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Tuesday, February 22, 1983
Phalgun 3, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Eleventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, February 22, 1983/Phalguna
3, 1904 (Saka)
The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

INTRODUCTION OF NEW MINISTERS

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI
BUTA SINGH): Sir, with your per-
mission I have the pleasure in intro-
ducing to you, and through you Sir, to
the House my colleagues, Shri V. N.
Gadgil, Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Communications, and Shri Kalp
Nath Rai, Minister of State in the
Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Sir, I rise on a point of order. Usual-
ly, the Prime Minister does this kind
of introduction. Why this deviation
has taken place from the convention?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह स्वामी जी
कहते हैं। स्वामी जी अन-यूजुअल को
यूजुअल और यूजुअल को अनयूजुअल कह
दें तो हम क्या कर सकते हैं? स्वामी जी
दिन को रात कहें, तो हम तारे चमका
दें।

श्री राम बिलास पंडित : जिन को
झप किया गया है, उनका भी इंट्रो-
डक्शन होना चाहिये।

SHRI RATANSINH RAZDA: How
many reshuffles are in store now? Is
it an unlimited process?

3170 L.S.—1

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये साहब, कई
बातें बताई हुई अच्छी नहीं होती।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY: What about my proposal
about the list of Ministers to be
placed on the Notice Board every day
like 'Today's Menu' in the restau-
rants?

(Interruptions)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Evaluation of 210 MW BHEL sets

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

(a) how many 210 MW BHEL sets
were commissioned during 1980-81 and
1981-82;

(b) whether any assessment with
regard to the performance of these sets
has been made; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Seven units of 200/210
MW capacity supplied by BHEL were
commissioned in 1980-81 and five units
in 1981-82.

The performance of the sets is
monitored continuously and, corrective
measures are taken. As a result, there
has been a steady improvement in per-
formance of these units. The Plant

Load Factor of the units commissioned in 1980-81 has been as follows:—

Year	per cent
1980-81	23.7
1981-82	42.3
1982-83 (upto December, 1982)	53.9

Five units were commissioned during the last quarter of 1981-82. For the period April—December, 1982, the Plant Load Factor of these units was 46 per cent.

MR. SPEAKER: A Singh replying to a Singh!

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह: मान्यवर मैंने कार्य-निष्पादन के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी से पूछा था, उन्होंने कह दिया कि निष्पादन तेजी से चल रहा है। इन्होंने अभी 210 मेगावाट के जो सैट कमीशन किये हैं, पहला सैट सिंगरौली में कमीशन किया जो नवम्बर तक डेढ़ महीने से सिक सैट था, उसकी कोई अच्छी फंक्शनिंग नहीं थी। आप आश्चर्य मानेंगे कि एक ही नहीं जो इन्होंने 12, 13 सैट कमीशन किये। बदरपुर, दुर्गापुर, भुसावल और कितनी ही अन्य जगहों पर उनमें से दुर्गापुर में जहां 450 अक्स प्रथम निर्धारित कर दिया जाता है वह 450 अक्स फिक्स था जिसमें भी वह 21 अक्स ही चला। मैं जानना चाहता था कि यह तेजी से कार्य-निष्पादन हुआ है क्या?

बदरपुर में 405 था तो वहां 200 ही चला। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि सही मायनों में 40, 50 करोड़ रुपये का लास हुआ। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नेशनल थर्मल प्रोजेक्ट के लोगों ने, आपके विभाग के लोगों ने और बी एच ई एल के लोगों

ने मिलकर यह बात स्वीकार की है कि भेल से जो यूनिट आ रहे हैं, उनमें मैन्यु-फैक्चरिंग डिफैक्ट हैं और वह ठीक नहीं हैं।

हाईड्रोजन लीकेज का भी प्रश्न है, क्या यह सही बात है और आपने क्या कार्य किया है?

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य ने कई खास यूनिट्स की चर्चा की है। जहां तक दुर्गापुर का सवाल है, वह 1981-82 में कमीशन हुआ और अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 1982 तक उसकी परफार्मेंस कोई बुरी नहीं है, 45.5 परसेंट है। जहां तक बदरपुर की माननीय सदस्य ने चर्चा की है, वह यूनिट नं. 5 है और उसकी परफार्मेंस 37.7 परसेंट है और पिछले महानों में और भी उसमें तरक्की हुई है?

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : सिंगरौली में ?

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : सिंगरौली में यूनिट नं. (1) जो 1981-82 में कमीशन हुई उसका परफार्मेंस और भी बेहतर है। अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 1982 की अवधि में प्लान्ड लोड फैक्टर 65.3 परसेंट था। इस तरह की स्थिति हमारे सामने है लेकिन जहां तक भेल का तमाम 200-210 मेगावाट यूनिटों की परफार्मेंस का प्रश्न है, मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहूंगा कि इसमें कुछ डेफिशिएन्सीज थीं और उनके सुधार के लिए जो कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए थी, वह कार्यवाही की गई और पिछले वर्षों में उसमें निरन्तर सुधार हुआ है। उसका परफार्मेंस भी आल इंडिया एवरेज से कम्पेरेबल है और हम आशा करते हैं कि आगे और भी अधिक सुधार हो जायेगा।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह: अध्यक्ष जी, सिक्स्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान में 19666 मेगावाट के टार्गेट, जिसमें 14208 मेगावाट थर्मल, 4768 हाइड्रल और 600 मेगावाट न्यूक्लियर कैपेसिटी के जेनरेटर्स की सप्लाई के लिए भेल को कहा गया लेकिन मैं जानना चाहूंगा क्या यह सही है कि सरकार ने इस बारे में अब यह निश्चय किया है कि चूंकि उस वक्त तक वे सप्लाई नहीं दे पायेंगे इसलिए इन सारे प्लान्ट्स को बाहर से इम्पोर्ट किया जायेगा ? यदि यह सही है तो इसपर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय होगी ? यदि नहीं तो कितने का आर्डर दिया है, कितने का नहीं दिया है और भविष्य में आर्डर देने का विचार कर रहे हैं या नहीं ?

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह: माननीय सदस्य से मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार ने कोई ऐसा फैसला नहीं किया है कि इसके आर्डर्स भेल को न देकर इम्पोर्ट के आधार पर बाहर से सभी को मंगाया जाए, बल्कि सरकार की आम तौर से यह नीति रही कि जो हमारी इंडीजीनस मैन्युफैचरिंग कैपेसिटी है उसका जितना अधिक से अधिक इस्तेमाल सम्भव है, उसको करने का प्रयास किया जाए ।

Suspension of Coal Supply to Durgapur Project by Coal India Ltd.

*24. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Ltd. decided to suspend coal supply to the Durgapur Project Ltd. for non-payment of dues;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the first ten companies/establishments who are defaulters of the Coal India Ltd. and the amount due so far against each of them; and

(d) what action has been taken for recovery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) (Amount outstanding in crores of rupees)

1. Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board	26
2. Maharashtra Electricity Board	23
3. Damodar Valley Corporation	21
4. Bihar State Electricity Board	20
5. Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board	20
6. Delhi Electric Supply Unit	14
7. Badarpur Thermal Power Station	12
8. Indian Iron & Steel Company.	10
9. Contral Railway	8
10. Northern Railway	7

(d) The coal companies have been constantly pursuing with all their consumers for expeditious payment of outstandings. The Chairman, Coal India Ltd. has also written to the Chairman of the Electricity Boards and companies for early liquidation of outstandings. The matter has also been taken up with the concerned States at

the Government level from time to time.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: The hon. Minister in reply to my question (a) and (b) which pertain to suspension of Coal Supply to Durgapur Project by Coal India Ltd, for non-payment of dues has come up with a blank answer which is:

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

I believe, this statement came from Coal India Ltd. He did not go into the fact whether there was any suspension of supply to Durgapur Project by Coal India Ltd. As responsible a person as the Minister for Industries in West Bengal Government mentioned in a public statement that DPL had Rs. 4 crores of dues to the Coal India Limited and so the CIL suspended coal supply to D P L. There was a lot of agitation which came in our newspapers also. After all those agitations, the Coal India Limited came out with a concocted reply that it is not due to the coal supply suspension by the CIL but it was because some contractor rates were not tallying with the D P L.

Now, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister before giving me the reply enquired into the statement made by the West Bengal Minister for Industries? If so, whether he verified from him that whether the suspension was done because there was a due of Rs. 4 crores only when the amounts ranging from Rs. 26 crores to Rs. 7 crores are outstanding with 10 other companies or establishments, who are much bigger borrowers from the CIL?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Is it CIL or CIA?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: It is CIL.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: So far as the reference made by the hon. Member is concerned, I can say that we have not received any such complaint. But we have not suspended any supply to

them and I can go by the figures supplied to me by the Department.

MR. SPEAKER: Both are hon. Ministers. Whom should I believe?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Well, so far as these two hon. Ministers are concerned, this hon. Member could write to that hon. Minister and make a statement subsequently. That would have been better.

My next question is about the recovery. This is a very interesting statement. Rs. 26 crores, Rs. 23 crores etc., etc., are outstanding with the various companies of CIL and out of the 10 such companies, two are Central Railway and Northern Railway. Now, the reply is that they are writing only to the State Governments. Nobody seems to have written to the Railways or the Central Government departments and the fact remains that the Coal India Limited, is showing all this to deny the house building and other facilities and all that to workers. I would like to know whether the Coal India Limited is really making a serious attempt without any political discrimination to recover the outstanding money and pay the workers so that the production be smoothly enhanced?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: So far as the question of discrimination is concerned, we, on our side, do not make any discrimination between one defaulter and the other. We rather write to every defaulter who-so-ever and use the specific measures to recover the amount. The question of discrimination etc., does not arise at all.

Vacancies of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts.

+

*25. **SHRI TRILOK CHAND:**
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

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

(a) the present position with regard to the vacancies of Judges in the Sup-

reme Court and various High Courts in the country and the number of the sitting Judges as against the sanctioned strength, court-wise; and

(b) the reasons for delay in filling up the remaining vacancies of Supreme Court and High Court Judges?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A statement showing the sanctioned strength, actual strength and vacancies of Judges as on 1-2-1983 in the Supreme Court and the High Courts is laid on the Table of the House.

(b). The constitutional provision with regard to the making of appointments of Judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts is a complex one, involving consultation among various authorities. Some proposals for appointments in the High Court have been received from the State authorities and they are engaging the attention of the Government. In several cases proposals are awaited from the States for which they are constantly reminded.

The matter regarding filling up the vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court is also engaging the attention of the Government.

Statement

as on 1-2-1983

S.No.	High Courts	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength	Vacancies
1	Allahabad	60	44	16
2	Andhra Pradesh	26	22	4
3	Bombay	43	36	7
4	Calcutta	39	29	10
5	Delhi	27	21	6
6	Gauhati	9	8	1
7	Gujarat	20	19	1
8	Himachal Pradesh	5	4	1
9	Jammu & Kashmir	7	4	3
10	Karnataka	24	23	1
11	Kerala	18	14	4
12	Madhya Pradesh	29	17	12
13	Madras	25	20	5
14	Orissa	8	6	2
15	Punjab & Haryana	23	22	1
16	Patna	35	32	3
17	Rajasthan	18	12	6
18	Sikkim	2	2	..
		418	335	83
	Supreme Court	18	13	5

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय अभी जो सवाल का जवाब सदन में मंत्री महोदय द्वारा दिया गया, उसको आपने भी सुना है। इसमें कहा गया है कि उच्च न्यायालय में 83 पद और उच्चतम न्यायालय में 5 पद जजों के खाली हैं, लेकिन मंत्री जी ने यह बताने का कष्ट नहीं किया कि ये पद कितने वर्षों से खाली हैं। इन्होंने कहा है कि यह एक बड़ी काम्प्लेक्स समस्या है। हर एक आदमी जानता है कि यह एक ज्वाइंट प्रक्रिया है जिस में सभी अथॉरिटीज से पूछना पड़ता है। लेकिन मेरा प्रश्न तो यह था कि ये पोस्टें कब से खाली हैं—इस का जवाब आपने नहीं दिया है।

जहां तक जजों की खोज का सवाल है—सरकार अपने मन का जज खोजने में लगी रहती है, जब उसके मन का जज मिल जाता है तब एप्वाइन्टमेंट हो जाती है।

वर्धि, न्याय और कानून कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौराल) : मैं माननीय सदस्य और हाउस को यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि 1982 में हम ने 59 एडीशनल जजेज को परमानेंट किया है, 17 फेश एडीशनल जजेज एप्वाइन्ट किये हैं और 20 परमानेंट जजेज एप्वाइन्ट किये हैं। 1983 में 2 एडीशनल जजेज एप्वाइन्ट किये हैं और 4 परमानेंट जजेज एप्वाइन्ट किये हैं—इन की संख्या आप देखेंगे, 102 बनती है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर नास्त्री : क्या इन में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के भी थे ?

श्रीमती प्रमिजा वंडवते : इन में महिलायें कितनी हैं ?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौराल : दूसरी बात—जो माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि सरकार इस खोज में रहती है कि जब तक सरकार के अपने मतलब के जज न मिलें तब तक सरकार उन को नहीं लगाती है, यह बात माननीय सदस्य बार-बार कहते हैं, बार-बार उस का जवाब एक ही है कि यह निराधार बात है कि सरकार ऐसी खोज में रहती है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What about Baharul Islam?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौराल : सरकार उन जजेज की खोज में रहती है जो सूटेबिल हैं, जो कांस्टीचूशन की फिलास्फी में यकीन रखते हैं, जिनका कांस्टीचूशन के प्रति कमिटमेंट है, जिन का कांस्टीचूशन में विश्वास है

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : कौनसा कांस्टीचूशन ?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौराल : यह बात कहना कि कन्सलटेशन करने में समय नहीं लगता है, यह गलत बात है। जब तक ये अथॉरिटीज आपस में एग्रीन करें, हमारी यह कोशिश होती है कि उन को री-कन्साइल करने के बाद बेस्ट आदमी को एप्वाइन्ट करें।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What is the philosophy?

MR. SPEAKER: Only Professor can tell it.

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : ये 102 पोस्टें कब से खाली थीं ? कब से आपने इन को खाली डिक्लेअर किया था आप कहते हैं कि इस वक्त भी हाईकोर्ट में 83 और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में 5 पोस्टें खाली हैं—ये कब से खाली हैं ?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : कुछ पोस्ट 1981 में खाली हुई, कुछ 1982 में खाली हुई। माननीय सदस्य को यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि यह काण्टीन्यूंस प्रोसेस है, जजेज रिटायर होते रहते हैं, अनफार्चुनेटली कुछ जजेज की डेथ हो गई, इसलिए ये पोस्टें खाली होती रहती हैं। लेकिन यह कहना कि सरकार इस मामले में सचेत नहीं है, गलत है। आप देखलें हम ने एक साल में कितने एप्वाइण्टमेण्ट्स किये हैं।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अपोजीशन की तरफ से बार-बार यह प्रश्न किया जाता है कि आप पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटेड लोगों की चर्चा करते हैं और सरकार बारबार इन्कार करती है, उस को निराधार साबित करती है। मैं यह बात जानना चाहता हूँ— एक जज जिस ने एक मुख्य मंत्री के केस में खुल्लमखुल्ला पक्षपात किया और पक्षपात करने के बाद आप ने अपने टिकट से उसको चुनाव लड़ाने का काम किया...

(व्यवधान)

श्री आचार्य भागवान देव : अध्यक्ष जी, इस से इस मामले का सम्बन्ध क्या है ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान :
I amend it.

मुख्य मंत्री के पक्ष में फैसला दिया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तो फैक्ट है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मुख्य मंत्री के अपर में फैसला दिया है, इस में दो राय नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : न्याय जो होगा, वह किसी के पक्ष में तो होगा ही इस पक्ष में हो या उस पक्ष में।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जो पक्ष का पात्र होता है, उसी को पक्षपात कहते हैं। उन के पक्ष में फैसला दिया है, इसलिए पक्षपात हुआ है।
..(व्यवधान)..

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब पक्षपात कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह फैक्ट है। सरकार ने क्यों ऐसे आदमी को टिकट दिया, जो आदमी एक दिन पहले ऐसा फैसला देता है और उस को आप अपनी पार्टी में ले लेते हैं। ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री आचार्य भागवान देव : अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे इस में आपत्ति है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वे पहले भी इन की पार्टी में एम० पी० रह चुके हैं और बाद में जा कर इन की पार्टी में रहे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आदमी जज हो जाता है, तो उस के बाद वह और कुछ नहीं रहता है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जजमेंट देने के लिए उन्हें जज नियुक्त किया गया। ..(व्यवधान).. मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सरकार की नीति है

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Who was their candidate for Presidentship? You answer.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: That was the president of India. That was not the president of Congress—I.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: He also retires. He also will die.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: President of India is not a party post.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जज होने के बाद पार्टी पोजीशन खत्म हो जाती है ।

If he is a real judge.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Should be.

आचार्य भगवान देव : जनता पार्टी की सरकार में स्पीकर कौन थे, मैं इन से यह जानना चाहता हूँ ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It was also a religious matter. He was worshipping God Jagannath.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a moral principle. If once a judge, he is a judge. He renounces everything. If he is a real judge, he means a judge, he has to dispense justice irrespective of anything, if he be a judge. Is it not? If he once takes the oath of office, I do not think he has anything against anybody.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Once he becomes a Speaker, he is completely a non-party man.

MR. SPEAKER: I will adhere to that principle as long as I sit here in this House.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं सरकार से एक किलियर-कट क्वेश्चन पूछना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री एम राम गोपाल रेड्डी : यह जो इन्होंने जज के बारे में कहा है, इसको एकसपोज करिये । .. (व्यवधान) ..

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि सभी मुख्य न्यायाधीशों की एक कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी, जिसकी अध्यक्षता सुप्रीम कोर्ट के मुख्य न्यायाधीश श्री चन्द्र चूड़ ने की थी और जिस में नियुक्तियों आदि के सम्बन्ध में चर्चाएं हुई थीं? वे चर्चाएं क्या हैं, यह मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ ।

आपने हाई कोर्टों के जजों के बारे में बतलाया कि हम विचार कर रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हाई कोर्टों के मुख्य न्यायाधीशों ने कितने नाम रिक्मेंड किये हैं, कितने नामों पर स्टेट के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स ने अनुमति दे दी है, उन का एप्रूवल आप ने किया है या नहीं और कितने आपके पास पेंडिंग हैं । मैं सरकार से यह पुनः पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ऐसा चाहती है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट के जज जो भी नियुक्त हों, वे निष्पक्ष हों और वे आपके लिए कमिटेड न रहें । क्या सरकार इस बात को साफ़ करेगी ?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार साफ़ कैसे करे । मैं बार-बार आप को कह रहा हूँ कि जजों की नियुक्तियों में हमारा सिर्फ एक कंसिडरेशन है, और वह कंसिडरेशन है,

Integrity. Has faith in the Constitution. He has to uphold the Constitution and the laws.

और यह अपोजिशन एक तरफ इंडीपेंडेंस आफ जुडीशियरी की दुहाई देती है और दूसरी तरफ इस किस्म की बात कर के इंडीपेंडेंस आफ जुडीशियरी पर सब से बड़ा आघात ये करते हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि

क्या हाई कोर्टों के मुख्य न्यायाधीशों की कांफ्रेंस हुई थी जिसकी अध्यक्षता प्रधान न्यायाधीश श्री चन्द्रचूड़ ने की थी ? यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या विचार हुआ ?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : चीफ जस्टिसज को जो कांफ्रेंस हुई थी और उसमें जो विचार हुए थे, उनकी कोई सूची अभी तक हमारे पास चीफ जस्टिस आफ इंडिया ने नहीं भेजी है ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is a matter of great concern. You will appreciate that not only in this House but outside also those who are concerned with the maintenance of the judicial system and process in this country are greatly concerned that so many vacancies are not being filled up for years. Not only vacancies are being caused by death or superannuation but judges are also being induced to retire from the Benches for the purpose of giving party tickets and this is also causing vacancies. I would like to know this, Is it not known long, long before as to when judges are going to retire? Are their ages not known? When the vacancies will be caused, everybody knows, unless the age of a judge is altered from time to time. I want to know why action is not taken well in time to fill up the vacancies as and when they are caused. Would the process start after the vacancies are caused, when everything is known? The Calcutta High Court Chief Justice is retiring on 1st March and till today we do not know who is the next Chief Justice.

AN HON. MEMBER: In Jammu & Kashmir also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There are vacancies of five Judges in the Supreme Court. I want to know, out of these 83 plus 5 vacancies, how many are to be filled up this year. I am giving one year's time. I also want to know whether the proposal of the Government to

transfer judges is going to be implemented at the time of appointment of judges, and whether, in respect of Chief Justices, the decision which has been taken to bring them from other High Courts in going to be implemented while filling up the next vacancies Chief Justices. Why don't you clarify all this so that people could know? Otherwise, there are bound to be comments, there is bound to be suspicion.

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : मैं मन्त्रीय सदस्य के नोटिस में यह लाना चाहता हूँ हमने अक्टूबर, नवम्बर और दिसम्बर के महीनों में 27 वेकेंसीज भरी हैं ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You have given the figures.

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : हम वेकेंसीज भरने के प्रोसेस में लगे हुए हैं । जब स्टेट्स से हमारे पास मुकम्मिल रिक्मण्डेशन नहीं आती, और मुझे यह कहना अच्छा नहीं लगता कि आपकी स्टेट रिक्मण्डेशन नहीं भेजती, चीफ मिनिस्टर यह कहते हैं कि हम रिक्मण्डेशन भेजेंगे

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is the good of sending the recommendations? The names he has objected to, you have appointed those people. So, what is the good of saying all this? This argument of giving proper respect to the Chief Minister's recommendation is absolutely baseless. Why should he give all those explanations? (Interruptions)

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : मैं हाउस की

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They are not giving any respect to the Chief Ministers' or Governments' recommendations or objections. I can cite instances here. Why is he giving those excuses?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : मैं हाउस की इन्फार्मेशन के लिए यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ हाउस यह कहता है कि चीफ जस्टिस की रिक्मण्डेशंस को ज्यादा बेल्यु दो। दूसरी तरफ ये कहते हैं कि चीफ मिनिस्टर की बात को वैल्यू दो। अगर चीफ मिनिस्टर की बात नहीं मानेंगे... (व्यवधान)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: No, no. You say that the Chief Minister has not sent the recommendations, That is not correct.

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : आप में सुनने की शक्ति होनी चाहिए। जब चीफ मिनिस्टर यह कहे कि मेरी बात नहीं मानी गई तो मैं रेकमण्डेशन नहीं भेजूंगा तो चीफ मिनिस्टर अपनी कांस्टीट्यूशनल रेस-पांसिबिलिटी से भागता है। किसी चीफ मिनिस्टर को (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let the Governor sent the recommendations.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: No dialogue. When I am speaking, I crave the indulgence of the hon Members. When they speak, I do not interrupt. Otherwise, I can also interrupt at every sentence which you speak.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: How can you interrupt? We speak sense and you cannot interrupt.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: Don't ask me to say that most of what you say is not sense.

MR. SPEAKER: He has avoided as a very good lawyer unparliamentary words.

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : मैं हाउस की यह बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि न चीफ

मिनिस्टर को और न चीफ जस्टिस को प्राइम पोजीशन देने के लिए तैयार हैं। कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो पोजीशन दी है हर अथारिटी को कंसल्टेशन करने का अधिकार है और जब कंसल्टेशन हमारे पास आती है तो जो हमको बैस्ट सूटेबल आदमी हमारे खयाल से होगा उसको हम अप्पाइंट करेंगे।

(व्यवधान)

Several hon Members rose

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order during Question Hour. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What is his point of view?

MR. SPEAKER: His point of view has already been explained. Out of the list he will select the most suitable man.

MR. YADAV.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: Let me complete the answer. According to the latest decision of the Supreme Court, it is the President of India who is to make an appointment after consulting all the constitutional authorities and when I said.

हमारे खयाल से जो होगा, उसका मतलब यह है कि गवर्नमेंट उसको अप्पाइंट करेगी, प्रेसीडेंट आफ इंडिया उसको अप्पाइंट करेगा और मैंने यही कहा है।

The final judge of suitability is the Government of India and nobody should be under any doubt that the appointing authority is the President of India

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: About the transfer of Judges and appointing an outside Chief Justice he has not said anything.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: I stated earlier also. The main consideration which prevails with the President of India is the suitability of the person for discharging the high duties of that office. With regard to transfer of Judges, etc.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Independence of judiciary is involved.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: This is going to be implemented.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. D. P. Yadav.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Who is that new member, Sir?

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहां मर्जी बैठो, मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ।

(व्यवधान)

आचार्य भगवान द्वेध : हम यादव जी का महर्षि स्वागत करते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is this?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri D. P. Yadav.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, what is this? This is also yet another case of Aya Ram Gaya Ram.

AN. HON MEMBER: Going back home.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: From time to time at least they should give us some information.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is how Mrs. Gandhi's party is functioning.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav.

इस हमाम में मुझे लगता है सारे...
चलिए छोड़िए।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir,

(Interruptions)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: With your permission, Sir, may I suggest one thing for the establishment of healthy practice? The people who defect must forfeit their right to put question. (Interruptions) Let us follow this: Let us establish this healthy practice, Sir.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: He should not ask any question now. (Interruptions)

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Sir, you will recall that in this very House the previous Law Minister Mr. Shiv Shankar has very categorically assured us that in the matter of appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts the names of those belonging to the backward classes will be duly considered. There is the constitutional provision also. May I ask the hon. Law Minister whether he sticks to the assurance given by the previous Law Minister Mr. Shiv Shankar regarding the appointment of Judges belonging to backward classes and other scheduled castes and scheduled tribes?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : हाउस के सामने श्री शिवशंकर जीने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, मैं उस स्टेटमेंट को अोन करता हूँ। लेकिन, आपको मालूम होना चाहिए कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राईब्स के लिए हाईकोर्ट जजेज और सुप्रीम कोर्ट जजेज के लिए कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : शिव-शंकर जी ने क्या कहा था ? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कर रहे हैं आप ? आप जवाब देंगे क्या ? उनको जवाब देने दीजिए ।

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : श्री शिवशंकर ने यह कहा था कि हमने सब स्टेट्स को लिखा है कि जहां भी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, बेकवर्ड क्लासेज, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के सूटेबिल कडीडेत्स अवेलेबिल हों वहां उनको प्रीफरेंस देनी चाहिए ।

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : और महिलाओं के लिए, सर ?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: May I know from the hon. Minister if he has looked into the list which he has given along with his written reply? It has been mentioned there that in Allahabad the vacancies are 16, in Calcutta there are 10 vacancies and in Madhya Pradesh there are 12 vacancies out of 29. In Rajasthan also, there are 6 vacancies out of 18. May I just know whether these vacancies are lying vacant for a long time? It is not that some vacancies have occurred now and some have been filled in between. In Madhya Pradesh, out of 29 vacancies, 12 are lying vacant, that is, 40 per cent of the seats are vacant even today. How can you expect quick disposal of the cases under such circumstances? My information is that of course, the Ministry there is that of the Congress-I. But even then the Chief Minister and the Chief Justice are not in agreement for a common list and that is why this has been pending for a long. Is it a fact or not? Can you give an assurance to the House as to when these large number of vacancies will be filled?

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: For the information of the House, I may mention that 39 names have come

to us from various States and Allahabad and Madhya Pradesh have also sent some names and they are under active consideration and we will make every effort to make appointments as soon as possible.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : कब तक कंसीडरेशन करेंगे, 3 साल हो गये हैं ।

Fire in Malabar Hill (Bombay) Telephone Exchange.

*26. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Malabar Hill Telephone Exchange at Bombay was totally destroyed by a devastating fire on 30 December, 1982;

(b) if so, what is the estimated total loss to the imported sophisticated automatic equipment, loss of revenue and loss to the property suffered on account of fire;

(c) what is the estimated cost of replacement at this Exchange;

(d) whether any probe/investigation was done as to the cause of fire; if so, by whom and what are the main points made out in the Report;

(e) whether the Japanese supplier from Hitachi group visited the site of fire and whether they have written to Government conveying their finding; if so, what is their conclusion; and

(f) whether Government suspect any sabotage in this fire; if so, the action taken?

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

(b) (i) A Committee has been appointed to estimate the loss suffered by the telephone exchanges situated in the Malabar Hill Telephone building. The report of the Committee is expected shortly.

(ii) About Rs. 25.99 lakhs of revenue was lost by Malabar Hill-II (822) telephone exchange because it was inoperative for about 22 days.

The revenue loss due to Malabar Hill-I (812) telephone exchange is of the order of Rs. 1.23 lakhs per day. This telephone exchange is yet to be restored.

(iii) Loss to the property is about Rs. 2.22 lakhs.

(c) About Rs. 4 crores.

(d) A Committee has been appointed by the P&T Department to probe and investigate the causes of the fire. The Report of the Committee is expected shortly.

(e) Yes, Sir. Only the preliminary report is received. Further report is awaited.

(f) This will be known after the report of the investigating Committee is received and evaluated.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I think the hon. Minister for Communications was with me when I was in the Bombay Telephone Advisory Committee for a long time. He is a very knowledgeable person. He knows the entire system of the automatic exchange and he is very well equipped to answer my question. Now, as far as part (a) of my question is concerned, I would like to know the personnel nominated for both these Committees, that is, one for working out the loss suffered by the telephone exchanges situated in the Malabar Hills and the other to probe and investigate the causes of the fire.

The present General Manager of Bombay Telephones, Mr. P. C. Jauhari, has been carrying out a consistent drive against corruption within the Organisation and outside by the Telephone Agents, Telephone Consultants, Telephone Brokers in Bombay. These are the people engaged in corrupt practices. Therefore, there has been a sort of a feeling against the General Manager. I would, therefore like to know whether 49 automatic exchanges

from Hitachi Group of Japan have been contracted to be purchased for Bombay, and if so, whether that will completely wipe out the entire waiting list of O.Y.T. and general category, leaving no ground for corrupt practices to be there. Further, when are the findings of these two Committees expected? What are the personnel of the Committees?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: The members of the Committee are six in number and the Committee is headed by Shri Mathur, General Manager, Jabalpur circle. Representatives of the fire brigade and others are also being called during the investigation.

About the waiting list, we are trying to make every possible effort to wipe out this in Bombay as also all over the country. My friend has been a Member of the Advisory Committee himself, and he would know that to wipe out the waiting list, we do not only require the import of exchanges from Japan, we also require the construction of building, airconditioning them, and then installation of the equipment. But even then, in Bombay and other metropolitan cities, we are giving every possible priority to this.

We have contracted to purchase some exchanges from the Hitachi Group of Japan, as also NEC. Japan, and these are coming. We are installing them in phases. We are going to install 10,000-line exchange at Sion. There are also other exchanges in Bombay, where we are going to expand the present capacity including the Malabar Hill

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: In reply to part (e) of my question, whether the Japanese suppliers from Hitachi had come to investigate into the causes of fire, you have stated that they have given their preliminary report. May I know, if in their preliminary report, there is a suggestion that there has been a sabotage as the cause of this big fire, and whether other multinational contractors are working through the telephone mafia who had created this sabotage? When you had

contracted to purchase 49 Hithachi automatic exchanges, which are the best ones, who were the other competitors, who had offered these exchanges and who were not given this contract? This is because, there is a suspicion expressed by the Japanese group that there is a multinational agency which has been the cause of this sabotage. It is a very peculiar type of fire; only the PVC cables got fire. Two of the persons who were incharge have been suspended. They were the persons, who had motivated and aperted in this sabotage. On the question of sabotage I would like to know, what the Japanese Committee report has said.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): They have only submitted a preliminary report, and unless the final report is made available to us, it will not be proper for me to make any statement. However, in the preliminary report, they have suggested that 812 exchange equipment has to be replaced completely. About the 822 exchange equipment, they are of the opinion that even though it might function properly for some time, yet there might have been some effect on it, and its life might be reduced. This is the only preliminary report so far received.

As far as the sabotage is concerned, there is no finding as yet given by them and it will not be proper for me to make any statement just how, because it may be considered that I am trying to influence the findings.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Sir, about 19,000 lines have been thrown out of gear in Malabar Hill due to this fire. People residing in the Malabar Hill area are undergoing great hardship because they cannot communicate with the outside world. When I met the predecessor of the present Minister, I had given him some suggestions that temporary public booths should be erected at every nook and corner in the Malabar Hill area; and he had assured me that within fifteen

days they will erect about fifty public booths so as to give relief to the common man there who wants to have communication with the outside world. I think no progress has been made in this regard so far. I would like to know what the Hon. Minister has to say about this.

Secondly, Sir, Mr. Johri, the General Manager had promised that from the Gamdevi exchange and from other near-by exchanges those who are having two or three telephone connection will be provided one telephone connection. So, far there is no satisfactory progress in this regard.

Thirdly, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister who are the persons involved in sabotage and where there has suspended any of them.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Sir, the question of providing public phones is being taken up with utmost priority and every high rise building is being provided with one public telephone. Priority is also being given to hospitals, fire-brigade, police and other public utility services. I would like to read the details:

About 800 connections were given within two weeks from the Gamdevi, Central and Byculla exchanges. 822 exchange was recommissioned on 21st January and the service to about 9,000 subscribers was restored. About 4,000 connections will be released from Byculla Exchange by June 1983. About 150 public booths have so far been installed.

About the sabotage, my senior colleague has already answered. The investigation is on and we cannot give an answer about that.

Then, Sir, one point of the Hon. Member was about those who are having three phones, should be given one phone. That is also being given. But they were requested to surrender other two phones in order to give to other persons also. In about three hundred cases it is being done.

श्रीमती प्रतिभा बंडवले : अध्यक्ष जी, मातावार हिल एक्सचेंज में दो नम्बर 822 और 812 के बजाय 822 शुरू कर दिया है जिसकी घजह से शांताकूज एक्सचेंज में जितने लोग वॉटिंग लिस्ट में थे वे कंसिल कर दिये गये हैं। मेरे पास ऐसी शिकायत आई है कि कई जगहों पर जिनके पास तीन तीन टेलीफोन हैं 822 नम्बर से उनको दे दिये हैं लेकिन दूसरे बन्द कर दिये हैं। हमारे पास ऐसी शिकायत आई है, आपके पास नहीं आई होगी। तो क्या जिनके पास तीन तीन टेलीफोन हैं उनको केवल एक ही देकर बाकी दो दूसरों को देने की व्यवस्था करेंगे? बाद में जब सभी एक्सचेंज ठीक हो जायें तब उनको आप दे दीजिये लेकिन अभी शांताकूज और बाकी जगह पर नये एक्सचेंज जो हैं उनके मेम्बर्स जैसे उस पर टेलीफोन देने की व्यवस्था क्या आप कर सकते हैं?

