnel has also been completed in India.

**Possibility of Hydel Power Generation from water resources of Arunachal Pradesh**

2807. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government had been drawn towards the possibility of 1000 MW hydel power generation from the water resources in Arunachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed by the Government to change this possibility into actual shape?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY): (a) and (b). As a result of the reassessment of hydro electric potential in the country, the Central Electricity Authority's preliminary estimate places the utilisable hydro-electric potential of Arunachal Pradesh at 16,000 MW at 40 per cent load factor. In order to harness this potential the following hydroelec-

tric schemes are under investigation in the Union Territory:

| Scheme      | Installed Capacity (MW) |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| Siang       | 7500                    |
| Subansiri   | 1800                    |
| Kameng      | 250                     |
| Demwe       | 400                     |
| Ranga Nadi  | 500                     |
| Papu-Kameng | 80                      |
| TOTAL       | 10530                   |

Out of the above schemes, Kameng and Ranganadi Projects are under investigation and are expected to yield part benefits during the plan period 1985-90.

**Provisions for Dependents of deceased Casual Artists of AIR/TV**

2808. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any provision for the dependents of the casual artists attached to AIR/Doordarshan Stations after the death of such artists;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which this would be done?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) "Casual Artists" are engaged by AIR/Doordarshan purely on assignment basis. Such assignments are normally not allowed to exceed three in a week and six in a month in respect of

any individual. They are, therefore, not employees of Government of India, either as civil servants or on contract and are not entitled to benefit like G.P.F./Pension etc. Government, as an employer, has, no obligation to provide for their dependents after their death. The question of making any such provision therefore does not arise.

#### Supply of Paraffin wax to West Bengal

2809. SHRI MATILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how much quota of paraffin wax has been allotted and actually supplied to West Bengal during the last 13 months, month-wise?

(b) what are the demands and actual requirements of West Bengal during the above mentioned period; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to meet the demands of West Bengal by Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Allocation of paraffin wax to States is made on a quarterly basis. The total allocation and upliftments for West Bengal during the 13 months ending January 1981:

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Allocation for January, 1980—January, 1981 (including prorata quantity for January, 1981. | upliftment |
| 10457 MTs   | 7129 MTs   |

(b) State-wise estimates of requirements have not been established.

(c) Allocation is made on the basis of upliftment/performance in the previous year. It is seen that in previous years

upliftments by West Bengal have been below the allocations.

#### Setting up of AIR/TV Centres in West Bengal

2810. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up new AIR Station and Television Centres in West Bengal;

(b) if so, names of those places where these centres would be set up;

(c) the range of these Centres and the time by which these would be set up; and

(d) if not, the reasons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (d). West Bengal is one of the best served States in the country in so far as radio broadcast coverage is concerned. Day time coverage on medium wave is available 94 per cent of the State's population as against the national average of 89.4 per cent. A second grade service is also available from the regional shortwave transmitters at Calcutta and Kurseong. As such there is no proposal under consideration for the present to set up new AIR stations in this State.

There is a proposal for setting up T.V. relay transmitters at Asansol and Murshidabad during the Sixth Plan 1980—85. The range of each of these will be 75 kms. Asansol is expected to be ready by 1983-84 and Murshidabad in 1984-85.

### Documentary Films on Welfare of disabled persons

2811. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to exhibit some documentary films on the welfare programmes of physically disabled persons in the year 1981;

(b) if so, the number of such documentary films produced so far by the Films Division;

(c) whether such documentary films on the physically disabled persons are proposed to be shown in the rural areas;

(d) if so, what arrangement has been made to exhibit those films in the rural areas of Orissa; and

(e) the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes Sir. The Films Division expects to complete and release three documentary films on disabled persons during the year 1981. The Films Division are also planning to release a film entitled "Welfare of the Mentally Retarded Children" produced by the students of the Film & Television Institute of India.

(b) A statement showing the list of documentary films produced and acquired so far by the Films Division is enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir. They are exhibited in rural areas through mobile vans of Central and State Governments.

(d) and (e). Three prints in 35 mm in Oriya are normally supplied for showing the films in Cinema Houses in the State of Orissa. 16mm prints

are also supplied when asked for to the Directorate of Field Publicity and the State Government for showing in rural areas through their mobile vans.

### Statement

Documentary films produced and acquired by Films Division on the physically disabled persons.

1. First Steps.
2. Wonder of work.
3. Safed Chhadi.
4. Problem Child.
5. Jivan Jyothi.
6. Disabled or Ability.
7. Your Eyes.
8. Dignity Despite Disability.
9. The Un-Defeated.
10. I Can I am Able.
11. A Helping Hand.
12. Love is the Answer.
13. Never Say Die.

### Agreement with Bulgaria for supply of Diesel/Fuel Oil

2812. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any protocol has been signed between India and Bulgaria for the supply of diesel and fuel oil to India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) An agreement has been signed with Bulgaria for import of 200,000 tonnes of HSD (Gas Oil) during 1981. No agreement has been signed for fuel oil.

(b) It would not be in public interest to disclose further details in this regard.

नए गैस बर्नर का उत्पादन

2813. श्री निहास सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसंधान और विकास विंग ने रेलों, बिजली घरों, इस्पात कारखानों, नौवहन और रक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों के प्रयोग के लिए 65/70 प्रतिशत कार्य-कुशलता वाले नए गैस बर्नर का डिजाइन तैयार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस गैस बर्नर का बिजली मूल्य क्या है और क्या वाणिज्यिक उद्देश्य के लिए इसका उत्पादन आरंभ हो गया है; यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Property claims to persons from Ulhasnagar

2814. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as many as 800 cases were referred by the Government of Maharashtra to Central Government for issue of recovery schedules of property claims of persons from Ulhasnagar (Distt. Thana: Maharashtra);

(b) if yes, when;

(c) whether the scrutiny of the said cases has been completed; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and the remedy thought of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) The State Government referred 980 cases, of which 257 pertain to Ulhasnagar, during the period January, 1980 to October, 1980.

(c) and (d) Out of these 257 cases, recovery schedules have been sent in 32 cases. 30 cases have been sent back to the State Government for furnishing correct particulars. The remaining 195 cases are under scrutiny. The State Government has been requested to send a team of their officials to expedite the settlement of these cases.

#### Electrification of villages in Tribal Areas

2815. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the total number of villages electrified in tribal areas are less than the other areas in the country;

(b) if so, State-wise number of tribal villages electrified so far and the schemes and programmes undertaken to eradicate the disparity in electrification by the States and his Ministry;

(c) State-wise the R.E.C. schemes sanctioned for tribal areas and funds released upto the end of the current financial year;

(d) the funds earmarked from State sector outlay for electrification of tribal villages in Fifth Plan; and

(e) the villages electrified under Minimum Needs Programmes in Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State-wise details of the number of tribal villages electrified up to the end of December, 1980 are given in Statement-I.

Rural electrification in the tribal areas is not picking up because of the very poor load growth in these areas and the resultant loss incurred by the State Electricity Boards. Several measures are being taken both by the Government of India and the State Governments/State Electricity Boards to improve the situation. Under the direction of the Government of India, Rural Electrification Corporation has been advancing loan assistance to the State Electricity Boards under Minimum Needs Programme and Specially Underdeveloped Area Programme at considerably lower rates of interest and viability criteria for schemes in the tribal areas. The Corporation has also set up Regional Offices in the different parts of the country to advise the Electricity Boards in for-

mulating financially viable and technically feasible schemes, particularly in the tribal regions. The Corporation has also been setting apart about 15 per cent of its total Annual Plan outlay exclusively for financing tribal schemes. Most of the States have also set up Co-ordination Committees for rural electrification at the Block/District/State Levels in which almost all the developmental agencies in the rural areas, including financial institutions and tribal area developmental agencies are represented.

(c) State-wise details of the REC schemes sanctioned for tribal areas and funds released up to the end of December, 1980, are given in Statement-II.

(d) The information is not available.

(e) During the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-78), 7,028 villages were electrified under the Minimum Needs Programme.

#### Statement- I

ANNEXURE-I REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2815 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 10-3-1981

*Number of Tribal Villages Electrified in the country up to 31-12-1980*

| S. No. | States/U.Ts      | Total number of tribal villages | Number of tribal villages electrified as on 31-12-1980 |
|--------|------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1      | 2                | 3                               | 4  |
| 1      | Andhra Pradesh   | 7,097                           | 733 (*)  |
| 2      | Assam            | 4,565                           | 428  |
| 3      | Bihar            | 15,638                          | 1,204 (*)  |
| 4      | Gujarat          | 5,367                           | 2,237  |
| 5      | Himachal Pradesh | 485                             | 189  |



| 1                 | 2                           | 3        | 4         |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 6                 | Karnataka . . . . .         | 111      | 37 (b)    |
| 7                 | Kerala . . . . .            | N.A.     | (*)(*)    |
| 8                 | Madhya Pradesh . . . . .    | 26,218   | 8,144 (*) |
| 9                 | Maharashtra . . . . .       | 6,440    | 2,655 (†) |
| 10                | Manipur . . . . .           | 1,344    | 63 (*)    |
| 11                | Meghalaya . . . . .         | 4,583    | 624       |
| 12                | Nagaland . . . . .          | 960      | 360       |
| 13                | Orissa . . . . .            | 18,683   | 3,375 (*) |
| 14                | Rajasthan . . . . .         | 4,489    | 1,341 (b) |
| 15                | Tamil Nadu . . . . .        | 321      | 162       |
| 16                | Tripura . . . . .           | 2,655    | 77 (a)    |
| 17                | Uttar Pradesh . . . . .     | 605      | 108 (*)   |
| 18                | West Bengal . . . . .       | 4,389    | 577       |
| TOTAL (STATES)    |                             | 1,03,950 | 22,314    |
| 1                 | A&N Islands . . . . .       | 163      | 15 (c)    |
| 2                 | Arunachal Pradesh . . . . . | 2,973    | 295       |
| 3                 | D&N Haveli . . . . .        | 72       | 52        |
| 4                 | Goa, Daman, Diu . . . . .   | 21       | 21        |
| 5                 | Lakshadweep . . . . .       | 10       | 9         |
| 6                 | Mizoram . . . . .           | 229      | 28        |
| TOTAL (U.Ts.)     |                             | 3,468    | 420       |
| TOTAL (ALL-INDIA) |                             | 1,07,418 | 22,734    |

(\*)(\*)—Cent per cent electrification of villages has since taken place.

(\*)—As on 31-3-1979

(†)—As on 31-1-1980

(a)—As on 31-3-1980

(b)—As on 30-6-1980

(c)—As on 30-9-1980

## Statement—II

Rural Electrification Schemes sanctioned by R.E.C. in Tribal areas and loan amount released up to 31-12-1980

| S. No. | State          | No. of schemes sanctioned as on 31-1-81 | Loan sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs) (31-1-81) | Villages to be electrified | Amount disbursed (upto 31-12-80) |
|--------|----------------|---|--|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1      | Andhra Pradesh | 33                                      | 1445                                     | 1956                       | 931                              |
| 2      | Assam          | 11                                      | 718                                      | 1199                       | 454                              |
| 3      | Bihar          | 37                                      | 2221                                     | 4884                       | 1383                             |
| 4      | Gujarat        | 21                                      | 994                                      | 1595                       | 416                              |
| 5      | H.P.           | 8                                       | 236                                      | 383                        | 77                               |
| 6      | Karnataka      | 2                                       | 84                                       | 95                         | 47                               |
| 7      | Madhya Pradesh | 110                                     | 4461                                     | 7327                       | 2493                             |
| 8      | Maharashtra    | 26                                      | 1157                                     | 1842                       | 676                              |
| 9      | Manipur        | 4                                       | 262                                      | 245                        | 77                               |
| 10     | Meghalaya      | 34                                      | 1404                                     | 1023                       | 907                              |
| 11     | Nagaland       | 11                                      | 634                                      | 282                        | 327                              |
| 12     | Orissa         | 79                                      | 3817                                     | 7743                       | 2003                             |
| 13     | Rajasthan      | 21                                      | 1365                                     | 1882                       | 750                              |
| 14     | Tripura        | 14                                      | 460                                      | 559                        | 170                              |
| 15     | Uttar Pradesh  | 2                                       | 118                                      | 187                        | 48                               |
| 16     | West Bengal    | 28                                      | 1407                                     | 2347                       | 541                              |
| TOTAL  |                | 441                                     | 20782                                    | 33549                      | 11300                            |

**Paradeep Fertilizer Project—  
World Bank's Loan**

2816. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Paradeep Fertilizer Project, the planning for which is under way now, will be in doldrums because the World Bank loan for this project will not be forthcoming;

(b) whether before deciding the size of the plant and its production capacity, Government propose seeking a clarification from the World Bank about its commitment;

(c) whether Government also propose ensuring that the designing

and knowhow required for the plant, if necessary, can be provided by our own technocrats; and

(d) at what stage the planning etc. of the Paradeep Plant is and by what time the whole project is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS  
(SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b).  
The question of obtaining assistance from the World Bank for the Paradeep Fertilizer Project is under discussion.

(c) As in all other fertilizers plants, indigenous capability and indigenous equipments will be used to be maximum possible extent in the setting up of the project.

(d) The proposal for setting up the fertilizer project is being processed by Government for an investment decision and a decision is expected to be taken soon.

#### ..Cost Auditing for key Industries

2817. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make annual cost auditing obligatory in case of some key industries only;

(b) if so, what are these industries;

(c) whether Government propose to bring under cost audit control high-profit oriented industries like Woollen and man made fibres; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal on hand.

(c) and (d). Man-made fibres viz., Rayon Polyester and Nylon have already been brought under cost audit control. However, Woollen industry has still to be covered by cost audit control as currently there are other higher priority industries under such examination.

#### Dudh Sagar Hydel Power Generation Scheme

2818. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dudh Sagar Hydel Power Generation Scheme which was dropped some time back is now being revived;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the scheme, and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) to (c). The Central Water Commission investigated the possibilities of power generation from the Dudh Sagar Project, and on the basis of this investigation a Project Report was prepared by them in 1971. The then Ministry of Irrigation and Power suggested the installation of pump turbines. This was not found to be economically justifiable. In October, 1979, the Central Water Commission prepared a revised estimate which has been examined by the Central Electricity Authority. Since the revised estimate is based on the data collected for 1971 Project Report, it was felt that there is need to update the data. Being a multi-purpose project, the question of apportioning costs to the various facilities envisaged in the Project would also need to be examined. It would also have to be cleared by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission before it is processed by the Central Electricity Authority. The Central Water Commission, which is responsible for preparation of the Report, has been requested to expedite it.

#### Royalty on Coal

2820. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) details of the total tonnage of Coal raised in West Bengal, value of the Coal raised and Royalty on coal realised year-wise from 1975 to December, 1980 and the royalty yet to be received; and

(b) details of State-wise total tonnage of Coal raised during the same period, value of the coal raised, and royalty realised by the States?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). The details of the total tonnage of Coal raised in West

Bengal and other states year-wise from 1975 to 1980 are given below:—

(Figures in Lakh Tonnes)

| State                  | 1975-76       | 1976-77       | 1977-78       | 1978-79       | 1979-80       | 1980-81<br>(Estimated) |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| West Bengal . . . . .  | 231.50        | 234.50        | 227.50        | 198.33        | 182.96        | 198.18                 |
| Bihar . . . . .        | 390.00        | 397.80        | 392.90        | 399.90        | 397.25        | 431.20                 |
| M.P. . . . .           | 202.00        | 198.40        | 202.90        | 225.61        | 243.07        | 257.60                 |
| Maharashtra . . . . .  | 38.50         | 36.90         | 30.00         | 43.19         | 47.53         | 55.59                  |
| Orissa . . . . .       | 22.20         | 21.40         | 21.60         | 21.30         | 25.74         | 32.24                  |
| U.P. . . . .           | ..            | 0.50          | 0.50          | 6.00          | 12.02         | 18.07                  |
| Assam . . . . .        | 5.60          | 5.70          | 6.20          | 6.22          | 5.63          | 6.10                   |
| <b>TOTAL</b> . . . . . | <b>889.80</b> | <b>894.80</b> | <b>889.60</b> | <b>900.55</b> | <b>914.20</b> | <b>999.00</b>          |

The information regarding value of coal raised and royalty realised on coal raised by the State Governments during the same period, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**उज्जैन और कोटा के बीच 220 किलोवाट की अन्तर्राज्यीय लाइन**

2821. श्री मालविक सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) तथा कोटा (राजस्थान) के बीच दोहरे सर्किट वाली एक 220 किलोवाट की अन्तर्राज्यीय लाइन बिछाने के लिए केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण की मंजूरी की प्रतीक्षा है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान ने उक्त कार्य को हाथ में लेना स्वीकार कर लिया है; और

(ग) उक्त अन्तर्राज्यीय लाइन बिछाने के लिए भारत सरकार कब तक अपनी मंजूरी दे देगी ?

4230 LS—3.

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) मे (ग) : उज्जैन और कोटा के बीच डबल सर्किट टावरों पर 220 के० वी० सिंगल सर्किट लाइन का निर्माण किया जा चुका है। इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान प्रणालियों के बीच विद्युत् के आदान-प्रदान के लिए पहले सर्किट का उपयोग भी कुछ अवसरों पर ही किया गया है, इस लाइन के दूसरे सर्किट पर तार कसने का प्रस्ताव असंयमित रखा गया है।

**Coal locked under Ranigunj Town in Eastern Coalfields Limited West Bengal**

2822. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) amount of coal locked under Ranigunj Town in Eastern Coalfields Ltd., (E. C. L.) in West Bengal, the value involved and the amount needed

for compensation for evacuation of the Town proposed;

(b) whether the issue could be tackled at much cheaper cost by using sand and cement concrete in the cavity made after extracting coal, if so, facts in detail;

(c) whether a memorandum to this effect by the Raniganj Chamber of Commerce dated the 18th January, 1981 has been received; and

(d) if so, contents of the memorandum and the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) The coal seams underneath the Raniganj town lying at shallow depths have been worked and abandoned many years back. No coal is recoverable from those abandoned workings. However, there are coal seams at greater depth and instiu reserves have been estimated at 74 million tonnes. If the value of the extractable reserves is taken into consideration it would amount to about Rs. 470 crores. According to the Government of West Bengal the evacuation of the town would cost about Rs. 750 crores.

(b) to (d). The Raniganj Chamber of Commerce has drawn the attention of the Minister (Energy) vide their memorandum dated 18th January, 1981, towards the declaration of the Raniganj town as unsafe by the Government of West Bengal and also to the recommendations of Chairman of Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA) for filling up of the abandoned mines with sand and concrete.

The ADDA, an agency of the Government of West Bengal has proposed in February, 1981 to carry out a pilot study to fill up the voids in the abandoned mines under Raniganj town by sand water slurry. The Eastern Coalfields Limited have agreed to provide facilities and fund to carry out the pilot study in one of their mines to established the efficacy of the method. The pilot study has not yet commenced.

### Repayment of Deposits Accepted by Companies

2823. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the statement made by him in Lok Sabha on 29th January, 1980 correcting answer to Starred Question No. 490 dated 27th March, 1979 regarding steps to protect interest of depositors in companies and state:

(a) the names of all public limited and private limited companies who had failed to repay deposit on maturity; and

(b) what action Government have taken against the erring companies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The names of public and private non-banking non-financial companies who failed to repay deposits on maturity is annexed vide Statement I and II.

(b) There is no provision in the Companies Act, 1956, enabling the Government to compel non-banking non-financial companies to repay the public deposits and/or interest accrued thereon on maturity. The failure to repay deposits on maturity gives rise to a claim and the appropriate remedy for the depositor lies in seeking relief through a Court of Law. However, Government considers launching prosecution in appropriate cases against the defaulting companies where contravention of the provisions of section 58A of the Companies Act, 1956 and the rules framed there under, is established.

### Public Companies which failed to repay Deposits Although Claimed.

1. Associated Iron and Steel Industries Limited.
2. Jaipur Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited.
3. East West Hotels Limited.
4. Falcon Tyres Limited.

5. Mysore Electricals Industries Limited.

6. The Upper India Couper Paper Mills Company Limited.

7. Prem Spinning and Weaving Mills Company Limited.

8. Swarup Vegetable Industries Limited.

9. Hicks Thermometers (India) Limited.

10. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited.

11. Bhilai Wires Limited.

12. Imperial Match Company Limited.

13. Andhra Prabha Limited.

14. Gangappa Cable Limited.

15. Artos Breweries Limited.

16. Sree Meenakshi Mills Limited.

17. Vasantha Mills Limited.

18. Dharmapuri Steels Castings Limited.

19. Indian Express (Madurai) Limited.

20. Madura Coats Limited.

21. Sri Sakthi Textiles Limited.

22. Southern Agrifurane Industries Limited.

23. Shri Ganapathi Mills Company Limited.

24. Hivelm Industries Limited.

25. Trichinopoly Mills Limited.

26. Textool Company Limited.

27. Madras Forgings and Allied Industries (CBE) Limited.

28. Marks Marine and Plastics Limited.

29. Shri Sakthi Pipes Limited.

30. United India Rollers Flour Mills Limited.

31. Madras Aluminium Company Limited.

32. Cauveri Sugars and Chemicals Limited.

33. Lamp Caps and Filaments Limited.

34. Centron Industrial Alliance Limited.

35. Ipco Paper Mills Limited.

36. Nimar Textile Limited.

37. Semi Conductors Limited.

38. Kamani Tubes Limited.

39. Kamani Metallic Oxide Limited.

40. Kirloskar Oil Engines Limited.

41. Polson Limited.

42. Elephiston Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited.

43. Khandelwal Herman Electronics Limited.

44. Madhusudhan Limited.

45. Gujarat Industrial Trucks Limited.

46. Dharwar Electrical Industries Limited.

47. Shree Amarsinhji Mills Limited.

48. New Jehangir Vakil Mills Limited.

49. Indequip Engineering Limited.

50. Yeast Alco Enzymes Limited.

51. The Ahmedabad Mfg. and Calico Printing Company Limited.

52. West India Steel Company Limited.

53. Ruby Rubber Works Limited.

54. Narang Industries Limited.

55. Panipat Food, Limited

56. Sylvania & Laxman Limited.

57. Ajanta Textiles Limited.

58. In-ex Engine Valves Limited.

59. Ajay Electrical Industries Limited.

## Statement II

### Private Companies with Failed to repay Deposits Although Claimed

1. New Horizon Sugar Mills Private Limited.

2. Sahyadri Engineering Works Private Limited.

3. New Precision India Private Limited.

4. Nageswararao Estate (P) Limited.

5. Seshasayee Brothers Private Limited.

6. Gobald Textiles Private Limited.

7. Orient Pharma Private Limited.
8. Spectrapacks Private Limited.
9. Essor Hotels Private Limited.
10. Pentagon Engineering (P) Limited.
11. Pentagon Stainless Steel Casting and Alloys (P) Limited.
12. Kirti Steel Re-rolling Mills Private Limited.
13. Del-Star (P) Limited.
14. Guru Rajendra Rolling Mills and Metal Private Limited.
15. Industrial Development and Investment Company Private Limited.
16. Khira Steel Works Private Limited.
17. Laxmi Surgical Private Limited.
18. Indian Building and Allied Products Private Limited.
19. Optical Frames Private Limited.
20. V. A. P. Corporation Private Limited.
21. A. B. C. Laminart Private Limited.
22. P.S.N. Motors Private Limited.
23. Basic and Synthetic Chemicals (Private) Limited.
24. E. M. I. Private Limited.
25. H. R. Bhalla and Sons Private Limited.
26. Delhi Forgings and Stamping Private Limited.
27. Orientals and Continentals Private Limited.

#### Setting of Television Centres in Rural Areas

2824. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up television centres in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the names of States where these centres are proposed to be set up; and

(c) whether any such television centres are proposed to be set up in rural and backward areas of Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). During the 6th Plan 1980—85, it is proposed to set up TV centres in Gujarat (Ahmedabad), Karanataka (Bangalore), Kerala (Trivandrum), and Assam (Gauhati), and Relay Transmitters in Himachal Pradesh (Kasauli), West Bengal (Murshidabad), Tamil Nadu (Kodaikanal), West Bengal (Asansol), Andhra Pradesh (Vijayawada) Orissa (Cuttack), Goa, Daman and Diu (Panaji) and Uttar Pradesh (Varanasi). These T.V. centres will also serve rural areas surrounding these towns.

Expansion of TV services to rural areas under INSAT scheme is also under formulation. However, the areas that would be covered under the INSAT scheme would depend on the approval of the scheme, availability of resources and relative priorities.

(c): It is proposed to set up a Programme Production Centre at Raipur in M. P. for the TV transmitter working there during the 6th Plan period 1980—85.

#### Films on Madras T.V.

2825. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the T.V. Station in Madras has been telecasting the same dramas and feature films; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to avoid it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) During 1980 Doordarshan Madras telecast

81 plays out of which 24 were repeated. As regards feature films, in all 106 were telecast and none was repeated.

(b) As regards dramas the fixed point chart of Madras Kendra is being reviewed in terms of resources to reduce the percentage of repeated programmes.

**Broadcasting of News-Bulletin in..  
Maithili from Darbhanga, AIR.**

2826. SHRI BHOGENDR JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 62 on the 17th February, 1981 regarding upgrading of Darbhanga, Patna, Bhagalpur Stations of All India Radio and state:

(a) whether Maithili speaking thickly populated areas of Nepal Sarai including the ancient cultural historical site of Janakpur and around and eastern parts of Saharsa and Parwa are not covered by Darbhanga Station of the All India Radio;

(b) whether increasing the capacity of transmitter from 10 K.W. to 100 K.W. will suffice for the same;

(c) whether Sahitya Academy and more than half-a-dozen universities have post-graduate teaching in Maithili; and

(d) if so, what is the hurdle in Maithili news-bulletin broadcast in Maithili?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUM-UDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Darbhanga Station of AIR covers districts of Darbhanga, Madhubani, Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur, Hazipur, Samastipur eastern parts of Motihari, western parts of Begusarai and western parts of Saharsa, Eastern parts of Saharsa and parts of Motihari districts are not in the primary service range of this station. Both Janakpur and Parsa lie in Terai area of Nepal. No survey of

reception has been made in Nepal territory.

(b) Broadcasts from AIR Darbhanga are not intended for Nepal though it may be heard in the neighbouring areas of Bihar. Moreover, under the ITU plan the maximum power permissible for the Darbhanga station for night time operation is only 20 KW. The question of increasing the power of the transmitter from 10 K.W. to 100 K.W. does not, therefore arise.

(c) Maithili has been recognised by the Sahitya Academy. It is also understood that a few universities have post-graduate teaching in Maithili.

(d) The events in Bihar are well covered by the existing news bulletins in Hindi which have wide listening among Maithili speaking people. There is, therefore, no communication impo-rative for starting a separate news bulletin in Maithili.

**गुजरात के कलोल तेल क्षेत्रों में पाए गए  
कोयले के भण्डार**

2827. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात में कलोल तेल क्षेत्रों में कोयले के भण्डार पाए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या इस कोयले से गैस तैयार करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) कोयले के भण्डार कितनी गहराई में पाए गए हैं और उसकी अनुमानित मात्रा कितनी है और यदि कोयले से गैस बनाई जाए तो उसकी अनुमानित कितनी मात्रा उपलब्ध होने की संभावना है ।



(ग) इस कोयले से गैस तैयार करने में कितना व्यय होगा और क्या जिस रूप में कोयला मिला है उसे उसी रूप में उपभोग किया जाना अधिक लाभप्रद होगा अथवा इसे गैस तैयार करने में उपयोग किया जाना; और

(घ) क्या देश में कोयले और गैस की कमी को देखते हुए इस योजना पर कार्य शीघ्र शुरू किया जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क), (ख), (ग) और (घ) : गुजरात के महसाना जिले में कलोल कोयला क्षेत्रों में कोयले के भंडार 1500 मीटर से अधिक गहराई पर हैं। यहां कोयले के भंडारों का अनुमान लगभग 63 मिलियन टन है। भूमिगत गैसीकरण पद्धति से कोयला निकालने के प्रश्न का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है। गैसीकरण की संभावना और उसकी लागत के बारे में अभी इतनी जल्दी कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता। चूंकि यह कोयला तेल तलछट से सम्बन्धित है इसलिए यहां कोयले का परम्परागत खनन साध्य नहीं है। इतनी अधिक गहराई पर कोयले के गैसीकरण के लिए कोई प्रमाणित प्रौद्योगिकी नहीं है। अध्ययन के परिणामों से भावी कार्रवाई की रूपरेखा का संकेत मिल सकेगा।

is proposed to be curbed after making a comparative study of the cost involved in the manufacture of drugs and sale price thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). As per the Drug Policy laid on the Table of the House on 29th March, 1978, the post-tax return on bulk drugs required for production of Category I and II formulations which are highly essential and life-saving will be kept at 14 per cent and on other price-controlled bulk drugs, at 12 per cent on net worth. As regards formulations, the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1979, which embodied the pricing decisions of the Drug Policy of 1978 and which came into force from 31st March, 1979, provides for graded pre-tax return varying from 8 per cent to 13 per cent depending upon the sales turnover of formulations.

The said Order also empowers Government to regulate excess profits, if any, earned by a drug manufacturing unit by producing the prices of formulations irrespective of the fact whether such formulations are price controlled or not.

**Reducing the production cost of coal to ensures supply at cheaper rates**

2828. SHRI MUNDER SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether profit margin in the manufacture of drugs has been assessed; and

(b) if so, whether the large profit being earned by drug manufacturers

2829. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to reduce the production cost of coal to ensure its supply at cheaper rates; and

(b) the particular reasons for raising the coal prices very frequently?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY):** (a) and (b). Wages which are the fixed element of cost and constitute about 65 per cent of the cost of production of coal increase necessitated by increase in wages and increments, increase in VDA etc. The increase in coal prices have been necessitated by increase in wages and costs of other inputs. The steps taken to reduce production cost include among others the following:

(i) increasing production by quickly developing open-cast mines, introduction of advance technology and modern equipment, ensuring better availability in inputs like power, explosives etc., expediting land acquisition, improvement in the law and order situation through close liaison with the State Governments etc.

(ii) controlling absenteeism among the miners.

(iii) controlling man-power and improvement in productivity.

(iv) control of inventory and economy in the use of stores.

(v) Improvement in the utilisation of equipment.

#### **Vacancies of Judges in High Courts**

2830, **SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies of judges filled up in Gujarat and in other parts of the country during the last three years;

(b) the number and names of the judges/persons taken from judicial service and the bar in each year in the High Courts;

(c) the number of persons taken each year belonging to minority community, backward, Scheduled Castes and Tribes, Adivasis, disabled and blinds year-wise in these High Courts;

(d) the number of vacant posts existing at present in various courts of the country;

(e) the reasons for the same; and

(f) when these are likely to be filled-in?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR):** (a) and (b). The requisite information is given in the statement annexed.

(c) No reservation in favour of any class of persons is permissible under the Constitutional provisions relating to appointment of High Court Judges. Information regarding caste and community is not asked for when making appointments of Judges to the High Courts. According to information collected as on 1.6.1980 regarding the number of Judges belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Muslims, there were 5 Judges belonging to the Scheduled Castes, none belonging to Scheduled Tribes and 16 belonging to the Muslim Community. Of these, one person belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 3 persons belonging to the Muslim community were appointed during the period 1978-80, all during 1978.

As for the category of disabled and blind persons no such appointments could be effected as the persons appointed as Judges of High Courts have to be suitable to perform their functions.

(d) As on 6.3.1981 there were 84 vacant posts of Judges in various High Courts in India.

(e) Firm proposals in their complete form are awaited from the State authorities in most cases. They are being constantly reminded. The need for taking advance action for filling posts which are likely to fall vacant has been stressed on the Chief

Ministers and the Chief Justices. Proposals received are attended to expeditiously as and when received.

(f) It is not possible to indicate a date by which these vacancies will be filled.

#### Statement

*List of fresh appointments of Judges made in High Courts during the period from 1-1-1978 to 31-12-1980*

| Sl. No.               | Name of the Judge appointed                 | Source of appointment |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1                     | 2   | 3                     |
| <b>ALLAHABAD</b>      |   |                       |
| 1.                    | Shri Justice Syed Jarrar Hyder . . . . .    | Bar                   |
| 2.                    | Shri Justice V.N. Misra . . . . .           | Judicial service      |
| 3.                    | Shri Justice K.N. Goyal . . . . .           | Judicial Service      |
| 4.                    | Shri Justice V.K. Mahotra . . . . .         | Bar                   |
| 5.                    | Shri Justice S.C. Mathur . . . . .          | Bar                   |
| 6.                    | Shri Justice R.C. Srivastava . . . . .      | Bar                   |
| 7.                    | Shri Justice Murli Dhar . . . . .           | Judicial Service      |
| 8.                    | Shri Justice Ram Surat Singh . . . . .      | Bar                   |
| 9.                    | Shri Justice O.P. Rana . . . . .            | Bar                   |
| 10.                   | Shri Justice Amarendra Nath Verma . . . . . | Bar                   |
| 11.                   | Shri Justice Rajendra Nath Mithal . . . . . | Bar                   |
| 12.                   | Shri Justice V.K. Khanna . . . . .          | Bar                   |
| 13.                   | Shri Justice B.D. Agarwala . . . . .        | Bar                   |
| 14.                   | Shri Justice K.M. Dayal . . . . .           | Bar                   |
| <b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b> |   |                       |
| 15.                   | Shri Justice P.A. Choudhary . . . . .       | Bar                   |
| 16.                   | Shri Justice P. Ramachandra Raju . . . . .  | Judicial Service      |
| 17.                   | Shri Justice G. Ramanjulu Naidu . . . . .   | Judicial Service      |
| 18.                   | Shri Justice A. Seetharama Reddy . . . . .  | Bar                   |
| <b>BOMBAY</b>         |   |                       |
| 19.                   | Shri Justice R.D. Tulpule . . . . .         | Judicial Service      |
| 20.                   | Shri Justice V.V. Joshi . . . . .           | Judicial Service      |
| 21.                   | Shrimati Justice Sujata Manohar . . . . .   | Bar                   |

| 1   | 2  | 3                |
|-----|--|------------------|
| 22. | Shri Justice M.L. Pendse . . . . .               | Bar              |
| 23. | Shri Justice S.P. Kurdukar . . . . .             | Bar              |
| 24. | Shri Justice D.N. Mehta . . . . .                | Judicial Service |
| 25. | Shri Justice V.S. Kotwal . . . . .               | Bar              |
| 26. | Shri Justice M.S. Jamdar . . . . .               | Judicial Service |
| 27. | Shri Justice M.R. Waiker . . . . .               | Judicial Service |
| 28. | Shri Justice S.G. Manohar . . . . .              | Bar              |
| 29. | Shri Justice D.B. Deshpande . . . . .            | Judicial Service |
| 30. | Shri Justice R.S. Padhye . . . . .               | Bar              |
| 31. | Shri Justice V.A. Mohta . . . . .                | Bar              |
| 32. | Shri Justice B.J. Rele . . . . .                 | Judicial Service |
| 33. | Shri Justice N.K. Parekh . . . . .               | Judicial Service |
| 34. | Shri Justice Rajaram Sakharam Bhonsale . . . . . | Bar              |
| 35. | Shri Justice Ashok Nalinikant Mody . . . . .     | Bar              |
| 36. | Shri Justice Padmakar Gopal Palshikar . . . . .  | Bar              |
| 37. | Shri Justice Suryakant Wasudeo Puranik . . . . . | Bar              |

## CALCUTTA

|     |   |                  |
|-----|---|------------------|
| 38. | Smt. Justice Pratibha Bannerjee . . . . . | Bar              |
| 39. | Shri Justice S.N. Guha . . . . .          | Judicial Service |

## DELHI

|     |  |                  |
|-----|--|------------------|
| 40. | Smt. Justice Leila Seth . . . . .        | Bar              |
| 41. | Shri Justice N.M. Goswamy . . . . .      | Bar              |
| 42. | Shri Justice Sultan Singh . . . . .      | Bar              |
| 43. | Shri Justice O.N. Vohra . . . . .        | Judicial Service |
| 44. | Shri Justice Harish Chandra . . . . .    | Bar              |
| 45. | Shri Justice S.N. Kumar . . . . .        | Bar              |
| 46. | Shri Justice S. Balkrishna Wad . . . . . | Bar              |
| 47. | Shri Justice J.D. Jain . . . . .         | Judicial Service |
| 48. | Shri Justice Chandrajit Talwar . . . . . | Bar              |
| 49. | Shri Justice G.R. Luthra . . . . .       | Judicial Service |
| 50. | Shri Justice D.R. Khanna . . . . .       | Judicial Service |
| 51. | Shri Justice B.N. Kripal . . . . .       | Bar              |

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## GAUHATI

52. Shri Justice K.N. Saikia . . . . . Bar  
 53. Shri Justice B.L. Hansaria . . . . . Judicial Service

## GUJARAT

54. Shri Justice S.B. Majumdar . . . . . Bar  
 55. Shri Justice G.T. Nanavati . . . . . Bar  
 56. Shri Justice V.V. Bedarkar . . . . . Judicial Service  
 57. Shri Justice .H. Shukla . . . . . Judicial Service  
 58. Shri Justice S.L. Talati . . . . . Judicial Service  
 59. Shri Justice D.D. Gheewala . . . . . Judicial Service

## HIMACHAL PRADESH

60. Shri Justice Hira Singh Thakur . . . . . Bar  
 61. Shri Justice Tilak Raj Handa . . . . . Judicial Service  
 62. Shri Justice Vyom Prakash . . . . . Bar

## KARNATAKA

63. Shri Justice M.P. Chandrakantaraj Urs . . . . . Bar  
 64. Shri Justice M.S. Patil . . . . . Judicial Service  
 65. Shri Justice R.S. Mahendra . . . . . Bar  
 66. Shri Justice Saleh Mohammad Sait . . . . . Bar  
 67. Shri Justice R.G. Desai . . . . . Judicial Service  
 68. Shri Justice M. Nagappa . . . . . Bar  
 69. Shri Justice K.A. Swamy . . . . . Bar  
 70. Shri Justice D.R. Vithal Rao . . . . . Bar

## KERALA

71. Shri Justice M.P. Menon . . . . . Bar  
 72. Shri Justice P.C.V. Balakrishna Menon . . . . . Bar  
 73. Shri Justice Ullal Lakshminarayana Bhat . . . . . Judicial Service

## MADHYA PRADESH

74. Shri Justice C.P. Singh . . . . . Judicial Service  
 75. Shri Justice R.C. Vijayawargiya . . . . . Bar  
 76. Shri Justice B.C. Varma . . . . . Bar

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|     |                              |                   |
|-----|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 77. | Shri Justice S.K. Seth       | Bar               |
| 78. | Shri Justice Faizan-ud-Din   | Bar               |
| 79. | Shri Justice R.C. Srivastava | Judicial Service  |
| 80. | Shri Justice M.D. Bhatt      | Judicial Service. |
| 81. | Shri Justice K.M. Shukla     | Judicial Service. |

## MADRAS

|     |  |                  |
|-----|--|------------------|
| 82. | Shri Justice S. Padmanabhan              | Bar              |
| 83. | Shri Justice Muhamad Abdus Sathar Sayeed | Bar              |
| 84. | Shri Justice T. Sathiadev                | Bar              |
| 85. | Shri Justice N. Sundaram                 | Bar              |
| 86. | Shri Justice G. Maheswaran               | Judicial Service |
| 87. | Shri Justice P. Venugopal                | Judicial Service |
| 88. | Shri Justice S. Swamikannu               | Judicial Service |
| 89. | Shri Justice V. Ratnam                   | Bar              |
| 90. | Shri Justice R. Sengot uvelan            | Bar              |
| 91. | Shri Justice K. Shanmukham               | Bar              |

## ORISSA

|     |                           |     |
|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| 92. | Shri Justice J.K. Mohanty | Bar |
|-----|---------------------------|-----|

## PATNA

|     |                                       |                  |
|-----|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 93. | Shri Justice Satyaswar Roy            | Bar              |
| 94. | Shri Justice Vishwanath Mishra        | Judicial Service |
| 95. | Shri Justice Umesh Chandra Sharma     | Judicial Service |
| 96. | Shri Justice Muneshwar Prasad Verma   | Judicial Service |
| 97. | Shri Justice Rajeshwar Prasad Mandali | Judicial Service |

## PUNJAB AND HARYANA

|      |                                  |     |
|------|----------------------------------|-----|
| 98.  | Shri Justice Jitendra Vir Gupta  | Bar |
| 99.  | Shri Justice Sukhdev Singh Kang. | Bar |
| 100. | Shri Justice Gokal Chand Mittal  | Bar |
| 101. | Shri Justice Iqbal Singh Tiwana  | Bar |
| 102. | Shri Justice Madan Mohan Panchhi | Bar |

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RAJASTHAN

|     |   |                  |
|-----|---|------------------|
| 103 | Shri Justice Guman Mal Lodha . . . . .        | Bar              |
| 104 | Shri Justice S.M. Lodha . . . . .             | Bar              |
| 105 | Shri Justice N.M. Kasliwal . . . . .          | Bar              |
| 106 | Shri Justice Milap Chand Jain . . . . .       | Judicial Service |
| 107 | Shri Justice Suresh Chandra Agarwal . . . . . | Bar              |
| 108 | Shri Justice K.S. Sidhu . . . . .             | Judicial Service |
| 109 | Km. Justice Kanta Bhatnagar . . . . .         | Judicial Service |
| 110 | Shri Justice M.B. Sharma . . . . .            | Judicial Service |
| 111 | Shri Justice S.N. Deodwania . . . . .         | Judicial Service |

| Year           | Total Appointment | Judicial Service | Bar |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----|
| 1978 . . . . . | 53                | 18               | 35  |
| 1979 . . . . . | 56                | 24               | 32  |
| 1980 . . . . . | 2                 | 1                | 1   |

**Alleged cancellation of programme of Bengali Poetess**

2831. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether T.V. Centre in Calcutta invited a Member of Parliament and Bengali Poetess for a programme;

(b) if so, the reasons behind cancelling her programme;

(c) whether there are instances of similar cases; and

(d) if so, names of the persons and the political parties to which they belonged?

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

(b) The telecast had to be postponed in view of the policy not to project political personalities belonging to different political parties during the period immediately preceding Lok Sabha Elections.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Supply of Keresene oil to Uttar Pradesh**

2832. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh has approached the Central Government, regarding sufficient supply of keresene oil to that State; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the quantity of kerosene oil supplied by the Central Government to that State during last six months?

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

(b) Between September, 1980, and February, 1981, about 1.96 lakh tonnes of kerosene was sold in Uttar Pradesh.

**Report of Committee on Central Wakf Act, 1954**

2833, SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted in 1979 to consider the proposed changes in Central Wakf Act, 1954 has submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the report and action taken or proposed to be taken by Government?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR):** (a) and (b). No Committee was constituted in 1979 to consider the proposed changes in the Wakf Act, 1954. However, a Sub-Committee of the Central Wakf Council was constituted in 1978 by the then Minister of Works and Housing and Wakfs to assist him in taking decisions on the recommendations contained in the reports of the Wakf Inquiry Committee. Seven meetings of this Committee were held and decisions on some major issues were taken, which related to the application of the Wakf Act, 1954 to the whole of India (except the State of Jammu and Kashmir), the framework of the machinery for supervision and control of Wakfs, formation of compo-

site Wakf Board for two or more States, limitation for filing suits for recovery of Wakf properties in adverse possession and undertaking suitable legislation for protection of wakf properties. These were accepted by the then Minister of Wakfs and other matters of details were left to be sorted out as the final conclusion had been arrived at. With a view to expediting the matter a tentative draft amendment bill was prepared. In the meantime the above major decisions came in for discussion in the meeting of the Chairman of the State Wakf Boards held on 6th October, 1980 and in the 19th meeting of the Central Wakf Council convened on 7th October, 1980. In both the meetings some of the major recommendations of the Sub-Committee were debated. These recommendations are therefore reconsidered.

**Tamil Nadu's Scheme for Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion**

2834, SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu under the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam had prepared a scheme entitled Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion for which the U.S. Experts had agreed to give a feasibility report; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken for implementing this scheme, if not in the State sector but at least in the Central Sector in view of the deepening power crisis throughout the country?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY):** (a) and (b). The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board had sent a proposal from the General Electric of U.S.A. for the investigation and design of a 25 MW Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC).



plant. The estimated cost to perform six-months preliminary design phase has been indicated at U.S. \$ 3,73,400. As the R&D in respect of the Ocean Thermal Power Conversion technique is still at a very preliminary stage and no actual installation of even 1 MW OTEC Plant has been made anywhere in the world, the offer of the US Experts to make preliminary design of a 25 MW OTEC Plant was not considered worth-while for taking up at this stage especially as it involved outflow of free foreign exchange.

**Issue of Censor Certification to the Film 'Baishakhi Megh'**

2835. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Censor Board of Calcutta has not yet given censor certificate to one Bengali film, namely 'Baishakhi Megh' directed by Utpal Dutta; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). It has been decided by the Board of Film Censors to grant 'U' certificate with two cuts to the film "BAISHAKHI MEGH" (Bengali). As soon as the cuts are surrendered and other formalities are compiled with by the applicant, the certificate will be issued.

**Purchase of Chloramphenicol Palmitar**

2836. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent purchase of Chloramphenicol Palmitar offer of an Italian firm was ig-

nored for small mistake and counter offer was given to a German firm;

(b) whether any counter offer was given to the Italian firm; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. (CPC), the canalising agency have reported that they floated an enquiry on 20-9-1980 for the import of 12.5 MTS of Chloramphenicol Palmitate. CPC have reported that their enquiry had mentioned the specifications, delivery schedule and packing. An Italian firm and a firm from the Federal Republic of Germany had offered the material. The offers were considered by the Import Committee of CPC and although the lowest offer was of the Italian firm, it was rejected as per CPC's purchase procedure for being incomplete in respect of specifications and not conforming to the packing requirements as indicated in their enquiry. The offer of the firm from the Federal Republic of Germany was considered and a counterbid at the last purchase price which was lower than the price quoted by the Italian firm was made to the former which was also accepted by them.

**Winding up of Dandakaranya Project**

2837. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had assured the Chief Minister of West Bengal that the question of winding up of the Dandakaranya Project before the displaced persons are rehabilitated, does not arise;

(b) If so, whether he is aware that the Ministry are considering the transfer of assets created by the DDA, such as, roads, buildings, educational institutions, medical institutions, veterinary institutions, irrigation schemes, village tanks, tubewells, residential accommodation etc. to the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa; and

(c) if so, his reaction thereto?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Such transfer would help early normalisation of administration in this area and would also be in the interests of displaced persons to get merged in the mainstream of life in Koraput and Bastar districts as quickly as possible.

**Proposal to fix fee for Lawyers**

2838. **SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAUANI:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to fix limit of taking cases by Lawyers as well as to fix fee for taking cases so that the poor and middle class people can get early, proper and cheaper justice and disposal of their cases;

(b) if so, how and when and details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether such demand has been made from some quarters of the country as well as such views have been expressed in some of the seminars, conferences and meetings held by Lawyers, Jurists and other such organisations; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken by Government to concede the demand?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR):** (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A limitation on the quantum of work which could be undertaken by an Advocate as also a limit on the fees which might be charged by him, which would necessarily vary with the complexity of a case, would result in regulating and fixing a maximum on the income of members of the legal profession. Any such limitation would be feasible if it would be as part of an overall incomes policy applicable to members of all professions and not merely to members of the legal profession.

(d) A demand has been made from some quarters that there should be equi-distribution of cases among lawyers by the Government.

(e) Government is not considering regulating the distribution of briefs among Counsel other than those engaged by it.

**Victimisation of President of All India Silicate Manufacturers' Association**

2839. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into complaints of victimisation of Mr. S. S. Singhanian, President of the All India Silicate Manufacturers' Association by the manufacturers of Soda Ash;

(b) if so, what is the nature of the findings;

(c) whether Government have information that such victimisation is continuing; and

(d) if so, what action is being taken to end it?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** (a) Government have looked into complaints made from time to time by Shri Singhania regarding supply of soda ash to, and industrial unrest in M/s. Metro Chemicals Ltd., a unit manufacturing Sodium Silicate, of which Shri Singhania is the Managing Director and formation of a parallel Association of Silicate Manufacturers.

(b) There would appear to be no evidence to link the manufacturers of soda ash with the industrial unrest in M/s. Metro Chemicals Ltd., or with the formation of a parallel association of silicate manufacturers, as alleged by him. As regards supply of soda ash, Government on the representation of Shri Singhania about stoppage of suppliers, arranged in 1978 for the restoration of supplies of Soda Ash to M/s. Metro Chemicals. This unit was under a lock out from November, 78. Some soda ash was supplied to the unit even during the period of lock out. After the lock out was lifted the manufacturers resumed supplies and instructions were issued by this Deptt. to the manufacturers that they should make available to M/s. Metro Chemicals Ltd., with effect from December, 1979, the quantities of Soda ash to which the unit is entitled under the guidelines issued by this Department.

(c) No specific instances in this regard have been brought to the notice of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Short Supply of Vital Drugs

2840. SHRI BALESAHEB VIKHA PATIL:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that several vital drugs are in short supply;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the over-all production of drugs in the country has not been keeping with the growth of demand;

(c) whether Government are considering to review its existing policies in respect of developing the pharmaceutical units and pricing of vital medicines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI BALBIR SINGH):** (a) to (d). Shortages of specific brands of formulations have been periodically reported from different places. In several of these cases, however, a number of equivalents were reportedly available.

Although, there has been substantial growth of the drugs and pharmaceutical industry in the country in respect of certain essential and life-saving bulk drugs, the country has not reached the expected level of self-sufficiency. In respect of formulations, however, the country is by and large self-sufficient, though small quantities of life-saving formulations like anti-cancer formulations are imported.

One of the objectives of the Drug Policy of 1978 is to aim to achieve self-sufficiency in the output of drugs with a view to reduce the quantum of imports. There is a continuous receipt of proposals from the Drug Industry for issue of Industrial Licences, letter of intent, carry-on-Business Licences etc. which are dealt with expeditiously. During the year 1980, 55 industrial licences, 69 letters of intent and 3 c.o.b. licenses have been issued. However, imports are not totally avoidable due to various reasons. As regards pricing, Government have in August 1980 approved the Procedure of allowing price adjustments in bulk drugs and formulations taking into account the increases in the cost of inputs due

to the hikes in petroleum products and have accordingly revised the prices of a number of bulk drugs and formulations. As regards the remaining, the price adjustments are underway.

“36 करोड़ टनेज आक कोल कीयर्ड बन्ट साइन्साइड कोल माइन्स” (खानों में दबे 36 करोड़ टन कोयले के जलने की आशंका) शीर्षक समाचार

2841. श्री अशोक गंहलोट : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दें कि “जनगण” दिनांक 1 जनवरी, 1981 में “खानों में दबे 36 करोड़ टन कोयले के जलने की आशंका” शीर्षक समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान बीकरी) : (क) इस मसाला ने जोधपुर (राजस्थान) से प्रकाशित समाचार पत्र “जनगण” के पहली जनवरी, 1981 के अंक की एक प्रति प्राप्त कर ली है इसमें यह रिपोर्ट नहीं प्रकाशित हुई है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Check on Profits of Big Business Houses

2842. SWAMI INDERVESH :

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :

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

(a) whether Government have a check on the profits of the big business houses whose Income has increased so much; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to reduce the income of the big business houses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The MRTP Act or the Companies Act do not contemplate any steps to check the income of big business houses as such. However, Section 31 of the MRTP Act envisages review of the undertakings with a view to ensuring that they are not making excessive profits, but this is restricted to an understaking to which MRTP Act applies.

### Supply of Coal to consumers on Ration Card in Government colonies

2843. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that third rate coal or hard coal which cools down immediately after it gets red with fire is being supplied to the consumers on ration cards in the Government colonies particularly Sector I of Rama Krishna Puram, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether responsibility for clearing this type of third-rate unusable coal for domestic use has been fixed or is proposed to be fixed;

(c) if so, particulars thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (d). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Proposal to Improve Conditions of Chandigarh Centre of A.I.R.**

2844. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to improve the conditions of Chandigarh Centre of All India Radio;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUM-  
UDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). In order to cope with the increased activities of AIR Station at Chandigarh, there is an approved 6th Plan scheme to set up permanent studios there.

**Multinational Companies in India**

2845. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many multinational companies have been working in India during the last three years; year-wise;

(b) the names of those companies alongwith their capital investment for the last three years;

(c) what is the capital amount reserved by these companies, and

(d) amount of royalty collected by them from India?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Multinational companies operate in India through their branches and/or subsidiaries. Their number during the years 1976-77 to 1979-80 was as under:

|   | 1976-77     | 1977-78     | 1978-79     | 1979-80     |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|   | (end March) | (end March) | (end March) | (end March) |
| Branches of multinational companies . . . . .     | 482         | 473         | 358         | 315         |
| Subsidiaries of multinational companies . . . . . | 161         | 146         | 125         | N.A.        |

(b) The names of the branches and subsidiaries of the multinational companies are published annually by the Department of Company Affairs in the form of booklets "Branches of Foreign Companies in India" and "Indian Subsidiaries of Foreign Companies", copies of which are regularly made available to the Parliament Library. The last such booklets are for the period ended 31st of March, 1979. It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member seeks details of the 'paid-up capital' when he refers

to 'capital investment.' The latest information on the paid-up capital of subsidiary companies (equity and preference) as on 31-3-1979 is available at columns 5 & 6 of the booklet on 'Indian Subsidiaries of Foreign Companies'. The branches of the multinational companies do not have any such paid-up capital.

(c) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member seeks information on the 'reserves' held by these companies.

The position of such "reserves" is as follows:—

Total amount of 'reserves' of the subsidiaries of the multinational companies as on 31-3-79

Rs. crores  
406.9

(Note: Branches will not have any reserves)

(d) Total amount of royalty paid by the subsidiaries and the branches of the multinational companies during the year 1978-79

Rs. lakhs  
58.00

#### New Directors on the Board of National Rayon Corporation

2846. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed recently new Directors on the Board of National Rayon Corporation;

(b) whether the Bombay Shareholders' Association has objected to some of the appointments, alleging that some of them have no experience of rayon industry while some of them are based out of Bombay;

(c) whether the previous management had largely improved the mismanagement by Kapadia group of National Rayon Corporation; and

(d) what steps have been taken to remove the huge loss, secure the multi-crore bank advances by Central Bank of India and protect the interest of the Shareholders of National Rayon Corporation?

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

(b) No such objection from the Bombay Shareholders' Association has been received by the Company Law Board/Central Government.

(c) The working results on the company for the year 1975 to 1979 were as follows:

| Profit/Loss<br>(After tax and investment allowance) | Rs. Lakhs    |
|---|--------------|
| 1975 . . . . .                                      | 74 (Profit)  |
| 1976 . . . . .                                      | 176 (Loss)   |
| 1977 . . . . .                                      | 333 (Loss)   |
| 1978 . . . . .                                      | 215 (Profit) |
| 1979 . . . . .                                      | 718 (Profit) |

According to the report received from Government Directors, the performance of the company during 1980 inclusive of the period October-December 1980 has also been quite satisfactory.

Thus, it can be said that after the appointment of Government Directors on the Board of this Company in July 1977, the operating and working results have shown steady improvement.

(d) As per the reply furnished by the Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Banking), the company does not have any banking relationship with the Central Bank of India and no advances have been made by the said Bank to the company.

#### Reduction in Allocation for Power Sector in the Sixth Plan

2847. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to reduce the allocation to the power sector in the Sixth Plan from Rs. 23,433 crores to Rs. 19,265 crores;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the anticipated cut will put the new super thermal units in jeopardy;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to tap commercial credit from the West in a bid so save the jeopardised power plant; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) to (d). The investment in the power sector in the Sixth Five Year Plan is 19.8 per cent of the total public sector outlay as against 17.8 per cent in the Fifth Five Year Plan. This clearly indicates the high priority accorded to the power sector in the new plan. The investment proposed is Rs. 19,265 crores.

However, a working Group on Power set up by the Planning Commission in preparation for finalising the Sixth Plan had estimated that requirements of funds for the power sector programme for 1980—85 at Rs. 23,433 crores on the basis of anticipated demands in the consuming sectors and availability from installed capacity.

Since the demand for power is directly dependent on the rate and pattern of growth of the consuming sectors, the Planning Commission, which subsequently finalised the growth rates for the other sectors of the economy have projected a lower rate of growth for demand of power for the 7th plan. It is on this reduced rate of growth of demand that the physical targets for the power sector have been finalised and the demand for power has been assessed, and commensurate financial allocations made.

Generally, full provision has been made for all on-going projects and funds will not be a constraint for achieving the targetted additional installed capacity during the Sixth Plan. However, for the new stations for which advance action has to be taken in the Sixth Plan for benefits

in the 7th Plan, a certain rephrasing may be necessary keeping in view the reduced rate of growth projected in the 7th Plan and the commensurate reduction in financial provision.

#### Cancellation of 'Bharat Darshan' Tour by Foreign Journalists

2848. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a group of some nine foreign Journalists undergoing training at the Indian Institute of Mass Communication had to cancel their 'Bharat Darshan' tour half way because of the behaviour of an Institute teacher accompanying the group;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the alleged misbehaviour of the teacher of the Institute; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) Out of eighteen foreign trainees, who had gone on 'Bharat Darshan' tour, eight trainees discontinued their tour from Bangalore and returned to Delhi due to a misunderstanding between them and the faculty member accompanying the group. Another trainee had to go back from Madras to his country because of the death of his father.

(b) and (c). The Director of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication enquired into the matter. The misunderstanding was sorted out after holding discussions with the concerned faculty member and the trainees,

**Missing of Gas Cylinders**

2849. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: Will the Minister of PETRO-LEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILI-ZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of cooking gas cylinders missing from depots in Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Kanpur and in the rest of the country and also their value in each case;

(b) findings of investigation in each case, recovery made and number of persons punished at each depot; and

(c) precautions taken for future?

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

**Installed capacity of power generation in the country as on 31st January, 1981**

2850. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) total installed capacity of power generation in the country as on 31st January, 1981, State-wise,

(b) total capacity utilised, State-wise,

(c) total wastage in utilisation, State-wise,

(d) other causes of shortage in utilisation, State-wise, and

(e) action taken by Government during 1980-81, to remove the causes of wastage and shortage?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDH-URY): (a) A statement showing state-wise installed generating capacity (utilities only) as on 31st January, 1981 is attached.

(b) and (c). The capacity utilisation of hydro stations mainly depends on

the water availability and design potential. Capacity utilisation of thermal power stations depends on various factors including age of the plant, condition of equipment, quality of fuel, stabilisation period of the unit, system control conditions, system mix and load factor etc. Excepting for the capacity out for planned maintenance and repairs because of forced outages, the remaining generating capacity is generally utilized for power generation if the load conditions so demand. A statement showing statewide generation from hydel and thermal stations and plant load factor (capacity utilisation of thermal power stations including nuclear stations) during the month of January, 1981 is enclosed.

(d) The other causes for short utilisation of the generating capacity could be partial unavailability and low load during the nights.

(e) A number of short term and long term measures have been taken to improve the power availability in the system. These measures include:—

(i) better management of load demand by staggering of holidays, shifting of loads from day time to night time, etc.;

(ii) accelerated addition of new generation capacity in the system. It is envisaged to add about 20,000 MW of additional generating capacity during the period 1980-85. Detailed monitoring of the construction schedules of all the ongoing projects is being undertaking to ensure expeditious completion of the projects;

(iii) number of steps have been taken to improve the operation and maintenance of existing thermal power plants with a view to maximising generation from the existing installed capacity. These steps include:—

(a) assistance to the state electricity boards to undertake plant betterment



programmes and better preventive maintenance schedule;

(b) identification of deficiency in design of equipments and taking up programme of their rectification and replacement.

(c) arranging timely supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers;

(d) supply of adequate quality of coal of right quality. Defaulting collieries are being identified and the re-

presentatives of power stations posted there for doing sampling. Coal companies have been required to intensify hand picking of stones and shales and other extraneous materials so as to improve the quality. Coal companies have also been advised to instal portable/permanent crushers at mine; and undertake appropriate coal beneficiation programmes;

(iv) understanding training programmes for engineers and technical personnel entrusted with the operation and maintenance of power station.