श्री विनय एन० पाटिल : ऐसे 1200 केसेज हैं जिनमें एक घर में एक से ज्यादा टेलीफोन हैं। उनसे यह रिक्वेस्ट की गई है कि एक लेकर बाकी दो टेलीफोन अपने किसी मित्र या रिलेटिव को उसी एक्सचेंज में देना चाहें तो उसके लिये लिखकर दे दें। 300 लोगों की एप्लीकेशन्स आई हैं, उनको हमने प्रोसेस किया है और उनको टेलीफोन दिये जा रहे हैं।

शांता कूज एक्सचेंज के बारे में आपकी जो इन्फॉर्मेशन है वह सही नहीं है।

नवें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह में "स्वर्ण मयूर" पदक न दिया जाता

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* 27. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा :

श्री हनुमान मोलगाह :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को 19 जनवरी, 1983 के अन्तर्गत "नवभारत टाइम्स" में

"स्वर्ण मयूर की मरीचिका" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित एक संपादकीय टिप्पण की जानकारी मिली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि 9-सदस्यीय निर्णायक मंडल के अध्यक्ष, ब्रिटिश निदेशक श्री लिण्डसे एन्डर्सन ने कहा था कि नवें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह में प्रदर्शित की गई फिल्में घटिया स्तर की थी अतः किसी भी फिल्म को "स्वर्ण मयूर" पदक दिये जाने के योग्य नहीं पाया गया ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और उक्त घटिया स्तर के नवें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह को आयोजित करने के लिये कौन प्राधिकारी उत्तरदायी है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (घ). एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

भारत के नवें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के दौरान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जूरी द्वारा प्रतियोगिता विभाग की किसी भी फिल्म को उच्चतम पुरस्कार अर्थात् "स्वर्ण मयूर" के योग्य नहीं पाया गया था। भारत के नवें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह की जूरी के अध्यक्ष ने जूरी की ओर से दिये अपने सरकारी वक्तव्य में, अन्य बातों के साथ, यह कहा था, कि "हमने इस समारोह के दौरान फिल्म निर्माण में काफी समय से तथा हाल ही का अनुभव रखने

बाले दोनों प्रकार के देशों की उच्च तकनीकी उपलब्धि के बेहतर कार्य को देखा है, किन्तु हमें खेद के साथ यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि हमारे राय में किसी भी फिल्म ने अभिव्यक्ति की शक्ति, विषय के महत्व या संकल्पना की मौलिकता, जो किसी भी लघु फीचर फिल्म को "स्वर्ण मयूर" का पुरस्कार दिये जाने का औचित्य ठहराती है, को नहीं दिखाया है ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के प्रतियोगिता विभाग में फिल्मों की प्रविष्टि पेरिस के इंटरनेशनल फेडरेशन आफ फिल्म प्रोड्यूसर्स एसोसिएशन (एफ० आई० ए० पी० एफ०) द्वारा निर्धारित नियमों के अनुसार विनियमों द्वारा विनियमित होती है । इनके अनुसार, प्रतियोगिता विभाग में प्रविष्ट होने वाली फिल्मों को अन्य प्रतियोगी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोहों में प्रदर्शित नहीं होनी चाहिये तथा वे समारोह से 2 वर्ष पहले के भीतर ही बनाई हुई होनी चाहिये । फिल्मों की प्रविष्टियां भाग लेने वाले देशों के सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी संगठनों द्वारा की जाती है । फिल्मों का प्रिव्यू समारोह के प्रबंधकों द्वारा गठित एक चयन समिति द्वारा किया जाता है । समारोह के अनन्य स्वरूप के कारण तथा विश्व के सभी भागों में आयोजित किये जा रहे बड़ी संख्या में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगी समारोहों के कारण भी, भारतीय समारोह के प्रतियोगिता विभाग में उत्कृष्ट प्रविष्टियों को हासिल करना कठिन है । वर्तमान मामले में चयन समिति ने इस विभाग में प्राप्त 45 प्रविष्टियों में से 24 फीचर फिल्मों का चयन किया था । "स्वर्ण मयूर" पुरस्कार न देने के कारण बताते हुये जूरी के अध्यक्ष ने इस बात पर बल दिया था कि ऐसा उच्चतम स्तरों की फिल्मों को स्वीकार करने की आवश्यकता पर बल देने के विचार से किया जा रहा है । भूतकाल की तरह, फिल्म

समारोह निदेशालय (राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम) ने भारत के नवें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह का आयोजन फिल्म उद्योग तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के सहयोग से किया था ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष जी, जब सरकार अपनी असफलता ढंग से छिपाना चाहती है तो सदन की मेज़ पर एक स्टेटेमेंट रख देती है । मसल है कि मुर्गी तो अपनी जान से गई और खाने वाले को मजा नहीं आया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जानता था आप यही सवाल करेंगे ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : पचास लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ । यह सोने का मोर किसको मिल गया, पता नहीं । यह जो मिलना था और आज तक नहीं मिला तो इसका क्या कारण था ?

उन्होंने लिखा है --

"....But we must record, with regret, that in our judgement, no film has shown the power of expression, the importance of theme or the originality of the conception which would justify the award of the Golden Peacock, either for a Short or a Feature film."

मंत्री महोदय यह बताने का कष्ट करगे कि प्रबन्धक कौन थे, जिन्होंने यह सिलैक्ट कमेटी या चयन समिति बनाई और किस आधार पर इन फिल्मों का सिलैक्शन आ ?

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री डागा जी से आदर के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अपनी कमियों को छिपाना नहीं चाहती है । जैसा कि

आपने कहा कि इसमें 50 लाख रु० का खर्चा हुआ और देखने वालों को मजा नहीं आया। खर्चा 57.13 लाख का हुआ और 28.4 लाख की आमदनी हुई और 28.6 लाख का डैफिसिट हुआ। मैं उनको एग्जैक्ट फिगर्स दे रहा हूँ। दूसरी बात आपने यह पूछी कि इन फिल्मों को सिलैक्शन कौन करता है? इसके लिए सिलैक्शन कमेटी बनी है। प्रोमानेंट लोग इस सिलैक्शन कमेटी में हैं। यदि वे चाहें, तो मैं उनके नाम भी दे सकता हूँ। इन्टरनेशनल आर्गैनिजेशन के कुछ रुल्स बने हुए हैं, उसी के अनुसार इन फिल्मों का चयन होता है। उन्हीं का चयन किया जाता है, जो दो साल पहले बनी हों और इन्टरनेशनल कम्पटीशन में न गई हों। दुनिया में छः एग्जैक्ट के नेशनल कम्पटीशन होते हैं। इन फिल्मों को मार्केट बहुत ज्यादा होती है। कुछ फारन-एक्सचेंज की वजह से प्रॉब्लम्स आती हैं। जनवरी में हमारे यहां फिल्म फेस्टिवल होता है। इस के फोरन बाद ही मनीला में होता है। मार्केट बहुत ज्यादा है। कुछ बेसिक डिफिकल्टीज हैं, जिन पर विचार किया जा रहा है। नेशनल-डबेलपमेंट फिल्मस कारपोरेशन कम्पटीशन दो साल से कर रहा है। वह इस पर विचार कर रहा है। बोर्ड ने इस पर विचार किया है। हम चाहते हैं कि और ज्यादा एफर्ट्स की जरूरत है। अच्छी से अच्छी फिल्म प्राप्त की जाए, नहीं तो एक जगह जाती है, तो दूसरी जगह जा नहीं सकते। इसमें जो कमियां हैं उनको दूर करने की कोशिश की जाएगी, ताकि अगले फिल्म फेस्टिवल में अच्छी से अच्छी फिल्में ले आएं। चेयरमैन आफ जूरी ने जो आब्जरवेशन्स दी हैं, हम उसका आदर करते हैं और उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए आईन्दा जो कमियां हैं, उनको दूर करने की पूरी कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वे थोड़ी बहुत बात तो मान गए हैं।

"Each year, we hold a film festival, and each year we make bigger fools of ourselves. If we had any self-respect, we would have stopped holding such jumborees a long time ago."

मैं आपसे यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो चयनकर्ता है, उनकी व्वालिफिकेशन्स क्या हैं? क्या खर्चा हुआ या वे सारा का सारा कचरा या घास उठाकर ले आए और यहां प्रदर्शन कर दिया?

श्री एच.ए. एल. मल्लः अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डागा जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि फिल्म फेस्टिवल के बारे में जो आब्जरवेशन दे रहे हैं, मैं उनसे सहमत नहीं हूँ। फिल्म फेस्टिवल अच्छा हुआ है, लेकिन उसमें कुछ कमियां हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि फिल्म फेस्टिवल हर साल करते हैं और हर साल ऐसा होता है। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि फिल्म फेस्टिवल आल्टरनेटिवली होता है। इसमें एक नॉन-कम्पिटिटिव होता है और दूसरा कम्पिटिटिव होता है। कम्पिटिटिव आल्टरनेटिव इयर होता है। जो कमियां हैं, उनको दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे। जो आब्जरवेशन्स उन्होंने फिल्म फेस्टिवल और सिलैक्शन कमेटी के बारे में दी हैं, उनसे मैं एग्री नहीं करता हूँ। सिलैक्शन करने वाले बहुत कम्पिटेंट होते हैं।

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: I want to know: (a) What is the purpose of this type of festivals, what are the expenses incurred in connection with the last festival and whether the festival proved worthy of the expenses incurred; and

(b) what are the criteria for the selection of the films for these festivals? Were those criteria fulfilled

properly during the selection of the films for the last festival? If not, why not?

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

Indo-Soviet working group on power development

*21. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHAC:

SHRI B.V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Indo-Soviet Working Group on Power discussed the prospects of possible cooperation in the development of power system, transmission and construction of hydro power units;

(b) whether a meeting of the Indo-USSR experts was held on 8 December 1982;

(c) if so, what were the subjects discussed and decisions arrived at; and

(d) the details of the agreement, if any, reached and when the work is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (d). The second meeting of Indo-Soviet Working Group on Power was held at New Delhi from 9th to 14th December, 1982. The Working Group reviewed the progress made in the construction of Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station and the associated transmission lines and the prospects of cooperation in thermal and hydro power projects and in the area of power systems. The subjects discussed also included the maintenance and repair of power equipment of Soviet design installed at power stations in India, supply of spares from USSR and the production of spare parts in India. A Protocol and a working programme of cooperation between India and USSR for 1981—85 were signed

at the end of the meeting. There is provision in the Protocol *inter alia* for the deputation of Indian engineers and experts to USSR to help them to improve their skills and capability in certain specialised areas. There is also a provision to depute Soviet experts to India to advise Indian organisations on specific problems.

पिछड़े तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में पी० सी० ग्रो० तथा सी० ग्रो० का विस्तार कार्यक्रम

*28. श्री भीम सिंह :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछड़े तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में पब्लिक काल आफिस तथा काल आफिस का एक विस्तार कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस संबंध में प्राथमिकता देने पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कथित कार्यक्रम का समयबद्ध व्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वि० न० गादगिल) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) देश के पर्वतीय और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 23628 स्थानों को सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर और संयुक्त डाकतार घर प्रदान करने के लिए चुना गया है । 31.3.82 तक पर्वतीय और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 14126 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर तथा 14081 संयुक्त डाकतार घर प्रदान किए गए हैं । शेष स्थानों में यह सुविधा वित्तीय एवं साजसामान संबंधी कठिनाइयों को

मद्देनजर रखते हुए उत्तरोत्तर प्रदान की जा रही है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) उपरोक्त सभी स्थानों पर यह सुविधा उठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उत्तरोत्तर यथासंभव प्रदान करने को योजना है बशर्ते कि साज-सामान और वित्तीय साधन उपलब्ध रहें।

Release and rehabilitation of bonded labour

*29. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in respect of release of bonded labourers with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) how many of them have been rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). According to the reports received from the State Governments, the total number of bonded labourers identified and freed as on 31-12-1982 was 1,52,358 of which the number relating to Andhra Pradesh was 13,458.

According to the same reports, the total number of persons rehabilitated upto 31-12-1982 was 1,11,769 of which the number of relating to Andhra Pradesh was 9,449.

Flouting of provision of drug policy by foreign drug companies

*31. SHRI B. D. SINGH:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign companies have been openly flouting the provisions of the new drug policy which require them to produce within two years bulk drugs and were deliberately keeping down their production of bulk drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the share of the multinationals in the total production of bulk drugs in 1979-80 as against the production in 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government with regard to (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE):

(a) o (c) to (c) : Paragraph 21 of the New Drug Policy lays down, *inter-alia*, that foreign companies producing drug formulations based on imported bulk drugs will have to manufacture, within a period of two years, the bulk drugs concerned from the basic stage. A number of foreign drug companies had applied for approvals for the manufacture of some of the imported bulk drugs going into the production of their formulations. However, keeping in view other Policy parameters relating to high technology, sectoral reservation etc. approvals have been granted only in the following cases:—

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Name of bulk drug	Capacity approved
1	M/s Sandoz (India) Ltd.	Cloпамide.	200 Kgs.
2	M/s Burrough's Wellcome & Co.(I) Pvt. Ltd.	Polymixin B Sulphate	2000 B.U.
3	M/s Pizer Limited	Oleandomycin Polymixin.	3000 B.U. 1000 B.U.
		Bacitracin and Zinc Bacitracin	
		(i) For Pharmaceutical use.	70 B.U.
		(ii) For Veterinary use.	1500 B.U.

The value of bulk drug production (at constant prices) during the 3 years 1979-80 to 1981-82 and the share of foreign sector in the said production are:—

Year	Total value of production of bulk drugs.	Share of foreign sector
1979-80	Rs. 226 crores	Rs. 53 crores
1980-81	Rs. 240 crores	Rs. 53 crores
1981-82	Rs. 289 crores	Rs. 72 crores

In the absence of any provision under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 to recall the industrial licences already issued and impose fresh conditions thereon, the above-mentioned policy decision can be implemented fully only after the amendment of the said Act. However, in cases where foreign companies have applied for recognition of installed capacity under the September, 1980 Policy, basic manufacture is being stipulated as condition subject to techno-economic feasibility and parameters of the Drug Policy like sectoral reservation ect.

Telecast of National Programme

*32. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent changes in the programmes on Doordarshan (T.V.) have been resented by some States;

(b) if so, which are the States that have objected to the programmes telecast through National Programme every day;

(c) whether these States have refused to telecast certain programmes; and

(d) if so, whether this has sanction of the Headquarters of the Doordarshan from New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) to (d). The National Programme of Doordarshan was introduced with effect from 15th August, 1982 after its objectives and broad plan were discussed and accepted in the Conference of State Ministers of Information held in July, 1982. Since then suggestions have been received from time to time from States as well as general viewers. Keeping these in view, suitable modifications have been introduced in the National Programme so that the regional programmes of various Doordarshan Kendras are not affected and the National Programme becomes increasingly acceptable to various sections of viewers.

Commissioning of Paradeep Fertilizer Plant

*33. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

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

(a) the steps taken so far for early commissioning of Paradeep Fertilizers Plant in Orissa;

(b) is it a fact that there has been an inordinate delay in taking a definite decision in the matter; and

(c) the revised time scheduled fixed for the project?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) A new company known as Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. has been set up to implement the Paradeep Fertilizer Project. Government of India have entered into a Financial Participation Agreement with Government of Nauru which provides 40 per cent equity of the company. The major contract for setting up the Di-ammonium Phosphate Plant has been awarded. The Managing Director and the Board of Directors of the company have been appointed and steps are being taken for recruitment of key personnel. Civil construction work of the project has also been started.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The project will be set up in two stages. Commercial production is expected to start in the first stage by 1-3-86 and in the second stage by 1-11-86.

Survey for oil and Gas

*34. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently carried out a survey to find out the locations of oil and gas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the places where survey has been conducted; and

(c) the allocation of funds for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Such surveys are a continuing programme.

(a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The funds allocated for surveys during 1982-83 are as follows:

Oil and Natural Gas Commission

(i) Onshore Rs. 2283 lakhs

(ii) offshore Rs. 1893 lakhs

Oil India Limited

Onshore

Rs. 1200 lakhs

Statement

I. Oil & Natural Gas Commission has recently carried out surveys at the following places:

GUJARAT: Jotana, Balol, Dhinaj, Linch, Nandasan, Langhnei, Indro-ra, Waled, Sanoda, Sanand, Kolat Navagam, Sisodra, Kosamba South of Ankleshvar.

ASSAM: Titabar, Borholla, Uriamghat, Khoraghat, Yamphar, Bckajan-Dimapur, Namii, Napamua, Sonari and Rajabari.

TRIPURA: Rokhia, Agartala, Baramura.

WEST BENGAL: Burdwan, Memari, Pallassy, Bharampore, Jalangi, Diamond Harbour, Bedra, Port-canning, Krishna Nagar, Chapra and Calcutta.

UTTAR PRADESH: Etah, Ujhani.

BIHAR: Bagaha, Ramnagar.

RAJASTHAN: Gotaru, Shahgarh, Longwal.

HIMACHAL PRADESH: Surinsar

ANDHRA PRADESH: Amalapuram, Amhajepat, Bhimdole,

Tadepalligudem, Rajahmundry, Kakinada, Bhimawaram, Bantumilli, Repallo, Tenali, Guntur.

TAMIL NADU: Nagapattinam, Tiruvavur, Nannilam, Vearanyam, Tirupundi, Tirithuraipundi, Adiramapatnam, Vridhachalam, Srimuhnam, Jayamkondan and Ariyalur.

Gravity Magnetic surveys:

HIMACHAL PRADESH: Mandi, Pathankot, Dharamsala.

WEST BENGAL: Serampur, Barasat, Dum Dum.

ASSAM: Dimapur, Mikir Hills.

Geological Mapping

ASSAM: Bander-sulia, Charaideo, Santak, Lax-mijan, Pathimara.

TRIPURA: Baramura.

NAGALAND MIDDLE & SOUTH
ANDAMAN ISLANDS:

Spot checking and compilation of geological data

Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Pranhita-Godavari areas in Andhra Pradesh.

The progress made in the geoscientific surveys during the field season 1982-83 (upto 31.12.1982) is as follows:

(a) GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

1375 Standard Line Kms (SLK)

61.25 Ground Line Kms (GLK)

(b) GRAVITY MAGNETIC

980 G.M. (Gravity Magnetic) Stations

127 Repeat Stations.

(c) GEOLOGICAL FIELD PARTY

Semi Detailed Mapping (SDM) 791
Sq. Kms. Line Kms Traversing 35

(d) OFF-SHORE AREA

24518 line Kms.

II. Oil India Limited has carried out the following surveys:

Geophysical surveys have been carried out in Nahorkatiya, Nahorkatiya Extension, Hugrijan, Moran & Dum Dum Mining Lease areas and in Arunachal Pradesh in the Ningru Petroleum Exploitation Licence area. During 1982-83 a total of 130 line Kms. of seismic survey was completed upto December 1982.

In Orissa 2201 line Kms of onshore seismic surveys were completed till February 8, 1983.

Complaints about Delay caused in Transmission and Delivery of Postal Mail

*35. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of complaints vocied from several quarters about delay caused in the transmission and delivery of postal mail; and

(b) if so, whether the whole matter has been examined and any steps taken to avoid delays in transmission of mail and quicken the delivery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) Yes. The delay was noticed mostly in respect of printed papers, manazines, book packets, advertisement material and commercial circulars.

(b) The Department has been facing problems for quite some time past in moving second class mail. The volume of 2nd Class mail has been increasing more rapidly than 1st class mails. Such as greeting cards, invitations commercial circulars cannot be airlifted like first class mails in view of the heavy expenditure involved and the lower postage paid by the public for such mails. To tide over the situation, the Department has taken a policy decision to convert selected sorting sections to transit sections. A complement of sorters will need considerable space for movement inside the mail van and for the sorting process itself. Selective withdrawal of sorting work from running trains will provide more accommodation for carriage of closed bags. This will enable the Department to carry a large number of closed bags in existing accommodation and will result in better handling and earlier delivery of their contents. The recent conversion of sorting sections has shown encouraging results.

However, a section of staff have been critical of the changes and a go-slow agitation in December, 1982 and January, 1983 caused some delay to mails.

In order to ensure quick transmission and delivery of mails a new system of monitoring of mails has been introduced with checking up of mail bags at various stages, introduction of direct bags have also been ordered.

Delinking of Cost of Construction of Transmission Lines from World Bank Finance Projects

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Thermal Power Corporation has not delinked the cost of construction of transmission lines from the World Bank financed projects and this has led to the necessity to call for global tenders for cables and conductors; and

(b) the reasons for N.T.P.C. not doing so in the case of Singrauli, Korba, Ramagundam and Farakka Power Projects mainly aided by the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The cost of construction of transmission lines has not been delinked from World Bank financing for the Singrauli, Korba, Ramagundam and Farakka project of the National Thermal Power Corporation, as it is part of the project cost being financed by the Bank.

As per the terms of credit agreed to with the World Bank, a portion of the credit amount has been earmarked for transmission equipment which inter alia includes conductors. According to the procurement conditions laid down in the agreements executed with the World Bank, NTPC is required to procure such equipment and material

under the International Competitive bidding procedures laid down by the Bank.

Refining of pilfered Crude oil by Illegal Refineries.

*37. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY: be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal oil refineries engaged in refining pilfered crude oil have been discovered in Surat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) It has come to the notice of the CBI that premises in Surat contained implements and chemicals which could be used for some local refining of crude oil.

(b) Further investigation in the case by the CBI is in progress.

Project Report for Production of Liquid Fuel from Coal

*38. SHRI T. S. NEGI:

SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made with regard to production of liquid fuel from coal for which a project report was first received some time in 1956 from the late Dr. J. C. Ghosh;

(b) what are the reasons for this in-ordinate delay; and

(b) what is the action taken against concerned persons for this serious lapse?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) The question of producing liquid fuel from coal has been considered from time to time. It has been seen that a

proper comparison of the costs of producing liquid fuel from coal with the cost of importing oil indicates that even in 1956 it would have been cheaper to import oil instead of producing it from coal. Further studies made in 1977 and 1980 also led to similar conclusions.

Very recently, after this question was raised in this House, I have had this matter examined once again and it has now been decided to constitute an Expert Group to review the latest technologies available for production of oil from coal and to examine the feasibility of setting up pilot plant facilities for evaluating the most economical processes available for this purpose.

(c) Does not arise.

Short Receipt of Coal at Destinations

*39. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in rail transportation there is invariably short receipt of coal between 5 per cent to 15 per cent by the consumer at its destination;

(b) if so, whether one of the factors responsible for short supply of coal to the consumer could be short loading by the colliery staff responsible for the loading of coal; and

(c) if so, what precise measures have been taken by the Government to ensure that loading of coal at pit-heads is done according to specifications?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) There are occasional complaints made by consumers regarding short receipt of coal. Coal Companies cannot, however, account for short receipt of coal at the destination. Coal is sold on FOR colliery basis and

the weight of coal is certified in the Railway Receipt issued by the Railway Weighbridge clerk after weighing. Coal Companies have been given strict instructions to ensure that there is no short loading at the loading point. CIL have set up a large number of weighbridges at the loading points.

Expansion of Haldia Refinery

*40. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the expansion of Haldia refinery would be delayed further;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) is there any proposal to take up the expansions programme immediately in view of the country's need for petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c) Expansion of the Haldia Refinery is scheduled for completion in the Seven Plan period; no delay in this is anticipated.

Study of tidal power in Gulf of Kutch

231. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study for tidal power potential in the Gulf of Kutch has been made and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the sites for tidal stations have been selected; and

(c) when these tidal power stations are likely to be set up and the estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (c) In December 1980, the Government of India sanctioned an estimated amounting to Rs. 218.38 lakhs for carrying out the investigations and studies for tidal power projects in the Gulf of Kutch which would lead to the preparation of a preliminary feasibility report. The investigations and studies for the tidal power project in the Gulf of Kutch are in progress and they are likely to be completed by March 1986. The decision regarding the setting up of a tidal power station would be possible only after the studies and investigations currently in progress confirm the techno-economic viability of the project. The estimated cost of the project is not known at this stage. This would be available only after the preparation of the project report.

Subsidence in Kankani Colliery of B.C.C.L.

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

(a) whether he is aware that there was large scale subsidence in Kankani Colliery of the BCCL Area No. V in November, 1982 demolishing the houses of workers; if so, facts in details;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the affair; if so, details of the enquiry committee and its findings;

(c) whether it is a fact that the subsidence is due to lack of sand stowing though the contractors were paid for that sand which was never put to fill the cavity created due to taking out of coal; and

(d) if so, steps taken against the contractor for committing fraud on the BCCL and the officers for allowing that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There was no large

scale subsidence in Kankanee Colliery of BCCL in November, 1982. Cracks developed in the Company's residential quarters and unauthorised hutments on surface when underground extraction was being carried out with due permission from D.G.M.S. Alternative accommodation was provided to the residents of these quarters. In order that these affected quarters are not re-occupied by unauthorised persons, these were demolished

(b) Enquiry into this incident was made by the officers of D.G.M.S. and BCCL Hqrs. On account of fire some subsidence was apprehended even though extraction was being done with stowing. As per directive of D.G.M.S. the quarters were demolished and work restarted. Upper seams in the area are on fire and were sealed off earlier.

(c) These cracks did not develop due to lack of stowing. Sand was carried by Company's ropeways and no contractor was involved.

(d) Does not arise.

Introduction of colour TV

233. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether colour TV has been introduced in the country;

(b) if so, how many TV centres have introduced colour TV programmes so far;

(c) the names of those TV centres; and

(d) the year by which colour TV can be introduced in all the TV centres existing in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Programmes in colour telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi

are being relayed from 40 existing TV transmitting centres (List enclosed). Conversion of existing transmitters and studios for colour operation is being done in a phased manner depending on the availability of resources. The VI Plan schemes of TV Centres at Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Trivandrum and Gauhati as well as relay centres at Kasauli, Kodiakanal, Asansol, Murshidabad, Panaji, Vijayawada, Varanasi and Cuttack are being directly implemented for colour operation.

List showing details of the TV transmitting centres relaying programmes in colour.

1. DELHI
2. BOMBAY
3. SRINAGAR
4. AMRITSAR
5. PUNE
6. CALCUTTA
7. MADRAS
8. LUCKNOW
9. MUSSOORIE
10. KANPUR
11. JALANDHAR
12. PIJ
13. JAIPUR
14. GULBARGA
15. HYDERABAD
16. SAMBALPUR
17. MUZAFFARPUR
18. BANGALORE (Interim)
19. NAGPUR (Interim)
20. PANAJI (Interim)
21. TRIVANDRUM
22. BHOPAL
23. PATNA
24. BIJUBANESHWAR

25. SIMLA
26. GANGTOK
27. GAUHATI
28. IMPHAL
29. AGARTALA
30. SHILLONG
31. KOHIMA
32. ITANAGAR
33. AIZAWAL
34. DEORIA
35. JAMMU
36. PORT BLAIR
37. INDORE
38. SURATGARH
39. MALDA
40. KAKINADA

Note:—Centres at Sr. No. 21 to 40 are low-power transmitters installed in connection with the coverage of the IX Asian Games.

Appointment of LPG Distributors

234. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2553 dated 19th October, 1982 regarding release of New LPG connections in South Delhi colony and State:

(a) the progress so far made in appointing the new I.O.C. LPG Distributor to take care of the balance of registrations for Gas connections made at the Alka Flames located in Anand Niketan in South Delhi during the month of February, 1979.

(b) how-long it will take to provide these;

(c) whether it is a fact that in some localities in the case of registrations made during February, 1979 and even later, connections have been released; and

(d) what action is proposed to be taken to release connections to these persons who had been waiting for the last 3 years or so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) To take care of the balance of applications for gas connections with M/s. Alka Flames, the area parallel to it has been allotted to a new LPG distributor who is expected to start functioning in about 5/6 months time.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Oil Industry has already releasing new connections against each other's waiting lists wherever feasible, to have uniform cut-off-date. Further new LPG distributorships are being opened in Delhi to take care of the waiting lists for liquidation as early as possible.

Unemployment Position

235. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of LABOUR & REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the number of persons as on 31 March, 1982 registered with the Employment Exchanges throughout the country;

(b) the number of persons out of them who have so far been provided with jobs;

(c) the number of persons who are still waiting for employment; and

(d) whether any consideration is being given to the persons of fresh category who are without experience and capable age?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) The number of persons registered with Employment Exchanges in the country as on 31 March, 1982 was 180.29 lakhs.

(b) A total 3.56 lakhs of job-seekers registered with Employment Exchanges were placed in employment during the period 1st April, to 31st, December, 1982.

(c) The number of persons on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December, 1982 was 197.53 lakhs.

(d) No, Sir.

थार मरुस्थल में तेल/गैस की खोज

236. श्री शान्तुभाई पटेल : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या थार मरुस्थल में भारत पाकिस्तान सीमा के समीप पाकिस्तान ने अपने सीमा क्षेत्र में भारी मात्रा में तेल अथवा गैस की खोज की है ;

(ख) क्या थार मरुस्थल के भारतीय सीमा क्षेत्र में तेल/गैस के पाये जाने की मारी संभावना को देखते हुए भारत सरकार द्वारा तेल की कोई खोज की गई है अथवा किए जाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) :

(क) बताई गई सूचना के अनुसार पाकिस्तान द्वारा बड़े गैस क्षेत्र का पता लगाया गया है और सभवतः कुछ तेल क्षेत्र उनकी सीमा के आस-पास भारतीय-पाकिस्तान सीमा में थार मरुस्थल क्षेत्र में भी हैं।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा थार मरुस्थल में दो भकम्पीय दल

और एक अन्वेषी खुदाई रिग लगाया गया है।

आयल इंडिया लि. का 1983-84 के दौरान भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण करने का प्रस्ताव है और इन सर्वेक्षणों के परिणामों पर खुदाई कार्यक्रम निर्भर करेगा।

Strike by R.M.S. Employees

237. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the P & T Board has abolished sorting of mail in the running trains,

(b) whether it is a fact that All India RMS and MMS Employees Union has threatened to go on strike protesting against this decision; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by Government in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sorting of mails in running train has been abolished on certain trains.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Since the Unions have subsequently deferred the agitation/strike the question of taking steps to meet the threat does not arise at present.

Setting up of vaccine plant in collaboration with Canada firm

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Connaught Laboratories of Canada has offered to set up a vaccine Plant in India for the manufacture of broad-range vaccine for both human and veterinary use; and

(b) the details regarding the agreement, if any, arrived at in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) M/s. Connaught Laboratories of Canada have offered to transfer the technology for the manufacture of Measles, Polio (Salk), and Rabies (Human and Veterinary) Vaccines. No final decision has been taken on the offer.

पटना में दूरदर्शन "रिले" केन्द्र

†239. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एशियाई खेलों के दौरान पटना में दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण के लिए एक प्रसारण केन्द्र स्थापित किया गया था।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का इसे स्थायी केन्द्र के रूप में परिवर्तित करने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रसारण केन्द्र को दूरदर्शन केन्द्र के रूप में परिवर्तित करने या पटना में एक और दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का कोई निर्णय लिया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) से (घ) : पटना में अल्प शक्ति वाला एक टी. वी. रिले ट्रांसमीटर एशियाई खेलों से पहले चालू किया गया था। इस ट्रांसमीटर द्वारा दिल्ली से प्रस्तुत होने वाले कार्यक्रमों को टेलीकास्ट किया जाना जारी है।

छठी योजना में पटना में एक कार्यक्रम निर्माण केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। दूरदर्शन केन्द्र के लिये स्थान का चयन छज्जू बाग में किया गया है।

Annual Conference of All India Alcohol-based Industries Development Association

240. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an annual conference of the All India Alcohol-Based Industries Development Association and a seminar of Alcohol-Based Industries were held in New Delhi recently;

(b) what are the details of the problems mentioned by the Association to Government; and

(c) what measures are being taken to solve the problems and implement corrective measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The problems mentioned by the All India Alcohol Based Industries Association mainly relate to:—

(i) Need for rationalisation of tax structure to offset constraints in lifting of alcohol by alcohol-based chemical industries due to a multiplicity and variety of levies on industrial alcohol in different states;

(ii) Need to review imposition of heavy excise duty on molasses which leads to steep increase in alcohol price.

(iii) Building of adequate storage tanks for molasses.

(iv) Storage of alcohol in a common pool instead of exporting surplus available in some distilleries.

(v) Need for evolution of a "National Alcohol Policy" of maximising and augmenting production and availability of alcohol and fostering the growth of alcohol-based chemical industries.

(c) Government have constantly been endeavouring to impress on the State Governments through discussions in the Central Molasses Board meetings, letters to Chief Ministers, etc. to reduce the quantum of levies imposed by them on industrial alcohol so that use of alcohol for production of alcohol based chemicals is encouraged. Government had appointed a Committee in February, 1976 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Bimal Jalan, Economic Adviser, to examine the matter. The recommendations of the Committee were unanimously adopted by the Central Molasses Board in its meeting held on 18-12-'76. The State Governments have been requested time and again to expedite implementation of the recommendations.

Under the Molasses Control (Regulation of Fund for Erection of Storage Facilities) Order, 1976, every sugar factory or khandsari factory unit located in a State to which the Molasses Control Order, 1961, is applicable, is required to set aside an amount equal to 33-1/3 per cent of the sale of their molasses to a separate account. Similar provision exists in the State Molasses Control Orders. The amount is to be utilised for building up storage tanks for molasses by sugar units. The State Governments are requested in the Central Molasses Board Meetings to augment storage capacity for molasses.

Government have recently set up three Working Groups—One each on rationalisation of levies on alcohol and excise duty on molasses, storage for molasses and alcohol and capacity utilisation of alcohol and alcohol-based industries, to examine important facets of the alcohol industry and alcohol based industry.

दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, मंडी हाऊस आदि में दिहाड़ी पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारी

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

(क) मंडी हाऊस पर स्थित दूरदर्शन मुख्यालय तथा संसद मार्ग पर स्थित उपग्रह दूरदर्शन केन्द्र में पृथक-पृथक रूप से दिहाड़ी पर कितने-कितने आर्टिस्ट, लिपिक तथा श्रेणी-चार के कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं।

(ख) उनमें से ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है, जिनका नाम रोजगार केन्द्रों द्वारा भेजा गया था और वे 240 दिन की सेवा पूरी कर चुके हैं, लेकिन उन्हें अभी तक नियमित नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) उन्हें सेवा में नियमित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदाय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) दूरदर्शन महानिदेशालय दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, दिल्ली उपग्रह दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, दिल्ली

कलाकार	शून्य	56	36
लिपिक	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
चतुर्थ श्रेणी	36	22	2

(ख)

कलाकार	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
लिपिक	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
चतुर्थ श्रेणी	4	19	2

(ग) इनका नियमित नियमित रिक्तियों की उपलब्धता तथा इस बारे में निर्धारित अग्र्य शर्तों पर निर्भर करता है।

Capacity of Haldia refinery

242. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of Haldia refinery;

(b) what is the average production compared to the installed capacity of it;

(c) is there one proposal to expand the Haldia refinery; if so, to what extent;

(d) when will the said work start; and

(e) what will be the number of workers and employees for the new job?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) The present installed capacity of Haldia refinery is 2.5 million tonnes per annum and the overall average percentage of production during the last three years has been 94.4 per cent.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The proposal for expansion of Haldia refinery by 3 million tonnes per annum is under examination. Several alternative processing schemes are being considered to meet the required pattern of product demand. The Feasibility Report for expansion of the refinery will be finalised after selecting the appropriate processing scheme.

(e) It is expected that about 350 personnel will be required for operation and maintenance of the expansion facilities.

Opening of P.C.O. in Sector VI of Bokaro Steel City

243. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the population of Sector VI of Bokaro Steel City is more than ten thousand;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no public telephone booth in the said sector; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take for sanctioning a public telephone booth in the said sector and within what period?

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

(c) Sector VI of Bokaro Steel City is relatively new. A Post Office is scheduled for opening on 28-2-1983 in this Sector. A public telephone will be opened in the Post Office premises alongwith the opening of the Post Office.

Bonded Labour in Uttar Pradesh

244. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of bonded labour is maximum in Uttar Pradesh, the biggest State of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of bonded labourers liberated so far and the steps taken to provide livelihood by rehabilitating them; and

(d) the action taken against the persons and groups keeping bonded labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b). The reports received from the State Government reveal that the number of bonded labourers is not the highest in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) According to the information received from the State Government, the total number of bonded labourers identified and freed in Uttar Pradesh is 8664 out of which 6810 have been rehabilitated upto 31-12-1982.

(d) According to the latest information available from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, 342 cases have been registered against the bonded labour keepers under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. So far 117

cases have ended in convictions, 41 number of cases has ended in acquittal, 110 cases are pending trial in courts and 27 cases are pending investigation. A sum of Rs. 990 has been realized as fines from the offending parties.

Petrochemical Complex at Barauni

245. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1465 dated 12 October, 1982 regarding Aromatics Complex at Barauni and state the details about the proposed petro-chemical complex at Brauni and the time schedule for its initiation and completion as well as the estimated cost, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): The proposal is under process.

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION

246. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of fertilizers produced during the year 1982;

(b) what is the percentage rise in the production of fertilizers for the last year; and

(c) what are the steps being taken to increase the production of fertilizers to meet the demand of the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given below:-

	Production in 1982 (lakh tonnes)	Percentage increase over production of 1981
Nitrogen	33.76	13%
P ₂ O ₅	10.02	9.5%

(c) Substantial expansion of fertilizer capacity has been planned in order to augment considerable the indigenous production of fertilizers.

जिला बस्तर (मध्य प्रदेश) के लिये दूरदर्शन की सुविधा

247. श्री लक्ष्मणकर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के गांवों में दूरदर्शन सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने की कोई नीति तैयार की है ताकि वे राष्ट्रीय प्रसारण कार्यक्रम देख सकें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन मध्य प्रदेश के उस बस्तर जिले में दूरदर्शन सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने का कोई प्रस्ताव है, जो एक पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है तथा जहां की 80 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या आदिवासी है, ताकि वे राष्ट्रीय दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों का सीधा प्रसारण देख सकें ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) . उपलब्ध संसाधनों के अन्दर दूरदर्शन सेवा का विस्तार देश के सभी भागों जिनमें पिछड़े ग्रामीण क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं, में उत्तरोत्तर किया

जा रहा है। इस सन्दर्भ में, मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में दूरदर्शन सेवा का विस्तार भी भावी योजनाओं में संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

Representation regarding Status Quo of R.O. B.M.Dn, Belgaum

248. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff of the RO BM Dn., Belgaum have made a representation to the Director General, P&T on the January, 10, 1983 to maintain the status-quo of RO MB Dn., Belgaum (Maharashtra Circle) and not to shift it; and

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

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

(b) Instructions have been issued to the Postmaster-General to give option to the affected staff for transfer to the

local RMS/Postal Units in case the section is converted into a transit section or abolished.

Installation of Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Delhi and Other Parts of the Country

249. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to install electronic telephone exchanges in Delhi in the near future;

(b) if so, the number and places at which these exchanges are likely to be installed and by when the capacity of each exchanges;

(c) whether any experiment has been made and how far these are successful; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to install such exchanges in other parts of the country also?

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

(b) Fourteen exchanges are likely to be installed (including 2 expansions) as per the following details:—

S.No.	Name of the Place	Capacity
1	Tis Hazari IV	10,000 lines.
2	Idgah IV	10,000 lines.
3	Nehru Place III	100,00 lines.
4	Karol Bagh IV	10,000 lines.
5	Sena Bhawan	10,000 lines.
6	Kidwai Bhavan	10,000 lines.
7	Rajouri Garden III	10,000 lines.
8	Tis Hazari IV (Expn.)	10,000 lines.
9	Nehru Place III (Expn.)	10,000 lines.
10	Karol Bagh Tandem	4,000 lines.
11	Rajouri Garden V	10,000 lines.

S. No.	No. of the Place	Capacity
12	Okhla	10,000 lines.
13	Shahdra South	15,000 lines.
14	Shakti Nagar	10,000 lines.

These exchanges are likely to be commissioned progressively from end of 1983 onwards.

(c) Yes, Sir. An indigenous Electronic telephone exchange developed by Telecommunication Research Centre under went successful commercial trials with over 300 subscribers at Rajouri Gardens, New Delhi from 1-1-81 to 5-1-81.

(d) Yes, Sir.

उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले में डाक का विलम्ब से वितरण

250. श्री जैनुल बरार : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बाहर से आने वाली डाक उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले के डाकघरों में 15 से 20 दिनों के विलम्ब के बाद पहुंचती है ;

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

(ग) जितनी जल्दी संभव हो सके, उतनी जल्दी डाक के वितरण के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विजय एन. पाटिल) : (क) ऐसी रिपोर्ट मिली है कि जमानिया मुख्य डाकघर के अधीन डाकघरों ने 8 से 10 दिन का विलंब था। अन्य डाकघरों के लिए डाक में विलंब नहीं था।

(ख) वह विलंब जनवरी, 1983 में डाक गाड़ियों रद्द करने के कारण था।

(ग) इस जिले में डाकघरों की मौजूदा डाक और वितरण व्यवस्था संतोषजनक है। डाक गाड़ियों को रद्द किए जाने के स्थिति में उपयुक्त अन्य व्यवस्था करने के आदेश दिए गए हैं।

Low power T.V. transmission and relay station

251. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of low power T.V. transmission and relay stations functioning in India as on 31st January, 1983;

(b) proposal before Government for opening new low power transmission stations in India during 1st February, 1983 to 31st March, 1983 and during 1st April, 1983 to 31st March, 1984, with their location; and

(c) the position and progress of the proposed Gorakhpur T.V. Station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A list of the 20 low power TV relay stations functioning as on 31st January, 1983 is given in the Annexure.

(b) The low power transmitters were set up on an experimental basis in the context of extending coverage of the IX Asian Games, 1982. The experiment is being evaluated. Use of low power transmitters in future for expanding Doordarshan's network will depend upon the results of this evaluation as well as availability of resources.

(c) A TV centre with a 10 kw transmitter and programme production facilities is being set up at Gorakhpur during the VI Plan period as part of the INSAT scheme. The site for transmitter has been selected and is under acquisition. Transmitting equipment has been ordered and are expected to be supplied as per schedule. The TV centre is expected to be commissioned by the end of the VI Plan period.

Statement

List of Low Power TV Transmitters as on
31-1-1983

S.No. Name of Station

-
- | | |
|----|--------------|
| 1 | Jammu |
| 2 | Simla |
| 3 | Deoria |
| 4 | Suratgarh |
| 5 | Gauhati |
| 6 | Itanagar |
| 7 | Gangtok |
| 8 | Shillong |
| 9 | Kohima |
| 10 | Imphal |
| 11 | Aizawal |
| 12 | Agartala |
| 13 | Malda |
| 14 | Patna |
| 15 | Bhuvaneshwar |
| 16 | Port Blair |
| 17 | Kakinada |
| 18 | Trivandrum |
| 19 | Indore |
| 20 | Bhopal |
-

**Production of Acrylic Fibre and
Xylenes**

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

(a) the targeted production of acrylic fibre and xylenes during the current Plan both in the private and public sectors;

(b) the details of the fresh and additional capacity sanctioned during the Plan period for these sectors;

(c) the extent of foreign collaboration involved;

(d) whether any preference in the matter of permitting enhanced production in the public sector and the utilisation of the foreign latest technology is being given to the public sector undertakings; if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether any tests have been conducted over the use of acrylic and other such fibres in the varying Indian climates; if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and whether Government propose to consider the expediency of doing so before permitting vast expansion by the private sector and investment in this behalf by the public sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) The target of production of acrylic fibre and xylenes is 14,000 tonnes and 57,000 tonnes respectively.

(b) to (d). An additional capacity of 34,000 tonnes per annum for the manufacture of acrylic fibre has been approved during the current plan period; out of this 12,000 tonnes per annum is in the public sector and 22,000 tonnes per annum in the private sector. Additional capacity approved for the manufacture of xylenes during the current Plan period is 56,000 tonnes per annum, all in the public sector.

Foreign technical collaboration for setting up the additional capacity approved for the manufacture of acrylic fibre and xylenes has yet to be finalised.

(e) Acrylic and other fibres are being used widely and also in blends with other compatible fibres. It is not considered necessary to conduct tests in varying Indian climates because their properties are known.

कोटा और झालावाड़ के बीच किसी स्थान पर आकाशवाणी केन्द्र की स्थापना

सलीमपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में अग्रबत्ती (एरोमेटिक) काम्पलैक्स का निर्माण

253. श्री चतुर्वर्तन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक कोटा और झालावाड़ के बीच किसी स्थान पर एक आकाशवाणी केन्द्र की स्थापना का निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके लिए किसी स्थान का चयन किया गया है और स्थान के चयन के लिए क्या मापदण्ड अपनाया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री भल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख). चालू योजना अवधि (1980—85) के दौरान कोटा में स्थानीय रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने का अनुमानित योजनागत प्रस्ताव है ।

इस प्रकार का स्थानीय रेडियो स्टेशन सामुदायिक सेवा उपलब्ध करेगा । अधिकांश कार्यक्रमों को स्थानीय लोगों को शामिल करके स्थानीय तत्वों के साथ स्थानीय रूप से तैयार किया जाएगा । ये कार्यक्रम विकासात्मक संचार पर आधारित होंगे और इनके विषय एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास सूखा निवारण, आदिवासी क्षेत्र विकास इत्यादि जैसे होंगे ।

कोटा का चयन इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा इस क्षेत्र के लिए आई. टी. यू. द्वारा आवंटित फ्रिक्वेंसियों की उपलब्धता के संदर्भ में किया गया है ।

254. श्री चन्द्रपाल सैलानी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश में अग्रबत्ती काम्पलैक्स स्थापित करने के बारे में 8 सितम्बर, 1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3230 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सलीमपुर, जिला अलीगढ़, उत्तर प्रदेश में अग्रबत्ती काम्पलैक्स का निर्माण करने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

(ख) इस काम्पलैक्स के लिए कितनी भूमि की आवश्यकता है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए अब तक कितनी भूमि अधिग्रहीत की गई है ;

(ग) क्या भूमि सर्वेक्षण तथा परीक्षण का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है और क्या प्रोसेस लाइसेंस धारियों का चयन और अनुमोदन हो चुका है; और

(घ) इस काम्पलैक्स का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा होने को संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) स्थल का चयन किया जा चुका है । राज्य सरकार द्वारा निजी भूमि के अधिग्रहण के लिए अधिसूचनाएं जारी की जा चुकी हैं, संभाव्यतः रिपोर्ट तैयार कर दी गई है और परियोजना के लिए एक कार्यकारी दल की स्थापना की जा चुकी है ।

(ख) हरा क्षेत्र, नगर क्षेत्र और पुनर्वास प्रयोजनों के लिए सहित क्षेत्र लगभग 2000 एकड़ भूमि की अनुमानित आवश्यकता

होगी । राज्य सरकार द्वारा निजी भूमि को अधिग्रहण करने के लिए अधिसूचनाएं जारी की जा चुकी है ।

(ग) संयंत्र के लिए भूमि सर्वेक्षण एवं मिट्टी का परीक्षण पूरे कर लिए गए हैं । प्रोसेस लाइसेंस का अभी चयन नहीं किया गया है ।

(घ) इस काम्प्लेक्स को पूरा करने में लगभग 5 वर्ष लगेंगे ।

Introduction of Fibre Optic Transmission

255. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts are being made to modernise the transmission network in the country; and

(b) by what time 'fibre optic' transmission will be introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Radio Relay Systems and Coaxial Cable Systems are being installed on large scale in the transmission network. Digital technique is being introduced in this area. Satellite Communication has already been introduced in the Indian network.

(b) One experimental 'optical fibre' system between Shivaji Nagar and Cantonment exchanges in Pune is in operation. A few more trial systems are being planned. Introduction of optical fibre systems on large scale, however, is expected during the Seventh Plan.

Utilisation of Gas by Shore-Based Refineries

256. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the shore-based refineries of our country

are not designed to make use of gas and also some varieties of crudes that we are getting from Bombay High;

(b) if so, in what way Government propose to solve this problems;

(c) whether new technology is to be imported or some new additions made to the existing refineries where the present crude can be fully utilised because according to the present indications the country will produce crude in much more quantity in the near future than at present; and

(d) what advance planning is being made in this direction to see that there is no time gap or the facility to process the crude is not unduly delayed to the detriment of our economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). Since Bombay High crude oil does not yield lubricating oils, it is not processed in refineries at Haidia, Madras and the Hindustan Petroleum Refinery at Bombay, where lubricating oil is produced. The other shore-based refineries viz., the refineries at Cochin & Visakhapatnam and the Bharat Petroleum refinery at Bombay are already processing Bombay High crude oil. To enable the processing of entire quantity of Bombay High crude oil, expansion and modernisation of the refineries at Cochin, Madras, Visakhapatnam and Bharat Petroleum at Bombay is under implementation so as to meet the required pattern of demand for petroleum products. These projects are expected to be completed by the end of 1984-85. Associated Gas from Bombay High can be used as refinery fuel. Since this is available at Bombay, arrangements have already been made to use some of the gas as fuel in Hindustan Petroleum refinery at Bombay. Efforts are also being made to increase gas usage at this refinery as well as at the Bharat Petroleum refinery at Bombay.

ऊर्जा संरक्षण के लिए नये आयोग का
गठन

257. श्री हरशं कुमार गंधार :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि . :

(क) क्या सरकार ऊर्जा संरक्षण के
लिए नये आयोग का गठन कर रही है ;
और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आयोग का गठन
कब तक कर दिया जाएगा और उन व्यक्तियों
के नाम क्या हैं जो इस आयोग के सदस्य
होंगे ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) और (ख).
ऊर्जा परामर्शदात्री बोर्ड की स्थापना का
मामला विचाराधीन है ।

Production of bulk drugs and interme- diaries

258. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHA-
RMA: Will the Minister of CHEMI-
CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased
to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that indige-
nous production of bulk drugs and in-
termediaries falls short of the demand
in the country;

(b) the total value of import of bulk
drugs and intermediaries in the years
1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 upto Dece-
mber, 1982; and

(c) what efforts are being made to
further tone up the production of bulk
drugs and intermediaries indigenously
so that the import bill could be cut?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT
SATHE) (a): Yes Sir.

(b) The total value of import of
bulk drugs and drug intermediates,
chemicals and solvents as required

and to the extent available is given
below:

(Rs. in crores)

	1980-81	1981-82
Bulk Drugs	87.24	105.1
Drug Intermediates, Chemicals and Sol- vents	15.68	29.34

Total import of bulk drugs, and in-
termediates (including formulations)
for 1982-83 (upto October 1982) is Rs.
77.09 crores.

(c) The Government have taken the
following measures to increase the
production of drugs in the country:—

- i) A large number of industrial
approvals have been granted
and their implementation is
closely monitored and steps
taken to resolve problems, if
any, in implementation.
- ii) Steps are being taken to increa-
se the production of bulk
drugs and formulations in the
Public Sector by improving
the capacity utilisation.
- iii) The schemes for automatic
growth, recognition of instal-
led capacities and schemes for
reendorsement of higher capa-
cities based on the best pro-
duction performance have been
extended to the drug indus-
try subject to certain condi-
tions. Additional measures, if
any, needed will be taken to
step up the production of
drugs in the country further.

States having Power Crisis and Power Cuts

259. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:

SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be
pleased to state:

(a) the names of States having
power crisis and imposed power cuts

all types of industries including hand-looms and powerlooms;

(b) the names of the States which have imposed power-cuts only on major/medium industries; and

(c) the position of power supply in Rajasthan vis-a-vis other neighbouring States and Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Power cuts are imposed by the States when the availability from all sources does not match with the requirement, whenever power cuts are imposed, all power consuming sectors are affected though degree of power restrictions is not the same. Power restrictions at present are in force in Delhi, Haryana, J. & K. Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Kerala, West Bengal and Orissa.

(c) Power supply in Rajasthan as compared to its neighbouring States during the month of Jan. 1983 is as under:—

Name of the State	%short- age
Rajasthan	29.5
Delhi	5.0
Uttar Pradesh	9.3
Haryana	8.7
Punjab	12.9
Madhya Pradesh	1.1

Utilisation of Molasses for Alcohol Production

260. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

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

(a) whether with the oil crisis, Government have taken any step in unison with the sugar producing States, distillery industries, etc., to put the best

use of molasses for alcohol production which has acquired importance as an essential feedstock for alcohol based industries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to improve the availability of alcohol as feedstock for alcohol based industries, the State Governments have been requested (i) to ensure that all available molasses are gainfully used; (ii) to encourage the use of khandsari molasses for alcohol production; and (iii) to ensure creation (by sugar factories) of adequate and proper storage facilities for molasses. The Government had also set up a Committee of technical experts to examine the efficiency of alcohol production, improvement in technology for fermentation, fuel conservation and promotion of alcohol based industry. The report of this Committee, submitted to the Government in January, 1980 has been commended to the States and the distillery industry.

After the last meeting of the Central Molasses Board held in January, 1983, Government have set up three Working Groups, one each on rationalisation of various levies imposed by the States on alcohol, storage of molasses and capacity utilisation to examine important facets of the Development of Alcohol Industry and alcohol based industry.

एशियाड के लिये निर्माण कार्यों में लगे श्रमिक

261. श्री बापू साहिब परलेकर :

श्री रविन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एशियाड के लिए निर्माण कार्यों में कुल कितने श्रमिक लगाए गए और

उनमें से नियमित और नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) निर्माण कार्य पूरा होने पर उन्हें रोजगार देने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का न्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या योजना के अन्तर्गत सभी श्रमिकों को रोजगार देना संभव है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवार) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र को जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Aromatic and Caprolactum Plans

262. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of the proposed Aromatic and Caprolactum Plants; and

(b) details of location, estimated cost and period of completion, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Three new Aromatics Projects are included in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Their location, estimated cost and period of completion are as follows:—

Project	Location	Approximate capital cost (Rs./crores)	Period of completion
1. Bharat Petroleum Corporations, Aromatic Unit	Bombay Refinery	52	3 years approximately.
2. Cochin Refineries' Aromatic Unit	Cochin	76.14 (tentative)	3 years approximately.
3. Aromatic Plant, U.P.	Saleempur	427	5 years approximately.

The sites for all the projects have been selected. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited's Aromatic Unit at Bombay is under implementation. The revised feasibility report in respect of Aromatic Unit in Cochin is under preparation. Notifications for acquisition of land have been issued, for the project in UP; and land survey and soil testing for the plant area have been completed.

A letter of intent has been issued to FACT to manufacture in Udyogmandal (Kerala) 50,000 tonnes per annum caprolactum; other applications for manufacture of caprolactum are under process.

Fire in Sagar Vikas in Bombay High

263. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the causes of fire in Sagar Vikas in Bombay High has been completed;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The reasons for the blow out as per the findings of the Enquiry Committee are:—

The jack-up rig Sagar Vikas was positioned at SJ platform on May 5, 1982. After drilling through 1314 metres depth, the well reached 1662 metres on 27th July encountering several porous gas bearing layers. While the drill pipe was being pulled out for bit change, after reaching this depth, the well became active through the drill pipe at 0140 hours of 28th July. On 28th, 29th and 30th July, action was taken to squeeze 1.19 specific gravity of mud through the kill line of the BOP after determining the injectivity.

On 30th July, 82 it was decided to open the well and go in to catch the dropped drill string. Two stands and a single drill pipe were run in. On lowering the second stand the well became active. The attempts to screw the kelly cock failed as also the attempt to close the pipe rem of the BOP to arrest the flow. The well became active at 2103 hours on 30th July and it caught fire at 0617 hours on August 2, 1982. The fire went out itself on 5th of August due to decrease in intensity and interruption of flow. The well was capped and closed on 12th September, 1982.

(c) Blow out is an occupational Hazard in the field of oil exploration. Whenever there is a blow out, an enquiry is conducted into the causes which led to such blow out. The Enquiry Committee which went into the causes of this blow out made 21 main specific recommendations as a safeguard against possible future recurrence which have been accepted by the ONGC. It has also been decided that the persons responsible for specific short comings high lighted by the Enquiry Committee should be procee-

ded against. The Project Manager of the rig has been dismissed.

Poor Performance of State Electricity Boards

264. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have taken note of the poor performance of State Electricity Boards in respect of power generation and financial matters;

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by Government to improve the financial position of State Electricity Boards; and

(c) what specific measures are proposed to be taken to increase power output from the power centres run by the State Electricity Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) The overall management and Performance of the SEBs including the financial performance has been a matter of concern to the Central Government as well as to the State Governments. The States are primarily responsible for the overall performance of the SEBs.

(b) The Development of Power has issued suitable guidelines to the SEBs for bringing about improvement in their management including their project management practices, financial and operational performance, training of personnel, etc. The performance of the SEBs is also reviewed from time to time. The States are fully competent to take suitable action for improving the overall management including financial management of the SEBs.

(c) A number of measures have been taken to improve capacity utilisation of Thermal power stations. These measures include:

(i) Assistance to SEBs/power stations to prepare and undertake plant betterment programmes.

(ii) Adoption of preventive maintenance techniques reducing the outage periods.

(iii) Arranging spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources.

(iv) Arranging requisite quality and quantity of coal.

(v) Setting up of task forces particularly for 110/120 MW and 200/210 MW units, for achieving early stabilisation and improved performance.

(vi) Arranging visits of moving teams of operation specialists from CEA to monitor the operation practices and to render advice.

(vii) Training of engineers and operation and maintenance personnel of the power stations.

Employment of casual employees in Indian Oil Corporation, Eastern region

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

(a) whether an agreement was entered into by and between the Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division), Eastern Region with the Indian Oil Shramik Union and the Indian Oil Employees' Union, Calcutta, for preparation of a common panel of casual employees and if so, whether and when such panel has been prepared and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) have any casual employees been absorbed in employment of Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division), Eastern Region, since January 2, 1981 and if so, the particulars thereof, the dates of their absorption; and

(c) whether the employment of any casual employee has been discontinued or terminated since 2nd January 1981 and any new casual employee has been appointed on or after the date and if so, the particulars of such employees and dates of such termination and appointment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Although no formal agreement has been entered into by and between the Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division) Eastern Region with the Indian Oil Employees' Union, Indian Oil Shramik Union, Calcutta but an understanding has been reached on certain issues including preparation of a common panel of casual employees. The common panel is currently under preparation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Employment of only one casual employee was discontinued after 2-1-1981 as he was found to have caused two accidents during his engagement as casual employee for driving staff car. Information of new casuals appointed or inducted after 2-1-1981 is being collected.

Amendment of Coal Mines Regulations, 1957

266. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to amend the Coal Mines Regulation, 1957;

(b) if so, by when and what changes are likely to be brought out in the new amendment;

(c) whether the occurrence of fire in coal mines would also be considered under the new amendment; and

(d) if so, to what extent it is expected to be helpful in the safety of coal mines due to fires?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (d). There is a proposal to amend the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 to provide separate regulations for open-cast and below-ground mines and this would *inter alia* con-

tain provisions for dealing with fires in coal mines with a view to prevent fires.

It is not possible to indicate the exact time for the proposed amendment to take effect.

Achievement of Target

267. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:
PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the power target fixed for the Sixth Plan, with year-wise details thereof;

(b) whether the target has been fulfilled during the above mentioned period;

Year	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total (MW)
1980-81	407	1825	455	2687
1981-82	939	2913	235	4087
1982-83	1374.5	2980	..	4354.5
1983-84	1086	3150	..	4236
1984-85	961.5	3340	..	4301.5
	4768	14208	690	19666

During 1980-81, as against the target of commissioning of additional capacity of 2,687 MW, a total of 1,823 MW was achieved. For 1981-82, a revised commissioning target of 3,212 MW was fixed against which a total capacity of 2,175 MW was achieved.

For 1982-83, as against the revised target of commissioning of new generating capacity of 3,482 MW, a total capacity of 1930 MW has been commissioned/rolled. The total capacity being added during 1982-83 is likely to be in the range of 2800-3000 MW.

(d) Slippages in commissioning of the projects occurs on account of one or more of the following reasons:—

(i) Delay in land acquisition.

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) how Government are going to fulfil the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (c). The total addition of power generation capacity planned for the Sixth Five Year Plan was 19,666 MW, comprising 14,208 MW of thermal, 4,768 MW of hydro and 690 MW of nuclear capacity. The year-wise phasing of addition to new generation capacity had been worked out as in the table below, at the time of preparation of the Sixth Plan:—

- (ii) Inadequate site investigation.
- (iii) Delay in project inputs including civil works;
- (iv) Delay in finalisation of engineering specifications for the projects.
- (v) Delay in placement of order for auxiliary equipment/award of contracts.
- (vi) Delay in supply of equipment by various suppliers.
- (vii) Shortage of key construction materials.
- (viii) Unhappy industrial relations.
- (ix) Inadequate provision of funds.

(e) Considering the present progress, it is anticipated that the total addition of new generating capacity during the Sixth Plan period will be of the order of 14,000 MW.

Oil Exploration in Sea

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

(a) whether any estimates have been prepared about the possibility of oil in deep water and the reserves of oil and gas present around the Indian coast;

(b) what are the plans for greater oil exploration from sea; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to adopt new methods for oil extraction; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA):

(a) and (b). At present estimates of the oil and gas reserves of the offshore basins have been made only up to the 200 m isobath. However, in the case of the Krishna-Godavari offshore basin, where some promising prospects have been delineated in deeper waters estimation of prognosticated reserves of oil and gas have been attempted. Both ONGC and OIL have prepared Perspective Plans for accelerated exploration and exploitation in the onshore and offshore basins. These plans have been prepared by taking into account the possibility of converting possible hydrocarbon resources to hydrocarbons reserves.

(c) Yes, Sir, wherever feasible early production system sub-sea completions are proposed to be used.

कोयले से उत्पादन में कमी

269. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कोयले के उत्पादन में कमी आई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में कोयले का वष-वार उत्पादन कितना है ; और

(ग) इन वर्षों के दौरान उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये थे ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) देश में कोयले के उत्पादन में सुधार हेतु अनेक कदम उठाये गये हैं जिन में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ यह भी शामिल हैं:—

(1) कोयला खानों के लिये बिजली की सप्लाई को उच्चतर अग्रता प्रदान की गई है और कोयला खानों में बिजली सप्लाई की विश्वनीयता बढ़ाने के लिये वितरण प्रणाली को व्यक्तिपूर्ण बनाया जा रहा है । बिजली की दीर्घकालीन कमी वाले खनन क्षेत्रों में गैस टरबाइन्स लगाने का निर्णय लिया गया है । इसके अलावा, विद्यमान ग्रहीत डीजल सेटों से बिजली का अधिकतम उत्पादन किया जा रहा है और जो सेट स्थापित किये

जा रहे हैं उनके बाकी काम को पूरा करने को गति तेज की जा रही है ।

(2) खनन हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण का काम संबद्ध राज्य सरकारों और विशेषतः बिहार और बंगाल की राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श करके आरंभ उनकी सहायता से तेज किया जा रहा है ।

(3) कोयला क्षेत्रों में कानून और व्यवस्था तथा औद्योगिक संबंध स्थिति में सुधार के लिये संबद्ध राज्य सरकारों के साथ निकट संपर्क बनाये रखना ।

(4) कोयले के उत्पादन, उत्पादकता और संरक्षण में सुधार के लिये उद्देश्य से खानों में बेहतर खनन प्रौद्योगिकी के लिये विदेशों से सहयोग प्राप्त किया जा रहा है ।

मजदूरों को विदेश भेजने में कथित भ्रष्टाचार

270. श्री मोती साईं आर. चौधरी :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री बापू साहिब पट्टेकर :

क्या अर्थ और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के ध्यान में मजदूरों को विदेशों में भेजने में व्याप्त घोर-भ्रष्टाचार के मामले बार-बार आये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पद्धति में मौजूदा भ्रष्टाचार को समूल विनाश करने के लिये क्या नये कदम उठाये गये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार मजदूरों को विदेशों में भेजने के लिये बनाई गई पद्धति को और आसान बनाने पर विचार कर रही है ?

अर्थ और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) भरती एजेंटों और नियोजकों द्वारा भ्रष्ट प्रथाओं का अनुसरण किये जाने की घटनायें समय-समय पर सरकार के ध्यान में आई हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). उत्प्रवास की वर्तमान प्रक्रिया उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा मार्च, 1979 में निर्धारित की गई थी । जब उत्प्रवास को विनियमित करने संबंधी नया कानून संसद द्वारा पारित कर दिया जायगा, तो इस प्रक्रिया का स्थान एक संशोधित प्रक्रिया ले लेगी । इस विधान के लंबित रहने तक सरकार ने विदेशों में रोजगार का इच्छा रखने वाले व्यक्तियों को अपने अधिकारों तथा कर्तव्यों के बारे में शिक्षित करने के लिये कदम उठाये हैं ताकि वे भरती के क्षेत्र में विद्यमान भ्रष्ट तत्वों के भ्रष्ट व्यवहार का शिकार न हो जायें । उठाये गये इन कदमों में "क्या करना चाहिये" और "क्या नहीं करना है" के बारे में आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रचार, रोजगार के देशों में कामकाज और रहन सहन की दशायें और प्रत्याशित मजदूरी दर्शाने वाली पुस्तिकाओं का परिचालन, दूर दर्शन पर उत्प्रवास प्राधिकारियों के साथ भेंटवार्ता, रोजगार के इच्छुक व्यक्तियों के लिये अपेक्षित मुख्य सूचना के बारे में न्यूजरील का निर्माण, इत्यादि शामिल है ।

(घ) वर्तमान प्रक्रिया उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा निर्धारित किये गये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों को ध्यान में रखकर तैयार की गई है । जब उत्प्रवास को विनियमित करने संबंधी नया कानून लागू हो जायगा, तो उसे प्रतिस्थापित कर दिया जायगा ।

माऊंट आबू में रेडियो तथा दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना

271. श्री विरदा राम फूलवाडिया :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिमी राजस्थान के जालोर तथा सिरौही में दूरदर्शन तथा आकाशवाणी के रिसे केन्द्र की स्थापना की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि माऊंट आबू इस केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त स्थान है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या वहां पर केन्द्र स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार गंभीरता से विचार कर रही है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संवैधानिक कार्य विभाग में उपा-मंत्री (श्री नल्लिकार्जुन) :
(क) से (ग), वित्तीय संसाधनों के अभाव तथा सापेक्ष प्राथमिकताओं के कारण राजस्थान में माऊंट आबू सहित जालोर/सिरौही में रेडियो और दूरदर्शन रिसे केन्द्र स्थापित करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Flaring up of Natural Gas in Bombay High

272. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the alarming picture of avoidable waste due to large scale and avoidable flaring up of natural gas in Bombay High leading to a loss of nearly 60 per cent of gas

produced and if so the full details thereof and reasons for this failure to take advance action (*vide* Business Standard dated the 1st January, 1983);

(b) whether Government are aware that such gross national waste is also resulting in continuous shortage of fuel specially in the Hills and denudation of forests and if so, what redressal/corrective steps Government have in mind or taken already; and

(c) whether Government propose to arrange for sale of gas at subsidised rates to the weaker sections of society specially in the hilly region which is bound to help reduction in denudation of forests and natural wealth and resulting in associated problems such as floods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) (a) to (c). In the quick development of any oil field the flaring of associated gas (which is a small proportion of the crude) in the initial stage of production of crude oil is a common phenomenon all over the world. The quick production of crude oil, which is liquid and its transportation (if necessary by ships, road and rail tankers) are relatively easy to achieve in a very short period. But the collection and transportation of natural gas requires a wide variety of special facilities such as treatment, compression and high pressure pipelines for its transportation which entail heavy investments; moreover the users of this gas also require to invest substantial funds on modification to their existing facilities and after erection of new facilities; therefore a much longer gestation period is unavoidable. The referment of the production of crude oil till all the associated gas which is a small proportion of the crude oil produced, collected, treated, transported and utilised, entails high economic costs and is not generally found cost effective.

Because of the advance action taken in preparing schemes and programmes for the collection, treatment, compression, transportation and utilisation of the natural gas available from the Bombay High field, industrial plants are now fully utilising all the associated gas that can be compressed and brought onshore by the subsea pipelines to the Uran plant.

Any flaring onshore that takes place is only when the operation of any of these industrial plants is interrupted temporarily due to temporary technical difficulties. These industrial plants, the main ones being the Trombay fertilizer plant of Rashtriya Chemical and Fertilizer, the Tata Electric Company, the Maharashtra State Electricity Board and the refinery of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, had been identified as potential major users in studies conducted in the past in order to take advance action in this matter.

Some quantity of associated gas is still being flared offshore but users for this had also been identified earlier and their facilities, which required very large investments, are nearing completion: the main ones are the new large fertilizer plants in Thal Vaishet, the smaller fertilizer plant of Deepak Fertilizers and the 500 MW power station of the Tata Electric Company. With the completion of these facilities in the next few months, even the greatly reduced flaring that is taking place offshore will cease shortly.

Further major users, as follows, have also been identified to utilise the associated gas to be produced optimally as well as consume any further increases in the quantity that might take place in this oilfield which is still under development so that the precise quality of associated gas that might be produced along with crude oil cannot be foretold accurately at this stage.

- manufacture of fertilizers in Hazira which is scheduled for completion in early 1984;

- firing in heaters and furnaces together with combined cycle power-steam generation in refineries;
- supply to Hindustan Organic Chemicals for the production of hydrogen;
- supplies to certain major cities;
- Maharashtra State Electricity Board second stage 4 x 60 MW units.

The existing and the creation of new outlets indicated above will enable the full use of the gas available even if there is some delay in offtake by a few customers.

This gas contains only a very small fraction that can be separated and used as LPG (cooking gas). The LPG fractionation plant in Uran was commissioned in March, 1981 and is now producing at the rate of about 1,50,000 tonnes per year. This has helped to supplement the quantity of LPG, (cooking gas) available from the refineries for distribution in the country including hilly areas so that the supply of cooking gas has increased by about 45 percent in 1982-83 compared to that available in 1981-82.

Power Generation in M.P. not Adequate to Meet Demand

273. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that generation of power in Madhya Pradesh during recent years has not been adequate to meet the load demand;

(b) how much is the latest installed capacity, average generation and load demand in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) is there any established practice governing ratio among installed capacity, average generation and load demand for any ideal power system;

(d) what is the assessment of load and plans for increasing installed capacity to cater to the needs of Madhya Pradesh in the next ten years; and

(e) whether the provision made by the Planning Commission is adequate to meet the requirements stated in (d) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) (a): It is a fact that the generation of power in Madhya Pradesh has been less than the requirement. However, the gap between anticipated requirement and availability has considerably narrowed down.

(b) The installed capacity of the State as on 31-1-83 is 1887.5 MW comprising 1772.5 MW thermal and 115 MW hydel. The average gross energy generation during the period April 1982 to January 1983 was 21.5 Gwh per day against the anticipated gross requirement of 22.10 Gwh/day.

(c) There is no established practice governing the ratio of installed capacity to the average generation and load demand. It is, however, the endeavour of the Electricity Board to load the generating units to the maximum possible capacity when there is requirement of power. It is also a practice of the electricity boards to have as much as Kwh generation/Kwh-instlled capacity as possible.

(d) and (e) As per the 11th Annual Power Survey, which has been finalised recently, the peak load in Madhya Pradesh in the year 1991-92 is expected to be 4845 MW and the energy requirement is expected to be 28058 MU. While preparing the Five Year Plans, the planning is done to balance the demand and supply position at the end of the Five Year Plan. The extent of funds that are made available to the power sector depend on the total availability of funds and the requirement by other sectors of economy.

British Offer for Development of Oil and Gas

274. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Britain has offered its expertise in the development of oil and gas resources in India;

(b) if so, whether Government officials have had discussions with the British Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c): As part of Indo-U.K. Cooperation, the U.K. Government had expressed interest in assisting India in our development efforts in the oil exploration and development field, among other fields. Some Projects, materials and services have been identified which could be considered for U.K. assistance provided they are technically suitable, competitive and meet our delivery schedules.

In this connection discussions have also been held with a British delegation on the 3rd and 4th February 1983 in New Delhi. A final decision has still to be taken in the matter.

Allocation and Supply of Power from Singrauli to Rajasthan

275. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it correct to state that total allocation of power to the State of Rajasthan from Singrauli (N.T.P.C. Project) is 34 MW;

(b) is it also correct to say that at present Rajasthan is getting only 17MW from the Singrauli Power Project; and

(c) if so, whether considering the acute short supply of power in Rajasthan, the Union Government propose to allocate strictly 34MW to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) (a) to (c). The total allocation to Rajasthan from Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station from its ultimate capacity of 2000 MW is 300 MW. The first 200 MW unit has been commissioned at Singrauli and out of this, allocation to Rajasthan is about 18 MW. The second 200 MW unit at Singrauli has recently been synchronised and is yet to come into commercial operation.

Rajasthan is being supplied power from Singrauli STPS in excess of its share at present.

राज्यों में खोले गये कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के अस्पताल

276. श्री राम अग्रवाल : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने अस्पताल खोले गये ; और

(ख) इन अस्पतालों तथा औषधालयों से कितने कर्मचारियों ने चिकित्सा-सुविधा प्राप्त की तथा उसका पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य संबन्धी (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) : 16 (सोलह), जिनका व्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:—

राज्य	अस्पतालों की संख्या
1. बिहार	दो
2. गुजरात	चार
3. कर्नाटक	एक
4. महाराष्ट्र	दो
5. तमिलनाडु	एक
6. उत्तर प्रदेश	चार
7. पश्चिम बंगाल	दो

(ख) इन नए अस्पतालों में जिन श्रमिकों को चिकित्सा सुविधा दी गई, उनके सम्बन्ध में सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि, एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान संबंधित राज्यों में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के अस्पतालों में भर्ती किए गए रोगियों की संख्या और विशेषज्ञ जांच के लिये निर्दिष्ट रोगियों की संख्या संबंधी समग्र स्थिति दी गई है। (अनुबंध)

विवरण

राज्य का नाम

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82			
	अस्पतालों में भर्ती किये गये रोगियों की संख्या	विशेषज्ञों को भर्ती किये गये रोगियों की संख्या	अस्पतालों में भर्ती किये गये रोगियों की संख्या	विशेषज्ञों को जांच के लिये निर्दिष्ट रोगियों की संख्या		
1. बिहार	259	17,931	180	21,361	129	14,901
2. गुजरात	16,364	1,94,080	16,582	1,60,453	17,013	2,02,719
3. कर्नाटक	50,143	2,04,106	32,103	1,95,015	29,820	1,64,977
4. महाराष्ट्र	90,062	1,07,793	89,614	1,88,485	1,05,348	2,13,953
5. तमिल नाडु	12,240	1,55,954	12,680	1,48,649	14,635	1,68,894
6. उत्तर प्रदेश	19,636	76,331	16,314	1,24,399	16,966	1,16,914
7. पश्चिम बंगाल	उपलब्ध नहीं है।	1,24,650	उपलब्ध नहीं है।	1,20,580	उपलब्ध नहीं है।	1,20,592

Steady Improvement in Power Generation

277. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are claiming a steady improvement in power generation; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the major public sector undertakings are installing captive power generation units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) Power position this year has improved. There has been reduction in the percentage of power shortages in the country as compared to previous years.

(b) Some public sector undertakings in the core sector, such as, aluminium, steel etc., which require assured power supply and cannot afford power cuts even in the event of unforeseen large scale outage of generating units or undue power shortage, resulting for any other reason, have been permitted to install captive generating units.

Accumulation of Mail due to shortage of Mail Bags in Delhi

278. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was accumulation of mails due to shortage of mail bags in Delhi Circle during the month of November and December, 1982 and the first fortnight of January, 1983; and

(b) if so, for how many days the delivery of mail got delayed in each of the above periods and what action has been taken against the erring staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJYA N. PATIL): (a) and (b). There was some shortage of canvas bags but the same was met by procuring bags from neighbouring circles. No mail suffered detention on this account.

Decline in Supply of Electricity to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation by D.V.C.

279. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DVC steadily declined its contribution to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation during last year but continued to supply to other State Electricity Boards at an increased quota during the same period;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same particularly when West Bengal financed in the construction of the DVC;

(c) whether Government propose to ask the DVC authorities to change its policies in this respect; and

(d) if not, the reasons for that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Energy supply to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation during 1981-82 was 558.76 million units against the supply of 306.50 million units in 1980-81.

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

Factual Picture of State-wise Demand and Supply of Power

281. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the factual picture of State-wise availability of power supply in the country and the demand thereof and the estimated shortage/surplus;

(b) what is the time frame, State-wise, of achieving self sufficiency; and

(c) whether the shortages are seriously affecting the output in various important sectors such as agriculture, fertilisers, irrigation and other sectors of Industry such as coal mining, steel, metals, textiles etc. and the extent of fall in production or failure to meet plan targets in the various sectors and effect of national economy (overall)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) The system-wise estimated requirement, availability and shortage of energy during the month of Jan. 83 is indicated in the attached statement.

(b) While it is being endeavoured to step up the generation, the process of removing the shortage would be gradual. The reasons for shortage are

complex and involve a number of constraints to be removed such as delivery of equipments, availability of funds, performance of operating agencies etc.

(c) A power cut on any industry would naturally affect its production. However, it is not possible to assess the loss in production on account of power shortage as production depends on a number of other inputs also.

Statement

Power supply position in the country during January 83

Name of the State/Region	Anticipated Reg. (Gwh)	Supply (Gwh)	Shortage(-) Surplus (+)	Shortage (%)
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Northern Region</i>				
Haryana	353	327	31	8.7
H.P.	51	50	1	2.0
J & K	126	83	43	34.1
Punjab	519	452	67	12.9
Rajasthan	528	372	156	29.5
U.P.	1367	1258	129	9.3
Delhi	358	340	18	5.0
Chandigarh	22	26	-4	18.1
N.F.F.	69	17	52	75.4
Total (N.R.)	3418	2925	493	14.4
<i>Western Region</i>				
Gujarat	943	976	+33	+3.5
M.P.	707	699	8	1.1
Maharashtra	1934	1701	233	12.0
Goa	43	29	14	32.6
Total (W.R.)	3627	3405	222	6.1

1	2	3	4
<i>Southern Region</i>			
A.P.	896	886	10 1.1
Karnataka	745	684	61 8.2
Kerala	377	329	48 12.7
Tamil Nadu	1053	761	292 27.7
Pondicherry	16	16	.. ..
Total (S.R.)	3087	2676	411 13.9
<i>Eastern Region</i>			
Bihar	330	266	64 19
W.B.	604	480	124 20
D.V.C.	462	418	44 9
Orissa	349	290	59 16.9
Sikkim	3	3	.. ..
Total (E.R.)	1748	1457	291 16.6
North Eastern Region	99	120	+21 +21.2
All India	11979	10583	1396 11.7

Flare-up of Bombay High Gas

282. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the enhancement of output and no takers, the Bombay High gas is being flared offshore and would continue to flare for the next 2/3 years resulting in enormous loss per day; and

(b) if so, details thereof, stating the extent of loss estimated to be suffered per day in terms of value and the steps contemplated by Government to locate new gas users to minimise the loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Industrial plants are now fully utilising all the associated gas from the Bombay High field that can be compressed and brought on-shore by the sub-sea pipeline and the Uran plant of the ONGC both of which were commissioned in July 1981. Any flaring on-shore that takes place is only when the operation of any of these industrial plants is interrupted temporarily due to temporary technical diffi-

culties. These industrial plants, the main ones being the Trombay fertilizer plant of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers, the Tata Electric Company, the Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB) and the refinery of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, had been identified as potential major users in studies conducted in the past in order to take advance action in this matter.

Some quantity of associated gas is still being flared offshore but users for this had also been identified earlier and their facilities, which required very large investments, are nearing completion; the main ones are the new large fertilizer plants in Thal Vashet; the smaller fertilizer plant of Deepak Fertilizers and the new 500 MW power station of the Tata Electric Company. With the completion of these facilities in the next few months, even the greatly reduced flaring that is taking place offshore will cease shortly.

Further major users, as follows, have also been identified to utilise the associated gas to be produced optimally as well as consume any further increases in the quantity that might take place in this oilfield which is still under development so that the precise quantity of associated gas that might be produced along with crude oil cannot be foretold accurately at this stage.

- manufacture of fertilizers in Hazira which is scheduled for completion in early 1984;
- firing in heaters and furnaces together with combined cycle power-steam generation in refineries;
- supply to Hindustan Organic Chemicals for the production of hydrogen;
- supplies to certain major cities;
- MSEB second stage 4 x 60 MW units.

The existing and the creation of new outlets indicated above will enable the full use of the gas available even if there is some delay in offtake by a few customers.

Target for Production of Fertilizers

283. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target of production of fertilizers in the country for the year 1981-82;

(b) whether the target of production of fertilizers for 1981-82 has been fully achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The target and actual production of fertilizers in 1981-82 was as follows:—

<i>Target</i>	<i>Actual production</i>	
	(In lakh tonnes)	
Nitrogen	32.00	31.44
P ₂ O ₅	9.25	9.49

(c) while the production of P₂O₅ exceeded the target, the production of nitrogen fell marginally short of the target. This shortfall was mainly due to the delay in commissioning of new plants.

उच्च न्यायालयों के मुख्य न्यायधीशों की नियुक्ति

284. श्री हरीश रावत :

श्री संतोष मोहन देव :

श्री अर० पी० गायकवाड :

श्री भीखा चाई :

श्री के० लक्ष्मण :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में एक नीति निर्णय लिया है कि उच्च न्यायालय

का मुख्य न्यायाधीश सम्बन्धित राज्य से बाहर का होगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त निर्णय का ब्यौरा क्या है और उच्च न्यायालयों के सम्बन्ध में यह नीति निर्णय कब तक लागू होगा ।

विधि, न्याय और कर्मन्ती कार्य मंत्री (श्री जननाथ कौशल) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने यह घोषणा 28-1-1983 को की है कि सभी उच्च न्यायालयों के मुख्य न्यायामूर्ति बाहर से होंगे । इस नीति को मुख्य बातें संलग्न विवरण में दी गई हैं ।

यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि इस नीति को सभी उच्च न्यायालयों में कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा ।

विवरण

जिम्मेदार निकायों से बार-बार मांग किए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप, सरकार ने इस विषय के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार करके और भारत के मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति से परामर्श करके यह नीति अपनाने का विनिश्चय किया है कि सभी उच्च न्यायालयों के मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति बाहर से होंगे और इस नीति को क्रियान्वित करते समय कुछ व्यापक मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्तों को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा । ये मार्ग दर्शक सिद्धान्त निम्नलिखित हैं:—

(i) मुख्य न्यायमूर्तियों के रूप में उन्नत किए जाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अवर न्यायाधीशों की परस्पर ज्येष्ठता की गणना उनके स्वयं के उच्च न्यायालय में उनकी ज्येष्ठता के आधार पर की जाएगी और उपयुक्तता के अधीन रहते हुए, उनको अन्य उच्च न्यायालयों में मुख्य न्याय-

मूर्तियों के रूप में उनकी नियुक्ति किए जाने के लिए तब विचार किया जाएगा जब उनके अपने उच्च न्यायालय में ऐसी नियुक्ति के लिए सामान्य रूप से उनकी बारी आ जाती ।

(ii) किसी मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति को, जिसे केवल एक वर्ष या इससे कम समय में सेवानिवृत्त होना है, अन्य उच्च न्यायालय में स्थानान्तरित नहीं किया जाएगा ।

(iii) किसी उच्च न्यायालय में किसी ऐसे अवर न्यायाधीश के बारे में जिसे, उस समय जब मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति के रूप में उन्नत किए जाने के लिए उसकी बारी आती है, एक वर्ष या इससे कम समय में सेवानिवृत्त होना है, उपयुक्तता के अधीन रहते हुए, यदि उस अवधि के दौरान उस उच्च न्यायालय में मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति का पद रिक्त हो जाता है, तो उसके स्वयं के न्यायालय में मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए विचार किया जाएगा ।

2. उपर्युक्त नीति की क्रियान्वित करते समय, नियुक्तियां / स्थानान्तरण, यथा-स्थिति, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 217 या अनुच्छेद 222 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार की जाएंगी / किए जाएंगे ।

Shortage of Electricity in Bihar

285. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the continued acute shortage of elec-

tricity in Bihar despite several measures taken by the State Government causing a lot of problem to the Industries as well as the general public;

(b) whether there is any proposal with the Central Government to solve this problem;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) In the month of January, 1983, the availability of electric energy in Bihar, as compared to the requirement, was short to the extent of 19.4 per cent.

(b) to (d). A number of steps have been taken to bridge the gap between demand and supply. The measures include:

(i) Maximising generation from the existing thermal generating units.

(ii) expediting addition to the generating capacity.

(iii) arranging transfer of power from surplus to deficit States.

Proposals to Explore On-shore and Off-shore Sources of Energy

286. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering proposals to explore new avenues, both on-shore and off-shore sources of energy during the year 1983-84; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated potential of the sources?

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

(b) ONGC is continuously making efforts for finding oil/gas in new areas. During the year 1983-84, ONGC has

planned to take up exploration in the following new areas:

ONSHORE: Gujarat, Kutch, Saurashtra, Assam, Nagaland, Cauvery, Himalayan Foot Hills and Ganga Valley, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

OFFSHORE: West Coast, Kutch and East Coast.

2. Similarly Oil India Limited have planned to take up exploratory drilling in the new areas of Rajasthan and in the offshore Mahanadi Basin.

3. The estimated potential of these new areas for oil and gas can be established only after exploratory drilling leads to discovery of hydrocarbons.

Functioning of Central Molasses Board

287. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when the Central Molasses Board had been formed;

(b) what were the functions given to it;

(c) whether it is discharging all its functions properly; if so, the details; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH): (a) The Central Molasses Board was initially constituted in October, 1969. It was reconstituted on 15th November, 1978. By notification dated the 17th December, 1982, the Minister of State for Chemicals and Fertilizers was appointed the Chairman of the Board.

(b) The functions of the Board are:

(i) To collect necessary data in respect of production of molasses/

alcohol from the respective State Governments and the Department of Food (Sugar Directorate).

(ii) To formulate the inter-State allocations of molasses/alcohol for communication to the respective State Governments.

(iii) To determine at the beginning of the Sugar year, the projected statewise availability of molasses/alcohol for export and to formulate plans for export thereof.

(iv) To keep a watch over the price of molasses in the various States by collection of suitable data and to attempt a uniformity in the rates of various levies imposed by surplus States on alcohol and molasses released to other States.

(c) Yes, Sir. The availability of molasses and alcohol from year to year as well their demand in the States and surplus, if any, for export, are assessed in the meetings of the Central Molasses Board held normally once a year and allocations of molasses and alcohol are made from surplus states to deficit states, based on the discussions in these meetings. The difficulties faced by alcohol consuming industries, particularly, the levies imposed by States on alcohol are also discussed and the States have been requested time and again to reduce the levies so as to promote use of alcohol for production of high value added chemical items.

(d) Does not arise.

Film on Jawaharlal Nehru

288. SHRI KAMAL NATH:

SHRI CHINTAMANJ JENA:

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

(a) whether the shooting of the Indo-Soviet Co-production "Nehru" is to commence shortly;

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

(c) what will be the contribution of India in this venture?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) The shooting of the film has already commenced.

(b) The film is likely to be ready for release by early 1984.

(c) The film is being co-produced on mutually profitable and no-currency exchange basis. Each side will meet all expenses on the production of the film in its own territory. Both the sides will provide their archival materials free of cost. Major part of the shooting will be done in India. Editing and recording will be done in USSR. Almost the entire raw stock required for production of the film will be provided by the Soviet side.

Fire in Jharia coalfields and blocking of Coal

289. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that underground and some times surface fires numbering as many as 110 in the Jharia coalfields have blocked up 48 million tonnes of previous coking coal which could be used to produce 29 million tonnes of steel, 142 billion units of electricity or energy equivalent to 30 million tonnes of petroleum products;

(b) whether Government have made efforts regarding the scheme to be drawn up for extinguishing these fires; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) to (c): Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Approval of West Bengal's Power Projects

290. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government had asked the Centre to approve the State's four power projects expeditiously to help meet the present power crisis and also its full requirement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action so far taken thereon?

Name of the Scheme	Installed capacity	Date of original submission
1. Replacement of Units I & II at Southern Generating Station (CESC)	2x60 MW	Sept. 1981
2. Murshidabad T.P.S.	4x500 MW	15-10-1982
3. Santaldih T.P.S. (Extn.)	2x120 MW	8-2-1983
4. Renovation of Durgapur TPS	2x25+3x75 MW	16-12-1981

Central Electricity Authority, while appraising the project, have to ensure the tie-up of all the crucial inputs like land, water, coal transportation of coal evacuation of power etc. C.E.A. scrutinises the project on the basis of technical and economic parameters and seeks to obtain appropriate clearance from all the concerned agencies including clearance from the Department of Environment. C.E.A. has sought comments and clarifications on the first three projects and the clarifications are still awaited from the project authorities. Clarifications have been received in respect of Renovation of Durgapur T.P.S. on 27th December, 1982 and the matter is under review by Central Electricity Authority.

Recommendations of second press Commission

291. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD:

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

(a) whether the recommendations of the Second Press Commission have been finally decided by Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, by when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The following thermal schemes have been received from the State for techno-economic clearance and they are at different stages of appraisal by Central Electricity Authority:—

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) No, Sir.

(b) The matter is being finalised as expeditiously as possible. It is, however, difficult to indicate a firm time-frame within which a final decision shall be taken.

West Bengal's Request to D.V.C. for Unrestricted supply between 5-30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

292. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal has requested the D.V.C. to help the Calcutta system by maintaining unrestricted supply at least for an hour from 5-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. every day;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the DVC has taken any steps on the West Bengal Government's request;

(d) if so, the details thereof,

(e) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(f) whether Government are going to do anything so that Calcutta system

gets supply from the DVC during the above-mentioned period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH):

(a): No, Sir.

(b) to (f): Do not arise.

महाराष्ट्र के नान्देड़ और परभाणी जिलों में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के भवनों के निर्माण के लिये भूमि का अधिग्रहण

293. श्री उत्तम राठौर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टेलीफोन विभाग ने जहां पर उन्होंने टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज बना है भवनों के निर्माण के लिए सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी जमीन अधिग्रहण करने की कोशिश की है; और

(ख) क्या एक्सचेंज के लिए महाराष्ट्र के नान्देड़ और परभाणी जिलों में भी ऐसी जमीन अधिग्रहीत करने के प्रयास किए गए थे और यदि हां, तो 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान इस प्रकार कितनी भूमि अधिग्रहीत की गई थी और उस पर कितना खर्च हुआ ?

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

(ख) जी हां। नान्देड़ और परभाणी जिलों के कुछ स्थानों पर 0.5 एकड़ भूमि का अधिग्रहण करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिये टाउन प्लानिंग अधिकारियों के समक्ष मांग प्रस्तुत की गई है। अभी तक न तो कहीं पर भूमि का अधिग्रहण ही किया गया है और न ही 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान इस पर कोई खर्च किया गया है।

Expansion of Telephone Facilities

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

(a) what are the present plans for expansion of telephone facilities in the country;

(b) whether any perspective plan has been formulated and if so, its salient features; and

(c) whether it would be possible for a telephone connection for the asking; if so, by what time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PAIL): (a) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages addition of 13.3 lakh lines in the telephone net-work.

(b) and (c); A perspective plan has also been drawn up with the objective of providing telephone virtually on demand by 1990. This requires addition of about five million lines in the net work during this decade at an estimated outlay of around Rs. 10,000 crores. The perspective plan also envisages.

(1) Provision of telex lines on demand;

(2) Full automatisisation of local telephone net-work;

(3) Provision of STD to all large towns above 50,000 population.

(4) Availability of public telephones within 5 MMS. of most inhabited localities.

It is also proposed to set up two new factories for manufacture of 5 lakh lines each of electronic telephone switching equipment and a cable factory for manufacturing of 30 lakh conductor kilometers of cables annually during this decade.

Linking of Exchanges by Optical Fibre Cables

295. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that 1/3rd of the telephones of the country are concentrated in big cities and villages having population of 80 per cent have only 18 per cent of the telephones of the country;

(b) have Government taken any steps to instal pulse code modulation system by which the capacity of the cables can be expanded upto 30 times;

(c) have Government taken any steps to link exchanges by optical fibre cables of microwave links; and

(d) what will be the saving in cost if either of these two are used in place of conventional copper cables?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. This is broadly the position.

(b) Yes, Sir. A number of systems have been installed at several places in local telephone network.

(c) Yes, Sir. One experimental optical fibre system between Shivaji Nagar and Cantonment Exchanges in Pune and one microwave system between Cossipore and Telephone Bhavan in Calcutta are in operation. Some more systems are being planned.

(d) Since these systems are not yet produced indigenously, reliable and meaningful comparison is not possible. However, based on imported costs these systems generally offer attractive alternative to conventional cables for large capacity medium and long distance junctions.

Death of Labour in Fatehpur Beri Mines on Mehrauli Road (Delhi)

296. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four labourers including a seven-year old boy were killed following the collapse of a section of a wall of a mine in Fatehpur Beri on Mehrauli Road owned by the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation (DSIDC) on January, 24, 1983;

(b) if so, the details and compensation paid to the dependents of the deceased,

(c) whether it is a fact that the labourers of the said mine had recently protested against the lack of adequate safety measures and had submitted a memorandum to the Minister of State for Labour in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An ex-gratia payment of Rs. 5000/- has been made in each case of fatality to the legal heir of the deceased by Delhi Administration/DSIDC. In addition, it has been decided that compensation as may be determined under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, should also be paid.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A Court of inquiry headed by Justice V. S. Deshpande former Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court has been appointed *inter alia* to go into the cause/causes of accidents in the mines and to suggest corrective measures.

In the meantime, after series of meetings at official and ministerial

levels, Delhi Administration has been asked to take the following steps:

1. Mining operations should be stopped, where conditions are found to be dangerous.
2. Police pickets should be posted and the areas where prohibitory orders are enforced should be combed to stop and prevent mining operations.
3. In order to provide employment to those who have lost their employment as a result of closure of some mines new mining areas should be identified and the DSIDC should undertake mining operations in a systematic and scientific manner in these areas directly without intermediaries.
4. The Delhi Administration should take immediate steps to improve the working conditions in the mines particularly to remove over-burden/over hangings where they are dangerous and to make adequate provisions for drinking water and other essential amenities.
5. The Delhi Administration should arrange expeditiously for the payment of compensation as per law.

In addition, Chief Labour Commissioner and Director General of Mines Safety have been directed to intensify their inspections and to initiate legal action against all those responsible for violation of the labour laws.

गुजरात द्वारा कच्चे खनिज तेल पर रायल्टी की दर बढ़ाने की मांग

297. श्री छीरूभाई गामित : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात सरकार तथा गुजरात के सभी राजनैतिक

नेताओं ने संयुक्त रूप से कच्चे खनिज तेल पर रायल्टी की दर बढ़ाने की मांग की है, और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

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

(ग) कच्चे खनिज तेल पर रायल्टी न बढ़ाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय किए जाने को संभावना है और रायल्टी कितनी बढ़ाई जाएगी तथा तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जामंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) :
(क) गुजरात सरकार और गुजरात के कई राजनीतिक नेताओं ने गुजरात में उत्पादित कच्चे तेल पर रायल्टी की अदायगी में वृद्धि करने के लिए अभ्यावेदन किये हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) . 1 अप्रैल, 1981 से रायल्टी की दर प्रति मी० टन के लिए 42 रुपये से बढ़ा कर प्रति मी० टन 61 रुपये की गई । तेल क्षेत्र (विनियमन एवं विकास) अधिनियम 1948 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार रायल्टी की दर 4 वर्षों का अवधि के दौरान एक ही बार बढ़ाई जा सकती है ।

(घ) मामला विचाराधीन है ।

Amendment to Gratuity Act

298. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to make drastic changes in the system of gratuity payment to its employees like the elimination of the ceiling and salary limits etc.;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals placed before Government for clearance; and

(c) when these steps will be taken for the benefit of employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR):

(a) to (c): A Bill has already been introduced in Parliament for amendment of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 in certain respects, namely, extension of the coverage of the Act to persons drawing wages up to Rs. 1600 per month, etc. Suggestions have been received for further amendment of the Act in the context of the Supreme Court judgement in the case of Lalappa Lingappa and others Vs. Lakshmi Vishnu Textile Mills, Sholapur. These suggestions are being processed.

Revenue Earned Through Advertisements on TV

299. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) The number of licensed television sets in India;

(b) The total revenue earned per annum through licence fee, advertisements sponsored features and royalties, etc; and

(c) the total expenditure per annum including that of establishment operation and other?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJJUN)

(a) The number of TV licences for 1981-82 was 18.43 lakhs.

(b) The total revenue earned in 1981-82 through:

(i) licence fee—Rs. 8.82 crores

(ii) advertisements and sponsored features Rs. 9,53,227,—00.

(iii) royalties—nil.

(c) Total expenditure on Doordarshan Commercial Service during 1981-82 was Rs. 1,77,36,900—00.

धनवाद क्षेत्र में सीधी डायलिंग प्रणाली

300. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला माफिया दल तथा समाज-रिधी तत्वों और अन्य अपराधियों के विरुद्ध तत्काल कानूनी कार्यवाही करने, और जिला धनवाद तथा 5 से 25 किलोमीटर तक फैली बी० सी० सी० एल० व अन्य औद्योगिक कोयला खानों में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए आसनसोल काम्प्लेक्स टेलीफोन प्रणाली की तरह सीधी डायलिंग प्रणाली व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वर्तमान दोषपूर्ण ट्रंक-प्रणाली, जिसके अधीन कोयला खानों के क्षेत्रों तथा अन्य केन्द्रीय संस्थानों लोगों को जी० टी० रोड गोविन्दपुर अन्य स्थानों में 5 किलोमीटर की पूरी बर स्थित धनवाद के बिजली अधिकारियों से सम्पर्क करने में 4 से 5 घण्टे लग जाते हैं; को बदलने और धनवाद को सीधी डायलिंग प्रणाली उपलब्ध कराने का है, ताकि लोगों को बार-बार की जा रही मांग अचिलम्ब पूरी की जा सके ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटील (क) बिहार कोयला खान क्षेत्र के 9 एक्सचेंजों में से

5 एकसचजों में सीधी डायलिंग सुविधा है। शेष एकसचले सेजों कोज हीमो पूद भी एगा जो कि उ तेतर जोड़ दिया जह परियात और साधन एवं उपस्कर की उपलब्ता पर निर्भर करता है।

(ख) जब तक 7वीं योजना के आरम्भ में गोविन्दपुर के निकट एक बड़ा मुख्य एकसचज स्थापित नहीं हो जाता तब तक संशोधित निष्पादन के साथ वर्तमान ट्रंक प्रणाली ही चालू रहेगी।

I.L.O.'S Suggestion Regarding Amendment to ESMA

301. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation has recommended to Government to review the Essential Service Maintenance Act by narrowing down the list of services in which strikes may be prohibited; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the said recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Governing body of the International Labour Organisation had expressed the hope that the Government of India would consider the possibility of such a review.

(b): It has not been considered necessary to review the legislation at this stage nor does such a review seem called for as all steps are being taken to ensure that the Act is invoked only in extreme exigencies.

Setting up High Court Benches in States

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

(a) whether Government have decided or are considering to open High Court benches in various States during 1983 and 1984;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many High Court benches have been set up in each State during 1975 to 1982;

(d) whether the demands for opening high court benches in Gujarat and various other States have been made by the public, State Governments, Bar Associations, various organisations and institutions and Chambers of Commerce and Industries during 1980 to 1982;

(e) if so, the details of each demand and representation received from each of the above; and

(f) the action taken on each one?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (f) A statement is appended.

Statement

During 1975 to 1982. the following Permanent Benches of High Courts were set up:—

Name of State	Name of the Bench and High Court	Date from which bench begin functioning
Bihar	Ranchi (Patna)	19 4 1976
Rajasthad	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	31 1 1977
Mahatashtra	Goa Bombay	30 10 1982

2. Representations/Memoranda and Demand have been made by various sections for setting up of Benches of High Courts in different States.

3. So far as Gujarat State is concerned, Shri Patel Ramji Bhai B. Mavani, M. P. (Lok Sabha) wrote a letter to

the then Union Minister for Law, Justice and Company Affairs in May 1981 for establishment of High Court Bench for Sauashtra Region. MLAs/Bar Associations etc., have represented to the State Government for establishment of Benches at Rajkot, Surat and Baroda. The State Government has not made any proposal to the Central Government in this regard. The Central Government considers such a matter on receipt of proposal from State Government.

4. So far as other States are concerned the position is as follows:

(i) Establishment of Bench of Kerala High Court

The State Government sent a proposal for the establishment of a Bench of the Kerala High Court at Travandrum in September, 1971. They were addressed in July, 1973 for completing certain statutory consultations. The State Government intimated in June, 1978 that the matter was still engaging their attention. No communication has been received from them thereafter.

(ii) Establishment of Bench of the Madras High Court

The State Government sent a proposal for the establishment of a Bench of the Madras High Court at Madurai in September, 1977. After carrying out certain consultations which were required to be effected, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu again proposed in July, 1980 that a Bench of the Madras High Court may be set up at Madurai. The matter is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

(iii) Establishment of Benches of Bombay High Court

In January, 1977 the then Chief Minister, Maharashtra proposed the establishment of a permanent Bench at Aurangabad. The State Government were requested to carry out certain consultations. The State Government suggested in April, 1978 that two Ben-

ches of Bombay High Court might be established, one at Aurangabad and another at Pune. However, in its communication dated 28th February, 1981, the Government intimated that a permanent Bench may be set up at Aurangabad. While this matter was still under consideration, the Government of Maharashtra set up a circuit Bench at Aurangabad. The Union Government have agreed to the creation of a permanent Bench at Aurangabad and have addressed the State Government regarding various administrative arrangements that are required to be made.

((iv) Establishment of Bench of the Gauhati High Court at Agartala and Imhal.