#### Statement I

Generating installed Plant capacity as on 31-1-1981

(Utilities only)

| S. No.                    | Name of the Region/State | Installed Capacity in MW |                                |         |         |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
|                           |                          | Hydro                    | Thermal including diesel & Gas | Nuclear | Total   |
| 1                         | 2                        | 3                        | 4                              | 5       | 6       |
| <b>I. Northern Region</b> |                          |                          |                                |         |         |
| 1.                        | Haryana . . . . .        | 659.51                   | 421.42                         | ..      | 1089.93 |
| 2.                        | H.P. . . . .             | 126.02                   | 2.51                           | ..      | 128.53  |
| 3.                        | J&K . . . . .            | 176.92                   | 29.26                          | ..      | 206.18  |
| 4.                        | Punjab . . . . .         | 1082.26                  | 454.08                         | ..      | 1536.34 |
| 5.                        | Rajasthan . . . . .      | 648.73                   | 170.85                         | ..      | 819.58  |
| 6.                        | U.P. . . . .             | 1183.94                  | 2191.72                        | ..      | 3375.66 |
| 7.                        | Chandigarh . . . . .     | ..                       | 2.00                           | ..      | 2.00    |
| 8.                        | Delhi . . . . .          | ..                       | 275.80                         | ..      | 275.80  |
| 9.                        | Central . . . . .        | 120.00                   | 510.00                         | 440     | 1078.00 |
|                           | Total (N.R.) . . . . .   | 3997.38                  | 4057.64                        | 440     | 8495.02 |
| <b>II. Western Region</b> |                          |                          |                                |         |         |
| 10.                       | Gujarat . . . . .        | 300.00                   | 1912.22                        | ..      | 2212.22 |
| 11.                       | M.P. . . . .             | 193.00                   | 1335.02                        | ..      | 1528.00 |
| 12.                       | Maharashtra . . . . .    | 1317.30                  | 2675.00                        | ..      | 3992.30 |
| 13.                       | Central . . . . .        | ..                       | 96.00                          | 420     | 516.00  |
|                           | Total (W.R.) . . . . .   | 1810.30                  | 6018.22                        | 420     | 8248.52 |

| 1                               | 2 | 3        | 4        | 5      | 6        |
|---------------------------------|---|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| <b>III. Southern Region</b>     |   |          |          |        |          |
| 14. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .    |   | 977.93   | 1262.50  | ..     | 2240.43  |
| 15. Karnataka . . . . .         |   | 1469.80  | ..       | ..     | 1469.80  |
| 16. Kerala . . . . .            |   | 1011.50  | ..       | ..     | 1011.50  |
| 17. Tamil Nadu . . . . .        |   | 1369.00  | 960.00   | ..     | 2329.00  |
| 18. Central . . . . .           |   | ..       | 600.00   | ..     | 600.00   |
| 19. Lakshdeep . . . . .         |   | ..       | 1.58     | ..     | 1.58     |
| Total (S.R.) . . . . .          |   | 4828.23  | 2824.08  | ..     | 7652.31  |
| <b>IV. Eastern Region</b>       |   |          |          |        |          |
| 20. Bihar . . . . .             |   | 150.00   | 805.45   | ..     | 955.45   |
| 21. Orissa . . . . .            |   | 664.42   | 258.50   | ..     | 922.92   |
| 22. West engal . . . . .        |   | 38.51    | 1572.03  | ..     | 1610.54  |
| 23. D.V.C. . . . .              |   | 104.00   | 1317.50  | ..     | 1421.50  |
| 24. Sikkim . . . . .            |   | 2.95     | 0.37     | ..     | 3.22     |
| 25. A&N Islads . . . . .        |   | ..       | 6.01     | ..     | 6.01     |
| 26. Central . . . . .           |   | 12.00    | ..       | ..     | 12.00    |
| Total (E.R.) . . . . .          |   | 971.88   | 3959.86  | ..     | 4931.74  |
| <b>V. North Eastern Region</b>  |   |          |          |        |          |
| 27. Assam . . . . .             |   |          | 161.78   | ..     | 161.78   |
| 28. Arunachal Pradesh . . . . . |   | 8.37     | 2.40     | ..     | 10.77    |
| 29. Manipur . . . . .           |   | 0.60     | 14.40    | ..     | 15.00    |
| 30. Meghalaya . . . . .         |   | 126.71   | 4.45     | ..     | 131.16   |
| 31. Mizoram . . . . .           |   | ..       | 2.89     | ..     | 2.89     |
| 32. Nagaland . . . . .          |   | 1.50     | 2.16     | ..     | 3.66     |
| 33. Tripura . . . . .           |   | 10.00    | 5.98     | ..     | 15.98    |
| Total (N.E.R.) . . . . .        |   | 147.18   | 194.06   | ..     | 341.24   |
| Total (All India) . . . . .     |   | 11754.97 | 17053.86 | 860.00 | 29668.83 |

## Statement—II

Energy generation and capacity utilisation factor during January, 1981

(Figures in MU)

|                                     | Hydro | Thermal i/c<br>nuclear | Plant load<br>Factor<br>(%) (for<br>thermal<br>units) |
|-------------------------------------|-------|------------------------|---|
| <i>Northern Region</i>              |       |                        |   |
| Delhi . . . . .                     | ..    | 320                    | 52.4  |
| Haryana . . . . .                   | ..    | 94                     | 35.1  |
| Punjab . . . . .                    | 28    | 123                    | 37.6  |
| Rajasthan . . . . .                 | 80    | 66<br>(Nuc.)           |   |
| Uttar Pradesh . . . . .             | 319   | 751                    | 45.2  |
| J & K . . . . .                     | 50    | 4                      | 23.9  |
| H.P. . . . .                        | 17    |                        |   |
| * { Bhakra-Nangal Complex . . . . . | 424   |                        |   |
| { Beas HE Complex . . . . .         | 148   |                        |   |
| <i>Western Region</i>               |       |                        |   |
| Gujarat . . . . .                   | 37    | 866                    | 61.5  |
| * { Madhya Pradesh . . . . .        | 40    | 596                    | 54.8  |
| { Maharashtra . . . . .             | 437   | 1303<br>(99-Nuc.)      | 59.86   |
| <i>Southern Region</i>              |       |                        |   |
| Andhra Pradesh . . . . .            | 302   | 419                    | 45.3  |
| Karnataka . . . . .                 | 585   |                        |   |
| Kerala . . . . .                    | 469   |                        |   |
| Tamil Nadu . . . . .                | 408   | 501                    | 43.2  |
| <i>Eastern Region</i>               |       |                        |   |
| Bihar . . . . .                     | 10    | 194                    | 34.1  |
| D.V.C. . . . .                      | 14    | 344                    | 36.8  |
| Orissa . . . . .                    | 235   | 60                     | 32.3  |
| West Bengal . . . . .               | 3     | 455                    | 43.2  |
| Sikkim . . . . .                    | 2     |                        |   |
| <i>North Eastern Region</i>         |       |                        |   |
| Assam . . . . .                     |       |                        |   |
| Meghalaya . . . . .                 |       |                        |   |
| Tripura . . . . .                   |       |                        |   |
| & Nagaland . . . . .                |       |                        |   |
|                                     | 30    | 45                     | 42.7  |
| 6141 (165—Nuc.) 49.1<br>(5179-Th)   |       |                        |   |

in this Project.

देश में कोयले की प्रयोज्यता सप्लाई

2851. श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में कोयले की सप्लाई प्रयोज्यता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कोयले की सप्लाई उसकी मांग में और कितनी कम है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सामान्य लोगों को कोयला पाने में किन कारणों से दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनो खान चौधरी : (क) और (ख). देश में कोयले की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए कोयले का उत्पादन और खान मुहाना स्टाक काफी हैं किन्तु स्पात कारखानों की कोककर कोयले की मांग पूरी करने में और रानीगंज कोयला क्षेत्र के बढ़िया ग्रेडों के कोयले की मांग पूरी करने में हो सकता है कि कुछ कमी हो जाए ।

(ग) उपभोक्ताओं को कोयला कम उपलब्ध होने का मुख्य कारण परिवहन की कठिनाइयाँ हैं ।

Coal Based fertilizer plant, West Bengal

2852. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2115 answered on 2nd December, 1980 regarding Switch over to gas-based plants and state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up a coal-based fertilizer plant submitted by the West Bengal Government has since been rejected or the decision has since been kept in abeyance; and

(b) the latest position of that proposed project?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No such proposal has been received the Government of West Bengal.

(b) Does not arise.

4th, 5th and 6th Units of Kalaghat Thermal Power Station in West Bengal

2853. SHRI MUKUND MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of West Bengal had approached the Planning Commission for the recommendation of the proposed 4th, 5th and 6th Units at the Kolaghat Thermal Power Station in West Bengal;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) to (c). The scheme for installation of 2x210 MW units as an extension to the ongoing 3x210 MW units Kolaghat thermal power station in West Bengal has been approved by the Planning Commission on 10th February, 1981 at an estimated cost of Rs. 386.73 crores.

Screening Facilities, for Regional Language Films

2854. SHRI K. KUNHAMBUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of screening faci-

ties for the regional language films in the Capital;

(b) whether there is any scheme before Government to construct low-cost theatres to solve this problem; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) There are 70 cinema houses in the Union Territory of Delhi which screen films (including regional language films) regularly. Since distribution and exhibition of films is in private sector regional language films have to compete with Hindi and other films in the matter of release and exhibition.

(b) and (c). National Film Development Corporation advances loans on easy terms for construction of low-cost theatres. A general scheme to construct low-cost theatres in Delhi is also under the consideration of Delhi Administration. Details of the scheme are being worked out.

### Supply of Petroleum Products to West Bengal

2855. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how much quota of diesel, kerosene and other petroleum products has been allotted and actually supplied to West Bengal during the June '80 to February '81; month-wise and product wise;

(b) what are the demands and actual requirements of West Bengal during the above period; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the demands of West Bengal by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Only in the case of High Speed Diesel (HSD) oil, and kerosene, monthly allocations are made to all the States/Union Territories including West Bengal. The following are the details of allocation and sale of these products in West Bengal during the period June '80 to February, 1981, month-wise:—

Figures in metric tonnes

| Month         | HSD        |       | Kerosene   |       |
|---------------|------------|-------|------------|-------|
|               | Allocation | Sales | Allocation | Sales |
| June '80      | 55600      | 41095 | 28790      | 26547 |
| July '80      | 55600      | 47154 | 28340      | 27759 |
| August '80    | 55200      | 44817 | 34100      | 31981 |
| September '80 | 55200      | 48476 | 34100      | 32702 |
| October '80   | 41100      | 43240 | 33300      | 34559 |
| November '80  | 54000      | 48261 | 34830      | 33188 |
| December '80  | 57000      | 51505 | 34450      | 31873 |
| January '81   | 57000      | N.A.  | 34400      | N.A.  |
| February '81  | 57000      | N.A.  | 30500      | N.A.  |

(N.A. stands for "Not available")

(h) In recent months, the Government of West Bengal had indicated a requirement of 65000 tonnes of HSD and 40,000 tonnes of kerosene per month for the State.

(c) Diesel allocations to the States and Union Territories, including West Bengal, have been maximised keeping in view the overall product availability and movement capacity. For March, 1981, the diesel allocation has been made at a level 15 per cent more than the sale in March, 1980. In the case of kerosene, the monthly allocations are being made at a level of 5 per cent more than the actual sale in the corresponding month of previous year. Ad-hoc increases in allocation of these products have also been given to West Bengal taking into account the requirement indicated by the State Government.

**Firing at Contract Labourers in Balrampur Coal Mines of Hazaribagh**

2856. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR  
YADAV:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the firing at contract labourers at coal mines at Balrampur in Hazaribagh on February 7 in which 3 persons were killed and many injured;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any probe has been conducted into this incident; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and action taken, if any, thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b). According to the reports received from the CCL and Government of Bihar, police had to resort to firing on a violent crowd at Balrampur project site. The agitators

were demanding jobs for all the job-seeking persons of Hazaribagh district and even other districts. They were even not allowing the costly equipment to be removed from the project site.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Damage to Transmitters of AIR at Dibrugarh due to Bomb Blast**

2857. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: -

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL  
REDDY:

SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that two powerful bomb blasts on 12-2-81 damaged transmitters at All India Radio at Dibrugarh in Upper Assam and at Gauhati affecting the programmes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons arrested in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). One of the mast based insulators of the 10 KW MW transmitter at Gauhati and the only insulator of the 100 KW MW transmitter at Dibrugarh were damaged by bomb explosions at about 11 p.m. on 11-2-81. While the programmes broadcast from Gauhati were not affected in any way, the programmes scheduled from AIR Dibrugarh had to be broadcast from a low power standby transmitter from the morning of 12-2-1981 till 4.50 p.m. the same day when the main transmitter was put back in service with power restricted.

to about 70 KW as a safety precaution. After replacement of the damaged insulator, the main transmitter at Dibru-garh began to operate on full power from the morning of 17-2-81.

The law and order agencies of the State Government are enquiring into incidents. Their findings are awaited.

**Setting up of Off-Shore Technology Research Division**

2858. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up of an Off-Shore Technology Research Division for research in the tapping of oil from the ocean depths;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up; and

(c) the salient features of its functions?

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

**Catering of Polyester Fibre by Petro-Chemical Corporation**

2859. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation (IPCL) the only unit catering to the Polyester fibre making industries has recently shut down its DMT Plant; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The DMT plant of the Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Limited was shut down for about 57 days during October, 1980—January, 1981 due to maintenance, power cuts etc.

**Management of Experts of Soviet/Romanian at Diamond Harbour Project**

2860. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ONGC engaged any Soviet/Romanian expert in their Diamond Harbour project; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to explain why such expertise was not tapped for their project earlier even after the repeated failure of ONGC?

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

(b) It was not considered necessary to engage services of foreign experts for drilling of Diamond Harbour well, as ONGC were themselves able to complete the well to a record depth of 5555 metres.

**Resettlement of Repatriates from Sri Lanka and cost thereof**

2861. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the repatriates from Sri Lanka have been settled;

(b) if so, what are the facilities provided to the repatriated persons;

(c) the total cost for settlement of the repatriates; and

(d) how much of the expenditure incurred in this respect has been met by the Centre?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON):** (a) and (b). 3,51,966 persons (87,024 families) of Indian origin have been repatriated from Sri Lanka upto 21st February, 1981. Of these 61,622 families, who were eligible and who applied for rehabilitation assistance have been settled upto 31st December, 1980. These families have been provided various relief facilities like cash doles, free meals, ration at subsidised rates, travel concessions etc. These families have also been provided various rehabilitation facilities like housing, education and training etc., and settlement in various plantation schemes of the Repatriates Bank, Industrial Schemes, land Colonisation and agricultural schemes, Small Trade/Business and Projects of the Tamil Nadu State Farms Corporation. Apart from this, some repatriates have also been helped to secure employment in various Public/Private Sector Undertakings.

(c) and (d). Upto 31st December, 1980, a total amount of Rs. 49.03 crores has been incurred by the Government of India on relief and rehabilitation of these repatriate families. The entire expenditure incurred in this respect has been met by the Government of India except that in respect of staff at Headquarters, the liability is limited to 50 per cent of expenditure in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and 20 per cent in the case of Karnataka.

#### Policy Documentary Films

2862. **SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Films Division short films and documentaries are to toe propaganda of Government po-

licy or to show the realities which exists in our country;

(b) if not, the reasons for banning some of the short films even after world wide praise and winning awards at the Eighth Film Festival; and

(c) the names of the short films which were banned and reasons thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI):** (a) The Films Division's short films and documentaries are produced to educate, inform and motivate the cinema going viewers in our theatrical circuit and by screening of these films through publicity vans of Central and State Governments in rural areas. One of the purposes of the documentary films is to create enlightened public opinion and to involve our masses in the socio-economic development of the country. The films project the realities which exist in the country in an objective and balanced manner.

(b) and (c). It is presumed that the reference is to four films, namely, 'Arrival', 'Quick Sand', 'They Call Me Chamar' and 'Insult to Civilisation'. None of these films have been banned for being screened in India. The Director of the film 'Arrival' was adjudged the best Director of the Documentaries entered in the Eighth International Film Festival of India, 1981. This film is likely to be released in the theatrical circuits in April or May, 1981, 'Quick Sand' and 'Insult to Civilisation' have not won any national or international awards. These films were released in the Film Division's theatrical circuit on 3rd October, 1980 and 31st October, 1980 respectively. The film 'They Call Me Chamar' was an award and a certificate of merit abroad. The film was re-



leased on Films Division's circuit on 16th May 1980

2. As regards the screening of these films outside India is concerned, the Ministry of External Affairs have informed that it will not be possible for them to utilise these films for official external publicity purposes in view of the negative depiction of Indian conditions in these films. There is, however, no objection to these films being screened and exhibited abroad on normal commercial basis.

#### **Decision for Locating Gas-based Fertilizer Factory in Rajasthan**

2863. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision for locating a gas-based fertilizer factory in Rajasthan;

(b) what are the guiding factors taken into while selecting such a site;

(c) whether Government however considered the desirability of setting up such a fertiliser factory in any of the tribal areas of our country;

(d) what is the role of this particular Ministry to participate in the development of tribal areas; and

(e) in what manner and to what extent this Ministry has contributed to the development of tribals or tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A Site Selection Committee has been appointed to recommend the optimum locations for the proposed 6 additional gas-based fertilizer plants. One

of these plants is proposed to be located in Rajasthan. A decision on the exact location of the fertilizer plant can be taken only after the recommendations of the Site Selection Committee have become available.

(b) The location of a fertilizer plant is decided upon taking into account factors such as the availability of feedstock, availability of infrastructure, the demand pattern, cost of transportation of feedstock and fertilizers, etc.

(c) to (e). While the development of tribal and other backward areas is an accepted policy of the Government, the location of a fertilizer plant which is a highly capital intensive industry, has also to be guided by the techno-economic considerations mentioned in reply to part (b) of the question.

#### **Kallada Power Generation Scheme**

2864. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project report of the Kallada Power Generation Scheme had been submitted to the Central Electricity Authority for sanction by the Kerala Government; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the scheme and what action had already been taken by the Government on it and what action the Government propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b). The project report of Kallada Hydroelectric project was received in the General Electricity Authority in November, 1980. The project involv-

es construction of a dam site power station having an installation of 2 units of 7.5 MW. The project with an estimated cost of Rs. 13.90 crores is expected to afford an annual energy generation of 53 Gwh on firm basis.

The Project report of Kallada Hydro-electric Project is currently under detailed examination, after which it will be processed by the Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic clearance.

**Power requirement of U.P. during next five years**

2865. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER; Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding power requirement of U.P. for the next five years;

(b) what steps are being suggested by the Centre to meet the power requirement; and

(c) what action in this respect is being taken by the Central Government and the Uttar Pradesh Government?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir, Based on the tentative exercise carried out for the Eleventh Annual Power Survey Committee the Working Group on Power set up the Planning Commission had projected the Power requirements of Uttar Pradesh at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

(b) and (c). A number of power generation projects submitted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh have been sanctioned and are under execution by the State Government. These will give benefits during the

Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and beyond and will increase the installed generating capacity in the State from 3340 MW as on 31.3.1980 to 5312 MW by the end of Sixth Plan. In addition, the State will get its share of 350 MW out of additional capacity of 1000 MW likely to accrue by 1984-85 from the Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station being set up in the Central Sector.

**Cases Referred to M.R.T.P. Commission**

2866. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of cases referred to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission by Government since the 1st January, 1980;

(b) out of those referred to the MRTP Commission, in how many cases the reports have been submitted by the Commission to Government; and

(c) in how many cases action has been taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) 10 cases under Sections 21 and 22 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 were referred to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission for enquiry and report during the period 1st January, 1980 to 5th March, 1981.

(b) Out of these 10 cases, the Commission has submitted its report in respect of three cases to the Government.

(c) The report in respect of the three cases referred to in part (b) of the question is under examination.

### Scrutiny of Annual Balance Sheets of Companies of Bombay

2867. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of annual balance sheets of the public and private companies scrutinised by the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, in the years 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) whether any irregularities were noticed; and

(c) if so, the details of irregularities with the names of the companies and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The information given by the Registrar of Companies, Bombay is as under:—

| Year                                 | No. of annual Balance Sheets Scrutinised |         | Total |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------|-------|
|                                      | Public                                   | Private |       |
| 1979-80 . . . . .                    | 645                                      | 1041    | 1686  |
| 1980-81 (upto January, 81) . . . . . | 252                                      | 158     | 410   |

(b) & (c). The scrutiny of the balance sheets taken on record is conducted by the Registrar of Companies with a view to ascertaining that annual accounts are in conformity with the provisions of the Companies Act, the company has obtained requisite approvals, the qualifications made by the Auditors in their report have been suitably explained by the company. An evaluation is also made of the financial performance of the company.

On the basis of queries raised in the technical scrutiny, clarifications are sought from the company. In cases of contraventions of the provisions of the Companies Act, show-cause notices are issued.

It will take considerable time and effort to compile the 'observations' made in respect of such large number of companies which may perhaps not be commensurate with the results sought to be achieved. If, however, information in respect of a particular company or a group of companies is required, the same would be furnished.

### Oil Exploration in Kerala Coast

2868. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the full details of oil exploration in the Kerala coast;

(b) whether exploration will be continued; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The details of exploratory drilling, etc. undertaken by the ONGC in the Kerala offshore are given below:—

(i) ONGC had drilled two exploratory wells off the Kerala Coast—one off Cochin in April—May 1978 and the other in Kasargod in the North of Calicut in April—May 1980 but both the wells proved dry.

(ii) Seismic survey of the shelf area between Mangalore and Calicut has already been conducted during

February—May 1980 and the data obtained is being processed and interpreted.

(iii) In the area around Lakshadweep Islands, a few reconnaissance surveys have also been conducted by the ONGC and some more surveys are planned to be carried out during 1980-81.

(b) and (c). Depending upon the results of the interpretation of the data obtained by the surveys mentioned above, ONGC will draw up its further programme of drilling in the Kerala Off-shore.

In order to supplement the efforts of the ONGC, Government has recently decided to invite offers from competent foreign parties for exploration in 32 blocks including 3 blocks in the Kerala offshore area.

**Security of Balance Sheets of Companies in Calcutta**

2869. SHRI H. N. GOWDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of annual balance sheets of the public and private companies scrutinised by the Registrar of Companies, Calcutta in the year 1979-80; and 1980-81;

(b) whether any irregularities were noticed; and

(c) if so, the details of irregularities with the names of the companies and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The information given by the Registrar of Companies, Calcutta is as under:—

| Year                                   | No. of annual Balance Sheets scrutinised |                   | Total |
|--|--|-------------------|-------|
|  | Public Ltd. Cos.                         | Private Ltd. Cos. |       |
| 1979-80 . . . . .                      | 1510                                     | 1434              | 2944  |
| 1980-81 (upto February 1981) . . . . . | 1589                                     | 1611              | 3200  |

(b) & (c). The scrutiny of the balance sheets taken on record is conducted by the Registrar of Companies with a view to ascertain that annual accounts are in conformity with the provisions of the Companies Act, the company has obtained requisite approvals, the qualifications made by the Auditors in their report have been suitably explained by the company. An evaluation is also made of the financial performance of the company.

On the basis of queries raised in the technical scrutiny, clarifications are sought from the company. In cases of contraventions of the provisions of the Companies Act, show-cause notices are issued.

It will take a considerable time and effort to compile the observations made in respect of such large number of companies which may perhaps not be commensurate with the results sought to be achieved. If however,

Information in respect of a particular company or a group of companies is required, the same would be furnished.

#### Synthetic Diesel from Coal

2870. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appeared in the Hindustan Times dated the 11th February, 1981 that the Central Fuel Research Institute has successfully produced and tested synthetic diesel from coal for the first time in India; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its test which was conducted at the Institute?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Diesel oil was produced from synthetic crude oil made from coal at a pilot plant of Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad. The quantity of synthetic diesel oil produced was very small. It was used to drive a diesel engine jeep for a distance of 8 Kms. only. Though the consumption rate of diesel oil was high, the performance of the engine was satisfactory.

#### Air coverage of Prime Minister in News

2871. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state that is it a fact that 9 P.M. Radio bulletins over the first fortnight of January, 1981 show that out of the total of 2,551 lines read 532 lines or 20 per cent were devoted to Mrs. Gandhi personally and 734 lines or 29 per cent to other Congress (I) Ministers or Leaders while opposition leaders got covered in only 134 lines or 5 per cent and non-Congress (I) Governments only 57 lines or 2 per cent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMARI

MUBBEN M. JOSHI): Out of the total 2342 lines devoted to domestic news in the 9.00 P.M. radio bulletins over the first fortnight of January, 1981 the coverage in terms of lines pertaining to the Prime Minister and others is indicated below:

|       |  |                      |
|-------|--|----------------------|
|       | (Government Policy Programmes (404 lines) and on other matters (61 lines)) |                      |
| (i)   | Prime Minister:  | 465 lines            |
| (ii)  | Other Congress (I) Ministers or Leaders:                                   | 708 lines            |
|       | (On Govt. Policy and Programmes (614 lines and on other (94 lines.         |                      |
|       | ateds  |                      |
| (iii) | Opposition parties and leaders:  | 140 lines            |
| (iv)  | Non-Congress (I) Governments:  | line <sub>s</sub> 75 |

#### Demand for a High Court Bench at Rajkot

2872. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a longstanding demand from the people of Saurashtra and from Bar Associations of various parts of Saurashtra for a Bench of Gujarat High Court at Rajkot;

(b) if so, the action taken to meet this demand.

(c) whether it is a fact that in Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, there are such benches at Nagpur, Jaipur etc; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to open such a bench at Rajkot or in some other part of Saurashtra Region?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the State Government, there is

such a demand. However, no proposal has been received from the State Government.

(c) At present, there are six Benches of different High Courts as indicated below:—

| Name of the High Court | Place of the Permanent Bench |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Allahabad              | Lucknow                      |
| Bombay                 | Nagpur                       |
| Madhya Pradesh         | Indore & Gwalior             |
| Patna                  | Ranchi                       |
| Rajasthan              | Jaipur                       |

(d) Any consideration to the matter can be given only on receipt of a proposal from the State Government.

#### Seniority of Metropolitan Magistrates

2873. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHALANI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (d) of Unstarred Question No. 4119 on 16th December, 1980 regarding recruitment of Metropolitan Magistrates and to state:

(a) whether the matter has since been taken up with the Delhi Administration and the Delhi High Court for restoring the seniority of Metropolitan Magistrates belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in the matter and when the case is likely to be taken up and the seniority restored?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The

matter relating to the fixation of seniority of the Metropolitan Magistrates recruited in 1977 and 1978 on the basis of the examination held in 1976 has been taken with the Delhi Administration and the Delhi High Court. The reply from Delhi High Court has already been received in the matter. The matter will be examined as early as possible.

#### Effect of Power Shortage in Haryana and Punjab

2875. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that several thousand workers are rendered unemployed due to acute power shortage in Haryana and Punjab; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to ensure adequate power supply to these States?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) The Government are aware that due to lower reservoir level of the Govind Sagar and Pong reservoir due to the unsatisfactory monsoon during 1980, the overall generation from Bhakra and Beas Power stations has been curtailed with corresponding reduction in the shares of Haryana and Punjab from these stations. The day to day power availability in Haryana and Punjab has also been affected by the forced/partial outages of the thermal generating units. In the circumstances, both Haryana and Punjab are at present facing power shortage which has affected the industries to some extent.

(b) with the increase in availability of power from Dehar power station from April onwards, availability of power is expected to improve in Haryana and Punjab during the coming summer months. With better performance of thermal power stations in these States and with satisfactory monsoons, the power availability would

increase further. In addition, about 484 MW of new capacity is expected to be commissioned in Punjab during the period 1980—85 and about 312 MW in Haryana during the same period. Besides Punjab and Haryana would get their share from 450 MW capacity to be commissioned in Dehar Exn. and Pong Exn. projects during 1980—85 as well as from other Central Sector Power Stations being set up in the Northern Region.

#### Drilling by Sagar Vikas Rig in Bombay Off-Shore

2876. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second off-shore jack up rig 'Sagar Vikas' has arrived and started drilling in the Bombay off-shore are; and

(b) if so, the result of drilling?

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

(b) The rig has been deployed for drilling of production wells and the drilling is in progress. A total of 449 metres had been drilled by this rig till 28th February, 1981.

#### U.K's Assistance for betterment of Thermal Units of D.V.C.

2877. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought the assistance of experts from the United Kingdom at critical stages to implement a time bound action programme for plant betterment of the thermal units of the Damodar Valley Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) A teams of experts from the British Electricity International were deputed to visit DVC Power Stations in June, 1980 to study and recommend measures for the improvement of performance of the thermal units of the DVC.

(b) The Task Force indentified problems such as low system frequency, boiler pressure restrictions and poor condenser vacuum tube failure etc., as the technical problems affecting generation. It also referred to the problems relating to unhappy industrial relations. It also recommended certain organisational improvements for increasing power generation. The recommendations are being implemented by the DVC as a result of which power generation has shown a marked improvement particularly during the last four weeks.

#### Drilling Operation by ONGC Hariali Village, Jalore, Rajasthan

2878. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission has started drilling operation in Hariali Village in Sanchore Tehsil in Jalore District of Rajasthan after setting up Arena point to extract gas and petrol;

(b) if so, the results achieved; and

(c) whether the O.N.G.C. proposes to re-start drilling and survey operations in that area keeping in view the rising prices of oil, if so, the time by which the work will be started?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) ONGC plans to carry out further seismic surveys after completion of

survey work in more prospective neighbouring areas of Cambay basin. The programme of drilling in the area will depend upon the seismic data interpretation and prospect evaluation.

**Rehabilitation of Tribal Villagers whose lands are acquired by C.C.I.**

2879. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Coalfields Ltd., has any provision for employment/rehabilitation/compensation of the tribal villagers whose lands and huts are acquired for Central coal mining projects;

(b) if so, the details of the same;

(c) whether it is a fact that assurances on these issues were given in 1980 by the Bihar Chief Minister in relation to CCL projects in the Chota Nagpur-Santhal Parganas region; and

(d) whether violation of the said assurances by the CCL authorities culminated in the police firing at Balrampur, Hazaribagh District on the 7th February, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b). Lands and huts belonging to tenants including tribals have been acquired and are being acquired in different areas of Central Coalfields Limited under the provision of the Land Acquisition Act and Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 for mining and ancillary purposes. Compensation for the same is paid as provided under the provisions of the aforesaid Acts. In addition to this cash compensation, jobs are provided to those whose lands are acquired in accordance with norms fixed by the Company. The norm fixed is that one job is provided for three acres of land acquired.

(c) and (d). Detailed information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

**Payment of delivery charges to delivery man by Indane Cooking Gas**

2880. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are aware that the agents of the Indian Cooking Gas have been charging Rs. 3/- per gas cylinder as delivery charges from the consumers of the cooking gas while they only pay Re. 1/- to the delivery man; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) LPG Distributors do not recover and delivery charge separately from customers except in selected towns where under specific approval additional delivery charge is being allowed considering the terrain of that area. Delivery men are employees of distributors and are paid as per terms settled with them.

(b) Does not arise.

**Exploration of off-shore and on-shore for oil**

2881. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) programme of exploration of off-shore and on-shore oil during the next five years;

(b) the total quantity of oil produced in the country both on-shore and off-shore during 1980 and proposed to be produced in 1981;

(c) is there any programme for exploring new oilfields on land as well as off-shore in view of the urgency of becoming self-sufficient in the matter of crude oil; and



(d) if so, give details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** (a), (c) and (d). In on-shore, exploration work is to be intensified in Assam-Arakan, Krishna-Godavari and Cauvery basins. The pace of exploration in Cambay Basin will be maintained. Exploration in West Bengal, Ganga Valley, Himalayan foot-hills, Rajasthan, Orissa Coast and other areas is proposed to be suitably stepped up. Some of the promising areas, like shoals and estuaries, which could not be taken up hitherto, due to logistic problems, will also be explored by engaging, wherever necessary, specialised contracting agencies. The total exploratory drilling envisaged by the ONGC and OIL in the on-land basis is of the order of 300 wells comprising 882,700 metres.

2. In respect of off-shore, Oil India is expected to continue their exploratory programme in the Mahanadi Delta area. ONGC will continue exploration in Bombay off-shore Basin,

extending the limits to deeper waters. They also propose to explore the structures off-shore of Saurashtra in Gulf of Kutch, Andaman & Nicobar Shelf as well as the East Coast Basins, like Palk Bay and Krishna-Godavari Basins. ONGC plan to increase the number of off-shore rigs deployed so as to drill about 95 exploratory wells in different off-shore areas during the Plan period.

3. Besides the full development of Bombay High Field, development of other structures, namely, R-12, South Basin and North Basin fields, B-37, B-38 structures, would also be carried out during the Plan period.

4. In order to supplement the efforts of ONGC and OIL, selected blocks are proposed to be leased out to reputed foreign oil companies on participation contracts or joint ventures.

(b) The crude oil production on-shore and off-shore during the year 1980 and targets of productions for 1981-82 (which are available on financial year basis) is given below:—

| Year    | Production (MMT) |           |       |
|---------|------------------|-----------|-------|
|         | On-shore         | Off-shore | Total |
| 1980    | 4.9              | 4.5       | 9.4   |
| 1981-82 | 8.5              | 8.4       | 16.9  |

**Setting up of new projects during Sixth Plan**

2882. **SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had been on a tour abroad recently to seek financial assistance required for the fertilizer industry in the country;

(b) if so, what are the new projects proposed to be set up in the

country during the Sixth Plan period; and

(c) the outcome of the discussions held abroad?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** (a) and (c). The recent trip of the Minister abroad was not aimed at seeking assistance—financial or otherwise—for the fertilizer industry. However, during his visit to Italy, the matter came up

for consideration and the Italian Government have indicated their willingness to consider the question of financial assistance for the Thal-Vaishet plant in the context of World Bank withdrawing their assistance. Certain other financial institutions have also evinced interest in arranging financial assistance for further projects.

(b) In addition to the projects under implementation, action will be initiated in a phased manner, during the Sixth Plan period to take up construction of 8 new nitrogenous and 11 new phosphatic fertiliser plants.

**Number of Energy Protocols signed by India with foreign countries**

2883. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of energy protocols that have been signed by India with the foreign countries during 1980-81;

(b) the names of the countries with whom such agreements have been signed; and

(c) the date of the signature of the agreement?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN QHAUDHURY):** (a) Three energy protocols have been signed by India with foreign countries during 1980-81.

(b) Two of these protocols have been signed with USSR and one with Egypt.

(c) A protocol was signed with USSR in the area of Solar Energy on 21-11-1980.

An agreement of economic and technical cooperation was signed between USSR and India which also provides for cooperation in the field of power and coal production. This was signed on 10th December, 1980.

A protocol with Egypt was signed on 31st January, 1981.

**जयपुर में दूरदर्शन स्टूडियो का निर्माण कार्य**

2884. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जयपुर (राजस्थान) में ही दूरदर्शन स्टूडियो का निर्माण-कार्य शुरू करने के लिए निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके निर्माण-कार्य का उद्देश्य क्या है और इस पर अनुमानतया कितनी लागत आयेगी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार माइक्रो वेव पद्धति के जरिए जयपुर दूरदर्शन केन्द्र को अन्य समीपवर्ती देशों से जोड़ने का है ।

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इन क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं और इस पद्धति के साथ उन क्षेत्रों को कब तक जोड़ दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) : (क) और (ख) इस समय जयपुर के टी० बी० ट्रांसमीटर के लिए कार्यक्रम दिल्ली के बेस प्रोडक्शन सेंटर में तैयार किये जाते हैं और टेप किये गये कार्यक्रमों को जयपुर से टेलीकास्ट किया जाता है । इससे स्थानीय पुट के कार्यक्रमों के तैयार करने में बाधा हुई है और इससे विशेषकर समाचारों को प्रस्तुत करने में परिहार्य विलम्ब हुआ है । अतः बेस प्रोडक्शन सेंटर को दिल्ली से जयपुर में स्थानान्तरित करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

इस परियोजना पर 108.60 लाख रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है।

(ग) इस समय इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) संसाधनों की कमी के कारण।

**Poor performance of the Thermal units of D.V.C.**

2885. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of the thermal units of the DVC has been poor and that the generation has been far less than the installed capacity;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any exercise to identify the reasons for the poor performance of the thermal units of DVC;

(c) if so, results thereof; and

(d) the measures contemplated by the Government to improve the performance of these units and for attaining the maximum output?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) For the last about 1½ years till October, 1980 generation from the thermal units of the DVC had not been quite upto the mark. This trend has been reversed lately and generation particularly during last few weeks has been quite satisfactory.

(b) A number of teams drawn from the CEA, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., National Thermal Power Corporation and Consultants including

those from British Electricity International have been deputed to DVC Power Stations from time to time to study the trend of power generation.

(c) The main reasons for the unsatisfactory performance have been categorised as (a) technical; and (b) problems relating to labour and industrial relations.

(d) A time bound action programme for plant betterment of the thermal units has been drawn up and is now under implementation. These efforts have already started showing results and generation from the thermal stations has been around 650 MW on a sustained basis during the last few weeks. Time bound action plans for rehabilitation of plant and machinery and vigorous monitoring of implementation have been formulated. Steps for improving discipline and enforcing accountability have been initiated. The grievances redressal machinery has been activated and a number of welfare measures have also been introduced.

**Violation of rules by D.V.C. in the matter of appointment**

2886. SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain cases of violation of rules in the matter of appointments made by the D.V.C. were brought to the notice of the Government by the State Government of West Bengal;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry into the matter; and

(d) if so, the result thereof and the reaction of the Government with regard thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY):** (a) to (c). The Chief Minister of West Bengal had written to the Minister for Energy alleging certain irregularities in the appointment of Director (Personnel) and Additional Director (Personnel) in the DVC. Chief Minister, West Bengal has been informed that no rules have been violated in the appointment of Director (Personnel), who is on deputation from another public sector undertaking under the Government of India. DVC has also been told that complete impartiality and objectivity should be observed in making appointments.

(d) Question does not arise.

**Selection of members of Jury on Film Festival**

2887. **PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:**

**SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:**

**SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the normal practice, eminent film personalities belonging to the country in which International Film Festivals are held, preside over the jury during the Festival;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during the recent International Film Festival held in Delhi, India made a departure from the normal practice so much so that none of the Commonwealth countries participating in the Festival was represented on the jury;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) reactions of the film personalities from the Commonwealth countries who participated in the festival?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There has been no reaction in regard to the Jury.

**Power Plant in Every District**

2888. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a comprehensive plan to provide a power plant in every district in the country within a period of 2 years;

(b) if so, the details of the plan drawn up in this connection; and

(c) what would be financial outlay proposed for this purpose and whether Government have finalised the infrastructures necessary for this purpose?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY):** (a) No, Sir. Power Plants are being located at the most favourable locations keeping in view the physical resources available and the load centres.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**Modernisation of building of A.I.R. Hyderabad**

2889. **SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the studios of A.I.R. Hyderabad and the buildings in which they are set up are very old; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals being considered to modernise the same?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI):** (a) and (b). Hyderabad Radio Station was taken over by AIR in 1950. Proper studios were constructed in 1957, and a number of improvements have since been brought about. It is proposed to construct a new office building at AIR Hyderabad during the Sixth Plan. Financial sanction for this purpose has been issued.

**"USSR aid for repairing idle oil wells"**

2890. **SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in the "Economic Times" dated 21st January, 1981 under the caption "USSR aid for repairing idle oil wells;"

(b) if so, the number of such wells, location thereof and how long they are idle;

(c) whether these were dug earlier with Soviet help, if so, what deficiency was left which caused them to be idle, how much loss India had to suffer as a result of their being idle;

(d) whether some help for repairing these idle wells was also sought from USA, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the expected production capacity of these wells after they are repaired; and

(e) how much expenditure Soviet Union is going to incur on the repair of these wells, how many experts and scientists from Soviet will come to India and for how long they will stay here, who shall bear their expenses?

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

(b) ONGC have identified 235 sick wells that can be brought back to production. This includes 150 wells in the Western Region (Gujarat) and 85 wells in the Eastern Region (Assam). 139 wells had become sick prior to 1979, 46 wells in 1979 and 50 wells in 1980.

(c) No, Sir, these wells were not drilled with Soviet help. These wells are idle due to natural depletion common to oil fields. The oil to be produced from these wells after repair is still there—there has been no loss to India on this account.

(d) Enquiries were made from Canada, Rumania, Hungary and USSR. Only the USSR responded. At this stage it is not possible to accurately predict the quantity of oil that can be produced through the commissioning of the wells that have ceased to flow and also those of low productivity.

(e) Expenditure is estimated at about Rs. 3 crores for repair of wells in the Western Region—this expenditure is expected to be met from Credit from USSR. It is expected that a contract would be concluded for about 30 Soviet personnel to come to India and stay for about 2 years for the jobs of putting wells back into production. Preliminary discussions were held with the Soviet Delegation which visited India in January, 1981. Final discussions are to be held shortly in the USSR to formulate a draft contract.

**Recruitment to Information Service**

2891. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the past eight years there has been no

direct recruitment to Information Service and the Departmental Promotion Committees have also not met even for once in recent years;

(b) whether the vacancies in Information Service are filled by the *ad hoc* appointments from fields such as Border Publicity, Defence Services, the Office supervising the collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi and the Simla Mountaineering Unit; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such large scale *ad hoc* appointments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI):

(a) In the CIS Rules, 1959, provision direct recruitment exists for appointments to Grade IV, Grade II and Grade I. It is a fact that no direct recruitments to these grades have been made respectively from 1971, 1974 and 1964. However, it has been decided to revive direct recruitment to Grade IV and Grade II and UPSC has been requested to take necessary action.

Departmental Promotion Committees for promotion to Grade III, Grade II, Grade I, JAG and SAG(SS) have met twice during 1978-80. The only Grade for which DPCs could not be convened is SAG(JS) of the Service, which last met in 1977.

(b) and (c). There is a provision in the CIS Rules, 1959 whereby Government, in consultation with the UPSC, may include posts other than those already included in the schedule to the Rules. Under this provision, posts in the Directorate of Public Relations, Ministry of Defence, Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi in the Publications Division and the Monitoring Service of All India Radio, Simla, were encadred after consulting not only the UPSC but also the Department of Personnel. Such induction of the posts and of the incumbents who had been regularly appointed thereto is not an *ad hoc* arrangement.

बिहार और पश्चिमी बंगाल को सप्लाई किये गये गये कोयले की मात्रा

2892. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सी० सी० एल०, बी० सी० सी० एल० और ई० सी० सी० एल० ने 1980 के दौरान बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल के सभी जिलों में डो० ग्रो० के माध्यम से कितने मी० टन कोयला सप्लाई किया गया ;

(ख) बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल की औद्योगिक ईंधन तथा अन्य कार्यों के लिए जिलावार मांग कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या वितरण प्रणाली समानता के न्यायपूर्ण सिद्धांत पर आधारित है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) से (ग). आवश्यक सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Foreign Collaboration in Oil Exploration

2893. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals under consideration for foreign collaboration in the country's oil exploration programme;

(b) whether our present approach in regard to product sharing inhibits such collaborations; and

(c) if so, the changes in the present policy which are contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Government has decided to invite offers from competent short listed foreign oil companies for exploration contracts in 32 Blocks in the country.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

a statement of civil and criminal cases waiting disposals in the High Courts of the country?

**Civil and Criminal Cases pending Disposals in High Courts**

2894. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government will lay

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Information about the number of pending cases as furnished by the High Courts, is given in the statement.

**Statement**

*Number of Civil and Criminal cases pending disposals in High Courts as on 30-6-1980*

| Name of the High Court           | Number of cases pending disposals |               |                 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
|                                  | Civil                             | Criminal      | Total           |
| 1. Allahabad . . . . .           | 85,872                            | 19913         | 105785          |
| 2. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .      | 26,259                            | 1887          | 28146           |
| 3. Bombay . . . . .              | 55,432                            | 5291          | 60714           |
| 4. Calcutta . . . . .            | 74,028                            | 3629          | 77657           |
| 5. Delhi . . . . .               | 29,474                            | 1701          | 31175           |
| 6. Gauhati . . . . .             | 6,272                             | 1390          | 7662            |
| 7. Guja . . . . .                | 14,966                            | 2326          | 17292           |
| 8. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .    | 5,916                             | 494           | 6410            |
| 9. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .     | 6,235                             | 1296          | 7531            |
| 10. Karnatak . . . . .           | 60,451                            | 1068          | 61519           |
| 11. Kerala . . . . .             | 30,126                            | 1915          | 32041           |
| 12. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .     | 19,533                            | 7683          | 27216           |
| 13. Madras . . . . .             | 56,250                            | 5376          | 61626           |
| 14. Orissa . . . . .             | 8,572                             | 1621          | 10193           |
| 15. Patna . . . . .              | 25,641                            | 9712          | 35352           |
| 16. Punjab and Haryana . . . . . | 30,137                            | 3623          | 33760           |
| 17. Rajasthan . . . . .          | 16,079                            | 5494          | 21573           |
| 18. Sikkim . . . . .             | 13                                | 4             | 17              |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>           | <b>5,51,247</b>                   | <b>74,423</b> | <b>6,25,670</b> |

**आठवें चित्र समारोह की कथित  
कुव्यवस्था**

2895. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही :

श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आठवें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह में भारी कुव्यवस्था थी;

(ख) क्या फिल्म समारोह निदेशालय के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने इतने अधिक संख्या में "पास" और "प्रवेश-अनुज्ञापत्र" बांटे थे कि प्रतिनिधियों और पत्रकारों के लिए कोई सीटें बाकी नहीं रह गई थीं ;

(ग) क्या विशेष रूप से विदेशी प्रतिनिधियों को समारोह की कुव्यवस्था के कारण भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ा और उन्होंने इस के प्रति असन्तोष तक प्रकट किया ;

(घ) क्या सिनेमा हॉलों को प्रदर्शन के लिए फिल्म बांटते समय इस प्रकार का पक्षपातपूर्ण रवैया अपनाया गया था कि कुछ सिनेमाघरों को तो केवल अच्छी फिल्में सप्लाई की गई थीं और कुछ अन्य सिनेमाघरों को केवल खराब फिल्में सप्लाई की गई थीं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का सेंसरशिप नियमों/नीति में कुछ छूट देने का विचार है

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) :  
(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । तथ्य यह है कि 872 सीटों वाले एक अनन्य थियेटर को फिल्म प्रतिनिधियों, प्रत्यायित फिल्म जर्नलिस्टों, फिल्म छात्रों और फिल्म निर्माताओं तथा फिल्म प्रचार और प्रदर्शन के

प्रोड्यूसरों के लिए अलॉट किया गया था । इस थियेटर में सुबह से रात तक प्रतिदिन छः फिल्में दिखाई गई थीं । इसके अतिरिक्त, 337 सीटें विज्ञान भवन में दोपहर 3.30 बजे और साय 6.30 बजे के शो में प्रतिनिधियों और पत्रकारों के लिए आरक्षित की गई थीं । इसी प्रकार, अर्चना थियेटर में 200 सीटें दोपहर 3.30 बजे, साय 6.30 बजे और रात्रि 9.30 बजे के शो में प्रतिनिधियों और पत्रकारों के लिए आरक्षित की गई थीं । 186-186 और सीटें मावलंकर आडिटोरियम में हुए पांचों शो में से प्रत्येक में आरक्षित की गई थी । इस प्रकार, प्रतिनिधियों और पत्रकारों का समारोह में प्रदर्शित सभी फिल्मों को देखने का अवसर था । उनके लिए कुल 1,600 सीटें उपलब्ध थीं, जो प्रतिनिधियों और समारोह के लिए प्रत्यायित पत्रकारों की कुल संख्या से कहीं अधिक थी । प्रतिनिधियों और पत्रकारों दोनों को पहले से ही विज्ञान भवन, मावलंकर आडिटोरियम और अर्चना में उनके लिए आरक्षित सीटों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी दे दी गई थी और उनको स्पष्ट रूप से यह बता दिया गया था कि सीटें "पहले आए सो पहले पाए" के आधार पर उपलब्ध होंगी । यह व्यवस्था उस परपाटी के अनुसार की गई थी जिसका विश्व भर में होने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समारोहों में अनुसरण किया जाता है । तथापि, 7-1-1981 को उन प्रतिनिधियों और पत्रकारों, जो विज्ञान भवन में सायं 6.30 बजे के शो की फिल्म देखने के लिए आए थे, की संख्या उनके लिए आरक्षित सीटों की संख्या से अधिक हो गई थी । इससे कुछ भ्रान्ति हुई और इसलिए, उस फिल्म का अगले दिन प्रातः विशेष प्रदर्शन करने का निर्णय लिया गया । इससे समस्या का हर व्यक्ति के सन्तोष के अनुसार समाधान हो गया ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।



(ब) जी, नहीं। विभिन्न थियेटर्स को फिल्मों का वितरण थियेटर्स के मालिकों की उपस्थिति में डाले गए लाटों के आधार पर किया गया था।

(ङ) वर्तमान नियमों में परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

#### Import of Crude

2896. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import requirements of crude for 1981-82 have been arranged with other countries;

(b) the total quantity proposed to be imported and the quantity for which arrangements have been made;

(c) the countries with which arrangements have been made with quantity arranged for from each of them; and

(d) the expected cost of crude imports during the aforesaid year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b) Import of crude is generally arranged on a calendar year basis. The requirements for the calendar year 1981 have been largely tied up.

(c) It would not be in public interest to disclose the names of the countries and the quantities for which arrangements have been made.

(d) The expected cost of the crude oil import during 1981-82 would be around Rs. 3200 crores at current prices.

#### Effect of price Hikes of Petrol on rate of Inflation

2897. SHRI E. BALANANDAN:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state what will be the effect of the newly announced price hike of petrol and kerosene on the rate of inflation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The direct impact of increase in the price of petrol and kerosene effective 13th January, 1981, on the wholesale price index (1970-71=100) is estimated to be 0.115 per cent and 0.067 per cent respectively, totalling to 0.182 per cent. The rise in the whole sale consumer price index is estimated to be about one per cent due to price increase on all petroleum products w.e.f. 13th January, 1981. The extra expenditure on kerosene for an average urban family is estimated at Rs. 1.40 per month only. Instructions were issued to the State Governments/Union Territory administrations to revise the taxi and autorickshaw fares resulting from estimated increase in the operational costs for taxis by 3.5 paise per KM and for autorickshaws by 1.8 paise per K.M.

#### CCI&E Formula Regarding Drug Prices

2898. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is CCI&E formula regarding drug prices, what is loading and how it is effected in the case of canalised bulk drugs imported by CPC and IDPL,

(b) what banned items of drugs were imported during last five years and under what provisions these imports were allowed and the parties to whom such imports were allowed, and

(c) what is the extent of loading of prices of canalised bulk drugs before DPCO 1979 and after it, its effect on the prices of formulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The formula approved by the Government for fixing the retention prices of bulk drugs imported and distributed by State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd., taking into consideration c.i.f. price duty of customs, letter of credit opening charges, clearance charges, distribution charges and CPC's margin etc. is called C C I & E formula for drug pricing. The adjustment in the prices of canalised bulk drugs effected by the Government, to take care of variation in the c.i.f. prices

which occurred during the course of a year or to make the selling prices uniform where indigenous prices differ etc., has been referred to as loading/unloading of prices. These adjustments are consistent with the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1979.

(b) The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) The number of items on which over-recovery/under recovery on the import and distribution of canalised bulk drugs took place with relevance to their retention price in accordance with the CCI&E formula during 1978-79 [i.e. before commencement of Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1979] and 1979-80 [i.e. after commencement of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979] is given below:

| Sl.No. | Year    | Number of imported canalised drug items where over-recovery with relevance to the price according to the CCI&E formula resulted | Number of imported drug items of under-recovery with relevance to the price according to the CCI & E Formula |
|--------|---------|---|--|
| 1.     | 1978-79 | 12  | 7  |
| 2.     | 1979-80 | 14  | 14   |

During the year before and the year after Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 came into force, prices of a few formulations based on canalised bulk drugs were fixed. In most cases, the prices came down on adopting CPC's selling price.

**Permission to Import Power Generator Equipment for metter Thermal Station in Tamil Nadu**

2899. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the Centre to permit Tamil Nadu Electricity Board to import generator equipments for Mettur Thermal Station which has been allowed to install 2x210 MW plants during the Sixth Plan, and

(b) if so, when the permission is expected to be given?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). Tamil Nadu Electricity Board had requested Central Electricity Authority for permission to invite global tenders for the supply of boilers as well as turbo-generators for their 2x210 MW Mettur Thermal Station. TNEB have been advised by Central Electricity Authority that the indigenous suppliers M/s. BHEL are in a position to supply the necessary equipment in the required time frame for the project. However, under the existing import policy, project authorities are permitted to float global tenders for power generating equipment and import proposals on this basis require clearance by the Empowered Committee of the Government of India.

in the Ministry of Industry which takes into account all factors including indigenous manufacturing capability while considering such import proposals.

#### Tamil Films on Delhi Television

2900. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why Tamil films are not screened by Delhi Doordarshan under the Regional film service even after a gap of six months; and

(b) if so, whether the Department proposes to take note of it and screen Tamil films at regular intervals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). Tamil feature films are screened by Delhi Doordarshan in rotation with those in other regional languages which are telecast on 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th Saturdays. The Kendra telecasts films in about a dozen regional languages which are to be accommodated within this limited available time. Thus, there is normally a gap of nearly 4 months in the screening of two films in the same regional language. However, at times, the due date in rotation is missed due to non-availability or supply of a film which results in a longer gap. In such a situation, the film is telecast on the next immediate available date.

#### Non-availability of injections for Cancer Patients

2901. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Actinomycin-D and Doctinomycin-D injections which are imported from foreign countries for cancer patients in the country are not available anywhere in the country;

(b) whether non-availability of these injections in the country has jeopardised the lives of the cancer patients;

(c) whether any arrangements have been made for importing these injections immediately and if so, the details thereof, and;

(d) the time by which these injections would be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Actinomycin-D injection is synonymously known as Doctinomycin-D injection. It is an imported anti-cancer formulation. The drug or its formulations are not made in this country. Its import is allowed under 'Open General Licence' under the Import Policy (1980-81) to:

(i) Hospitals or Medical institutions for their own use, provided the c.i.f. value of such goods imported at any one time shall not exceed twenty five thousand rupees;

(ii) any individual for his personal use provided the c.i.f. value of such goods imported at any time shall not exceed one thousand rupees; and

(iii) registered medical practitioners for their own professional use provided the c.i.f. value of such goods imported at any one time shall not exceed rupees five thousand.

Customs duty exemption is also available on its import into the country.

Government monitors the availability of essential and life-saving drug formulation on the basis of reports received from State Drug Controllers etc. The non-availability of Actinomycin-D injection was reported from Delhi. On taking up the matter with M/s Merk Sharp and Dhorne of India Ltd., which also imports this formulation, in the trade name Cosmogen, the Company informed that this was one of their service products and was available

with them from time to time in limited quantity only, and that they had no stocks available for supply at that time. Since the demand for this formulation is small and not steady, it is not imported regularly by suppliers.

#### Villages Electrified in Karnataka

2902. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Karnataka is the only State where large number of villages have not been provided with street lights and also all its villages had not been electrified;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many villages have been electrified there so far;

(d) whether State Government had put forward certain proposals and had asked for financial aid for electrifying the villages;

(e) if so, how much has been provided to the State so far; and

(f) how much will be provided during the current financial year for achieving the purpose?

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

(c) According to the latest progress Report received from the Karnataka Electricity Board, 16,505 villages have been electrified up to the end of December, 1980.

(d) Since the inception of the Rural Electrification Corporation up to 31-1-1981, the Karnataka Electricity Board have sponsored 177 rural electrification schemes for a total financial assistance of Rs. 57.25 crores.

(e) Up to the end of February, 1981, Rural Electrification Corporation has disbursed an amount of Rs. 30.39 crores to the Karnataka Electricity Board. This includes Rs. 1.53 crores disbursed during the year 1980-81.

(f) During the current financial year (1980-81), Rural Electrification Corporation has allocated an amount of Rs. 5 crores for disbursement to the Karnataka Electricity Board. This is in addition to Rs. 6.07 crores allocated to the State for its own normal development programme.

#### Synthetic Diesel from Coal

2903. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Fuel Research Institute has successfully produced and tested synthetic diesel from coal for the first time in India;

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost of the synthetic crude to be produced by the process evolved by the above Institute; and

(c) the steps being taken to exploit this for commercial use?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c). A small quantity of diesel oil was obtained from synthetic crude oil produced from coal at a laboratory pilot plant at Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad. It was used to drive a diesel engine Jeep for a distance of 8 Km. It is too early to assess the cost of the process or commercial production. Further tests are required over a longer period.

### Supply of Diesel, Kerosene and Paraffin Wax to Various State

2904, SHRI M. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how much quota of diesel, kerosene, paraffin wax and other petroleum products has been allotted and actually supplied to the States during the last 13 months; State-wise; month-wise and product-wise;

(b) what are the demands and actual requirements of the States during the above period; State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the demands of the States by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Only in the case of High Speed Diesel (HSD) oil and kerosene, monthly allocations are made to all the States/Union Territories and in the case of paraffin wax, the allocation is made on a quarterly basis. The details of allocation and sale of HSD and kerosene, State-wise, for the 13 month period i.e. January 1980 to January '81, as also the alloca-

tion and upliftment of paraffin wax for the year 1980 are given in the enclosed Statement. The compilation of month-wise and State-wise, information on the lines desired, will involve considerable time and labour which may not be commensurate with the purpose proposed to be achieved.

(b) It is not possible to indicate the monthly demand and requirements of HSD, kerosene and paraffin wax, State-wise, for the above period particularly in view of seasonal demands.

(c) The allocation of diesel and kerosene to the States and Union Territories have been maximised taking into account the product availability and movement capacity. For March, 1981, the allocation of diesel has been made at a level 15 per cent more than the sale in March, 1980. In the case of kerosene, the monthly allocations are based on a 5 per cent increase over the sale of corresponding month of previous year. Ad-hoc increase are also given to States/Union Territories keeping in view their special requirements and other relevant factors. Allocation of paraffin wax is made on the basis of upliftment/performance in the previous year.

#### Statement

*Details of allocation and sale of High Speed Diesel and Kerosene state-wise for 13 month i.e. January 1980 to January 1981 and allocation and upliftment of paraffin wax for the year 1980.*

| States/Union Territories    | High Speed diesel |        | Kerosene   |        | Figures in metric tonnes |            |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------|------------|--------|--------------------------|------------|
|                             | Allocation        | Sale   | Allocation | Sale   | Paraffin wax             |            |
|                             |                   |        |            |        | Allocation               | Upliftment |
| 1                           | 2                 | 3      | 4          | 5      | 6                        | 7          |
| Andhra Pradesh . . . . .    | 794557            | 798401 | 328152     | 338109 | 1576                     | 1070       |
| Arunachal Pradesh . . . . . | 8664              | 5417   | 3770       | 3731   | 68                       | 47         |

*N. B. January '81 sales are provisional.*

| 1                    | 2        | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6     | 7     |
|----------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| Andaman & Nicobar    | 10870    | @7118   | 1114    | 1040    | 20    | ..    |
| Assam                | 168313   | 131038  | 142020  | 96093   | 1590  | 1569  |
| Bihar                | 492585   | 439204  | 251294  | 234095  | 1380  | 1109  |
| Chandigarh           | 20180    | 19139   | 9528    | 9638    | 200   | 168   |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 3790     | 3975    | 710     | *       | 44    | 41    |
| Delhi                | 376958   | 351176  | 130430  | 126156  | 2948  | 2410  |
| Gujarat              | 730768   | 676384  | 431573  | 416774  | 2218  | 1616  |
| Goa, Daman & Diu     | 87297    | 74791   | 15942   | 14755   | 254   | 250   |
| Haryana              | 294992   | 316125  | 70756   | 76227   | 1180  | 1098  |
| Himachal Pradesh     | 48757    | 47846   | 16976   | 15615   | 136   | 98    |
| Jammu & Kashmir      | 88836    | 86105   | 29393   | 29051   | 256   | 308   |
| Karnataka            | 544186   | 539989  | 246338  | 242917  | 1136  | 1098  |
| Kerala               | 359667   | 349321  | 141456  | 138802  | 1948  | 2084  |
| Madhya Pradesh       | 487460   | 449450  | 209866  | 194166  | 1052  | 644   |
| Maharashtra          | 1383277  | 1293021 | 890459  | 872183  | 12256 | 8672  |
| Manipur              | 18216    | 10454   | 8426    | 8238    | 320   | 420   |
| Meghalaya            | 15795    | 12677   | 8478    | 5279    | 168   | 165   |
| Mizoram              | 5933     | 4504    | 2488    | 2704    | 96    | 95    |
| Nagaland             | 8314     | 7659    | 5045    | 4427    | 440   | 440   |
| Orissa               | 176730   | 166878  | 85380   | 78306   | 720   | 440   |
| Punjab               | 618762   | 583770  | 146645  | 153015  | 1726  | 1428  |
| Pondicherry          | 23134    | 24569   | 7732    | 6625    | 136   | 140   |
| Rajasthan            | 525023   | 499186  | 136255  | 132357  | 1156  | 878   |
| Sikkim               | 4487     | 3850    | 5345    | 2944    | 24    | 8     |
| Tamil Nadu           | 962384   | 989368  | 376727  | 384242  | 8504  | 8418  |
| Tripura              | 15159    | 9568    | 11491   | 8503    | 460   | 266   |
| Uttar Pradesh        | 1096288  | 1016084 | 407846  | 401727  | 4246  | 3628  |
| West Bengal          | 721140   | @595578 | 419806  | 371118  | 10132 | 5462  |
| Lakshadweep          | N.A.     | N.A.    | N.A.    | N.A.    | 20    | ..    |
| Total                | 10092522 | 9512645 | 4541441 | 4369337 | 56410 | 43570 |

N. B. January '81 sales are provisional.

@January '81 sales not included.