The Chief Ministers of Tripura and Manipur have requested that permanent Benches of the Gauhati High Court may be established at Agartala and Imphal. The Chief Justice of the Gauhati High Court has made arrangements under section 31(3) of the North-Eastern Areas Reorganisation Act, 1971 by which a Judge of the Gauhati High Court is available at Agartala and Imphal. A Division Bench is constituted when considered necessary. The Chief Ministers, however, desired that permanent Benches under section 31(2) of the North-Eastern Areas Reorganisation Act, 1971, may be established. The load of work at Agartala and Imphal does not justify permanent Benches under section 31(2) of the said Act.

(v) Establishment of Bench of the Gauhati High Court at Kohima.

The Government of Nagaland proposed in October, 1981 that a permanent Bench of the Gauhati High Court may be established at Kohima. A circuit Bench is at present functioning there. The load of work does not justify a permanent Bench.

(vi) Establishment of Bench of the Gauhati High Court in Meghalaya.

The load of work does not justify a separate Bench for Maghalaya.

(vii) Sstablishment of a Bench of the Karnataka High Court at Hubli Dharwar.

The Government of Karnataka proposed that a Bench of the High Court of Karnataka may be established at Hubli Dharwar. In this connection, detailed information was called for from the State Government vide letter dated 15th September, 1981 which has not yet been received. Further action in the matter can be taken on receipt of the requisite information from the State Government.

(viii) Establishment of a Bench of Allahabad High Court for the Western Districts of Uttar Pradesh.

The State Government have made recommendation to the Government of India that legislation be undertaken to establish a Bench for the Western Districts of Uttar Pradesh comprised in the Commissioner's Division of Garhwal, Meerut, Agra, Moradabad, Bareilly and Kumaon. They have left the decision about the seat of the proposed Bench to the Government of India. They have further requested the Government of India to look into the matter from all aspects and take necessary action. The Government of India have set up a three member Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice Jaswant Singh, retired Judge of the Supreme Court, to consider all aspects arising out of the demand for constitution of a Bench for the Western Districts of Uttar Pradesh and the various aspects of the recommendation made by the State Government. The report of the Commission is awaited.

Committee to go into Functioning of Coal India Ltd. and other Coal Companies

303. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to constitute a Committee which will go through the affairs and functioning of Coal India Limited, Bharat Coking Coal Limited and other coal companies under Central Management;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) On the recommendations of the Expert Committee, headed by Shri Mohd. Fazal, Member, Planning Commission, which studied, *inter alia*, the working of Coal Industry, certain decisions in regard to the re-organisation of Coal India and its subsidiaries have been already taken.

Leakage in Oil Pipeline

304. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a system of constant monitoring of the pressure gauges at the Central Tank Farm and the Pumping Stations;

(b) if so, how is it that the leakage in the pipeline caused by thieves was not detected by ONGC for over 36 hours till it was reported by the farmer whose field had been soaked by 4 to 18 inches crude oil; and

(c) what is the quantity of crude that has been lost and has the ONGC compensated the farmer whose field has been spoiled and whether the officials of ONGC are involved in it as otherwise it is not possible to pin-point the route of the pipeline and no one

can tamper with the same without classified information?

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

(b) It is not possible to detect minor leakages by the pressure gauges.

(c) The quantity of crude oil lost is approximately 50 cubic metres. The application of the farmer for compensation is being processed. The matter is pending investigation with the State Police.

Marker stones for indicating the route of the line are fixed every 100 metres.

Setting up Newspaper Development Commission

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

(a) whether the Second Press Commission had recommended setting up a newspaper development commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details are contained in para 75 to 79 of Chapter VIII of the Second Press Commission's Report, a copy of which was placed on the table of Lok Sabha on the 5th November, 1982.

(c) The recommendation has been considered in detail, but a final decision has not yet been taken.

Recommendations of Seminar on Project Management in Power Sector

306. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether seminar on project management in power sector was held in New Delhi in November, 1982;

(b) if so, the recommendations made at the seminar; and

(c) the steps taken to evolve national standards for the time and cost estimates for completion of hydel and thermal power projects to ensure uniformity throughout the country and to remove impediments and bottlenecks in their execution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be placed at the Table of the House.

Decrease in Manufacture of Life Saving Drugs by Multinational Companies

307. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a steady elimination in the manufacture of life saving drugs by the multinational companies over the last three years because they do not give them high profit;

(b) if so, whether Government would place on the Table of the House the details of the above;

(c) what steps were taken during the last three years to ensure that at least the leading Indian companies are allowed and persuaded to manufacture them so that the poorer sections of our people do not have to buy costly replacements which are being manufactured by the same companies; and

(d) the plans, if any, formulated to ensure that such sabotages in the sector of life saving drugs do not occur this year?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) There are certain foreign companies which are not licensed to produce any Category I and II formulations. These companies are M/s. Organon (India) Limited, E. Merck (India) Limited, Uni-Sankyo Limited, Roche Products Limited Es-kay Labs., formerly Smith kline and French (India) Limited etc. A Statement showing the production of Category I and II formulations by some

other foreign companies is attached. The Statement reveals that there has been no systematic curtailment of production by these companies.

(c) and (d) The Availability of Category-I and II formulations which are considered essential is adequate. A number of Indian companies and small scale sector units are also producing Category I and II formulations besides the Public Sector Undertakings. Government is committed not only to increase the availability of Category I and II formulations, but, also to make them available at fair and reasonable prices to the consumers.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the foreign company	Name of the product	Unit	Production			Remarks
				1980	1981	1982	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	M/s. Hindustan Giba-Geigy . . .	Enteroviform Tablets	50 × 10's	178118	40087	480622	The company have indicated that they had not curtailed production but, due to labour problems production in 1980 and 1981 was much lower than the production in 1982. (upto December)
		Acidrex Tablets 25 mg	10 × 10's	38041	Nil	62848	
		Acidrex Tablets 50 mg	10 × 10's	37487	Nil	65702	
2	M/s. Bayer (India) Limited . . .	Luminal 100 mg tablets	Millions	1.2	Nil	Nil	The company have indicated that there was lock out for three months in their factory during 1981-82.
		Luminal 30 mg tablets	"	25.6	3.2	3.2	
		Luminellets Tablets	"	7.0	4.0	4.0	
		Resorchin Tablets	"	120.8	79.0	100.5	
		Resochin Solution (amprs)	"	1.729	1.391	2.107	
				1980	1981	1982	
3	M/s. Merck Sharp & Dohme of (I) Ltd.	Merckstrep Injection (vials)	Lakhs	53.99	60.39	19.86	
		Sopen-5 (vials)	Lakhs	0.27	Nil	Nil	
		Trycin Capsules	Lakhs	Nil	37.99	25.74	
4	M/s. Glaxo laboratories . . .	Triple Antigen	Millions	2.1	2.3	2.2	
		Ampoules	"	2.5	1.2	Nil	

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (Dec, 1982)
Crystapen V Oablets	2.5	1.2	Nil
Tetnues Toxoid Ampoules	3.2	5.1	5.9
Piperazine Tablets	22.5	21.4	17.0
Piperazine Syrup	175.6	166.7	139.7
Delta Efcorlin Tablets	1.9	2.9	1.5

1980-81 1981-82 1982-83
(Dec, 1982)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (Dec, 1982)
5 M/s. May and Baker (I) Limited . Oracyn 'K' 65 mg. tabs.	2.22 lakhs	1.65 lakhs	..
Oracyn 'K' 130 mg tabs.	5.35 lakhs	7.39 lakhs	..
Gardenal 30 mg tabs.	1.76 lakhs	2.86 lakhs	1.38 lakhs
Gardenal 60 mg. tabs.	0.56 lakhs	0.82 lakhs	1.37 lakhs
Nivaquine 200 mg.	75.82 lakhs	126.59 lakhs	115.25 lakhs
Nivaquine Injectables	26.75	34.50	19.35
Thalazole tablets	21.56 lakhs	36.77 lakhs	27.74 lakhs

Low Investment in Transmission Lines as a reason for High percentage of power loss

308. SHRI ERA AMBARSU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in India the investment on transmission is just 25 per cent of the total outlay on the power sector, which is probably the principal reason for the high percentage of power losses in our country;

(b) whether 40 per cent to 50 per cent of the total outlay on the power sector is invested in transmission and distribution in the U.K., the U.S.A., France and Japan, where transmission loss is minimal; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to augment the investment transmission and distribution in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Electricity Authority has advised the States to identify and implement specific system improvement projects with a view to achieving maximum possible reduction in transmission and distribution losses within the limited resources available.

Additional Power Generation Capacity Target

309. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the additional generation capacity in power fell much short of the target set up for 1982;

(b) if so, what was the target set up and what is the actual additional capacity generated; and

(c) the reasons for the shortfall; if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (c). The target for additional generating capacity for the year 1982 was fixed at 3507 MW, out of which a capacity aggregating 3457 MW was commissioned/rolled. Thus the achievement was about 98.6 per cent. The following two units could not be commissioned on schedule during this period:—

(i) Loktak H.E. Project Unit-I (35 MW). Commissioning of this unit has been delayed due to delay in completion of head race tunnel.

(ii) Lekwa Gas Turbine Unit-III (15 MW). Commissioning of this unit has been delayed because of non-receipt of some imported components.

Power Shortage in Kerala

310. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is acute shortage of electricity and consequential power cut in Kerala and industries are adversely affected on account of that;

(b) what are the public sector enterprises affected adversely by the power cut; and

(c) whether Government of Kerala has approved the Union Government with specific proposals for help to improve the electric energy situation in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Central Public Sector undertaking is affected by the power cuts.

(c) No specific proposals for help to relieve the present power shortage have been received.

Introduction of Electronic Switching system

311. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to go in for electronic switching system in the telephone industry;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether it is a fact that the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) has warned against introducing this system; and

(d) if so, on what grounds and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) As per policy approved, two large ESS factories are to be set up in the country each with an annual production capacity of 500,000 lines.

The Palghat ESS Factory unit of ITI is to be expanded to produce 150,000 lines (Trunk Automatic Exchanges, Small Rural Exchanges, PABXs etc.).

(c) NCAER has observed that "Major cause of inefficiency of Indian Telephone System has been its unsuitability for the heavy traffic conditions prevalent in India under which most of the system developed in the advanced countries are prone to break up."

(d) Suitability for Indian traffic environments one of the essential criteria in choosing a foreign system.

Suspension of work of Karnataka and Kalidaspur Collieries

312. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders have been issued for suspension of work of opening of

two collieries at Kankartala and Kalidaspur, all in West Bengal;

(b) whether foundations were laid for each of the projects and amounts spent for each of the foundation laid;

(c) amounts so far spent for each of the projects separately;

(d) whether State Government were asked to requisition land for the projects; and

(e) what are the reasons for such orders of suspension and how far such orders will upset the States estimates of availability of coal in the next Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (e) Orders were issued by the colliery company for suspending advance action at Kankartala and Kalidaspur pending Project sanctions due to want of firm demands. Availability of coal in the next five year plan will not be affected by this.

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

Proposal to set up Fertilizer Plants

313. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Fertilizer Plants proposed to be set up in 1983-84;

(b) the names of the places where those Fertilizer Plants are proposed to be set up;

(c) the estimated cost of each of those Fertilizer Plants; and

(d) the progress made so far in setting up those plants?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) It is proposed

to start work on a gas-based fertilizer plant in Guna District of Madhya Pradesh in the public sector during the year 1983-84.

(c) The estimated cost of the project is tentatively placed at Rs. 690 crores.

(d) Techno-economic feasibility report required for investment decision has been prepared. Action to finalise financing and other arrangements is on hand.

Progress of Nagarjuna Fertilizers Factory

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

(a) whether Nagarjuna Fertilizers factory is being executed in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when the work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). M/s. Nagarjuna Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited (NFCL) were issued an industrial licence on 3-6-1978 for the manufacture of Urea based on fuel oil as feedstock. The extended period of the licence ended on 3-6-1982. The company has come up with a request for extension of the licence and amendment of the licence to allow the use of naphtha as feedstock with the idea of eventual conversion to gas as feedstock.

The present policy of Govt. is to allow the use of naphtha as feedstock only in inland areas where alternative methods of disposal are not economic. The application of NECL can be considered if the availability of gas in sufficient quantity in this area is confirmed.

Electrification of villages in Orissa

315. SHRI RASA BEHARI BHERA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Orissa electrified during 1982-83 upto date, district-wise in comparison to the programme undertaken in this regard;

(b) the details of the scheme being undertaken for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84, district-wise; and number of villages to be benefited under these schemes, and Rural Electrification Corporation Schemes, scheme-wise;

(c) is it a fact that Kalahandi and Phulbani district of Orissa are lowest in village electricity percentage; and

(d) if so, what are the special scheme in the districts mentioned in part (c) introduced to electrify the villages?

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

Setting up T.V. Station at Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu

316. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land for TV station at Kodaikanal has been handed over to the Centre by the State Government of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to expedite the setting up of TV station at Kodaikanal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Building drawings have been finalised and estimates prepared. Order for transmitting and studio equipment have been placed. A firm de-

mand has been placed with P&T Department for securing microwave link between Madras-Kodaikanal. Necessary clearance from Civil aviation authorities has already been taken.

**Hydel Power Capacity of Kerala
harnessed till date**

317. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the extent of hydel power capacity of the State of Kerala harnessed till date; and

(b) which are the projects now under construction in Kerala and which are the Projects pending clearance from the Central Government?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI
CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH):** (a) The present installed capacity in Kerala State is 1011.5 MW.

(b) The information relating to the projects under construction and the projects pending clearance from the Central Government is given in Annexure I & II respectively.

Statement—I

Hydroelectric projects under construction/execution in Kerala

S.No.	Name of Project	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	Idamalayar	2 × 37.5
2	Kakkad	2 × 25
3	Idukki Stage-II	3 × 130
4	Idukki Stage-III	Diversion project enabling additional generation.
5	Kallada	2 × 7.5
6	Sabarigiri Augmentation	For enabling additional generation.

Note:—In addition to these projects, Lower Periyar Project with an installed capacity of 3 × 60 MW has been approved by the Planning Commission.

Statement—II

Hydroelectric projects of Kerala pending clearance from the Central Government

S.No.	Name of the Project	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	Karapara Kuriayar Kutty	1 × 15 + 1 × 20 + 2 × 30 = 95
2	Pandiyar Punnappuzha	2 × 35 = 70
3	Mananthawady	4 × 60 = 240
4	Puyankutty	2 × 50 + 2 × 45 + 2 × 40 + 4 × 120 = 750
5	Chalakkudi Stage-II	2 × 40 + 2 × 60 = 200
6	Silent Valley	2 × 60 = 120
7	Kutiyadi Augmentation	Diversion Project enabling additional energy.

Imperfect Transmission of T.V. Relay Programme in Goa

318. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether transmission of T.V. relay started in Goa is very imperfect and does not reach several parts of that Territory; and

(b) if so, what action have Government taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) The existing TV service at Panaji is interim. This covers a range of 20 Km.

(b) The 10 KW TV transmitter is being commissioned at Panaji by the end of the 6th Plan. This is expected to provide coverage over the entire territory of Goa.

वे राज्य जिनमें बिजली की कमी है तथा वे राज्य जो बिजली के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हैं

319. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें बिजली की कमी है तथा जो बिजली के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो गए हैं ; और

(ख) जिन राज्यों में बिजली का अभाव है उन्हें आवश्यकतानुसार बिजली की सप्लाई के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं और बिजली उत्पादन को क्षमता तथा उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए नई यूनिटें सम्बन्धी योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) जनवरी 1983 महीने के दौरान विभिन्न विद्युत् प्रणालियों में विद्युत् की प्रत्याशित आवश्यकता सप्लाई तथा कमियां उपाबन्ध-एक में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल. टी. 5799 / 83]

(ख) विद्युत् उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों के कार्यनिष्पादन में सुधार लाने और नई विद्युत् परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र चालू करने के लिए उपाय किए गये हैं। फालतू विद्युत् वाले राज्यों से कमी वाले राज्यों को विद्युत् का अन्तरण करने के लिए भी व्यवस्था की जा रही है। निर्माणाधीन जल विद्युत् और ताप विद्युत् परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा उपाबन्ध-दो और तीन में दिया गया है।

Micro Hydel Schemes in Himachal Pradesh

320. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any MICRO Hydel Schemes for the generation of electricity have been sanctioned on small rivulets in Himachal Pradesh and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the names thereof, district-wise in case of Himachal Pradesh, the details of each scheme including the estimated expenditure and the details of the commencement of execution of the projects; and

(c) if not, whether any such schemes would be sanctioned in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is given in the Annexure.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Micro/Mini/Small Hydro-electric Schemes of Himachal Pradesh which are currently under construction

Name of Scheme	District	Installed Capacity (no. xkw)	Aggregate Capacity (KW)	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of sanction by Planning Commission
Andhra	Simla	3 × 5000	15,000	974.23	21-9-1976
Binwa	Kangra	3 × 2000	6,000	432.29	21-9-1976
Rangtong	Lahul Spiti	4 × 500	2,000	281.00	20-9-1976
Baner	Kangra	2 × 3000	6,000	720.46	11-9-1981
Thirot	Lahul & Spiti	3 × 1000	3,000	434.50	1-5-1982
Gaj	Kangra	3 × 3500	10,500	1286.00	1-5-1982
Chamba Augmentation	Chamba	1 × 250	250	42.68	Taken up by State under their own powers.

Salal Hydel Project

321. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what were the cost and time over-run of the Salal Hydro Project of 3x115 MW in the Central Sector; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) The cost of the 345 MW installed capacity for the Salal Hydro-electric Project was estimated at Rs. 222.15 crores in 1978, and the first unit was expected to be commissioned in March, 1982. The first unit is now expected to be commissioned in December, 1985. The present estimated cost of the project is Rs. 431 crores.

(b) The major reasons are:—

- (i) Geological surprises;
- (ii) difficult geological conditions;
- (iii) change in scope of works; and

(iv) escalations of costs of material, equipment and labour.

Employment of Child Labour

322. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that thousands of children in Delhi are employed in 'dhabas' (eating places) but they are made to work more than the working hours and no rest intervals are granted and they are subjected to worst service condition in violation of the Delhi Shops and Establishment Act and the Minimum Wages Act;

(b) whether similar conditions are prevailing in other sectors as well as in other parts of the country; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to thoroughly enquire into the matter and safeguard the interest of such child workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR):

(a) Government is aware of children being employed in small dhabas (eating houses) in Delhi. Under the Delhi Shops & Establishment Act, 1954, 'Child' has been defined as a person who has not attained 12 years of age. No complaint of violation of hours of work regarding child labour has been reported to Delhi Administration.

(b) Information is being collected from State Governments/Union Territories.

(c) In pursuance of the recommendations of the Gurupadaswamy Committee on Child Labour, a Central Advisory Board on Child Labour has been set up to advise Government on the problem of child labour. State Governments and Union Territories have been requested to set up State/District level Advisory Board on Child Labour to deal with the problem of child labour. Besides, they have also been advised to strengthen their existing machinery for the strict enforcement of labour laws concerning the employment of children.

Petro-Chemical Complex and Caprolactum Project at Barauni

323. **SHRIMATI KRISHNA GAHI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of senior officers from BASF, Germany visited Bihar in May 1982 and in November 1981, and submitted a report to the Government of India to set up a petro-chemical complex and a caprolactum project at Barauni;

(b) is it a fact that Barauni Refinery was established in 1960's with an object to establish a petro-chemical complex at Barauni;

(c) is it a fact that a technical committee constituted by Government of India had already submitted a report in favour of Barauni site selection; and

(d) what progress has been made upto now in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) No such report has been received by the Government. BASF India Ltd., has submitted an application for Industrial Licence for the manufacture of Caprolactum.

(b) The Barauni Refinery was established to essentially refine indigenous crude oil to meet the demand for refined petroleum products.

(c) In 1981, a Site Selection Committee had recommended that a large petro-chemical project can also be erected in Bihar.

(d) A decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Power shortage in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka

324. **SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware of the acute shortage of power in some States like Tamil Nadu and Karnataka; and

(b) do Government propose to take steps to mitigate the difficulties due to power shortage faced by industries, labour and domestic consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Power shortage in the States of Tamilnadu and Karnataka are mainly due to failure of monsoons. In Tamilnadu the supplies of coal for their Tuticorin Thermal Power Station have been stepped up from Haldia Port and generation at Neyveli Thermal Power Station has been stepped up. Assistance to Karnataka is being given from Maharashtra to the tune of about 100 MW.

Exploration for Oil in Rajasthan

325. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed information regarding the progress made in exploration and drilling of oil and gas in Jaisalmer district, particularly of drilling work at Gotaree in the Southern half of Jaisalmer district; and

(b) the detailed information regarding the progress made in exploration of oil and gas in Barmer, Bikaner and Nagaur sedimentary basins in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The ONGC have so far drilled 17 exploratory wells in Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan. However, no commercial reserves of hydrocarbons have been found in the area. The Gotaru well completed at the depth of 3548 mts. is currently under testing.

The entire stretch of the Western shelf of Rajasthan from Jodhpur westwards has been mapped geologically by the ONGC covering: Reconnaissance survey 17890 sq. kms. semi detailed mapping 25110 sq. kms. detailed geological survey 3584 sq. kms., and traversing 1734 kms. Gravity Magnetic surveys have been conducted in Shahgarh, Jaisalmer, Marl Arch and Kishangarh shelf extending further to the east upto Nagaur: total number of stations—35469. Seismic surveys have been conducted over 3554 line kms. in selected interesting area. In so far as the Northern half of the Jaisalmer basin is concerned, this has recently been assigned to OIL. The commencement of drilling operations would depend upon the identification of structures after completion of the seismic survey work.

The ONGC have drilled one structural well (Pugal-I) in the Bikaner

Nagaur basin to obtain sub-surface stratigraphic and structural information. This well did not indicate presence of oil or gas. Barmer area is rated as having low prospects.

Failure to evolve a sound wage and Labour Policy

326. SHRI K. LAKAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have failed to evolve a sound wage and labour policy in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of trade union leaders have also criticised Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, what steps have been contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir. Government have evolved a labour including the wage policy through tripartite consultations in various fora over a period of time, the basic elements of which are described in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The issues relating to wage policy were specifically considered at the National Labour Conference in September, 1982 which recommended that a tripartite committee with experts be appointed to go into the matter and make a recommendation.

(b) Some trade union organisations may be critical of certain aspects of the policy but the Government is confident that majority of the workers support it as it promotes their interests.

(c) Government is having a continuing dialogue with organisations of workers as well as employers in various fora with a view to see what changes if any need to be made in the policies and programmes.

By-Elections filling up vacancies in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies

327. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of by-elections to be held to fill the vacancies caused so far both in State Assemblies and Lok Sabha (State-wise); and

(b) steps taken or proposed to be taken to hold by elections with a view to fill the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). A statement received from the Election Commission showing State-wise, the number of bye-elections to be held to fill the vacancies both in State Assemblies and Lok Sabha and the steps taken for holding the bye-elections is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-5800/83).

Kahalgaon Super Thermal Station

328. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of 1,000 MW. Kahalgaon Super Thermal Station in the Central Sector has been approved by the Public Investment Board;

(b) if so, whether the project is going to be started in 1983-84 initially financed from the Plan outlay; and

(c) what long term measures are going to be taken by Government for financing this unit in Bihar which is expected to cost Rs. 1,000 crores.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (c). The proposal of National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (MTPC) for setting up of stage-I (4 x 200 MW) of Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power

Station has been accorded techno-economic clearance by Central Electricity Authority. The Project can be appraised for investment decision only after necessary financing arrangements are made.

Strike by Coal Mine Workers in January 1983

329. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

SHRI R. P. DAS:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal mine workers all over the country went on a three day strike from January 17 to January 19, 1983 to press from their demands;

(b) if so, the details of their demands and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) what was the total loss of production incurred thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands related to, among others, settlement of various pending issues, provision of adequate safety measures, scrapping of guidelines of BPE on wage negotiations in Public Sector Undertakings and appropriate representation of various Trade Unions on the JBCCI.

(c) The loss of production in Coal India was 249405 tonnes.

Removal of Ban and Export of Industrial Alcohol

330. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR. Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-report regarding removal of ban on export of

industrial alcohol (Business Standard-5.12.82) and if so, the reasons for removal of this ban in the light of shortage of alcohol in the country;

(b) whether it is correct that 20 per cent alcohol was being admixed with petrol during World War. II and reasons for discontinuation of this practice;

(c) what is the cost per litre of industrial alcohol and whether it would uneconomic to use it in petrol at today's prices and in view of heavy imports of petroleum; and

(d) whether Government propose to continue to follow policies aimed at export of molasses or their being thrown away?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH):

(a) The ban on export of alcohol has

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| (i) Absolute Alcohol conforming to ISIS Standard No. 321-1952 naked, or equivalent volume at 100 per cent v/v strength | Rs. 960.00 p. per kilo litre |
| (ii) Rectified spirit conforming to ISI Standard No. 323-1959 naked, for equivalent volume at 100 per cent v/v strength | Rs. 873.37 per kilo litre |
| (iii) Rectified spirit conforming to ISI Standard No. 323-1959 naked, for equivalent volume at 94.68 per cent v/v strength | Rs. 826.90 p. per kilo litre |

The above are only base prices and some distilleries will be reimbursed on account of transport charges of molasses, use of furnace oil, salaries of State Government excise staff and octroi etc. charges payable on molasses. In addition, some State Governments levy a number of cesses and duties on industrial alcohol and consequently the consumer prices are higher than the above prices.

During the World War II, absolute alcohol was used as a fuel additives. It was presumably discontinued due to easier availability of gasoline. Projects of the use of alcohol as an additive to petrol were gone into by the Committee of Technical Experts on Alcohol and Alcohol-Based industries. Direc-

not been lifted. For various reasons, alcohol-based industries could not lift alcohol from distilleries. The All India Distilleries Association and the Government of Uttar Pradesh and approached the Government of India stating that alcohol tanks in some distilleries were full and there was threat of closure of the distilleries. They requested Government of allow some export of alcohol. After reviewing the Position Government allowed only as an *ad-hoc measure* export of fifty lakh litres of alcohol each from Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). The price of ethyl alcohol, fixed by Government under the Ethyl Alcohol (Price Control) Order, 1961, is as follows with effect from 25th August, 1980:—

tor-General, DGTD which submitted its report in January, 1980 and their conclusions were as follows:—

(i) Our present methods of producing alcohol from molasses required more energy than it provides when used as an automobile fuel in admixture with gasoline.

(ii) Our per capita consumption of gasoline is relatively small in relation to the need for heavier petroleum products like kerosene, diesel, and fuel oil. The demand of these heavier petroleum products from past and present indications will grow at a higher rate than that of gasoline. Present availability of naphtha and gasoline is larger than the demand and some quantities are exported.

(iii) The economic advantage will be higher if alcohol is preferentially used for making higher value added chemical products not only to meet their increasing demand but also for exports.

(iv) The present capacity for producing absolute alcohol is only 800 kl. per year distributed between two units.

(d) According to Government policy, all the molasses available should be gainfully used within the country to the maximum extent possible. Exports of molasses are usually allowed only if availability is surplus to requirement.

Ban on Child Labour

331. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that child labour is a major reflection on our society's economic health; and

(b) whether Government propose to place a ban or some restrictions on the employment of children below the age of 12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of the problem of child labour as a part of our complex Socio-economic condition.

(b) The employment of children below the age of 12 is already prohibited under the provisions of various labour laws.

Film on Jawaharlal Nehru

332. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan will co-produce with Czechoslovakia a TV film on Jawaharlal Nehru; and

(b) the some salient features of the plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) Yes, Sir, A proposal is under consideration.

(b) The title of the film will be 'THE BITTER AUTUMN WITH A SCENT OF MANGO'. On Behalf of Czechoslovakia, the Director would be Jiri Sequens who represents the Barrandov Film Studio, Prague. The Associate Director from India would be Shri Basu. Bhattacharya. Expenditure in India limited to Rs. 7 lakhs, would be borne by Doordarshan while the Czech side would provide the remaining funds for production of the film.

High Court Bench for Saurashtra, Gujarat

333. SHRI RAMJI BHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has received representations, letters and memoranda from the Chief Minister, Law Minister and Chief Justice of Gujarat for a High Court Bench in Saurashtra Region of Gujarat recently as well as during 1977 to 1982;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the said bench is likely to be given and announced; and

(d) what are the difficulties of Gujarat and Centre for not opening the said High Court bench in Saurashtra Region and other parts of this area?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (d) The Hon'ble Member had written to the Union Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs in May, 1981 for establishment of a High Court

Bench for Saurashtra Region. Demands have been made to the Government of Gujarat by MLAs' Bar Associations etc., for establishment of Bench at Rajkot, Surat and Baroda. The Central Government has not received any proposal from the State Government in this regard. The Central Government considers such a matter on receipt of proposals from the State Government.

Import of Crude

334. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of crude imported during the year 1980-81, 1981-82

and likely to be imported during the year 1982-83 and the amount spent; and

(b) whether it is a fact that India is also exporting crude; if so, the quantity likely to be exported this year i.e. 1982-83, the foreign exchange expected to be earned and the names of the countries to whom the export is being made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) The information is given below:—

	Qty. in million tonnes		Value : in Rs./crores	
	Crude Oil Imports Qty.	c.i.f. value	Crude Oil Exports Qty.	c.i.f. value
1980-81	16.248	3348.97	..	..
1981-82*	15.298	3736.10	0.838	196.23
1982-83**	17.683	4261.00	5.922	1296

*Provisional

**Estimated

Exports of crude oil are finalised after inviting tenders which prohibit the sale of this crude oil to South Africa, South-West Africa and Israel. During 1982-83, the following parties purchased crude oil from India:

- (a) Transworld Oil (Bermuda)
- (b) Tradinaft (Geneva)
- (c) Shell International Trading Co. (London)
- (d) Gulf Oil Trading (Bermuda)
- (e) Petronor (Madrid)

उच्च न्यायालय, बिहार में विचाराधीन मामले

335. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उच्च न्यायालय, बिहार में इस समय कितने मामले निर्णयाधीन हैं;

(ख) इस उच्च न्यायालय में न्याय-धीनों के कितने पद रिक्त हैं; और

(ग) इन मामलों के शीघ्र निपटारे के लिए तथा न्यायाधीशों के रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन नाथ कौशल) : (क) 31-12-82 की पटना उच्च न्यायालय में 49,347 मामले लम्बित थे ।

(ख) 18-2-1983 को पटना उच्च न्यायालय में मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति के पद सहित न्यायाधीशों के तीन पद रिक्त थे ।

(ग) न्यायाधीशों के रिक्त पदों को भरने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

उच्च न्यायालयों में मामलों के शीघ्र निपटारे के लिए किए गए उपाय संलग्न विवरण में देखे जा सकते हैं ।

विवरण

लम्बित मामलों की संख्या में कमी करने के लिए किए गए उपाय

उच्च न्यायालयों में लंबित मामलों की संख्या कम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं ;

1. उच्च न्यायालय के एकल न्यायाधीश के द्वितीय अपील में निर्णय से लेटर्स पेटैट अपील को समाप्त करने के लिए सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता में 1976 में संशोधन किया गया (देखिए धारा 100क) ।

2. विधि आयोग की सिफारिशों पर प्राधारित दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 में अधिनियमित की गई और उसका 1978 और 1980 में संशोधन किया गया ।

3. उच्च न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीशों की स्वीकृत संख्या में समय-समय पर वृद्धि की गई है ।

4. उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त कुछ उच्च न्यायालय, मामलों के बेहतर निपटारे को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय कर रहे हैं :—

(क) कई उच्च न्यायालय ऐसे मामलों को जिनमें एक जैसे प्रश्न जुड़े होते हैं, एक ग्रुप में रखते हैं ;

(ख) सूचना की तामील के लिए थोड़ा समय दे कर सुनवाई के लिए मामले नियत किए जाते हैं ;

(ग) अभिलेख के मुद्रण की आवश्यकता को समाप्त करना ;

(घ) कुछ अधिनियमों के अधीन आने वाले मामलों में शीघ्र कार्रवाई करना और उन्हें पूर्विकता देना ।

5. सरकार ने उन राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों और उन उच्च न्यायालयों के मुख्य न्यायमूर्तियों को, जिनमें 5 वर्ष से अधिक पुराने सिविल मामले भारी संख्या में लंबित हैं, यह भी लिखा है कि वे संविधान के अनुच्छेद 224क के अधीन सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति पर विचार करें ।

6. सरकार ने देश में न्यायिक प्रशासन प्रणाली की समीक्षा करते रहने के लिए विधि आयोग (10वें विधि आयोग) की भी

नियुक्ति की है। विधि आयोग को सौंपे गये विषयों में से कुछ निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(क) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि न्यायिक प्रशासन प्रणाली समयोचित मांगों के अनुकूल हो और विशेष रूप से—

(i) इस आधारभूत सिद्धान्त पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाले बिना कि विनिश्चय न्यायोचित और निष्पक्ष होने चाहिए, मामलों के शीघ्र और कम खर्च पर निपटारे को सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से विलम्ब समाप्त करने, बकाया मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने और खर्चों में कमी करने के लिए ;

(ii) तकनीकी बारीकियों और विलम्बकारी युक्तियों को कम करने और उन्हें समाप्त करने के उद्देश्य से जिससे कि वह साध्य के रूप में नहीं बल्कि न्याय प्राप्त करने के साधन के रूप में कार्य करे, प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के लिए; और

(iii) न्याय प्रशासन से सम्बद्ध सभी व्यक्तियों के स्तरों में सुधार करने के लिए ;

न्यायिक प्रशासन प्रणाली की समीक्षा करते रहना।

(ख) सार्वजनिक महत्व के केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का पुनरीक्षण करना जिससे कि उन्हें सरल बनाया जा सके और उनकी विषमताओं, संदिग्धताओं और अनुचित बातों को दूर किया जा सके।

(ग) अप्रचलित विधियों और अधिनियमितियों को या उनके ऐसे भागों को

जिनकी उपयोगिता समाप्त हो गई है, निरसित करके कानून पुस्तक को अद्यतन बनाने के उपायों की सरकार को सिफारिश करना।

Utilisation of Hydel Power Potential

336. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total hydel potential available in the Country;

(b) how much of it has been utilised so far;

(c) whether there is any scheme to utilise the unutilised potential in a big way; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) As per the reassessment of hydro electric resources of the country being carried out by the Central Electricity Authority, hydroelectric potential is tentatively estimated at 75 million KW at 60 per cent load factor.

(b) 11.33 per cent of the potential has been developed so far and further 7.8 per cent would be developed after completion of the schemes under construction.