\*Included in Gujarat.

N.A. stands for 'Not Available'.

## कोयले पर रायल्टी

2905. श्री रामाक्षर शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कोयले पर रायल्टी में संशोधन के परिणामस्वरूप विभिन्न राज्यों को प्राप्त होने वाले सम्भावित राजस्वों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : यह अनुमान करके कि 1980-81 में कोयले का उत्पादन लक्ष्य के अनुसार 113.50 मिलियन टन होगा, राज्य सरकारों को, कोयले पर स्वामित्व की दरों में हाल ही में किए गए संशोधन के फलस्वरूप, कोयले के स्वामित्व से होने वाली अनुमानित आय नीचे दी गई है :—

| राज्य सरकार                | संशोधन पूर्व दरों पर स्वामित्व की अनुमानित राशि | संशोधित दरों पर स्वामित्व की अनुमानित राशि |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| 1                          | 2   | 3  |
|                            | (करोड़ रुपयों में)                              |  |
| बिहार . . . . .            | 17 89   | 25.50                                      |
| पश्चिम बंगाल . . . . .     | 8.11  | 10.88                                      |
| मध्य प्रदेश . . . . .      | 9.15  | 13.67                                      |
| आंध्र प्रदेश . . . . .     | 4.60  | 6.21                                       |
| महाराष्ट्र . . . . .       | 1.72  | 2.74                                       |
| उड़ीसा . . . . .           | 1.20  | 1.62                                       |
| उत्तर प्रदेश . . . . .     | 0.34  | 0.36                                       |
| असम और नागालैण्ड . . . . . | 0.27  | 0.34                                       |

**Electrification of Villages during 1978, 1979 & 1980**

2906. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the annual target of villages to be electrified and the actual numbers of villages electrified during the years 1978, 1979 and 1980, State-wise;

(b) what are the reasons for not fulfilling the target; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) The State-wise details of the targets and achievements in respect of village electrification during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 are given in the Statement.

(b) The reasons for not fulfilling the targets, *inter-alia*, include shortage of construction material like aluminium, cement, steel etc., financial constraint including inadequate credit facilities, shortage of power, lack of proper organisation in some of the

State Electricity Boards, heavy floods and natural calamities and difficult terrains involving huge capital outlay for drawing up of transmission lines etc;

(c) Necessary remedial measures are being taken by Government from time to time to improve situation. These include setting up of new power stations and improving the efficiency of the existing ones, drawing up of more transmission lines, increasing the outlay for rural electrification, import of aluminium, steel etc. At the instance of the Government of India, many of the States have set up Co-ordination Committees

for Rural Electrification at the Block/District/State Levels in which members of all the developmental agencies in the rural sector, including financing institutions, are represented. The State Electricity Boards have also been requested to create separate cells for rural electrification with adequate staff. Rural Electrification Corporation has set up Regional Offices in the different parts of the country for advising the State Electricity Boards to formulate financially viable and technically feasible rural electrification schemes. The Corporation has also been continuously monitoring the progress on the schemes financed by it.

#### Statement

*Targets and Achievements in respect of Village Electrification During the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80.*

| Sl.No.          | States/U.Ts.               | Electrification of Villages |       |         |       |         |        |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|--------|
|                 |                            | 1977-78                     |       | 1978-79 |       | 1979-80 |        |
|                 |                            | Target                      | Ach.  | Target  | Ach.  | Target  | Ach.   |
| 1               | 2                          | 3                           |       | 4       |       | 5       |        |
| 1.              | Andhra Pradesh . . . . .   | 690                         | 1157  | 2000    | 826   | 1520    | 1014   |
| 2.              | Assam . . . . .            | 500                         | 179   | 1150    | 825   | 1165    | 1225   |
| 3.              | Bihar . . . . .            | 1600                        | 537   | 2000    | 499   | 1310    | 742    |
| 4.              | Gujarat . . . . .          | 880                         | 1013  | 1350    | 1343  | 1400    | 1403   |
| 5.              | Haryana . . . . .          | (*)                         | (*)   | (*)     | (*)   | (*)     | (*)    |
| 6.              | Himachal Pradesh . . . . . | 800                         | 507   | 750     | 576   | 900     | 592    |
| 7.              | Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .  | 500                         | 1185  | 700     | 414   | 415     | 124(a) |
| 8.              | Karnataka . . . . .        | 600                         | 457   | 600     | 560   | 1014    | 546    |
| 9.              | Kerala . . . . .           | 24                          | 12    | 32      | 24    | 20      | 20     |
| 10.             | Madhya Pradesh . . . . .   | 1600                        | 2521  | 2650    | 2000  | 2120    | 270    |
| 11.             | Maharashtra . . . . .      | 1500                        | 1274  | 1800    | 1904  | 1800    | 2073   |
| 12.             | Manipur . . . . .          | Nil                         | Nil   | 22      | 39    | 100     | 48     |
| 13.             | Meghalaya . . . . .        | 100                         | 558   | 110     | 78    | 199     | 72     |
| 14.             | Nagaland . . . . .         | 30                          | 37    | 46      | 34    | 70      | 50     |
| 15.             | Orissa . . . . .           | 1500                        | 1100  | 1750    | 1407  | 2200    | 1636   |
| 16.             | Punjab . . . . .           | (*)                         | (*)   | (*)     | (*)   | (*)     | (*)    |
| 17.             | Rajasthan . . . . .        | 1315                        | 1638  | 1600    | 2312  | 2000    | 1531   |
| 18.             | Sikkim . . . . .           | 20                          | 20    | 35      | Nil   | 25      | 5      |
| 19.             | Tamil Nadu . . . . .       | 31                          | 6     | 15      | 3     | (†)     | 25     |
| 20.             | Tripura . . . . .          | 140                         | 120   | 120     | 156   | 200     | 200    |
| 21.             | Uttar Pradesh . . . . .    | 5000                        | 1028  | 4700    | 1272  | 3945    | 2278   |
| 22.             | West Bengal . . . . .      | 1800                        | 688   | 2000    | 494   | 1950    | 700    |
| TOTAL (STATES): |                            | 18630                       | 14437 | 23430   | 15766 | 22443   | 17012  |



| 1                             | 2            | 3            | 4            | 5            |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A & N Islands . . .        |              | 4            |              | 2            | 18           |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh . . .    |              | 47           |              | 120          | 33           |
| 3. Chandigarh . . . . . (*)   |              | (*)          | (*)          | (*)          | (*)          |
| 4. D & N Haveli . . . . .     |              | 14           |              | 3            | Nil          |
| 5. Delhi . . . . . (*)        | 40           | (*)          | (*)          | 100          | 250 (*)      |
| 6. Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . . |              | 6            |              | 5            | 4            |
| 7. Lakshadweep . . . . .      | NIL          | NIL          | NIL          | NIL          | Nil          |
| 8. Mizoram . . . . .          |              | 5            |              | 11           | 5            |
| 9. Pondicherry . . . . . (*)  |              | (*)          | (*)          | (*)          | (*)          |
| <b>TOTAL (U.Ts)</b>           | <b>40</b>    | <b>76</b>    | <b>100</b>   | <b>141</b>   | <b>250</b>   |
| <b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>      | <b>18670</b> | <b>14513</b> | <b>23530</b> | <b>15907</b> | <b>22693</b> |
|                               |              |              |              |              | <b>17072</b> |

(\*)—Cent per cent electrification has already been achieved.

(†)—No specific target fixed by the State Electricity Board.

(a)—Progress received upto 31-12-1979.

#### Release of L.P. Gas Connections

2907. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to release 1 lakh LPG connections every month with effect from March, this year;

(b) the number of connections allotted by Gujarat State monthly; and

(c) the target fixed by when all the applications for new LPG connections will be completed in India and particularly in Gujarat State?

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

(b) As per the enrolment plan of the oil companies about 92,000 connections

are to be released in Gujarat State between February 1981 to March 1982. Month-wise details are not readily available.

(c) The applications on the waiting list for new LPG connections in India including Gujarat will be cleared in a phased manner from this month onwards, depending upon the availability of cooking gas from Bombay High and Mathura and Koyali refineries.

#### Production of Crude Oil in Assam

2908. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the present production of crude oil from the oilfields in Assam; and

(b) the total number of wells working at present in Assam State?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** (a) A production of 5.3 million tonnes is envisaged in 1981-82.

(b) About 403 wells of Oil and ONGC are flowing oil at present in addition to 417 wells of AOC's aging fields in Assam.

**Set up T. V. Centre in Haryana**

2909. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:**

**SWAMI INDERVESH:**

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

(a) steps taken or proposed to be taken to set up T.V. Centre in Haryana;

(b) the details of scheme and site chosen; and

(c) by which time it will be set up?

**DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI):** (a) to (c). There is no proposal to set up a T.V. Centre in Haryana during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) due to constraints in resources.

**Advertisements in the Tribune, Chandigarh**

2910. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the amount paid to the Tribune, Chandigarh for advertisements during the last five years, year-wise?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI):** The details of the advertisements released to individual

newspapers and the amounts paid to them is treated as confidential between Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and the individual publisher.

**Recitation of verses from Ramcharitmanas on All India Radio**

2911. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose considering the demand of people to devote more time for recitation of verses from Ramcharitmanas on All India Radio; and

(b) if so, whether the programme of recitation of verses of Ramcharitmanas will also be relayed from Delhi Television?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI):**

(a) No, Sir, there has been no demand from people to devote more time for recitation of verses from Ramcharitmanas. The present duration of broadcasts from the different stations is adequate.

(b) In view of answer given to part (a) above, the question does not arise. However, Doordarshan Kendras have been telecasting their own programmes base on "Ramcharitmanas" from time to time.

**Field Publicity Officers (Border)**

2912. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRASHAR:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officers of the Field Publicity (Border) have been absorbed on CIS Class II;

(b) if so, date with effect from which it has been done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which it would be done?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN JOSHI):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The posts of Field Publicity Officer (Border) were not in the CIS from the inception. Therefore, the initial appointment of Field Publicity Officers and their continuation have been against posts outside the CIS. Consideration of the question of the induction of the posts and their incumbents in the appropriate grade of the CIS has to be preceded by the regularisation of their appointments through the Union Public Service Commission. For this purpose, recruitment rules have been notified. The UPSC has been requested to arrange for recruitment action under the notified rules; it is only after the receipt of UPSC's recommendations that action on the question of induction into CIS will arise.

**Electrification of villages in Orissa during 1979-80 and 1980-81**

2913. **SHRI A. C. DAS:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages of Orissa electrified in 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(b) the number of villages from Cuttack district of Orissa are proposed to be electrified during the Sixth Plan period?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):** (a) In Orissa, 1,663 villages were electrified during 1979-80 and 319 villages were electrified during 1980-81 (up to the end of December, 1980).

(b) During the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), 13,179 villages are proposed to be electrified in Orissa. District-wise details are not available.

**Supply of oil by United Arab Emirates**

2914. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiation have recently taken place between India and United Arab Emirates for the supply of more oil to India; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** (a) and (b). It would not be in public interest to disclose details in this regard.

**गुजरात तेल शोधक कारखाने के लिए निर्धारित राशि**

2915. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या पेट्रोक्वियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात तेल शोधक कारखाने के लिए सम्बद्ध तेल शोधक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कितनी राशि निर्धारित की गई है और क्या इस परियोजना पर अगस्त, 1981 तक कार्य पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यह परियोजना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

वेदोत्थित, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इल्लवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) गुजरात शोधनशाला में गौण-प्रक्रिया सुविधाओं की स्थापना के लिए 6.50 करोड़ रुपये के विदेशी मुद्रा अवयव सहित 57.97 करोड़ रुपये की संशोधित लागत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई है। पहले इस प्रायोजना को यांत्रिकी रूप में मार्च, 1981 तक पूरा किया जाना निर्धारित किया गया था। तथापि, निम्नलिखित कारणों से कुछ विलम्ब हुआ है और अब यह आशा की जाती है कि इस प्रायोजना को वर्ष 1981 की चौथी तिमाही में पूरा कर लिया जायेगा :—

- (i) देशी विक्रेताओं द्वारा समय के अन्दर उपकरण की सप्लाई न करना ;
- (ii) कच्चे माल, संरचनात्मक स्टील और सीमेंट की कमी।

#### Improvement in Orissa All India Radio

2916. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMAN-  
GO: Will the Minister of INFORMA-  
TION AND BROADCASTING be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing Radio Stations in Orissa need improvement to cover entire State;

(b) if so, the programmes prepared for improvement and increase of K.V. Transmitter of Jeypore and Sambalpur Radio Stations;

(c) whether the schemes have been approved by his Ministry for execution in Sixth Plan period; and

(d) if so, the funds placed for the schemes and the schemes therefor?

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

(d). The aim of All India Radio is to provide coverage to every potential listener not only in Orissa but also the entire country. This, however, depends upon the availability of resources and relative priorities.

There is no proposal for the up-gradation of power of the transmitters at Jeypore and Sambalpur. The present day time primary grade service available to the State is 81 per cent by population. Provision was made in the draft Sixth Plan (1980-85) for setting up of a new broadcasting station at Bhawanipatna and local stations at Berhampur, Rourkela and Keonjhar for further improvement of the coverage but due to constraints of resources only setting up of a local broadcasting station at Keonjhar at an estimated cost of Rs 50 lakhs could be retained in the finalised Sixth Plan.

#### बिहार भ्रमजीवी पत्रकार संघ द्वारा आयोजित सम्मेलन

2917. श्री रामादितार शास्त्री :  
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने  
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार भ्रमजीवी पत्रकार संघ ने पटना में 20 और 21 दिसम्बर, 1980 को अपना राज्य सम्मेलन आयोजित किया था जिसकी अध्यक्षता बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्र ने की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि डा० मिश्र ने समाचार माध्यमों पर एक राष्ट्रीय नीति तैयार करने का सुझाव दिया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन सुझावों पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ग) माध्यमों के बारे में सरकार की राष्ट्रीय नीति है जो लोगों की सेवा करने और देश के दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में पहुंचने और उनको निष्पक्ष, वस्तुनिष्ठा और संतुलित ढंग से सूचना और समाचार मुहैया करने की है ताकि उनको उनके हित के मामले में और देश के बड़े हित में शिक्षित किया जा सके।

#### Guidelines for Imposition of Press Censorship

2918. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

SHRIMATI PRAMILA  
DANAVATE:

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:

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

(a) whether the Central Government have laid down any guidelines for imposition of press censorship in any part of the country;

(b) if so, whether a copy of these guidelines will be laid on the Table of the House;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by the Union Deputy Minister for Information and Broadcasting on the subject as reported in the *Times of India*, Delhi, dated 11th January, 1981 stating that imposition of press censorship is fully within the purview of the State Government and that the Central Government would interfere in the matter; and

(d) if so, whether the views reported to have been expressed by the said Minister are broadly in ac-

cordance with the policy of the Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI):  
(a) No guidelines for imposition of press censorship have been issued by the Government recently.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The views expressed by Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting were to the effect that the State Governments were free to act in accordance with the authority available to them under the State laws if the situation so demanded. This is in keeping with the Government's broad policy of non-interference with State administration.

#### तेल की खरीद

2919. श्री आर० एन० राकेश :

श्री एम० ई० होरो :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत ने ईरान को छोड़कर अन्य देशों से कच्चे तेल का आयात किया था हालांकि ईरान सस्ती दरों पर कच्चा तेल सप्लाई कर रहा था ;

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

(ग) किन-किन देशों से और कितनी मात्रा में तथा किन-किन दरों पर अशोधित तेल खरीदा गया था ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) से (ग) वर्ष 1981 के दौरान भारत में कच्चे तेल के सप्लाई के लिए हमने निम्नलिखित देशों के साथ ठेके निश्चित किये हैं :—

ईरान, मेक्सिको, वेनेजुएला, अल्जीरिया, संयुक्त अरब अमीरात, सोवियत संघ, कुवैत और नाइजीरिया। आगे और ब्यौरे देना जनरल में नहीं होगा।

समाचारपत्रों पर सेंसर लगाया जाना

2920. श्री आर० एन० राकेश :

श्री छोटूभाई गामित :

श्री के० मालभा :

श्री अर्जुन सेठी :

श्री नवीन रवाणी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार समाचारपत्रों पर सेंसर लगाये जाने के पक्ष में नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सेंसर लगाया जाना राज्य सरकारों की मर्जी पर निर्भर है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्र द्वारा इसकी स्पष्टीकरण क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) सरकार प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता की नीति के प्रति बचनबद्ध है और समाचारपत्रों पर सेंसरशिप लगाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ख) और (ग) संभवतया हालाला असम सरकार द्वारा साम्प्रदायिक मेल मिलाप बनाए रखने के प्रतिकूल और सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था को प्रभावित करने वाली गति-

विधियों को रोकने/सामना करने के लिए असम विद्वेष अधिकार (प्रेस) अधिनियम, 1960 के उपबन्धों को लागू किए जाने के बारे में है। लोगों के दिमागों से इसके बारे में गलतफहमी को दूर करने के लिए असम सरकार ने 2-1-81 को एक प्रेस नोट जारी किया है जिसमें मामले की पुष्ट भूमि दी गई है। उक्त प्रेस नोट की प्रति समा पटल पर रख दी गई है। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० —2067/81]। उसमें स्पष्ट रूप से यह बताया गया है कि उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत आदेश के अनुसार समाचार पत्रों की पूर्ण छानबीन करना किसी भी प्रकार से सेंसरशिप के समान नहीं है।

सप्लायरों को विलम्ब से भुगतान

2921. श्री राम धारे पन्डिका : क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्बाँस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार सप्लायरों को विलम्ब से भुगतान करती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो श्री.प्र. भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप घटिया किस्म का माल सप्लाई किया जाता है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के प्रबन्ध कर रही है कि अपेक्षित किस्म का माल प्राप्त किया जाये; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पूति और पुनर्बास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत झा झाजाद) : (क) जी, नहीं। पूति और निपटान महानिदेशालय के ठेकों के सम्बन्ध में अदायगी की शर्तें काफी उदार हैं। साधारणतया, सामान के प्रेषण के प्रमाण, जैसे रेलवे रसीद आदि, के आधार पर सामान के लिए 95 प्रतिशत तक की राशि की अदायगी कर दी जाती है। प्रायः सम्बन्धित कागजातों के साथ प्राप्त विलों की प्राप्ति की तारीख से 2 सप्ताह के अन्दर-अन्दर सप्लाइयों को अदायगी कर दी जाती है।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता। फिर भी, अदायगी की कार्यविधि में और अधिक सुधार करने के लिए उसका निरन्तर पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है।

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता। माल के प्रेषण से पहले योग्य तकनीकी अधिकारियों द्वारा सामान का निरीक्षण किया जाता है। घटिया दर्जे के माल को रद्द करने का, प्रेषितों को भी अधिकार होता है।

(घ) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

(ङ) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

#### Shortage of Soft Coke in Delhi

2922. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of soft coke in Delhi; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the prices of soft coke were increased twice in a month but the supply is not regular due to which poor men belonging to weaker sections of the society are facing great difficulties in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) The availability of soft coke in Delhi has improved in the recent months.

(b) The price of soft coke has been revised in February twice by Delhi Administration keeping in view the increased soft coke prices at the pitheads and the increased cost of handling soft coke at Delhi. The availability of soft coke has improved in Delhi in the recent months and is being distributed through fair price shops benefiting weaker sections.

#### Donations by Industrial Houses to Trusts

2923. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some big Industrial Houses are giving donations to the Trusts which are managed by some of their Directors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). No such instances have been brought to the notice of Government. However, Section 293(1) (e) of the Companies Act, 1956 empowers the Board of Directors to contribute to charitable and other Funds not directly related to the business of the company or the welfare of its employees in a financial year, any amount not exceeding Rs. 50,000/- or 5 per cent of its average net profits during the 3 immediately preceding financial years whichever is greater provided the Memorandum of Association of the company authorises making of such donations/contributions by the company. So long as the provisions of the Companies Act are complied with by the company and its Directors,

पटना, बिहार में कुकिंग गैस के एजेंट

2924. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :  
क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री  
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार की राज-  
धानी पटना में कुकिंग गैस एजेंट नियुक्त  
किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा  
क्या है ;

(ग) प्रत्येक एजेंट को आवंटित  
गैस सिलिंडरों का मासिक कोटा कितना है;

(घ) क्या गैस सिलिंडरों में भ्रष्टाचार  
के बारे में स्थानीय समाचार पत्रों में यदाकदा  
प्रकाशित होते हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उपायोक्तियों की  
शिकायतों पर विचार करने के लिए सरकार  
द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री  
(श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) और (ख)  
इस समय पटना में इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन  
के खाना पकाने की गैस के 5 एजेंट काम कर  
रहे हैं जो निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

- (1) एस० के० ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी
- (2) अमरज्योति गैस सर्विस
- (3) सुदचन्द्रिनी गैस सर्विस
- (4) पाटलीपुत्र गैस सर्विस
- (5) अनामिका इण्डेन

(ग) वितरकों को गैस सिलिंडरों का  
कोटा आवंटन करने की कोई प्रणाली नहीं  
है। उन्हें सप्लायरों के द्वारा ग्राहकों को की

जा रही रिफिलों की आवश्यकता के अनुसार  
की जाती है। तथापि, यह सप्लायर, सप्लायर  
श्रोतों से उत्पाद की उपलब्धता होने पर  
ही की जाती है।

(घ) विशिष्ट क्षेत्र के गैस वितरकों के  
विरुद्ध उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा की गई शिकायतों  
कभी कभी स्थानीय समाचार पत्रों में छापी  
जाती हैं।

(ङ) शिकायतों की जांच की जाती  
है और जहां कहीं आवश्यक हो, सम्बन्धित  
तेल कम्पनी द्वारा औपचारिक उपाय किए  
जाते हैं।

प्रत्येक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र में स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों  
के रिक्त पदों की संख्या:

2925. श्री राम श्रवध : क्या  
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री निम्नलिखित  
जानकारी दशनि वाला विवरण सभा पटल  
पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में प्रत्येक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र में  
स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के कितने और कौन-कौन से  
पद रिक्त पड़े हैं;

(ख) उनमें से, केन्द्रवार, अनुसूचित  
जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये  
कितने पद आरक्षित हैं; और

(ग) इन रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिये  
सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है  
और इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप  
मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एस० जोशी) :  
(क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही  
है और उसको सदन की मेज पर रख दिया  
जाएगा।



### Rules for Transfer of Judges

2926. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any rules framed by Government determining the circumstances in which a High Court Judge can be transferred, when he can be transferred, where he can be transferred and whether he would be entitled to any allowance on transfer; and

(b) if not, how these matters are being regulated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Transfers of Judges from one High Court to another are governed by Article 222 of the Constitution. This Article does not prescribe when or where a Judge of the High Court can be transferred or the circumstances in which he can be transferred. Now does it envisage the framing of rules in this behalf. The Government has, therefore, not framed any rules on these aspects. Clause (1) of this Article, however, provides that the President may transfer a Judge from one High Court to any other High Court after consultation with the Chief Justice of India. Transfers of High Court Judges are made after complying with the provisions of Article 222(1).

Clause (2) of Article 222 provides for compensatory allowance to a Judge transferred from one High Court to another. Under this provision, compensatory allowance of 10 per cent of the salary has been allowed to transferred Judges.

सिनेमा गृहों की हालत

2927. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश की जनसंख्या के अनुपात में अन्य देशों की तुलना में सिनेमा गृहों की संख्या बहुत कम है;

(ख) क्या देश में सिनेमा गृहों की हालत बहुत खराब है और यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उदासीनता दिखाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मनोरंजन कर में वृद्धि के बावजूद निर्धन व्यक्तियों को सस्ती श्रेणियों के टिकट उपलब्ध नहीं होती ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी): (क) राष्ट्रीय फिल्म नीति संबंधी कार्य दल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि 31-1-1980 को, अनुमोदित 64.68 करोड़ जनसंख्या के लिए हमारे पास कुल 10,392 सिनेमाघर हैं। विकसित देशों में आम तौर से सीटों का अधिक, अनुपात है। देश में प्रदर्शन सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिये राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम कम लागत वाले सिनेमाघरों के निर्माण के लिए आसान शर्तों पर ऋण देता है।

(ख) और (ग) फिल्मों का वाणिज्यिक प्रदर्शन पूर्णतया निजी क्षेत्र में है, जबकि इसलिए यह विषय राज्य सरकारों से संबंधित है। सिनेमाघरों की हालत एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर भिन्न-भिन्न होती है, यह कहना सही नहीं होगा कि यह समान रूप से असन्तोषजनक है। मनोरंजन कर में वृद्धि का टिकटों की दरों को कम करने के बजाए इन को बढ़ाने पर सीधा असर पड़ता है।

### Companies of Dalmia Group

2929. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SWAMI INDERVESH:

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

(a) what are the names of the companies under the direct/indirect con-

trol/ownership of the Dalmia Group Members;

(b) type of business carried on by each concern; and

(c) the assets of each of these companies at the time of their beginning and at present?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR):** (a) to (c). No company admitting itself to be controlled by Dalmia Group Members is registered under Section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969. It is, therefore, not possible to identify the companies, give details of the type of business carried on by them and indicate the value of their assets.

It may, however, be stated that the Company Law Board, by its order dated 8th February, 1980 held that the 23 undertakings were under the control of group of persons who are members of the family of Shri Jai Dayal Dalmia. This order has been appealed against and the matter is now pending before the Supreme Court and the Delhi High Court.

After the order of the Company Law Board two of the 23 companies, namely Orissa Cement Ltd., and Konark Minerals Ltd. registered themselves under Section 26 of the MRTP Act but without admitting interconnection with other Dalmia Group companies. In their case the details of the assets and the type of business are as follows:—

| Name                 | Type of business  | Assets as on 1979 |
|----------------------|---|-------------------|
| Orissa Cement Ltd.   | Cement, Refractories, Cement products (as per Balance sheet as on 31.12.1979) | Rs. 31.21 crores  |
| Konark Minerals Ltd. | Mining of Fireclay and Chromite, (as per Balance sheet as on 30.6.1979)       | Rs. 6,000/.       |

#### Cost of production of Coal per Tonne during 1980-81.

2930. **SHRI HARINATH MISRA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the cost of production of coal per tonne during 1980-81;

(b) whether it is a fact that the prospects of sharp increase in coal production are none too bright; and

(c) the break-up of the target for 1981 to 1985 and the measures taken to meet the growing demand of vital users of coal like power and steel industries?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY):** (a) The provisional average cost of production of coal produced by Coal India Ltd., is about Rs. 123.83 per tonne for the period April, 1980 to January, 1981.

(b) No, Sir. There is already a growth of 8.7 per cent in the coal production from April, 1980 to February, 1981 as compared with the corresponding period last year.

(c) The target of coal production has been fixed at 121 million tonnes for 1981-82 and 165 million tonnes for 1984-85. The following measures

among others, are being taken by coal companies to meet the growing demands.

- (i) Reconstruction | reorganisation of existing mines wherever feasible.
- (ii) To introduce opencast mining wherever the conditions are favourable.
- (iii) To introduce mechanised long-wall mines this technology can be adopted.
- (iv) To open mines in contiguous areas having proven reserves in such a way that those can be brought to production in the shortest time.

**Total installed rated capacity of power generation of Thermal, Hydrel, Nuclear etc.**

2931. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total State-wise installed rated capacity of power generation separately of thermal, hydel, nuclear etc., and the total actual generation respectively; and

(b) what are the specific causes of the lag and what steps are being undertaken to reach the targeted level of generation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) The total installed generating capacity (utilities only) in the country as on 28th February, 1981 was 29705 MW. The State-wise details of the installed capacity are given in the statement. The total energy generation in the country during April, 1980, to February, 1981 was 102206 MW, out of which 55578 million units were generated from thermal stations, 2742 million units from Nuclear stations and 42886 million units from hydro stations.

(b) The main reasons for power shortage in the country are (i) inadequate installed generating capacity (ii) comparatively unsatisfactory performance of thermal power stations (iii) failure of monsoon in some parts of

the country during 1980. A number of short-term and long term measures have been taken and are being taken improve the power availability in the system. These measures include:

- (i) better management of load demand by staggering of holidays, shifting of loads from day time to night time etc.;
- (ii) accelerated addition of new generating capacity in the system. It is envisaged to add about 20,000 MW of additional generating capacity during the period 1980—85. Detailed monitoring of the construction schedules of all the on-going projects is being undertaken to ensure expeditious completion of the projects;
- (iii) number of steps have been taken to improve the operation and maintenance of existing thermal power plants with a view of maximising generation from the existing installed capacity. These steps include;
  - (a) assistance to the State Electricity Boards to undertake plant betterment programmes and better preventive maintenance schedule;
  - (b) identification of deficiency in design of equipments and taking up programme of their rectification and replacement;
  - (c) arranging timely supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers;
  - (d) supply of adequate quality of coal of right quality. Defaulting collieries are being identified and the representatives of power stations posted there for joint sampling. Coal companies have been required to intensify hand picking of stones, shales and other extraneous materials so as to

improve the quality. Coal companies have also been advised to install portable/permanent crushers at mines and undertake appropriate coal beneficiation

programmes.  
(iv) undertaking training programmes for engineers and technical personnel entrusted with the operation and maintenance of power stations.

**Statement**

Generating installed plant capacity as on 28-2-1981

(Utilities only)

| Sl. No.                     | Name of the Region/State | Installed Capacity in M W |                                |         |         |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
|                             |                          | Hydro                     | Thermal including diesel & Gas | Nuclear | Total   |
| 1                           | 2                        | 3                         | 4                              | 5       | 6       |
| <b>I. Northern Region</b>   |                          |                           |                                |         |         |
| 1                           | Haryana . . . . .        | 659.51                    | 421.42                         | ..      | 1080.93 |
| 2                           | H.P. . . . .             | 126.02                    | 2.51                           | ..      | 128.53  |
| 3                           | J. & K. . . . .          | 176.92                    | 29.26                          | ..      | 206.18  |
| 4                           | Punjab . . . . .         | 1082.26                   | 454.08                         | ..      | 1536.34 |
| 5                           | Rajasthan . . . . .      | 648.73                    | 170.85                         | ..      | 819.58  |
| 6                           | U.P. . . . .             | 1219.94                   | 2191.72                        | ..      | 3411.66 |
| 7                           | Chandigarh . . . . .     | ..                        | 2.00                           | ..      | 2.00    |
| 8                           | Delhi . . . . .          | ..                        | 275.80                         | ..      | 275.80  |
| 9                           | Central . . . . .        | 120.00                    | 510.00                         | 440     | 1078.00 |
|                             | Total (N.R.) . . . . .   | 4033.38                   | 4057.64                        | 440     | 8531.02 |
| <b>II. Western Region</b>   |                          |                           |                                |         |         |
| 10                          | Gujarat . . . . .        | 300.00                    | 1912.22                        | ..      | 2212.22 |
| 11                          | M.P. . . . .             | 93.00                     | 1335.02                        | ..      | 1528.00 |
| 12                          | Maharashtra . . . . .    | 1317.30                   | 2675.00                        | ..      | 3992.30 |
| 13                          | Central . . . . .        | ..                        | 96.00                          | 420     | 516.00  |
|                             | Total (W.R.) . . . . .   | 1810.30                   | 6018.22                        | 420     | 8248.52 |
| <b>III. Southern Region</b> |                          |                           |                                |         |         |
| 14                          | Andhra Pradesh . . . . . | 977.93                    | 1262.50                        | ..      | 2240.43 |
| 15                          | Karnataka . . . . .      | 1469.80                   | ..                             | ..      | 1469.80 |
| 16                          | Kerala . . . . .         | 1011.50                   | ..                             | ..      | 1011.50 |
| 17                          | Tamil Nadu . . . . .     | 1369.00                   | 960.00                         | ..      | 2329.00 |
| 18                          | Central . . . . .        | ..                        | 600.00                         | ..      | 600.00  |
| 19                          | Lakshadweep . . . . .    | ..                        | 1.58                           | ..      | 1.58    |
|                             | Total (S.R.) . . . . .   | 4828.23                   | 2824.08                        | ..      | 7652.31 |

|                              | 3      | 4       | 5  | 6       |
|------------------------------|--------|---------|----|---------|
| <b>IV. Eastern Region</b>    |        |         |    |         |
| 20 Bihar . . . . .           | 150.00 | 805.45  | .. | 955.45  |
| 21 Orissa . . . . .          | 664.42 | 258.50  | .. | 922.92  |
| 22 West Bengal . . . . .     | 38.51  | 1572.03 | .. | 1610.54 |
| 23 D.V.G. . . . .            | 104.00 | 1317.50 | .. | 1421.50 |
| 24 Sikkim . . . . .          | 2.95   | 0.37    | .. | 3.22    |
| 25 A. & N. Islands . . . . . | ..     | 6.01    | .. | 6.01    |
| 26 Central . . . . .         | 12.00  | ..      | .. | 12.00   |
| Total (E.R.) . . . . .       | 971.88 | 3959.86 | .. | 4931.74 |

**V. North Eastern Region**

|                                |          |          |        |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| 27 Assam . . . . .             | ..       | 161.78   | ..     | 161.78   |
| 28 Arunachal Pradesh . . . . . | 8.37     | 2.40     | ..     | 10.77    |
| 29 Manipur . . . . .           | 0.60     | 14.40    | ..     | 15.00    |
| 30 Meghalaya . . . . .         | 126.71   | 4.45     | ..     | 131.16   |
| 31 Mizoram . . . . .           | ..       | 2.89     | ..     | 2.89     |
| 32 Nagaland . . . . .          | 1.50     | 2.16     | ..     | 3.66     |
| 33 Tripura . . . . .           | 10.00    | 5.98     | ..     | 15.98    |
| Total (N.E.R.) . . . . .       | 147.18   | 194.06   | ..     | 341.24   |
| Total (All India) . . . . .    | 11790.97 | 17053.86 | 860.00 | 29704.83 |

say 29705 MW

**Accumulation in stocks of DMT and LDPE with Indian Petroleum and Chemicals Corporation Limited**

2932. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 15000 tonnes of DMT and 24000 tonnes of LDPE are lying unsold with the Indian Petroleum and Chemicals Corporation Limited;

(b) if so, whether the sizable accumulation in stocks is attributed to the slump in the synthetic fibre industry as well as substantial imports of polyester staple fibre and filament yarn;

(c) if so, whether as a result of the poor uptake of these items Government have directed IPCL to revise the current pricing policy;

(d) if so, whether it is also suggested that the Corporation should take steps to strengthen its marketing efforts; and

(e) to what extent these efforts have helped the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The stocks of DMT and LDPE in IPCL in February, 1981 were about 11200 tonnes and 24000 tonnes respectively.

(b) The demand for DMT has come down due to various reasons including lower capacity utilisation of polyester staple fibre industry and imports. The demand for LDPE has not picked up as expected.

(c) No, Sir. IPCL have maintained the sale price of DMT since 17th August, 1979 in spite of several increases in the raw material prices. The price of LDPE was reduced by Rs. 1000 per tonne with effect from 3rd November, 1980. It was not increased in spite of increase in naphtha price and cost of fuel oil w.e.f. 8th January, 1981.

(d) and (e). IPCL has already taken steps to promote the sale of LDPE as a result of which its offtake is likely to increase. The offtake of DMT has improved in recent months.

#### Production in Sindri Fertilizer Plant

2933. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI P. M. SAYED:

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

(a) whether the Sindri Fertilizer Plant has resumed production from January this year, after eleven months of enforced closure;

(b) if so, what was the total production during January and February, 1981 from the Sindri Fertilizer Plant; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to double its production to overcome its loss suffered during the closure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Sindri Modernisation plant had to be shut down during the middle of January, 1980 because of stock out of feedstock. With the resumption of supplies of feedstock, the plant was

restarted in September, 1980 and established production of ammonia and urea started from January, 1981.

(b) The production during January and February, 1981 from the Sindri fertilizer plant is as follows:—

| (in tonnes)      |          |                               |
|------------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| Month            | Nitrogen | P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> |
| January . . . .  | 6,700    | 600                           |
| February . . . . | 4,200    | 3,500                         |

(c) Arrangements have been made to meet the requirements of feedstock and inputs of the plant to enable it to operate at higher levels of efficiency.

#### Canadian aid for Investigation of Major Hydel Project

2934. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has sought Canadian aid for investigation of major hydel projects;

(b) whether Canadian Government has intimated their reaction to our request;

(c) if so, whether any final agreement in this regard has been reached;

(d) if not, by what time the agreement is likely to be reached; and

(e) what kind of assistance will be provided by them?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The final reply from the Canadian side is awaited.

(c) to (e). Does not arise at this stage.

### Downfall in Fertilizer output

2935. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been steep downfall in Fertilizer output throughout the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the loss suffered due to Assam agitation being not solved so far has mounted to over Rs. 300 crores;

(c) what are the reasons for shortfall in Fertilizer production in other units elsewhere;

(d) whether fertilizers would be imported during 1981-82, if so, in what quantity and from which place;

(e) what are the new targets of fertilizers output during 1981-82; and

(f) what steps have been taken to achieve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) While the production of nitrogenous fertilizers has declined in 1980-81, that of phosphatic fertilizers has recorded an increase.

(b) The loss due to Assam agitation till the end of February, 1981 is estimated to be about 5.41 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen valued at about Rs. 235 crores.

(c) The production of nitrogenous fertilizers in various units has been affected in 1980-81 mainly due to a number of factors such as power cuts/power problems, disruption and stoppage of feedstock supplies to a number of plants in the wake of the Assam agitation.

(d) As the indigenous production would not be adequate to meet the

demand of fertilizers during the year 1981-82, imports would be necessary to bridge the gap between demand and supply. It is not in the public interest to disclose details of imports for the year 1981-82.

(e) The production of fertilizers in 1981-82 is tentatively estimated as 30 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 9 Lakh tonnes of  $P_2O_5$ .

(f) Steps have already been taken to augment supplies of feedstock/coal to the various fertilizer plants affected in the past on account of shortage of these materials, except in the case of Gorakhpur and Namrup plants. Efforts are being made to supply adequate feedstock to the Gorakhpur plant, while the Namrup plants are expected to resume normal operation soon.

### Power Generation and its Requirement in M.P.

2936. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh requirements of power are not being fulfilled due to various constraints and shortfalls;

(b) if so, how much power was generated in M.P. state through the SEB and Public Sector units in M.P. during the last 5 years;

(c) what is the requirement of M.P. for power during 1981-82 and how much of the shortfall will be supplied by the Central Electricity Authority through Regional Electricity Board; and

(d) what on-going and new proposals are under consideration of Central Government to make M.P. self-sufficient in power generation, give details?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir. There is some shortage of power in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Energy generation from generating stations, located in Madhya Pradesh for the last five years is as under:

| Type of Gen.      | Gross Generation (MU) |       |       |       |                                |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|
|                   | 1976-77               | 77-78 | 78-79 | 79-80 | 80-81<br>(Apr. 80—<br>Jan. 81) |
| Thermal . . . . . | 4263                  | 4876  | 5025  | 5622  | 5101                           |
| Hydel . . . . .   | 548                   | 660   | 624   | 465   | 1100                           |
| Total . . . . .   | 4811                  | 5536  | 5649  | 6087  | 5349                           |

(c) The power requirement of MP during 1981-82 is estimated to be as follows:

Peak demand . . . . . 1469 MW  
Energy Requirement . . . . . 8516 Million Units

Power supply to M.P. from the Regional Electricity Board would depend upon the surplus power that would be available with other constituent States in the region.

(d) The following projects are under implementation in M. P.

| Name of Project                        | Benefit during<br>(MW) |       |
|--|------------------------|-------|
|  | 1980-85                | 85-90 |
| 1. Satpura 8th & 9th (T) . . . . .     | 420                    | ..    |
| 2. Korba East (T) . . . . .            | 120                    | ..    |
| 3. Korba West (T) . . . . .            | 420                    | ..    |
| 4. Korba West Extn (T) . . . . .       | 420                    | ..    |
| 5. Pench (State's Share) (H) . . . . . | 106.60                 | ..    |
| 6. Birsinghpur (T) . . . . .           | ..                     | 420   |
| 7. Bodhghat (H) . . . . .              | ..                     | 500   |
| Total . . . . .                        | 1486.60                | 920   |

In addition MP will get allocation of power from the Central Sector Korba Super Thermal power station.



The following proposals received from MP State Electricity Board are under consideration:

| Name of the scheme | Capacity (MW)             |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Vindhayachal (T)   | 2 × 500                   |
| Sindh (H)          | 3 × 25                    |
| Orchha (H)         | 2 × 30 + 2 × 15           |
| Havdeo (H)         | 3 × 40                    |
| Kutru (H)          | 3 × 50                    |
| Bansagar           | 3 × 105 + 2 × 15 + 3 × 15 |

#### Supply of Crude by U.S.S.R.

2937. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had discussions with the U.S.S.R. to supply more crude in 1981;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions which the Planning Minister held with Soviet leaders during the course of his visit and the extent to which Soviet Union has agreed to increase the supply of crude, petroleum and its products, kerosene oil;

(c) the price which has been agreed to by both the countries to be paid by India; whether it will be friendly price/international price or OPEC price or the price which Soviet Union is charging from her allies; and

(d) what is the total scheduled of supply during 1981?

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

(b) Discussions were held with some of the Soviet Ministers and leaders. They mainly related to co-operation between planning bodies of India and the U.S.S.R.

(c) and (d). Under the trade plan for 1981-85, U.S.S.R. will give India each year specified quantities of crude oil and products. Discussions for enhancing these annual quantities have taken place and an understanding has been arrived at. Details can not be disclosed in public interest.

मांग की पूर्ति के लिए विद्युत् उत्पादन में वृद्धि

2938. श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विद्युत् उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है जैसा कि मंत्रालय के आंकड़ों में बताया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी और क्या यह देश की मांग की पूर्ति के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस मांग की पूर्ति के लिए विद्युत् उत्पादन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि के लिये कोई कदम उठा रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) उर्जा के उत्पादन में पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में नवम्बर, 1980 में 20 प्रतिशत, दिसम्बर, 1980 में 16.3 प्रतिशत, जनवरी, 1981 में 9.5 प्रतिशत तथा फरवरी, 1981 में लगभग 10.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है । तथापि, यह ऊर्जा उत्पादन सम्पूर्ण देश की ऊर्जा मांग को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ) प्रणाली में विद्युत् उपलब्धता में सुधार लाने के लिए कई अल्प-

कमलीन तथा कीर्तिकामलीन कवच उड़ाए गए हैं। इन उपायों में ये शामिल हैं :

(1) छुट्टियों के दिनों को अलग अलग करके, दिन के भागों को रात्रि के समय में शिफ्ट कर के भावि द्वारा विद्युत् की भार मांग की बेहतर प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था करना।

(2) प्रणाली में नई उत्पादन क्षमता में तेजी से वृद्धि करना। 1980-85 की अवधि के दौरान लगभग 20,000 मेगावाट की अतिरिक्त उत्पादन क्षमता की वृद्धि की परिकल्पना की गई है। परियोजनाओं का शीघ्र पूरा किया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निर्माणशील सभी परियोजनाओं के निर्माण कार्यक्रम की बिस्तृत मानीटरिंग की जा रही है।

(3) विद्यमान प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता से अधिकतम उत्पादन करने की दृष्टि से वर्तमान ताप विद्युत् संयंत्रों के प्रचालन तथा अनुरक्षण में सुधार करने के लिए कई उपाय किए गए हैं। इन उपायों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :

(क) संयंत्र सुधार कार्यक्रम तथा बेहतर सुरक्षात्मक अनुरक्षण कार्यक्रम हाथ में लेने के लिये राज्य बिजली बोर्डों की सहायता करना;

(ख) उपस्कर के डिजाइन में कमी का पता लगाना तथा उन्हें सुधारने और प्रतिस्थापित करने के कार्यक्रम शुरू करना;

(ग) स्वदेशी तथा विदेशी स्प्लाई-कर्ताओं से फुटकर पुर्जों की समय पर स्प्लाई की व्यवस्था करना;

(घ) उचित गुणवत्ता वाले कोयले की पर्याप्त मात्रा में स्प्लाई। गलती करने वाली कोयला खानों का पता लगाया जा रहा है और संयुक्त हथ से सैम्पलिंग करने के लिए विद्युत् केन्द्रों के प्रतिनिधि वहां तैनात

किए जा रहे हैं। कोयला कम्पनियों से कहा गया है कि, पत्थर, सनेटी पत्थर तथा अन्य विजातीय पदार्थों को हाथ में 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 कक्षर प्रतिष्ठापित करें तथा कोयला परिष्कार के लिए सन्तुष्टि कार्यक्रम शुरू करें।

(4) जिन इंजीनियरों तथा तकनीकी कर्मियों को विद्युत् केन्द्रों के प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण का कर्ष्य सौंपा गया है, उन के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू करना।

#### Coal Supply to Thermal Power Stations in Maharashtra

2939. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) names of thermal power stations in Maharashtra;

(b) facts about each of them during each month since January, 1980 regarding allocation and actual receipt of coal, types of wagons allotted for coal movement to them and detention of wagons of coal; and

(c) reaction of Government of Maharashtra thereto and the action taken by Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) The names of thermal power stations belonging to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board are given below:

1. Bhusawal
2. Ballarshah
3. Khaperkheda
4. Koradi
5. Nasik
6. Paras
7. Parli

In addition, Trombay Thermal Power Station, being operated by Tatas and Chola Power station by Railways are also located in Maharashtra.

(b) A statement showing allocation and actual receipts of coal in respect of thermal power stations of Maharashtra State Electricity Board for the period January, 1980 to January, 1981 is enclosed.

Movement of coal to Khaper-Kheda thermal power station is made in narrow gauge wagons both eight wheelers and four wheelers and to Koradi, Nasik, Bhusawal and Parli power stations is usually made in eight wheelers and four wheelers open type wagons. Paras Power station gets its supplies of coal in four wheelers open type

wagons. Normally there is no detention of wagons beyond the free time available for unloading by the thermal power stations. However, occasional detention of wagons occurs if there is break down of coal handling plant or when oversize coal and huge lumps, wet coal, shales, stones and tramp iron is received with coal or when there is bunching of coal rakes at the power stations.

(c) Coal Supply Companies have been advised not to supply oversized coal to thermal power stations. The defaulting collieries supplying bigger size of coal are identified and remedial action taken. Railways have been asked to step up supply of wagons for movement of coal to thermal power stations including those situated in Maharashtra.

## Statement

## ANNEXURE

Monthly allocations made by SLC and actual receipts of Coal in respect of TPS of Maharashtra during the period January, 1980 to January, 1981

| Sl. No. | Name of TPS            | 1/80 | 2/80 | 3/80 | 4/80 | 5/80 | 6/80 | 7/80 | 8/80 | 9/80 | 10/80 | 11/80 | 12/80 | 1/81 |
|---------|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 1       | Bhusawal . . . . . A   | 45   | 85   | 80   | 80   | 80   | 80   | 80   | 80   | 80   | 105   | 105   | 105   | 90   |
|         |                        | R    | 21   | 30   | 45   | 42   | 61   | 47   | 44   | 51   | 55    | 111   | 92    | 118  |
| 2       | K'Kheda . . . . . A    | 33   | 30   | 30   | 30   | 30   | 30   | 30   | 30   | 30   | 30    | 30    | 30    | 30   |
|         |                        | R    | 29   | 29   | 31   | 35   | 33   | 29   | 28   | 33   | 40    | 31    | 22    | 40   |
| 3       | Koradi . . . . . A     | 212  | 220  | 220  | 220  | 220  | 220  | 220  | 220  | 220  | 230   | 230   | 230   | 230  |
|         |                        | R    | 199  | 168  | 158  | 221  | 211  | 209  | 160  | 195  | 137   | 185   | 229   | 197  |
| 4       | Nasik . . . . . A      | 120  | 150  | 150  | 160  | 160  | 160  | 160  | 160  | 160  | 175   | 175   | 175   | 190  |
|         |                        | R    | 109  | 101  | 130  | 110  | 138  | 120  | 73   | 73   | 123   | 165   | 182   | 186  |
| 5       | Paras . . . . . A      | 40   | 40   | 40   | 40   | 40   | 40   | 40   | 40   | 40   | 40    | 40    | 40    | 40   |
|         |                        | R    | 26   | 30   | 31   | 29   | 35   | 40   | 42   | 46   | 47    | 41    | 26    | 45   |
| 6       | Pardi . . . . . A      | 35   | 25   | 25   | 35   | 35   | 35   | 40   | 55   | 55   | 60    | 60    | 60    | 60   |
|         |                        | R    | 21   | 27   | 23   | 22   | 30   | 24   | 33   | 24   | 24    | 32    | 43    | 47   |
| 7       | Ballarshah . . . . . A | 9    | 9    | 10   | 10   | 10   | 10   | 10   | 10   | 10   | 10    | 10    | 10    | 9    |
|         |                        | R    | 9    | 7    | 7    | 7    | 7    | 8    | 6    | 8    | 8     | 7*    | 10    | 12   |

\*Assessed figures.

### Projection of Day to Day Life of the Community

2940. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate arrangements exist in his Ministry to project the activities including intimation regarding disruption of normal activities specially connected with the day to day life of the community, in respect of various Ministries and Departments of the Central Government;

(b) if so, the nature of the administrative arrangements;

(c) whether his Ministry are aware that postal services in large parts of Maharashtra have remained paralysed for nearly two months beginning from December, 1980;

(d) if so, whether the Press Information Bureau, the All India Radio or the Doordarshan stations brought out any news about the happening;

(e) if so, the details of the bulletins and/or press notes issued by Government Organisation incharge of these media; and

(f) if not, reasons therefor particularly when these matters were widely reported in the Press?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). The Government, through its media units viz. Press Information Bureau, All India Radio and Doordarshan project in a professional and objective manner the various facts of the life of the community and the activities of the various Ministries and Departments of the Government including disruption of normal activities as and when authentic information is available. Press Information Bureau issues releases features, articles to the Press as also to All India Radio and Door-

darshan on the activities of the Ministries and Departments of the Government. All India Radio subscribes to all the four wire agencies of the country to get news about the day to day life of the community. Further, the correspondents of All India Radio, both regular and part-time, feed the All India Radio. In respect of weather forecasts, arrangements exist for receipt of information directly from the Meteorological Department. Information relating to traffic, rail, road services, arrangements of water supply and supply of essential commodities is gathered from the respective sources. Apart from being broadcast in the national news bulletins, matters of purely regional importance are covered in the regional news bulletins also. Apart from the news angle, happenings in the day to day life of the community covering social and human aspects are reflected in programmes like 'Farm and Home', 'Women's Programme', 'Children's Programmes' plays and features etc., broadcasts from the various stations of All India Radio. Doordarshan has some stringers in certain cities and towns in the country.

(c), (d), (e) and (f). There was an agitation at Bombay relating to delay in payment of Over Time Allowance to P & T employees for two days from 31st December, 1980 midnight to 2nd January, 1981 afternoon and only one unit viz. Bombay RMS was affected in particular. Since there was no disruption of normal life in general no coverage was provided to the incident.

### Programme to Delink Press from Monopoly Houses

2941. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has concretised their programme of action to delink the press from the monopoly houses; and

(b) if so, the details of such action programme?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI):** (a) and (b). Government are of the view that this issue requires to be studied in depth. The matters relating to the ownership patterns, financial structures of the Press and Chain news papers have been included in the set of revised terms of reference of the reconstituted Press Commission. Further action in the matter will be taken by the Government on receipt of the recommendations of the Press Commission.

**Involvement of foreign expertise for Hydel Power**

**242. SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 254 on 18th November, 1980 regarding foreign experts on hydel power and state:

(a) whether Government have since come to final decision in regard to the involvement of foreign expertise for hydel power;

(b) if so, the specific and selective areas for such involvement;

(c) whether any agreement has since been arrived at with any foreign collaborator; and

(d) if so, full facts and details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY):** (a) and (b). In principle, Government has decided to induct foreign technology in selected areas, with a view to expediting the commissioning of hydel projects.

(c) No final agreement has been arrived at.

(d) Does not arise.

**"3rd World asked to co-operate on oil"**

**2943. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item "3rd world asked to co-operate on Oil" issue appearing in the 'Times of India', New Delhi dated the 16th February, 1981; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

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

(b) The news paper report in *Times of India* of 16th February, 1981 presumably refers to a document prepared by ESCAP on 'Short-term Economic Policy Aspects of the Energy Situation in the ESCAP Region', which has been circulated to member countries for discussions in connection with specific agenda items coming up before the Third Session of the Development Planning Committee as well as the 37th Session of ESCAP which is being held in Bangkok in March.

The general approach and the policy prescriptions suggested in the report are generally in line with our thinking.

**Bomb explosion in oil India's pipeline in Assam**

**2944. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:**

**SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:**

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

(a) whether a bomb explosion ripped a hole in Oil India's 1158 Km. Naharkatiya-Barauni pipeline on the 13th February, 1981 resulting in the suspension of the pumping of crude from the upper Assam oilfields to the Barauni Refinery;

(b) if so, whether the damage done has been set right by now and pumping of oil resumed; if not, what is the snag; and

(c) what positive steps have been or are proposed to be taken to prevent such ripping of pipeline and cutting off supplies to the Barauni Refinery which had to be shut down for a pretty long period earlier due to Assam agitation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The damaged portion was isolated and crude oil was pumped through the loopline on the same day in about 12 hours' time after the explosion. The repair of the main line has been completed and it was put into use on 15-2-1981.

(c) Government has taken all precautionary steps to protect the pipeline.

बिजली के तार बिजली घर को अधिष्ठापित क्षमता में वृद्धि किया जाना

2945. श्री राम धारे पत्निया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से सिंगरीली ताप बिजली घर की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता में वृद्धि करने तथा इस बिजली घर से तथा नाथपुरा बिजली घर से उत्तर प्रदेश को मिलने वाली बिजली के हिस्से में बढ़ोतरी का अनुरोध किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में कोई निर्णय ले लिया गया है; और

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

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गवी खान चौधरी) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने हाल ही में अन्य बातों के साथ केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में हाथ में लिए जा रहे सिंगरीली सुपर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र तथा नरोरा परमाणु विद्युत् केन्द्र से विद्युत् के आबंटन का उल्लेख करते हुए केन्द्र को लिखा है तथा अनुरोध किया है सिंगरीली परियोजना के आवंटित न किये गये 300 मेगावाट के भाग को तथा नरोरा परियोजना के समस्त उत्पादन को उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए सुरक्षित कर दिया जाए।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार की वर्तमान नीति यह है कि केन्द्रीय ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों में से किसी भी केन्द्र से विद्युत् का आबंटन देश में सभी केन्द्रीय ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों के लिए अपनाये गये आबंटन फार्मूला के आधार पर किए जाने चाहियें। इस फार्मूले के अनुसार, केन्द्र की क्षमता का 15 प्रतिशत भाग बिना आबंटन के ही रख लिया जाता है तथा क्षेत्र में लाभ पाने वाले राज्यों को समय-समय पर, कमियों के आधार पर, आवंटित किया जाता है। इसी तरह, केन्द्र द्वारा अन्य राज्यों में निर्माणाधीन, परमाणु विद्युत् केन्द्रों के लिए जो सिद्धान्त अपनाये जाने हैं वही सिद्धान्त नरोरा परमाणु विद्युत् केन्द्र से विद्युत् आबंटन के लिये भी अपनाने का प्रस्ताव है।

बिहार के जिलों में कुकिंग गैस के कनेक्शनों की मांग

2946. श्री विजय कुमार यादव :  
श्री पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य के विभिन्न जिलों में कुकिंग गैस के कनेक्शनों की कुल मांग क्या है और वर्तमान सप्लाई की दर क्या है ;

(ख) उक्त गैस के कर्नैक्शनों के लिये बिहार के विभिन्न जिलों में लंबित आवेदनों की कुल संख्या क्या है और इन आवेदनों के निपटान के लिये क्या योजना बनाई गई है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुकिंग गैस की अत्यधिक कमी है और यदि हाँ, तो इस कमी के बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेंडी) : (क) और (ख) बिहार राज्य में 31-12-1981 को गैस कर्नैक्शन देने के लिये कुल आवेदन पत्रों की बकाया संख्या करीब 48,500 है। 31-3-81 तक बिहार राज्य में खाना पकाने की गैस के लिए दिये गये कर्नैक्शन की कुल संख्या करीब 1,04,000 है। जिलेवार विवरण तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है। तेल कम्पनियों की सभी राज्यों में जिस में बिहार शामिल है में प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज व्यक्तियों को क्रमिक रूप से चालू वर्ष की प्रथम तिमाही से गैस कर्नैक्शन देने की योजना है।

(ग) बरौनी शोधनशाला के बंद रहने तथा अन्य स्रोतों से उत्पाद की कम उपलब्धता के कारण राज्य में खाना पकाने की गैस का कुछ अभाव रहा है। बरौनी शोधनशाला द्वारा इस वर्ष में जनवरी से उत्पादन पुनः शुरू किया गया है। खाना पकाने की गैस की सप्लाई स्थिति में शीघ्र ही सुधार होने की आशा है।

### Revision of drug prices

2947. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the recent Government notification revising 60 bulk drug prices, almost all the essential drug preparations will be costlier to the ailing public;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) reasons why prices of 60 bulk drugs have been revised and extent of revision in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The prices of 118 bulk drugs have been revised so far involving increases in some cases and decreases in other cases. Similarly, revision in prices of formulations would involve increases in some cases and decreases in others.

(b) and (c). A Statement giving the names of the bulk drugs and the extent of price increases or decreases is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2068/81]. The prices of most drugs which were under price control earlier had remained unchanged for a number of years and in March 1978 a specific freeze was also imposed for a year under the new Drug Policy. Revisions of the prices was due thereafter in accordance with the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. Meanwhile there have been substantial increases in the cost of inputs particularly as a result of the hikes in prices of petroleum products. Hence the present revision in prices of bulk drugs and formulations which takes into account all these factors.



**Installed capacity/production of  
Chemical Fertilizers**

2048. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS  
be pleased to state:

(a) total installed capacity and  
actual production of chemical ferti-  
lizers in the Public and Private Sector  
plants separately, year-wise, from  
1970-71 to 1980-81; and

(b) factors responsible for rise or  
fall in capacity utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM,  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS  
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A  
statement giving the requisite details  
it attached.

(b) The rise or fall in capacity uti-  
lisation of fertilizer plants generally  
depends on the absence or occurrence  
of such factors as power cuts, feed-  
stock and input shortages, equipment  
failures, labour problems, etc.