(c) and (d). The Sixth Plan envisages addition of 4768 MW of hydro capacity from 43 hydro electric schemes having a total installed capacity of 5567 MW. In addition, hydroelectric schemes with a total installed generating capacity of 7313 MW are under execution/sanctioned by the Planning Commission. The Central Electricity Authority have since accorded techno-economic approval to hydroelectric schemes having an installed generating capacity of 3476 MW. Besides this, there are a number of H.E. Schemes under various stages of investigation/formulation by State/Central agencies.

Amendments in Defamation Act

337. SHRI J.S. PATIL:

SHRI T.S. NEGI:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent resolutions passed by Indian Editors' Guild demanding deletion of section 5 of the Government Secrets Act and also certain amendments in the Defamation Act so as to prevent its misuse in harassing newspapers;

(b) Government's response thereto; and

(c) have Government gone into specific instances of harassment of newspapers; if so, their conclusions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) to (c). The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has only a few days ago received a copy of Resolutions on the subject from the Editors' Guild of India. There are being sent to Ministry of Home Affairs which is concerned with the subject matter of the Resolutions.

Modernisation of F.A.C.T.

338. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether F.A.C.T. of Udyogamandal is one of the oldest fertiliser units in India which is not yet modernised; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to modernise and diversify this unit with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) It is a fact that FACT of Udyogamandal is one of the oldest

fertilizer manufacturing units in our country. Construction work in the Udyogamandal Unit of FACT started in 1944. The Udyogamandal Unit has gone through four stages of expansion/modernisation upto 1976.

(b) Government have decided to set up a high sulphat route caprolactam plant at Udyogamandal with a capacity of 50,000 tonnes per annum based on Bennene as raw material which involves a total outlay of approximately Rs. 147.94 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 32.41 crores. The project will be completed within 46 months from the date of clearance of the principal contract.

U.S.S.R. to develop Coal Mines

339. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased state:

(a) whether the U.S.S.R. has agreed to develop our coal mines to produce 36 million tonnes of superior grade coal annually;

(b) if so, which are the coal fields selected for this purpose, with the proposed production in each;

(c) whether the feasibility reports have been prepared to carry out this stipulated production and

(d) when is the work expected to be started and by what time the target of 36 million tonnes is expected to be reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). U.S.S.R. has agreed to assist in the development of certain coal mines in India. Details of the ongoing mine assistance programmes are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Name of project	Capacity (million tonne/Yr.)	Nature of assistance	Stage	When ultimate capacity is likely to be reached
Mukunda Opencast (B.C.C.L)	12	Preparation of detailed Feasibility Report	Under Preparation	1989-90
Nigahi Opencast (G.C.L)	14	Preparation of detailed Feasibility Report	Under Preparation	11 m.t. in 1995-96
Jhanjhra Underground (E.C.L.)	3.5	Assistance in shaft sinking & drivage of inclines	Contract under negotiation	1993-94
Tipong Underground (NEC)	0.221	Carrying out experiment in shield method of mining	Contract under negotiation	1985-86
Total	29.721			

Contract for Vindhyachal Rihand etc. Power Stations

Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station (Stage-I) :

340. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) terms and conditions and values of the contract regarding the Vindhyachal Power Station and Rihand Power Station Chandrapur (2x500 MW) and Ramagundam (3x200 MW) power stations;

(b) when were the contracts made, with whom and the reasons for determining the parties in each case;

(c) were any tenders global or otherwise-invited in each case; if so, names of parties who submitted their tenders; if no, reasons thereof; and

(d) stipulated period for completion of each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (d).

In pursuance of the Inter-governmental Agreement on Economic & Technical Cooperation concluded between India and USSR in December, 1980, NIPC signed a contract with M/s Technopromexport of USSR in June, 1982 for the setting up of the first stage (1260 MW) of Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project. The project is being partly financed from Soviet credit. The total value of the contract signed with M/s Technopromexport is approximately Rs. 321.3 crores (based on a conversion factor of one rouble is equal to Rs. 10.13). The contract covers the supply of equipment with necessary auxiliaries and spares, material, steel structures, project engineering and specialists' services but, excludes the supply of coal, pulverizers and some of the auxiliary systems such as coal handling equipment, transformer s, etc. The project is expected to be completed during 1989.

*Rihand Super Thermal Power Project
(Stage-I):*

Stage-I (1000 MW) of Rihand Super Thermal Power Project is being set up with financial assistance from U.K. On the basis of direct negotiations, NTPC signed Supply Contracts with M/s Northern Engineering Industries, UK on 30-9-1982 and Erection Contract with M/s NEI Projects (India) Ltd., UK on 19-10-1982. These contracts cover the supply of total equipment required by the power station, station engineering and supervision of the first stage (1000 MW) of the power station. The total value of the contract is approximately Rs. 410 crores (based on a conversion factor of 1.00 pound is equal to Rs. 16.5).

The project is expected to be completed during 1988.

*Ramagundam Super Thermal Power
Station (3x200 M.W.)*

There is no single contract which covers the entire scope of work for Ramangundam Project. One of the major contracts for this project is for the supply, erection and commissioning of turbines and steam generators for 3 units of 200 MW each. The value of this contract comprises of US \$ 101,041,640 plus Rs. 240,890,002 (on the basis of a conversion factor of 1 US dollar is equal to Rs. 10). The total value would work out to Rs. 125.13 crores approximately.

This contract was entered into between NTPC and M/s AMN and M/s ANSALDO Spa of Italy on 9-10-80. These parties were chosen since their quotation was evaluated as the lowest technically acceptable offer amongst the bids received. Global tenders were invited for this contract and M/s Ansaldo and M/s BHEL submitted bids. The first three 200 MW units of the project are expected to be commissioned during 1984 and 1985.

Chandrapur Thermal Power Station:

No decision has been taken in respect of procurement of equipment for Chandrapur Thermal Power Station (2 x 500 MW) in Maharashtra.

Transport contractors carrying Sand to Mines

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

(a) particulars of the transport contractors carrying sand to the mines as on 1-1-83;

(b) amount of sand transported per year for the last three years;

(c) cost per cubic metre ton of sand for the last three years;

(d) amount paid to the sand transporting contractors per year for the last three years;

(e) whether the cost of sand stowing by truck per ton of coal raised from underground mine is increasing per year; and

(f) if so facts in details with the year-wise break up for the last three years and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Electronic Voting Devices

342. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether electronic voting devices have been introduced in the Assembly or in Lok Sabha elections,

(b) if so, when, where and how many times such devices have been introduced; and

(c) the success made in the introduction of such devices?

THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL). (a) Electronic voting devices have been used in some Assembly elections.

(b) The Electronic Voting Machines were first tried on experimental basis in 50 polling stations of 70-Parur

assembly constituency in general election to Kerala Legislative Assembly held in May, 1982. Thereafter these machines were used in general elections to the Nagaland, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura Legislative Assemblies and Delhi Metropolitan Council elections in the following constituencies:—

S. No.	No. and Name of Constituency	No. of polling stations	No. of machines used	Year
1	2	3	4	5
1	70-Parur (Kerala)	50	50	May, 1982
2	10-Northern Angami-I (Nagaland)	12	12	Nov. 1982
3	84-Shanthinagar (SC) (Karnataka)	89	75*	Jan. 1983
4	191-Shadnagar (SC) (Andhra Pradesh)	126	126	Jan. 1983
5	9-Banamalipur (Tripura)	20	12*	Jan. 1983
6	1-Sarojini Nagar	37	26*	
7	3-Gole Market (SC) Delhi	41	27*	Feb. 1983
8	5-Delhi Cantonment	36	25*	

(*One common machine was used in two polling stations located in the same premises).

The Election Commission has reported that the experiments conducted so far have proved a success.

Telecasting of Films

343. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to increase the number of "good films" telecast particularly in black and white to at least thrice a week on Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, whether Government also propose to increase the number of Indian historical films, social films, which could be seen by the whole family sitting together and may increase the knowledge of children?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Indian historical films and social films are already being shown by Doordarshan.

Mushroom Growth of Captive Power Stations

344. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that failure of Public Undertakings to provide adequate power supply has led to mushroom growth of captive power stations in areas having ferrous and non-ferrous metal industries; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures have been taken to ensure maximum capacity utilization in view of the new giant aluminium plant in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) There has been no mushroom growth of captive power stations in areas having ferrous and non-ferrous metal industries. Government, however, have sanctioned captive plants to industries taking into consideration the continuous process involved in their operation. Proposals for setting up of captive power plants received from time to time are examined on the merits of each case taking into account the power supply situation in the region, the power intensity of the industry concerned and other relevant factors.

(b) In order to meet the power requirements of the new aluminium plant being set up by National Aluminium Company at Talcher and to ensure maximum capacity utilisation of plant, Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for setting up of 6 x 120 MW captive power plant at Talcher.

Cancellation of Registration of various Newspapers

345. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some district magistrates have cancelled the registration and declaration of various newspapers without even filing a formal complaint to the Press Council of India; and

(b) if so, the names of the newspapers along with the reasons furnished by the respective magistrates for the cancellation of their registration and declaration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN)

(a) and (b) Under the provisions contained in Section 8-B of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, a Magistrate may, by order, cancel the declaration of a newspapers if he is satisfied, after due enquiry, that the newspaper, in respect of which the declaration has been made, is being published in contravention of the provisions of the Act or rules made thereunder or has contravened other provisions contained in the said section, and forward as soon as possible a copy of the order so passed to the person making or subscribing the declaration and also to the Press Registrar. The Magistrate concerned is not required to file a formal complaint to the Press Council of India. All the details about the newspapers whose declaration have been cancelled or reasons for the cancellation are not available with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Installation of Temporary Telephones in Delhi

346. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria laid down for the sanction of a temporary telephone in Delhi; and

(b) total number of Temporary telephones in Delhi area-wise, with the dates of their respective installation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VLJYA N. PATIL): (a) Temporary telephone connections are sanctioned to meet temporary needs. Such telephones can also be sanctioned for Government Departments and in the public interest.

(b) The information regarding temporary telephone connections working

in the Delhi Telephone District as on 1-1-83 is given below:—

Telecom. Area.	Upto 6 months	More than 6 months & Upto 1 year.	More than one year & upto 2 years	More than two years.	Total
Central	317	196	169	87	769
North	203	70	50	22	345
West	496	216	114	56	882
South	909	529	158	61	1657
Total	1925	1011	491	226	3653

Power cut in Tamil Nadu

जनवरी-फरवरी, 1983 के चुनावों में चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवारों का दल-वार ब्यौरा

347. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

348. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State of Tamil Nadu is currently under a severe power cut, with energy shut-off totally to all major industries, in view of the erratic coal supplies; and

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राज्यों में जनवरी और फरवरी, 1983 में कुछ चुनाव हुए थे ;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government of India for the movement of coal to Tamil Nadu?

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इन चुनावों में चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवारों का दल-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) डाले गये मतों की प्रतिशतता का दल-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The State of Tamil Nadu currently is facing power shortage primarily due to failure of successive monsoons. The supply of coal to the State for their Tuticorin thermal power station has been stepped up from Haldia Port.

(ङ) दल-वार ऐसे कितने उम्मीदवार हैं जिनकी जमानत जब्त हुई ;

(च) सरकार ने राज्यवार कितनी राशि व्यय की; और

(छ) सरकार को हुई आय का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री
(श्री जगन नाथ कौशल) : (क) और (ख)
जी हां, जनवरी, 1983 में आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक
और त्रिपुरा में तथा फरवरी, 1983 में असम
और मेघालय में निर्वाचन हुए हैं।

(ग) से (ङ) एक विवरण सदन के
पटल पर रख दिया गया है, जिसमें आंध्र

प्रदेश, कर्नाटक और त्रिपुरा में हुए निर्वाचनों
के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी मांगी गई है।

(च) और (छ) अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र
की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन के
पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विवरण

इन निर्वाचनों में निर्वाचन लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवारों का दल-वार ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित
है :—

दल का नाम	आंध्र प्रदेश	कर्नाटक	त्रिपुरा
1	2	3	4
1. इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस	294	220	45
2. इंडियन कांग्रेस (सोशलिस्ट)	9	19	3
3. जनता पार्टी	44	193	5
4. लोक दल	33	26	..
5. भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी	49	7	1
6. भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मार्क्सवादी)	27	4	56
7. भारतीय जनता पार्टी	81	110	4
8. भारत की रिपब्लिकन पार्टी	—	6	—
9. द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़गम	—	1	—
10. त्रिपुरा उपजाति जुवा समिति	—	—	14
11. आल इंडिया अन्ना द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़गम	—	1	—
12. रिवोल्युशनरी सोशलिस्ट पार्टी	—	—	2
13. आल इंडिया फार्वर्ड ब्लाक	—	—	1
14. इंडियन कांग्रेस (जे)	80	26	2
15. निर्दलीय	1101*	743	73
कुल	1718*	1356	206

* इसमें तेलुगु देशम के 293 उम्मीदवार भी सम्मिलित हैं।

प्राप्त हुए मतों के प्रतिशत का दल-वार व्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :—

प्राप्त हुए मतों का प्रतिशत

दल का नाम	आंध्र प्रदेश	कर्नाटक	त्रिपुरा
1	2	3	4
1. इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस	33.52	40.32	30.52
2. इंडियन कांग्रेस (सोशलिस्ट)	0.21	0.14	0.06
3. जनता पार्टी	0.97	33.08	0.06
4. लोक दल	0.91	0.53	—
5. भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी	2.79	1.25	0.83
6. भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मार्क्सवादी)	2.01	0.90	46.74
7. भारतीय जनता पार्टी	2.76	7.97	0.06
8. इंडियन कांग्रेस (जे)	0.50	0.09	0.02
9. द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़गम	—	0.09	—
10. आल इंडिया अन्ना द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़गम	—	0.13	—
11. भारत की रिपब्लिकन पार्टी	—	0.14	—
12. त्रिपुरा उपजाति जुवा समिति	—	—	10.47
13. रिवोल्युशनरी सोशलिस्ट पार्टी (पश्चिमी बंगाल)	—	—	1.64
14. आल इंडिया फार्वर्ड ब्लाक (पश्चिमी बंगाल)	—	—	0.71
15. निर्दलीय	56.33*	15.36	8.90

*तेलुगु देशम द्वारा प्राप्त 46.45 प्रतिशत मत भी इसमें सम्मिलित हैं।

ऐसे उम्मीदवारों की दल-वार संख्या निम्नलिखित है जिनकी जमानत जम्त हुई :—

जमानत जम्त हुई

दल का नाम	आंध्र प्रदेश	कर्नाटक	त्रिपुरा
1	2	3	4
1. इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस	12	1	4
2. इंडियन कांग्रेस (सोशलिस्ट)	7	18	3
3. जनता पार्टी	38	44	5
4. लोक दल	26	26	—
5. भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी	30	1	—
6. भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मार्क्सवादी)	15	—	—
7. भारतीय जनता पार्टी	63	71	4
8. भारत की रिपब्लिकन पार्टी	—	1	—
9. द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़गम	—	—	—
10. त्रिपुरा उपजाति युवा समिति	—	—	1
11. आल इंडिया अन्ना द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़गम	—	—	—
12. रिबोल्युशनरी सोशलिस्ट पार्टी	—	—	—
13. आल इंडिया फार्वर्ड ब्लाक	—	—	—
14. इंडियन कांग्रेस (जे)	78	3	2
15. निर्दलीय	785*	582	59
कुल	1054	767	78

* इसमें तेलुगु देशम के 29 उम्मीदवार भी सम्मिलित हैं ।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मशीन से मतदान

349. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मशीन से मतदान पद्धति जहां कहीं भी यह प्रारम्भ की गई, सफल रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चुनावों के दौरान सारे देश में इस पद्धति को प्रारम्भ करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं; और

(ग) चुनावों में इस पद्धति को सरकार का कब तक प्रारम्भ करने का विचार है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री

(श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) निर्वाचन आयोग ने सूचित किया है कि इलैक्ट्रानिक मतदान प्रणाली, जहां कहीं भी आरम्भ की गई, सफल हुई है।

(ख) यदि धन राशि और मशीनें उपलब्ध हों तो आयोग को निर्वाचनों के दौरान सम्पूर्ण देश में इस प्रणाली को आरम्भ करने में कोई कठिनाई प्रतीत नहीं होती।

(ग) सम्पूर्ण देश में यह प्रणाली आरम्भ करने के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में मशीनों का यथा-समय क्रय करने के आयोग के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है। आयोग का विचार 1985 तक सम्पूर्ण देश में इस प्रणाली को लागू करने का है।

Absence of Preparation Plant for procession non-coking coal for thermal Generation

350. SHRI DAULAT SINGHJI JADEJA:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no preparation plant for processing non-coking coal for thermal generation and due to that power production suffered, and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Power Generation has not suffered for want of preparation plant for non-coking coal. However, 3 Project Reports for setting up Coal Preparation Plants for processing non-coking coal have been prepared.

USSR's Financial Assistance for Power Projects in India

351. SHRI DAULAT SINGHJI JADEJA:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether USSR has offered financial assistance for power projects in India;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed in this respect; and

(c) the details of the power projects likely to be commissioned with the help of the Soviet Union?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (c). National Thermal Power Corporations has signed contracts with M/s. Technopromexport of USSR for the preparation of detailed project report, supply of main plant and equipment and deputation of specialists for setting up Stage-I (6 × 210 MW) of Vindhya-chal Thermal Power Station. These will be covered under Soviet Credit.

Clashes in States where elections were held

352. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the recent elections held in the three States, a number of clashes took place in the all three States;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of cases of looting of ballot papers were brought to the notice of the Election Commission;

(c) what was the total number of clashes;

(d) whether allegations of rigging were also brought to the notice of the Election Commission; and

(e) what were the steps taken by the Election Commission to deal with the complaints and what were the details of the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (e). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

International Press Institute's Criticism of Indian Government

353. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has come in for pointed criticism on account of the Government's efforts to put the press under some form of effective control and regulation;

(b) if so, whether in the World Press Freedom Review for 1982, the International Press Institute (IPI) has remarked that economic pressures in the shape of penal customs duties on expensive imported newsprint continue while newspapers hardly worth the name are given larger quotas and are exempted from duty;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government have seen the World Press Freedom Review for 1982, and

(d) if so, to what extent Government have examined the points raised therein and what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Press reports about the comment's in the annual report of the International Press Institute (released in December, 1982) on the measures taken by a large number of countries, including India, allegedly aimed at controlling and regulating the Press have been brought to the notice of the Government.

(d) The avowed policy of the Government is to preserve the freedom of the Press and no steps have been taken to curb it. The conclusions reached in the Report insofar as the Indian Press is concerned, are not justified.

Arrangements for Coverage of Asian Games

354. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been a large number of complaints and the arrangements in T.V. coverage were inadequate during the Asian Games;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons for the inadequate coverage;

(c) to what extent the Union Government had taken steps to meet the demands and also increase the coverage in T.V. and AIR; and

(d) whether Government were satisfied that the arrangements made for coverage of T.V. were inadequate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir. In fact, Doordarshan and Government have received a series of appreciation letters from various quarters, including press and foreign broadcasting organisations, applauding the T.V. coverage of the Asiad, 82.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Doordarshan had taken steps to relay the Asiad events from all the 41 transmitting centres in existence. Facilities were also provided to the foreign broadcasting organisations for coverage of the Games. The total coverage of various disciplines put out by Doordarshan was approximately 10 hours daily, either live or recorded. Besides giving a comprehensive daily coverage to the national audience, Master International Picture was also provided to the foreign broadcast T.V. Organisations.

AIR had also provided extensive national coverage of the games in

Hindi and English alternately. It also brought coverage in 11 regional languages.

(d) Yes, sir.

Opening of Post Office in Sector VI of Bokaro Steel City in Bihar

355. SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sector VI of Bokaro Steel City in the State of Bihar having a population of more than ten thousand has no post office; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps to be taken by Government to open a Post Office in the said Sector of Bokaro Steel City?

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

(b) Proposal for opening a post office is already under active consideration of the Department.

Large Supreme Court Bench to clear arrears

356. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court Bar Association has suggested a large S.C. Bench to clear huge arrears;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). No such suggestion has been received by the Government from the Association.

(c) The question does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में उर्वरक संयंत्रों की स्थापना

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में किसी खाड़ी देश की एक सुविख्यात औद्योगिक संस्था को सहायता से चार उर्वरक कारखानों की स्थापना को जाएगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त संस्था से कितनी सहायता राशि प्राप्त होगी; और

(ग) ये कारखाने कब तक चालू हो जायेंगे तथा तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश में गैस पर आधारित चार उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है जिन की क्षमता 1350 टन अमोनिया प्रति दिन होगी। इन संयंत्रों को मलकियत, कार्यान्वयन की समय-सूची, वित्तीय व्यवस्थाओं तथा अन्य ब्यौरों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में गैस पर आधारित चार उर्वरक संयंत्रों में से एक को एक गल्फ कम्पनी की वित्तीय सहायता से स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव किया है। राशि तथा सहायता की शर्तों के स्पष्ट ब्यौरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ?

Strikes in Private and Public Sector

318. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many strikes both in private and public sector occurred due to industrial disputes or otherwise during last one year upto 31st of January, 1983 and their break-up State-wise;

(b) how many man-days were lost in those strikes, State-wise;

(c) how many lockouts occurred in the country in the same period, State-wise;

(d) how much loss of production was caused due to strikes and lockouts separately; and

(e) how many big, medium and small industries were closed down during that period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) Statement I showing State-wise number of strikes and mandays lost in the public and private sectors, during January-October 1982 is enclosed. Corresponding information for the one year period ending January 1983 is not readily available because of a time lag in reporting by the State Governments.

(c) Statement II showing State-wise number of lockouts during January-October 1982 is enclosed. Corresponding information for the one year ending January 1983 is not readily available because of a time lag in reporting by the State Governments.

(d) Value of production lost due to strikes and lockouts respectively during January-October 1982 amounted to Rs. 76.88 crores and Rs. 41.77 crores respectively.

(e) Statement III showing State-wise number of closures during January-May 1982 is enclosed. Corresponding information for the one year ending January 1983 is not readily available because of a time lag in reporting by the State Governments. Information regarding closures of industrial units is not maintained by size of establishment.

Statement - I

Statement showing number of Strikes and number of Manday lost due to them during January-October, 1982 (P), Public and Private Sector-wise on State-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the States/Union Territories.	PUBLIC SECTOR		PRIVATE SECTOR	
		No. of Strikes	No. of Mandays lost (in '000)	No. of Strikes	No. of Mandays Lost (in '000)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	204	657	71	443
2	Assam	3	1	2	1
3	Bihar	81	71	66	265
4	Gujarat	14	12	144	276
5	Haryana	—	—	10	21
6	Himachal Pradesh	—	..	—	..
7	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—
8	Karnataka	5	4	21	139
9	Kerala	10	53	47	597
10	Madhya Pradesh	55	174	41	54
11	Maharashtra	19	677	93	528@

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Manipur	—	—	—	—
13	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
14	Nagaland	—	—	—	—
15	Orissa	11	69	4	4
16	Punjab	2	1	54	109
17	Rajasthan	6	195	54	123
18	Sikkim	—	—	—	—
19	Tamil Nadu	9	123	142	901
20	Tripura	—	—	—	—
21	Uttar Pradesh	19	62	67	161
22	West Bengal	87	258	19	136
23	Andaman Nicobar	1	53	1	*
24	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
25	Chandigarh	—	—	2	2
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
27	Delhi	1	*	21	23
28	Goa-Daman & Diu	2	22	11	26
29	Lakshdweep	—	—	..	—
30	Mizoram . . . . .	—	—	..	..
31	Pondicherry	16	8	—	..
Total		549	2440	870	8560

(P) = Provisional, and based on information received at Labour Bureau, Simla till 18-12-82.

(—) = Nil. (..) = Not available. (*) = below 500

@ = Does not include mandays lost due to the textile strike which is estimated at 48.67 million to the end of September, 1982.

Statement—II

Statement showing number of Lock-outs during January, -October, 1982 (P)
State-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the States/Union Territories.	No. of Lockouts
1	Andhra Pradesh	105
2	Assam	—
3	Bihar	19

Sl. No.	Name of the States/Union Territories,	No. of Lockouts.
4	Gujarat	17
5	Haryana	2
6	Himachal Pradesh	--
7	Jammu & Kashmir	--
8	Karnataka	3
9	Kerala	26
10	Madhya Pradesh	1
11	Maharashtra	15
12	Manipur	--
13	Meghalaya	1
14	Nagaland	--
15	Orissa	2
16	Punjab	5
17	Rajasthan	19
18	Sikkim	—
19	TamilNadu	24
20	Tripura	--
21	Uttar Pradesh	13
22	West Bengal	86
23	Andaman & Nicobar	1
24	Arunachal Pradesh	--
25	Chandigarh	--
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	--
27	Delhi	9
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	—
29	Lakshdweep	--
30	Mizoram	--
31	Pondicherry	—
Total		348

(P) = Provisional and based on returns received at Labour Bureau, Simla till 18-12-82.

(—) = Nil

(--)=Not available

Statement—III

Statement showing number of Closures during January-May, 1982 (P) State-wise

Sl.No.	Name of the States/Union Territories.	No. of Closures*
1	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	..
2	Assam	1
3	Bihar	7
4	Gujarat	12
5	Haryana	2
6	Himachal Pradesh	—
7	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..
8	Karnataka	1
9	Kerala . . . . .	..
10	Madhya Pradesh	3
11	Maharashtra	25
12	Manipur	—
13	Meghalaya	—
14	Nagaland	—
15	Orissa	4
16	Punjab	8
17	Rajasthan	2
18	Sikkim	—
19	Tamil Nadu	6
20	Tripura	156
21	Uttar Pradesh	2
22	West Bengal	4
23	Andaman & Nicobar	—
24	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..
25	Chandigarh . . . . .	..
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..
27	Delhi	20
28	Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	..
29	Lakshdweep . . . . .	..
30	Mizoram . . . . .	..
31	Pondicherry	1
	Total	254

(P)=Provisional. (—)=Nil. (..)=Not available

(*)=Relate to closures for the reasons other than industrial disputes i.e. due to shortage of raw material power cut, breakdown of machines etc.

Hydel Power from Tubewells Water Falls

359. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 12 October, 1982 to Unstarred Question No. 1317 regarding hydel power from tubewells water falls and state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals and other agencies are involved in any exercise to energise tube-wells through mini-hydel, bio-gas, solar energy or any other such method;

(b) if so, the details thereabout and results thereof; and

(c) whether cottage and other mini-industries for self-employment etc. and irrigational tube-wells are idle or not developing due to lack of power in North Bihar and other parts of the country; if so, whether it is proposed to subsidise diesel or other sets for them; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (b). BHEL have installed an experimental solar Thermal pump at their Research & Development Division in Hyderabad in cooperation with M/s. Dornier of the Federal Republic of Germany. The performance of this pump is presently being evaluated. Work has also been taken up on the development of a large capacity pump with a hydraulic output of about 1 KW. Solar thermal pumps have not yet reached the stage of field application.

Solar photovoltaic pumps have been developed by Central Electronics Ltd. About 60 such pumps, each energised by a panel of about 300 watts have been installed in various parts of the country for demonstration, field trial and use in different conditions. The production of these pumps is being expanded.

Water pumping windmills have been developed for micro-irrigation and drinking water purposes. The agencies

involved in the development of windmills are IBERT, Allahabad, NAL, Bangalore, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and Corporate R&D Division, of BHEL, Hyderabad. An engine/pump operated on 100 per cent biogas is under test at BHEL's R & D centre, Hyderabad.

A decision on the utilisation of power generation at canal fall power stations for energising tube-wells in general and from the proposed eastern Gandak Canal, Hydro Electric Project in North Bihar area in particular would depend on the result of further considerations of issues like suitability of the pattern of energy generation, separate transmission lines for tube-wells, reservation of power tube-wells etc.

(c) There is no notified power cut in Bihar and the State is resorting to occasional load-shedding depending on availability of power. There is no proposal to subsidise diesel sets.

Film on Jawaharlal Nehru

360. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

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

(a) whether the script of the film on Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru has been prepared from Government;

(b) whether it is a joint Indo-Soviet venture;

(c) the name of the agency which is financing this film;

(d) whether an agreement has also been reached in regard to the distribution of the film all over the world; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All Union Corporation "Sovinfilm" and Centrnauchfilm Studio, Moscow, from the Soviet side and Films Division, Bombay from the Indian Side

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Distribution Agreement provides that the rights for distribution of the film will belong to the Soviet side in the territories of USSR, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos, People's Democratic Republic of Korea, China, Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Yugoslavia and Finland. The rights in the rest of the world will belong to the Indian Side. In other words, distribution rights in the entire American continent (excluding Cuba), U.K., Western Europe, most of Africa, Australia, New Zealand and a large number of Asian countries will rest with India.

Settlement of Bombay Textile Mill Strike

361. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Justice Pratap of Bombay High Court has observed that the dispute arising out of the prolonged Textile Worker's Strike in Bombay could be settled by referring the dispute to the industrial court before which Government, representative Union as well as other Unions could make their respective representations; and

(b) if so, whether Government are willing to accept this suggestion to ensure the settlement and the year old Textile in Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) In the course of a pre-admission hearing on a writ petition filed in July 1982 by a Bombay Advocate in which the Bombay Mill Owners Association subsequently joined as a second petitioner, the Bombay High Court consisting of Justice Pratap had, on August 12, 1982, desired to know whether the Government of Maharashtra would be willing to refer the dispute between the Bombay Mill Owners Association and their workmen to the Industrial Court for arbitration under Section 73 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

(b) According to information received from the Government of Maharashtra, in view of the facts that (i) there was a subsisting award already in force covering the demands of the workmen till the end of December 1984; (ii) the Maharashtra Girni Kamgar Union which has called the strike had no right under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act to represent the Bombay Textile workmen because the recognised and approved union in the textile industry has been the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh; and (iii) the Government of India had appointed a National Tripartite Committee to look into the problems of the textile industry and the demands of the striking textile workers the State Government had indicated to the High Court that a reference of this dispute to the Industrial Court was not called for.

Drilling in Mahanadi Basin by Oil India Limited

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

(a) whether Oil India Limited has resumed drilling in the Mahanadi Basin;

(b) the number of wells likely to be drilled;

(c) whether any foreign help has been sought for the drilling operations, if so, the names of the concerns and what are their terms and conditions; and

(d) the amount earmarked for the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) (a) Oil India Limited expects to resume drilling March 1983.

(b) 6 exploratory wells are proposed to be drilled in period of 27 months.

(c) For the 6-wells exploratory drilling programme, Oil India Limited has entered into contracts with foreign firms for charter hire of a mobile drilling unit, two supply vessels and other engineering technical services. The major contracts and their main terms and conditions are given in the attached statement.

(d) An amount of Rs. 122 crores has been sanctioned for this project.

Statement

Sl.No.	Nature of services/contracts	Name of the Party/country	Salient terms and conditions of contract.
1	Charter-hire of a Mobile Drilling unit	M/s. perforaciones Maritimas Mexicanas, Mexico.	Estimated contract value US 30.990 million of which US\$ 26.150 million to be financed by a credit agreement entered into between OIL and Mexican Bank, Banca Serfin, S. A. The credit amount is financed at 8.6% interest and other charges per annum. The principal credit amount is repayable in 10 equal half-yearly instalments commencing from the 36th month of the commencement date. Mobilisation fee: US\$ 2,478,000 Operating Rate : US\$ 35,200 per day.
2	Charter-hire of two supply vessels.	M/s. Tidex International, USA.	Estimated contract value US\$ 7,290,000 equivalent to Indian rupees 6,94,28,571.43. The contract provides a charter period of one year with an option for extension by another year and 3 months on the same terms & conditions. The contract is terminable at any time by issue of 6 months' notice.
3	Mud Logging Services	M/s. Geoservices Overseas SA, Singapore	Estimated contract value US\$ 11,41,500 equivalent to Indian rupees 1.11 crores approximately.
4	Mud Engineering Services.	M/s. Dresser Singapore Pte Limited, Singapore	Estimated contract value US\$ 432.075 equivalent to Indian rupees 41.69 lakhs approximately.
5	Acid Stimulation & Fracturing Services	M/s. Dowell Schlumberger, UAF.	Estimated contract value US\$ 5,534,737 equivalent to Indian rupees 5.30 crores approximately.
6	Cementings Services	M/s. Nowco Well Services Limited, Canada	Estimated contract value Canadian \$ 1,428,083 equivalent to Indian rupees 1.13 crores approximately.
7	Hiring of coring vessel for Soil Investigation Studies.	M/s. McClelland Engineers, S.A. Singapore.	The foreign exchange is to be financed under CIDA credit. Estimated contract value US\$ 388,712 equivalent to Indian rupees 38 lakhs approximately 4% of which is payable in Indian rupees.

Sl. No.	Nature of services/contracts.	Name of the Party/country.	Salient terms and conditions of contract.
8	Computerised Casing Torque-Turn make up Services.	M/s. Bakerline, USA.	A total foreign exchange expenditure of US\$ 300,820 equivalent to Indian rupees 29 lakhs approximately.
9	Wireline Logging Services.	Ms. Schlumberger Ear East Inc., Singapore	Estimated contract value US\$ 36,52,900 equivalent to Indian rupees 3.56 crores approximately. The foreign exchange is yet to be released and contract entered into.
10	Production Testing Services, equipments on rental and providing technical personnel for testing.	M/s. Flopetrol International, Singapore.	Estimated contract value US\$ 20,78,178 equivalent to Indian rupees 2.03 crores approximately. The foreign exchange is yet to be released and contract entered into.

गाजीपुर में औषध कारखाने की
स्थापना करना

363. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने गाजीपुर में एक औषध कारखाना लगाने का अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Power programmes for rural develop-
ment

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

(a) whether in the field of rural development, State-wise targets were fixed for providing electricity in 1980-81 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) if so, whether targets for such programmes were fixed for Orissa; and

(c) if so, the year-wise targets fixed and the achievements made so far in the power field in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The year-wise targets fixed and achievements made are as under:—

(i) Village Electrification

Year	Target	Achievement
1980-81	1,600	1,573
1981-82	1,550	1,206
1982-83	1,250	471*

(ii) Energisation of pumpsets/Tubewells

Year	Target	Achievement
1980-81	5,130	3,236
1981-82	11,010	2,929
1982-83	9,000	2,045*

* Progress for the period from 1-4-1982 to 31-12-1982.

**Supply of Kerosene and Diesel to
Orissa**

365. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the details of diesel as well as kerosene allocations to Orissa during 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): 96046 tonnes of kerosene and 181700 tonnes of diesel were allocated to Orissa during 1982.

Fire in Oil Well near Aguda in Gujarat

366. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fire broke out in 2nd December, 1982 in one of the oil wells of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission near Aguda village in Mehsana district of Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether this was the second time that such fire broke out in a Gujarat oil well during 1982;

(c) what were the main reasons for the same;

(d) what was the total loss India suffered due to fire; and

(e) what steps were being taken to strengthen the security measures there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

Introduction of Comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill

367. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state when Government are going to introduce a Comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill, in consultation with various Central Trade Union Organisations?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): The National Labour Conference and the Sanat Mehta Committee have made certain recommendations for changes in industrial relations laws which are under examination of the Government.

Koel-Karo Hydrel Project

268. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Koel-Karo Hydro Electric Project in Bihar conceived and when the project was finalised;

(b) when the Centre took over the project execution, stating the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the difficulties in taking up the project for execution and what steps have been taken by Government to remove these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH):

(a) The project was conceived in 1973 after completion of investigation and the scheme was approved by the Planning Commission in September, 1976.

(b) It was decided to take over the project for implementation in the Central Sector in July, 1980. The reasons for taking it up in the Central Sector are the magnitude of the project which has a capacity of 710 MW that could reduce the imbalance in the Hydrel-thermal mix in the Eastern Region, and the massive investment required for such a project.

(c) Land acquisition and taking over possession of land posed some problems. These are being sorted out now after dialogues by the Government of Bihar with the land owners, and discussions between Government of Bihar and Government of India.

Setting up an Export Committee/Group to Advise on Broadcasting and TV Media

369. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently set up an Expert Committee/Group to advise on the broadcasting and TV media;

(b) if so, what are the terms of reference of the Expert Committee/Group;

(c) how many times in the past such expert Committees/ Groups were set up; and

(d) what action has been taken by the Government on the recommendations/suggestions made by these Committees/Groups?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) Yes, Sir. A Working Group has

been set up in December '82 to prepare a software plan for Doordarshan.

(b) The terms of reference of the Group are laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library See No. LT-5801/83)

(c) and (d). A Working Group was set up for drawing a software plan for TV utilisation of INSAT. The recommendations of this Group have been kept in view while preparing detailed action plans for extension of TV services to rural areas with the help of INSAT. In addition, Government had earlier set up a Media Advisory Committee to advise the Government on policy issues relating to its media. The recommendations of this Committee regarding introduction of colour TV and News policy were considered and implemented in respect of Doordarshan and A.I.R. Similarly implementation, as decided by Government regarding the recommendations on grant of pension to Staff artists is underway.

Purchase of Turbo-Generations from U.S.S.R.

370. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some 210 MW turbo-generators have been purchased from the USSR for the Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Station in Eastern Bihar when BHEL has been manufacturing exactly the same generators for almost a decade now;

(b) if so, what is the number of the generators purchased from the USSR and what is the cost involved; and

(c) the reasons which weighed with Government to purchase these generators from the USSR when similar generators are being indigenously manufactured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH):

(a) to (c). Reference is perhaps to the pro-

posal regarding the Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Project. No orders for equipment for this project, have been placed so far, as the investment decision on this project has not yet been taken.

Clandestine Import of tetracycline

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the clandestine imports of huge quantities of tetracycline under the name of tetra-urea complex besides its imports under the revalidated licences and the open general Licences;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating whether the restrictive import of tetracycline is the cause of the clandestine imports of the drug and whether it has severely affected the Indian drug industry, particularly the IDPL; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Instances of import of Tetracycline Urea Complex have come to the notice of the Government. Tetracycline is a canalised drug under Import and Export Policy 1982-83. However, during 1982-83 the production of Tetracycline within the country from basic stages increased greatly. It was not found necessary to make imports through STC. Government have taken steps to ensure that unauthorised or clandestine imports of Tetracycline do not take place.

Induction of High Court Judges into Supreme Court

372. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to induct five High Court judges

from various States into Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the concern expressed by about 70 members of the Supreme Court Bar Association over the selection of these judges; and

(d) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b) The question of making appointments to the Supreme Court is engaging the attention of the Government.

(c) Government have seen a Press report to this effect in the "Statesman" of January, 1983.

(d) The Government makes appointments to the Supreme Court with a full awareness of the need to maintain the faith and confidence of the citizens in the fairness and impartiality of the court. The safeguards provided in Article 124 of the Constitution are always observed and appointments to the Supreme Court are made only after consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

Instructions against misuse of Official Machinery in Elections

373. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission issued detailed instructions to the Chief Electoral Officer in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura to guard against the misuse of the official machinery; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). An extract of para VII

of the Model Code of conduct for the guidance of political parties and candidates issued by the Election Commission containing the guidelines in regard to use/misuse of official machinery at elections is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library. See No. LT-5802/83). Attention of the Chief Electoral Officers/Chief Secretaries of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Tripura was drawn by the Commission to these guidelines. By its telegrams dated the 30th November, 1982, 2nd December and 14th December, 1982, the Commission also specially invited the attention of the authorities concerned in these States to the consolidated instructions of the Commission in connection with conduct of elections.

Bihar Press Bill Discussions with Press, Journalists

374. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
 SHRI KAMAL NATH:
 SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR:
 SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
 SHRI EDUARDO FELIERO:

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

- (a) whether the Bihar Press Bill was discussed with various representatives of Press, Journalists, etc.;
- (b) if so, those who attended the meeting and names of the organisations represented by them;

(c) the main points/objections raised;

(d) outcome of the talks;

(e) whether the Ministry have made some suggestions to the Bihar Government; and

(f) if so, the details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):
 (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The names of the persons who participated in these discussions and the names of the organisations which they claimed to represent are given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). The representatives of these organisations were of the view that there is no justification for the enactment of the 'Bihar Press Bill'. However, as result of the dialogue with the Associations of the Press and the newspaper industry, the Government was able to get a clear picture of what were considered by them to be the objectionable features of the Bill. This was helpful in the consideration of the Bill by the Government. Further, the agitation launched by the Press at the national level against the Bill was also suspended.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

(a) *The meeting held on 29th October, 1982*

S.No.	Name of the Press Associations	Represented by
1	Indian Federation of Working Journalists	1. Shri A. Raghavan and 2. Shri M. K. Ramamurthy
2	The National Union of Journalists (I)	1. Shri N. K. Trikha and 2. Shri Prithvis Chakravarti

S.No.	Name of the Press Associations	Represented by
3	Press Association of India	1. Shri S.C. Antharaman and 2. Shri Sunit Ghosh
4	All India Newspapers Editors' Conference	1. Shri Vishwa Bandhu Gupta
5	Editors' Guild of India	1. Shri S. Sahay 2. Shri K. Narendra and 3. Shri M. V. Desai
6	Indian & Eastern Newspapers Society	1. Shri Ramesh Chandra
7	Indian Language Newspapers Association	1. Shri Pratap T. Shah
8	All India Small & Medium Newspapers Association	1. Shri Prem Chand Verma
9	All India Small & Medium Newspapers Federation	1. Shri Harbajan Singh 2. Shri C. L. Khanna and 3. Shri Kesar Singh
(b) <i>Meeting held on 6th December, 1982.</i>		
1	Indian Federation of Working Journalists	1. Shri A. Raghavan and 2. Shri Upendra Vajpeyi
2	National Union of Journalists (I)	1. Shri N. K. Trikha and 2. Shri Prithvis Chakravarti
3	Press Association of India	1. Shri S.C. Anantharaman 2. Shri Sunit Ghosh and 3. Shri Vijay Sanghvi
4	All India Newspapers Editors' Conference	1. Shri Vishwa Bandhu Gupta
5	Indian & Eastern Newspapers Society	1. Shri Ramesh Chandra 2. Shri Basudev Ray
6	Indian Language Newspapers Association	1. Shri Mahendra Mohan Gupta
7	All India Small & Medium Newspapers Association	1. Shri Prem Chand Verma
8	All India Small & Medium Newspapers Federation	1. Shri Atur Sangtani 2. Shri Harbajan Singh

Theft of spares belonging to ONGC

375. SHRI TRILOK CHAND

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
• SHARMA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that spares worth several lakhs of rupees belonging to the ONGC and meant for the Bombay Unit were stolen;

(b) if so, the details thereof, stating the cost of the spares involved;

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry into the theft; and

(d) if so, what is the result thereof and what action has been taken in the matter?

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

(b) Spares worth Rs. 3.05 lakhs belonging to ONGC and meant for Bombay Offshore Project were stolen from open area of 12 Victoria Dock which was guarded by Central Industrial Security Force unit.

(c) and (d) Police have registered an offence under section 379/114 IPC vide CR No. 242/82 on 13th December 1982. The enquiry made by the Police has revealed that no employee of ONGC or CISF had abetted in this offence. Property valued at Rs. 2.87 lakhs has been recovered from two accused. Investigations are in progress and chargesheet against the accused will be submitted on completion of enquiries by the Police.

Errors in stamps, folders and first-day covers brought out by Government

376. SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH
KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of an exhibition organised recently in New Delhi by a Philatelist which pointed out glaring errors in the stamps, folders and first-day covers brought out by the Government during the last three decades; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government with regard thereto and what steps have been taken by the Government to ensure that the Indian Stamps, Folder and First-day covers brought out are factually, visually and chronologically correct?

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

(b) The errors and omissions pointed by the holder of the exhibition pertained mostly to the information sheets and first day covers and generally related to printing error and translation mistakes. Only in a few cases, some mistakes in stamps were also pointed out. While the Government makes all possible efforts to ensure that the information contained in the information sheets, first day covers and stamps is correct, it may often be possible to have different interpretation and in some rare cases inaccuracies may also have crept in. To avoid errors and omissions the Government have started the practice of consulting the acknowledged authorities on the subject to vet the material before the issue of stamps, first day covers and information sheets.

Testing of defective LPG cylinders

377. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Petroleum Corporation has launched in Bombay in October, 1982 the "operation withdrawal" to find defective L.P.G. cylinders distributed to householders;

(b) if so, how many cylinders were tested from how many manufacturing units, the results of clock and dagger method applied and the number of cylinders found leaking;

(c) what steps are being taken to test cylinders of all manufacturers, and the stage at which they would be examined and decisions taken;

(d) whether "operation withdrawal" has been applied for testing in Delhi, Bhopal, Madras, Calcutta and other major centres of distribution;

(e) how many second additional L.P.G. cylinders have been issued to the existing consumers in Bombay, Delhi and other places till today; and

(f) what other methods and attachments are to be used to detect defected or leaking cylinders to protect householders and serve consumers' interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Only ISI tested and marked LPG cylinders are accepted by oil company. Chief Controller of Explosives' certificate is also obtained for these cylinders before they are put into circulation.

(d) No, Sir, excepting for some households in the Pune market.

(e) During January, 1983 second cylinders installed by Bharat Petro-

leum Corporation in various markets were as under:

Hyderabad	2100
Kurnool	250
Delhi	1735

No lease has yet been commenced by Bharat Petroleum Corporation in respect of their other markets.

(f) Apart from the statutory testing and regular routine inspections of LPG cylinders all cylinders at the filling plant are subjected to water bath test and soap solution tests to ensure that there are no leaks. Further, cylinders are visually inspected at the distributors' godowns and any cylinders found leaky/defective are segregated. Every effort is made to ensure that only sound cylinders are delivered to the customers.

Allocation of Associate gas to Maharashtra

378. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has sought allocation of 32 Million cubic Metres of Associate gas per day from Bombay High for various projects;

(b) the quantum of gas sanctioned by the Union Government against the above demand of Maharashtra;

(c) whether the State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra (ST/COM) has already sent to the Centre a detailed memorandum regarding the requirement of Associate gas;

(d) what are the actual requirements of projects (i) Rashtriya Chemical and Fertilizers at Trombay and Thal Vaisnet, (ii) Deepak Fertilizers at Taleja, (iii) LPG production, of ONGC (iv) Tata Thermal Station, and (v) Maharashtra Electricity Boards project at Uran during the next 5 years; and

(e) whether Government are considering the request of Maharashtra Government for additional allocation of Associate as, if so, to what extent and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (e) With the discovery of crude oil and natural gas in Bombay High, attempts were made to prepare a perspective for the optimal utilisation of this natural gas. The first such working groups, for this purpose, were appointed in 1977 and in their reports regarding the utilisation of offshore gas in Gujarat and Maharashtra were of the view that natural gas in the quantities that appeared likely to be available was so valuable a raw material that it must be utilised in high value priority uses such as in the manufacture of fertilizers, where the opportunity cost of gas exceeds the opportunity cost of naphtha and far exceeds the opportunity cost of fuel oil, and secondly, that a major proportion of the present consumption of fuel oil in

the country could be economically substituted by coal but not natural gas unless either the availability of gas became sufficiently large or when there were very specific reasons such as serious environmental problems.

The next working group on the optimum utilisation of natural gas which submitted its report in 1979 was of the view that the previous recommendations and the general policy followed of reserving the country's limited resources of hydrocarbons for high value products should be re-emphasized. According to this working group the highest opportunity cost of lean gas is in the production of nitrogenous fertilizers, and the utilisation of the C₂ and C₃ fractions is in the production of petrochemicals and that the utilisation of the C₄ and a part of the C₃ fraction is in the production of LPG, which substitutes kerosene.

The requirement of gas of the projects mentioned in part (d) for the next four years as estimated by ONGC is as follows:—

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
	MMM ³ /day			
1. RCF Trombay	1.8	1.8	1.80	1.80
2. RCF Thal	0.275	0.53	2.80	3.00
3. DFPCL	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
4. LPG Urban	0.40	0.40	0.80	0.80
5. TATA Thermal	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
6. MSEB	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8

Because of accelerated production of crude oil and increased gas oil ratio production of gas has increased significantly as compared to the previous estimates. To study the optimum uses and make recommendations on the utilisation of the gas, a task force on gas has been set up by the Depart-

ment of Petroleum. The final report of the task force is awaited.

The Government of Maharashtra had sent a request estimating their requirement of gas at 32 MCMD.

The question of sanctioning any more gas against the above request can only be considered after the report of the task force is received.

Digging of off-shore oil wells

379. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: wells dug off-shore till now in each pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of oil wells dug off-shore till now in each sector; how many wells are under process at present;

(b) how many oil wells are utilised for production of (i) Oil, and (ii) natural gas and total average daily production of oil and natural gas in each sector; and

(c) whether all the oil wells in each sector are being exploited to their fullest capacity; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Upto 1-2-1983 a total of 239 wells have been drilled in the off-shore. Out of these 209 wells were in the West Coast (93 exploratory and 116 development) and 30 exploratory wells in the East Coast.

(b) As on 1-2-1983, 96 wells were on production in Bombay High. Average production of oil and associated gas is 3,10,000 BOPD and 7.8 MMM³/day respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

डाक-तार विभाग द्वारा धनुष-बाण लिए भगवान कृष्ण का टिकट जारी किया जाना

38 0. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक तार विभाग ने एक टिकट पर भगवान कृष्ण को धनुष-बाण धारण किये हुए दिखाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए न उत्तरदाई है ;

(ग) ऐसा टिकट जारी करने पर सरकार द्वारा कुल कितना व्यय किया गया है ;

(घ) कुल कितने मूल्य के टिकट बेचे गये हैं तथा कुल कितने मूल्य के टिकट नष्ट किये गये हैं : और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कितना घाटा हुआ है ?

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

(ख) इस विषय पर डाक टिकट जारी करने के बारे में विभाग ने सोच समझकर निर्णय लिया था ।

(ग) तीन मिलियन डाक टिकट के मुद्रण का कुल खर्चा 3,60,000/- रु० है ।

(घ) इन टिकटों की देश तथा विदेश में भारी मांग है और उनकी विक्री अभी की जा रही है । इन टिकटों को नष्ट करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । आशा है कि तीन मिलियन डाक टिकट जिनमें से प्रत्येक का मूल्य 1/- रु० है, शीघ्र ही बेच दी जाएंगी ।

(ङ) इन टिकटों के कारण सरकार द्वारा हानि उठाने का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं है । इसके विपरीत इन टिकटों की विक्री से विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में काफी राजस्व अर्जित होने की आशा है ।

“पाइज़न आफ बांडेड लेबर” शीर्षक समाचार

38 1. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 21-27 मार्च, 1982 की साप्ताहिक पत्रिका “दिनामन” में प्रकाशित “पाइज़न आफ

बांडेड लेबर' शीर्षक लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) इस समय देश में बंधुआ मजदूरों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनमें से कितने मजदूरों को मजदूरी के बदले नकद भुगतान करने की बजाए "केसरी दाल" दी जाती है जिसको खाने से मजदूरों की टांगों में तीन से पांच महीने की अवधि के भीतर लकवा हो जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और 1981-82 के दौरान कितने व्यक्तियों को मुक्त कराया गया तथा उन्हें किस तरह का नया रोजगार दिया गया ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार पता लगाए तथा मुक्त कराए गए बंधुआ श्रमिकों की संख्या 31-12-82 को 1,52,338 थी । ऐसे बंधुआ श्रमिकों की संख्या के संबंध में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है, जिन्हें वेतन के रूप में नकद राशि के स्थान पर केसरी दाल दी गई, जिसे खाने के कारण 3 से 5 महीने के दौरान उन्हें टांगों का लकवा हो गया ।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार 31-12-82 तक 1,11,769 मुक्त कराए गए बंधुआ मजदूरों का पुनर्वासि हो चुका है । 1981-82 के दौरान मुक्त कराए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या 17621 है ।

मुक्त कराए गए बंधुआ श्रमिकों का पुनर्वासि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा क्षेत्र विकास तथा अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित

जनजाति और पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण संबंधी अपनी चालू योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है । उन्हें 1978-79 से चल रही उस केन्द्र संचालित योजना के अधीन भी पुनर्वासित किया जाता है, जिसमें भूमि पर आधारित, पशुपालन/मुर्गीपालन पर आधारित, कौशल/दस्तकारी/व्यवसाय पर आधारित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत पुनर्वासि की परिकल्पना की गई है । मुक्त कराए गए बंधुआ श्रमिकों को दिलाया गया रोजगार (क) सामुदायिक भूमि पर आधारित योजनाओं (ख) रेशमकीट पालन और टस्सर से संबंधित योजनाओं (ग) मत्स्य पालन (घ) बागवानी (ङ) ईट-भट्टों (च) प्रौद्योगिक सहकारी समितियों और (छ) पत्थर खदानों इत्यादि के रूप में है ।

Guidelines followed by Film Censor Board

382. SHRI MANOHARLAL SAINI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the laws and guidelines are not strictly adhered to by the Censor Board because of which Hindi Films "Apradh" and "Phir Bhi" were given 'U' and 'A' certificates in the first instance respectively even though the films were dominated by scenes of vulgarity and violence and revolved around the theme of extramarital relations;

(b) whether the film "Apradh" was banned when the producer applied for renewal of Censor certificate after some years on the plea that it aroused the baser instincts and the film "Phir Bhi" was granted 'U' certificate; and

(c) if so, reasons for firstly issuing 'U' and 'A' certificates and then banning and granting 'U' certificates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The film "Aparadh" (Hindi) was granted 'U' certificate with cuts in 1972. When the film came up for re-certification in 1982, it was examined by the Board of Film Censors again. Since the Revising Committee is divided in its opinion, the film has been referred to Government. No final decision has yet been taken by Government in the matter.

The film "Phir Bhi" (Hindi) was granted 'A' certificate in 1971. The Examining Committee which examined the film felt that the film could be granted 'U' certificate subject to the deletion of a dream sequence. Subsequently, the applicant requested for 'A' certificate as he wanted to retain the dream sequence.

The film was thus granted 'A' certificate with one cut. When the film came up for re-certification in 1982, the applicant requested the Board to examine the film again to see whether the film could be granted 'U' certificate. The film was seen by a Revising Committee which recommended by a majority of 7 to 1 a clear 'U' certificate. Accordingly the film was granted 'U' certificate in 1982.

Sale of tickets for Ninth International Film Festival

383. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tickets printed in each denomination for the Ninth International Film Festival held in New Delhi from 3rd January to 17th January 1983;

(b) the number of tickets sold in each denomination for the IFF and

(c) the number of tickets which were not sold in each denomination and the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) A statement showing the number of tickets printed in each denomination, tickets sold in each denomination is attached. The festival aimed at providing a common platform for the cinematographies of the world to project the excellence of their film art and promoting friendship and co-operation among different peoples of the world. It was in the nature of a cultural event and not a commercial venture. The films shown in the Film Festival are not commercial films but films with serious artistic content.

Statement

STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF TICKETS PRINTED/SOLD AND UNSOLD

Denomination	Total Printed	Sold	Unsold
Rs. 25	55216	16567	38649
Rs. 20	119084	43127	75957
Rs. 15	117740	63188	54552
Rs. 10	66892	47663	19229
Rs. 5	54530	16580	37950
Rs. 4	40152	5953	34199

Pending cases in various Courts

384. JAI NARAYAN ROAT:

SHRI VIRDA RAM PHUL-
WARIA:SHRI CHIRANJI LAL
SHARMA:SHRI MOHAMMAD
ASRAR AHMAD:

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

(a) the number of pending cases in
the Supreme Court and High Courts
as on date, type wise; and

(b) steps taken by Government for
their speedier disposal?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTI-
CE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI
JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) As
per the information furnished by the
registry of Supreme Court and High
Courts, the pendency of cases type-
wise is given in statement No. 1.

(b) The steps taken for their spee-
dier disposal are indicated in state-
ment No. II.

Statement-I*Number of cases pending in Supreme Court and High Courts*

Name of the Court		Types of cases		
Supreme Court	Regular	Admission		Total
(as on 31-12-82)	Hearing matters	matters		
	33949	29092		63041*
High Courts	Civil	Criminal		Total
(As on 30-6-82)	811973	100791		912764@

* In addition, 52233 Miscellaneous Civil and Criminal Petitions were also pending as on 31-12-82 in the Supreme Court.

@ These figures include only Main cases pending in the Calcutta, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh Patna and Rajasthan High Courts, and the Main as well as Miscellaneous cases pending in the other High Courts, as per reports received from these Courts.

Statement—II*Steps taken to reduce Pendency*

The following steps have been taken
to reduce pendency in High Courts
and Supreme Court:—

(1) The Code of Civil Procedure
was amended in 1976 to abolish Let-
ters Patent Appeal from Judge-
ment of Single Judge of the High
Court in second appeal (vide Sec-
tion 100A)

(2) The Code of Criminal Pro-
cedure based on the recommenda-
tions of the Law Commission was
enacted in 1973 and amended in 1978
and 1980.

(3) The Judge strength of the Sup-
reme Court has been raised from 13
to 17 excluding the Chief Justice
with effect from 31-12-77 by am-
ending the Supreme Court (Num-
ber of Judges) Act, 1956.

(4) The sanctioned strength of
the High Court Judges has been in-
creased from time to time.

(5) The Supreme Court rules
have been amended to vest more
powers in the Registrars and Judg-
es in Chambers so that the time of
the court is not wasted in petty
miscellaneous matters.

(6) The Supreme Court have also taken the following measures:—

(i) Priority is given to certain matters.

(ii) Miscellaneous matters are fixed daily.

(iii) Writ petitions with identical questions are grouped together and batches running from 50 to 100 matters are listed together for hearing.

(iv) Other matters involving identical questions are also identified from time to time and put together and efforts are made to see that such groups are disposed of early.

(v) The Supreme Court Rules were revised in 1966 providing for printing of records under its own supervision. As that was also taking quite some time the court of late has started wherever possible dispensing with the preparation of records and hearing the appeals on special leave paper-book itself after the parties have filed their counter affidavits and affidavits in reply.

(7) Apart from the above certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases:

(a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High Courts.

(b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable date.

(c) Dispensing with printing of records.

(d) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.

(8) The Government have also addressed the Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts in which there is a heavy pendency of civil cases over 5 years' old to consider appointment of retired judges under Article 224A of the Constitution.

(9) The Government have also appointed Law Commission (10th Law Commission) to keep under review the system of judicial Administration in the country. Among the terms of reference of the Law Commission are:

(a) To keep under review the system of judicial administration to ensure that it is responsive to the reasonable demands of the times and in particular to secure—

(i) Elimination of delay, speedy clearance of arrears and reduction in costs so as to secure quick and economical disposal of cases without affecting the cardinal principle that decisions should be just and fair;

(ii) simplification of procedure to reduce and eliminate technicalities and devices for delay so that it operates not as an end in itself but as a means of achieving justice; and

(iii) improvement of standards of all concerned with the administration of justice.

(b) To revive the Central Acts of general importance so as to simplify them and to remove anomalies, ambiguities and inequities.

(c) To recommend to the Government measure for bringing the statute book up-to-date by repealing obsolete laws and enactments or parts thereof which have outlived their utility.

Violation of Drug Policy by Foreign Drug Companies

385. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that certain foreign drug companies have been persistently violating the output norms in the production of bulk drugs

and formulations as required under the Drug Policy announced in 1978; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what precise action has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The Drug Policy announced in 1978 provides that the ratio between values of production of bulk drugs and formulations should not exceed 1.5 in the case of foreign drug companies. During 1981-82 this ratio was not satisfied by M/s. Sandoz (I) Ltd, M/s. E Merck (I) Ltd, M/s. SK&F and M/s. Warner Hindustan. The companies not satisfying this ratio are not eligible for grant of Industrial Licences for additional formulation capacity. Such companies can get recognition of installed capacities under August/Sept., 80 policy as also re-endorsement of capacities under April, 82 policy only subject to the condition that within a period of 2 years they shall achieve this ratio failing which they would be required to export the total excess production of drug formulations till the said ratio is achieved. Further such companies are not eligible for recognition/re-endorsement / regularisation of excess production in respect of price-de-controlled formulations and household remedies.

Recommendations of Press Council

386. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Press Council has made certain recommendations on Parliamentary Privileges and freedom of the Press;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the recommendations made by the Council is attached.

(c) It is felt that the matter should be left to be decided by the legislature.

Statement

1. The legislature should not expand its existing privileges, which, in fact, are required to be minimised. Even in England the House of Commons can not claim any new privileges other than those already claimed and accepted by the British courts as such.
2. The right of the press to be present in the legislature as in the courts and to report its proceedings should be expressly recognised.
3. The Council agrees with the views expressed by the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons in 1966 that the Law of Parliamentary Privileges should not be administered in a way which would fetter or discourage the free expression of opinion or criticism however prejudiced or exaggerated such opinion or criticism might be.
4. The penal jurisdiction of the House should be exercised as sparingly as possible and only when the House is satisfied that to exercise it is essential in order to provide reasonable protection for the House, its members or its officers, from such improper obstruction as may cause interference with the performance of their respective functions.

5. Where a member has a remedy in courts he should not be permitted to invoke the penal jurisdiction of the House in lieu of or in addition to that remedy.
6. The penal jurisdiction should never be exercised in respect of complaints which appear to be of a trivial character or unworthy of the attention of the House. Such complaints should be summarily dismissed.
7. In general, the power to commit for contempt should not be used as a deterrent against a person exercising a legal right, whether well-founded or not, to bring legal proceedings against a member or an officer.
8. It should be open to the House in deciding whether or not a contempt has been committed to take into account an honest and reasonable pleas in the truth of the allegations made, provided that they have been made only after all investigations had taken place, had been made in the honest and reasonable belief that it was in the public interest to make them, and had been published in a manner reasonably appropriate to that public interest. If the person against whom, the complaint had been made is able to satisfy the House of all these matters, he cannot be said to have improperly obstructed or attempted improperly to obstruct the House and ought accordingly to be acquitted of contempt.
9. The following conduct should not be itself be regarded a contempt of the House;
- (i) To publish, in advance of the publication of the relevant papers;
- (b) how any member in fact voted in a division;
- (b) the content of any motion which has in fact been tabled in Parliament.
- (ii) To publish the expressed intention of a member to vote in particular manner (or to abstain from voting).
10. The House should enjoy the power to remit, suspend or vary any penalty which it has imposed, upon receiving adequate undertakings from the person found guilty of contempt or for other good cause.
11. The legislature should take a liberal view of the press publishing expunged proceedings as no satisfactory mode to indicate to press reporters that certain proceedings have been expunged exists. In such a situation the reporter may commit genuine mistake which should be condoned.
12. The presiding officer should not order wholesale non-recording of the proceedings as in a parliamentary democracy, the citizen has the right to be informed of the views and conduct of his representatives in the legislature.
13. A limitation of one year should be prescribed for taking cognizance of publication of offending material in the newspapers on the ground of breach of privilege.
14. Necessary provision should be made in the Rules of Business and the conduct of the House to provide for a reasonable opportunity to alleged contemners to defend themselves in the proceedings for the breach of privilege.
15. The person against whom a complaint of the breach of the privilege has been made should be entitled as a matter of right

to attend the proceedings of the Privileges Committee, to be represented by a lawyer, to call witnesses, and to be provided legal aid, if necessary.

16. The Privileges Committee should be entitled to permit the calling of any witness by the person against whom a complaint of breach of privilege is made including the rights of examination, cross-examination and re-examination of witnesses.
17. There should be access to documents or evidence presented before a parliamentary Committee after laying its report before the legislature, unless the court determines that it will be in the public interest not to do so.
18. It will inspire greater confidence among all the citizens if the legislature co-operates with the judiciary in a matter of any alleged breach of privilege challenged before courts of law.
19. The Council reiterates its view that the Privileges of Parliament and State Legislature should be codified in the interest of the freedom of the press. The Second Press Commission has also found it essential.
20. The Council suggests that the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha may set up a Joint Parliamentary Committee for the codification of privileges of Parliament. The Press should be associated in this exercise in the manner in which the committee may think fit.
21. Meanwhile it will be advisable to publish an official digest, under suitable headings, of the privilege cases which have taken place in the various legislatures during the last 30 years.

उत्तर प्रदेश में दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्रों की स्थापना

387. श्री बी० डी० सिंह :
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ बड़े शहरों में ऐसे दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिये सुझाव प्राप्त हुये हैं जो दिल्ली और कलकत्ता के बीच सूक्ष्मतरंग संपर्क स्थापित किये जाने की स्थिति में इन दोनों शहरों के बीच सूक्ष्म तरंग लाइन पर पड़ेंगे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे बड़े शहरों के नाम क्या हैं और इन केन्द्रों पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(ग) इन सुझावों पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश में दूरदर्शन सेवा दिल्ली, लखनऊ, कानपुर, मसूरी और देवरिया के दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटरों से 47,647 वर्ग किलोमीटर से अधिक क्षेत्र में फैली 243.17 लाख जनसंख्या को उपलब्ध है। छठी योजना के वाराणसी और गोरखपुर में नये केन्द्र स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं। इन दो केन्द्रों के चालू हो जाने पर दूरदर्शन सेवा 89,071 वर्ग किलोमीटर से अधिक क्षेत्र में फैली 443.7 लाख जनसंख्या (राज्य की जनसंख्या का 40 प्रतिशत) को उपलब्ध होगी। विशेषकर आगरा और इलाहाबाद में दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये अनुरोध विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त हुये हैं। भावी योजना के अंग के रूप में डाक तार विभाग के माइक्रोवेव लिंक की सहायता से दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश में आगरा, इलाहाबाद और राय बरेली को पहले ही चुन लिया गया है। तथापि, इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

Manufacture of drug by foreign Companies against Drugs Control Act

388. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several foreign drug and pharmaceutical manufacturing companies like PFIZER Group have been making more than 31 drugs without any authorisation;

(b) whether popular items like Becosule capsules, Beconex tablets, Multivitaplex and Terramycin Capsules have been produced and marketed by foreign companies; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against these companies under the Drugs Control Act with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). A number of drug manufacturing companies, both foreign and Indian, have been found to be producing certain drug formulations in respect of which authorisations claimed by the companies under the I (D&R) Act have been found to be not acceptable. As regards M/s. Pizer, there are 32 items of drug formulations of the above nature. A list of such items is attached. It will be observed that items Becosule Capsules, Beconex tables and Multivitaplex are included in the attached list but Terramycin Capsules is not included therein.

(c) A decision on the production of such items by individual companies will be taken after general policy decision is taken regarding such instances of production of items for which authorisations have not been established.

Statement

1. Beconex Inj consisting of Vitamins etc.
2. Multivitaplex drops
3. Multivitaplex Elixir

4. Becosule Syrup
5. Beconex tablets
6. Multivitaplex forte capsules
7. Dumasules capsules
8. Becosule capsules
9. Vermex liquid Wormer 100 ml, 500 ml. & 4.5 litres
10. Corex cough syrup 50 ml. 100 ml.
11. TAO Syrup 30 ml.
12. TAO Pad. drops ml.
13. TAO Capsules
14. Visine oph. solutiln 10 ml.
15. Fenocin tablets
16. Deltacortril tablets
17. Deltacortril forte tablets
18. Deltacortril IM/IA injection 3 ml. vials
19. Nebasul eye ointment 3 gm.
20. Nebasul skin ointment 3 gm., 15 gm.
21. Nebasulf Instillation 10 ml.
22. Nebasulf powder 10 gm.
23. Nebacortril eye ointment 3 gm.
24. Nebacortril skin ointment 5 gm., 15 gm.
25. Durol 100 ml.
26. Nephrol R. tabs.
27. Mastalone U. vials
28. Terramycin S.F. caps.
29. Terramycin Instermuscular Sols.
30. Terrammcin Otic solution
31. Terramycin Egg formula
32. Pasonex-S.

Loss at Talcher Fertiliser Plant

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

(a) whether due to faulty management methods adopted by the Talcher Fertilizer Plant in Orissa, the plant is being run at a huge loss;

(b) if so, the total amount of loss suffered at plant since its commissioning; and

(c) the steps taken to see that the plant does not stop production due to power cut?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The Talcher Fertilizer Plant is incurring huge loss due to power cuts imposed by Orissa State Electricity Board, various technological and equipment problems and supply of poor quality of coal.

(b) The total loss suffered at Talcher Fertilizer Plant since commissioning i.e. on 1.11.80 to December, 1982 is Rs. 88.70 crores.

(c) State Government and the Orissa State Electricity Board are being approached constantly to maintain regular supply of power to this plant. Government is also considering the desirability of installation of Captive Power Plant to meet the long term requirements of power.