**Statement**

*Year-wise and sector-wise installed capacity and production of fertilizers from 1970-71 to 1980-81  
(Figures in '000 tonnes of Nutrients)*

| Year    | Sector                | Annual installed capacity |                               | Actual production |                               |
|---------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
|         |                       | Nitrogen                  | P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> | Nitrogen          | P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> |
| 1970-71 | Public . . . . .      | 688.0                     | 98.3                          | 382.0             | 51.0                          |
|         | Private . . . . .     | 656.0                     | 316.7                         | 448.0             | 178.0                         |
| 1971-72 | Public . . . . .      | 864.0                     | 183.3                         | 447.0             | 70.0                          |
|         | Private . . . . .     | 656.0                     | 316.7                         | 503.0             | 208.0                         |
| 1972-73 | Public . . . . .      | 864.0                     | 183.3                         | 496.0             | 115.0                         |
|         | Private . . . . .     | 656.0                     | 316.7                         | 564.0             | 211.0                         |
| 1973-74 | Public . . . . .      | 1132.0                    | 183.3                         | 535.0             | 115.0                         |
|         | Private . . . . .     | 807.0                     | 316.7                         | 525.0             | 208.0                         |
| 1974-75 | Public . . . . .      | 1132.0                    | 183.3                         | 547.0             | 122.0                         |
|         | Private . . . . .     | 849.0                     | 316.7                         | 638.0             | 205.0                         |
| 1975-76 | Public . . . . .      | 1187.0                    | 196.0                         | 719.0             | 120.0                         |
|         | Private . . . . .     | 1107.0                    | 369.0                         | 701.0             | 163.0                         |
|         | Cooperative . . . . . | 215.0                     | 127.0                         | 115.0             | 37.0                          |
| 1976-77 | Public . . . . .      | 1503.0                    | 223.0                         | 857.0             | 136.0                         |
|         | Private . . . . .     | 1270.0                    | 451.0                         | 885.0             | 250.0                         |
|         | Cooperative . . . . . | 215.0                     | 127.0                         | 158.0             | 94.0                          |
| 1977-78 | Public . . . . .      | 1543.0                    | 337.0                         | 835.2             | 212.5                         |
|         | Private . . . . .     | 1270.0                    | 451.0                         | 962.0             | 303.7                         |
|         | Cooperative . . . . . | 215.0                     | 127.0                         | 203.1             | 153.8                         |
| 1978-79 | Public . . . . .      | 1774.0                    | 502.0                         | 975.0             | 278.0                         |
|         | Private . . . . .     | 1270.0                    | 451.0                         | 963.2             | 316.6                         |
|         | Cooperative . . . . . | 215.0                     | 127.0                         | 231.8             | 175.4                         |
| 1979-80 | Public . . . . .      | 2382.0                    | 659.0                         | 1053.0            | 262.6                         |
|         | Private . . . . .     | 1294.0                    | 444.0                         | 993.1             | 334.3                         |
|         | Cooperative . . . . . | 215.0                     | 127.0                         | 179.9             | 159.8                         |
| 1980-81 | Public . . . . .      | 2838.0                    | 665.0                         | 842.9*            | 243.5*                        |
|         | Private . . . . .     | 1294.0                    | 490.0                         | 664.9*            | 293.0*                        |
|         | Cooperative . . . . . | 215.0                     | 127.0                         | 189.7*            | 163.7*                        |

(\*From April, 1980 to January, 1981)

**Profit made by foreign drug firms**

2949. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the total profit made by each foreign drug firm in India, year-wise, from 1975-76 to 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Requisite information to the extent available has already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3098 answered on 9-12-1980.

**Loans outstanding against Film Producers**

2950. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total outstandings with the film producers/directors of the movies advanced to them for film production by the Film Finance Corporation;

(b) the names of the producers/directors from whom the monies are due and the period for which they are due; and

(c) what action has Government/Film Finance Corporation taken to recover the monies from them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). The information as on 31-12-1980 is given in the attached statement.

(c) Various steps for recovery of loans are taken. These include exploitation of the film through commercial distribution channel, TV circuits, non-commercial circuit like University Film Clubs, Film Societies etc. Simultaneously legal proceedings, wherever due, are instituted against defaultering borrowers. The Board of Directors of National Film Development Corporation, with which Film Finance Corporation was amalgamated on 11-4-1980, have set up a sub-committee of directors to go into all default cases individually and make suitable recommendations to the Board.

**Statement**

*Loans outstanding against film producers/directors as on 31-12-1980 of the monies advanced to them by film Finance Corporation, the names of the producers/directors and the period for which these are due.*

| Sl. No.                              | Name of the Producer/Director | Amount outstanding as on 31-12-1980 |          |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|
|                                      |                               | Principal                           | Interest |
| 1                                    | 2                             | 3                                   | 4        |
| <i>Outstanding exceeding 5 years</i> |                               |                                     |          |
| 1                                    | Anand Films . . . . .         | 233903.00                           | 28845.17 |
| 2                                    | Bimal Roy Pictures . . . . .  | 118000.00                           | ..       |
| 3                                    | Roop Rekha . . . . .          | 200000.00                           | 10290.95 |
| 4                                    | Lulla Manohar . . . . .       | 94954.40                            | 31115.47 |
| 5                                    | Kantilal Rathod . . . . .     | 124500.00                           | ..       |
| 6                                    | Chitanand Das Gupta . . . . . | 235500.00                           | 54568.40 |
| 7                                    | Raj Marbros . . . . .         | 215500.00                           | 47909.09 |

| 1  | 2                                     | 3         | 4        |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| 8  | Satyadev Govind Productions . . . . . | 115000.00 | ..       |
| 9  | Mani Kaul . . . . .                   | 202669.48 | 38564.56 |
| 10   | Arundhati Devi . . . . .              | 217800.00 | 47051.36 |
| 11   | Gajanand Jagirdar . . . . .           | 78349.91  | ..       |
| 12   | Suresh Saigal . . . . .               | 308964.66 | 42320.51 |
| 13   | Arjun Dev Pashek . . . . .            | 248615.07 | 38703.47 |
| 14   | A.K. Films . . . . .                  | 253461.71 | 4980.04  |
| 15   | Kumar T. Sahani . . . . .             | 288954.00 | ..       |
| 16   | Girish Vaidya . . . . .               | 161304.00 | 10355.25 |
| 17   | Niranjan Patnaik . . . . .            | 150000.00 | 10002.91 |
| 18   | Rito Productions . . . . .            | 132429.22 | ..       |
| 19   | Awatar Krishna Kaul . . . . .         | 297626.74 | ..       |
| 20   | Unit 3mm . . . . .                    | 158461.02 | ..       |
| 21   | Mirinal Sen . . . . .                 | 253339.10 | ..       |
| 22   | Girish Ranjan . . . . .               | 241068.39 | ..       |
| 23   | Mani Kaul . . . . .                   | 55345.63  | ..       |
| 24   | Sammantar Chitra . . . . .            | 72574.60  | ..       |
| 25   | Shyamal Guha . . . . .                | 240000.00 | ..       |
| 26   | M.C. Binayaka . . . . .               | 450000.00 | ..       |
| 27   | Ramesh Dani Pictures . . . . .        | 155331.35 | ..       |
| <i>Outstandings exceeding 3 years but less than 5 years.</i> |                                       |           |          |
| 28   | R. S. Bedi . . . . .                  | 447463.04 | ..       |
| 29   | T. P. Ramareddy . . . . .             | 134601.77 | ..       |
| 30   | Hiroo K. Advani . . . . .             | 150000.00 | ..       |
| 31   | Yukt Film Society Limited . . . . .   | 442054.63 | ..       |
| 32   | Saraiya Productions . . . . .         | 11000.00  | ..       |
| 33   | Premsinh Varma . . . . .              | 381683.23 | ..       |
| <i>Outstandings exceeding 2 years but less than 3 years.</i> |                                       |           |          |
| 34   | Muzaffar Ali . . . . .                | 444731.67 | ..       |
| 35   | Bimal Dutt . . . . .                  | 149664.59 | ..       |
| *36  | Devki Chitra . . . . .                | 500000.09 | ..       |
| 37   | S. Sukhdev . . . . .                  | 99878.93  | ..       |
| 38   | Ravindra Gupta . . . . .              | 388198.54 | ..       |

\*for distribution of films.

| 1   | 2  | 3           | 4         |
|---|--|-------------|-----------|
| <i>Outstandings exceeding one year but less than 2 years.</i> |  |             |           |
| 39  | N. Patwardhan . . . . .                  | 339799.51   | ..        |
| 40  | KRSNA Movies . . . . .                   | 400000.00   | ..        |
| 41  | Jahnu Barua . . . . .                    | 238819.18   | ..        |
| 42  | Chitra Bharath . . . . .                 | 300000.00   | ..        |
| 43  | Sanchar Film Co-op. Society Ltd. . . . . | 383499.51   | ..        |
| 44  | Saeed Akhter Mirza . . . . .             | 396799.47   | ..        |
| 45  | Kalinga Film International . . . . .     | 423509.61   | ..        |
| 46  | M. S. Sathu . . . . .                    | 340432.23   | ..        |
| 47  | Bharat Chalchitra . . . . .              | 3771.55     | ..        |
| <i>Outstanding exceeding 6 months but less than one year.</i> |  |             |           |
| 48  | Neo Films . . . . .                      | 355000.00   | ..        |
| 49  | Tanvir Ahmnd Production . . . . .        | 338645.46   | ..        |
| 50  | Durga Khote Production . . . . .         | 38910.26    | ..        |
| 51  | Vinod Chopra Production . . . . .        | 336239.09   | ..        |
| 52  | Kavita Films . . . . .                   | 74863.15    | ..        |
| 53  | M. Sarkar Production . . . . .           | 209428.22   | ..        |
| <i>Outstandings upto six months</i>                           |  |             |           |
| 54  | Filmvalas . . . . .                      | 225000.00   | ..        |
| 55  | Balwant Gargi . . . . .                  | 50000.00    | ..        |
| 56  | B. D. Garga Production . . . . .         | 30000.00    | ..        |
| TOTAL . . . . .   |  | 13237818.93 | 364710.18 |

**Agreement for film on Mahatma Gandhi**

2951. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agreement with Sir Richard Attenborough for production of the film on Mahatma Gandhi provides for recovery of the money advanced to him in the event the film does not do well at the box office; and  
4230 LS—8.

(b) if so, the specific terms of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). The agreement is an Agreement of co-production and it is provided that both parties will share in the sale proceeds on proportionate basis. The Indian investment is a part of the investment and is not a loan. Hence, recovery will depend upon the exhibition of the film through the world and the proceeds earned therefrom.

### Cost of Film on Mahatma Gandhi

2952. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise breakdown of the cost of production of the film on Mahatma Gandhi being produced by Sir Richard Attenborough; and

(b) whether Government are satisfied that the money is not being misused?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) The film is under production. At this stage, the exact cost of production cannot be ascertained.

(b) The accounts of the expenditure on film Gandhi are subject to audit. Irregularity or misuse, if any, in the expenditure will be known after the accounts are audited. The expenditure is being over seen by the National Film Development Corporation, which is a co-producer in the film.

### Setting up of drug plant at Durgapur

2953. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to set up a drug plant at Durgapur according to Hathi Committee recommendations;

(b) will it be included in the 6th Five Year Plan; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). M/s. West Bengal Pharmaceuticals and Phytochemical Development Cor-

poration Ltd., a Govt. of West Bengal Undertaking have been issued letters of Intent for the manufacture of Aspirin, Salicylic Acid, 8-Hydroxy Quinoline etc., in a new industrial undertaking in Durgapur, West Bengal. Provision has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

### Power requirement in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal during Sixth Plan period

2954. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the power requirements in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) how far these requirements will be met at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(c) if any, shortfall is envisaged what steps are Government taking to meet that;

(d) on what basis power projects are being finalised to meet those requirements; and

(e) what is the reaction of State Governments to that?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) to (e). The Working Group on Power Development which was set up by the Planning Commission to recommend the power programme for inclusion in the 6th Five Year Plan 1980-85, projected the power requirements of the various states on the basis of the tentative exercise carried out by the 11th Annual Power Survey Committee and also identified the power projects for benefits during the Five Year Plan period 1980-85 keeping in view the projections for power requirements. The peak load and annual energy requirement of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal and the

availability of peak power and energy at the end of the 6th plan in these

States have been projected as follows:—

|                                    | Maharashtra | Gujarat | Tamil Nadu | West Bengal including D.V.C. |
|------------------------------------|-------------|---------|------------|------------------------------|
| Peak Load—MW . . . . .             | 4181        | 2645    | 2714       | 1540                         |
| Peak availability—MW . . . . .     | 3998        | 2195    | 2369       | 1604                         |
| Energy Requirement—MKwh . . . . .  | 26373       | 14733   | 14820      | 8316                         |
| Energy availability—MKwh . . . . . | 25351       | 15224   | 12323      | 10792                        |

The 11th Annual Power Survey is yet to be finalised and the precise gap between supply and demand will crystallise thereafter. However, the following projects are on-going and will give benefits in the respective States during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Electric Project (160 MW) which is being constructed as an inter-state project. The State will also get a share of 148.5 MW in the Korba Super Thermal Power Station under the Central Sector where a capacity of 600 MW is expected to be commissioned during 1980—85 period.

**GUJARAT**

*Hydro*

|                                 |     |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Ukai left bank . . . . .        | 5   | 5   |
| Kadana Pumped Storage . . . . . | 240 | 120 |

*Thermal*

|                               |     |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Ukai 5th Unit . . . . .       | 210 | 210 |
| Wanakbori . . . . .           | 630 | 630 |
| Wanakbori Extension . . . . . | 630 | 210 |

In addition the State will also get a share of 87 MW out of 600 MW to be commissioned at the Korba Super Thermal Power Project in the Central Sector during the period 1980—85.

**TAMIL NADU**

*Hydro*

|                           |     |     |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|
| Kundah 5th Unit . . . . . | 20  | ..  |
| Kedamparai . . . . .      | 400 | 400 |
| Servalar . . . . .        | 20  | 20  |
| Lower Mettur . . . . .    | 120 | ..  |

*Thermal*

|                              |     |     |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Tuticorin Unit III . . . . . | 210 | 210 |
| Mettur . . . . .             | 420 | ..  |

| Project | Installed capacity (MW) | Capacity benefits (MW) 1980-85 |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
|---------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|

**MAHARASHTRA**

*Hydro*

|                                 |      |    |
|---------------------------------|------|----|
| Koyna Dam Power House . . . . . | 40   | 20 |
| Paithon . . . . .               | 12   | 12 |
| Bhira Tailrace . . . . .        | 80   | 80 |
| Tillari . . . . .               | 60   | 60 |
| Pawana . . . . .                | 10   | .. |
| Bhandardara . . . . .           | 43.5 | .. |

*Thermal*

|                           |     |     |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|
| Nasik . . . . .           | 420 | 210 |
| Bhusawal . . . . .        | 210 | 210 |
| Parli . . . . .           | 210 | 210 |
| Chandrapura . . . . .     | 420 | 420 |
| Chandrapura Extn. . . . . | 420 | 210 |
| Trombay . . . . .         | 500 | 500 |
| Koradi St. III . . . . .  | 630 | 420 |
| Parli . . . . .           | 210 | ..  |
| Uran Gas . . . . .        | 240 | 240 |

In addition, the States will get a share of 53 MW from the Pench Hydro

In addition Tamil Nadu has been earmarked a share of 112 MW out of 600 MW to be commissioned at Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station in the Central Sector during 1980-85 and 24 MW out of 210 MW to be commissioned during 1980-85 at the Neyveli 2nd Mine cut Power Station.

#### WEST BENGAL

##### Hydro

|                    |    |    |
|--------------------|----|----|
| Jaldhaka . . . . . | 8  | 8  |
| Ramman . . . . .   | 50 | 50 |

##### Thermal

|   |     |     |
|---|-----|-----|
| Santalidih . . . . .                    | 240 | 120 |
| Kolaghat . . . . .                      | 630 | 630 |
| Kolaghat Extension . . . . .            | 630 | ..  |
| Bandel Extension . . . . .              | 210 | 210 |
| DPL Extension . . . . .                 | 110 | 110 |
| Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation | 240 | 240 |

In addition, West Bengal will also have a share of 45 MW out of the 210 MW to be commissioned at the Farakka Super Thermal Power Station during 1980-85.

गुजरात के उकाई जल और ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों की विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता

29.55. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

| वर्ष    | उकाई जल विद्युत               |                          | उकाई ताप विद्युत              |   |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
|         | प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मेगावाट) | अधिकतम उत्पादन (मेगावाट) | प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मेगावाट) | अधिकतम उत्पादन (मेगावाट)                              |
| 1       | 2                             | 3                        | 4                             | 5   |
| 1975-76 | 300                           | 240                      | 2 × 120                       | (यूनिटों का प्रचालन परीक्षण के तौर पर किया जा रहा है) |

(क) गुजरात के उकाई जल विद्युत केन्द्र और ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता कितने-कितने मेगावाट है;

(ख) वर्ष 1975 से 1980 तक, वर्षवार कितने-कितने मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन हुआ;

(ग) इन दो विद्युत केन्द्रों की विद्युत उत्पादन की पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग न करने के क्या विस्तृत कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या इन विद्युत केन्द्रों में दोषपूर्ण संयंत्रों के कारण बार-बार खराबी आ जाने की शिकायतें मिली हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव उकाई में विशेषज्ञों का एक दल भेजकर इस मामले की जांच करवाने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) उकाई जल विद्युत एवं ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों की प्रतिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता तथा इन केन्द्रों से 1975-76 से 1980-81 की अवधि के दौरान विद्युत उत्पादन की मात्रा, मेगावाट में निम्नानुसार है :—

| 1       | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1976-77 | 300 | 251 | 240 | 175 |
| 1977-78 | 300 | 228 | 240 | 230 |
| 1978-79 | 300 | 223 | 440 | 266 |
| 1979-80 | 300 | 237 | 640 | 460 |
| 1980-81 | 300 | 300 | 640 | 470 |

(ग) उकई जल विद्युत् परियोजना के मामले में भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा पहली बार निर्मित 75 मेगावाट के यूनिट सब से बड़े कप्लान टर्बाइन थे तथा भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड को सभी सेटों में वृहत् सुधार कार्य करने पड़े थे ताकि वे संतोषजनक कार्य कर सकें। इस वर्ष के दौरान उकई जल विद्युत् जलाशय के बाह्य क्षेत्रों में कम मानसून के परिणामस्वरूप अक्टूबर 1980 से 150 मेगावाट उत्पादन को हानि हुई है। उकई ताप विद्युत् यूनिटों के संबंध में कम उत्पादन के कारण हैं, नए चालू किए गये यूनिटों के सारने प्रारम्भिक समस्याएँ होना तथा नए चालू किए गए यूनिटों के स्थिराकरण में अधिक अवधि लगना एवं कई कारणों से लम्बा; जबरन बन्दी जिस में दो सेटों के रोटर्स के बैन्डिंग भी शामिल हैं।

(घ) यूनिटों में बार-बार जबरन बन्दियां होने की भी शिकायतें हैं।

(ङ) जल विद्युत् एवं ताप विद्युत् यूनिटों में कमियों पर काबू पाने के लिए इन के दोषों का पता लगाने और उपचारी उपाय सुझाने के लिए ऊर्जा मंत्रालय ने एक परियोजना नवीकरण दल भेजा है। इस दल ने दो बार उकई का दौरा किया है। अधिकांश समस्याओं का पता लग लिया गया है तथा नवीकरण दल द्वारा सुझाए गए उपचारी कार्य, अधिकतर मामलों में पूरे किए जा चुके हैं। पिछले कुछ महीनों के दौरान यूनिटों के

कार्य निष्पादन में उल्लेखनीय सुधार हुआ है। दोष सुधार कार्य किए जाने के बाद उकई जल विद्युत् यूनिट भी अच्छा कार्य निष्पादन कर रहे हैं। इस के अलावा 1979 में गुजरात विजली बोर्ड ने यू.के. से दो विशेषज्ञों के एक दल को बुलाया था तथा उकई ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र के 120-120 मेगावाट के दो यूनिटों के कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार करने के लिए उन के द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों कार्यान्वित की जा चुकी हैं। इन परिस्थितियों में, इस मामले में जांच करने के लिए विशेषज्ञों के एक और दल को भेजने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

गुजरात में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की मासिक आवश्यकता।

2956. श्री छोटुबाई गणित : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रस.य. और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में पेट्रोल, डीजल, कच्चे तेल एवं मिट्टी के तेल की मासिक आवश्यकता कितनी है;

(ख) 1 जनवरी, 1980 से 1 जनवरी, 1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान गुजरात सरकार द्वारा की गई पेट्रोल, डीजल, कच्चे तेल एवं मिट्टी के तेल की माहवार मांग और किस सीमा तक उस की मांग को स्वीकार किया गया तथा बास्तव में सप्लाई की गई



उस की मात्रा कितनी थी, उस का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) गुजरात की मांग पूर्णतया पूरी न करने के क्या कारण हैं और इस मांग को पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उठाये जा रहे ठोस कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी): (क) हाल ही के महीनों में गुजरात सरकार ने हाई स्पीड डीजल (एच०एस०डी०) तेल की प्रति मास 70,000 से 75,000 मी० टन, मिट्टी के तेल की 35,000 से 39,000 मी० टन तथा लाईट डीजल तेल (लूल्-डी-ओ.) (जिस का प्रश्न में सम्भवता तात्पर्य कच्चे तेल से है) की 55,000 मी० टन की मांग का प्रस्ताव रखा था। राज्य सरकार ने पेट्रोल के बारे में कोई विशिष्ट आवश्यकता नहीं बताई है।

(ख) केवल एच०एस०डी० ओ० और मिट्टी के तेल के संबंध में मासिक आवंटन राशियों/संच शक्ति प्रदेशों जिस में गुजरात राज्य शामिल है को किया जा रहा है। इन उत्पादों का जनवरी, 1980 से जनवरी, 1981 के दौरान हुए वास्तविक विक्रय के ब्यारे विवरण पत्र में दिए गए हैं।

(ग) डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल के आवंटन को उत्पादन की कुल उपलब्धता और परिवहन क्षमता को ध्यान में रख कर अधिकतम किया जा रहा है। मार्च, 1981 के लिए डीजल का आवंटन उनके मार्च, 1980 में हुए विक्रय से 15 प्रतिशत अधिक किया गया था। मिट्टी के तेल के बारे में मासिक आवंटन पिछले वर्ष के इन्हीं मात्राओं में हुए विक्रय से 5 प्रतिशत अधिक के आधार पर किया जाता है। गुजरात राज्य में एच०एस०डी० और मिट्टी के तेल के आवंटन में तदर्थ वृद्धि भी राज्य सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर सूचित आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रख कर दी गई है।

#### विवरण-पत्र

आंकड़े मी० टनों में

| मास        | हाई स्पीड<br>डीजल विक्रय | मिट्टी का<br>तेल विक्रय |
|------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1          | 2                        | 3                       |
| जनवरी, 80  | 53836                    | 33065                   |
| फरवरी, 80  | 55421                    | 30577                   |
| मार्च, 80  | 56146                    | 32938                   |
| अप्रैल, 80 | 56745                    | 25263                   |
| मई, 80     | 60528                    | 26014                   |
| जून, 80    | 51785                    | 28735                   |

| 1                     | 2           | 3           |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| जुलाई, 80 . . . . .   | 42704       | 30489       |
| अगस्त, 80 . . . . .   | 36896       | 33699       |
| सितम्बर, 80 . . . . . | 45867       | 33613       |
| अक्तूबर, 80 . . . . . | 47507       | 32508       |
| नवम्बर, 80 . . . . .  | 53328       | 34073       |
| दिसम्बर, 80 . . . . . | 57910       | 37391       |
| जनवरी, 81 . . . . .   | 57711       | 38908       |
|                       | ग्रन्थाई    | ग्रन्थाई    |
| फरवरी, 81 . . . . .   | उपलब्ध नहीं | उपलब्ध नहीं |

**Gujarat Electricity Boards executed its first Energy Conservation Project**

2957. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Electricity Board has successfully executed its first Energy Conservation Project the first of its kind in India; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its tests (experiments) if any?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). According to the information made available by the Gujarat Electricity Board, the Board has initiated an Energy Conservation Project for agricultural pumping. A survey of electricity consumption in pump sets has been undertaken to identify the causes for high consumption of electricity in 20 villages of 2 districts in Gujarat and demonstration of successful correctives has also been held. Based on the survey in 5 villages of Jamnagar District, two installations have been rectified. The results of selected inferior installations have shown that significant savings in energy consumption

ranging from 17 to 60 per cent is possible by suitable changes of foot-valves, piping and pump sets. The Gujarat Electricity Board proposes to carry out 100 tests-cum-demonstration with a view to popularise such efforts widely. It has also trained 61 Engineers and 50 farmers in this approach.

**Mananthody Multi-purpose Scheme of Kerala**

2958. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) when the scheme report of the Mananthody Multi-purpose Scheme had been submitted to the Central Electricity Authority by the Kerala Government and what are the main details of the scheme; and

(b) details of action already taken/proposed to be taken by Government of India on it?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). The Project Report on the Power portion of the Mananthawady Multi-purpose Project was received in the Central

Electricity Authority in May 1980. Details of the Project may be seen in the statement appended.

This Project involves the westward diversion within Kerala's share of the cauvery waters, an issue which is under discussion between Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Being a Multi-Purpose project, it would have to be cleared by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission, after which the power portion would be cleared by the Central Electricity Authority. The Project is under processing.

#### Statement

##### *Details of Mananthawady Multi-Purpose Scheme in Kerala*

As per project report, the project would comprise of—

- (i) a 38 m high dam across river Mananthawady to form a reservoir with a gross storage of 607.8 Mcum.
- (ii) a 2.34 Km. long unlined tunnel conveying waters to
- (iii) a power station having an installation of 4 units of 60 MW each.

The project is estimated to afford an annual energy generation of 730 Gwh and would irrigate 1.1 lakh acres of land in Kerala. The cost of the project has been estimated at Rs. 73.68 crores including Rs. 69.12 crores considered chargeable to power.

#### **Pandiyar Punnapuzha Hydro-Electric Scheme**

2959. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the scheme report of the Kerala Pandiyar-Punnapuzha Hydro-Electric Scheme had been submitted to the Central Electricity Authority in 1972;

(b) if so, details of action by Government on it;

(c) details of action Government propose to take;

(d) what is the reason for the delay in issuing sanction; and

(e) when Government of India propose issuing sanction?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) to (e): The Project Report of the Kerala Pandiyar Punnapuzha Hydro-electric Project was received in the Central Electricity Authority in 1973. Details of the scheme may be seen in the statement appended.

The Project is a tailrace development of the Pandiyar Punnapuzha project proposed by Tamil Nadu, which involves inter state aspects between Kerala and Tamil Nadu. These issues have not yet been resolved between the two states, and hence the delay in the clearance.

#### Statement

##### **Details of Pandiyar Punnapuzha Hydro-Electric Scheme**

The scheme involves construction of a 23 m. high diversion dam, a 4.3 Km. long tunnel and a power house with installation of 2 units of 35 MW each with a provision for installation of a 3rd generating unit at a later date. The project is expected to afford an annual energy generation of 262 Gwh on firm basis. The cost of the project as per revised estimates prepared during 1978 by the project authorities was estimated at Rs. 21.95 crores.

#### **Kuttiadi Augmentation Scheme in Kerala**

2960. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Project Report of the Kuttiadi Augmentation Scheme in Kerala had been submitted to the Central Electricity Authority in 1976;

(b) if so, what is the reason for the delay in issuing clearance to the project; and

(c) what are the main details of the project and when Government of India proposed giving clearance to the Project?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY):** (a) to (c). The Project Report the Kuttiyadi Augmentation Scheme was first received in the Central Electricity Authority in 1976. Details of the scheme may be seen from the Statement appended.

The scheme involves west-ward diversion of waters from the Cauvery Basin for power generation. A clearance of this scheme would depend on the resolution of the issues connected with the sharing of Cauvery waters, which is under discussion between Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, and hence the delay.

#### **Details of Kuttiyadi Augmentation Scheme in Kerala**

The Kuttiyadi Augmentation Scheme visualises construction of a 34.5 m high dam across East flowing Karmanthodu river, a tributary of Panamaram river of Kabini (Cauvery Basin) with 4 low flanking dams. The reservoir thus formed would provide a gross storage capacity of 198.69 Mcum. The waters from the dam would be led through a 4.678 km long tunnel to the existing Kuttiyadi Hydel reservoir. The augmentation schemes is estimated to cost Rs. 13.05 crores of which 9.75 crores are chargeable to power.

#### **Kuriakutty-Karapara Multi-purpose Scheme of Kerala**

2961. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project report of the Kuriakutty-Karapara Multipurpose Scheme had been submitted by Government of Kerala before Government of India for clearance;

(b) if so, when it had been submitted and what are the main features of the project;

(c) when Government of India propose issuing clearance to the project; and

(d) what is the reason for the delay in this respect?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY):** (a) and (b). The project report on the power portion of Karapara Kuriarkutty Multi-purpose Project was received in the Central Electricity Authority in January, 1979. The main features of the project are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d). The project report has been examined in details by the Central Electricity Authority and Central Water Commission and their comments forwarded to the project authorities. Further comments were sent in April, 1980. Replies to these comments are awaited. Being a multi-purpose project, the project would have to be first approved by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission, thereafter, the power portion will be considered for clearance by the Central Electricity Authority.

#### **Statement**

The scheme envisages construction of a 57 m. high gravity dam across the Karapara river, a 4.55 Km. long tunnel leading waters to a power house with an installed capacity of 15 MW located in Pulickalar Valley. The tail race waters alongwith the waters of Pulickalar river would be utilised further by construction of a 45 m high dam across Pulickalar from where the water would be further led through a 2.9 Km. long tunnel to a power house with an installed capacity of 20 MW located in Kuriakutty Valley. The tailrace waters from the above power house alongwith the waters of Kuriakutty river from where the waters would be further led through a 8.84 Km. long tunnel to a power house having an installation of 60 MW. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 48.55 crores of which Rs. 32.06 crores are considered to be chargeable to power. The project is expected to afford an annual energy generation of 211 Gwh besides providing irrigation benefits to 11740 hectares of land.

### Setting up fertilizers Plants in U.P.

2962. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by the Government regarding the requirement of fertilizers in Uttar Pradesh for the next five years;

(b) what steps are being proposed by Government to meet the requirement;

(c) how many fertilizer plants are proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) whether the site for the establishment of the plants is being selected?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The requirement of fertilizers in Uttar Pradesh for the next 5 years (1981-82 to 1985-86) have been projected by the Ministry of Agriculture as follows:—

(Requirements in lakh tonnes)

| Year              | Nitrogen | P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> |
|-------------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| 1981-82 . . . . . | 10.28    | 2.93                          |
| 1982-83 . . . . . | 11.10    | 3.17                          |
| 1983-84 . . . . . | 11.76    | 3.42                          |
| 1984-85 . . . . . | 12.47    | 3.69                          |
| 1985-86 . . . . . | 13.31    | 3.99                          |

(b) The requirement of fertilizers is assessed for the entire country and arrangements are made to meet the requirement of fertilizers both through indigenous production and imports to the extent there is a gap between demand and indigenous availability of fertilizers.

(c) and (d). A Site Selection Committee has been appointed by the Government to recommend optimum loca-

tions of the proposed 8 additional gas-based fertilizer plants including those to be set up in Uttar Pradesh. A decision on the number and location of the plants to be set up in Uttar Pradesh can be taken only after the recommendations of the Site Selection Committee have become available.

### Programme for Development of Agriculture on T. V.

2963. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for the development of agriculture is being transmitted through television in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Doordarshan Kendras (as under) telecast programmes for rural viewers, which mainly cover development of agriculture in their respective areas:

1. Delhi . . . . . 5 days in a week
2. Lucknow . . . . . 5 days in a week
3. Srinagar . . . . . 4 days in a week
4. Bombay . . . . . 3 days in a week
5. Madras . . . . . 3 days in a week
6. Jullundur/Amritsar . . . . . 2 days in a week
7. Calcutta . . . . . 1 day in a week

The programme services of Upgraha Doordarshan Kendras, which are part of 'SITE' continuity project, are 100 per cent rural oriented. These Centres broadcast specific programme for agriculturists as under:—

Raipur, Muzaffarpur, Jaipur and Sambalpur } 5 days in a week

Hyderabad, Gulbarga 3 days in a week

Ahmedabad (Pij) . . . . . 1 day in a week

**Unrest among power Engineers regarding their pay scales**

2964. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the deep unrest among Power Engineers throughout the country regarding their pay scales and other conditions of service; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to redress the greivances of the power engineers?

THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the unrest among power engineers in some states.

(b) The terms of conditions of employment of Power Engineers in the State Electricity Boards are governed by the respective State Governments/State Electricity Boards. As such the main responsibility to redress the greivances of the Power Engineers is that of the States. However, the Central Government is quite concerned with the agitational approach adopted by the Power Engineers and are in constant touch with the State Governments in this regard.

**Coverage in T. V. Regional and Developing Languages/dialects**

2965. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the regional and developing languages/dialects are also given adequate coverage in Doordarshan programmes as is the case with All India Radio Programmes from various stations;

(b) if so, whether Himachali-Pahari or its dialects are given adequate coverage in the Doordarshan programmes from Amritsar as is the case with Punjabi;

(c) if so, the total time allotted for this purpose to Himachali-Pahari and its dialects; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) The regional and developing languages/dialects of the primary service area are generally given adequate coverage in Doordarshan programmes according to the programme requirements.

(b) to (d) Himachal Pradesh does not fall in the primary service area of Amritsar/Jullundur Doordarshan Kendra. The primary service area of Doordarshan Kendra Amritsar/Jullundur is limited to Punjab. Nevertheless, programmes in Himachali-Pahari language, particularly of folk music and dance, are occasionally telecast from Doordarshan Kendras Delhi-Mussoorie and Amritsar/Jullundur.

**Advertisements given by Delhi Administration to Small Newspapers**

2966. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration has given advertisements to small newspapers during the last year;

(b) if so, the number of such small newspapers which have been benefited; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not releasing advertisements to small newspapers?

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

(b) 240.

(c) Does not arise.

**T. V. Station at Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu**

2967. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to open a T. V. Station at Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, shortly;

(b) if so, when it is going to be commissioned; and

(c) if not, the reasons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). The approved VI Plan (1980-85) provides for a T.V. Relay Centre at Madurai (Kodakkanal) for relaying the programmes of Madras Doordarshan Kendra, Coimbatore is expected to be covered by this relay centre. There is no proposal to set up a separate T. V. station at Coimbatore.

**Association of Indian Engineering Industry's suggestion to conserve energy**

2969. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nine point plan to conserve energy was suggested by the Association of Indian Engineering Industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Association of Indian Engineering Industry have recently submitted certain proposals for incentives to be given to industries for promoting energy conservation.

(b) The proposals envisage liberalisation of financial assistance from

financial institutions in the form of soft loans for capital expenditure related to energy conservation. They also envisage certain fiscal incentives to industries which undertake energy conservation measures.

**Requirement and shortage of diesel**

2970. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that diesel shortage is prevailing in the country and Gujarat in particular;

(b) if so, the extent thereof indicating the annual requirement and availability for the current 1981 year; and

(c) the reasons for shortage and steps taken by Government to remove it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. There may be some localised shortages of short durations.

(b) The High Speed Diesel requirements of the country for the year 1980-81 are estimated at 10.4 million tonnes. These requirements are planned to be met from indigenous production in the refineries of about 7.3 million tonnes and the balance by import of the product.

(c) Government have already taken steps for optimising the production in the refineries and by importing larger quantities of diesel to meet the demands. In so far as Gujarat is concerned, additional diesel allocations have been made to the State in recent months, keeping in view the requirements indicated by the State Government.

मथुरा-दिल्ली-अम्बाला-जलंधर उत्पाद पाइपलाइन पर होने वाला व्यय

2971. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोसिथम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मथुरा-दिल्ली-अम्बाला-जलंधर उत्पाद पाइप लाइन का सर्वे आफ इंडिया द्वारा सर्वेक्षण किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन पाइप लाइनों के बिछाये जाने में कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी और क्या उनका काम निर्धारित समय में पूरा हो जायेगा।

पेट्रोसिथम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वलश्रीर सिंह) :  
(क) जी, हां।

(ख) मथुरा-दिल्ली-अम्बाला-जलंधर उत्पाद पाइप लाइन पर 50 करोड़ रुपए की लागत का अनुमान है। वर्तमान प्रगति के अनुसार आशा है कि पाइप-लाइनों के बिछाने का कार्य निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार पूरा हो जायेगा।

भारतीय तेल निगम और भारत पेट्रोसिथम द्वारा गैस एजेंसियों का आवंटन

2972. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या पेट्रोसिथम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत पेट्रोसिथम और भारतीय तेल निगम ने गैस वितरण एजेंसियों का आवंटन करने के लिये वर्ष 1980 में कई बार देश के विभिन्न भागों में बेरोजगार स्नातकों, अनुसूचित जातियों, भूतपूर्व सैनिकों और बिकलांग व्यक्तियों से आवेदन पत्र मांगे थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत वर्ष के दौरान, राज्य-वार देश के कितने स्थानों में ऐसे

आवेदन पत्र मांगे गये थे और तत्संबंधी पूरा ख्यार क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार चयन के मामले में किस प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार को न होने देने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पर्ची निकालने के जरिए भारत गैस पेट्रोसिथम और भारतीय तेल निगम की गैस एजेंसियों का आवंटन करने के लिए पात्र उम्मीदवारों के चयन के प्रश्न पर विचार करेंगी ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी रूपरेखा क्या है; और

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

पेट्रोसिथम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी, हां। भारत पेट्रोसिथम कारपोरेशन तथा इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन ने देश के विभिन्न स्थानों में बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों-स्नातकों (यू.ई.जी.) अनुसूचित जातियों (एस. सी.), अनुसूचित जन जातियों, शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग (पी. एच.) तथा युद्ध में अग्रंग हुए सुरक्षा कार्मिक तथा युद्ध में मारे गए सैनिकों की विधवाओं (डी. डी. पी.) के लिए सुरक्षित खाना पकाने की गैस की डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरीशिपों के लिए वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन दे कर वांछनीय उम्मीदवारों से आवेदन-पत्र आमंत्रित किए थे।

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

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) उपर्युक्त (ग) के संदर्भ में प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) वर्तमान प्रक्रिया संतोषजनक समझी गई है।



सिद्धरण-पत्र

वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान आई० ओ० सी० तथा बी० पी० सी० द्वारा विज्ञापित गैस एजेंसियां

| राज्य का नाम | कम्पनी      | यू०ई० जी० | एस०सी० | एन०टी० | डी०डी० पी० | एच० | योग |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-----|
| 1            | 2           | 3         | 4      | 5      | 6          | 7   | 8   |
| गोवा         | बी० पी० सी० | ..        | 1      | ..     | ..         | ..  | 1   |
| दिल्ली       | बी० पी० सी० | ..        | 4      | ..     | 1          | 1   | 6   |
|              | आई० ओ० सी०  | 4         | 2      | ..     | 1          | 1   | 8   |
| महाराष्ट्र   | बी० पी० सी० | 3         | 1      | 1      | 1          | ..  | 6   |
| गुजरात       | बी० पी० सी० | 1         | 1      | 1      | ..         | 2   | 5   |
|              | आई० ओ० सी०  | 3         | 1      | 2      | 1          | 1   | 8   |
| आंध्र प्रदेश | बी० पी० सी० | 1         | 1      | 2      | ..         | 1   | 5   |
|              | आई० ओ० सी०  | ..        | 1      | ..     | ..         | ..  | 1   |
| मध्य प्रदेश  | बी० पी० सी० | 1         | ..     | ..     | ..         | ..  | 1   |
|              | आई० ओ० सी०  | 2         | 1      | 4      | 1          | 2   | 10  |
| हरियाणा      | बी० पी० सी० | 1         | 1      | ..     | ..         | ..  | 2   |
|              | आई० ओ० सी०  | 2         | 2      | ..     | 1          | 1   | 6   |
| कर्नाटक      | बी० पी० सी० | 1         | 4      | ..     | ..         | 1   | 6   |
|              | आई० ओ० सी०  | ..        | 1      | ..     | ..         | ..  | 1   |
| पंजाब        | बी० पी० सी० | 1         | 2      | ..     | 1          | 2   | 6   |
|              | आई० ओ० सी०  | 2         | 2      | ..     | ..         | ..  | 4   |
| राजस्थान     | बी० पी० सी० | ..        | ..     | 1      | ..         | ..  | 1   |
|              | आई० ओ० सी०  | 2         | ..     | 1      | 1          | ..  | 4   |
| उत्तर प्रदेश | बी० पी० सी० | 2         | 2      | ..     | ..         | ..  | 4   |
|              | आई० ओ० सी०  | 2         | 4      | ..     | 2          | 2   | 10  |
| तमिल नाडु    | आई० ओ० सी०  | 3         | 2      | ..     | 1          | 1   | 7   |

| 1            | 2          | 3 | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8 |
|--------------|------------|---|----|----|----|----|---|
| पश्चिम बंगाल | आई० ओ० सी० | 2 | 2  | .. | .. | 1  | 5 |
| असम          | आई० ओ० सी० | 1 | .. | 1  | .. | .. | 2 |
| बिहार        | आई० ओ० सी० | 2 | 2  | .. | 1  | 1  | 6 |
| चण्डीगढ़     | आई० ओ० सी० | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

बी० पी० सी०—भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन

आई० ओ० सी०—इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन

यू० ई० जी०—वेरोजगार इंजीनियर्स/स्तातक

एस० सी०—अनुसूचित जाति

एस० टी०—अनुसूचित जनजाति

डी० डी० पी०—युद्ध में अर्पण हुए सुरक्षा कार्मिक/युद्ध में मारे गये सैनिकों की विधावाएं ।

पी० एच०—शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग ।

राजस्थान टैक्सटाइल्स हेड प्रोसेसर्स एसोसिएशन से प्राप्त अभ्यावेदन

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

2973. श्री अशोक गहलोत :

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

(ख) और (ग) राजस्थान टैक्सटाइल्स हेड प्रोसेसर्स एसोसिएशन से प्राप्त अभ्यावेदन विचारार्थ है इस पर शीघ्र ही निर्णय किया जायेगा ।

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

**Engagement of a French firm to boost Bombay High Output**

(क) क्या सरकार को मिट्टी के तेल का मूल्य 1382.23 रु० प्रति कि० लि० से बढ़ा कर 3282.23 रु० प्रति कि० लि० किये जाने के बारे में राजस्थान टैक्सटाइल्स हेड प्रोसेसर्स एसोसिएशन पाली मारवाड़ से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है;

2974. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इन लघु उद्योगों को बचाने, जिनके बन्द हो जाने का खतरा है, के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

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

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to engage a French consultant firm to boost the Bombay High output by giving a share of the crude output to the French firm;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the ONGC itself is capable to achieve the crude output target by the same time the French firm is expected to achieve; and

(c) if so, the terms, if any, settled with the French firm for the purpose stating the reasons for engaging the firm when the ONGC itself is capable to achieve the objective?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROELEM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** (a) CFP, a French consultancy company is already rendering consultancy to the ONGC in optimising the development of Bombay High, etc., under an agreement which is due to expire on 5th April, 1981. They have offered to extend this agreement with an enlarged scope. They have indicated that part of the remuneration should be in terms of oil for production above certain levels.

(b) The ONGC is examining the possibilities of raising the crude production rate from Bombay High and satellite fields by early 1983 with such technical assistance/consultancy as may be considered necessary.

(c) No decision has yet been taken.

#### **Switching off of power to Rohtak Radio Station**

**2075. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that power to Rohtak Radio Station was switched off on 31st January 1981 because radio has not been listed as an essential service;

(b) whether more such cases of power-cuts to radio stations in the country have come to light;

(c) whether the Central Government have urged the State Governments not to treat radio as non-essential service; and

(d) their reaction in this regard?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI):** (a) Yes, Sir, There was a power supply failure at AIR Rohtak between 1.10 P.M. and 2.59 P.M. on 31-1-81. Power supply was off in almost the entire town during this period.

(b) the various electricity boards have been resorting to load-shedding due to deficiency in power generation for various reasons. In view of this, AIR stations are also affected sometimes.

(c) A letter has been sent to all State Governments urging them to treat AIR/Doordarshan as an essential service and ensure uninterrupted power supply to AIR/Doordarshan stations.

(d) The response of the State Governments is awaited.

#### **Fire in Coal Mines of Dhanbad Area**

**2976. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a great part of the coal in the Dhanbad coal mine area is constantly being under fire and causing huge loss to the country.

(b) whether Government have made any assessment of the loss that is being incurred, the quantum involved and since when the fire is continuing;

(c) whether Government had called some Polish experts to seek their advice to extinguish the fire; and

(d) what were the recommendations of the Polish team and what steps have been taken to extinguish the coal fire?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY):** (a) and (b). There are about 70 active fires in Jharia coalfield. Some big and other small. These fires have occurred during the period 1916—1965. These fires have so far resulted in the loss of about 30 million tonnes of coking coal and 40 Million tonnes of coal have been locked in pillars, underneath the fire affected areas.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Assistance has been sought from Poland for combating these fires but no expert has yet visited the country.

#### Dual Pricing Policy of Coal

2977. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:**  
**SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the industries particularly in the Private Sector have to pay Rs. 1000/- per tonne of coal when carried by road transport;

(b) whether Government have been examined the feasibility of introducing dual pricing policy where the non-priority sector is supplied coal at a higher rate while the common man and the priority sector is supplied at the Government's own price;

(c) if so, what are the findings of such a study; and

(d) whether this will to a great extent mop up the losses that the Coal

India is suffering at present without causing any distress to the common public or the priority industries?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY):** (a) Consumers obtaining coal by road are reported to be paying heavy freight charges, often 2/3 times the rail freight. Price of coal, at the consumer end, transported by road, will depend on its distance from the coalfields and its location.

(b) to (d). There is no proposal for any dual pricing policy for coal. The price of soft coke, which is used as a domestic fuel by the common man, has been fixed at Rs. 150 per tonne only, which is below the cost of production.

#### Demand of West Bengal Government for solving refugees problems

2978. **SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand made by the West Bengal Government for Rs. 500 crores for solving refugees problems;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government in regard thereto?

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

(b) The State Government had made this demand before the Seventh Finance Commission.

(c) The Seventh Finance Commission did not make any recommendations in this regard.

**Proposals for strengthening Radio Station at Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh**

2979. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering proposals to strengthen the radio station at Cuddapah in Rayalaseema area in Andhra Pradesh, as it is a weak radio station and the people of Chittoor, Anantapur and Tirupati areas are unable to enjoy the radio facilities; and

(b) if so, the action being proposed to be taken during the financial year 1981-82?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) & (b). There is an approved scheme to upgrade the power of the transmitter at Cuddapah. This is being done to counter the shrinkage in service area of the existing medium power transmitter due to interference on this channel. Chittoor, Anantapur and Tirupathi are, however not within the primary grade day time service area of the existing medium power transmitter at Cuddapah. With the upgradation of power of the transmitter, the coverage in the area is expected to improve considerably and these towns are likely to come within the primary day time coverage of AIR Cuddapah. Preliminary action in this connection has already been initiated.

**Construction of power transmission lines and transformation work in Assam**

2980. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has approved a scheme for construction of power

transmission lines and transformation works in Assam;

(b) if so, the cost of the scheme; and

(c) when the above work is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). The Sixth Plan transmission and transformation works in Assam at an estimated cost of Rs. 4318 lakhs have been cleared by the Planning Commission on 16th January, 1981.

(c) The Assam State Electricity Board have initiated action on some of these works.

**News-item captioned "Indo Soviet accord on coal power complex"**

2981. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika"—Calcutta dated 18th January, 1981 under the caption "Indo Soviet accord on coal power complex";

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other Members of Soviet delegation that visited India and the main points of discussion held by them with their Indian counterparts;

(c) the location of the complex, the area to be covered and the estimated power production;

(d) whether global tenders were invited for the purpose, if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and also why only Russian help was sought;

(f) how much will be Russia's share in the expenditure and know-how; and

(g) the expected increase in coal production as a result of setting up this complex?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition of the Soviet delegation which participated in the Sixth Session of the Indo-USSR Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific & Technical Co-operation during January, 1981 is given in the annexed Statement. During their discussions with their Indian counterparts, the construction of an Integrated Thermal Power Plant with Soviet Assistance was one of the important subjects of discussion as far as the power sector is concerned.

(c) It has been decided that the thermal power plant to be constructed with Soviet assistance would be located at Waidhan in the Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh. The ultimate capacity of the project envisaged is 3000 MW with 1000 MW generating capacity being taken up for installation in the first stage of deve-

lopment. The power would be made available to the states in the Western Region. The total area required for the 3000 MW power station and its associated facilities is estimated to be around 3750 acres.

(d) and (e). The Power Complex is being established under a bilateral agreement between the Soviet Union and India. Calling for global tenders for the project has, therefore, not been envisaged. Keeping in view the cooperation extended by the Soviet Union by way of concessional credit, and transfer of technology, capital intensive projects in the coal and power sectors were suggested for taking advantage of the cooperation offered.

(f) As envisaged presently, the Soviet Union would be assisting the first stage development of 1000 MW of the project. The exact scope of Soviet assistance both technical and financial is to be finalised after mutual discussions.

(g) For the first stage development of the project, the matching coal development programme is estimated to lead to the production of 4.2 Million Tonnes of Coal.

#### Statement

#### Members of the Soviet Delegation

| S.No. | Name                       | Designation   |
|-------|----------------------------|---|
| 1     | 2                          | 3   |
| 1.    | L. V. Arkhipov . . . . .   | First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers (Head of the delegation)                         |
| 2.    | V. K. Litvinenko . . . . . | Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations (Dy. Head of the delegation) |
| 3.    | Y. M. Vorontsov . . . . .  | Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the USSR to the Republic of India.                      |
| 4.    | V. V. Beily . . . . .      | First Deputy Minister of Coal Industry of the USSR.   |
| 5.    | D. A. Tkocev . . . . .     | Deputy Minister of Oil Industry of the USSR.  |

| 1                      | 2                          | 3   |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 6.                     | N. A. Lopatin . . . .      | Deputy Minister of Power & Electrification of the USSR.                                   |
| 7.                     | V. A. Yarmoliuk . . . .    | Deputy Minister of Geology of the USSR.   |
| 8.                     | I. A. Vozvishaev . . . .   | Head of Secretariat of Mr. I. V. Arkhipov.  |
| 9.                     | I. P. Nesterenko . . . .   | Executive Secretary of the Soviet part of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission.               |
| 10.                    | K. V. Mishak . . . .       | Adviser, Council of Ministers of the USSR.  |
| 11.                    | I. K. Mincev . . . .       | Head of Department, State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations.           |
| 12.                    | M. A. Kiselev . . . .      | Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR.                                |
| 13.                    | V. A. Kuzin . . . .        | Head of Department, State Committee of the USSR on Science & Technology.                  |
| 14.                    | A. I. Turishin . . . .     | Senior Adviser to Council of Ministers of the USSR.                                       |
| 15.                    | A. M. Kadakin . . . .      | Assistant to First Deputy Foreign Minister.   |
| <i>Team of Experts</i> |                            |   |
| 1.                     | R. I. Kuprevich . . . .    | President, V/O "Tsvetmetpromexport"   |
| 2.                     | Y. V. Chugunov . . . .     | President V/O "Technoexport".   |
| 3.                     | V. A. Medvedev . . . .     | President V/O "Selkhozpromexport".  |
| 4.                     | K. V. Ananichev . . . .    | Chief, V/O "Glavzagranergo".  |
| 5.                     | N. M. Sakharov . . . .     | Chief, V/O "Zarubejgol".  |
| 6.                     | A. F. Ozerenko . . . .     | Chief, V/O "Zarubejneft".   |
| 7.                     | N. I. Skibinsky . . . .    | Vice President, V/O "Tjazpromexport."   |
| 8.                     | Y. A. Kamensky . . . .     | Vice-President, V/O "Tjazpromexport".   |
| 9.                     | A. N. Usov . . . .         | Chief of Sub Division, State Planning Committee of USSR.                                  |
| 10.                    | N. I. Alexandrov . . . .   | Chief of Division, Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR.                                 |
| 11.                    | V. N. Koptevsky . . . .    | Deputy Head of Department, State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations.    |
| 12.                    | E. A. Leonenko . . . .     | Aid to the Deputy Chairman of State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations. |
| 13.                    | Olshevakaya (Mrs.) . . . . | Interpreter.  |

**Indo-USSR joint commission for oil search**

2982. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government have been drawn towards a news item appearing in the "Financial Express" dated 22-1-1981 under the caption "Soviet proposals on oil search to be studied";

(b) if so, the details of the names and status of the leader of Soviet delegation and its members who visited India and discussions held with particular reference to Indo-USSR Joint Commission meeting;

(c) whether some proposals from USA have also been sought, if so, the details thereof and in what respect either of the proposals are better and reasons for selection thereof; and

(d) whether some guarantee will be given by the Soviet Union about the wells explored on-shore to avoid their being idle as has been done in the past?

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

(b) The Soviet delegation which had detailed discussions regarding oil exploration programmes with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission at the time of the 6th Indo-USSR Joint Commission was led by Mr. D. A. Takoev. Other members of the delegation were Dr. Seljunin—Geophysicist, Dr. Sefronov—Drilling Expert, Dr. Zinin—Technoexport, Dr. Matveev—Production Expert, Dr. Biknov—Production Expert, Dr. Zvonazev—Reservoir Expert and Mrs. Koroleva, Interpreter.

(c) No, Sir. Does not arise.

(d) In accordance with the Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation signed on 10th December, 1980 the Soviet Side would render

cooperation to the Indian Side in execution, in one of the promising on-shore areas in India, of integrated work for oil and gas including geophysical exploration and drilling works, elaboration of basic technical concepts of development of the deposit and the installation of production facilities. The area will be chosen by mutual agreement between Indian and Soviet Sides. Further, the Soviet Side would render cooperation to the Indian Side in execution of works connected with increase of oil production from shut down and low productivity wells. It was agreed that the organisations of the two sides would carry out negotiations to work out the details of the contracts to be signed in this regard.

**Deterioration of programmes in A.I.R. and Doordarshan**

2983. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of programmes in A.I.R. and Doordarshan has deteriorated to a large extent;

(b) is it because of the fact that there is great resentment in employees due to bottlenecks in promotion avenues among all cadres in A.I.R. and Doordarshan; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take to redress the grievances of the employees and improve the quality of the programmes?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government is fully alive to the problems and grievances of various categories of staff in their media units. Corrective measures are taken where necessary.



तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों / जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की विदेशों में नियुक्ति

2984. श्री हीरालाल शार० परमार : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग विदेशों में कार्य के लिये अपने कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति करता है और यदि हां, तो क्या उस के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों का कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आयोग द्वारा 1975 से अक्टूबर, 1980 तक विदेशों में देशवार भेजे गए अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

ऐसी नियुक्तियों के लिए अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों के लिए कोई कोटा निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). 1975 से अक्टूबर, 1980 तक देश भर से विदेश भेजे गये अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है।

|          | अनुसूचित जाति | अनुसूचित जनजाति |
|----------|---------------|-----------------|
| इराक     | 4             |                 |
| तंजानिया | 5             |                 |

तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में काम कर रहे अनुसूचित जातियों / जनजातियों से सम्बद्ध कर्मचारियों की संख्या

2985. श्री हीरालाल शार० परमार : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्तमान समय में तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बद्ध कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और क्या आरक्षित कोटे के अनुसार उनकी संख्या पूरी है और यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या हैं; और

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटे को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और तत्संबंधी पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी): (क) 1-1-1980 को तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में 2574 अनुसूचित जाति और 743 अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारी काम कर रहे थे। आरक्षण कोटे के अनुसार कर्मचारियों की अभी पूरी संख्या नहीं है। यह मुख्यतः इसलिए है कि तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, जो कि एक तकनीकी संगठन है बारम्बार विज्ञापन दिये जाने पर भी और भर्ती के मानक के छूट देने पर भी भर्ती/पदोन्नति के लिए उपयुक्त स्तर के उपयुक्त अर्हता प्राप्त अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाते हैं।

(ख) तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की नियुक्तियों के लिए आरक्षण पर सरकार के निर्देशों के उपबन्धों का तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा अनुपालन किया जा रहा है। पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में अनुसूचित जातियों

अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता निरंतर बढ़ रही है और अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों अनुसूचि का पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व देने के लिये तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग साक्षात्कार के समय के उन निष्पादन में छूट वाले मानक अपना है।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों का पता लगाने के लिए स्थानीय भर्ती करने के लिए एक प्रयोजना भी चालू की है।

तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय का क्रियान्वयन

2986. श्री हीरलाल शार० परदार : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात में मेहसाना अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जगजाति एसोसिएशन ने पदोन्नति और संवर्ग की संवीक्षा के विरोध में गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय में एक याचिका दायर की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर क्या निर्णय लिया गया है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने निर्णय को क्रियान्वित नहीं किया, यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) इस पर अभी कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ? दिनांक 28-3-1979 को गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय ने केवल अन्तरिम आदेश दिया था।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं दिया गया है। फिर भी दिनांक 28-3-1979 के अन्तरिम आदेश को कार्यान्वित किया जा चुका है।

#### Eastern Coal Fields Limited Mounting Coal Stocks

2987. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eastern Coal Fields Ltd. is faced with mounting coal stocks;

(b) whether this problem has adversely affected production; and

(c) if the answers are in the affirmative, then how Government propose to help the ECL to overcome this problem?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) The pithead stocks in Eastern Coalfields have increased in the recent months.

(b) The increased pithead stocks have not adversely affected the production.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Low capacity utilisation of Thermal Power Generation

2988. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Thermal Power Generation in terms of capacity utilisation may touch an all time low in the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY):** (a) No, Sir. The capacity utilisation of thermal power plants during November 1980 to February, 1981 has been more than the overall capacity utilisation of 45 per cent during the year 1979-80 as per figures given below:—

|                       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|
| November 80 . . . . . | 45.4% |
| December 80 . . . . . | 48.6% |
| January 81 . . . . .  | 49.1% |
| February 81 . . . . . | 49.3% |

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A number of steps have been taken to improve the capacity utilisation of thermal power plants. These measures include:

(i) Assistance to the Electricity Boards to undertake plant betterment programmes and better preventive maintenance schedule;

(ii) identification of deficiencies in plant and equipments and taking up programme of their rectification and replacement;

(iii) arranging timely supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers.

(iv) supply of adequate quality 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 handpicking of stones, shales and other extraneous materials 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.

(v) undertaking training programmes for engineers and technical personnel entrusted with the operation and maintenance of power stations.

**डीजल के आबंटन के लिए राजस्थान सरकार से अनुरोध**

1959. श्री अशोक गहलोत :

श्री मूल सचिव डागा :

क्या पेट्रोसिद्धम, रसयन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि राज्य के लिए डीजल के आबंटन में वृद्धि की जाये;

(ख) क्या इस समय राजस्थान को दी जा रही इस आवश्यक वस्तु की मात्रा उनकी आवश्यकता से बहुत कम है ;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान को दिया जा रहा डीजल का कोटा अन्य राज्यों के कोटे की तुलना में भी बहुत कम है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्योरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान के कोटे में राज्य की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए वृद्धि करेगी; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

पेट्रोसिद्धम, रसयन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) राजस्थान राज्य सहित राज्यों को हाई स्पीड डीजल (एच.एस.डी.) का मासिक आबंटन करते समय देश में उत्पाद की उपलब्धता, परिवहन क्षमता, विगत आबंटनों/विक्रय जैसे तथ्यों तथा अन्य तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है और अधिकतम संभव आबंटन और सप्लाई की जाती है । एक राज्य के लिए किए गए आबंटनों की तुलना दूसरे राज्य से करना उचित नहीं होगा ।

(ब) और (ड). राज्य सरकार के अनुरोधों और उत्पाद उपलब्धता और परिवहन कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अक्टूबर, 1980 और फरवरी, 1981 के दौरान राजस्थान के एच० एस० डी० के आबंटन प्रतिमाह बढ़ाये गए थे। गत दो महीनों के दौरान रेलवे के स्थानीय कर्मचारियों के आन्दोलन के कारण कुछ समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा था, जिन को अब दूर किया जा रहा है और उस के परिणामस्वरूप सप्लाई स्थिति में सुधार होना आरम्भ हो गया है।

कोयले के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के परिणाम स्वरूप लघु कारखानों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव

2990. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कोयले की मूल्य वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप लघु कारखानों पर पड़ने वाले प्रतिकूल प्रभाव की जानकारी है और यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में क्या उपाय किए जायेंगे;

(ख) मूल्यों में वृद्धि के स्थान पर उत्पादन लागत में कमी करने के उपाय न अपनाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास कोयले की मूल्य वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप छोटे कारखानों के बन्द होने की कोई सूचना है, और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) कोयला लघु उद्योगों की अंतिम उत्पादन लागत का बहुत छोटा भाग होता है और इसीलिये कोयले की कीमत में संशोधन का लघु उद्योगों पर पड़ने वाला प्रतिकूल प्रभाव बहुत नहीं होगा।

(ख) उत्पादन लागत घटाने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ निम्नलिखित उपाय शामिल हैं :-

(1) उत्पादन में इन उपायों से वृद्धि करना ओपेनकास्ट खानों का तेजी से विकास, उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी और आधुनिक उपकरणों का प्रयोग, बिजली, विस्फोटक पदार्थ आदि उत्पादन सामग्रियों की बेहतर उपलब्धि सुनिश्चित करना, भूमि अधिग्रहण के काम में तेजी, कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति में राज्य सरकारों से घनिष्ठ सम्पर्क द्वारा सुधार, आदि।

(2) खनिकों में अनुपस्थिति की प्रवृत्ति पर नियंत्रण।

(3) जनशक्ति पर नियंत्रण और उत्पादकता में सुधार।

(4) भंडार सूची पर नियंत्रण और भंडार सामग्री के प्रयोग में किफायत।

(5) उपकरणों के उपयोग में सुधार।

कोयले की कीमतों में वृद्धि इसलिए आवश्यक हो गई थी कि मजदूरी जो कि उत्पादन लागत का लगभग 65 प्रतिशत होती है—में वृद्धि हो गई और अन्य उत्पादन सामग्रियों की लागत में भी वृद्धि हो गई।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

#### Marketing of drugs by drug firms without valid licence

2991. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many items of drugs are marketed by M/s. E. Merck, Sandoz, I.C.C., Ciba Gaigy, Cynamid and Warner Hindustan without valid industrial licence, their details for which manufacturing licences have been issued to them by the State Drug Controllers; and

(b) what steps have been taken to stop their formulations marketed under different provisions/in different packs without Government approval—the quantum of such production during the last three years, item-wise, firm-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** (a) M/s. Warner Hindustan have been found to be manufacturing some drug formulations without any valid industrial licence. The position in respect of unauthorised items of manufacture being marketed by other companies would be known only when final view is taken on their claims after their cases are processed on the basis of Drug Policy of 1978 and Industrial Policy of August, 1980. As regards the details of manufacturing licences issued by the State Drug Controllers, no item can be manufactured without such an authority.

(b) The question whether to ask the companies to stop the production of some items, would arise only after final decisions on their claims and on the action to be pursued are taken by Government. It is, therefore, not possible, at this stage to give the item-wise production data.

**Manufacturing of drugs by drug firms without industrial licence**

2992. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many drug items M/s. Glaxo Laboratories and Pfizer are manufacturing without valid industrial licence;

(b) whether unauthorised activities of M/s. Glaxo and Pfizer like manufacture of Becosules, Protinex, Urobithoc capsules, Teracetrial Ointment, Efcorlin, Ostocalcium, Multivit etc. have not been checked, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the quantum of manufacture of various drugs by these firms without industrial licence during the last three years, item-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

**(SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** (a) to (c). The position in respect of unauthorised items manufactured by M/s. Glaxo Laboratories and M/s. Pfizer Limited would be known only when a view is taken on the claims made by the parties under the Drug Policy of 1978 and Industrial Policy of August, 1980.

**Grants to West Bengal Government for refugees**

2993. **SHRI MUKANDA MANDAL:** Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been sanctioning grants to the West Bengal Government for the refugees;

(b) if so, amount of grants sanctioned during the last five years (Year-wise); and

(c) what are the procedures followed for their disbursements?

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

(b) Following amounts were released as grant to the State Government during the last five years:—

| Year                    | Grants-in-aid (Rs. in lakhs) |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| (i) 1975-76 . . . . .   | 88.31                        |
| (ii) 1976-77 . . . . .  | 123.65                       |
| (iii) 1977-78 . . . . . | 109.00                       |
| (iv) 1978-79 . . . . .  | 121.20                       |
| (v) 1979-80 . . . . .   | 62.10                        |

(c) The State Government has to incur expenditure according to administrative approval/sanctions issued by the Government of India and

thereafter claim reimbursement of expenditure by preferring claims on quarterly basis.

**Broadcasting of Programme regarding Parliamentary and Legislating work by A.I.R., Madras**

2994. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Radio, Madras has proposals under consideration to organise a feature to focus parliamentary and legislative work in its programmes; and

(b) if so, the details of the step taken to do so?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to introduce a feature programme from AIR Madras for covering Parliamentary and Legislative activities.

(b) Does not arise.

**Invitation of persons connected with Film Industry by Madras Radio Station**

2995. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the persons connected with film industry alone are invited for interview for Commercial Broadcasts at Madras;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken to interview publicmen in public life, Legislators and men in Parliamentary work during the Commercial Broadcasts timing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): Commercial Broadcasting Service, Madras, invites personalities of the film world from time to time to present specially compered programmes of film songs, not for interviews.

(b) and (c). The Commercial Broadcasting Service is meant to cater to popular taste and in order to be an effective vehicle for the sale of radio time and earn revenue to the Government; it regulates the acceptability of advertisements accordingly. As such, there is no proposal to broadcast interviews of public men, legislators and persons engaged in Parliamentary work in the Commercial Broadcasting Service. However, such interviews are broadcast in the main channel from time to time.

**Demand of Kerosene/Diesel by Bihar**

2996. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the demand of kerosene and diesel oil of Bihar has been met; and

(b) the quantity of kerosene and diesel oil demanded by Bihar Government during the year 1980-81 and the quantity supplied and the efforts made to supply kerosene and diesel oil to Bihar in more quantity?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). During the year 1980-81, the Government of Bihar had indicated the demand of kerosene varying between 23,000 and 30,000 tonnes and of high speed diesel (HSD) oil between 40,000 and 60,000 tonnes per month. The following are the details of allocation and sales of kerosene and high

speed diesel in respect of Bihar between April, 1980 and January, 1981

and the allocations for February and March, 1981:—

Figures in metric tonnes

| Month                     | Kerosene   |                   | HSD        |                   |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|
|                           | Allocation | Sales             | Allocation | Sales             |
| April, 1980 . . . . .     | 23000      | 20357             | 40000      | 40249             |
| May, 1980 . . . . .       | 23000      | 18213             | 43000      | 41442             |
| June, 1980 . . . . .      | 18910      | 16385             | 40800      | 36413             |
| July, 1980 . . . . .      | 20800      | 19726             | 40800      | 32245             |
| August, 1980 . . . . .    | 20300      | 16896             | 37500      | 26780             |
| September, 1980 . . . . . | 21200      | 19963             | 37500      | 26554             |
| October, 1980 . . . . .   | 18090      | 18659             | 31933      | 33087             |
| November, 1980 . . . . .  | 19080      | 18339             | 37000      | 34329             |
| December, 1980 . . . . .  | 18400      | 18369             | 41300      | 39910             |
| January, 1981 . . . . .   | 19400      | 18498             | 42100      | 38177             |
| February, 1981 . . . . .  | 19000      | Not available     | 38300      | Not available     |
| March, 1981 . . . . .     | 20400      | Month is not over | 45000      | Month is not over |

The diesel allocation to the States/ Union Territories, including Bihar, has been maximised, keeping in view the overall product availability and movement capacity. For March, 1981, the diesel allocation has been made at a level 15 per cent more than the sales in March 1980. In the case of kerosene, the monthly allocations are being made at a level 5 per cent more than the actual sales in the corresponding months of the previous year. Ad-hoc increases in the allocations of these products have also been given to Bihar keeping in view the requirements indicated by the State Government.

**Development of Underground Coal Mines in collaboration with UK**

2897. SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI JANARDHANA  
POOJARY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to undertake integrated development of underground coal mines with collaboration of U.K.;

(b) if so, the name of those coal mines;

(c) when such proposal is going to be implemented; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY  
(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN  
CHAUDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The coal mines are Asnapani near Asansol and Ghusick in East Bokaro Coalfields.

(c) and (d). The experts from the U.K. are expected to submit in next 8 to 10 months feasibility reports of these projects for consideration of the Government. Data collection is now in progress and some of the experts have already arrived in India.

**Exploring for New Oil Reserves**

2998. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the measures taken by Government to explore and work on the new oil reserves in the country during the last 3 years and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): 1. During the last three years Geological and Geophysical Surveys were conducted by ONGC in various parts of the country. In off-shore ONGC's Survey ship, "Anwe-shak" carried out seismic and gravity surveys in several off-shore regions. In addition exploratory drilling was also undertaken in several locations on shore and off-shore. Oil India drilled two deep exploratory wells in Arunachal Pradesh and Kumchai.

2. Oil was discovered in West Sobhasan and West Morwan Onshore structures in Gujarat. Gas was discovered in Walner and Gajera onshore structures in Gujarat. Oil and gas were discovered in Pansar structure in Gujarat. Encouraging indications were observed in respect to the extension of the Viraj field and presence of oil in North Wamej and Poliyad structure in Gujarat. Oil was also discovered in Barailat well at Galeki in Assam. In addition, indications of gas were noticed in Narasapur well in Andhra Pradesh. In West Bengal, Diamond Harbour well was drilled down to depth of 5500 metres by ONGC's own crew using departmental equipments.

3. Oil was discovered in the offshore structures R-9, R-12, B-37 and B-38 in addition to gas discovered in mid Tapi structure. Gas was discovered in B-55 structure also. Presence of oil

and gas was also indicated in Godavari off-shore. Gas was encountered in the first well offshore Andamans.

4. Oil India is presently engaged in developing the shallow and relatively small Kharsang find in Arunachal Pradesh. In Mahanadi Basin Offshore, it has drilled two wells i.e. Mahanadi 1 and Mahanadi 2.

5. All these efforts are directed to find additional sources of hydrocarbons in the country.

**Number of Refugees who came to India since Independence and number of those who have got jobs**

2999. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugees who have come to India since Independence of the country;

(b) the number of refugees who have got jobs since Independence of the country and the number of refugees who have not got jobs so far and whether all the refugees will get jobs during the Sixth Plan period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) A total number of about 1,00,24,000 refugees have come to India since Independence.

(b) and (c). The refugees were settled under various schemes including exchange of properties, agriculture, small trade employment. Many of them also got employment through the Central Transfer Bureau and the Employment Exchanges, for which some overriding priority and age concessions had been given. No such statistics on employment as asked for, have, however, been maintained, since the refugees



were settled under different schemes spread over the entire country and it would not have been practicable to collect the data relating to their employment for all these years.

There is a provision to provide industrial employment to 350 families in the Sixth Plan but the number of refugees that may be able to get jobs throughout the country during the Sixth Plan period cannot be estimated. All of them may not even want jobs specially those settled on agriculture or business. A large number of the earlier displaced persons are already part of the main stream of national life.

**Vacant posts of Assistant Station Director in Akashwani and Doordarshan**

3000. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 80 posts of the rank of Assistant Station Directors in Akashwani and Doordarshan are lying vacant;

(b) whether a Departmental Promotion Committee headed by a Member of the Union Public Service Commission recommended names for 75 per cent posts of Programme Executives;

(c) if so, the point of time by which the recommendations of the DPC will be approved; and

(d) if no assurance can be given, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee are under the consideration of the Government.

12 hrs.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record without my permission. Madam, without my permission you cannot speak. Shri Ghosh.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): I gave notice of an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. We shall discuss it when the time comes.

(Interruptions)\*

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): I gave a calling attention on the same subject.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Go-rakhpur): This is a serious matter.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हरिकेश जी , मैं एक सवाल आप से पूछ रहा हूँ । मेरे सवाल का जवाब दो । आप कभी छुट्टी करते हो या नहीं ? हफ्ते में एक दिन तो छुट्टी होनी चाहिए । (Interruptions) Not allowed.  
Prof Kurien.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): (Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way. Not allowed. Come to my Chamber. I will discuss it with you. But, not here.

एक दिन तो आप छुट्टी कर लिया कीजिए ।

श्री राम बिलस पासवान (हाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. You come to me. Mr. Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I have given an adjournment motion...

MR. SPEAKER: That is not allowed. I have not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): What happened to the privilege motion which was kept pending?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को जवाब दूँगा, पूरा जवाब दूँगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे रेल मंत्रालय से जो जवाब मिला है, वह संतोषजनक नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: Then again we will see. . . उन्हे फिर

देख लेंगे। अगर आपकी तसल्ली नहीं होती है तो मेरे से फिर बात कर लीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी तसल्ली हो गई क्या ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपकी तसल्ली होने के लिए भेजा है। मैंने आपकी तसल्ली करवायी है। आइये, मेरे साथ बात करिए।

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION OF MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DISPLACEMENT OF HARIJANS AND TRIBALS DUE TO ACQUISITION OF THEIR LANDS FOR VARIOUS COAL PROJECTS IN BIHAR

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ranjit Singh. Not here. Shri Ram Swarup Ram.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्त्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर ऊर्जा मंत्री

का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“बिहार के रांची, धनबाद, पलामू और हजारीबाग जिलों में विभिन्न कोयला परियोजनाओं के लिए भूमि के अधिग्रहण किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप 3 एकड़ से कम भूमि वाले हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के विस्थापित हो जाने का समाचार।”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Sir, as the Honourable Members are aware, for meeting the increasing demand of energy and other requirements of the country, we have to increase our coal production. Accordingly a target of 144 million tonnes of coal production has been fixed for the terminal year of the Sixth Plan, for Coal India. For this, all the subsidiaries of Coal India will have to take up a number of new projects which will require acquisition of lands. From January, 1980 to February, 1981, 21 projects with targetted production of 31 million tonnes and investment of Rs. 400 crores have been cleared. During the year 1981-82, 35 proposals with a production capacity of 38 million tonnes and investment of Rs. 960 crores will be in hand.

Three subsidiaries of Coal India, namely, Central Coalfields Ltd., Bharat Coal fields Ltd., and Eastern Coalfields Ltd., which are working in the districts of Dhanbad, Palamau, Hazaribagh and Ranchi, are acquiring land for their new opencast as well as underground mines in these districts. These lands are acquired either under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 or under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 or by direct negotiations with land-holders. Since this Government has come to power matters of land acquisition are always dealt with in consultation with the

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

State Government. This is specially so with regard to matter of quantum of compensation which is finalised according to the advice of the State Government. We are depositing money with the State Government to give to land losers their compensation as quickly as possible. We are also trying to rehabilitate the land losers to the extent possible in consultation with the concerned State Government. BCCL norm in this matter is to give one job for 2 acres of paddy land or three acres of non-paddy land. However, it is very difficult to have any hard and fast rule in this matter though, as I have mentioned, we would like to settle this matter in consultation with the concerned State Government. For the national interest, we have to come to some sort of understanding with the State Government, and in this matter I am prepared to be guided by the State Government, but it won't be possible for us to offer jobs to all the land losers at one time. It has to be done in a phased manner. It is true that as we go for new mining projects or extension of the existing mines we will require more people for doing the job, but it has also to be borne in mind that in order to increase production, to which there is no alternative, we have to undertake modernisation and mechanisation of mines. This will naturally limit the scope of any large scale employment at one point of time. Besides, Coal industry cannot be allowed to become an unremunerative industry indefinitely. This applies to the open-cast mines and also the underground mines. We have to adopt a policy which while being acceptable to all concerned should also be in the larger national interest.

12.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री राम स्वर्ण राम : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने विषय की गंभीरता को देखते हुए यह ध्यान-आकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया था। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में

रांची, धनबाद, हजारीबाग, पलामू और गिरडी आदि जिले हैं जहाँ पर सारे का सारा कोयले का क्षेत्र है। सैकड़ों कोलियरी परियोजनाएँ वहाँ पर रन कर रही हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि बिहार, खासकर दक्षिण बिहार, जिसको छोटा नागपुर भी कहते हैं, वह कोयले का बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र है और वहाँ पर 90 प्रतिशत हरिजन-आदिवासी रहते हैं। सारा स्थान जंगलों से भरा हुआ है और अगर कहीं पर उनको थोड़ी सी जगह मिलती है तो वहाँ पर थोड़ा सा मक्का, अरहर, मडुआ या बाजरा आदि उपजाकर अपना पेट पालते हैं। कोयले की 21 परियोजनाएँ आप उनकी जमीन पर चालू करने जा रहे हैं। ये हरिजन-आदिवासी हैं और 90 प्रतिशत छोटा-नागपुर में इनकी आबादी है। आप कहते हैं कि कंपेंसेशन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के कंसल्टेशन से तय किया जाएगा। परियोजनाएँ आपकी चालू होंगी और जवाबदेही स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पर आप डालना चाहते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि कंपेंसेशन के रेड्स स्टेट-गवर्नमेंट तय करेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जितनी गंभीरता से मैंने इस विषय को और सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया था, मुझे दुःख है कि माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री महोदय ने उसकी गंभीरता को नज़रअन्दाज़ किया है। यह प्रश्न हरिजन-आदिवासियों का है, जिनके जमीन नहीं है। इसके बाद वे जाकर जंगल में रहेंगे, तो बिहार गवर्नमेंट का जंगल विभाग कहेगा कि यह जंगलों की जमीन है, तुम्हें यहाँ पर नहीं रहने दिया जाएगा। जहाँ पर अभी रह रहे हैं, वहाँ से उन्हें उजाड़ा जा रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनके पुनर्वास की एक गंभीर समस्या देश के सामने खड़ी हो जाएगी।

मैं सवाल करना चाहता हूँ। चाहे किसी का घर ही क्यों न हो या कोई

गांव में धान की खेती ही क्यों न करता हो और उसके पास एक कट्ठा, दो कट्ठा, तीन कट्ठा या पांच कट्ठा जमीन हो क्यों न हो— इस में तीन बीघे या कोई सवाल नहीं है— उसके बारे में क्या सरकार विचार करेगी कि हर विस्थापित होने वाले परिवार में एक-एक आदमी को नौकरी अवश्य दी जाएगी ? वहां पर आदिवासी और हरिजन लोग ही 95 प्रतिशत रहते हैं । इस वास्ते क्या सरकार उनके हर परिवार में से एक-एक आदमी को नौकरी देने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): I would like to mention that the country's output per man shift at the present moment is 0.70. It is expected to increase in 1984-85 to 1.20 per man shift per tonne. This output per man shift is very low. In the U.S.A. it is 3.70 tonnes to 20.7 and in the United Kingdom it is 14.7 to 10.5. This means that we have to employ more mechanisation and all that. We have also to improve the mines and modernise them with the latest technique. I quite agree with the hon. Member that human aspect has to be looked into and as I have said in these matters we would like to be guided by the State Government specially with regard to the tribals and harijans. We are prepared to give special attention to this aspect of the matter. I will only request the hon. Member to remember a small point that giving jobs to all the land losers at a time would not be possible. But as we explained, in phases, we will be able to give jobs to them. very shortly I am visiting Patna and I would again have a dialogue with the Chief Minister and also have consultation with the State Government so that we settle the claims.

श्री राम स्वल्प शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कंसल्टेशन करने में जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों सरकार सारी बातों को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पर

सौंपना चाहती है ? योजना प्राय बना रहे हैं । सारा बनिफिट प्रायको होगा । फिर क्यों प्राय स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को बीच में ला कर अपनी ज़िम्मेदारी से हटाना चाहते हैं ? यह बिहार का हा बात नहीं है । प्रायको सारे देश के लिए यह पालिसी बनानी चाहिए । चाहे कोई हरिजन हो, आदिवासी हो या गरीब आदमी हो, जिस किसी की भी जमीन ली जाती है तो राज्य सरकार उसको कंपेंसेशन नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जो नीति बने उसका पालन करे, क्या इस तरह की व्यवस्था प्राय करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: So, far as the land rules are concerned, naturally consultations with the State Government is necessary and it is for the State Government to acquire the land on our behalf. We cannot do that ourselves. We have to take the State Government into confidence.

श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू (रांची) : ऊर्जा मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है वह बिल्कुल असन्तोषजनक है । हमने ध्यानाकर्षण में यह जानना चाहा था कि ऐसे लोग जिन की तीन एकड़ से कम जमीन है, क्या ऐसे लोगों को सरकार नौकरियाँ देने का विचार कर रही है ? तो इन्होंने उत्पादन का आँकड़ा पेश कर दिया । रांची, पलामू, धनबाद, हजारीबाग के जो इलाके हैं, वहाँ सारे क्षेत्र में कोलफील्ड हैं और उन में 95 प्रतिशत से भी ज्यादा हरिजन और आदिवासी तथा बैकवर्ड लोग रहते हैं । हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग तीन एकड़ से कम जमीन के मालिक हैं । उनके पास एक मामूली सा भूदान, एक छोटी सी सब्जी की खेती करने लायक भूमि और एक कुआँ ही मुश्किल से होता है । और इस तरह से हमारे हरिजन और आदिवासियों की हजारों एकड़ जमीन

[श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू]

कोल फ्रील्ड के लिए सालों से ली जा रही है । यह कहते हैं कि जिनके धान के दो एकड़ के खेत जायेंगे उनको भी नौकरी देंगे । मंत्री जी आंकड़े पेश करें कि दो एकड़ वालों को कितनों को नौकरी दी है ? मेरी समझ से किसी को नहीं । केवल इनके अधिकारियों के जो रिश्तेदार हैं उन्हीं को नौकरी मिली होगी । आज सारे छोटा नागपुर में आग लगी हुई है । जो इनके अधिकारीगण हैं उनके भाई-भतीजे काफ़ी चालाक हैं । आदिवासियों की ज़मीन तो नहीं विकती है, फिर हरिजनों की ज़मीन विकती है । जब वह जानते हैं कि दो, तीन साल में यहां इस तरह का प्रोजेक्ट खुलेगा तो हरिजन भाइयों को बरगलाते हैं और अगर 1,000 रु० प्रति एकड़ उस जगह ज़मीन का भाव है तो उनको लालच दे कर, सिनेमा दिखा कर 4, 5 हजार रु० प्रति एकड़ के हिसाब से उनकी ज़मीन ले लेते हैं और कहते हैं कि तुम्हीं खेती करो और उसमें से आधा हिस्सा खुद रखो । लेकिन जैसे ही प्रोजेक्ट खुलने का समय आया तो हरिजन लोग उस भूमि से महरूम हो जाते हैं और काम भी उनको नहीं मिलता । यह कहते हैं कि 2 एकड़ ज़मीन वालों को जिनके धान के खेत हैं नौकरी देते हैं । यह सरासर झूठ है । हमारे रांची जिले में खिलाड़ी के पास इनका हेसालींग प्रोजेक्ट है जिसमें 300 आदमी काम कर रहे हैं, उनमें से केवल 5 आदिमियों को ही काम दिया गया है जिनकी ज़मीन ली गई । हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी कहती हैं कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को नौकरी में प्राथमिकता देंगे लेकिन वहां ऐसा कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है । उसके बगल में एक और प्रोजेक्ट है जिसमें 200 आदिमी काम कर रहे हैं । उसमें केवल 33 आदिमियों को ही काम मिला है । श्रीमन्, छोटा नागपुर में धाय लगी हुई है । हासिया में कारखाना है, स्वर्नरेखा डैम प्रोजेक्ट

खुला है, सभी आदिवासियों, हरिजनों के साथ भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है ।

सरकार हरिजनों, आदिवासियों के कल्याण की बात करती है तो सही माने में उनका कल्याण करना चाहिए । जिनकी ज़मीन जाती है उनका नौकरी भी नहीं मिलती । बेचारे कैसे अपना जीवन चलायेंगे ? क्या भविष्य होगा 95 प्रतिशत उन आदिवासियों का यह एक गंभीर सवाल है । वह लोग घर के लिए जंगल में जाते हैं ज़मीन मांगने के लिए तो जंगल विभाग कहता है कि यहां वन लगाना है इसलिए आपको ज़मीन नहीं देंगे । पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० वालों से ज़मीन मांगते हैं तो वह भी नहीं देते । तो आदिवासियों के मुंह से यह आवाज़ बरबस निकलती है कि हमारे पूर्वज रोहतास से 500-600 साल पहले आये और यहां ज़मीन आबाद कर बसे लेकिन अब न हमारे पास ज़मीन है और न नौकरी है । ऐसी हालत में सिवाय क्रांति के उनके पास क्या रास्ता रह जाता है ? आज सारा छोटा नागपुर बारूद के ढेर पर बैठा हुआ है । आप समय रहते जाग जाइए । उनके साथ होने वाला अन्याय रकना चाहिए । मेरी पुरजोर मांग है कि जिनकी भी 3 एकड़ से कम ज़मीन जाये उनको भी नौकरी अवश्य मिलनी चाहिए । हम 18 संसद् सदस्यों ने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को ज्ञापन दिया, बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री को ज्ञापन दिया, ऊर्जा मंत्री को ज्ञापन दिया । आप बिहार सरकार से ज़रूर बात करें, लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि जो भाई-भतीजावाद बाहर के लोगों द्वारा चल रहा है और छोटा नागपुर क्षेत्र में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की ज़मीन पर कब्ज़ा कर रहे हैं इसको प्रबलम्ब रोक जाय, नहीं तो छोटा नागपुर बारूद के ढेर पर बैठा हुआ है और कभी भी विस्फोट हो सकता है । इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप भविष्य में, जिनकी भी 3 एकड़ से कम ज़मीन ली जायगी उनको नौकरी देने कायदा नहीं ?

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** I have categorically said that whatever may be the norms of the Government e.g. BCCL's norm in this matter is to give one job for two acres of paddy land or three acres of non-paddy land—we are putting aside this norm. We are creating a new norm in consultation with the State Government. We are asking the State Government and we ourselves—as to whom we should call land losers. Suppose some body has one kaitha. Shall we call him land loser? But I can assure the honourable gentleman that for Harijans, we will give special attention. I have repeated this. For Harijans, Advasis and backward classes, we will give special attention. There is no doubt about it. And I will create a special norm for them.

12.21 hrs.

**ELECTION TO COMMITTEE  
COCONUT DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):** I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (4) (e) of Section 4 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as member of the Coconut Development Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (4) (e) of Section 4 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coconut Development Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.23 hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

**THIRTEENTH REPORT**

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th March, 1981."

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Substitute motion by Shrimati Pramila Dandavate. She is not here. Shri Satya Narain Jatiya is not here.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East):** I have also a substitute motion. I have written. I have given three points.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Your substitute motion is negative in character.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** can I say a few words?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** No. You must help me. I can go only according to the rules. I have no powers to break the rules. I am not permitting you.

*(Interruptions)*

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** I know you are not permitting me. That I know. But I have a point of order. How can you not allow a point of order?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** What is your point of order?

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** I want to be very reasonable, and I also admit my error in making a small technical error. I just want to bring this to your attention: when a Member feels cheated, you have to protest him. Now the Valdyalingam report, Gold Auction etc.—we here everything in the newspapers. What is this House meant for? Then there is the Special

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

**Bearer Bonds**—I have something sensation to say on that, and the House has taken it off the agenda. How does the BAC take the Special Bearer Bond off the agenda?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Your party's representative participates in the BAC.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** No, no. I am a Member of Parliament here. There is no question of the Committee. That is an informal arrangement, as far as this House is concerned.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I am suggesting to you: please ask the representative of your party to raise it in the BAC.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** No, no. As far as the Vaidalingam Commission's report is concerned, it is under 184. It has got nothing to do with the party. In the BAC, he should schedule it, Sir.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th March, 1981."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.25 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) RELEASE OF WATER FROM GANDHI SAGAR DAM TO KOTA-BARRAGE IN RAJASTHAN BY MADHYA PRADESH GOVERNMENT.

**श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में हुए समझौते के अनुसार चम्बल नदी पर बनाए गए गांधी सागर बांध से दोनों प्रदेशों को सिंचाई हेतु बराबर का पानी मिलना था। गांधी सागर से नियमित

पर्याप्त पानी छोड़ा जा कर कोटा बैराज की मुख्य दाहिनी नहर द्वारा राजस्थान व मध्य प्रदेश को सिंचाई हेतु दिया जाना था। गांधी सागर बांध का कैचमेंट क्षेत्र लगभग 8700 वर्ग मील है, जिसमें भिन्न-भिन्न स्थानों से वर्षा आदि का पानी सिंचित कर इकट्ठा होता है, जिसका औसतन वर्षा के आधार पर औसतन 6.23 मिलियन एकड़ फीट भरण क्षमता है। मूल समझौते व योजना के अनुसार गांधी सागर बांध व उसके कैचमेंट क्षेत्र का उपयोग केवल इस बांध के भरण के लिए होना था, ताकि बांध की सम्पूर्ण क्षमता का उपयोग दाहिनी मुख्य नहर द्वारा दोनों प्रदेशों के क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई के लिए हो सके।

परन्तु मध्य प्रदेश ने गांधीसागर बांध के कैचमेंट क्षेत्र में सन् 1974 व 1978 के बीच अनेक लघु व मध्यम सिंचाई योजनाएँ पूर्ण कर ली हैं, जिसके कारण संपूर्ण पानी को, जो गांधी सागर बांध में इकट्ठा होना चाहिए था, बीच में ही रोक दिया है और इस रोके हुए पानी से अलग से सिंचाई योजनाओं द्वारा अपने क्षेत्र को अलग से सिंचित करना शुरू कर दिया है, जिससे गांधी सागर में पानी का भरण कम हो गया है व कोटा बैराज को कम पानी दिए जाने से राजस्थान के कोटा जिले की खेतों के सामने संकट खड़ा हो गया है। मध्य प्रदेश गांधी सागर की कुल 6.23 मिलियन एकड़ फीट भरण क्षमता के विरुद्ध बांधों के निर्माण द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष औसतन एक-तिहाई अर्थात् 2 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी अलग से दाहिनी मुख्य नहर के अतिरिक्त अपने क्षेत्र में ले रहा है।

इस समझौते के विरुद्ध अनधिकृत रूप से मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा अन्य स्रोतों से 2 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी लेने के बाद दाहिनी मुख्य नहर से पानी लेने के अचिस्थ को मध्य प्रदेश समाप्त कर चुका है।

मध्य प्रदेश हठधर्मी द्वारा गांधी सगर से कोटा बांध के लिए पर्याप्त पानी छोड़ने को तैयार नहीं है। गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा इस वर्ष राजस्थान के कोटा जिले में एक-तिहाई हो गेहूँ की फसल बाई गई है और वह भी पानी के अभाव में सूबने की स्थिति में आ गई है।

अतः इस अविनम्बनीय लाल मूहत्व के विषय को सिवाई मंत्री जो के ज्ञान में ला कर मैं निरंजन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह मध्य प्रदेश को गांधी सगर से कोटा बैराज पर पर्याप्त पानी छोड़ने हेतु आदेश दें।

(ii) STEPS FOR EXPANSION AND EFFICIENT RUNNING OF DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar): Durgapur Steel Plant is now facing extinction. For years together while on the one hand it is suffering from inefficient management, on the other hand there is no adequate supply of fuel, electricity, coking coal, railway wagons to this vital Steel Plant resulting in huge loss to national exchequer. It is apprehended that in 1980-81 the loss in terms of rupees would reach the staggering figure of 40-42 crores. Since it is a national property and running on huge loss, the Government should take immediate steps on war-footing. It is also threatening the job potentiality. The expansion and overhauling of this plant is urgently needed. Any delay in taking action in this matter will lead to eventual collapse of this vital Steel Plant.

(iii) STEPS FOR MOVEMENT OF GRAIN STOCKS FROM FCI DEPOTS TO TEHSILS IN BHIND DISTRICT

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): In spite of grain stocks in the country being adequate large scale shortage are being experienced in

various parts of the country. Even the movement of FCI stocks from the Depots to tehsil outlets is being adversely affected. In fact, many times, stocks which leave the depot, never seem to reach the tehsil outlets and disappear on the way. For example in Bhind district, the Mehgaon and Bahar tehsil outlets are known to be chronically affected by this "disappearance disease." Stocks allotted from the Central Depot never seem to reach these outlets. In addition, Bhind district received last month only 250 tonnes against its monthly allocation of 1800 tonnes. These are revealing examples. The coming three months are going to be extremely crucial as it is only after this period that the new crop will come in. As a result, there is a great pressure on open market prices. With all emphasis, I request the Government to put right the situation which seems to be the result—not of shortages but of inefficient FCI management and unscrupulous anti-social elements which are trying to derive benefit from the emergent situation.

12-30 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED in the Chair]

(iv) REPORTED GANG RAPING OF AN ADIWASI WOMAN IN A VILLAGE OF MADHYA PRADESH

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): It has been reported in the Press, The Indian Express, of the 6th March that an adivasi woman who was gang-raped on February 27, in a village of Madhya Pradesh, died on the 2nd March night in Barawah hospital in Khargone district of M. P. It is reported that this 26 year old Bhil labourer Munnibai had been raped by several persons in a quarry and was admitted to the hospital in a bad condition.

This is a matter of grave concern to all right-thinking people and I want to draw the attention of the Home Minister so that the culprits are apprehended and the case is pursued vigorously so that they are punished.



(vi) **INSTALLATION OF ASHOKA-LEYLAND TRUCK ENGINE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AT ALWAR**

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar):** Ashoka Leyland Truck Engines manufacturing industry is to be set up at Alwar. The Union Government of India had already issued the Letters of Intent in this regard in favour of the Ashoka Leyland Company to instal the above unit at Alwar, Rajasthan State. The State Government of Rajasthan and the aforesaid company have also entered into a bilateral agreement for installation of the unit at Alwar, Rajasthan. The Government of Rajasthan has been offered a site for the installation to provide certain concessions and facilities to the Company. The Government of Rajasthan signed an agreement stipulating the terms and conditions with regard to various facilities to be provided to the industry in that State.

The management of the company has been offered a site for the installation of the industry near the Matsya Industrial Area, Alwar. Concerned officers of the Company have visited the site at Alwar.

A similar unit has already been set up in Maharashtra and the company has started work to instal the industry in Maharashtra but the company has taken no active steps for installing this industry at Alwar. As the matter is being delayed on the part of the Company, it has been a matter of anxiety for the people of Alwar in particular and the people of Rajasthan in general.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to take up the matter with the management of the company and to implore upon them to start the work of installing that industry at Alwar as soon as possible.

(vi) **INCREASING INCIDENCE OF T.B. IN KANPUR**

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Kanpur):** Tuberculosis, which used to

be a dreaded disease, has now been brought within the ambit of curable diseases, thanks to the concerted efforts made by the researchers and the doctors. Government of India have been taking keen interest in ensuring that proper facilities for prevention and cure of tuberculosis are available. Tuberculosis Association of India also plays a notable role in this behalf.

Kanpur, which is one of the oldest industrial centres, has a very large concentration of labour and it is most unfortunate that in the present age of scientific and medical advancement, the incidence of tuberculosis there should be of alarming proportions. The majority of more than one million labour force working in industrial units live in slums and "hattas" in abject unhygienic conditions. The result is that in certain pockets of the town like Kanghi Mohal, etc., there is hardly a house which does not have a TB patient. It is equally distressing to note that there are no proper medical facilities for these unfortunate patients. In view of this growing menace, I urge upon the Government to take the following action on compassionate grounds:

(a) Set up a high level Board to survey the health situation in Kanpur and suggest effective measures for eradication of TB.

(b) Establishment of an advanced centre for the study of Tuberculosis and 150 bed hospital attached to it.

(c) Last, but not the least, take effective steps to check pollution caused by industrial waste.

(vii) **OUTBREAK OF POLIOMYELITIS IN AN EPIDEMIC FORM IN MADRAS CITY**

**DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central):** Under rule 377, I draw the attention of the House to the following matter of urgent public importance:

I hope the Hon'ble Members of this House are aware of the near epidemic attack of poliomyelitis in Madras city. The present outbreak is probably due

to a virulent type of polio-virus, which is evidenced by the fact that so far nearly 400 cases were hospitalized during the past one month involving 5 deaths. This is nearly twice that of last year's reported cases, necessitating urgent mobilization of patent polio-vaccine and improvement of sanitation which is far from satisfactory, due to the lethargic state government machinery. The state government is further adding fuel to the fire by insisting on the presence of logo-gram on the vaccine vials supplied to the hospitals. The stocks with the state owned TAMIL-NADU DADHA will last for only one day and M/s. SPENCER AND CO. is unwilling to share the stocks with the private practitioners. Reports have already come that the vaccines are not available in Salem Town.

This being the situation, I request the Central Government to instruct the polio foundation at Vellore to despatch enough Vaccine to meet the situation and gear up the mass media, especially the ALL INDIA RADIO and T. V. to alert the public regarding the preventive measures.

Active steps taken at this juncture will definitely prevent further spread of the disease within and outside the city, as well as the State.

This year being the year of the disabled, every effort should be taken to prevent the children from disability due to polio attack.

(viii) Need to grant full ownership, right and citizenship to the refugees from Pakistan occupied Kashmir who crossed over to India in 1947.

SHR] P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): Under rule 377, I draw the attention of the House to the following matter of urgent public importance:

The plight of about 50,000 refugees from Pakistan occupied Kashmir who had crossed over to Indian side of Jammu and Kashmir in 1947 needs special attention of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the Central Government. These refugees are settled on the

Indian side of Jammu-Pakistan border since 1947 as ordinary citizens without right of citizenship. According to their leader, they are being treated as "Pakistanis" in the official records of the J and K State. The lands and other properties left behind by these refugees in 1947 in Pak occupied Kashmir have since been allotted with full ownership right by that Government to the refugees from J and K State who had crossed over to Pakistan occupied Kashmir in 1947. But unfortunately, the refugees from Pak occupied Kashmir who had come over to the Indian side in 1947, have neither been given right to enter State services and right to own immovable property already stand allotted to them nor full citizenship. Even they are being squeezed out of the evacuee and State land allotted to them previously by the State Government.

After partition, a team of officers of the Rehabilitation Deptt. Government of India went to Jammu to take these people to the then eastern Punjab, now known as Punjab and Haryana States, for settling them but the then Government of J and K headed by Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah refused to send them saying that J and K was also a part of India. Probably the reason was that there was lot of vacant land available on our side of border with Pakistan. These lands were offered to these refugees and they brought it under plough.

Present attitude of the State Government has led these people to trespass into the Pak occupied territory of Jammu and Kashmir near Suchetgarh in Jammu on 8th March, 1981. If the problems are not solved early, the situation might lead to a border conflict between Pakistan and India.

The State Government should at once grant full ownership right of the evacuee and State lands allotted to these people and also grant full right of citizenship of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Central Government should arrange for early settlement of these refugees.

**GENERAL BUDGET 1981-82—  
GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The House will now take up further general discussion on the Budget (General) for 1981-82.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK** (Kendrapara): Mr. Chairman, because we are from the opposition, the Finance Minister has not considered it fit to be here while the debate on his budget goes on. Unfortunately, before presenting his budget, the Government of India took several steps to increase taxes on various commodities. Even before that, the leaders of the Government went on painting the nation red, by repeating the total untruth that the previous Government really put the nation on the rocks.

Mr. Chairman, you will be surprised to know how we, at that time, when on that side of the House, truly put the nation on the rocks. The Government previous to us, headed by Mrs. Gandhi, again headed by her, which incidentally, we handed to her on a silver platter by virtually liquidating ourselves—not on their merits, it is because of our demerits that they are there—how did we put the nation on the rocks? You will be surprised to learn that when Mrs. Indira Gandhi left the Government, and we took over, she left us with a foreign exchange balance of Rs. 2,700 crores. When we handed over the Government, the foreign exchange balance stood at Rs. 5,300 crores. Have we not put the nation on the rocks? Have we not really bled the nation white. But this is what she would have us believe, this is what the Finance Minister who is absent just now, will have the nation believe.

Then, when we left the Government, the nation faced one of the most severe droughts known in the history of India. Yet, to meet the needs of the common man in the rural areas, where 80 per cent of the people literally starved, we allotted nearly 2 million tonnes of food-grains to go to the country side on the Food for Work Programme for a minimum of at least 100 days work in a year. After meeting that demand and some urgent demands for export, we left this Government with a food stock of 14.5 million tonnes by December 1979. To be exact, because the Finance Minister is not here and he is an exacting person, the exact figure is 14.537 million tonnes. That is how we put the nation on the rocks. Yet, the present Prime Minister of India and the Finance Minister go on regaling the nation that the previous Janata Government, or the Janata Lok Dal Government, by whatever name you call them, put the nation on the rocks.

Mr. Venkataraman, your previous Government left us with a foreign exchange of Rs. 2,700 crores. We left you with Rs. 5,300 crores. In a severe drought year, we left a food stock of over 14.5 million tonnes. Because you had ruined the labour relations during the emergency, the pendulum had to be swung back to normalcy. Whether it is the industries at Bangalore or coal, steel LIC or banking, we left everywhere total peace, both of workers and staff. Yet, according to them, we put the nation on the rocks. And what have you done, Mr. Venkataraman, during this one year? You have a bumper crop. According to the figures given by the Reserve Bank, on the basis of All India consumer index of 1960—this base is not normally taken for all price indices—the rupee value in January 1980 was 26.95 paise and in one year after leaving you with so much abundance you brought down the rupee value in January 1981 to 24.33 paise, nearly 11

per cent drop in one year's performance of the Government that 'works'. This is the performance. This is the sum total of the balance of your performance and troubles everywhere galore—I am not talking about the law and order situation which just does not exist because this Government 'works'. But where have you got any peace? When we left you in peace, you go on abusing the Opposition on the one hand that 'we are creating the trouble, and on the other hand you say that the Opposition is negligible, it is irrelevant. All right, we accept your saying 'irrelevant'. We do not wish to take credit for the relevancy of keeping this Government at bay. We wish you success for nation's cause. But you say or your Prime Minister goes on saying that the Opposition does not support her. Support her for what? For bringing down the rupee value? For allowing disturbances to go on galore in different parts of this country because of the inexperienced administrators who have been promoted and installed in the States by the Central leadership? You want us to support you. Where and for what? Nobody knows about it excepting your occasional mention that 'we want the Opposition to support'.

Now, let us examine the performance of this Government and his Budget that reflects the thinking of this Government. They felt that by expanding the quantum of the Sixth Plan they will get lot of kudos. So, expand it, Mr. Venkataraman, by about Rs. 10,000 crores and this rate of drop per year of over 10 per cent in the value of the rupee merely on the All India consumer price index, not to talk of steel prices, not to talk of cement prices, not to talk of coal prices which incidentally may cause great rise in brick prices, not to talk of the freight rise both in trucking and in transporting by rail according to the Railway Minister's recent hallowed budget. How about that Rs. 10,000 crores lost, Mr. Venkataraman, in terms of real value? Instead of being plus Rs.

10,000 crores, simple arithmetic will establish that it will become minus Rs. 10,000 crores. So, Rs. 90,000 crores will not be Rs. 100,000 crores, but it will be simply Rs. 80,000 crores. (Interruptions). My little friend there need not interrupt because he is not very good at mathematics. This is a simple arithmetic at fixed rise in rates. Where then this nation is heading during the Sixth Plan? The Finance Minister made a quiet observation during his Budget speech that provision also has been made for the ASIAD games and the major part of the expenditure will be for permanent assets. Sure, if such be his laxity in increasing the permanent assets of Delhi, why not the Finance Minister promote ASIAD games in every State capital of India and spend Rs. 700 crores everywhere? I am very fond of athletics. In my time, I was an all-India champion...

AN HON. MEMBER: Of what?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: In athletics, if you go through the record of '36, 37'.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): In jail, he defeated all of them.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: In jail, I defeated all of them.

I am also fond of all the things that are nice, like, colour television. This Government has the eyes for the beautiful. I compliment them because I also share the joys over beautiful things. But I had a misfortune, last month, of taking a *padayatra*, after 33 years of Independence. When I say, 33 years of Independence, I concede that I was also a part of in and out of Government, a part of Congress, in and out of it, and so on. I do not remove myself from the blame that was to come. For 10 days, I was in the villages. I really lived with them. I walked, on an average, 25 km. a day. Over, 200 km. I covered. I was also to cover 250 villages.

[Shri Biju Patnaik]

Normally, like all the so-called public leaders, we go for public meetings take our garlands, speak to them, get into a car and come back to an air-conditioned house. This has been the practice of all of us, the whole Parliament put together, whether it is a Communist or a Socialist or a Congressman or whatever it is...

AN HON. MEMBER: No, no.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Don't protest to much. We know the leaders. This has been the character of public life in India. All this jamboree is only for 15 to 20 per cent of people. 80 per cent of people in the rural areas and in the slums of India do not get anything to eat, and, when I say that, I repeat, anything to eat for at least 100 days in a year; their wives, their children the whole lot of them. They live in hovels where I had the privilege to stay for 10 days. We had to bent to enter their huts...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Specially you.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Specially me. Even you would need to bend. Unfortunately, no water to drink, no electricity and so on. No work for them because an average worker in the village who works in the fields, what you call an agricultural labour, gets virtually work for four to five months in a year and for the rest of the period, he has to hunt for work. The same is the case with a marginal farmer. A marginal farmer is nothing but an agricultural labourer with a little piece of land attached to him. For the rest of 8 months, he has no work. For half the year, he finds work and for the other half the year, he goes hungry with his wife and children, the whole lot of them.

That is why we had introduced, the Janata Party, the Janata-Lok Dal Party, the Lok Dal-Congress Government, "food for work" programme.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): No, no. You are not the persons who introduced it. It is Shrimati Indira Gandhi who introduced it.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: You introduced it only in a small way. We expanded it. You only make good wishes but we implemented them and worked them. Now, you have not only not introduced it, you have stopped it, totally stopped it.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: We have changed it.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: You call it by some other name which does not work. Anyhow, let the people say. You go to the villages and find out how many people are getting work.

What I am coming to is this. The fact of the matter is the Shri R. Venkataraman's Budget has not taken care of even 1 per cent of the misery of 80 per cent people. This is the crux of the problem. You talk of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For 30 years, we have been parading them. How much have we looked after them? Their condition remains the same except for a few who have been privileged; their condition, by and large, remains the same and will continue to remain the same, if this be the method of our functioning. What then is our Annual Budget for? A few hundred crores for the Games, a few hundred crores for television and other things. Yes; we all need it; this is the age of sputniks, this is the age of missiles. But we are not even considering ways of finding work, just daily work, for 30 or 35 crores of people who are living under—what you call, Mr. Venkataraman—poverty line—that was the Planning Commission's term when you were there. On the national average, this is one of the poorest nations on the earth. It was the 87th poorest nation at one time, now it has become the 115th at the lowest level;

only eight countries—Nepal, Japan and a few are—are below us. This is called India. Who takes pride of what? A great jamboree you had now for, what is called, farmer, kisans. Another amboree...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Charan Singh also had.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Mr. Charan Singh was not in power then; he had been sacked. Mr. Charan Singh was not in the Ministry. People came to see him when he was not in the Ministry. You must know the facts. Have the facts right...

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Lakkappa is not strong on facts.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I know, he is not at all that. The right of ignorance for him is guaranteed, a fundamental Right.

Another jamboree we will have, the Asiad, a jamboree for a few; surely, as a sportsman, it is a lovely thing to see. But to parade at Delhi, in a country where 35 crores of people live below the poverty line, where 80 per cent of the people do not get even one meal a day for at least 100 days in a year; Mr. Venkataraman, can you define in your reply what exactly you have provided. For a State like Orissa which was neglected of investment for the last 200 years of British rule? Only two—railway lines have been put there because Calcutta had to be connected with Madras and Calcutta had to be connected with Bombay; so, two lines have been put through bordering Orissa. If the British could have taken the railway line on the Bay of Bengal, they would not have touched Orissa also. Orissa was the last to surrender to the British. Nearly a hundred years after Madras surrendered, Orissa surrendered. So, Madras was built up, Bombay was built up, Calcutta was built up, Delhi was built up, but Orissa was neglected by the British; we were left high and dry; the Harijans and the Adivasis were thrown out of the Hills. In

33 years what investment has been made? When I was the Chief Minister, I fought with Panditji; I said, "If this be the fate of devolution of Central finance for backward States like Orissa, it is better for States like Orissa to be out of the Indian finance". I still hold that position, that view. I said that when Mr. Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister, when Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Prime Minister, when Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda was the Prime Minister; I said when I was the Chief Minister, "If this be your devolution for two crores of the people of my State, I could mortgage any one of my hills and raise Rs. 1,000 crores; why should I beg the Indian Government for a hundred crores?". I told the same thing when Mr. Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister. But the pressure of the developed areas in a federal structure where finance is involved is so strong. How can you deny Maharashtra which has a capital budget of Rs. 3,000 crores when Orissa has a minus balance! How can you do that! If the Harijans feel, if the Adivasis feel that, in India, they are neglected, they have a right to say, "We want to determine our own future." If any part of India feels that it is being neglected by the Central authorities, it has to feel like determining its own future. Independence should not mean slavery for the crores, it should benefit them. Independence does not come from this august House alone, it has to emerge from the labour of the representatives of the people, but nothing is done to alleviate the misery of the people. Where does your Budget touch it? It has not even touched the fringe. I would like to be corrected. Even one per cent it has not touched. All that you have done in the exercise of your Budget is to take the line of least resistance. You have gone to the extent of ennobling the black-marketeers and the hoarders. The black money-makers you have ennobled. Why should anybody pay taxes honestly if the Government of India goes on aiding them every three or four years? They would be justified, in my opinion, to withhold

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their tax and get total freedom of that money, as open money after a period of a few years. Yes, you say you have an argument. This is meant to mop up that money. Then abolish the income-tax system. Why do you have the income-tax system? Then all the money will go the bank anyhow. Then all income will go to the bank. What is this income-tax of a few hundred crores of rupees when you can get all the income into the Banks? Would that not be better? Where is the logic? Either you have a taxation system or you do not have it. If you have a taxation system, ensure that the taxation system works.

13 hrs.

You came or at least your leader brought all of you here, promising the people of India a government that works. Can't you see the failures all round? Mr. Venkataraman privately may be thinking that he is sitting on a volcano . . . (Interruptions) He knows what I am talking about. Don't you know that you are seeing the volcano erupting all around you?...

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): That is how you have been thrown out.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: It is not yet, but it is very nearly there. But is it not erupting all around you?

You want that in this country everything should be peace and quiet. There should be no opposition to whatever you say good, bad, evil or indifferent. The Energy Minister says that the DVC is producing, it is wonderful and its production is going up day by day while in reality it is going down day by day. What is the production to-day, Mr. Minister? He is sitting there...

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): About 700 or 800—something...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): You have chosen a wrong day.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: You are so right, Mr. Venkataraman... You are so right. If that is true— I am sure he has not got to-day's figures because all the while he is sitting here... (Interruptions) Yeh, Baku, we know all that...

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: You can say whatever you like to say, but the fact is otherwise.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, the result is that coal production has gone down steel production has gone down. Mr. Venkataraman, you know the balance-sheet of SAIL. I left with a profit of Rs. 54 crores. Now in the year 1980-81 you have landed with a loss of Rs. 130 crores and over. Principally, the responsibility is that of your colleagues sitting behind you there. He is the principal culprit behind this loss...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Patnaik, you have used the word 'Baku'. Is it not unparliamentary?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: No, Sir. Baku is his name, Sir. You ask him. Bakubabu—that is his colloquial name...

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Sir, I do not need his certificate, Sir.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is not his name, it is his PA's name—mistakenly told.

SHRI KAMAL NATH JHA (Saharsa): I will call him... (Interruptions)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: No, no. We all call him like that. Ask him, Sir. I am very sorry, Sir. I meant no offence to him. It is only his colloquial name.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I can call you as 'Biju'.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: That is my name. If you call my full name nobody would recognise me. Mr. Venkataraman, is my old colleague, a very hardworking and conscientious person. But, I notice, to my great surprise, that he has sold a part of his conscience for what he thinks, on behalf of his party, as very temporary political gain. (Interruptions). You have encouraged your open door policy for multi-nationals. I am not one who is scared of multi-nationals. India is big enough to absorb them. In fact, Russia has got any number of multi-nationals working there. I am not scared of it.

But, I wonder if your concerned ministries have taken sufficient precautions to ensure that they are not purchased over by the multi-nationals as has happened in other parts of the world. Something has happened here and there also. I can quote for the last twentyfive years. I have been in this business of both sides of the House for a long time. Therefore, I wonder if the Finance Minister has slacked in his duty of briefing the Prime Minister properly on facts and figures. If he had briefed, how can she say that we made this nation bankrupt when we left with you Rs. 5,300 crores of foreign exchange as against a mere Rs. 2,700 crores which her Government left with us? How can she say that we made the nation bankrupt and foodless when we left them with more than 14.5 million tonnes of food-grains even after a year of the severest drought known in the history of India and even after a provision of 2 million tonnes for food for work programme for the poorest people in the villages. Can she say that with any honesty whatsoever, if the Finance Minister briefed her? If the Finance Minister has not briefed her, then he is guilty of gross negligence; if he has briefed her on the figures and if the Prime Minister still says

so, then, she is guilty of gross political dishonesty.

With these words, I wish the nations lucky but not with this budget with the misplacement it has shown ignoring the poorer masses of the people.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I sat and heard the opening speech from the Opposition made by a Marxist friend yesterday and to-day by my esteemed friend, Shri Biju Patnaik, I kept wondering as to what is there in the budget which invites so much of rhetories?

Mr. Patnaik, do not go away. I have to deal with you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You both belong to the same profession.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: We do not.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: He does not know how to fly an aeroplane.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: You did not teach this. Anyway, after being exposed to the hon. Member's long and twisted arguments, I am only doubly sure of my conviction that a man resorts to jargons only when he cannot get logic on his side. The point which I want to emphasise, Mr. Chairman, is this. Yesterday Mr. Balanandan made his submissions and he must have felt somewhat disappointed at the Budget, because, I think, he expected the Budget to be quite tough so that his criticism could have found some justification. West Bengal is ruled by Shri Balanandan's party. I am sure the people there would have been greatly indebted if they had got a Budget like the one which the hon. Finance Minister has presented in the House last fortnight.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: If that is what you are talking, then, I am going.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am coming to you. Today I have heard many things being quoted profusely, a lot



[Shri Kamal Nath]

of jargons. Shri Patnaik made submissions on the state of the economy left by them. What was the state of the economy left by them, Sir? He left our steel plants without power. Have we forgotten this? He left our power plants without coal. He left our coal mines without wagons. He left the wagon industry without orders. Sir, my aim is not to single out anybody.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: When we were there, steel plants were in full production; they were making big profits. In the last one year they have made huge losses. You carry on; I am going. You excuse me.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: You cannot listen to me!

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): That is not sportsmanship.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: All right; I am here; carry on.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: As I said, my object is not to single out anybody. But I am glad he has changed sides once again...

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I never changed sides.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I will not go into history. My intention is not to single out arm-chair revolutionaries jet-set Communists or five-star Marxists. I know many Members will be speaking and they are all hon. Members including the erstwhile Finance Minister, Railway Minister and Steel and Mines Minister. I reckon that these hon. Members have all concern for the poor. I reckon that they have certain economic theories. I am sure all political parties and their members will have different economic theories, different economic theories. But one thing that they should not forget is this. It is our party which has been elected to

run the Government. It is our party which has got to run the Government for its full tenure. It is our party which has to face the people till the end of its term. As such, it is our economic diagnosis and our economic therapy which must and which shall prevail.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: People must like it.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Politics and Economics are near cousins; one often takes the place of the other. But, as I have stated in this House earlier also, we have to remember that economic problems cannot be solved by political solutions. Economic problems have to be solved by economic solutions. Political criticism of the budget which is an economic exercise seems to me quite irrelevant in the present context. Sir, we have to look at the Budget from a nationalistic point of view and in the light of the country's recent economic history. It is an irony of fate that the same people who had wrecked the basic economy of the country are now sitting in judgment. Can we forget the organised effort—I repeat the word, organised effort—made to transfer the guilt of the Lok Dal-Janata Government to the Government of our party? Can we forget the double digit inflation which you brought about?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): You brought them to power.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: We brought them to power but we also sent them out. Now, can we forget that we inherited a 22 per cent inflation rate with an average of 19 per cent? Can we forget the unprecedented phenomenon of negative rate of GNP growth? Can we forget the total economic and infrastructural break-down in the country? Can we forget the total mess on our agricultural front? The greatest drought of the century afflicted the country last year. It is

only due to the sound fiscal policies of this Government that the nation could get over one of the greatest crises of our times. My friend has mentioned about the drought which our country had to face two years ago. He said that it was due to their fiscal policies that the country could get over the greatest crisis. I would like to correct him on this. The drought started when they were on the last lap of their Government and the effect of the drought was felt only last year. The economic effect was felt last year and it is only because of the sound fiscal policies of our Government that we were able to meet the situation. But I am sure that this feat will leave my hon. friends in the Opposition as unimpressed as ever because the task before them is not to find solutions to the problems but to find fault with the Government. It is clear that they are engaged in mere politicking and have no real contribution to make to the country's progress. They have no constructive suggestions to offer. Unfortunately, this is what 29 years of parliamentary democracy has led us upto and I presume that many of them are now too old to change their habits.

Let us now move on to the specifics. This year's Budget is not only far-reaching but far-sweeping. The first thing that stands put in this year's Budget is its very large spectrum. It sweeps across many facets of the economy covering almost every stratum of society. It has a thing to say about the farmer as well as the industrial worker; the white-collar employee as well as the small artisan; the professional as well as the self-employed. It is lenient and helpful to the poor and the middle class; but not harsh towards the entrepreneur. It aids exports and discourages imports. It is unique in the sense that we have now got the first Budget in our history which promises to pay Paul without robbing Peter.

However, the most distinctive feature of the Budget, for which our

Government and particularly our Finance Minister deserves a big hand, is the heavy emphasis on the rural sector. I scanned the pages of the previous Budgets and also some of the State Government Budgets and I can emphatically state that none of these Budgets laid so much stress on the rural sector as this Budget has. I would welcome my friends in the Opposition to contradict me on this. In fact, I was hoping that many of our free-lance Kisan leaders here, who have been supposedly crusading for the cause of the rural areas, would applaud our Finance Minister for the massive concessions given to the rural front.

As the Budget envisages, the annual Plan outlay for Agriculture will rise from Rs. 925 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 1,047 crores in 1981-82 in respect of Central and State Plans. In 1980-81, an additional 2.5 million hectares were planned to be brought under irrigation. In this year's Budget, while this figure remains the same, the Budget estimate is being raised to Rs. 1,408 crores from a figure of Rs. 1,230 crores in last year's Budget estimate. But what is more significant is an increase in major and minor irrigation allocation from Rs. 266 crores to Rs. 301 crores. In 1981-82, over 22,000 villages will be electrified and 4.25 lakh pump sets will be energised. For me there is a sense of personal pride in this, because my constituency, the district of Chhindwara, will be totally electrified by March, 1982. With the outlay on drinking water of Rs. 110 crores, an increase of over 10 per cent over the last year, 36,000 additional villages would have proper drinking water this year. The National Rural Employment Programme, about which Shri Patnaik was very emphatic, was started in right earnest only as late as last year and this year it will have an outlay of Rs. 360 crores against an outlay of Rs. 340 crores in the previous year to be matched evenly—Rs. 1.80 crores, in the Central sector, and Rs. 180 crores in the State

[Shri Kamal Nath]

sector. This, together with the Integrated Rural Development Programme and other special programmes such as the Drought Prone Area Development Programme and the Desert Development Programme, will open new growth opportunities in our countryside.

I am happy to say that all these will add up to lift as many as 30 lakh families above the poverty line in 1981-82. I do not think, my hon. friend has read this. I do not see how a nationalist-minded Indian, and I presume, my friend here is—cannot but feel proud of this achievement and I do not see how my friends in the Opposition could grudge this. I do not see how my friends in the opposition could expect a Government to aim higher or better.

The other aspect of the Budget which has been lauded by a large majority of the people is that for the first time we have a coherent policy of direct taxes. By this I am referring to the dramatic reduction in income-tax burden on the lower and middle income classes. Persons with an income upto Rs. 15,000 have been totally exempted from income-tax and similarly relief has been given to those whose income ranges between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 30,000. What does it mean in terms of management of direct tax? This will have a profound effect on the country's tax management, on the existing tax collection machinery. In other words, the tax collection machinery which was for the 40 lakh tax-payers will now assess and collect tax from 26 lakh tax-payers, that is the higher income group and the more affluent people. I think this is the first step towards evolving a fool-proof tax management formula. However, there is a rider to it which must be explained in fuller terms and that is the question of additional liquidity in the hands of about 15 lakh tax-payers; which will come into our

system. I shall deal with it a little later.

Once we have recognised that the private sector has to stay in the country in our policy of mixed economy, it is only natural that the Government stimulates the private sector, but at the same time prevents it from turning monopolistic. With this aim in view, the budget proposes reduction in surcharge on income-tax from 7.5 per cent to 2.5 per cent and this will not lead to a loss of revenue to the Government. For this our Finance Minister has found a novel method. The surtax which was originally paid on assessment will now be paid in advance like all categories of tax payers and I think, these are adequate incentives to stimulate the supply situation.

In consonance with the policy for promotion of the small scale sector, the limit for recognition of a small scale unit based on the aggregate value of machinery and plant has been raised from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs. This meets the long-felt need to take care of the inflationary effect of the last several years. At the same time, the excise duty exemption limit has been raised in terms of clearance value from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 7.5 lakhs. It is here that I would like to suggest a small modification. I would like that in the light of our Party's commitment to promote small scale sector and to control the growth of monopoly, the Finance Ministry should consider raising the excise duty exemption limit from Rs. 7.5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs in terms of clearance value. I am sure, this measure will enable a large number of entrepreneurs to meet the competition from the big industries. With a view to prevent the mechanised sector in other words the large sector from trespassing into the medium and small sector, excise duty pattern has been modified in the match-box industry with the excise mechanism so adjusted as to make it employment-oriented and provide relief to the small and cottage sector.

The Balance of Payments position has been deteriorating and I have no doubt that very shortly we shall have a deficit of Rs. 5,000 crores.

Earlier the free trade zones had extremely cumbersome tax concessions available to them. The Budget has rightly done away with all other tax concessions and given a total tax holiday for five years. One cannot ignore the fact that this industry in the free-trade zone will be catering to the sophisticated industries, and the high-technology industries. But, Sir, I would suggest a modification here also. I do not see any reason why this concession should only be extended to the free trade zone. This being extended only to the free trade zone is likely to affect the small scale entrepreneur. A small-scale industry, which is 100 per cent export oriented, and which may have its own land, its own buildings to avail of the tax concession will have to shift lock, stock and barrel to the free trade zone. So my submission, Sir, is this concession of tax holiday of 100 per cent for five years be extended to all 100 per cent export oriented industries, especially to the small-scale sector, because they would not be able to shift to free trade zones which are located near the ports. And if we were to have this concession only for the free trade zone, I visualise another problem occurring in the future. I foresee a rush towards the free trade zone to avail of these facilities. In the future it is likely that this will become clustered and heavily congested. As such, Sir, I feel that this concession should be extended to all 100 per cent export oriented industries in the small scale sector irrespective of location.

This Budget for the first time also has given encouragement and importance to renewable energy sources and to promote its utilisation. It has not only given encouragement for the utilisation, but also for the plant and machinery used to manufacture this energy.

Solar energy, energy from bio gas, energy from winds—these are the non-conventional and renewable energy sources which have been encouraged in concrete fiscal terms in this Budget. The depreciation allowance has been increased to 30 per cent and with these concessions, I feel, alternative sources of energy will be foreseeable in the near future.

The Budget has a thrust towards the non-conventional and labour intensive industries, and the electronics industry is one example. It is a happy thing to note that the Finance Minister has distinguished between a domestic company and a foreign company. Domestic units engaged exclusively in the manufacture of electronic components will now be able to declare dividends free of tax. I am sure this will go a long way in helping domestic companies in competing with the multi-nationals in this field. Excise duties have been increased by 5 per cent *ad valorem* on all categories of import. This would net an additional Rs. 250 crores to the Exchequer. However, this increase of 5 per cent thinly spread over a wide variety of items with a few exceptions which are well merited as otherwise it would affect the small-scale sector and the low income groups. I think the raising of Rs. 250 crores by a small increase would not have impact on prices. I think this would be absorbed by the manufacturers themselves, though I wish there were some methods by which this could have been made mandatory for the manufacturers to absorb in their price-structure.

The excise duty concessions in the Hand-loom sector are made towards export promotion and to benefit the small-scale sector and the poorer sections whereas the additional excise levies are towards rationalising the present structure and towards protecting the small-scale sector and the low-income groups. In other words, there are no excise levies for

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raising of general revenue. For example the subsidy for production of controlled cloth—for the *dhoti* and *saree* meant for the poor—will go up to Rs. 100 crores. And this will be met by increasing the excise duty on quality textiles and textile articles, from 10 to 15 per cent. I am citing this just as an example, which will leave no one in doubt about the Government's intentions.

In one area, I have a suggestion to make to the hon. Finance Minister and this relates to the Budget proposal of 15 per cent duty on newsprint. Although I feel that this duty on newsprint, of 15 per cent was long over-due. I would suggest a distinction in this, a modification in this, by making a distinction between English newspapers and vernacular newspapers. English newspapers largely serve the urban elite, whereas the vernacular newspapers trickle down to our villages. As such, it is the English-speaking urban elite which should bear the brunt of this customs duty; and it is with this in view, that I would suggest that the effective customs duty, in fact for English papers, be raised from 15 per cent to 30 per cent, whereas the vernacular papers be totally exempted from customs duty. There is also no doubt that there are much more advertisements in English newspapers, which consume a large quantity of imported newsprint. I think that this measure of imposing 30 per cent customs duty on imported newsprint for English newspapers would also curtail the utilization of imported newsprint, not at the cost of information, but at the cost of unnecessary advertisements.

In this connection, I would also suggest relief to the photographers who help make our newspapers and magazines more picturesque. Over a period of years, there has been a very

substantial increase in the net prices of films and other photographic equipment. This discourages free lance and budding photographers and also restricts the growth of those manufacturing albums and frames which are generally done in the very small sector. With 3 lakh box cameras manufactured in the country, I would suggest that the relief be provided to this section which has to keep our newspapers and magazines picturesque, by reducing the customs duty from 100 per cent to 50 per cent, the auxiliary duty from 20 per cent to 10 per cent and the excise duty from 8 per cent to 4 per cent. This would not have any effect on revenue, as the revenue loss would be met by increase in consumption.

In this Budget, the State Government have not gone unnoticed. With the modification of the Excise-sharing pattern, the State Governments will, in fact, gain. What the State Governments should really be concerned about is where they are getting it from, and not how they are getting it and whether their requirements are being met.

Now I come to the basic economics of the Budget. The Budget is a barometer of the Government's economic direction and planning. Let no one be mistaken that this Government stands for the revival of the weakest, rather than the survival of the fittest. The economy in any country has to be managed by the changes in demand and supply situations. Inflation has to be tackled by controlling demand or by increasing supply or by both. In the final analysis, it is the money supply position in the country which determines inflation. By virtue of income-tax concessions which I have referred to earlier, Rs. 146 crores shall be the additional liquidity available with 25 lakh persons. If this liquidity was to be directed towards savings, there would be no inflationary effect. With the introduction of a new National Savings

Certificate carrying an interest rate of 12 per cent and with the increase in the bank deposit rates, I am sure that part of this money would be directed towards savings. Of course, the new Savings Certificates and the higher interest on bank deposits would also invite deposits from other sections.

The key question is whether the additional liquidity created shall be mopped up by providing stimulants to investments and savings. In a country like ours, the right economic therapy, in my opinion, would be an increase in the supply situation with controlled increase in the demand situation, with adequate stimulus to savings. This is exactly what has been done in this year's budget. There has been chorus of protests from the Opposition Members on the Budgetary deficit. For some strange reasons, a balanced budget tends to have a lot of political appeal, but in purely economic terms, the relation between budget deficit and inflation is not that close. This year's Budget envisages a revenue deficit of Rs. 1,243 crores and a capital deficit of Rs. 567 crores, making a total deficit of Rs. 1,810 crores which is reduced by the effect of budgetary proposals to the extent of Rs. 271 crores, leaving an overall deficit of Rs. 1,539 crores. If spending is financed by creating money to meet these deficits, the link between the budgetary deficit and inflation would be direct. The main question and the main issue is whether the deficit of Rs. 1,539 crores would be met by monetary growth or by additional revenue yield arising out of increased GNP. That is the key question. So, let us not have any phobia about the budgetary deficit.

In a developing country, monetary growth has to be commensurate with growth has to be commensurate with 5.6 per cent increase in GNP, a budgetary deficit of roughly Rs. 1,500 crores is not and cannot be inflationary. The basic idea of the present Budget is to trigger growth in all sectors of the economy so that there is enough rise in the GNP.

(Interruptions) A budgetary deficit is and can only be inflationary if the deficit is met by non-commensurate increase in the money supply situation. This is exactly what had been done in the past. In the past, the Janata-Lok Dal Government sought to close the budgetary deficit by the protection of only one industry and that was the Printing Press at Nasik. That was the basic cause for an increase in the money supply position of Rs. 1710 crores in 1978-79 which led to the inflationary pressure on the country. Even it exists today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is the percentage of money supply this year?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: We had reduced it by Rs. 800 crores during the last financial year. This year's Budget proposes to bring about an overall rise in the level of production. It has adequate stimulants for increase in the supply position and consequent increase in the GNP. The increase in the level of production and the rise in supply position will, in its turn, satisfy the overall rise in the level of demand in the country. It is for this reason, this basic economic reason—that we have balanced our supply, our demand and our GNP growth—that I applaud the Budget and it is for this reason that I expect the nation to applaud the Budget.

Let me take this opportunity of reminding the hon. members that some of the features contained in the Budget this year are a redemption of our Party's Election pledges. A large number of them are contained in our election manifesto. For example, the reduction of tax burden for the low and middle income group, formed an important part of our Party's election manifesto. For example, stimulus to the small scale industry formed an important part of our Party's election manifesto.

Before I conclude, let me admit at least one thing that we have been rather harsh towards the Opposition on one count. As the Newspaper Cartoon said the other day, we have

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denied the Opposition Members a chance to run down the Budget in economic terms. If that amounts to suppression of the Opposition, I have no alternative but to plead guilty.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri B. R. Bhagat.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Sitamarhi): I thought some one else from that side will speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want to speak after that, then I will call somebody else. Shri V. S. Vijayaraghavan.

\*SHRI V. S. VIJYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Mr. Chairman, I support the budget. This budget which reduces the burden of the common man and at the same time makes to ensure the growth of the economy, is an important step in our onward march towards the golden age of socialism. This budget is as proof of the fact that the Government under the leadership of our national leader Indiraaji is trying to fulfil step by step the promises even to our people. Therefore, it is with a sense of gratification that I am supporting this budget. I offer the hon. Finance Minister bouques of compliment for having been able to formulate a budget like this.

This budget makes provision for increasing water supply electrification and lays emphasis on family planning and other essential things in the life of the community. The budget rightly gives importance to the well being of the people who are at the bottom of the society. At the same time the hon. Minister has been able to find resources to meet the plan expenses without resorting to taxation and thus ensures better growth of economy.

The annual plan for 1981-82 envisages an expenditure of 24871 cro-

res and an income of Rs. 23061 crores. It is a measure of competence and foresight of the Finance Minister that he has been able to limit the deficit to Rs. 1539 crores.

Sir, this budget can be rightly called a budget of concessions. While on the one hand the Finance Minister has given considerable concessions to the middle class, the fixed income groups, the small scale industrialists, on the other hand he has provided relief to the productive sector. He has thus paved the way for increased production and reduction in the prices.

Particularly important is the concession given to the income tax payers. The Minister has done the right thing in raising the exemption limit of income tax to Rs. 15,000. During the Janata Government although the limit was raised to Rs. 12,000 the nil slab was retained at Rs. 8,000. I am happy that the hon. Minister has raised the exemption limit to Rs. 15,000 uniformly. This will help the fixed income group. However he has been able to raise additional resources through additional levies on customs duty.

Having said this I will now come to certain problems of my State Kerala. Although railways do not technically come under this discussion, since the problem of lack of railway facilities is a part of the general problems, I would briefly mention some of them. The Railway budget has not given us anything. No developmental work in the railways has been undertaken in Kerala. Electrification of railway lines has been a long standing demand of the people of Kerala but the railway authorities have not cared to study this problem. Kuttippuram-Guruvayur railway line is an important line in Kerala. Guruvayur temple is a very famous pilgrim centre of South India. It is very sad that no

\*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

provision has been made in the budget for constructing this line. Similarly no provision has been made in the budget for the much talked about coastal railway line. I must say a word about Palghat area in this connection. The importance of Olavakkode railway division is being sought to be reduced. This will be detrimental to the interests of the people of Palghat. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to give more consideration to the problems of my State.

Sir, Kerala is being ruled by a United Front Government. But in fact it is the Marxist party which is ruling the State. I cannot help saying something about that Government as I represent that State. The Nayanar Government has not been able to do anything to solve unemployment or control prices. But they have been able to reduce the value of human life in Kerala. I would like to quote certain statistics which have been given by Shri P. K. Ramakrishnan, the Home Minister on the floor of Kerala Assembly (*interruptions*) I am quoting the figures given by the Home Minister of Kerala in the Assembly. (*interruptions*). If Mr. Balan is contesting it I am prepared to challenge him on this point. As many as 200 Hindu temples were attacked. The actual figure is 600. (*Interruptions*) If you have any doubt you can verify it. Similarly, 59 churches have been attacked. The actual figure is 75. According to the Government statistics 11 mosques were attacked but the actual figure is 16. 249 murders are taking place in the State in the past one year. 23 cases of rape have taken place. The number of cases of Harijans atrocities comes to 253 as per the Govt.'s statistics. But the actual figure is 400. 23 cases of Naxalite violence has been reported to have taken place. Upto 1-1-80, as many as 1128 political clashes have taken place. The number of political murders comes to 45. The police resorted to firing in 6 places. There were five cases of mur-

ders in lock up. At Malappuram, 4 people died in police firing. At Pallithura 7 women were raped by the police. It is such a shameless incidence that it has shocked the whole State. But the Chief Minister of Kerala said that it was a moderate rape. Sir, what is the meaning of this moderate rape. I want to ask my friend Mr. Balan as to what is meant by this. This is what has been said by the Kerala Chief Minister, but I do not want to enter into an argument with on this point. I would bring another shocking incident to your notice. A young man named Bhuvanedaran was murdered in broad day light by the police in Trivandrum lock up. The police tried to put the dead body in dickey and thus sought to destroy the dead body but due to intervention of the people they could not do it. The postmortem report bears ample proof to this. But so far the police man responsible for the murder have not been arrested. I want to ask whether there is any Government in Kerala. I would quote another instance. A young man named Sarasan who belonged to a particular party in the ruling United Front has all of a sudden disappeared after he left that party. He went to his sister's house to invite them for marriage. Now there is no trace of him. Nobody knows where he is. Then you might be aware of the deaths that have taken place as a result of consumption of poisonous liquor. Many people died and about 400 people are in the death bed dying inch by inch. Widespread arson, looting and murder are taking place in many parts of Kerala. Can my Marxist friend say in how many places prohibitory orders are in force in Kerala. Today the people in Kerala cannot live in peace. There is no security of life and property of the people. I can quote figures and statistics to prove this point.

Another thing I want to draw your attention to is the notorious spiritist scandal which has rocked the Kerala Government. Never before has any Government given permit to private party to import spirit. But contrary



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to the past practice the present Government gave permit to a private party. The Marxist Party has used this deal to collect party funds. The State Government has lost more than Rs. 25 crores in this deal. This money could have been utilised for the development of the State but it has gone to the private coffers. My friend Mr. M. K. Krishnan is the Minister incharge of excise. Sir he was found guilty of corruption by the Velupillai Commission. The State Government has ordered an inquiry into this scandal but the order remains only on paper because no sitting judge of the High Court is prepared to take up the inquiry. Two States of Kerala and Tamilnadu are involved in it. Therefore, the inquiry cannot be entrusted to these State Governments. I humbly request the Central Government to inquire into the scandal with the help of a Central agency so that the real culprits are identified and given exemplary punishment. If that is not done the people of Kerala will not forgive us.

The guilty police men who committed murder in the lock up are at large. The Marxist Home Minister is giving them protection. The people of Kerala should be liberated from a Government which is giving the protection to the murderers in the State. We must put an end to this situation. (Interruptions).

SHRI A. K. BALAN (Ottapalam): You have hidden the murders in your own house.

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Then why don't you bring them out? After all you are running the Government there. The police is under you. You can send your police and find out whether they are being hidden in my house. Even if I am not there my doors are open and your police can come and find out. If you can't do it it is your own failure. (Interruptions). The Kerala Home Minister is giving protection to the guilty police men. (Interruptions). Mr. Balan when such nasty things

are happening in the State are you not ashamed of speaking like this in the House? Are you not ashamed of keeping in the Cabinet a man like Mr. M. K. Krishnan who has been found guilty of corruption. So don't challenge us. We can have it there in Kerala. But don't try to do it here in this House. (Interruptions). You will get enough opportunity to speak. You can then rebut my arguments if you so like. It is your leader who has initiated the discussion here. Your party will get chance again to speak. So there is no point in interrupting me. Let us not get into an argument. Allow me to speak about the problems of my area. As a matter of fact, Mr. Balan's party is too small for me to comment upon. Their party may be ruling in two small States in this vast country. It is below my dignity and that of my party to discuss his party here. It will be an insult to our party if I start discussing your party here. So I am not doing that.

Sir, poisonous liquor has been given to the people. About 40 people have died already. Many are in death bed with various afflictions. Many people who consumed this liquor who belong to Tamilnadu have also died and the real figures are not known. In the Neendakra large scale arson and looting have taken place. An important Minister is suspected to be involved in it. He belongs to a prominent political party in the United Front. Recently a youth named Sarasan belonging to the party of that Minister left that party and joined the Congress-I. It is widely believed that in order to divert the attention of the public from the disappearance of Sarasan the interested party has instigated arson and looting in this area. Today, prohibitory orders are in force in this area.

Sir, unemployment is a crucial problem faced by our State. The total number of unemployed people in the country is estimated to be 183.23 lakhs. In Kerala the number is estimated to be 18.42 lakhs. That is to say, that 10 per cent of the total unemployed people are found in Kerala.

Therefore, to solve this problem new industries should be set up there. Unfortunately, the present Government of Kerala has not been able to do anything in this respect. Public sector industries in Kerala have been paralysed. The news print factory at Vellur has not been allowed to go on stream because of labour trouble. I.T.I. in Palghat is not functioning properly as strike is going on there. My fervant plea with the Government of India is that they should take some steps to solve the problem of unemployment in Kerala. Educated, ablebodied energetic intelligent, and youthful men and women of Kerala, need jobs. But the State Government has miserably failed in providing them with jobs. I request the hon. Finance Minister to allocate more funds for Kerala so that we can start industries there. I congratulate him for providing for the expansion of electronic exchange in Palghat.

I will say a few words about agriculture. The farmers in Kerala particularly in my district of Palghat are in distress. The paddy growers are facing a lot of problems. The cost of input has gone up considerably. But the prices of their produce have declined. The paddy growers are not getting remunerative price with the result the production has come down. Because of the increase in the prices of fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural implements, the farmers are unable to make both ends meet. The United Front Government in Kerala is creating confrontation in the agrarian sector by adopting a policy of pitting the agricultural workers against the farmers. They are thus making political capital out of the situation. Sir, the agricultural workers and the farmers are two sides of the same coin and they should function in harmony in the best interest of the country. By pursuing a policy of creating confrontation in this sector it is the agricultural workers who will suffer most, apart from the loss of production that would result. This will affect both the ag-

ricultural workers and the farmers. This situation should end. The problems of agricultural workers should be solved and the farmers should get remunerative prices. I want to say a word about cash crops. Kerala is producing cash crops which earn us considerable amount of foreign exchange. In Kerala, the poor and the unsuspecting farmers were taken in by the dazzle of propaganda by the State Government and started cultivating cocoa on a large scale. Today, they are in acute distress as the prices of cocoa has almost crashed. The interests of cocoa growers of Kerala have been mortgaged to the cadbourys which is a multi-national monopoly company by the State Government. The Government of Kerala has entered into an agreement with them to the detriment of the growers and that is why the cocoa are not getting fair prices. The Central Government should find a solution to this problem.

SHRI A. K. BALAN: Sir, I rise on a point of order. Is it a discussion on Kerala budget or the national budget? Mr. Raghavan is discussing only the Kerala budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kerala is a part of India.

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: I am proud of the fact that Kerala is a part of this great country. I am speaking as Indian. The party to which my friend belongs is one which has no loyalty towards this country. Your loyalty is towards some foreign country. (Interruptions) Is it your intention to convert Kerala and West Bengal as a colony outside the Indian Union. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. BALAN: Is it the Kerala Government which has entered into an agreement with the cadbourys?

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir the cadbourys were purchasing cocoa initially at the rate of Rs. 15 per kilo. But thanks to the intervention by the Kerala Government it has

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been reduced to Rs. 5.50. Is it not what your Government has done? Has not your party been benefitted by that? (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I am not prolonging this. But I must tell my friends on the other side that I was elected to the Parliament from my own place. But Mr. Balan had to run away from his own place and go to some other constituency to seek elections. He knew that he would be thrashed soundly if he had contested from his own place. Similarly, what happened to the Chief Minister of Kerala who is his political mentor. He had to run away from his native district of Cannanore and seek election from Malam-puzha which is in Palghat. Sir, they have quite often said that the hon. Shri C. M. Stephen who is a national leader had to leave his native State and seek election from a neighbouring State. What about your own Chief Minister? Did not he have to go to the Malampuzha constituency? So what I am telling Marxist friend is that they should not cast stones at other while sitting in a glass house. You must stop doing that.

Sir, the budget has given much needed relief to the people. However, there are certain problems which must be attended to. For example, the activities of black marketeers, smugglers and other anti-social elements should be fully curbed because their activities are a menace to the economy. More emphasis should be given to the development of the economy.

In conclusion I would urge upon the hon. Minister to consider favourably the problems that I have raised. Something should be done for the development of railway facilities in Kerala particularly in Palghat. Palghat should be declared a backward district. When the price of paddy was quite high Palghat was termed as advanced district. But now the economy of Palghat has totally collapsed. I would request the hon. Minister

to declare it a backward district and start some industries there. Industrial development can change the complexion of this backward district. With these words once again I extend my wholehearted support to the budget. I conclude.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Minister, Palghat is a beautiful area. You must visit and do something for it.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Sitamarhi):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Minister has presented, according to me, one of the softest budgets in the history of Independent India, and naturally, because he has presented a Budget with a minimum amount of taxation and more of relief all around, he has received bouquets from many sections in the country including some of the Opposition leaders. But, Sir, there is one class of people, the economists of every variety, whether they are Government economists or whether they are university economists or whether they are business economists or industrial economists or agricultural economists, economists of all varieties have condemned this Budget. You must pause and think as to why they have described this Budget as economically unsound.

One expected a Budget like this in a pre-election year, when the party in power is going to the polls. I am surprised that the Finance Minister has chosen the softest options in the second year of the term of the Government when he should have asked the country to bear the burnt and with all the strength and energy, he should have brought out all the instruments to develop or level up the country's economy and meet the crisis, as he described, that the country is still facing. Last year, he said that the Budget was of a nature of a crisis-management.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Mid-term poll might be coming.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** One does not know. But this year, he says that

there has been sufficient progress, there has been a bumper crop, an unprecedented crop of 132 million tonnes nearly 20 per cent rise in the agricultural production. This was a year in which maximum efforts, fiscal economic and other efforts could have been made. Surprisingly, the Finance Minister has chosen this type of a Budget, maybe for short-term gains to himself—he is popular today on all counts—and for his party.

Now, let us examine the Budget. Within the time at my disposal, I will try to point out the consequences of the Budget and, maybe at the end of the year, the Finance Minister—I hope, he comes again and presents the Budget—will be sorry for what he has done in this year's Budget. The strategy of the Budget is to develop industrial infra-structure and provide for, as he says, growth and stability. Let us examine this.

The Budget that he has presented is a Budget of deficit. I agree with the hon. young member who said that a deficit Budget is not undesirable. Actually, even in developed countries where it is demand-push inflation and, in an inflationary situation, this idea of a deficit Budget is not liked. But in a developing country, it is recognised on all counts that a deficit Budget is not at all undesirable. You take certain other defence mechanism while presenting a deficit Budget. What is the defence mechanism? What is the tolerance limit of a deficit Budget? I am sorry to say, for the last two to three years, the Government in power, the Finance Ministers, have thrown to the winds all the checks and tolerance limits. Let us examine the two Budgets that we have now and even the earlier Budget of 1978-79 which provided for a massive deficit of over Rs. 3000 crores. In the last Budget you see that the deficit comes to Rs. 2000 crores. In this year's Budget, the deficit is of the order of Rs. 1510 crores which will escalate by the end of this year.

Now, you see another exercise going on for which, again, the ingenuity of the Finance Minister is there. He raises the resources without taxation. Last year, the Budget was presented in June and, in May, just a month before, the petroleum prices were raised and other non-tax revenues to the extent of Rs. 3000 crores. This year, again, before the Budget is presented, in January, the resources to the extent of Rs. 2275 crores have been raised.

4.05 hrs.

[SHRI K. RAJAMALLU, *in the Chair*]

From petroleum, you will get Rs. 1,100 crores. By increasing the prices of steel and coal, you will get over Rs. 625 crores.

Our friend the Railway Minister has a levy of Rs. 356 crores (by way of increase in rail freights and passenger fares. The net burden on the people is much more something like Rs. 4000 crores—inclusion resources raised through price hike and escalatory budgetary deficits. This provides for the inflationary elements.

You have provided for raising Rs. 800 crores through the triple B Bonds. We have heard about the double B bearer bonds but in fact they are triple B—the black-money Bearer Bonds. I will come to this subject a little later. But, this amount may not be realised.

Nearly Rs. 2,300 crores is provided by way of resources from the public undertakings. You have seen that this year's loss of the public sector is Rs. 74 crores as against the last year's which was a little over Rs. 50 crores. Public sector undertakings are unhealthy. They are incurring losses. It is a different matter if you bring about a price hike as you have done in steel. You know one way of raising resources is to bring about a price rise in certain items. In Hindustan Steel alone prices of certain items of steel has gone up from Rs. 3100 per tonne to Rs. 5400 per tonne, that is, a rise of

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Rs. 2300 per tonne. If you adopt this method of escalation in prices, you can get Rs. 2,300 crores out of the public sector undertakings which are incurring net losses. There is almost 60 per cent or 70 per cent price increase in certain items of steel. Similarly, in cement and coal etc. If you want to raise public resources, the new philosophy is "Leave it to the market forces". You can do that and get Rs. 2,300 crores. My point is either you increase the prices as you have done in case of steel and add to the burden of the people or if you cannot realise Rs. 2,300 crores, you increase the deficit! What I am concerned today is not about the constitutional deficit or about the budgetary deficit which the Finance Minister has shown. This year's deficit of Rs. 1,500 crores may go up to Rs. 2,000 crores. It is very likely. Everybody knows that you cannot raise Rs. 800 crores through triple B Bonds. Therefore, the deficit is bound to go up to Rs. 2,000 crores. Last year the Finance Minister has put the deficit at Rs. 2,000 crores. I am very much concerned that the total burden on the people is more than what was last year. Last year, the burden was Rs. 5,000 crores. This year, the burden is Rs. 2,275 crores by way of increased price hikes. Add to this Rs. 2,000 crores. Total comes to Rs. 4,500 crores. Now, what is the tolerance limit in a developing society like India. What is the limit up to which a country can have deficit financing? There are various estimates. Mr. Kamalnath has said that if you have a rise in GNP of 5 per cent, you can indulge in deficit financing of Rs. 1,500 crores. I do not know from where he got this figure. But we have the authentic document, the Sixth Plan. What does it say? It provides for raising resources. It provides for a deficit budget, raising resources through deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 5,000 crores, in five years. What is the record of the two years of the Plan? If you take the official deficit of Rs. 2,000 crores last year, it is very likely that it is going up to

Rs. 2,000 crores this year. The total deficit is Rs. 4,000 crores. How are we going to finance the Plan? What about the aspirations of the Sixth Plan in the two years? The outlay in two years is one-third of the total Rs. 97,000 crores. The outlay is one-third. The deficit financing is more than two-thirds or even higher—if the figure is Rs. 4,000 out of Rs. 5,000 crores.

My point is this. This is the new mechanism in which the Budget of the country has been prepared; it may appear very popular; no tax is levied, no tax resources are raised, effort is being made to raise resources through price mechanism or non-tax sources when the net burden on the people is going to be the same. Whether you increase the deficit by one way or the other, if the burden on the people is great, you cannot escape the economic consequences, the economic consequence, of this Budget. The economic consequence of this Budget is this: most of the economists who have no party leanings, analysing the structure of the Budget and the new innovations that the Finance Minister has made, have come to this conclusion that this Budget will be inflationary; one economist says that it will put tonnes of fuel into the inflationary furnace of the Budget...

AN HON. MEMBER: Dr. Brahmananda.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Yes, Dr. Brahmananda has said it. I agree with him. Therefore, at the end, what will happen is that it will distort all the assumptions of the Finance Minister.

He has given relief to the middle class; it is a good thing; at one stroke, he has taken away 15 lakhs of people out of 40 lakhs from the income-tax net. He has levied no excise duty except on newsprint. Again it is rather surprising to see the psychology of the Finance Minister or for that matter, this Government. For the first time, the Finance Minister has levied tax on newsprint. No Finance Minister ever levied tax on newsprint. We are not

producing enough newsprint, and the newsprint that is produced in Nepa or elsewhere is costly. We claim that ours is a vibrant democracy, there is freedom of speech, freedom of expression, freedom to publish. But in a year when there is no excise levy on other things, there is levy on newsprint. You see the psychological factor. The only political conclusion is that you do not want that there should be free publicity, particularly by the small and medium newspapers. The big papers, the chain papers or the jute press will remain; they are very powerful, they can import at high cost. But what about the medium and small newspapers? They will die. Therefore, it is a sufferance to democracy.

You claim to have given relief. The exemption limit has been raised to Rs. 15,000. But what value has this amount of Rs. 15,000 today? Already there has been erosion money. We hear about it every day; even the Finance Minister says; the value of one rupee some time back was 30 paise, it came down to 27 paise, now the latest is 24.56 paise. This is the erosion in the value of money. If you take that aspect into consideration, the relief in income tax on Rs. 15000 only partially neutralises the burden.

Again, another very clever window dressing has been done—the introduction of point-to-point index numbers. The Finance Minister has said that on a point to point bases rise in the current year price has become 13.5 as against 20 last year. Even his *Economic Survey* which was presented a few days earlier than his budget does not take this point-to-point basis of calculation. It takes the average and if you take the averages of the last ten months, the months of 1980 after April 1980 and upto January 1981 the inflation in the country is not 13.5 per cent as was said by the Finance Minister, it is 18 per cent. Therefore, if you take it from any account either from the increasing deficits, the price-rise, raising resources, raising the prices of the public sector they all increase the burden of the

people there is no escape from a rising inflation at the end of the year. If you see this Rs. 15,000, what is that income worth? Not more than Rs. 10,000, if you see the rise in prices. If you see the structure and the philosophy of the budget, whom do you want to help? The agitating people, people who are vocal, the vocal element in the society, the middle-class, the white-collared people the businessmen and the industrialists. For the industrialists the surcharge on the corporation tax has been reduced from 7.5 to 2 per cent. Yet, they are not satisfied. The more you give them the more they want. They will never be satisfied from the Finance Minister's generosity.

There has been another class who has been singled out for his generosity—the middle-class people. What is the other class? The rich peasants. Not only there is no tax on them but whereas Sixth Plan called for a reduction in the subsidies to the extent of Rs. 200 crores on food, fertilisers and exports the subsidies are not only not reduced in fact they have been increased and they are likely to be increased further. Therefore, this is to benefit the rich farmers. So the prices of fertilisers or other inputs are not raised. Not only that, wealth-tax was removed last year from the agricultural sector so there has been no effort to tap the resources from this growing sector. These are the three classes which have been benefited. What about the vast multitudes of the poorer people? What about the rural poor? What about your election promises for the weaker sections, for the poorer people and for the removal of poverty? What have you done about them? You are bringing up 3 million people from below the poverty line. The Finance Minister has claimed that as a result of his rural programmes 3 million people will be brought above the poverty line. What is the 3 million people? The Planning Minister the other day said that the number of people below the poverty line are more than 300 million. So by this programme for this vast chunk

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of the people of the countryside who constitute 80 per cent of our population you will bring up only 1 per cent of the 300 million people above the poverty line. No, you will not bring them up. 3 million may go up and more than 3 million, as a result of the policies of the Budget, will go down the poverty line. If the price index increases by 15 to 20 per cent or at least by 15 per cent next year, you calculate how many people will go down the poverty line and not a single man below the poverty line will be benefited. Therefore, this is the situation and we have done nothing.

Take the other programmes. The budgetary figures show that all the programmes which benefit the common people have been either maintained at the same level or curtailed. Take for example, rural employment programme it was Rs. 340 million last year—this year only Rs. 180 million has been provided and the State Governments will spend another Rs. 180 million. Even if you add the two it is only marginal increase from 340 million to 360 million rupees. But, there is no guarantee that the State Governments will have a programme like that. All the Centrally-sponsored programmes of the Government of India are being reduced. The budgetary resources of the State Governments have gone down. For the programmes like the special programmes for rural development the provision is only Rs. 192 crores as against Rs. 150 crores last year; for dairy development, it was Rs. 73 crores last year. Now it is Rs. 52 crores, for animal husbandry, it was raised from Rs. 19 crores to Rs. 22 crores. All the employment generating programmes, all the programmes for development in the rural sector for the poor people, for the common people have either been reduced or slashed. This is the real philosophy. The Finance Minister's strategy is not crisis management; nor is it growth-oriented; it is not even for stability. It is not even the crisis management which we claimed last

year. What is the crisis management and what is the growth in industry? It is only 4 per cent as a result of what? In energy, the growth is from 6 to 7 per cent on coal, it is only 113 million tonnes as against 107 million tonnes last year. These are marginal increases. These increases are not because anything was done by Government. Actually, if you take the public sectors like the railways etc. the Government have appointed a Committee to improve the management of the public sector undertakings. The first report was given on coal and energy. The report is yet to be implemented—three months have passed; they had recommended certain basic changes. The result is that there is a marginal increase from 6 to 7 per cent on coal production—107 million tonnes to 113 million tonnes. This is due to very good industrial relations situation last year. 60 million less man-hours were lost last year. Most of the increase in production is because of this. There is no crisis management. The Finance Minister claims growth. Can you have growth with this budget? There has not only been an erosion of value but there has been an erosion of moral standards; there is rampant corruption; there has been black-money. According to me the biggest damage is done by legalising the corruption. A man makes black money. Now you just permit him. When you compromise with the evil and when you compromise with the corruption and when you accept the low moral standards and when you legalise the parallel black money economy, what can you expect? I do not know what the Supreme Court is going to say on this. But the Finance Minister took credit for Rs. 200 crores last year and Rs. 800 crores this year. Is this a permanent scheme? Possibly this triple B. Scheme you have announced for three months. You are making a provision for this for the whole year. Next year and next to next year it will be a source of financing your budget. I ask: is it a permanent scheme? You have accepted or you have legalised the parallel

economy in this country by this scheme. Now, when you have such a situation, there cannot be any growth in the country. The public management lacks efficiency and moral character in this country. Not only money value is falling there is erosion in moral values with the prevalence of rampant corruption. Public undertakings are at a standstill. If you are to go item by item, you will see that they are going down; the public management is going down. There cannot be growth in this country. Therefore, I think the Finance Minister should have chosen the harder options and should have asked the nation to grid up its loins by taking the hard swift and effective steps. Following the line of least resistance, he would only face a more dangerous situation. He will repent it later on, at the end of the year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Ranga.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Chairman, Sir I have listened very carefully to what my hon. friend Shri Bhagat has said. He was a Finance Minister also for some years. He was there in one or two Ministries. He has earned his share of the experience in framing and supporting the Budget of these days in this House. There was also the other friend Mr. Biju Patnaik.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: 13 Budgets I have defended.

SHRI N. G. RANGA: We are reminded of these days. We are reminded of that literary-figure Rip Van Winkle. They have had their share in all these things. They have heard us from the opposition doling out the same kinds of arguments and yet they do not seem to have gone any the wiser. They repeat the same things again and again. Some of us are Economists. . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You were sitting here in the opposition.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: I was Leader of the Opposition. When I was hearing my friend Mr. Venkataraman making his speech I was just wondering, What else he could have done. What else I would have said if I sat there? I was there in the Opposition for two decades, I think I was on this side for as many decades, let me tell you. But all the time I was never a Minister. That is the difference between these friends and myself. One thing that I remember is this. The very first budget that Mr. C. D. Deshmukh presented in this House was a deficit budget. I hailed it. I am an economist. I have taught economics for quite a large number of people who happen now to be Ministers in various States. We are also economists. There was another economist from the London School of Economics, Dr. V. K. H. V. Rao. He was the one man who came to me, and congratulated me for having the courage to support a deficit budget. My hon. friend accuses Mr. Venkataraman for having ventured to introduce a Deficit budget. What else he could have done? If they had been on this side what else they could have done? They were in power also. How can you escape from deficit financing?

The next thing that I want to emphasise is that there is a virtue in deficit financing. I told you about it last time. For the satisfaction of my Communist friends, I tell you this again. They want to deal with the big barons. One of the best ways of doing it is this. My hon. friend now says that people are going to be burdened. Which people, Sir? There are 'people' and 'people'. Rich people certainly. Yes. They shall have to shell out the money. People very much above the middle class level will have to shell out the money. There is no doubt whatsoever. My friend Mr. Biju Patnaik was saying, that you have raised the prices of



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coal, steel and so on, you have raised hundreds of crores thereby, is that not taxation.

14-29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

He said; Why have you not introduced it here? You could have introduced it here. Sir. What is wrong in the Government doing it that way? There is nothing wrong in it. If you take the total amount of production that is coming from these two spheres, coal and steel, you will find that the private enterprises' share is very small. It is of a very small percentage. The rest of it comes from the Government. So why should Government not do it? Do they mean to say that Government should not have any funds at all? In that case how would you have all these oils, kerosene, petrol and all the rest of them which have got to come from the Arabian deserts. You have had to pay for them. We cannot bargain for them. Can you escape from paying for them? No. All that huge bill has got to be paid whether you are in power or we are in power. If Finance Minister's job is that, it is his burden. We have said all that. People ought to be able to bear that burden. So he has raised these prices. Where is anything wrong in that? You said, the consumers are going to pay for it. Well, who are these consumers? Not those who are living in poverty line, not those living in palmyrah leave huts. My hon. friend Mr. Patnaik was saying, he was going on a padyatra in Orissa. We have been doing it every day when we go to our villages. Most of these villagers in our country live today not in RC roofed houses but they live in Palmyrah-leaf huts and jhoppies. People living in small cottages do not have to pay any tax. People living in towns and cities have got to pay the tax.

The richer people have got to pay the tax. Let them pay it because they can afford to pay. How can they pay? Well, it would come in the way of further construction. So far as those people who are living in their own homes, multi-storeyed buildings, big bungalows and so on are concerned, they need not pay any more. But if they wish to expand their housing facilities, they will have to pay because they can afford to pay. Those who can afford to pay have got to be made to pay in order to finance any budget.

Now, from the Opposition speeches we have to take out the points. What is it that you can say against this Budget? Can we say that it is against the peasants? Is it not a fact that with this budget the same price has come to be paid, come to rule in the market also? In spite of the fact that there has been bumper crops, as my hon. friend has also acknowledged, the prices are higher than in last year, though not completely remunerative, but not less unremunerative to peasants than they were earlier. Are the peasants happy or satisfied? No, they are not happy. But they are not unhappy. Their dissatisfaction is not growing. On the other hand, they are satisfied with the Government because this Government has come forward with the declaration that it stands for payment of remunerative prices, stands for parity between the agricultural price and other prices as far as it is possible, as far as it can be achieved and it wants to try and give a fair deal to the farmers. What about the agricultural workers? Are not the agricultural workers the Harijans? Are they not backward classes and tribal people? Have we not been able to make provisions for all these people more than what we have done last year, much more than what our friends have done during the last 2 or 3 years when they were in power? Now, the population of these classes of people are growing year after year in cumulative effect and we are mak-

ing provisions for all these people. Have we not done it for the Harijans? Have we not done it for the Girijans? have we not done it for the agricultural labour also in several of the States? We have been trying to introduce a prescribed minimum wage, enforced minimum wage also.

Now, I will come to other class of people, the middle class. My friends have conceded the point that the middle class have been satisfied. They have been catered to. You say that concessions have been given to 15 lakhs of people. But those who are depending on them are many more than 15 lakhs of people. And on top of it there must have been at least as many as the number who might be afraid that they might be caught hold of by the Income-tax Officers or they might come within the mischief of the Income-tax Officers, and now those people are getting the satisfaction that they are free from this kind of nuisance hereafter. In that way, easily 50 lakhs of middle-class families are freed from the clutches or fears of the Income-tax net that you have. Is it not a big relief for all these people? All these people have been given, not tampered with but have been given insurance against the inflation. The limit has been raised from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000. What does it mean? In between there has been inflation, price rise there has been. Therefore, up to that they have been given insurance. Similar insurance has been given also to other tax-payers at various stages. My hon. friend was afraid of wealth tax. For that, the exemption limit has been raised because of the raising prices also. Is that wrong? Estate duty exemption limit has also been raised. Is that wrong? Can they find fault with any of these concessions? Has he pampered these multi-millionnaires? He has not done that. The only thing that he has done for them is the Export and Import Bank; he is going to create it in order to enable them to borrow and invest more and more, carry on

their enterprises in a bolder manner and earn more and more for our country and provide employment. That is an employment oriented move. And that is a move that has been called for for a very very long time. We have been asking for it and he has established it this time.

I personally feel that it is a people's budget. My friend, Shri Bhagat has conceded that it has played for the platform and he has tried to make it as popular as possible. I was just wondering how and what sort of magic there would be with Mr. Venkataraman, how he would be able to bring any kind of budget at all. But he has brought it and on top of it he has made it popular and he has shown how by reducing these limits in various directions in a discreet manner, he would not be sacrificing the tax revenue, on the other hand, he might be able to raise more. He did it last year and at that time, we thought that he was taking too big a risk. He himself must have been having many many fears also, but his optimism has been justified and he was able to raise more. And for this year also, let us hope for the same.

All these friends have been talking about black money. Have we not been having black money all these years during the post-independence days? I remember several times when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was wondering in the Congress Working Committee, as to what is it that we could do in order to catch hold of these people. After a time, a ministerial colleague of his, who is a greater moralist than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself, if he could be, that was Mr. Tyagi, introduced for the first time a kind of freedom for all these people to bring back their money and make it a white money. He did succeed, but not much. Later on, again a second effort was made during the Emergency. This is now a third effort. There would have to

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be many more efforts. Even then where is the guarantee because those people are cleverer than our tax gatherers, than our Finance Ministers? That is why they are making millions and our Finance Ministers continue to be beggars, and yet we have to catch hold of them. Can we catch hold of all of them at one stretch and by one effort? Look at the dacoits. Day after day you are getting the news, here one gang of dacoits has struck and at another place another gang of dacoits, and yet the police do not give up their hunt. Similarly, the Finance Minister has to go on with this. You will be catching hold of some people, and some people would be escaping the net.

Then, they are talking about our morality. Less said about it the better. There were Ministers and Ministers, there were charges and charges, proved and unproved and yet they are carrying on on every side. You cannot very well refuse to shake hands with a man just merely because there were allegations against him. You have got to deal with him as an honourable man until it is proved and in the same way, we have to carry on with the public life. I do not want this kind of second hand sermons about morality, and also about poverty.

My hon. friend was talking about Orissa and the poor people suffering for hundred days in a year, not having a morsel of food to eat. We know how so many people who have

come into public life and who started with only a few lakhs as their capital have come to groan under the burden of crores and crores of rupees that they have made. Do we not know them? Is it not known to everybody? Why name them? Yet, they were able to be content while all these people were suffering all these years. They also found it possible to be on the side of Jawaharlal Nehru when I was fighting him from the opposition or on the side of Indira Gandhi when I was fighting from the opposition. They found it also more comfortable. Now, on the opposition, side suddenly they open their eyes; that is why I liken them to Rip Van Winkle. My friend Shri Bhagat mentioned about the people below the poverty line in this country and he said that by the end of this year more people would go down the poverty line. Then, we should stop the increase in the population. Yesterday, my friend, Shri Brahamananda Reddy was dealing with it. I cannot agree with him in saying that there should be only one child or none. That would be getting us into trouble; the same kind of trouble that had defeated us in 1977 elections. We cannot afford to do that. We cannot go against the maternal instincts of our mothers, sisters and daughters. Therefore, my slogan would be one or two children. It can never be one or none. But of the slogan is one or two it would be possible to enforce. We can do it with the cooperation of everybody. Would everybody be willing to cooperate?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** The Chinese have gone to one only now.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA:** My hon. friend is quoting Chinese, Sir. There was that great leader, Mao-Tse-tung. He said, I do not believe in population control. If an atom bomb were to come down and destroy 200 or 300 millions, I want another 300 or 400 millions stalking our land and so on. The same Mao-Tse-tung was obliged to eat his own words and try to enforce population control. They have not succeeded with all their dictatorship. In a democratic society you cannot very well control population as well as we would like to. We can only do it through persuasion. We can do it by offering incentive also. For that Rs. 140 crore is being provided by my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, more than what they had done earlier. But while this population explosion is going on, it is not possible for any Finance Minister, any Government, any magician in a country like ours, burdened, as it is, with more than 600 million people, with all their fertility, thank God for it, to go on lifting people from above the poverty line in a progressive cumulative manner, without the co-operation of everybody.

My hon. friend was talking about so many millions of man hours were lost during last year. Yesterday only some of our friends were saying, just because my hon. friend, the Finance Minister had the courage to introduce that Bill about LIC Employees, we are going to launch a huge campaign, never ending campaign over the whole of the country in order to fight

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this Government at every stage. It is this kind of a thing which is responsible for all our troubles in our country. They are responsible, as my hon. friend Mr. Brahmanada Reddy said yesterday for keeping down the production rate in coal-fields, in many other places also. In other democratic countries, England, France and West German—not Italy—is not Opposition cooperating with the Government? Is Opposition going to the street for anything and everything? Is Opposition doing research work in order to find out what all different new methods of opposition that could offer from the streets in order to prevent any kind of progress on the production front? But all that is being done here. In spite of it this production front is being maintained in our country. Last year we had more production than earlier in spite of all this Sir. Now that only shows that democracy is working and this Government is able to make this democracy work also without any need for Emergency. My hon. friend have been going on saying one after another leader, "Oh! Emergency is going to come; we know it is going to come; Indiraji has got in her handkerchief because they want it." Last time they achieved some dividends and they seem to think in their desperation that they will be able to get dividends this time also. But Indiraji has been wiser. Our friends also have become wiser. We are not going to have Emergency. We would invoke the aid of the people, co-operation of the people. And we have done it. We have shown it the other day. More than 20 lakhs of people came over here. The other people were asking: "where did you get all

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these crores of rupees from? Why did you waste it?" They call it a *jumboree*. If people have their own holiday, do you call it a *jumboree*? If people were to have a march in order to demonstrate their satisfaction, do you call it a *jumboree*? If people were to come over here in order to demonstrate their faith and support, continued support, and continuing support in Indira Ji's leadership, do you call it a *jumboree*?

I have also led peasants' marches long before many of these friends have come into public life. I made lakhs of people to come along with me. I marched also, even here in Lucknow in 1978-79 while these people were there in power running the Janata show, at the head of the sugar-cane growers. Why did we do it? We did it in order to demonstrate the strength, the organized strength of the kisans. Why have we welcomed this Kisan march this time? Did we have enough time? We gave only 15 days' time. They rushed like anything. Who paid for it? They themselves paid. I know. I vouch for it. Somebody came forward, he was good enough to offer Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000 as advance; and then he made collections. Many of our people who came over here, began to abuse these people. They said: "You are Shylocks. You have collected every paisa from us."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Many of those who came on that day saw Parliament. At least I am happy that they would have seen Parliament for the first time. I am very happy about it. (*Interruptions*). If those people who are in the villages come to Delhi, what harm is there? The Opposition parties should have welcomed it. Should people always be there in the huts? should they continue to be there, and die there? I congratulate the Government for having brought, any party for having brought them to Delhi—whatever might be the expenditure. They have done their duty.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Thank you.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): They have been getting only their votes, but never shown them Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let it be anybody. I am very happy the peasants of our country who had not seen Delhi and Parliament, were forced to come, or somebody arranged for them to come. I congratulate those people.

Mr. Ranga, you carry on. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, inadvertently you have gone on record saying: "I am glad that the Government brought them here."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No whatever it is, I said 'anybody' Government or anybody. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mhalgi, one minute. There is a saying in Tamil. Mr. Ranga, please sit down. The Kural says:

"Uzhuthundu Vazhvaar Vazhvaar,  
Mattrellaam Thozhuthundu Pin Selpa-  
var."

That means, "whoever ploughs the land is the person equivalent to God. All people have to follow him as his followers, as we worship God." Those gods were brought to Delhi and every one of us saluted them. That is the achievement of the Kisan Rally.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: It would have been better if you had said this from this side.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: I am very glad, Sir, that my hon. friend Mr. Venkataraman is following the progressive policy that he had initiated in Tamil Nadu, in encouraging the educated young people who are unemploy-

ed, to take to self-employment, in starting small industries, medium scale industries and giving them every possible encouragement. If there is anything special about this Budget, it is that, Sir. I see now all over India a new hope being kindled in the hearts of these young people to start these small enterprises. From Rs. 10 lakhs, he has raised it to Rs. 20 lakhs, as the limit for the Capital of these enterprises. Let them raise that money. Where from would they get it? Therefore there are these rural banks, there are these nationalized banks and all the other various financial institutions that he is creating. I would like him to do one thing—to see that in every district, there is one special officer whose business it should be to go round the high schools and colleges, and let them tell what are the new opportunities that are being made available now. With the help of Budget policies and also with the help of State Governments' industrial policy, it is for them to start new enterprises and go ahead. He has given a sample so far as match industry is concerned, he has given a sample so far as handloom weavers are concerned, he has given a sample so far as powerlooms are concerned and so many other industries are concerned. It is in this direction that we have got to develop in our country.

If you go to Tamilnadu you will see how many people have taken to new enterprises. If you go to Jullundur, if you go to Ludhiana you will see how they are doing it. I want that every State should bubble with these new enterprises coming up. Who will organise them? If possible, a preference should be given to backward classes and the SC young educated people. They should be taken from schools and colleges and they should be encouraged and helped to start all these enterprises. But who would help them? Somebody has got to help them, That is why I want that some special officers should be appointed everywhere. Apart from that do we or do we not want self-help? We want self-employment on a large scale in our country. Why? We want that more enterprises should be started not by

Krorepatis but by lakhpatis. We want them to start all these things. Therefore I want my hon. friend the Finance Minister to explore ways and means by which he can possibly send some people there who have got the gift of the gab, who can go and reach the so-called blackmoney barons and persuade them to invest their money in the construction of houses for urban middle classes. Our towns are dying. Bombay is dying. Only day before yesterday, *Hindu* came out with an article how Bombay is dying. Calcutta is nearly dead. Other cities are also dying. Now these cities have got to be renovated. Hundreds of crores of rupees are needed for every city. Where from can we get the money in order to construct more and more houses? Will these people in possession of black money be encouraged to put their money over there instead of putting it in the retail trade and in the wholesale trade?

One of the ways by which the poor people can be safeguarded from the evil effect of inflation is through the civil supplies. All over India, at a State level, at the cooperative level, at the central level, these shops have got to be organised by the Government, and the essential commodities must be placed at a reasonable price, when possible at less than the cost price for the poor people. A sample is being given here by raising a special levy on textile production and using it for subsidising standard cloth. It is a very good innovation that is being started now, and I want it to be expanded so that more and more essential commodities can be brought within its ambit, and poor people can be protected from inflation while at the same time, richer people, well-to-do people and not so poorer people would have to pay more, that is the market price, for anything more than the minimum that would be allowed for every individual. Of course, there is scope for corruption in this direction, there can be a lot of inefficiency there can be lot of loss of materials also. But in spite of these things, we have got to face these dangers, we have got to face them bravely. In spite of all these things, there should

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

be an approach which should protect our people from the ravages of the inflation while all the time, the richer people, the people who can afford to pay can be made to pay in this manner for the benefit of the poorer people. Let us tell the masses about it, let us tell the rich people about our social objectives. They applaud our Ministers when they go abroad, then they say, "let there be a dialogue between the north and the south. The rich countries should finance the poor countries and so on." What about the rich people here in our own country performing their own duty towards the poor people in our country? This is one of the ways by which it can be done. This Government has got hold of it. Budget is an instrument for doing it. I wish all the good luck for the Government in this direction.

Finally, I congratulate Shri Venkataraman. I also congratulate Shri Indira Gandhi, our leader, for having had the genius and good luck in choosing him as the Finance Minister.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, many points raised by Mr. Bhagat have been replied by our revered leader Mr. Ranga. His initial reaction to the Budget has been that it is the safest Budget, and he also considered that the middle income groups have been helped by this Budget. But he probably realised that he is sitting in the Opposition. He said that economists opposed this Budget. Well, economists are certainly dismayed, because they were thinking that Mr. Venkataraman had no choice but to raise the levies, he would increase taxation and this Budget would be a very big deficit Budget. But all their prophecies have been falsified and they are dismayed. Their reaction is being combated by Mr. Bhagat.

The second thing that I would like to point out is that this deficit Budget was a necessity, because of the circumstances in which this country is placed. The oil bill which used to be Rs. 800 crores has now exceeded Rs. 5,000 crores. There

has been a continuous drought in this country for two years and our exports have fallen because of the fact that the developed countries are putting impediments on our exports. In these circumstances we have no choice and at the same time we want that development should take place. All those friends sitting opposite have been critical of development, whether it is the rural employment or the Food for Work Programme or any other programme. Where is the money? The money has to come from the Budget. Our Finance Minister was very thoughtful. I congratulate him. All he could possibly do was to reduce the gap. Probably, this gap would have been further reduced if the bearer bonds were allowed to operate. But due to the Supreme Court's intervention, it was not possible. The desired effect of Rs. 1,000 crores if added to bridge that gap, would have been hardly Rs. 500 crores or so. Therefore, I say that this Budget provides a modicum to the low and fixed income groups as well as to the corporate sector. For this, I congratulate him. He has got the laurels of the Press which is usually critical and they have also congratulated him. They say that the housewife has been spared. They have also stated that middle income group has been benefited. This is a middle class budget, and it is also the best Budget ever since independence. Therefore, I congratulate the Finance Minister that he, with his dedication and sincere effort had tried to place the Budget in such a manner that all sections of the society have welcomed it.

Coming to the tax concessions, the income-tax exemption limit has been raised to Rs. 15,000. In this way 15 lakhs of people are out of the income-tax net. This is a big thing and the middle income and fixed income groups have been suffering all these years. It is for the first time that the Finance Minister has been able to take care of their problem and they deserve it most and I congratulate him for this. The standard deduction of Rs. 5,000 will also help them and they can also now go in for dividends and other facilities

that are available to them. I think the income group of Rs. 2,000 per month will be out of net of 10 lakh and all those people with an income of Rs. 2,000 per month will not have to pay income tax. Similarly, the surcharge of 5 per cent on the corporate sector has been reduced. This will help our industrial growth. The reduction of income tax on corporate sector to the extent of 2.7 per cent will also help in the production. Excise levies have not been levied. All our friends were expecting that there would be more levy on excise duty and the duty will be increased considerably. But all their hopes have been belied. The Finance Minister has taken care that without having any levy he has been able to manage his budget.

15 hrs.

I want to congratulate the Finance Minister because he has taken a very bold step with regard to the small-scale sector. All those companies in the small-scale sector who are engaged in producing ancillary goods or are working for the larger groups and producing goods for them—for them an 8 per cent cut in the levy has been done. Any large concern which will be giving raw materials to the small-scale sector who will be producing goods for them will be out of this levy. It is a big step forward and I am sure this single step will help the small-scale sector to increase production and boost the economy.

The exemption limit for wealth tax has been raised from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1.5 lakhs, which is another laudable measure for the people of this country.

For improving industrial production and checking inflation, there have been certain steps taken by him. The infrastructure committee formed under his chairmanship has done a commendable job. For increasing the production of coal, energy, cement etc., this committee has been formed and it has done well. We are seeing in the last three or four months, there has been a great increase in the production of

these things. There has been increase in coal production and the railways have been able to have more haulage. There have been changes in the Railway Board also. They have also taken into consideration the fact that coal is a very essential commodity and it has to be moved efficiently. As a result, 6 per cent more electricity has been produced. The other day the Deputy Railway Minister was making statement that all those thermal plants which were using coal used to have stocks for just 1 or 2 days—some were even closed for want of coal—now are having on an average 25 'days' coal stock, which is a very healthy development. With this increase every month I am sure conditions will improve and we will have more and more electricity. Nature also has been kind to us. There have been good rains and the agricultural sector will not be consuming that much as they have been doing in the past. This will help our economy.

We find that there has been 8.7 per cent increase in coal production. Some where it was reported in the press that some of the pitheads are full of coal, just awaiting transport. If this is the situation, I am sure the economy of this country is going to move very fast.

All these things are very well done, but apart from that, we must look into the Government expenditure also. If he could reduce that, it will further help our economy and reduce deficit financing. Government expenditure is very large and he must look into it. If any reform is done on that side, it will help our economy.

Secondly, you must build up buffer stocks of foodgrains. At one time, there was a buffer stock of 20 million tonnes. Now it has been reduced to about 10 million or so. It is very important that in this country where we have such a large population, we must have a very big buffer stock of foodgrains. Also, we must increase the number of fair-price shops and improve our distribution system. There is no doubt that we have an efficient distribution system, but it needs to be



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extended. It has to be extended to the villages also where the people need essential commodities. At the same time, the State Governments must be warned that some fair-price shops are not working properly. People have a grouse that though the goods go to the fair-price shops, they are pilfered and blackmarketeers take advantage of it. The poor man for whom the scheme has been enunciated must be the beneficiary. This must be ensured and the State Governments must be warned about it. I must say some thing about the Bearer bonds. My hon. friend in the opposition was saying that it is something immoral and that we have compromised with immorality in introducing this scheme. Black money economy is a great problem in this country. It is not only a problem of today, it was a problems of the past also. Successive Governments have been trying to deal with this problem. When the Janata Government were in power, they tried to stop the generation of black money by de-controlling all essential goods. What was the result? The result was that all the rich people made money at the cost of the poor people. But the generation of black money continued even during their tenure. That is why I say that it is a national problem. Let us all think how we can stop it.

In the past, the Government brought forward three or four schemes. In some places they were successful but not in other places. The intention of the Government is to, somehow or other, lay their hands on the black money, unearth it and stop the further generation of it. It has been our experience that the business men are too clever. We conducted raids on them, we terrified them, but still it was not a success. Now the Government have come forward with this scheme to tap this source. Something has to be done to stop the parallel economy, which is playing havoc with the economy of this country.

Of course, there can possibly be different schemes. Some people may

say that Government should permit them to build houses and no questions should be asked as to where the money came from. Another suggestion was that they should be allowed to start new factories and no questions should be asked about the source. Our experience has shown that we must give them some allurements. That is why we have come forward with these bearer bonds. No income-tax officer will ask a question or know who is the purchaser. Since this safety value has been provided, it is bound to be a success. Let us hope that it will be cleared soon by the Supreme Court, where it is pending. It is a bold move which the Finance Minister has made and it is bound to be a success. When I went to Bombay, I talked to many businessmen. They all told me that they are waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court. I hope that the Finance Minister will be able to collect not only Rs. 1,000 crores but even more, which will help him to reduce the deficit financing and thus make the economy stronger.

Since I come from Punjab, if I do not say anything about my State, Finance Minister will think everything is well with Punjab and it has no problem. Most of the people think that the Punjabis are a happy lot, they have a good economy and they have no problems. I do concede that they are slightly better lot, compared to the people in the other States. But the important question I want to ask the Finance Minister is what the Central has done for Punjab. Do they want to reduce a developed State to a backward State? Take any figures you like, investment of LIC or nationalised banks you will find that the Centre has not helped Punjab at all.

Our first problem is the price of wheat. You have not declared the price of wheat. When the prices of all agricultural implements and inputs have gone up, you must given an adequate price for wheat. I would

request the Finance Minister, who is a very bold man, to have a comprehensive agricultural policy, which will have a relationship with the inputs of agriculture. Unless you have such a comprehensive policy, the agriculturists will go on demanding more and more prices, which will ultimately be harmful to the consumers in the towns. So, one day you will have to find a solution to this problem, by having a policy which will have some relationship with the other inputs of agriculture.

Secondly, the urban ceiling law has done much harm to the agriculturists in Punjab. People living around Amritsar, Jullundur and Ludhiana, where the urban ceiling law applies are very angry with us, and rightfully so. They are the people who are growing vegetables for us. But now their land has been taken over. If they want to marry away their daughters, they cannot raise money over that land and if they want to sell it for any other requirement, they are unable to do it because of the urban ceiling law.

**SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:** (Kodarama) Why do they require money for the marriage of their daughters?

**SHRI R. L. BHATIA:** Do you come forward to help them? They have to help themselves.

**SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:** Why should they raise money over the land?

**AN. HON. MEMBER:** Why should money how will they marry?

**SHRI R. L. BHATIA:** Without money how they will marry their daughters? Perhaps they have no problem of that kind there.

Since you are re-considering the urban ceiling law and an amendment is going to be made, I would strongly request you to leave the lands around the cities and this will be a big thing which we expect from you.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** It is urban ceiling.

**SHRI R. L. BHATIA:** Yes, urban ceiling.

Coming to the industrial sector, only 13 per cent of our income comes from the industrial sector as compared to 26 per cent in Maharashtra. So, give us some big industries—I have no grouse if Maharashtra is getting 26 per cent income because our Education Minister is looking or staring at me, but I request that we may also be given a chance of organising industries in Punjab. The Centre must invest there because ours is a border State and the private sector does not come forward because it is a border State. There have been three wars also previously there. So, the private industrialists are shying. So, I request that at least the Government should start some factories there.

We are producing 60 lakh tonnes of sugarcane and we have requested you to give us six sugar mills, but we have not been given the sugar mills. I do not know why. When we are producing that much cane, why are you permitting the Punjab agriculturists to prepare gur when we need sugar very badly? So, we request you strongly that Punjab must be given sugar mills so that Punjab may be able to utilise this cane properly.

Against the 36,000 wagons of steam coal last year, in 1980. Punjab got only 5,500 wagons. What is this treatment being given to Punjab? Is it because we happen to be slightly in a better position otherwise? Is this the impression in your mind? Why the industries in Punjab be starved for that? You yourself allocated 36,000 wagons per year and only 5,500 wagons are given to us. We strongly protest against this kind of attitude and we want the steam coal supplies to be enhanced.

The Punjab Government has also written to you about the container terminal at Pragati Maidan. The Punjab exporters are unable to change their goods and send them

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onwards to other countries through Bombay. They need a place where this container system which is in vogue now be effected and this is a very small favour which you can do that in Pragati Maidan. Punjab exporters should be permitted to utilise the container service for this. There was a concessional freight rate for exports to the exporters from Punjab. The railways have withdrawn that concession, I do not know the rationale behind it. Formerly it was in vogue, but now it is again withdrawn. We are at the tail end of India and deserve consideration whatever the concession was given to us has been withdrawn. So, it must be restored again.

I would like to say a few words about the Thien dam. I spoke about it in the last Budget also and you were kind enough to promise to look into the matter. The Indian Government has paid Rs. 100 crores to Pakistan in the year 1969 through the intervention of the World Bank for use of the waters of the river Ravi. The water of the river Ravi is flowing to Pakistan and for 11 years no decision has been taken about it. Why?

Last time when we met you and requested you, you promised to help if the Centre has no funds and the Centre is unable to build this, we are going to beg and borrow from the World Bank and from Punjabis living abroad and we will produce all that money. Kindly permit us to construct that dam. This is a very big question before us. We are all very keen about it. Punjab is mostly an agricultural State and we are starving for energy. We are only getting 8 hours for our agriculture and 6 hours for our industry. This is a project which can help us. Therefore, the Centre must come forward and take a decision. Whenever we come to you, you say it is an inter-State project. Let the Centre

build it. Let the decision of the Prime Minister be final and we will abide by it. The dam must be constructed.

Lastly Punjab has contributed 4.25 million tonnes of foodgrains to the Central reserve out of our total reserve of 5.9 million tonnes. You see what Punjab is doing for the Centre. Out of 5.9 million tonnes of foodgrains, in the last rabi crop, Punjab gave you 4.25 million tonnes which is practically more than 70 per cent. Why is Punjab treated like this? Why is there no Central public industry in Punjab? Why are not six sugar mills coming to Punjab? Why is there not a good case for an atomic power station for Punjab? When we are starving for energy, why don't you give us an atomic power plant so that we solve our problems. We are the granary of India. We will give you more foodgrains if you give us more power.

With these words, I support the Budget.

\*SHRI N. SELVARAJU (Tiruchirappalli): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am greatly honoured to participate in the discussion on the General Budget of 1981-82 that has been presented to the House by our hon. Minister of Finance. I happened to see a delightful cartoon in an English daily of the capital three, four days back, which denoted the happiness of the housewives of our country. In this cartoon a housewife was kissing on the cheek of our hon. Finance Minister, which in other words heralded the new era of budgeting in our country.

In one stroke 12 lakhs of people have been taken out of the incometax net. The incometax rate for incomes between Rs. 15001 and 30000 has been substantially reduced. Yesterday, my hon. senior colleague Shri Bramananda Reddy paid unreserved

\*The Original Speech was delivered in Tamil.

encomium to our hon. Finance Minister for this manna from him so far as 12 lakhs families are concerned. Our Finance Minister expects to mop up about Rs. 800 crores of unaccounted money through his Bearer Bonds scheme. If his expectations are fulfilled, then I am sure that he will *suo motu* raise next year the income-tax exemption limit from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000 I wholeheartedly wish for the resounding success of the scheme of bearer bonds.

This Budget will naturally create a conducive climate for generating savings which will consequently lead to greater industrial investments. The Budget should really be the potential instrument for ushering in an era of plenty and peace for the people of our country and our Finance Minister can take his rightful credit for this in his 1961-62 Budget. Here I would like to draw his attention to the fact that only 60 per cent of the installed productive capacity is being presently utilised. The ravaging inflation and the raging price spiral demand 100 per cent utilisation of installed productive capacity. But it is well-nigh impossible because of persistent paucity of power coupled with inadequacy of wagons for round the clock movement of coal to the centres of productive activity spread all over the country. The Thermal Stations in our country are producing power only to 40 per cent of the generating capacity. How can one expect to have full utilisation of installed productive capacity and also ensure that the power needs of potential industrial capacity being set up are also met? I am a born optimist, yet I get a creeping cold on my back when I see the fast enveloping power crisis in the country. The Tuticorin Super Thermal Station and Ennore Thermal Station in Tamil Nadu are often subjected to the vagaries of coal supply. If the power supply is reduced, then naturally the production will decline in both industrial and agricultural sectors. Consequently, there will be widespread scarcity of essential commodities. The hon. Fin-

ance Minister should formulate plans for averting such a catastrophe. The Central Planning Commission has admitted that 40 per cent of our population, that is to say, 25 crores of people are below the poverty line. The Central Planning Commission has also averred that in Tamil Nadu out of 5 crores of people 3 crores of people are below the poverty line. While unemployment is 8.5 per cent in the country, it is 16 per cent in Tamil Nadu. The alarming decline in industrial production will take more and more people below the poverty line and crores of young men will be thrown to the wolf of unemployment. The hon. Finance Minister should ensure that he contributes to the welfare of people through his effective financial management of the country.

He was forthright in declaring that the bank employees draw Rs. 30 crores annually as overtimes. He must also be knowing the squandering of valuable foreign exchange by the incessant foreign trips of Chairman of Export Promotion Councils, their Members and their staff. It is regrettable that the exports of our country are not keeping pace with the expenditure incurred by these people. The former Finance Minister Shri T. T. Krishnamachari's Expenditure Tax Act had been revoked. The Expenditure Commission has been unceremoniously dismantled. I wish to humbly suggest that uncontrolled expenditure adds fuel to the fire of inflation. The hon. Finance Minister should do something to control the public expenditure.

Out of 935 major and medium irrigation projects taken up since 1951, only 540 have been completed. This has enabled to enhance the acreage of cropped area from 133.2 million hectares to 174 million hectares in 1978-79. But we are irrigating only 30 per cent of the cropped area. If we complete the remaining 395 major and medium irrigation projects expeditiously, we will be able to irrigate additional 52 million hectares. We will not only achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains production but also will

[Shri N. Selvaraju]

have surplus for export and earn foreign exchange. We should take energetic steps for completing all major and medium irrigation projects.

Though we have been talking for decades about Ganga-Cauvery link-up, yet our financial constraints compel us to have this in our perspective plan. But in order to ensure effective use of available waters, which now go waste into the sea, we should link up Mahanadi with Godavari, Godavari with Krishna and Krishna with Cauvery. All these four massive rivers of southern States should be linked up so that the southern States of India become the granary for the world as a whole. I am sure that our Finance Minister with his visionary zeal will devote his energies towards the realisation of this laudable objective.

I was expecting that schemes of economic and industrial importance for Tamil Nadu will find a place in 1981-82 Budget. Though our Finance Minister may have his own compulsions, yet I demand that Sethusamudram Project should be included in 1981-82 Budget. When this scheme is implemented, the salt from Tuticorin can be carried to Eastern and North-Eastern States and the coal from Bihar fields can be brought to South, with considerably low shipping freight. The international shipping also will save in diesel and in time. Originally this scheme was to cost Rs. 25 crores and now the cost is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 100 crores. If we further delay this, the cost of the project may reach astronomical figures. We have the Dredging Corporation of India and the dredging will cost only Rs. 60 crores. The Sathusamudram project is nothing but dredging. It should be taken up right now for the economic well being of Southern States.

The very name of Tamil Nadu evokes sweet memory of river Cauvery. It is not that Cauvery is benefiting only the people of Tamil Nadu. The State of Kerala depends upon the sup-

ply of foodgrains produced on the banks of Cauvery. Now the people of Tamil Nadu are dreading the day when Cauvery will become dry because of the intransigence of the neighbouring States of Karnataka and Kerala. If 5 crores of people of Tamil Nadu are made to become the denizens of the arid zone of Tamil Nadu because of drying up of Cauvery, it will definitely hurt the neighbouring States also. The Centre should impress upon the State of Karnataka the necessity for having negotiations on the basis of 1924 Agreement and this water dispute should be settled soon amicably. If the Centre fails in getting this done, the consequence will be beyond description.

Similarly, the drinking water supply to the City of Madras is becoming the serious concern of the people of Madras. During the Chief-ministership of our leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, the Veeranam drinking water scheme was started and it was being executed vigorously. But it was halted later due to some inexplicable reasons. In 1976 when Tamil Nadu was under the President's rule, our hon. Prime Minister in appreciation of the drinking water problem of the people of Madras announced the supply of water from Krishna river to Madras city. The preliminary works were started and this scheme is under consideration. Now, our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru M G R, has announced the scheme of Kattalai river water supply to Madras, which would cost Rs. 500 crores. Veeranam scheme was costing only Rs. 25 crores and at the most it would have gone up to Rs. 50 crores. But Kattalai scheme will ultimately cost Rs. 100 crores by the time it is completed, besides creating chaos in the matter of irrigation facilities for the farmers of this area. I demand that the Centre should not give its sanction for this scheme when the State of Tamil Nadu forwards it. We cannot afford to waste public money in fanciful schemes to be implemented by incompetent State Government.

Today in Tamil Nadu there is 60 per cent power out which is also due to the inefficiency of the State Government of Tamil Nadu. The Karnataka Government should be made to realise how important it is that Hogenakal Thermal Scheme should be given concurrence quickly. Any delay in this will prove very harmful to Tamil Nadu. Similarly, the Madras sea coast has been proved to be the fittest place for implementing the Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion scheme, which will be the permanent remedy for recurring power-crisis. This should not also be entrusted to the State Government. It must be taken up by the Centre forthwith if the State of Tamil Nadu is to be saved from certain decimation.

A few minutes back, our hon. Deputy Speaker reminded the House that the one who tills the land is the Lord of the world and all others are his supplicants. On February 16, 1981 the capital saw the unswerving devoting of more than 2 millions of farmers of our country in the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. In spite of the fact that 80 per cent of our people is engaged in agriculture, the plight of agriculturists is pitiable and the standard of living of these people is the lowest in the country. They feed the nation and yet the nation is not meeting their needs. They are not getting remunerative prices for their products. The insecticides should be given free to them, if possible and if that is not feasible, the subsidy on insecticides should be increased. Similarly, the subsidy on fertiliser should also be raised for the benefit of farmers. The sugar is being sold at Rs. 8 a kilo and yet the sugarcane cultivators are getting throw-away price. They should be given a fair price for their sugarcane. Similarly, the paddy price should be equivalent to that of wheat. The Agricultural Prices Commission should look into this and do the needful.

When the foundation-stone of Salem Steel Plant was laid in 1970

by our respected Prime Minister and our Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, the investment was about of the order of Rs. 350 crores. Today the Salem Steel plant has become a re-rolling mill. It should be restored to its original plan if it is to survive.

We have near Tiruchirappalli the BHEL Factory. In order to have ancillary units nearby, the Government should acquire 10000 acres of barren land available near Siruganam and establish an Industrial Estate. The Parambalur, Thuraiyur and Lalgudi taluks of Tiruchirappalli district should be declared as industrially backward areas and all the allied incentives and concessions for setting up industries should be extended to these taluks. Lalgudi is 12 miles away from Tiruchirappalli. We have a Cement Factory and also a sugar factory on the way. There should be direct telephone connection between Tiruchirappalli and Lalgudi. Here, I demand that the hike in the charges of telephone calls should be reduced to some extent.

I conclude my speech complimenting the laudable efforts of our hon. Finance Minister which go to the well being of the middle-class people who are the backbone of the nation.

**SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mandi):** At the very outset I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting a Budget which has been widely acclaimed by all sections of the people throughout the country.

It is perhaps for the first time that a Central Budget has been presented which does not seek to raise additional revenues by resorting to more direct taxes or excise levies. It is a pragmatic and forward-looking Budget which is designed to give relief to the middle classes and improve the lot of the poorer sections of the people.

The Finance Minister also deserves appreciation for a most forthright

[Shri Virbhadra Singh]

appraisal of the economic situation and for the pragmatic and practical approach to the economic problems. The Finance Minister has very rightly stated in his Budget speech that when the present government came to office in January, 1980 it inherited an economy which was in shambles and which was reeling under the impact of the economic mismanagement of the previous Janata and Lok Dal governments and the core sectors of economy such as coal, energy and railways were facing a crisis situation. As a result of all this, the GNP in 1979-80 fell by 4.5 per cent and the prices rose by 21 per cent. Therefore, it was very natural that the first task before the new government was to take immediate remedial measures to tone up the economy and put it back on the road to recovery and growth.

As a result of all this and also because of the fact that the food production in the year 1980-81 was a record production and is likely to exceed 131 million tonnes, definitely the economy is in a more robust condition than it was when this government came to power. As a result of this all, the G.N.P. is likely to increase by 6.5 per cent. This is by no means a mean achievement keeping in view the conditions from which we came.

It is gratifying to note that the Government has been able to check inflation though it has not been able to check it fully. The rise in prices is a matter which is causing a great concern not only to the Members of this august House but also to the country at large. This is a matter which the Government will have to face very squarely because it is affecting the poorest sections of the people more than anybody else.

I would urge upon the Government and the hon. Finance Minister to take stringent measures and all possible measures to arrest the price-rise. I may tell you and also the

hon. Finance Minister that if nothing is done in this direction immediately, we, as a ruling party, are likely to lose our face vis-a-vis the public who definitely expect very strong measures from us on this score.

Now, I would like to take this opportunity to highlight some of the problems of the Hills, particularly, Himachal Pradesh from where I come. The problems of the Hills, whether it is Himachal Pradesh, the hill districts of U.P. or any other hill area, are basically the same. Therefore, what I am going to say about Himachal Pradesh is also applicable to other hill areas. Let me first say, Sir, that we the people of Himachal Pradesh very much appreciate the efforts that have been made by the Government for our development so far. But, at the same time, there is an increasing feeling in Himachal Pradesh and in other hill areas also that there has not been a proper appreciation of our problems both by the Planning Commission as well as by the Government.

There has been a tendency on the part of our planners to formulate one plan and make it applicable to all parts of the country without seeing whether it is good for all the areas or not. It is a wellknown fact that due to geographical and other reasons, the problems of the hills are quite different from those of the plain areas. Also the problems of one part of the hills differ from that of the other. A plan which may be very good for the plains may not be so for the hills or *vice versa*. It is for this reason that we have been asking for many years that a separate cell should be created in the Planning Commission manned by people who are well acquainted with the problems of the Hills to study the problems of the hills and to formulate plans for them. Keeping in view their special problems be for the real advancement of the hill areas.

Sir, once again, I wish to reiterate this demand. I hope the Government will take some immediate action

about this matter. I am very glad to find from the budget proposals that this year the Government has provided Rs. 92 crores in the budget for the special hill development programme. I welcome this. It will go a long way to mitigate the hardships of the people. The main problems facing Himachal Pradesh and for that matter, other hill areas are lack of communications—road, rail and air, acute shortage of drinking water and problems caused by reckless felling of trees. These are the basic problem we are facing the hills today. So far as roads are concerned, I am glad that Himachal is somewhat in a better situation than other hill areas. Even in Himachal Pradesh there are still so many areas which do not have roads and where people have to walk miles in order to reach road-head. There are some areas even today where even mules cannot go and the people have to carry their goods either on their back or on the back of sheep and goats. Can any development be possible in such a condition? It is a wellknown fact that roads are a pre-requisite for the development of any poor or backward area. I am very sorry to notice that the funds have been allotted to Himachal Pradesh for construction of roads in the Fourth Plan are very specially keeping in view the fact that the road construction is a very costly affairs in the hills as it involves a lot of rock-cutting, etc. At this rate this basic facility cannot be provided even in the next Five Year Plans.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to provide more allocations for the construction of roads. Similarly, it is very essential that rail and air link should be provided in Himachal Pradesh as also in the other hill areas. I am very sorry to point out that perhaps Simla is one of the few State capitals in the country which even today does not have any airport and Himachal is the only State in India where not even a single inch of new railway line has been constructed since Independence. I do

not know why this border State has been ignored so much by the Government. The construction of roads and provision of railways is very important for industrial development of the State and also the air link is essential not only to provide facilities to the people of the State but also to promote tourism which has great potential in this area.

Sir, I must point out that Himachal Pradesh has vast potential for generation of hydro-electric power. Just now, Mr. Bhatia, from Punjab was saying that there was power crisis in Punjab and agriculturists were not getting power. Well, we are next door to Punjab. You develop our hydro-electric resources and we will provide electricity not only to Punjab but also to the entire northern India. Himachal has a proven capacity to generate 10,000 MW of electricity. Ours is a small State and is not able to generate this much power on its own. It is hightime that Centre should come forward and assist in generation of hydro-electric power which would meet the power needs of northern India. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will pay attention to this matter.

Sir, I welcome the raising of income tax limit from 8,000 to 15,000 thus freeing 15 lakh assesseees from paying income tax out of a total number of 4 million assesseees. The Finance Minister has also given some tax concession to the assesseees having income ranging from 15,000 to 30,000. By this another 1 million assesseees will benefit. In fact, each and every assesseee has been benefited by the budget proposals because the nil slab has been raised from 8,000 to 15,000. I think this is a good measure and the Finance Minister deserves to be congratulated for this. As a result of this, the Income Tax Department will be able to concentrate on the bigger assesseees thereby plug all the loopholes which are the source of generation of black-money in the country.

Sir, thanks to the vision of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and the foundation



[Shri Virbhadra Singh]

laid by him. The public sector is playing an important role in the economy of the country and it has to play even greater role in the years to come. However, it is very disappointing to find out that all is not well with the public sector. Whereas some units are doing well there are others which are lagging behind. As on 1st October, 1980 there were 189 Central public sector units in the country with a total investment of Rs. 17,000 crores. Now, instead of earning any profit and thereby augmenting the resources of the State all the units put together lost Rs. 32 crores in the year 1978-79. This is a very sorry state of affairs. Everybody supports the public sector. But at the same time we expect that the public sector enterprises should be able to stand on their own feet. They should be able to contribute substantially to the economic development of the country. I feel that the public sector enterprises should be first of all run as commercial ventures and not as Government departments. They should also be made to give a satisfactory return on the investments made on them. There should be a proper Management policy in these public sector units and for employing people to man them. I think that the time has come when we should think about constituting an All India Service on the lines of the other All India Services to man the public sector units. I would urge upon the Government that the Public Sector Enterprises Board, PSEB as it is called, should be upgraded and given the status of the Union Public Service Commission so that it can fulfil its role in a proper manner. Government should see that public sector enterprises are dispersed and located in the backward areas of the country and in all the regions of the country. They should not concentrate in one particular region. In this connection I would like to say that not a single major public sector unit has been set up in my State of Himachal Pradesh even though it has the necessary climate conditions and infrastructure for the setting up of many such industries.

If all the areas are not provided with public sector units I don't think we can hope to have a national commitment for the public sector, as is desirable. One very important point which I would make is that there is no doubt that the country has made tremendous progress since independence in all spheres but all our progress seems to have been nullified by the tremendous growth in population. It is one thing which is eating up very vitals of our country. No matter how much we progress in agriculture, in industry and in other fields, we always seem to be lagging behind. There are more mouths to be fed, there are more bodies to be covered, there are more houses to be provided. This is one important point which must be taken note of. This country and this Government should pay utmost importance to the family planning programmes in this country. A lot of good work was done in the 70s in the field of family planning programmes. During the emergency also much good work was done though some mistakes were also committed. But in spite of that, one can say that emergency period proved to be a watershed so far as the population control programme is concerned. But after 1977 the word 'family planning' became a dirty word in the vocabulary of the Janata and Lok Dal Governments. They gave a go by to this very important National programme. Though we have returned to power with massive majority we also seem to have been inhibited somewhat by our experience of 1977. Though we all talk about family planning I don't think there is the necessary zeal and enthusiasm on the part of the Central Government or the State Governments to implement this programme with vigour. The success of our development plans, the success of our efforts to eradicate poverty, the success of our programmes to give socio economic justice, all these things will depend to what extent we are able to control our population. This is a vital programme which requires the full attention and the support of the entire country.

Finally, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for his decision regarding the reorganisation of the LIC. It is a very good decision, a decision which should have been taken long ago. I hope by creating these 5 independent bodies in competition with each other we will be able to foster a spirit of competitiveness among the units and thus improve the functioning of the LIC and they will also be able to penetrate into our villages. It will also lead to better service to the policy holders. There is also one thing which I would like to say in this connection. In spite of the fact that life-expectancy has increased very much in this country—(people now live longer than what was the case some years back), the premium rates have not decreased. There must be a downward revision of the premium rates so that more and more people can take to life insurance.

There is one more thing which I would like to say in the end. A serious source of financial drain on the public exchequer to day is the cost of delay in the execution of projects in the country. Hardly any project is completed in time. It usually takes years before they are completed. It adds to the cost of the project and also it adds to the loss of production. All this happens because of the delay in the completion of various projects. According to one estimate, one days delay in the commissioning of a major power project cost the country Rs. 20 crores. One crore in electricity charges and rest in loss in industrial production.

I would therefore urge upon the Government to give serious consideration to all these points. With these words, I once again thank the Finance Minister for the balanced budget he has presented I may also point out that our party under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, are committed to take this country forward and to give the socio-economic justice to the people. I believe that the budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister is an important instrument to achieve this end.

श्री रामनाथ बुधे (बांदा) : मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करते के लिए बड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं अपने योग्य वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि इस कठिन परिस्थिति में उन्होंने इतना सुन्दर बजट प्रस्तुत किया है। इसके लिए वह प्रशासक के पात्र हैं।

जो छूटें दी गई हैं उनसे बहुत बड़ी राहत लोगों को मिली है। मैं एक सुझाव उनको और देना चाहता हूँ। अगर यह लाभ दे दिया जाएगा तो लोगों को और भी ज्यादा फायदा होगा। जो रुपया डिपॉजिट करवाया जाता है उससे तीन हजार रुपये तक जो इंटरैस्ट साल में मिलता है वह फ्री होता है, उस पर टैक्स नहीं लगता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सीमा को तीन हजार से बढ़ा कर पांच हजार कर दिया जाना चाहिए। साथ ही जो पुराने डिपॉजिट हैं उनके इंटरैस्ट रेट्स को भी रिवाइज किया जाना चाहिए। इससे जमाकर्ताओं को इन्सैटिव मिलेगा और आपकी काफी रूपा मिल सकेगा। उनके साथ-साथ इससे सरकार को भी सहायता मिल सकती है।

इस बजट में पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों से जो अनुत्थान पैदा हो गया है उसको दूर करने का खयाल नहीं रखा गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है। वह पिछड़ा हुआ भी है। उसको जनसंख्या के आधार पर बजट में हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए था। उस अनुपात से उसकी हिस्सा नहीं मिला है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र में बांदा जनपद का मैं प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ। वह ढूँधि प्रधान क्षेत्र है। खेती पर वहाँ की जनसंख्या मुख्यतया आधारित है। उस पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र में दो चीजों का सबसे ज्यादा अभाव है। उनकी और बजट में ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। पीने के पानी

[श्री रामनाथ दुबे]

तथा सिंचाई के लिए पानी का वहां सब से ज्यादा अभाव है। पेट के लिए पानी और खेत के लिए पानी वहां आवश्यकत करना बहुत ज्यादा जरूरी है। बहुत से इलाके वहां ऐसे हैं जहां पीने का एक गिलास पानी भी उपलब्ध नहीं होता है और तीन तीन और चार चार मील तक लोग जा कर पानी लाते हैं और अपना पेट पालते हैं, अपना गुजर बसर करते हैं। इसी तरह गुजर करते हैं। हमारे क्षेत्र में एक पुराना लोक-गीत गाया जाता है जिसकी चार लाइनें मैं सुनाना चाहूंगा। आज भी वहां वही स्थिति व्याप्त है। बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में रुकमाददरी नाम का एक गांव है और उससे तीन मील दूरी पर भौरा नदी बहती है। वहां यह गीत गाया जाता है :

पैसे सूप टके गगरी,

आग लगै रुकमाददरी,

भौरा तोर पानी गजब कर जाय,

गगरी न फूटै चाहे पति मर जाय।

ऐसे ऐसे गांव हैं जहां तीन तीन मील से एक घड़ा पानी ला कर लोग गुजर करते हैं। ऐसे क्षेत्रों में लोगों को एक गिलास पानी मिल सके ऐसी व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है, और इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

हमारे इस क्षेत्र में चूनि गरीबी और पिछड़ापन है जिसके कारण शैक्षिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास नहीं हो सका उद्योग के क्षेत्र में बड़े उद्योग नाम की कोई चीज आज तक नहीं है। किसी ने सोचा भी नहीं कि वहां बड़े उद्योग लगाये जायें। और जो छोटे छोटे कुटीर उद्योग थे जिनको गांव के लोग करते थे वह भी प्रायः समाप्त होवे जा रहे हैं जिसके कारण गरीबी का दायरा और बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। कुटीर उद्योग के क्षेत्र में हमारे क्षेत्र में विशेष व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत है।

कानून व्यवस्था जो गड़बड़ है उसका कारण यह है कि गरीबी है, लोगों को नौकरी नहीं मिलती, जीवन यापन का कोई साधन नहीं है, और सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र होने की वजह से हमारे क्षेत्र में गत तीन सालों के सूखे से, बाढ़ से, लोगों को खाने का अन्न नहीं मिलता। इसलिए कानून व्यवस्था पर असर पड़ता है। भुसुक्षिताम किम न करोति नापम। इसकी ओर भी आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आज के समाज में भ्रष्टाचार है, और इसका सम्बन्ध महंगाई से है। आज जो महंगाई बढ़ी है आदमी को अपना जीवन बसर करने के लिए भी भ्रष्टाचार का माध्यम अपनाना पड़ता है। कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र होने की वजह से किसानों का अनाज भरता जाता है और उनके काम आने वाली आवश्यक वस्तुएं महंगी मिलेंगी तो उसका कुप्रभाव अवश्य पड़ेगा। अतः इस महंगाई का कंट्रोल करने की जरूरत है जिससे कानून व्यवस्था ठीक हो सके और भ्रष्टाचार पर भी रोक लगाई जा सके।

बड़े दुख की बात है कि बुन्देलखण्ड के उत्थान के लिए अभी तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, और इस क्षेत्र के उत्थान के लिए कोई ऐसी संस्था अभी तक नहीं बनाई है, जिससे बुन्देलखण्ड का सर्वोत्तुम्भी विकास किया जा सके। मैं मांग करूंगा कि बुन्देलखण्ड विकास बोर्ड का गठन किया जाय जिससे उसका विकास हो सके। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि अगर इस क्षेत्र के लिए पर्याप्त जल की व्यवस्था कर दी जायगी तो यह क्षेत्र पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश को अनाज दे सकता है। मैं वित्त मंत्री से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र में जहां कृषि का साधन है, लेकिन पानी का साधन नहीं है, वहां पानी उपलब्ध कराया जाय। केन्द्र तो सभी प्रदेशों के

करने हे और देश का मुखिया है। और  
 मैं उस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ जहाँ कि तुलसीदास  
 जैसे महाकवि ने जन्म लिया था। मैं उनकी  
 एक चौपाई सुनाऊँगा :—

मुखिया मुख सौ चाहिए, खान-पान में एक।  
 पाले पोसे सबल भंग, तुलसी सहित विवेक ॥

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बजट का समर्थन  
 करूँगा और धन्यवाद दूँगा कि आपने मुझे  
 मौका दिया।

16.00 hrs.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Cen-  
 tral): I rise to congratulate the Hon'ble  
 Finance Minister on presenting his  
 second Budget for the country.

At the outset, I wish to congratulate  
 the Hon. Finance Minister on one or  
 two aspects. First, the raising of the  
 exemption limit for lower, middle class  
 income tax payers will give them a  
 sigh of relief. Perhaps, the Finance  
 Minister has been actuated by the idea  
 of sparing the Income-tax personnel  
 for actively unearthing the hidden in-  
 come among sources which are vulner-  
 able. I would have been particularly  
 happy if the exemption limit was rais-  
 ed to Rs. 20,000 which, I hope he will  
 do in the course of next year, with the  
 inflationary spiral generated by this  
 Budget will warrant him to do.

Second, I do really appreciate his  
 axe descending on L.I.C., the mammoth  
 organisation which has belied all ex-  
 pectations. Its cost of working is out  
 of all proportions to the services ren-  
 dered by it. LIC should be regionalised  
 to mop up regional savings and to re-  
 direct them for regional development.

On the whole, the Budget has given  
 some sops for the direct tax payers.  
 By indirect taxation, the Budget raises  
 an additional resource of Rs. 271 crores.  
 This additional taxation is no doubt  
 light and it has pacified quite a num-  
 ber of interests which feared that the  
 Budget will bleed them white. This  
 Budget is merely a repetition of the

last year's Budget, in ideals and as-  
 pirations. The forces for good or evil  
 that were generated, during the last  
 year will work with re-doubled vig-  
 our in 1981-82.

On the whole, the hon. Finance  
 Minister need not be complacent. He  
 has given a wrong twist to the econo-  
 my. He is under delusion that the  
 production can be increased by appeal-  
 ing to the sweet senses of the capitalist  
 producers. He is also under the mis-  
 guided impression that 6.5 per cent  
 growth rate will be achieved by ferti-  
 liser import and by higher farm pro-  
 duction. In this, he is banking upon  
 normal seasonal conditions. He has  
 been extremely lucky in having the  
 seasonal conditions very favourable  
 last year. The Budget for a country  
 like India should include provisions  
 against failure of production in Agri-  
 culture and Industry due to abnormal  
 weather conditions. He could have  
 easily done it by making thoughtful  
 provisions for increasing production of  
 oil seeds and cotton. For want of it,  
 the seasonal conditions will play hide  
 and seek. The Budget balanced on  
 razors' edge will topple and produce  
 disastrous consequences.

With regard to curb on literacy and  
 information, imposing of 15 per cent  
*ad valorem* on newsprint will be a  
 check on information and publicity.  
 It will handicap the spread mass li-  
 teracy and enlightenment. I hope the hon.  
 Finance Minister will take note of the  
 consequences of this imposition of new  
 customs levy on Newsprint. After all,  
 the revenue expectation is a meagre  
 amount of 21 crores, which he can  
 afford to forego for the purpose of  
 spread of information in a democracy.

With regard to incentive to save, the  
 Budget, I am sorry to say, does not  
 promote incentive to save. What with  
 the higher Income-Tax exemption,  
 there is a possibility of generating lar-  
 ger savings. The Hon'ble Finance  
 Minister should see that the Bank  
 rates of interest are in conformity with  
 the prevailing market rates. The pal-  
 try rise of half-a-per cent in the Bank

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

Rate for Time Deposits will not give the much needed incentive. Therefore higher rate of interest for Time Deposit may be prescribed. The nationalised banks have great powers with them. But, they have not learnt to use them for the benefit of the public, to enable them to save and invest in Time Deposits.

The dangers of Deficit Financing. The Hon. Finance Minister has left an uncovered gap of Rs. 1539 crores.

The overall deficit last year was Rs. 1975 crores while the budget estimate for 1980-81 was actually Rs. 1455 crores. The increase of Rs. 520 crores was not expected then. The overall deficit for 1981-82 has been estimated at about 1539 crores and what with international and internal situation this budget deficit is sure to mount up to Rs. 2000—2500 crores. The hon. Finance Minister is minimising the the importance of deficit financing by holding before us that production will increase, and that the deficit will not cause any inflationary consequences. In 1980-81 itself the price rise was to the tune of 17 per cent and with this massive deficit financing one can ultimately expect the price level to rise up to 25 per cent.

This is a repetition of 1970's. The hon. Finance Minister should have forestalled the inflationary effect of deficit financing by sicing the mounting unproductive expenditure, ranging from Defence to Asian Games.

Now about the reduced States' share from the taxes. The States' share of the taxes in 1981-82 was estimated at Rs. 42.08 crores compared to Rs. 37.92 crores in 1980-81. The Centre's share of the net tax revenue will be Rs. 10,266 crores as against Rs. 9341 crores in the current year. In this, the States are the losers. More of the excise revenue should be re-directed to the States, so that they may meet rural development, water supply, rural roads and other developmental activities. In this, the

current budget is retaining all the features of last year's budget.

Now something about the lack of employment generation. There is in the budget a significant absence, provision of resource for employment generation. The Central plan outlay for the States is Rs. 8,860 crores for the current year. They promote capital-intensive industries. Their capability to generate employment is very meagre, taking into consideration the massive unemployment problem, especially among the urban educated and technically qualified persons. The budget could have been more welcome, if it had contained provision for employment generation, both for rural and urban areas. With the rising spiral of prices and massive unemployment problem staring in the face, the budget, I fear, will aggravate the economic problems for 1981-82. I wonder whether the hon. Finance Minister can afford to be complacent.

Having injected a massive dose of deficit financing and having magnified the inflationary situation, the hon. Finance Minister is fondly hugging Bearer Bonds. He hopes that the Bearer Bonds will mop up the black money and work in an anti-inflationary way. But practically the persons who would be expected to contribute to the Bearer Bonds do not touch it with a pair of tongs, because they are afraid that their anonymity will be finally revealed, if not to the party in power, but at least in course of time to the next party which comes to power. Then, perhaps the climate will not be so fine as it is now. Therefore, I would request the Minister to give complete protection to those people who are investing in Special Bearer Bonds. Just as in the post offices, they give stamps and other postal stationery to anybody who asks for them—and those persons remain anonymous for ever—the identity of the purchasers of the Bearer Bonds need not be revealed at all to any one. If this is ensured, we can get much more income from the sale of the Special Bearer Bonds. So, I welcome this scheme in principle.

I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to devise other means for mopping up black money. This black money is pressurising urban property. Where there was one calm dwelling place, there stands at present a multi-storied flat, a monument of speculation, an image of black money. Thus, black money perpetuates itself. I request the hon. Finance Minister to devise some methods to tackle the black money, not only when it appears overtly, but also in all the subterranean passages through which it runs.

The hon. Finance Minister is wearing a feather in his bonnet for significantly raising the income-tax limit for the salaried and the lower middle class. This is only a small grace. Perhaps by this act of the Finance Minister, pockets of certain sections may be happy. But the country is looking up to the Finance Minister for devising ways and methods for solving the inflationary problem, the unemployment problem, for narrowing the wage spreads and for better equity in income structure.

The proposal of producing electric typewriters in India was originally planned to be entrusted to the Hindustan Teleprinters, Madras, but some vested interests are trying to give it away to the 'Remington' firm. I hope and trust that Madam Prime Minister and Finance Minister will intervene in this deal and see that the project is entrusted to Hindustan Teleprinters, Madras—a public sector undertaking, which is fully capable of doing this job magnificently.

I must extend my thanks as well as the thanks of the people of Tamil Nadu for the funds allocated for the expansion of Madras Refineries Limited. But the need of the hour is to set up a petro-chemical complex near the Madras Refineries, to reap the fruits of this project fully. I request that suitable initiative be taken in

right earnest for setting up the petro-chemical complex at Madras.

A provision of Rs. 9.53 crores is made for setting up a new atomic power station in the current year. The power position in Tamil Nadu is very precarious; all hydel schemes have been fully utilized, and Tamil Nadu is depending upon neighbouring States for power. River waters are not spared to Tamil Nadu. There is the bottleneck in transporting coal to the thermal power stations. The only way out for the industrial growth and for the steady progress of Tamil Nadu, is to rely only on the atomic power. In this context, and in view of the fact that the Central investment in Tamil Nadu has decreased from 8 per cent of the total investment during 1969 to 4 per cent in 1979, I hope and trust that the new atomic power station proposed, will be set up near Tuticorin which is very suitable for such a project.

Now about the rapid transit system at Madras. The Railway Ministry says that funds for this project are provided by Planning Commission outside the normal Railway plan. The Ministry of Planning says that the Railways in their proposal had suggested a provision of Rs. 255 crores for Calcutta and Delhi alone. If the Railways are willing to accommodate the cost of about Rs. 53 crores for the project within the total outlay by suitable readjustments, without affecting any other vital needs, the Planning Commission has no objection. It must be noted that if the need for the project has been felt by Railways, Planning Commission, Ministry for Works and Housing besides Shipping and Transport, then what prevented the inclusion of this project in the current year, which is very vital for the Madras city of which will save huge foreign exchange by lesser consumption of petroleum products must be spelled out. I request that some readjustments must be made to accommodate this project in the cur-

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

rent year itself. I request the hon. Finance Minister who hails from South Madras to bestow his personal attention in this matter and see that the project is undertaken immediately.

The need for the rapid transport system has been accepted by one and all. It is only because of lack of decision that has led to this situation. Even now, it is not late for this to be included in the Sixth Plan. A sum of Rs. 1 crores may be allocated for this scheme and connected preliminary works taken up from now on. During the mid-plan review, further allocation could be made and this project completed at least by 1989 or 1990 and thus funds could be allotted not only in the Sixth Plan but also spread over in the Seventh Plan. In this connection, Railways are approaching the World Bank to the tune of Rs. 1200 crores just to save on diesel and coal. Does this not apply to the State Government who also have to conserve diesel and indirectly help the country in saving Foreign exchange?

I wish to bring to the kind notice of the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister the severe drought that has hit many districts in Tamil Nadu. The hon. Minister of Civil Supplies, Mr. V.C. Shukla has seen only 1/10th of the drought areas. The drought has affected North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichy, Thanjur, Ramanathapuram of Tamil Nadu. Hence I request the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister to allocate more funds for drought relief work. I request the Prime Minister to visit the area as she has done once when Dr. Kalam Karunanidhi was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The Prime Minister and the Finance Minister should instruct the State Ministry to gear the official machinery which is very very lethargic till date in Tamil Nadu, and the relief measure

should be undertaken like the measures taken during the war time.

I request you, Mr. Deputy Speaker to judge whether the aspirations of the masses of the country are reflected in the Budget. The hon. Finance Minister says that "he has tried to present a Budget which gives maximum support to forces that can move us forward on the path of growth with stability and social justice."

I fear, Sir, growth and social justice will elude the Finance Minister, unless he makes radical changes in his approach to problems and policy. Unfortunately, Sir, this Budget does not mirror any such changes in his mind. I wish the hon. Finance Minister will see the need of the hour and make changes in the Budget so that the Budget will benefit the common man by making the goods demanded by him available to him in plenty.

The hon. Finance Minister has done well by taking into consideration the plight of lower middle class. A beginning has also been made for tackling the problems of the poor and the common man for instance, the handicapped and the invalid receive benefits from the Budget. I am very hopeful that what has begun in a small way, will assume bigger proportions within a short period and spread itself far and wide for the masses of the country.

I wish the hon. Finance Minister all success in his experiment for spreading benefits to the common man.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jaigaon):  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on his highly innovative Budget, a Budget which has created a feeling of satisfaction amongst different sections of the community and has created an atmosphere for solid economic progress during the next year. The Budget is a bold and imaginative attempt

to pull the economy out of distress in which it had found itself in the beginning of this year. The economy, as it were, had gone off the rail; now it has been brought back on the rail. He has further imparted to it a certain degree of speed and momentum. He has also sought to protect its further progress by measures in the Budget, especially by protecting it from the danger of inflation at home caused mostly by inflation abroad.

What are the tasks which he has set before himself? What are the objectives? These objectives have been spelt out in the 6th Five Year Plan; the aims the objects and priorities of which are the basis of this Budget. The plan puts before us the objective of 5.2 per cent economic growth every year. Secondly, it calls for an ambitious investment programme in the public sector to the tune of Rs. 97,500 crores. As in the previous plans, agriculture will continue to be the central piece of our economic development with special emphasis on weaker sections of the community. The energy transport system comprising such crucial sectors as coal, food, oil, railways, requires massive investment if they are not to become a constraint on the economic progress in the future. The Budget not only sets before us its economic goals but creates the conditions favourable for their achievement. It is for the achievement of these objectives that the Finance Minister has proposed large increases in investment in crucial areas. The Plan outlay of the Centre is to be stepped up from Rs. 7,340 crores this year to Rs. 8,619 crores in 1981-82, i.e. an increase of 17.4 per cent as set out in the Plan. Agriculture, of course, will be given the highest priority since 70 per cent of our people live in the villages or in the countryside and prosperity of agriculture is the basis of our economic and industrial development. In the Central and State Plans together the total investment next year will be Rs. 1,047 crores instead of Rs. 925

crores this year. This is necessary for the purpose of encouraging agricultural production. Emphasis is going to be laid on the development of special programmes for the benefit of weaker sections, such as landless labour, small and marginal farmers, rural artisans and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Annual Plan lays great emphasis on coal and lignite. The investment in this sector will be Rs. 580 crores for expanding capacity and production. Power has been a crippling factor and therefore the total outlay for this sector has been increased to Rs. 3,936 crores compared to Rs. 2,745 crores this year. This is expected to generate additional capacity of 3,000 megawatts during 1981-82. Similarly, large provisions have been made for the exploration and development of oil and natural gas. This point has not been stressed in this debate. It is the inadequacy of local supplies in these crucial items, which has been responsible for turning the terms of trade seriously against us. It means that for a given amount of oil we have to send out more and more goods every year.

I remember when I joined this House ten years ago, we paid Rs. 134 crores for import of oil. Now we pay Rs. 5,600 crores. This means 80 per cent of our exports pay only for the import of oil. This has become a stranglehold on our economic development. This in my view is the villain of the piece in the economic scenario. It is the main cause of inflation in our country. This point has not been realised by the Members on the other side. They blame us for inflation. But the main cause of inflation is that it is imported due to the very critical situation in which we find ourselves in international trade. Realising the urgency of this problem; the Government has agreed to take the cooperation and help of multi-national corporations so that our resources may be developed as soon as possible and this crippling factor may be reduced in its



[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

intensity. It is hoped that as a result of coming into operation of the four refineries in Assam and as a result of the increase in the production of oil from Bombay High, by the end of this year we will be able to reduce the imports to a certain extent and improve the balance of payments position to an appreciable extent.

I need not mention the facts of our oil situation. We are at present importing two-thirds of our oil requirements from outside every year. The demand is increasing by two million tonnes every year. Unless we increase our internal resources rapidly, we cannot get out of this critical situation. In a similar manner, large provisions have been made for steel production, mineral development, improvement of railways, port facilities, chemicals and fertilisers. Though high priority has been given to the development of infrastructure and heavy industry, the village and small-scale industries have not been neglected. Rs. 162 crores have been allotted to this area and an equal amount will be contributed by the State Government. How important this sector is can be realised if we understand that 51 per cent of the total production of all manufacturing industries is accounted for by the village and small-scale industries. The employment in this field increased from 39 lakhs in 1975 to 60 lakhs in 1978. So, this is an area in which we can increase our employment potential and it is an instrument which can be used for the balanced development of our country to a greater extent than large or infrastructure industries. I am glad the hon. Finance Minister has tried to encourage this sector of our industries.

What is the use of all these Herculean efforts if we do not pay attention to what the Minister has described as the all-important problem of population? Till 1975 our birth-rate was 35.2 per thousand. The programme

became a movement; it gathered great momentum under the leadership of the young leader of our party and the birth rate was reduced to 33 per thousand. But the Janata Government came and it wrecked the programme. In wrecking the programme, it wrecked the future prospects of our country. Even if its record in other fields had been bright—which it was not—on this one account alone, the party deserved to be thrown out by the people of this country. We have again to see that this programme gets the momentum that it had in 1976-77. We declared our population policy in 1976 when Dr. Karan Singh was the Health Minister. It embodied a scheme of strong incentives and disincentives in this regard. I hope that that policy will be followed again.

How are all these large programmes of investment to be financed? The Finance Minister has been very careful to encourage savings and investment. I will not repeat all those points which have been repeated by many members. In the inflationary situation of today, the Finance Minister has provided adequate incentives for savings. He has raised the interest rates on bank deposits for 1 to 5 years. There are different schemes. I would like to explain one point. Interest rates had to be raised at different levels because with inflation the position became such that if you lent Rs. 100 this year and got back Rs. 100 next year, the net purchasing power of what you got was less than Rs. 100. So, to see that interest rates became an inducement to saving, they had to be increased. Personally my view is that the rates could have been increased still further than what he has done.

He has also created scope for investment in, for instance, the electronics industry, which has a large employment potential. At this critical juncture in our country, it is very important because it is an export-oriented industry. It is the industry

of the future. It is going to revolutionise all other industries, because electronic devices and implements are used for regulating processes not only in engineering but other manufacturing industries also. In fact, America, England and Japan, you will find that all engineering is based on electronics. The Finance Minister has shown a proper perception of the industrial requirements of this country and has therefore given the industry a great impetus.

As regards reliefs, the budget is remarkable for the departure from the usual policy of raising taxes. A Finance Minister is defined as a person who puts his hand into your pockets. Our Finance Minister is a person who has not done that.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): He has put something in your pocket.

SHR Y. S. MAHAJAN: This budget may be described as a give away budget.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know Mr. Venkataraman; he will not put his hands in anybody's pocket.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: He has raised the exemption limit to Rs. 15,000. As a result of this proposal, 14 lakhs of tax-payers will get out of the net and another 8-1/2 lakhs of them will get substantial reliefs. This is a bonanza for the middle class and will have a great effect in raising resources for the Plan. While giving relief and adopting measures to promote saving and investment, he has not failed to pay due attention to certain matters of basic and urgent importance.

I have already referred to population. There are some others which have a significant impact on the international situation. Reliefs have been granted to accelerate the development and use of renewable sources of

energy, which have already been brought to the threshold of commercial use by our scientists and engineers. They include solar energy, bio-mass and wind energy. Fiscal incentives granted for this purpose are not all stated in the budget; but I hope when framed, they will be substantial.

He has also decided to allow a complete tax holiday to export-oriented industries, especially in free trade zones. But the concessions given to such industries in free trade zones in other countries are even greater. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will consider this.

With the same objective in view, he has raised the limit of development allowance, in computing income-tax.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He should conclude now.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Sir, I want another five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Hon. Members on the other side have been saying that this budget does nothing for the poor man. May I submit that they have forgotten to look into the budget speech or that they have not cared to consider sympathetically what the hon. Minister has proposed?

For instance, the budget has laid great stress on special programmes to benefit the weaker sections of the society like landless labourers, small and marginal farmers, rural artisans, Scheduled Castes and Tribes. I will not dilate on all the schemes, but I will deal with one of them, the most important of them, the National Rural Employment Scheme.

16.29 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA in the Chair]

This programme is on the lines of the Employment Guarantee Scheme first

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adopted in Maharashtra. I had the privilege of recommending this to the Planning Commission as a member of the Consultative Committee. The Planning Commission appreciated the efforts made by the Government of Maharashtra and framed a scheme on the same lines.

We propose to spend this year Rs. 180 crores on this scheme and an equal amount will be spent by the States. The scheme we proposes to give work to all able-bodied persons in the country side. May I submit that this is a revolutionary scheme, a frontal attack on poverty? People want to work. They want to earn with self-respect; they do not want doles. They want work so that they can earn. Now this scheme does just that. Can there be anything more revolutionary which the Finance Minister can do? But the hon. Members on the other side forget to look at the constructive proposals made by us.

Secondly, there is another equally important programme, the Integrated Rural Development Programme, which incorporates some earlier programmes aimed at different sections of the society. Then Desert and Drought-Prone Area Programmes. The Special Component Programme for Scheduled Castes and Tribes sub-plans will be given a larger allocation of Rs. 110 crores and Rs. 85 crores respectively.

Sir, so far as the tax proposals are concerned, the only important point is that the Finance Minister has sought to raise Rs. 250 crores by auxiliary import duties. The justification for this is that we are, from the international point of view, in a critical situation. We must reduce the deficit in the balance of payments and under the present conditions the developed countries are raising their protective barriers. We have been arguing for lowering the barriers in international forums. They did not listen to us.

So we have no option but to raise our protective barriers. The auxiliary customs duties are raised so that they earn some revenue for the State and at the same time protect us from the competition of developed countries. This is justified under present conditions.

Then there is the important question of inflation. We have never stated, nor has the Minister of Finance that we shall do away with inflation. Last year when he was presenting the Budget, many of the people on the other side and perhaps some Members on this side also agreed that this year inflation would be at least 20 per cent. What has been the result? The inflation is still 13-1/2 per cent today. Perhaps it will not go beyond 15 per cent by the end of March. Mr. Venkataraman's prediction proved to be true. His understanding of the economic situation was correct. Now we are in a much better position than we were at the beginning of 1980-81. The economic situation is picking up we are getting out of the wood. Agricultural production has reached the peak level of 1977-78. Industrial production is rising, the infrastructure is giving a better performance. With these factors I am sure the supply response would be much better than it was last year. Similarly, we have not neglected the demand management. The hon. Minister of Finance has already cut down a lot of public expenditure. He is for a strict monetary and financial discipline. The deficit in this Budget is Rs. 1539 crores. This does not mean that there will be deficit financing of the same order. The deficit in the Budget is quite different from deficit financing. Deficit financing means increasing the currency which can be avoided or even if there is deficit financing it can be observed if there is a proportionate increase in the total production of agriculture and industry, and we hope that this will happen. We are confident that this will happen and therefore, I am not at all afraid, as some Members on the other

side are, that prices will continue to raise as at present.

I congratulate the hon. Minister of Finance, Mr. Venkataraman, who is so gentle and persuasive, who is so frank and generous, so, generous that even as a Finance Minister he does not put his hand into your pocket. He has been described by an eminent and hostile critic Mr. Palkhiwala, as a first-rate man with unimpeachable integrity.

Sir, I congratulate him for putting before the House a Budget which has created the right atmosphere of encouragement, an atmosphere which will spur the nation to greater endeavour, an atmosphere to boosting investment and for mopping up of black money, and encouraging all of us to do our best to face the problems of development with justice.

श्री विनोय सिंह भूरिया (साबुआ) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो सदन के सामने बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका स्वागत करने और धन्यवाद देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस बजट को न केवल इस देश के गरीब लोगों, किसानों, आदिवासियों, हरिजनों ने ही स्वागत किया है बल्कि तमाम लोगों ने किया है और खास कर के महिलाओं ने इस बजट की बहुत सराहना की है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं हाउस में अपने विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों के इस बजट के बारे में हुए भाषणों को सुनता रहा हूँ। उन्होंने कहीं कहीं आंकड़ों की भी बात की है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट के पहले इन लोगों ने इस देश की जनता में इस प्रकार से झूठा प्रचार किया था कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी बहुत टैक्स लेंगे। इन लोगों के कहने से बजट के पहले बाजारों में जो चीजों के दाम बढ़ गये थे, उसके बाद इनके सारे सपने

घरे रह गये। आज देश के सभी गरीब लोग इस बजट का स्वागत कर रहे हैं।

हमारे विरोधी दल के सदस्य कहते हैं कि महंगाई बढ़ रही है। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसका दुनियावी कारण क्या है? इसका दुनियावी कारण क्या है कि तीन सालों के अन्दर इस देश की भ्रष्ट व्यवस्था इतनी खराब की गई कि उसको ठीक करने में समय लगेगा। मैं इन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दुनिया में कहीं ऐसा हुआ है कि जो स्टोर किया हुआ सोना होता है उसको ओपन मार्केट में नीलाम कर दिया जाए? इस देश की बहनों और भाइयों ने लड़ाई के समय राष्ट्र को मजबूत करने के लिए जो सोना दिया था, धन दिया था, वह इन्होंने नीलाम कर दिया। इस देश की जनता इसके लिए इन्हें कभी माफी नहीं कर सकती। यह उदाहरण हिन्दुस्तान में ही मिल सकता है, दुनिया के किसी भी देश में शायद ही इतना अधिक सोना नीलाम किया गया हो। इस प्रकार की बातें इनके समय में हुईं।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, 1977 में हम ने जो परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम चलाया था और लोगों को विश्वास में ले कर, भारत की जनता को विश्वास में ले कर के चलाया था; लेकिन इन लोगों ने उसके बारे में इतना गलत प्रचार किया कि वह कार्यक्रम चालू नहीं रह सका। इन्होंने लड़कों को, बहनों को ला कर के खड़ा किया और कहा कि आप लोग कांग्रेस को वोट नहीं दे सकते। उन लोगों को इन्होंने गुमराह किया। यहाँ तक किया कि परिवार नियोजन डिपार्टमेंट का नाम तक बदल दिया। इसी कारण आज भारत की जनता पिसी हुई है। इन लोगों ने उस कार्यक्रम के बारे में कैसे कैसे नारे लगाए। क्या उस कार्यक्रम को खत्म करके हम इस देश को ऊपर उठा सकते हैं, क्या यहाँ की गरीब जनता को ऊपर उठा सकते हैं?

[श्री दिलीप सिंह बूरिया]

मैं तो इस हाऊस का नया मेंबर हूँ, मेरे जैसे लोगों को डर लग सकता है। लेकिन जो पुराने लोग हैं वे तो सोचते होंगे कि अगर हमें राष्ट्र का विकास करना है तो हमें इस पार्लियामेंट द्वारा बनाए हुए कार्यक्रम को चालू रखना चाहिए।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, गुजरात और असम के बाद रिजर्वेशन के बारे में शंका उठाई जाने लगी है। जहाँ महात्मा गांधी पैदा हुए, जिन्होंने गरीब हरिजनों के लिए सब से पहले आवाज उठाई, जो हरिजनों के यहाँ जा कर ठहरे, जो हरिजनों के यहाँ जा कर खाना खाये, उसी महात्मा गांधी के प्रदेश में आज हमें राष्ट्र को नीचा दिखाने का आन्दोलन किया जा रहा है। जो शक्तियाँ 1977-80 के बीच में पैदा हुई थीं, वही शक्तियाँ आज इन सब के पीछे हैं। ऐसी शक्तियों को ताकत से दबा देना चाहिए। अगर इनको दबाने के लिए कानून भी बनाना पड़े तो वे भी बनाने चाहिए।

जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि सोने की नीलामी के बारे में रिजर्व बैंक ने जो प्राइमरी जांच कराई और उस जांच की रिपोर्ट पेपर में आई है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह रिपोर्ट इस हाऊस के सामने पेश की जाए जिससे कि उस पर यहाँ डिस्कशन हो सके। उस सोने की नीलामी से सम्बन्धित रिपोर्ट यहाँ अवश्य रखी जानी चाहिए जिससे कि हाऊस को पता चल सके कि उस रिपोर्ट में क्या है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं मध्य-प्रदेश से आता हूँ और खास कर के पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश के पिछड़े हुए जिले से आता हूँ जो कि आदिवासियों का जिला है। आदिवासी वहाँ पहाड़ों पर रहते हैं, जंगलों

में रहते हैं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने आदिवासियों के विकास के लिए 85 करोड़ रुपये की सब ट्राइबल योजना के लिए इस बजट में प्रावधान किया है। अगर आप उनको बरि.ब. की रेखा से ऊपर उठाना चाहते हैं तो आपको इसके लिए और अधिक धन की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, जहाँ तक मध्य प्रदेश का सवाल है, इसकी स्थिति अन्य प्रदेशों से भिन्न है। जैसे दूसरे प्रदेश हैं, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, राजस्थान और जितने भी प्रदेश हैं, उनका अपना कल्चर है, अपनी भाषा है, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश एक ऐसा प्रदेश बना है जैसे कोई टेलर कपड़े सीता है, पैट शर्ट सीता है और कतरनों बच जाती हैं, उन कतरनों को मिला कर जैसे कोई कपड़ा बनता है, वही स्थिति मध्य प्रदेश की है। उसकी न कोई एक भाषा है, न एक कल्चर है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह अलग-अलग हिस्सों में बंटा हुआ है, अलग-अलग कल्चर है जो कभी एक नहीं हो सकते। ऐसी स्थिति में यह प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है।

सभापति महोदय, यह प्रदेश खनिज संपदा से भरा हुआ है। लोहा, कोयला आदि तमाम चीजें मध्य प्रदेश में मिलती हैं। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप इस प्रदेश का भला चाहते हैं तो इसके विकास के लिए ज्यादा धन रखने की आवश्यकता है। उद्योग, रेलवे-लाइन आदि का विकास करने की आवश्यकता है। रोड्स की यह हालत है उस पर ठीक तरह से गाड़ी नहीं चला सकते, सारे देश का लोड यहाँ की सड़कों पर पड़ता है, इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जिन सड़कों की हालत खराब है वहाँ उन्हें स्टेट और नेशनल हाई-वे घोषित किया जाना चाहिए और उनका विकास किया

जाना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार नई रेलवे-लाइनें डाली जानी चाहिए। मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि अगर रेलवे के विकास के बारे में कोई प्लान बना सकते हैं तो 25 साल का प्लान इसके लिए बनाया जाना चाहिए और यह देखना चाहिए कि किन-किन प्रदेशों में और किन-किन क्षेत्रों में कमजोर वर्गों को उन्नत इलाकों के साथ जोड़ा जा सकता है। सभापति महोदय, आज भी बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने आज तक रेल का डिब्बा या रेल की पटरी नहीं देखी है। आज उन लोगों का विकास करने की आवश्यकता है।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में आर्थिक उन्नति और वायु-प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए जंगलों का विशेष स्थान है। जंगलों के विकास के लिए हमें तेजी के साथ काम करना पड़ेगा। बहुत सी पार्टियों ने पहाड़ी इलाकों में जंगल नष्ट करवा दिए हैं। जंगल नष्ट होने से वहां के गरीब आदिवासियों के रोजगार खत्म हो गए हैं। मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, गुजरात और बिहार इत्यादि प्रदेशों में पहाड़ी इलाके पर जंगलों का सफाया कर दिया गया है, जिसकी वजह से आप देखते हैं कि दिल्ली के आसपास, कोटा के आसपास तमाम आदिवासी पड़े हुए हैं। उनकी मेन इकानामी जंगल थे, जंगल समाप्त होने से उनका रोजगार समाप्त हो गया है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इन गरीब आदिवासी लोगों के लिए वहां की सरकार को रोजगार की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। अगर आप उनको रोजगार नहीं दे पाए तो एक दिन हमारा आदिवासी कल्चर जो कि बहुत पुराना है वह समाप्त हो जाएगा।

सभापति महोदय : आप कल्चर के बारे में कहते हैं, मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि अगर

वन-संपदा नष्ट कर दी गई तो एग्रिकल्चर भी समाप्त हो जाएगा, कल्चर को तो छोड़िए।

श्री रामधारे पनिका (रावर्टसगंज) : सभापति महोदय, इनका कहने का मतलब है कि जब तक आदिवासियों को वन सुविधाएं थीं, जंगल सुरक्षित थे, क्योंकि आदिवासियों को जंगलों से लगाव था। अब वे जंगल नष्ट किए जा रहे हैं।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : मैदानों में घा गए हैं, अच्छी बात है। घास पत्ती खा कर जिन्दगी बिताना भी कोई जिन्दगी बिताना है ?

सभापति महोदय : एग्रिकल्चर पर वनों से जो चोट पहुंच रही है, उसके बारे में मैं कह रहा था।

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्लाइमेट को ठीक रखने के लिए वनों की आवश्यकता निर्विवाद है, इसको मैं मानता हूँ।

दुनिया में भारत सब से बड़ा प्रजातन्त्रीय देश है। यहां पर पार्लियामेंट और विधान सभाओं के चुनाव समय पर हो जाते हैं। दुनिया हमारी इसके लिए और जो निष्पक्षता बरती जाती है उसके लिए तारीफ करती है। लेकिन पंचायतों की हालत को आप देख। कई बरसों से वे सुपरसीडिड पड़ी रहती हैं। उनके चुनाव ही नहीं होते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज को क्यों छोड़ रहे हैं ?

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : वहां भी पंद्रह-पंद्रह और बीस-बीस साल तक चुनाव नहीं हुए हैं। यही हालत कोमोर्सेटिव सोसाइटीज की है सहकारी समिति

[श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया]

भी बहुत सी हैं जो सुपरसीडिड हैं और बर्क नहीं कर रही हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन के द्वारा एक इलैक्शन कमिशन बनाया जाना चाहिए जो इन सब के समय पर चुनाव कराया करे। सुपरसेशन की पावर नहीं होनी चाहिए। प्रजातंत्र को मजबूत करना है तो जो प्राइमरी इकाइयाँ हैं उनके समय पर चुनाव कराए जाने चाहिए। अगर वहाँ पर समय पर चुनाव नहीं कराए जाते हैं तो खतरा है कि एक दिन ऐसा भी आ सकता है जब चुनाव ही न हों।

फेयर प्राइस शाप्स को भी देखें। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। बहुत सी दुकानें आपने खोल रखी हैं और लोगों को दे रखी हैं। बहुत सी शिकायें भी आती रहती हैं। कि चीजों का ब्लैक होता है, हाथ और पांव का अंगूठा लगा दिया जाता है और माल को ब्लैक में बेच दिया जाता है। काला बाजारी को समाप्त करने के लिए आपको सहकारी आन्दोलन को आगे बढ़ाना होगा। विलेज लेवेल तक इन सोसाइटीज को आगे लाना होगा। इन के द्वारा सभी वस्तुएं, मोटा कपड़ा, शक्कर आदि जो हैं उनका बटवारा आपको करवाना होगा। तभी यह ब्लैकमार्किटिंग जो होता है, यह रुक सकेगा। हम जो इस हाउस के मੈम्बर हैं हम को भी चाहिए कि हम सोसाइटीज बना करके खुद इन वस्तुओं का वितरण करें। विलेज लेवेल तक की जो सोसाइटीज हैं उन में आम लोगों का पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिए। तभी इन वस्तुओं का ठीक प्रकार से वितरण हो सकेगा।

आपने रूरल बैंक खोलने की बात कही है। वे भी कोओप्रेटिव के आधार पर खुलने चाहिए। उन में जन प्रतिनिधियों का पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिए। जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि उन में रहने चाहिए।

अगर उनको वहाँ रखा जाएगा तो वे सही ढंग से और पूरी ईमानदारी के साथ काम को आगे बढ़ाने में मदद दे सकते हैं।

यह जो बजट पेश किया गया है यह बहुत अच्छा है और देश के सभी वर्गों ने इसका स्वागत किया है। देश में जो कालाबाजारी और जमाखोरी करने वाले लोग हैं उन के साथ शासन को सख्ती से निपटना चाहिए और उनके खिलाफ सख्त कदम उठाने चाहिए। काला धन जो देश में है वह गरीब लोगों को परेशान कर रहा है। शासन के लिए भी वह एक सिरदर्द है। वह हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था को बिगाड़ रहा है। जिनके पास यह काला धन है उनके साथ आपको सख्ती से डील करना चाहिए, सख्त कानून उसके लिए बनाना चाहिए और उन से इस पैसे को निकाल कर गरीबों की भलाई के कामों में लगाना चाहिए।

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ, कि इतना अच्छा बजट उन्होंने पेश किया। मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की आम जनता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के साथ है और उनके नेतृत्व में यह देश आगे बढ़ेगा।

चौधरी मूलतान सिंह (जलेश्वर) : जो बजट पेश हुआ है इसका विरोध करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। विरोध का कारण यह है कि इस बजट में अमीर लोगों को राहत दी गई है, गरीबों को इस में पीसा गया है। उसका कारण यह है कि रुपये 25 हजार तक इनकम टैक्स में छूट दे दी गई है। पन्द्रह हजार पर तो वैसे ही छूट दे दी गई है और पाँच हजार स्टैंडर्ड डिडक्शन के हैं और

दूसरी जो बचत की जाती है उनको भी जोड़ दिया जाए तो यह राशि पच्चीस हजार हो जाती है जो एग्जैम्पिटड है। देश की औसत आय ढाई तौन सौ रुपये है प्रति वर्ष प्रति व्यक्ति है। उन लोगों को कोई राहत नहीं दी गई है। लेकिन गांवों के किसानों पर 4 अरब पहले भी खाद पर बढ़ा दिया था और 2400 करोड़ तेल पर बढ़ा दिया था। उसके बाद भी तेल पर और बढ़ा चुके हैं। आशा थी कि खेतों को उद्योग माना जायेगा। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। क्या कारण है कि कारखानों में जो भी चीज बनती है उसमें सब खर्चा जोड़ कर उसकी कीमत निर्धारित की जाती है? लेकिन किसान की पैदावार की लागत नहीं जोड़ी जाती है। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो यह देश कुछ ही दिन का है क्योंकि किसान की हालत भूखों मरने की हो रही है। यह सरकार बूझने वालों की पूजा करती है और पूजने वालों को फांसी। जो आदमी स्ट्राइक करे, चाहे डाक्टर हो, इंजीनियर हो, बैंक के हों, एल० आई० सी० के हों या टीचर हों, रेलवे के हों उन सब की तनख्वाह, महंगाई भत्ता सहूलियतें बढ़ा दी जाती हैं, लेकिन किसान अभाग्य इस देश में ऐसा है जो कभी स्ट्राइक पर नहीं जाता, अपना काम बन्द नहीं करता। अगर बन्द करता है तो भूखों मरता है। इसलिये वह मवेशी को तरह जीवन व्यतीत करता है। उसको न खाने को रोटी है, न पहनने को कपड़ा, न नहाने के लिये गुसलखाना और न बैठने को कमरा। जितनी सहूलियतें दी गयीं वह शहरों में दी गयीं। गांवों में न बिजली है, न पानी है, न स्कूल और न अस्पताल न सड़कें बहुत और भवा रखा है कि इतने गांवों को पानी देंगे। पानी की टंकियां बनाते हैं, 12 और 10 फुट गहरा पानी जो सड़क

के पास है, लेकिन जहां खारा पानी है, जिसे पी नहीं सकते और 250, 300 फुट गहरा है वहां कोई पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। किसानों को बिजली 27 और 30 पैसे प्रति यूनिट पर दी जाती है जब कि मिर्जापुर में हिंडालको को 11 पैसे प्रति यूनिट दी जाती है। 13 इ० प्रति हास पावर प्रति माह किसान से बिजली का पैसा लेते हैं, लेकिन बिजली देने की कोई गारंटी नहीं। चाहे साल भर में एक घंटा भी बिजली न मिले, लेकिन बिजली का बिल ले ही लेंगे। क्या कारण है कि सौदा आप देंगे नहीं और पैसा ले लेंगे? यह कोई न्याय है? लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं है। हर साल बजट पर औपचारिक बहस हो जाती है, पर सुनने वाला कोई नहीं।

एक ही मिसाल दूँ सरकार के विभाग में यह भी है कि जहां-जहां से अपोजीशन के लोग चुन कर आये हैं वहां कोई काम न हो। हमारे बुलन्दशहर से लेकर कालपी तक सिरसा नदी पड़ती है जिसका हमारी पिछली सरकार के टाइम में सर्वे हो चुका है। लेकिन अब वह सर्वे बन्द कर दिया गया। इसमें लाखों बीघा जमीन आती है सिंचाई के लिये। लेकिन बद-किस्मती से चूंकि अपोजीशन के एम० पी० चुन कर आ गये इसलिये वहां का काम बन्द कर दिया गया।

एक दोहरी नीति और बताता हूँ। बैंक कर्ज देते हैं और मंत्री महोदय उसके मालिक हैं, मंत्री मीटिंग में भी कहा उस पर भी दोहरी नीति है। अगर कोई 1:



### [चौधरी मुलतान सिंह]

करोड़ का उद्योग लगाता है या 5 लाख का लगाता है तो उससे 15 परसेंट पैसा लगवा लिया जाता है बिल्डिंग में और बाकी रुपया सरकार देती है। और बाकी रुपया गवर्नमेंट देती है और जब वह दिवाला पीटता है, तो उसकी वही बिल्डिंग नीलाम होती है, दूसरी प्रापर्टी नहीं हो सकती क्योंकि उसकी जमानत वही है, जमीन जायदाद गिरवी नहीं है। लेकिन किसान को जो रुपया दिया जाता है, खासकर ट्रैक्टर और ट्रालियों पर तो उससे 25 परसेंट रुपया बैंक से जमा करवाया जाता है और 60 बीघा जमीन गिरवी रखवाई जाती है और ट्रैक्टर बैंक अपने नाम करवाता है और 2 जमानती और लेता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह दोहरी नीति क्यों है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि सब जगह उधम मचा दिया कि बैंक खोल दिये, बैंक खोल दिये। ठीक है बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन कर के आपने इलैक्शन जीत लिया लेकिन इसका क्या फायदा हुआ ? मेरे एटा डिस्ट्रिक्ट में 8 स्टेट बैंक हैं। जब सारे बैंक नेशनलाइज्ड हैं और हमारे यहां 4 तहसील हैं उसमें आपने 8 बैंक खोल दिये। एक एक कस्बे में जहां एक बैंक की जरूरत है, वहां इलाहाबाद बैंक भी है, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक भी है और दूसरे भी हैं। एक एक जगह 5, 5 और 6, 6 बैंक हैं, क्या जरूरत है इतने बैंकों की ? जब सब नेशनलाइज्ड हैं तो एक कस्बे में एक ही रखिये इसी तरह एल० आई० सी० के बीमा एजेंट की बात है। क्या जरूरत है इतने एजेंटों को तनख्वाह देने की। लेकिन 2,000 वाला भी स्ट्राइक करता है तो उसकी तनख्वाह बढ़ गई, 4 वालों

की भी बढ़ गई, लेकिन किसान की तरफ कतई सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इतनी बड़ी रैली हुई, इतने किसान आये ?

चौधरी मुलतान सिंह : जहां तक रैली का सवाल है उसकी सन्धियां। सारे देश की गाड़ियां, ट्रैक्टर, रेलें फ्री चलीं सब को परमिट मिल गये। हां, इतनी राहत हमको जरूर मिल गई कि 4 दिन गांवों में चोरी डकैती नहीं हुई।

6 मार्च को हमने भी रली निकाली।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कोई नहीं आया इसमें।

चौधरी मुलतान सिंह : जो भी आये, वह भी आपको भारी पड़ गये। हम उनको यहां लोक सभा दिखाना चाहते थे, लेकर आ रहे थे, लेकिन हमारे तीनों एम० पी० व 22000 किसान गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये। देश के इतिहास में पैदावार की मांगों के लिए रैली में इतने किसान कभी जेल नहीं गये। कहा गया कि दफा 144 लगी है, हम पर भी दफा 144 लग गई। कहां जेल चलो। 2200 किसान जेल में बन्द कर दिये। कौनसा कानून है यह ? आपके इतने किसान आये आप सब को लोक सभा दिखा दी, हमारे 10, 15, 20 हजार आये उनको आपने लोक सभा भी नहीं देखने दी, बल्कि हमें और बंचित कर दिया यहां आने से, हमें भी जेल भेज दिया। इस तरह की आपकी रैली है। क्या क्या आपने रैली में किया ? चारों तरफ से देश से लोगों को लाये ?

जिस तरह से उद्योग में सारी लागत लगाई जाती है उस तरह से अगर किसान

की शक्ति को जोड़ा जाये तो 1 हजार रुपये क्विटल किसान को अनाज का दाम पड़ता है, लेकिन उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं है। 2980 रुपये किसान का एक एकड़ पर खर्च आता है और 700 रुपये उसे सिर्फ मिलता है। कहां तक रहेंगे और कब तक रहेंगे ?

एक माननीय सवस्य : तकदीर में यही लिखा है।

श्रीधरी मुलतान सिंह : तकदीर में लिखा है ? बोट लेने के लिये बड़े झण्डे नारे लगाते हैं। हर आदमी इन्दिरा गांधी का नाम लेता है, हम कब कहते हैं कि इन्दिरा बुरी है, लेकिन हरेक को टिकट लेने के लिये नाम लेकर सफाई जरूर देनी पड़ती है।

सभी जानते हैं कि अन्त्योदय कार्यक्रम जो चलाया वह था तो अन्त का उदय, लेकिन हो गया उदय का अन्त जिसे आप कर रहे हैं। आप 3 हजार रुपये भंड के लिये देते हैं लेकिन 15 सौ रुपये रिश्वत के ले लेते हैं, कुछ बक बाला, कुछ डाक्टर लेता है, उसको सिर्फ 15 सौ रुपये पत्ले पड़ता है। एक बड़ी बात समा रची है कि गांव में उद्योग खोलेंगे क्या खोलेंगे ? गांव का उद्योग आपने ले लिया, कुम्हार बर्तन बनाते थे, उसको आपने खत्म कर दिया, वहां बढ़ई और लोहार काम करते थे, उन्हें भी खत्म कर दिया। सब पैसा और सब सहूलियतें बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज को दी जा रही हैं, छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को नहीं। गांवों में उद्योग तभी चल सकते हैं, जब उन्हें कच्चा माल दिया जाये और जो माल वे तयार करें, उसकी बिक्री का इन्तजाम किया जाये। बे-सामान बताने तो सकते हैं, लेकिन बेच नहीं सकते हैं।

17 hrs.

गांवों में सुरक्षा नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। चोर डाकुओं को डर या भय कतई नहीं है। गांव लूट रहे हैं। देश की 15 फीसदी आबादी शहरों में रहती है और 85 फीसदी देहात में। लेकिन जहां तक पुलिस का सम्बन्ध है, तीन चौथाई शहरों में है और सिर्फ एक-चौथाई गांवों में। गांवों में दस दस, बीस बीस आदमी एक साथ मार दिये जाते हैं, तब भी कोई नहीं पूछना है। लेकिन दिल्ली में कुतिया भी मर जाती है, तो जांच की जाती है। गांवों में न सुरक्षा है, न पानी है, न बिजली है, न सड़क व स्कूल। आखिर उन्होंने क्या कुसूर किया है ? आखिर ये लोग उन्हीं के बल-बूते पर चुन कर आये हैं।

25,000 रुपये तक की आमदनी को इनकम टैक्स से मुक्त कर दिया गया है। उसमें टीचर, डाक्टर, इंजीनियर, क्लर्क और अफसर आ जायेंगे और इन्हें वोट मिल जायेंगे। आखिर सरकार बोटों की राजनीति कब तक चलायेगी ? जितनी भी सहूलियतें दी गई हैं, वह सिर्फ 15 फीसदी आदमियों को दी गई हैं।

सभापति महोदय : 12 मिनट हो गये हैं। अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्रीधरी मुलतान सिंह : देश के 85 फीसदी आदमी भूखों मर रहे हैं। सही बात तो यह है कि 90 आदमियों की कमाई दस आदमी खा रहे हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज किसानों की क्या हालत हो गई है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं एक मिसाल देता हूँ कि मथुरा में रिवाज है कि तीजों के त्योहार पर लोग बुरा खाने के लिए समुदाय आ जाते हैं। गांव क

### [श्रीधरी मुलतान सिंह]

एक किसान लड़का भी मथुरा गहर में पहुंचा। सावन का महीना था। सालियों ने कहा कि जीजा, जमुना में नहाने चलें। जीजा जब डूबकी मार के पानी से ऊपर आने लगता, तो सालियां उसके ऊपर बैठ जातीं। जीजा के पेट में पानी भर गया और वह मर गया और उसके दांत निकल आये। तब सालियों ने कहा कि जीजा हंसता तो बहुत खूब है, लेकिन बोलता नहीं है।

मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि किसान मर चुका है। वह यह न समझ कि उसके पास कुछ है। उसकी हालत तो जीजा वाली हो गई है।

**सभापति महोदय :** क्या आपके पास कोई संजीवनी बूटी है ?

**श्रीधरी मुलतान सिंह :** है, तभी तो जिन्दा हूँ।

यह सरकार काला कौमा हो गई है कि किसान के खेत में खाती है, मगर पीट करती है सरमायादारों के घर में। उन लोगों को सहूलियत देना और किसानों को पीसना ही उसकी नीति हो गई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह गांवों की तरफ भी देखें।

आज रेलों की हालत क्या है। त्रिपाठी जी बैठे हुए हैं।

**सभापति महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करें।

**श्रीधरी मुलतान सिंह :** 3500 आदमी भर्ती किये गये हैं न मांग की गई। वे किराने किये हैं ? मंत्री महोदय ने, चेयरमैन ने या जी एम ने। न कोई इन्सुरान लिया, न रिटर्न टैस्ट लिया क्या और न इन्टरव्यू लिया गया। यह कौन सा कानून बना है ?

**सभापति महोदय :** समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्रीधरी मुलतान सिंह :** मंत्री महोदय जबाब दें कि यह कौन सा नियम है।

**सभापति महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करें—श्री वी के गधावी।

**श्री भेरावबन के० गधावी (बनासकांठा) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले पूरे देश को और हम सब लोगों को यह चिन्ता थी कि जो अर्थ-नीति का माहौल बन गया है उसमें वित्त मंत्री किस तरह से सफल होते हैं और बहुत बड़े अन्देशे लगाये जा रहे थे कि बजट बड़ा घाटे वाला आने वाला है, लोगों के ऊपर बड़े टैक्स लगेंगे। मगर मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ा गौरव होता है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने बड़ी सफलता से और बड़ी गंभीरता से देश की अर्थ-नीति को जो पटरी से उतर गई थी उस को दोबारा ठीक करने का बड़ा अच्छा प्रयत्न किया है और उस में काफी सफल भी रहे हैं। यह बात तो है कि हमारे देश की जो हालत है वह शोचनीय है। यह कोई एक दल की बात नहीं है या किसी एक सेक्शन की बात नहीं है, मगर ऐसा कहें कि कुछ स्वार्थी राजनीतिज्ञ और दूसरे लोग नैतिकता की पटरी से ही दूर हो गए हैं, देश के हित को सोचना, प्रामाणिकता की बात करना, अपने एसीने की कमाई से अपना जीवन चलाना, चाहे वह व्यापारी हों, कारखानेदार हों या और कोई लोग हों, इस से वह बहुत दूर हो गए हैं। कैरेक्टर का जो क्राइसिस है और वह भी पिछले तीन चार वर्षों में जो पैदा हो गया उससे हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर बड़ा गंभीर असर होने लगा था। हर आदमी यह सोचने लगा था कि कालाबाजारी करे, मुलाकाबोरी, होडिंग और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग से ही उस का काम काज चले, उस से ही उसकी प्रतिष्ठा समाज में बढ़ेगी और बढ़ी जा रही है। आज इस बजट से और इस के पहले जो कदम उठाए गए उस से मुझे आशा

है कि जरूर हमारी व्यवस्था को सुधारने का मौका मिलेगा। वित्त मंत्री जी ने बेयरर बांड की जो बात यहां हाउस में की थी, स्वर्ण बांड के कम्पेरिजन में उसके बारे में उन्होंने बताया था और उसको बंध ठहराया था। मैं मानता हूँ कि जो लोग यहां बैठे हैं बेयरर बांड के भ्रान्ते से उनके भादमो खुश हुए। खुश नहीं होना चाहिए था। मगर उसका कोई चारा ही नहीं था। इसलिए बेयरर बांड के जरिए से ही उस ब्लैक मनी को कुछ कंट्रोल करने की कोशिश की है। मगर मैं एक चीज जरूर कहूंगा कि हमको यह ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा कि कोई हमारी तीसरे तरह की भरंसी न बन जाय।

We have to be careful that it does not operate as a third currency in our country.

क्योंकि जो धनपति लोग यह काम करते हैं वे बहुत चालाक लोग हैं।

जहां तक उत्पादन की बात है, उसमें बढ़ोतरी के लिए बजट में काफी गुंजायश रखी गई है और काफी काम किया गया है। मगर एक बात यह भी मैं उन से कहना चाहूंगा कि आज हम उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं, उन लोगों को जो नये नये एप्टरप्रैन्सोर्स हैं, नये नये साहसकर्ता लोग हैं उन को हम कुछ मदद भी करना चाहते हैं मगर उस में माफ कीजिएगा, प्राय के जो बैंक्स हैं खासकर के ग्रामीण इलाकों में जो बैंक की शाखाएं काम कर रही हैं वहां जो उत्पाद हम प्राय के पास पाते हैं वह नहीं देखने को मिलता है। उसे कम से कम निम्न स्तर तक जो जाना चाहिए वह नहीं जाता है। यह प्राय को सोचना है। मैं तो यह सुझाव दूंगा कि हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जो हमारे रेजिडेंसियाइज्ड बैंक्स हैं उन की जो श्रृण देने की नीति है उसके लिए एक कमेटी उस डिस्ट्रिक्ट की बनाइए, उस में हर एक बैंक के जो

मैनेजर हैं वह प्रतिनिधि हों और जन-प्रतिनिधि भी उस में बैठें। दूसरे जो प्लानिंग के हैं, कलक्टर वगैरह हों, वह भी बैठें और जितनी भी मांग आती है, जायज मांगें आती हैं जो कि पूरा नहीं होती हैं, रेडटेपिज्म की वजह से या दूसरी वजह से, उनको जल्दी से पूरा करके लोगों को सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से प्रायका यह कार्यक्रम पूरा हो सकता है।

कितनी भी डेवलपिंग कन्ट्री के लिए घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था अनिवार्य हो जाती है विशेषकर ऐसी हालत में जब कि हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था बहुत कुछ तेल की कीमतों पर निर्भर करती हो और देश का प्रोडक्शन भी उस पर निर्भर करता हो। इस तेल की बागडोर हमारे हाथ में नहीं, दूसरे देशों के हाथ में है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में जब एकाएक तेल के भाव बढ़ जाते हैं तो हमारे जैसे डेवलपिंग कन्ट्री के लिए सिवाय डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग के और कोई दूसरा चारा रह नहीं जाता है। डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग से बहुत सारे लोग घबड़ाते हैं लेकिन इसमें घबड़ाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। इसके जरिए जो भाव में बढ़ोत्तरी होती है वह अगर सबसे ज्यादा किसी को सहन करनी पड़ती है तो वह गरीब भादमी है जो कि सुबह से शाम तक हर रोज रोटी कमाता है और बाजार से खरीद कर खाता है। ऐसी हालत में जो हमारा पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम है उसका महत्व बहुत बढ़ जाता है। जैसा कि रंगा साहब ने बताया, टैक्सटाइल में कास्ट प्राइस या सप्लाइइज्ड प्राइस पर कपड़ा और दूसरी एसेसियल कमाडिटीज के वितरण का काम फेयर प्राइस शाप्स के द्वारा मजबूती और स्थाई रूप से करना पड़ेगा।

जब हम देहातों में लोगों के पास जाते हैं तो हमारे सामने कई बातें आती हैं। लोग अपनी कई तकलीफें हमारे सामने रखते

### [श्री भैरावदास को० गन्धारी]

हैं। जैसे कि पशुओं के लिए, भैंसों के लिए लोन देने की बात है इसमें पशुओं का जो बीमा होता है उसको बहुत कुशल बनाने की जरूरत है। इसके बारे में जो जांच होती है और लोन का जो पैसा दिया जाता है उसमें जो तेजी लाने की जरूरत है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि लोग हमारी तरफ बड़ी अपेक्षा से देख रहे हैं और हम जानते हैं कि लोगों की अपेक्षाएं पूरी करने की क्षमता और हिम्मत आपमें है लेकिन इसके लिए आपको पूरी व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। आप जो कुछ भी करना चाहते हैं वह नीचे डिस्ट्रिक्ट और ताल्लुका लेवल तक कैसे पहुंचें, इसका प्रबन्ध आपको करना पड़ेगा। मैं यहां पर कोई शिकायत नहीं करना चाहता, क्योंकि पार्लियामेंट व्यक्तिगत तौर पर भ्रष्टाचारों की शिकायत करने की जगह नहीं होती है, लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आपके एक दो बैंकों के चेयरमैन ऐसे हैं, जिनको हमने पत्र लिखे, फरियाद की—आपके कुछ रीजनल मैनेजर्स भी ऐसे हैं या कुछ दूसरे मैनेजर्स हैं—जो कि एम०पी०के पत्रों को एकनालेज भी नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए हमें देखना होगा कि कहीं दीपक तले भंघेरा तो नहीं है और वहां भी रोशनी करनी होगी।

आपने इस बजट में बहुत काम घाटे की व्यवस्था रखी है। जहां तक प्रोडक्शन की बात है, जहां तक हमारी इण्डस्ट्रीज का सवाल है, जो बड़े बड़े उद्योग हैं उनको अगर गवर्नमेंट मदद नहीं देगी तो वे खुद अपनी मदद कर सकते हैं।

They are capable of getting assistance several ways, but so far as small scale industries and cottage industries are concerned, as they do not get enough information as to the knowhow and the assistance available then,

plenty of young people are just getting pessimistic. They are not coming forward and entering the small scale field. I would very much wish that the industrial centres that have been set up at the district levels should be reorganised. The officers who are posted here either by the State Government or the Central Government should be officers with a sense of dedication; they could be quite efficient so that they can deal with the subject properly and encourage the young people to go in for all and cottage industries.

उसको आपको देखना है। अर्थ-व्यवस्था में यह फिर से ट्रेड शुरू हो गया है। सोने की स्मगलिंग जो खत्म हो चुकी थी, बाहर ज्यादा दाम होने की वजह से यह फिर शुरू हो रहा है। स्मगलिंग अब देश में होती जा रही है, क्योंकि हमारा दाम कम है। इसलिए मैं आपसे यह भी गुजारोश करूंगा कि आप इस बात पर भी ज्यादा तवज्जह दें। क्योंकि घंटी बज चुकी है, लेकिन एक-दो मिनट और लेना चाहता हूँ।

By and large although in the present situation no Finance Minister could have given the hundred per cent result but you have passed with distinction. That is all that I can say.

श्री चक्रवर्ती सिंह (सरगुजा) : सभापति महोदय, देश की प्रगति और विकास तथा उन्नति के लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा जो बजट पेश किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। आशा है, उम्मीद है कि इस बजट से जो गरीब तबके के लोग हैं, जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, उनको इस बजट से फायदा मिलेगा और विकास के पथ की ओर आगे बढ़ सकेंगे। परन्तु इसके साथ-साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में जो भी बजट लाया गया है, उसको देखते हुए बजट में जन-सामान्य लोगों को, अधिकतर जो गरीब तबके के सामान्य लोग हैं, उनको निश्चित रूप से फायदा मिलना

वाहिए। इसलिए कि वे इस देश के अंग हैं और विकास में उन का एक योगदान रहा है।

हम देखते हैं कि आज भी जो देश में बजट योजना बनती है, उसका सही ढंग से, सभी क्षेत्रों में, उपयोग नहीं हो पाती है। इसलिए कि उसका फायदा बहुत कम क्षेत्रों में ही हो पाता है। मध्य प्रदेश क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है, परन्तु हम देखते हैं कि इस बजट में जो उसको उचित हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल पाया है और बहुत से जो प्रोजेक्ट हैं, वे इसमें शामिल नहीं किए गए हैं। इस तरीके से जो जन-भावना है, जो विकास के कार्य वहां पर होने चाहिए थे, वे सही और सुचारु ढंग से अभी तक नहीं हो पाये हैं तथा अन्य प्रदेशों की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश अभी तक पिछड़ा हुआ है, जब कि इस प्रदेश में अथाह वन-सम्पत्ति है, बहुत ज्यादा खदानें हैं, जिन का उपयोग कई किस्म के उद्योग-धन्धों में किया जा सकता है। बिजली उत्पादन के लिए वहां कई सक्षम नदियां हैं जिन के पानी का उपयोग कर के बहुत बड़े-बड़े ताप-विद्युतगृह बनाये जा सकते हैं, परन्तु इस तरह का कोई भी प्रावधान इस बजट में नहीं है।

इस प्रदेश में हम लोगों का जिला "सरगुजा" है जो मुख्यतः आदिवासी तथा पहाड़ी इलाका है। मैं आप के द्वारा यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी वहां के लोग गरीबी-रेखा से बहुत नीचे हैं, बहुत ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए हैं तथा उन के साम के लिए कोई भी विकास का कार्य वहां नहीं किया गया है, जिस से कि वे भी अपने आप को प्रगतिशील कह सकें। मैं आप को यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जिले में करीब 27-28 कोयले की खदानें हैं और उस से लम्बा हुआ अहमोल जिला है, उस में भी 20-25

कोयले की खदानें हैं। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि हमारे क्षेत्र में कोयले का उत्पादन बहुत ज्यादा होता है, परन्तु वहां पर कोई भी इस किस्म की इण्डस्ट्री या पावर-जनरेशन प्लांट नहीं बनाया गया है जिस से उस क्षेत्र के लोगों का भी विकास हो सके, वे लोग भी अपने कोयले से फायदा उठा सकें। हमारे जिले से लगा हुआ—कोरबा का एल्यूमीनिया प्लांट है जो अरबों रुपये की लागत से बनाया जा रहा है लेकिन वहां भी इस समय चौथाई काम हो रहा है, तीन-चौथाई काम बिजली न मिलने के कारण रुका हुआ है। हम लोगों ने सुझाव दिया था कि हमारे यहां जो विपुल-मात्रा में कोयला उपलब्ध है उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए विशालपुर में एक थर्मल-पावर स्टेशन कायम किया जाय। आज उस जगह का कोयला दूसरे स्थानों पर जा रहा है जहां विद्युत् तापगृहों में उसका उपयोग हो रहा है। हम चाहते थे कि हमारे यहां ही यह विद्युत् तापगृह स्थापित किया जाय, जिस की बिजली से उस एल्यूमीनिया-प्लांट को चलाया जा सके तथा प्रदेश के अन्य भागों को भी बिजली मिल सके। लेकिन अभी तक हमारे सुझाव पर विचार नहीं किया गया है।

इसी तरह से हमारे क्षेत्र में बाक्ससाइट बहुत अधिक मात्रा में उपलब्ध है और एक सर्वे के अनुसार देश के बाक्ससाइट भण्डारों का 6वां हिस्सा हमारे यहां है। उस बाक्ससाइट के उपयोग से देश को बहुत आर्थिक मदद मिल सकती है, परन्तु अभी तक कोई भी ऐसी इण्डस्ट्री कायम नहीं की जा सकी है कि उस क्षेत्र के लोगों का विकास हो सके, उस क्षेत्र के लोग भी उस बाक्ससाइट का फायदा उठा सकें।

आज सरकार की यह नीति है कि जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं वहां लघु-उद्योग

[श्री चक्रधारी सिंह]

कायम किये जायं। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आजादी के 33 साल बीत जाने के बाद भी इस दृष्टि से उस क्षेत्र का विकास नहीं हो सका है। हमारे यहां उपलब्ध वस्तुओं के माध्यम से अनेक प्रकार के उद्योग-धन्धे स्थापित किये जा सकते थे, परन्तु आज तक इस मामले में उस क्षेत्र की भवहेलना हुई है और अभी तक कोई भी ऐसी इण्डस्ट्री वहां कायम नहीं हो पाई है।

सभापति महोदय, अब मैं वहां की जो क्षेत्रीय समस्याएँ हैं, उन के बारे में भी थोड़ी सी जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ। पहाड़ी प्रदेश होने के नाते वहां का जो जंगल है और वहां पर जो इमारती लकड़ी होती है, उस को काट कर, उस का डीफोरेस्टेशन करके, उस की जगह पर एल्पाइन और दूसरी किस्म के पेड़ लगाए जा रहे हैं, जिन से उस क्षेत्र के लोगों का नुकसान होता जा रहा है। वहां पर लोग सरई के बीज खाते हैं और अपना जीवन निर्वाह करते हैं। लकड़ी के माध्यम से वे अपनी जीविकोपार्जन करते हैं लेकिन अब उस लकड़ी को जंगलों से निकाला जा रहा है।

इस के अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि वहां की धरती के अन्दर जो खदानें हैं, उन की सम्पत्ति भी दूसरी जगह ले जाई जा रही है और उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को कोई भी सुविधा नहीं दी जा रही है और ऐसा पता नहीं लग रहा है कि वहां के लोगों में जागृति आ गई है या उनकी उन्नति हो गई है। अतः मेरा सुझाव है कि इन क्षेत्रों में, जो कि पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं और खास तौर से मध्य प्रदेश में, जो इतना बड़ा प्रदेश है, रेलों की लाइनें दूसरे प्रदेशों की अपेक्षा बहुत कम हैं और इस बजट में भी सिर्फ एक नोड गेज लाइन धनतरि से बलोदा तक दी गई है। बड़ी लाइन का उस में कोई

जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि यह इतना बड़ा प्रदेश है और यहां पर और अधिक रेलों की लाइनें बिछाई जाएं ताकि यहां के लोगों को नव-जागरण का संदेश मिल सके। इसी तरीके से जो इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं, वे कायम नहीं की गई हैं।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप खत्म कीजिए। दो मिनट हो गये हैं, जिन के लिए आप ने कहा था।

श्री चक्रधारी सिंह : मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। वहां पर रेलवे वगैरों की शार्टेज के कारण कोयले की टुलाई न होने के कारण, उस क्षेत्र में कोयले के ढेर लग गये हैं और उन में आग लगी हुई है। इस से देश को बहुत बड़ी आर्थिक क्षति पहुंच रही है। मैंने पहले भी कई बार सुझाव दिया था कि वहां के लिए वगैर दिये जाएं ताकि वहां का कोयला दूसरी जगह पहुंचाया जा सके और वहां के लोगों की आर्थिक मदद हो सके लेकिन वगैर न सप्लाई होने के कारण वहां पर कोयले में आग लगी हुई है। इस का विशेष ख्याल रखा जाए ताकि वह प्रदेश, जो कि पिछड़ा हुआ है, प्रगति और आर्थिक विकास कर सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को उन के बजट के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री कृष्ण बत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) : माननीय चैयरमैन साहब, हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर जी ने जो बजट इस माननीय सदन में पेश किया है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ और समर्पण करता हूँ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि आज के हालात के मूलाविक जिस तरह की स्थिति हमको मिली थी पिछली सरकार से और जिस

को हम पिछले एक साल से दुस्त करने में लगे हुए हैं, इस से अच्छा बजट पेश नहीं किया जा सकता था। हमारे बहुत से विपक्ष के साधियों ने इस बजट को गरीबों का विरोधी बजट कहा है और कहा है कि गरीबों के लिए यह कुछ नहीं कर सकेगा। मैं अपने उन साधियों को, जो इस बजट के विरोध में बातें करते हैं मुखालिफ़ पार्टियों की ओर से, यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि इस से अच्छा बजट नहीं बन सकता था। आप ने विरोध तो किया है, प्रोटेस्ट तो किया है लेकिन बुनियादी तौर पर कोई भी सजेरिचन नहीं दिया है कि इस तरह का बजट होना चाहिए। विरोध करना ही आपका लक्ष्य रहता है। मैं इस माननीय सदन के उन सदस्यों से आशा करता था, जो अपोजीशन में हैं, कि इस हाऊस में तो वे कम से कम ठीक बात कहेंगे लेकिन आप का यह रोजाना का काम है कि चाहे वह जनरल बजट हो और चाहे रेलवे का बजट हो, आप सब से पहले यह बात कहते हैं कि सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है। हमारी सरकार को यह इल्जाम लगाना बिल्कुल दुस्त नहीं है? आप। लोग सारे देश की को आर्थिक स्थिति को पीछे ले गये और आप इस जिम्मेदारी से बच नहीं सकते। मैं आप को यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने सरकार संभाली, उसके पहले आप की सरकार जो चली थी, तो वह क्या काम करती थी। यह सब को मालूम है कि इस सदन में ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री बने, जिन्होंने इस माननीय सदन का कोई कांफ़ीडेंस नहीं लिया और प्रधान मंत्री बने रहे और कहते रहे कि हम किसानों को ऊपर उठा रहे हैं लेकिन किसानों को मालूम है कि जब हमारी रैली हुई, तो वह कितनी मानदार रैली हुई और ये लोग सारे हिन्दुस्तान में यही बाबेला करते रहे और लोगों को बताने की कोशिश करते रहे कि हमारी सरकार के जो कार्यकर्ता हैं, हमारी पार्टी के जो कार्यकर्ता हैं, वे सब इसमें

लगे हुए हैं और सरकार ने अपना खजाना खोल दिया। यहां रैली का काम किया जाता हो, यह बात नहीं है। मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि जब आपकी सरकार थी, लोक दल की सरकार थी, जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी तो उस समय रैली हुई थी। उस समय लाखों की नहीं करोड़ों रुपयों की बेली भेंट की गई थी। उसका हिसाब लोक दल की कार्यकारिणी में नहीं आया। आज देश का किसान श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की रहनुमाई में विश्वास करता है। वह इसलिए करता है कि वह जानता है कि हमारी पार्टी, हमारे मंत्री, हमारे पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर काबिल हैं, वे जानते हैं कि किस तरह से इस सरकार को चलाना है, वे समझते हैं इस देश को कैसे आगे ले जायेंगे।

अभी एक मेम्बर ने कहा कि एक आदमी अपनी ससुराल में मेहमानी के लिए गया। वहां पर उसने अपनी साली से कहा कि उसे बुरा-शक्कर से खाना खिलाओ। लेकिन वहां बुरा नहीं थी। उसको पानी में डुबकी लगाने के लिए कहा गया तो वह डुबकी लगा बैठा और मर गया। उसके दांत बाहर निकल आये। इस तरह की बातें आपके अपोजीशन की तरफ से की जाती हैं। इस तरह के लोग आपके अपोजीशन में बैठे हुए हैं। अगर हमें हिन्दुस्तान को, इस मुल्क को आगे ले जाना है तो हम को एक बात करनी होगी। देश की जो मुखालिफ़ पार्टियां हैं उनको कम से कम हमारी उन नीतियों और प्रोग्रामों में तो साथ देना चाहिए जिनसे कि मुल्क आगे जा सकता है। हमारी सरकार जो भी बिल इस माननीय सदन में लाती है वे कोई भी उसको पास कराने के लिए खड़े नहीं होते, वे सभी का विरोध करते हैं। जो बिल हमारे अच्छे हों उनका तो उनको विरोध नहीं करना चाहिए।

माननीय चैयरमैन साहब, एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप बड़े भाग्यवान



[श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतान पुरी]

आदमी हैं। आप उस क्षेत्र से आते हैं जो कि हरिजनों का इलाका है, ट्राइबल इलाका है। उनको आज कल कहा जा रहा है कि उनकी उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है। अगर हमारी पार्टी उनकी उन्नति नहीं कर सकती तो दल-बदलुओं की ये पार्टियां भी उनकी उन्नति नहीं कर सकती है। हमारी पार्टी कांग्रेस (आई) ही देश के हरिजनों और बीकर सेक्शंस को ऊपर उठा सकती है और हम भी श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की रहनुमाई में ही आगे बढ़ सकते हैं और कोई पार्टी ऐसा नहीं कर सकती है।

मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ वहाँ के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि अगर हिमाचल प्रदेश को ऊपर उठाना है तो वहाँ पर जहाँ छोटे छोटे उद्योग हो सकते हैं वे लगाए जाएं ताकि हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों की आर्थिक दशा सुधर सके। इस के साथ साथ बेरोजगारी का सवाल भी है। इस सवाल को भी कोई दूसरी सरकार हल नहीं कर सकती है। इस देश से बेरोजगारी तभी खत्म हो सकती है जब विरोध पक्ष में बैठे हमारे आई हमारी हों में हों मिलायें और स्कूल, कालेजों के बच्चों को एक्सप्लैट न करें। किसानों को भी कहा जाए कि वे भी खेतों में तरक्की करें। एजिटेशन करके हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे।

एक बात मैं फारेस्ट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। अगर हमें इस देश को सफ़ूज रखना है, देश की आर्थिक हालत को बेहतर बनाना है तो हमें पहाड़ों के जंगलों को बचाना होगा। वे जंगल चाहे वायलैण्ड में हों, चाहे मिजोरम में हों, चाहे कश्मीर में हों, चाहे हिमाचल प्रदेश में हों। आपको यह सोचना होगा कि जनता पार्टी के शासन में दरख्तों में छाठ-भाठ, दस-दस कट लगाये गये और बरोजा

निकालने के लिए लगाये गये। उसके जमाने में ठेकेदारों ने दरख्तों के साथ बहुत अन्याय किया। आज वे पेड़ आखिरी सांस ले रहे हैं। आप हिमाचल प्रदेश के अन्दर चले जाइये। अगर इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो यह चिपको आन्दोलन जोर पकड़ेगा। अगर हमारी सरकार यह सोच कर चले कि वनों का शोषण किया जा रहा है और इसको एकदम बंद कर सकें तो इस देश की बहुत बड़ी दीलत को बचाया जा सकता है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में जब शांताकुमार की सरकार आई तो उसने जंगलतों के इतने ठेके दिये कि आज शिमला की दशा शोचनीय है। शिमला के अन्दर आज सारे मकान नजर आते हैं। शिमला के अन्दर जो पहले सुन्दरता थी वह नष्ट कर दी गई है। शिमला एक ऐसा सुन्दर केन्द्र था जहाँ पर सारी दुनिया जाती थी। वहाँ पर कितने ही जंगल खड़े थे लेकिन अब बहुत कम जंगल नजर आते हैं। यह सिर्फ इसलिए किया गया कि जनता पार्टी के मंत्रियों के वहाँ पर मकान बन सकें, इसलिए कानून में सशोधन किया गया, इससे और लोगों को भी वहाँ पर मकान बनाने का मौका मिल गया। सभापति महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब श्री राम लाल जी की सरकार बनी तब रामलाल जी ने बड़े ठोस कदम उठाए, जिससे हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों की तरक्की हो। जो आदमी जनता पार्टी से टूट कर आए वे उनका जनता पार्टी, जनसंघ या आर० एस० एस० वालों के साथ कोई समझौता नहीं हुआ है।

सभापति महोदय, विरस द्वारा एन० जी० प्रो० कर्मचारियों का आन्दोलन चलवाया गया। हम चाहते हैं कि इस तरह के आन्दोलन नहीं होने चाहिए, कर्मचारियों को इनमें भाग नहीं लेना चाहिए। हमारा प्रदेश आइना के बाईर के साथ लगा हुआ है। हमें देश की हिकाजत करनी है।

विपक्ष के लोगों द्वारा यह प्रावधान करवाया गया। मेरा धेराब कर कर पथराव करवाया गया, जिससे मैं एक—महीने तक हास्पिटल में पड़ा रहा। धेराव करने वालों ने मेरी बड़ी और पैसे भी खोस लिए। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि ये लोग जो देश की उन्नति में रुकावट डालते हैं, उनके प्रति सरकार को खबरदार होना चाहिए। इसी तरह से एल० आई० सी० कर्मचारियों को एकसप्लाइट करने की कोशिश की गई। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से कहना है कि ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। समापति महोदय आप देखें कि एक एल० आई० सी० कर्मचारी और एक गरीब गांव के निवासी के बीच कितनी आर्थिक असमानता है। आपको स्थिति का अंदाजा स्वयं ही लग जाएगा कि आज हमारा विपक्ष किन लोगों की नुमाइंदगी कर रहा है।

समापति महोदय, आज जिस तरह से हमारी सरकार देश से गरीबी समाप्त करने के लिए कदम बढ़ा रही है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और यहाँ पर माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय द्वारा जो फिनांस बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसकी पुरजोर तारीफ करता हूँ और यह सही है कि इससे अच्छा बिल हो नहीं सकता।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : आदरणीय चेयरमैन साहब, आज जिस बजट पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं यह बजट गरीबों का बजट है। यह बजट गरीबों के लिए बहुत अच्छा है। चेयरमैन साहब, हिन्दुस्तान कोई टुकड़ा नहीं है, बल्कि 65 करोड़ आबादी का नाम है और इस में 90 प्रतिशत लोग गरीब हैं। सिर्फ हरिजन ही गरीब नहीं हैं, बाकी लोग भी गरीब हैं। हमारा बजट ऐसा होना चाहिए कि वे जो 90 फीसदी गरीब लोग हैं, जिस में शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स भी शामिल हैं, उन सब को बेहतरी मिल सके। बजट का यह प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

देश में एजीटेशन चल रहे हैं। किसानों का एजीटेशन चल रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि एजीटेशन पिछली सरकार की देन है। पिछली सरकार ने रिजर्वेशन को खत्म करने के लिए एजीटेशन शुरू करवाया था। उस का नतीजा यह है कि सारे देश में बे शुरू हो गये हैं। जब देश का बटवारा हुआ था तो हमारी आबादी, सारे देश की आबादी 34 करोड़ थी जिस में से नौ करोड़ मुसलमान और 6 करोड़ हरिजन थे अगर डा० भम्बेडकर की बात को तब मान लिया गया होता तो इसका मतलब यह होता कि पंद्रह करोड़ यानी आधे पर लाइन लग सकती थी। अब हालत यह है कि लैंड रिफार्म भी नहीं हुए हैं जैसे होने चाहिये थे। नतीजा यह है गरीब हरिजनों को जमीन भी नहीं मिल सकी है। जो थोड़ी बहुत जमीन मिली भी है वह पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की बजह से ही मिली है और हम लोगों ने कोशिश कर के ली है। राज्यों में कोई देने वाला नहीं था। पांच एकड़ कहा जाता है कि उनके पास रहनी चाहिये। देहात में जिस के पास जमीन नहीं है उसकी कुछ इज्जत नहीं। गरीब आदमी को वहाँ पर, हरिजन को वहाँ पर वोट भी डालने नहीं दिया जाता है। देवी लाल जी ने वोट डालने नहीं दिया, चौ० चरण सिंह ने डालने नहीं दिया। 35 साल से कांग्रेस की वोट डाल रहे हैं। ढाई साल हकूमत उनके हाथ में आ गई। अब आगे तो आने वाली नहीं है। वहाँ पर गरीब आदमी में इतनी ताकत नहीं है कि वह इंडिपेंडेंटली वोट डाल सके। ढाई साल भी गलती से इनके हाथ में हकूमत आ गई। अब इनकी हकूमत होने वाली नहीं है। जनता जान गई है कि कांग्रेस आई के सिवा कोई उसका भला नहीं कर सकता है। पहले वे समझते थे कि सी पी आई और सी पी एम वाले बड़े तकरड़े आदमी हैं। उन को हरा करके मैं आया हूँ लेकिन अब उन में भी जान नहीं है। जब उनको ताकत मिल गई थी तब लोगों को पता लग गया कि वे

### [श्री सुन्दर सिंह]

लोग प्राप्तिव नहीं है। सब ने मिल कर बड़ा झुबो दिया था। सी पी आई और सी पी एम वाले भी कहते थे कि हम सब को जमीन देगे। बहुत जोरदार बातें करते थे, सुन्दर बातें करते थे। लोगों को आशा थी कि वे इनके राज में जमीन पाएंगे लेकिन उनको निराशा ही हाथ लगी। उनको पता लग गया कि इन में भी बड़े-बड़े जमींदार हैं और जमीन कोई छोड़ता नहीं है। गरीब जो जमीन पर काम करता है उसको कुछ नहीं मिलता है।

आपको बुरा न लगे तो मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। कांग्रेस आई में भी क्या हो रहा है। फुल फ्लैज्ड हमारे दो तीन मिनिस्टर हुआ करते थे और कोई काम होता तो हम उनके पास चले जाते थे। अब एक भी नहीं है। हमारे दो तीन आदमी होने चाहिये। गरीब हरिजनों से मिल कर यह सरकार बनी है गरीब लोगों के बल पर चाहे वे राजपूत हों, ब्राह्मण हो, क्षत्रिय, हों उनके वोटों से यह सरकार बनी है। जब सरकार बन जाती है तो बड़े-बड़े जमींदार हकूमत करने के लिए आगे आ जाते हैं। यह क्या तमाशा है। इस तरह से काम नहीं चलने वाला है सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी कैसे आएगी? जो कुछ आप कर रहे हैं उनके लिए मैं आपकी तारीफ करता हूँ मुझे कोई शक नहीं है और कोई और सत्ता में कांग्रेस आई के सिवाय आ भी नहीं सकता है। सी पी आई और सी पी एम तक के साथ जनता नहीं है। जमींदार जो उसके वोट डालने नहीं देता है उसके साथ गरीब आदमी नहीं जाएगा। लेकिन अपने घर को हमें ठीक करना चाहिये। घर ठीक है तो बाहर भी ठीक रहेगा। घर में कुछ नहीं तो बाहर भी कुछ नहीं।

गुजरात में क्या हो रहा है। मार मार कर इन लोगों को हलाल किया जा रहा है। हरियाणा में भी रिजर्वेशन के खिलाफ एजीटेशन की तैयारियां हो रही हैं। अगर

ये एजीटेशन कर सकते हैं तो क्या हम नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर पाटिशन के बन्त हम अलग हो जाते तो ये कहाँ जाते। बा० धन्वेदकर ने कहा था :

I was born as a Hindu. The blame is not mine. I will not die as a Hindu

तब हमने उनको कहा था कि जाओ, हम तुम्हारे साथ नहीं हैं, कांग्रेस के साथ, महात्मा गांधी के साथ है। नतीजा यह हुआ कि आपको हिन्दुस्तान मिला और हम आपके साथ आए। अब क्या दो-दो भरले हम मांगते फिरेंगे? आपको सोचना होगा इसके बारे में। मैं तो इस में विश्वास करता हूँ

I prefer to be cheated by others than to cheat others.

जो धोखा देता है वह खुद धोखा खाएगा

Evil takes its natural course

आज गरीबों का एक्सप्लायटेशन दूर नहीं किया जाता है। इसलिये यह निहायत जरूरी है कि यहां तीन फुल फ्लैज्ड हरिजन मिनिस्टर होने चाहिये क्योंकि हम सेफ नहीं हैं।

बजट की हम भी तारीफ करते हैं, बड़ा शानदार है। लेकिन इससे हमें क्या फायदा? गरीब का तो काम होना चाहिये। थोड़ी बहुत जमीन हमें पंडित नेहरू के समय मिली थी, बरना कोई देता नहीं था। आज फिर वही हालत है। जो बड़े जमींदार हैं वह कभी वोट नहीं डालते, लेकिन वही सरकार में बैठे हैं। कहीं देखा है आपने बड़े जमींदार को वोट डालते? कभी नहीं। जब लैंड रिफार्म करना नहीं था तो क्यों नाम लिया। आज हमें काश्त करने के लिये जमीन नहीं मिलती है। क्योंकि जमीन के मुताल्लिक जो कानून बना है उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हो रहा। इसलिये गरीब आदमी आपकी तारीफ ही करेगा। हमें अपोजीशन का कोई डर नहीं है। क्योंकि मैं हमेशा जीतता रहा हूँ शान से। 1945 से मैं कभी नहीं हारा। हमको जनसंघ का

नाम ही नहीं लेता है, इसके नजदीक ही नहीं जाना है। सारे गरीब हरिजन श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के साथ हैं। जनसंघ को हमने देख लिया, सी०पी०आई० और सी०पी०एम० को भी देख लिया। ऐसा अपोजीशन हो जैसा कि इस समय है तो सुखाड़िया साहब मजे लेते रहो। फिर भी आपको हमारे लिये कुछ डट कर करना चाहिये आप घर को तगड़ा करें, गरीब भ्रादमी को आगे लायें, आपका कोई कुछ नहीं बिगाड़ सकता। अभी हरिजनों के पास न जमीन, न मकान, न दुकान, न सामान परन्तु खाली भारत माता जिन्दाबाद। क्या ऐसे काम चलेगा? आपको सब मालूम है किस तरह से हमें चलना है। और सजेचन क्या है। आपकी रेलवे ज्यादा मजबूत होनी चाहिये ताकि पेट्रोल भी बच जाय। आपको डिफेंस को मजबूत करना चाहिये, और गरीबों को मजबूत करना चाहिये। क्योंकि बाकी पार्टी वाले जुबानी जमा खर्च करते हैं, कोई गरीबों का हामी नहीं है।

रिजर्वेशन के खिलाफ बड़ा उधम मचाया हुआ है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रिजर्वेशन खत्म कर दे क्या। जब आपने सूबे बनाये हुए हैं तो किसलिये बनाये हुए हैं। इसलिये कि इंडिपेंडेंटली लोगों की तरक्की करें। हमें भी दो, 4, 5 सूबे अलग हम लिखकर देने हैं कि हमेशा इन्दिरा जी के साथ रहेंगे। हमें भी मौका दो तो हम भी कुछ कर के दिखा सकें।

उनकी बात यह है कि यह गन्ना किस का है? यह गन्ना हमारे साथियों का है। गन्ना तोड़ दो, तो जाट मारता है। इनको चाहिये कि जो भी आपके पास है, मसलन गंस है, उसकी डिस्ट्रीब्यूशनशिप क्यों नहीं देते? यह जो कुछ इनके हाथ में है वह देना चाहिये। जहाँ जहाँ भी जो कुछ बन सके, डटकर इनके हाथ में देना चाहिये क्योंकि मे लोग शुरु से इन्दिरा जी के साथ रहे हैं। मैं भी कहूँ कि इन्दिरा जी को छोड़ दो तो नहीं छोड़ सकते। यह साथ

रहेंगे उन्हीं के साथ। जवाहरलाल जी, महात्मा गांधी के साथ रहे हैं। हरिजनों ने डा० अम्बेडकर की नहीं मानी तो किसी की नहीं मान सकते।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहूँगा कि जो बजट है, यह बड़ा शानदार है और मैं बधाई देता हूँ।

श्री बाबू लाल सोलंकी (मुरैना) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने 1981-82 का जो बजट सदन में पेश किया है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

हमारी इन्दिरा जी की सरकार को बने हुए 15 महीने होने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं इस सदन में बार बार और प्रतिदिन यह सुनता रहा हूँ विरोधियों की ओर से कि हरिजनों पर आये दिन अत्याचार होते जा रहे हैं। मैं माननीय विरोधियों से और खासकर हमारे जो हरिजनों के लीडर बा० जगजीवन राम जी बनते हैं, उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप की जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी, आप उस में उप-प्रधान मंत्री थे, बेलछी में जब 14 हरिजनों को जिन्दा जलाया गया, तो क्या आप देखने गये?

इस में दो राय नहीं हैं, विरोधी रोजाना इस बात को चिल्लाते रहें, चाहे वह कुछ भी करते रहें, लेकिन आज इन्दिरा गांधी और कांग्रेस पार्टी ने हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए जो कुछ किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह कोई भी दूसरी पार्टी और देश का दूसरा नेता नहीं कर सकता है।

जब बेलछी में 14 हरिजनों को जिन्दा जलाया गया, तो इन्दिरा जी वहाँ गईं और उन्हीं ने वहाँ हरिजनों के आसुओं को पूँछा। हमारे विरोधी यह कहते हैं कि इन्दिरा जी हाथी पर बैठ कर गईं। तुम्हारे पास हैलीकोप्टर थे, हवाई जहाज थे, आप क्यों नहीं गये?

[श्री बाबू लाल सोलंकी]

मैं बड़े दृढ़ विश्वास के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि दुर्भाग्य से जो जनतः पार्टी की सरकार बनी और सदन में आ कर जनतः पार्टी के लोगों ने यहां कसम खाई कि हम इंदिरा जी को नहीं रहने देंगे, इंदिरा जी को निकाल देंगे इसके अलावा उन्होंने देश के हित के लिये और गरीबों व हरिजनों आदिवासियों के लिये कोई कार्य नहीं किया। हमारे देश की नेता, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, दोबारा जीत कर यहां आईं। विरोधी दलों को शर्म करनी चाहिए कि उन्होंने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को पार्लियामेंट से निष्कासित किया। विरोधी सदस्य सदन में रोजाना ऐसी बातें कह कर जनता को गुमराह नहीं कर सकते। माननीय चौधरी चरण सिंह कहते हैं कि मैं किसानों का नेता हूँ। पन्द्रह दिन पहले देश के किसानों ने दिल्ली में आ कर यह बता दिया है कि हम इन्दिरा जी के साथ हैं। इस के बावजूद विरोधी लोग यह आरोप लगाते हैं कि कांग्रेस के मंत्रियों, चीफ मिनिस्टर्स और संसद-सदस्यों ने गाड़ियां भर भर कर श्रीमती गांधी के समर्थन में लोगों को दिल्ली पहुंचाया।

मैं मुरैना भिंड से चुन कर आया हूँ, जहां हमेशा डाकू समस्या रही है। मैं ने एक पब्लिक मीटिंग में किसान भाइयों से कहा कि हमारे पास उन्हें देने के लिये किराया नहीं है, हमारे पास उन के लिए खाना नहीं है, उन्हें दिल्ली में ठहरने के लिये जगह नहीं मिलेगी। लेकिन इस के बावजूद मेरे क्षेत्र से किसानों की 64 बसें भर कर आईं, जब कि मैं ने पब्लिक मीटिंग में कहा था कि हम किराये के लिए पैसा नहीं देंगे, हमारे पास खाने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है, दिल्ली में इतनी भीड़ होगी कि उन लोगों को पानी तक नहीं मिलेगा। मुझे बस में जगह नहीं मिली, इसलिए मैं ट्रेन में आया।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने देश में बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम लागू किया है। मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं हरिजन हूँ और मैं

गांव का रहने वाला हूँ। मैं राजस्व कमेटी का सदस्य भी रहा हूँ। चूकि मैंने ज्यादा नजदीक से देखा है, इसलिए मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हरिजन-आदिवासियों को बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम से जितना लाभ हो सकता है, उतना कोई दूसरी सरकार या नेता नहीं दे सकते हैं।

मैं रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में जो गाड़ियां चल रही हैं चाहे वह झेलम एक्सप्रेस हो, पंजाब मेल हो, या छत्तीसगढ़ एक्सप्रेस हो, सारे हिन्दुस्तान में उनमें से एक भी गाड़ी टाइम पर नहीं चल रही है। गाड़ियों के लेट चलने का क्या कारण है? उदाहरण के लिए मैं सुबह 5 बजे मुरैना से गाड़ी में चला और दिल्ली में 3 बजे पहुंचा, जबकि दिल्ली से मुरैना और मुरैना से दिल्ली ट्रेन चार घंटों में आ जाती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि संबंधित अधिकारियों को निदेश दिया जाये कि गाड़ियां टाइम पर चलें।

मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार और हमारे मुख्य मंत्री, माननीय श्री अर्जुन सिंह, ने घोषणा की थी कि मुरैना भिंड में किसानों को पूरा पानी दिया जायेगा। मैं चार दिन पूर्व मुरैना से आया था। वहां लाखों एकड़ जमीन बिना पानी के नष्ट हो रही है। हमारे विरोधी इस बात को तूल दे कर आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं।

18 hrs.

मैं सिंचाई मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि मुरैना, भिंड क अन्दर जो फसल पकने जा रही है उस को कम से कम एक बार पानी दिया जाय जिस से किसानों को राहत मिल सके।

एक मांग मैं गृह मंत्री जी से करना चाहता हूँ। हमारा दुर्भाग्य है जो जाता पार्टी की सरकार बनी, उस जनता सरकार में जो पुलिस यूनियन बनी है वह सारे

देश में खतरनाक सिद्ध हुई है। कई डी वाई एस पी, एस पी और आई जी से मेरी बात हुई, उन्होंने कहा कि यह जो पुलिस की यूनियन बनी है इस से बहुत नुकसान प्रशासन को हो रहा है। अगर कांस्टेबल हमारा सम्मान नहीं करेगा तो प्रशासन कैसे चलेगा। इस के लिए मैं गृह मंत्री जी से एक ही निवेदन करूंगा कि सारे देश में जो पुलिस यूनियन है इस को समाप्त किया जाये जिस से प्रशासन सुचारु रूप से चल सके।

मुरैना भिड़ में सब से ज्यादा डाकू समस्या रही है, लेकिन हमारी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी बघाई की पात्र हैं कि एमर्जेंसी के समय में जब सेठी जी मुख्य मंत्री थे,

उस समय उन्होंने मेरे क्षेत्र में 500 डाकूओं को सरेंडर कराया था। लेकिन आज फिर से पुलिस की अकर्मण्यता से वहां डाकू पैदा हो रहे हैं। आप से भी मेरा यह निवेदन है कि गृह मंत्री जी को आप यह कहें कि पुलिस पर नजर रखें और पुलिस हमारे देश में सही ढंग से काम करे। तभी हमारे देश का प्रशासन सही रूप से चल पाएगा।

मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो बजट पेश किया है उसका हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

18.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 11, 1981/Phalguna 20, 1902 (Saka).*