Complaints RE: Mismanagement of 9th International Film Festival

390. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints have been received by Government from the exhibitors and foreign countries in connection with the mismanagement of the 9th International Film Festival held recently in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of Jalan Committee Recommendations on Alcohol and Molasses

391. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States that have implemented Jalan Committee recommendations regarding excise duty structure on alcohol and molasses.

(b) whether the financial provision (fund) for construction of storage facilities for molasses has been utilised by any State Government so far, and if not, the reasons for the same;

(c) the details of three working groups that have been set up to examine the important facts of the development of alcohol industry and alcohol-based industries; and

(d) the surplus quantum of alcohol available presently in the country for export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH):

(a) The State Governments have not so far satisfactorily implemented the Jalan Committee recommendations, even though the Central Molasses Board, on which all states are represented, at its meeting held on 18-12-1976, unanimously adopted the recommendations of the Committee and suggested that the recommendations should be **accepted and implemented expeditiously**. The Government of India have been from time to time urging the States to implement the recommendations and to rationalise the duties on industrial alcohol and on alcohol transported to other States.

(b) Under the Molasses Control Order, 1961, read with the Molasses Control (Regulation of Fund for Erection of Storage Facilities) Order, 1976, the responsibility for ensuring adequate and timely storage capacity for molasses rests with the Molasses Controllers

who are officers appointed by the State Governments. Thus is primarily for the State Governments to ensure building up of storage facilities for molasses. As per the information available, most of the States barring a few have substantially utilised the funds credited for building up storage of molasses.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5803/83].

(d) Estimates of availability and demand of alcohol, as assessed by the Central Molasses Board in the Meeting held in January, 1983, indicate an overall deficit of alcohol in the country for the alcohol year 1982-83.

“गांधी” फिल्म पर व्यय

392. श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या “गांधी” फिल्म के निर्माता रिचर्ड एटेनबरो ने फिल्म बनाने से पूर्व किसी अनुदान या ऋण हेतु भारत सरकार के समक्ष कोई बजट प्रस्तुत किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) भारत में खर्च किये जाने के लिए इस बजट में प्रत्येक शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत कितनी राशि दिखाई गई और इस फिल्म के निर्माण पर यहां प्रत्येक शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्रि (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसको सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

“गांधी” फिल्म का निर्माण करने के लिए ऋण/अनुदान

393. श्री जगपाल सिंह :

श्री विजय कुमार यादव :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

गांधी फिल्म का निर्माण करने के लिए कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की गई और भारतीय फिल्म विकास निगम ने इसमें अपना कितना हिस्सा दिया ;

(ख) क्या यह राशि अनुदान अथवा ऋण के रूप में दी गई ;

(ग) क्या कुछ अन्य संस्थाओं ने भी इसके निर्माण के लिए अनुदान अथवा ऋण के रूप में धन दिया है और सरकार अथवा अन्य एजेंसियों द्वारा दिए गए ऋण पर ब्याज की दर अथवा अन्य शर्तों के बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) उन विदेशी फिल्म निर्माताओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी भारत सरकार ने अब तक वित्तीय सहायता दी है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्रि (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसको सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Facilities for Coal Washeries in the country

394. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress in respect of creating facilities for washeries for coal in the country; and

(b) what percentage of coal is now being washed in public collieries and in private collieries and what is the time schedule of achieving 100 percent coverage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) At present, 17 washeries with total raw coal input capacity of 28.89 million tonnes per annum are in operation and 5 washerie with total raw coal input capacity of 9.35 million tonnes per annum are under construction.

(b) About 23 per cent of raw coal is now washed in Public Sector and 1.7 per cent in Private Sector. There is no proposal to wash all the raw coal.

Oil Thefts in Gujarat

395. SHRI T.S. NEGI:

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fresh activities of oil thieves in Gujarat (Indian Express-17.1.83);

(b) if so, what corrective steps they have in mind and full facts of these thefts; and

(c) whether in view of the gross and colossal failure of the ONGC staff and their suspected collusion, Government propose to take drastic steps and place it in safe hands?

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

(b) On 31-12-1982 information was received by the ONGC from a land owner of Dhanej village in the Gujarat State stating that oil was leaking in his land from the pipeline passing through it. The ONGC officials rushed

to the spot and after inspection of the site by Police repaired the punctured pipeline. A number of tools were recovered from the site. Accordingly, an FIR was lodged on 1-1-1983 with the Kalol Police Station. The case is pending investigation with the Police.

The measures taken to check the theft of oil and equipment include increasing the number of patrolling parties and intensifying patrolling by the ONGC, BSF and Gujarat State Police; deployment of SRP to check vehicles at junction point and approach road to the oil fields; the killing of the non-producing closed wells without harming the formations; utilizing the services of village defence parties like Gram Rakshak Dal; improving the system of issue and receipt of materials and surprise checks by senior officers of the ONGC.

(c) The case is under investigation by State Police and those found guilty would be firmly dealt with.

S.T.D. facilities at Kayamkulam and Mavelikara in Kerala

396. PROF. P. J. KUREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) details of towns in Kerala having STD facilities;

(b) whether he has received any representation to provide STD facilities at Kayamkulam and Mavelikara in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Following cities in Kerala are having STD facility:—

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Alleppy. | 5. Ernakulam. |
| 2. Alwaye. | 6. Kottayam. |
| 3. Cannanore. | 7. Kozikode. |
| 4. Changannur. | 8. Kunnamkulam. |

9. Narakkal.	18. Angamully.
10. Palghat.	19. Chalakudy.
11. Quilon.	20. Palai.
12. Tiruvalla.	21. Ghoughat.
13. Trichur	22. Guruvayur.
14. Trivandrum.	23. Malapuram.
15. Neyyatinkara.	24. Najeri
16. Kottarakara.	25. Adoor
17. Taliparamba.	26. Mavelikara*

*Subscribers of Mavelikara can only receive incoming STD calls full time and cannot make outgoing STD calls.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Mavelikara is already having limited incoming STD facility. Provision of full STD facilities for Mavelikara and Kayamkulam has been included in the long term plans.

Thermal Power Station in Kerala

397. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Thermal Station in Kerala in view of the recent power crisis;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) whether Government of Kerala have approached the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Construction of Trivandrum T.V. Centre

398. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) details of construction of Trivandrum T.V. Centre, amount spent and expected time of completion;

(b) the places around Trivendrum covered by this T.V. Centre;

(c) whether there is any proposal to bring the whole of Kerala under T.V. coverage; and

(d) whether Keltron has submitted such a proposal and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Civil construction for the VI plan scheme of T.V. Centre, Trivendrum is in progress. Orders for the 10 KW transmitter and studio equipment have been placed on M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd. Upto December, '82, an expenditure of Rs. 187.20 lakhs was incurred on this Centre. The Centre is expected to be commissioned by 1984-85. In the meanwhile, a low power TV relay centre was set up at Trivendrum before Asiad, '82.

(b) The 10 KW TV transmitter at Trivendrum is expected to cover entire Trivendrum district and about 60 per cent of Quilon district, Kanya Kumari and Triunelveli districts in Tamil Nadu will also get service from this transmitter. The present low power TV receive-cum-relay system at Trivandrum is providing TV service within a range between 10-12 Kms.

(c) Ernakulam and Kozhikode have been identified for setting up T.V. re-

lay centres along the P&T Department's microwave route under a Perspective Plan. Implementation of this Plan will, however, depend on availability of resources.

(d) Broadcasting (including tele-casting) is a Central subject and no other agency can be permitted to operate T.V. transmitters.

Lockout in Birla Cotton and Spinning Mills, Delhi

399. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL
REDDY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been a lockout in the Birla Cotton and Spinning Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi with effect from 22-12-82;

(b) if so, the number of workers affected; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to lift the lock out and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to information received from the Delhi Administration, the management of M/s. Birla Cotton and Spinning Mills Ltd., Delhi declared a lockout from 22-12-1982 affecting about 4000 workers.

(c) On the intervention of the Delhi Administration and after discussions were held with the management and the Unions, the lockout was lifted with effect from 22-1-1983 and as on todate 1500 workers have already resumed work.

Pilferage from oil wells in Gujarat

400. SHRI SUBASH YADAV:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been pilferage on a large scale from oil wells in Gujarat State during the last three years;

(b) if so, number of pilferage cases detected by the Government during the last three years; and

(c) what measures have been taken to stop pilferage from the oil wells of Gujarat and other States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Cases of pilferage/theft from oil wells in Gujarat State have come to the notice of the ONGC during the past three years.

(b) 92 cases during the three years 1980, 1981 and 1982 have been detected.

(c) The measures taken to check the theft of oil and the equipment include increasing the number of petrolling parties and intensifying patrolling by the ONGC, BSF and Gujarat State Police; deployment of SRP to check the vehicles at junction point and approach road to the oil wells; killing of the non-producing closed wells without arming the formations; utilising the services of village defence parties like Gram Rakshak Dal; improving the system of issue and receipt of material and surprise checking by senior Officers of the ONGC.

Setting up of a Radio Centre at Keonjhar, Orissa

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

(a) whether steps have been taken by Government to set up a radio centre at Keonjhar in Orissa;

(b) if so, the site selected for the location of the radio station;

(c) whether work has been started; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A site near Besantpur village has been selected. State Government has been requested to transfer the site to All India Radio for the purpose. Work on the construction of building will be started after the site is handed over by the State Government.

Retrenchment of staff in manganese Mines in Keonjher district (Orissa)

402. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale retrenchment of workers in the manganese mines of Keonjher district of Orissa managed by TISCO;

(b) if so, the reasons cited by TISCO for the retrenchment of those workers; and

(c) the efforts made by Tata to readjust or re-instate those workers in some other organisations under its management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) There has been no retrenchment in any Manganese Mine of TISCO in Keonjher District. 375 workers have opted for Voluntary retirement under Voluntary Retirement Scheme. 333 workers have already received their final payment.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Notice of Strike by Railway Mail Service Employees

403. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:
SHRI R. P. DAS:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Mail Service Employees and given notice of strike preceded by "work-to-rule", to press their demands;

(b) if so, what were their demands; and

(c) what is Government's decision in regard thereto?

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

(b) As given in the Annexure, The main ground advanced by the union for the agitation relates to conversion of sorting sections to transit sections.

(c) The representatives of the NEPTE discussed with Minister of State on 27-1-83, the union's grievances arising from conversion of sorting sections to transit sections. The Minister of State informed the representatives that their suggestions would be looked into. Following this, the Union has deferred the proposed strike.

Statement

DEMANDS OF THE UNIONS

1. Stopping, abolition and conversion of sorting sections, abolition of mail offices, abolition of sets of mail offices causing delay to public mails.

2. The recommendations of work study constituted regarding mail motor services problems particularly with regard to providing mail peons/mailguards with all drivers and standards for non-gazetted categories be implemented.

3. Introduction of Reserve Trained Pool system for Class IV and converting the present casual labour as R.T.P. as has been done in respect of short duty staff in Class III cadre.

4. Regularisation of all casual labour including part time employees paid from the contingencies and ED employees working in RMS with or without sponsorship of employment exchange.

Import of Entire power to Plant to Achieve Sixth Plan Target

404. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lately decided to import entire power plants to achieve Sixth Plan Power target and to make up for the heavy slippages anticipated in additional generating capacity at the end of the Plan. and

(b) if so, what are the details of the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (b): No, Sir. Out of the total capacity of 19666 MW envisaged for the Sixth Plan, the share of import is hardly 11 per cent. Primary reliance for procurement of power generating equipment is on indigenous manufacturers. Sometimes, however, the import of equipment has to be resorted to selectively on merits under special circumstances. The equipment may be imported where the projects from part of the World Bank assistance, assistance from bilateral sources or where credit facilities are readily available. Some specialised equipments, which are outside the manufacturing range of the indigenous manufacturers, are also imported depending upon the totality of the circumstances obtaining in the question.

Oil/Gas Struck in Godavari-Krishna Basin

405. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that substantial quantities of oil and gas have been struck recently in the new offshore well G-2-2, in the Godavari Krishna basin;

(b) if so, what is the precise assessment about the presence of oil and gas reserves in the area; and

(c) what steps have been and are being taken for fuller exploration and exploitation of the reserves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) Oil has been struck in structure named G-2 in the Godavari Offshore basin on 14/15th February 1983. On production testing, a flow of 865 barrels per day through a 1/4" choke and 1700 barrels per day through a 3/8" choke has been observed. Before an assessment of the oil & gas reserves in this structure can be made and data analysed. This discovery further enhances the possibilities of finding commercial accumulations of hydrocarbons in this basin.

(c) 15 prospects have been delineated and 2 rigs are at present drilling in this area. A third rig is also proposed to be brought over from the Western Coast to start operations in this area.

Exploitation of Labour by Contractors and Existence of Bonded Labour in the Country

406. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) have Government collected any data to ascertain the extent of wide-

spread exploitation of labour by contractors and existence of "Bonded Labour" systems in various States in our country, State-wise; and

(b) what steps Government have taken so far to check the evil of bonded labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARAMAVIR)

(a) Government have not collected any data relating to exploitation of labour by contractors. However, data regarding existence of bonded labour system in various States has been obtained. A statement showing the number of bonded labourers identified and freed and those rehabilitated in different States as per the reports received from the State Governments as on 31-12-82 is appended.

(b) The bonded labour system has been abolished throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. The responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers rests entirely with the State Governments who are the "Appropriate Governments" under the Act. The State Governments have been requested from time to time to take urgent and effective steps, including undertaking of intensive sur-

veys in susceptible areas, to secure early release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers, wherever found existing. With a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been launched from 1978-79 under which the State Governments are provided central financial assistance on matching grant (50:50) basis for rehabilitation of released bonded labourers. The scheme envisages provision of rehabilitation grant of Rs. 4,000/- per bonded labourer, half of which is given as central share. In order to ensure that the bonded labourers are rehabilitated on a permanent basis, the State Governments have been advised (in September, 1982) to suitably integrate/dovetail the Centrally Sponsored Scheme with similar other schemes, viz. IRDP, NREP, Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan and other on-going schemes of the State Governments so as to pool and integrate the assistance available under different schemes for the purpose of effective and permanent rehabilitation of released bonded labourers. A set of detailed guidelines has also been sent to the State Governments for bringing about such an integration for securing a meaningful rehabilitation of released bonded labourers.

Statement

State	Number of bonded labourers	
	Identified and freed;	Rehabilitated
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	13,458	9,449
Bihar	7,993	7,55
Gujarat	63	360
Karnataka	62,699	40,35

1	2	3
Kerala	829	467
Madhya Pradesh	1,858	193
Orissa	21,726	12,878
Rajasthan	6,150	6,069
Tamil Nadu	28,686	27,960
Uttar Pradesh	8,664	6,810
Maharashtra	302	292
Total:	1,52,338	1,11,769

Fire in Gavasad Oil Well

407. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what precise preventive measure were taken by Government after the incident of fire in Gayasad oil well to check the theft of oil and equipment and how far these measures have been able to check such incidents; and

(b) what is the result of the investigations made to the fire incident in Gavasad oil well and what action has been taken by Government against the officials of the ONGC, if any, found responsible for this lapse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANAR MISHRA): (a) The measures taken to check the theft of oil and the equipment include increasing the number of patrolling parties and intensifying patrolling by the ONGC, BSF and Gujarat State Police, deployment of SRP to check the vehicles at junction point and approach road to the oil wells; killing of the non-producing closed wells without harming the formations; utilising services of village defence parties like Gram Rakshakh Dal; improving the system of issue and receipt of materials and surprise checking by senior officers of

the ONGC. As a result of these measures, there appears to be falling trade in the number of cases of theft.

(b) The case is pending investigation with the CBI.

Losses to N.F.D.C.

408. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Film Development Corporation has incurred heavy losses during 1982-83;

(b) if so, extent of loss suffered by the N.F.D.C. during the year 1982-83 (till date as against the losses suffered by the Corporation during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(c) what are the reasons for the continuous loss being suffered by the NFDC and what precise measures have been taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS): (SHRI BALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The financial year of the National Film Development corporation will end on 31-3 1983. It is,

therefore, premature to say whether the Corporation will earn profit or make loss during the year 1982-83. The Corporation had earned a profit of Rs. 4.58 lakhs during the year 1980-81 and suffered a loss of Rs. 1.22 lakhs during 1981-82.

(c) Government are continuously monitoring the financial performance of the Corporation and corrective measures are suggested to the Management wherever necessary. The Corporation has been specifically advised to control expenditure and take investment decisions after a thorough examination.

Coal to Fuel-grade Methanol Project Submitted by West Bengal Government

409. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a coal to fuel grade Methanol Project been submitted by the Government of West Bengal to Centre;

(b) was the Project approved by the Department of Coal;

(c) has it been cleared by the Ministry of Petroleum; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Coal is concerned only with the coal linkage aspect.

(c) and (d). The Government are yet to take a view on the project.

Schemes for Fuel Grade Methanol and Synthetic crude

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

(a) whether coal linkages for the two schemes proposed by the West Bengal Government viz. Fuel-Grade

Methanol and Synthetic crude have been finalised in consultation with the Department of Coal;

(b) if so, has that been accepted by the Planning Commission;

(c) whether Government of West Bengal has submitted by way of application to the Government of India for UNDP's participation for drawing up a Techno-Economic Feasibility Report for production of synthetic crude from coal through their financial and technical assistance;

(d) if so, whether it has been sent for due consideration by the Ministry of Finance;

(e) have recommendations from Planning Commission been meanwhile obtained;

(f) has it been approved by the Government of India; and

(g) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The original proposal of Government of West Bengal for conversion of Raniganj coal into diesel and methanol in Raniganj Coalfield area was modified by them and proposal was put up by West Bengal Government for conversion of coal into Methanol with an annual capacity of $\frac{1}{2}$ million tonne of Methanol. Coal linkage was given by the Department of Coal. Linkage was also indicated for a possible second stage of the plant if synthetic crude could be produced.

(b) Coal linkage is not a matter put up for approval by Planning Commission.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Reference to Planning Commission is relevant after Feasibility Report is obtained.

(f) Feasibility Report has not been prepared with UNDP participation and hence the question of Government approval does not arise.

(g) Does not arise.

30 Point Charter of Demands by Jute Workers

411. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the jute workers' unions have submitted a 30 point charter of demands including basic and economic demands to the respective managements and also to Government;

(b) what are the demands put forward by the Jute workers;

(c) steps taken by Government to fulfill those demands; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. Government's attention has been drawn to a 29-point charter of demands submitted by the Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union to the Government of West Bengal the National Jute Manufacturers Corporation, the Indian Jute Mills Association and the individual mill managements concerned.

(b) The demands made by the Union relate, among others, to: (i) nationalisation of Jute Industry, (ii) implementation of the decisions of the Labour Minister of West Bengal on the recommendations of the Grades and Scales of Pay Committee and the 'Work Load Committee', (iii) bonus at a minimum rate of 20 per cent every year, (iv) upward revision of wages and variable DA, (v) Housing facilities for workers and employees, (vi) leave facilities and (vii) leave travel allowance.

(c) and (d). According to information received from the Government of West Bengal, the State Government had suggested to the Central Government the nationalisation of the Jute Industry with a view to protecting the interests of the jute growers, workmen and the Industry itself. The proposal which was duly considered in the Ministry of Commerce was not agreed

to because it did not meet the requirements of Government's policy on nationalisation. The demands regarding Grades and Scales, Workload, revision of wages and DA, service conditions of jute workers etc., are under discussion in tripartite talks being held by the State Conciliation Machinery.

Proposal to Invest Amount on Oil/Gas Exploration in Krishna-Godavari Basin

412. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to invest some amount on oil and gas exploration in the Krishna-Godavari basin during the Sixth Five Year Plan:

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

(c) whether financial assistance from the World Bank has also been sought in this regard?

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

(b) *Physical Programme:*

(i) Offshore Seismic programme envisages survey of 10377 line Kms. during VIth plan period from 1980-81 to 1984-85.

(ii) Onshore Seismic survey programme envisages deployment of 8 departmental parties with target of 2400 Line Kms. of survey work for the period 1980-81 to 1984-85. In addition, 1000 Line Kms. of survey work is proposed to be carried out by contract parties, during the same period.

(iii) *Drilling Programme-offshore*
The programme of drilling for the period 1980-81 to 1984-85 is 60600 Mts.

(iv) *Drilling Programme-Oushore*
For the period 1980-81 to 1984-85, a

drilling programme of 55850 Mts. is envisaged.

(c) A project consisting of the following work programme for this area was projected to the World Bank:

(a) *Onshore*:

(i) About 1700 line-km of seismic surveys;

(ii) Drilling of 12 exploratory wells of which 5 would be in the deep high pressure gas prospects;

(b) *Offshore*:

(i) About 3500 line-km of very shallow water seismic survey and upto 4,000 line-km of conventional infill seismic surveys;

(ii) Drilling of 16 exploratory wells, of which 5 would be on the outer shelf.

The above project including technical assistance, taxes, duties, etc. was estimated to cost US \$631.4 million out of which the foreign exchange expenditure is estimated at US \$396.5 million.

The World Bank has agreed to finance a part of this project amounting to US \$ 165.5 million.

Facilities provided to Foreign TV Organisations for ASIAD Coverage

413. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what were the special facilities provided by the Doordarshan from the Asiad coverage to foreign TV organisations; and

(b) what are the details, country-wise, regarding the earning of foreign

exchange through the sale of Asiad coverage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Special facilities provided by Doordarshan for foreign organisations for the coverage of ASIAD '82 are listed at Annexure-I.

(b) Details are at Annexure-II.

Statement

Facilities provided to Foreign T.V. Organisations

1. Live feed of Opening Ceremony through Satellite to 15 countries.
2. Live feed of Summary Highlights every day through Satellite to 11 countries.
3. Copies of Summary Highlights on tape to 7 countries.
4. Live feed of Closing Ceremony through Satellite to 10 countries.
5. Feeding of Unilateral Capsules through Satellite to 8 countries.
6. Tape copies of individual events of total duration of 31½ hrs.
7. Live feed through Satellite of individual events.
8. Provision of Technical Space near Master Control Room for 7 Organisations.
9. Provision of Commentator Booths in the Stadia.
10. Provision of 4-wire Coordination Circuits from the Stadia or MCR to the respective countries.

Statement-II

DETAILS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS COUNTRY-WISE FOR TECHNICAL FACILITIES PROVIDED BY DOORDARSHAN DURING ASIAD

Sl.No.	Country	Amount due in US \$	Amount paid in US \$	Balance due in US \$
1	Japan	6345	6345	↓
2	HK TVB Hong Kong	3725	3725	N
3	ATV Hong Kong	900	900	Nil
4	TV RI Indonesia	4575	4575	Nil
5	KBS Korea	9300	9300	Nil
6	PBS Phillipines	450	45	Nil
7	ASBU	23575	23575	Nil
8	China	4800	4800	Nil
9	RTM Malasiya	4000	4000	Nil
10	Pakistan	3325	Nil	3325
11	Iran	10250	10250	Nil
12	Thailand	900	900	Nil
13	Bangladesh	1775	..	1775
14	Sydney	4000	..	4000
15	Sri Lanka	4000	4000	Nil
16	Canada	4000	..	4000
Total:		85,920	72,820	13,100

Proposal to Constitute Specialist Team to Handle Emergency Situation in Oil Exploration

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

(a) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to build a team of specialists to handle emergency situations in oil exploration like the blow-out witnessed in the Bombay High fields last year;

(b) if so, whether the ONGC personnel are prepared to be sent abroad for

the training and expertise to the oil exploring countries in tackling such situations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and what other steps have been contemplated by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) ONGC has identified a specialist group for this purpose and identifica-

tion of their training needs is currently in hand. Some of these personnel could be trained abroad including with the 'Red Adair' group. As a result of the lessons learnt in the blow out which occurred on the 30th July, 1982 and also in accordance with the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee, which went into the causes of the blow out. ONGC plans to further improve the existing systems and procedures and also further intensify training of personnel.

Manufacture of cooking gas stove by Indian Oil Corporation

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

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation has designed a new cooking gas stove in the country which would improve the efficiency to 70 per cent while the present models in the country are having 50 per cent efficiency;

(b) if so, by when the stove is likely to be available in the market; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to supply it compulsorily to the consumers with the new gas connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Oil Corporation through its Research and Development Centre at Faridabad has designed a cooking gas stove with improved efficiency of 70 per cent plus or minus 2 per cent as against minimum 58 per cent with the present models.

(b) This stove is expected to be available in the market by the middle of the year.

(c) While it is not obligatory on the consumers to purchase the stove with the new gas connections but in their own interest, on account of reduced fuel consumption, it is hoped that they purchase this high efficiency stove.

Film Festival (9IFFI)

416. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:
PROF. RUPCHAND PAL;
SHRIMATI USHAPRAKASH
CHOUDHARI:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that several documentary and short film makers have lodged a protest in a letter to the Directorate of Film Festivals (9 IFFI);

(b) if so, the names of those film makers;

(c) the salient points raised by the film makers in the said letter;

(d) whether Government have taken any steps in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The letter was written by Shri Anand Patwardhan, Producer-Director of the documentary film "A Time to Rise", and was also signed by the following:—

S/Shri:

1. Amol Palekar
2. Buddhadeb Dasgupta
3. M. K. Raina
4. S. Jindal
5. Virendra Saini
6. Jahnu Barua
7. Utpalendu Chakravorty
8. Partha P. Chatterjee
9. M. S. Sathya
10. Pervez Merwanji
11. Suhasni Dey
12. Mani Kaul

13. Smt. Chitra Palekar

14. Smt. Meera Dewan

15. Smt. Shama Zaidi

(c) Shri Patwardhan's contention in the letter is:

(i) that his documentary film "Time to Rise" was not screened in the IX IFFI although it was selected for the Indian Panorama section of the Festival;

(ii) he has also protested against the non-provision of local hospitality to documentary film makers whose films were selected for the Indian Panorama.

(d) to (f). In the Indian Panorama, films, both short and feature, are shown only in 35 mm as per rule 5 of Indian Panorama Regulations. Shri Anand Patwardhan's film "A Time to Rise" was selected for Indian Panorama and he was asked to provide the print in 35 mm. Shri Patwardhan expressed his inability to provide 35 mm print because of financial difficulty. However, with a view to promoting the film and encouraging the young film maker, Director of the festival included the film in the screening programme of 16 mm films at the festival. Shri Patwardhan was not satisfied about the date of screening of his film and withdrew the film before the screening. Screening of the film on the final day of the festival does not imply any disrespect to the film or film maker as alleged by Shri Patwardhan.

(ii) Air passage and local hospitality was provided only to the feature film makers of Indian Panorama. Because of budgetary constraints this facility was not extended to short film makers as a general rule. However, two documentary film makers, whose documentary films were almost feature length were treated on par with the feature film makers as a special case on the specific approval of the Core Committee of the Festival.

Expansion of refining capacity

417. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal for the expansion of the refining capacity during the current plan;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps so far taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

1. A number of refinery expansion and modernisation projects presently under implementation, are expected to be completed by 1984-85.

(i) 1.2 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) expansion (to achieve a refining capacity of 4.5 MTPA) and 1.0 MTPA fluid catalytic cracking unit in Cochin Refinery.

(ii) 0.75 MTPA expansion (to achieve a refining capacity of 6 MTPA) and 0.6 MTPA fluid catalytic cracking unit in the Bharat Petroleum Refinery, Bombay.

(iii) 2.8 MTPA expansion (to achieve a refining capacity of 5.6 MTPA) and 0.6 MTPA fluid catalytic cracking unit in Madras Refinery; and

(iv) 3.0 MTPA expansion (to achieve a refining capacity of 4.5 MTPA) with 0.6 MTPA fluid catalytic cracking unit in the Hindustan Petroleum Refinery, Visakhapatnam.

The following secondary processing facilities are also under implementation:—

(i) 1.0 million tonnes per annum fluid catalytic cracking unit in the Koyali Refinery of Indian Oil Corporation;

(ii) 1.0 million tonnes per annum fluid catalytic cracking unit in the Mathura Refinery of Indian Oil Corporation; and

(iii) 0.5 million tonnes delayed coking plant in the Barauni Refinery.

2. In addition, two new refineries of 6 million tonnes per annum capacity each are to be taken up, to be located near Karnal and Mangalore respectively.

3. A proposal to expand Haldia refinery by 3.0 million tonnes per annum is also under consideration

सुरक्षा प्रबन्धों के बिना चल रही कोयला खानें

418. श्री मोतीभाई आर चंभरी :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री बापूसाहिब पुरूलेकर :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश की कुछ कोयला खानें समुचित सुरक्षा प्रबन्धों के बिना ही चल रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका संख्या कितना है ;

(ग) इन खानों में सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध करने हेतु सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किए हैं ;

(घ) इन परिस्थितियों में उनको चलने देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) ये कोयला खानें बिना सुरक्षा प्रबन्धों के कब से कार्य कर रही हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्र क. जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

सिरोही, राजस्थान में डाकघर भवन का निर्माण

419. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में सिरोही के जिला मुख्यालयों में एक डाकघर भवन बनाने के लिए राजस्व विभाग द्वारा भूमि आवंटित की गई है ;

(ख) क्या कुछ कारणों से इस पर निर्माण कार्य रुका पड़ा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन पाटील) : (क) राजस्थान में सिरोही जिला मुख्यालय में डाकघर भवन का निर्माण करने के लिए भूमि सिरोही नगर पालिका से खरीद ली गई है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) डाकघर भवन का निर्माण कार्य राजस्थान सरकार के राजस्व विभाग के हस्तक्षेप के कारण रुका पड़ा है ।

राजस्थान में बिजली की कमी

420. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आजकल राजस्थान में बिजली की भारी कमी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिजली की कमी के कारण किसानों की फसलें तबाह हो रही हैं और उद्योगों में भी बिजली की 100 प्रतिशत कटौती कर दी गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो बिजली की पर्याप्त सप्लाई को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शोखर सिंह) : (क) यह ठीक है फिलहाल राजस्थान में विद्युत् की उपलब्धता, उसकी आवश्यकता से कम है।

(ख) राज्य में कृषि उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत् 5 घण्टे प्रतिदिन सप्लाई की जा रही है। उद्योगों पर वर्तमान विद्युत् कटौतियों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

—गैर-प्राथमिकता वाले तथा प्राथमिकता प्राप्त सीमेंट उद्योगों पर 100 प्रतिशत ऊर्जा कटौती।

—मध्यम उद्योगों पर 50 प्रतिशत ऊर्जा कटौती।

—लघु उद्योगों को 8 घण्टे प्रति दिन सप्लाई।

(ग) राज्य को पड़ोसी विद्युत् प्रणालियों तथा केन्द्रीय स्टेशनों से, जहां तक व्यवहार्य हो सकता है, अधिकतम सहायता दी जा रही है।

छोटे नगरों में कुकिंग गैस एजेंसियां खोलने की योजना

421. श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार 25 हजार से कम आबादी वाले नगरों में कुकिंग गैस

एजेंसियां खोलने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना कब तक कार्यान्वित कर दी जायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) . तेल उद्योगों की 20,000 और इससे अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले शहरों में एल पी जी विपणन आरम्भ करने की पहले से ही योजना बनाई है। इन शहरों में से अधिकांश में जहां एक स्वतन्त्र एल पी जी एजेंसी के लिए पर्याप्त क्षमता विद्यमान है को 1982-83 और 1983-84 की उद्योग योजनाओं में शामिल किया जा रहा है। शेष शहरों को बाद के वर्षों में चरणबद्ध तरीके से शामिल किये जाने का विचार है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त को ध्यान में रखते हुए, प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

स्वर्गीय श्री विरसा भगवान के सम्मान में स्मारक डाक टिकट

422. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि स्वर्गीय श्री विरसा भगवान बिहार के जनजाति लोगों के प्रतिष्ठ तथा मान्य नेता थे ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार स्वर्गीय श्री विरसा भगवान के सम्मान में एक डाक टिकट जारी करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बिजय एन पाटील) : (क) से (ग). बिहार राज्य के सुविख्यात जनजाति नेता श्री विरसा भगवान (स्वर्गीय श्री विरसा मुंडा) के सम्मान में स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी करने के लिए सरकार को प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते रहे हैं। इस महान विभूति के सम्मान में स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी करने का प्रस्ताव फिलैटालिक सलाहकार समिति के विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किया गया था। परंतु समिति ने इसकी सिफारिश नहीं की।

फिलहाल इस महान विभूति के सम्मान में डाक टिकट जारी करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Release and rehabilitation of bonded labour

423. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI CHINTAMAN
PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of bonded labour who have been got freed and have been rehabilitated so far;

(b) the sites where those bonded labourers have been rehabilitated;

(c) mode of the rehabilitation extended to them; and

(d) financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA VIR):

(a) and (b). A statement showing the number of bonded labourers identified and freed and those rehabilitated in different States as per the reports received from the Governments as on 31-12-1982 is appended.

(c) and (d). The freed bonded labourers are being rehabilitated by the State Governments under their on-going schemes relating to area development and welfare of SC, ST and backward classes as also under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme under operation from 1978-79 which envisages rehabilitation under land based, animal husbandry/poultry based and skill/craft/occupation based schemes, etc. Under this scheme, the State Governments are provided central financial assistance on matching grant (50:50) basis for rehabilitation of bonded labourers, the ceiling limit of rehabilitation grant per bonded labourer being Rs. 4,000, half of which is given as central share. So far, a sum of Rs. 798.53 lakhs has been released to the State Governments as Central share of assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers during 1978-79 to 1982-83.

Statement

State	Number of bonded labourers	
	Identified and freed	Rehabilitated
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	13,458	9,449
Bihar	7,903	7,555
Gujarat	63	63

1	2	3
Karnataka	62,699	40,033
Kerala	829	467
Madhya Pradesh	1,858	193
Orissa	21,726	12,878
Rajasthan	6,150	6,069
Tamil Nadu	28,686	27,960
Uttar Pradesh	8,664	6,810
Maharashtra	302	292
Total:	1,52,338	1,11,769

Calorific value of coal for boilers in M.P. power stations

424. SHRI BABURAO PRANJPE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the calorific value of coal for which various boilers in the power Stations in Madhya Pradesh are designed;

(b) is the coal being supplied to the Power Stations of correct quality; if not, what is the calorific value of coal being supplied to the various Power Stations;

(c) what is the reduction in power generation due to poor quality of coal being supplied; and

(d) what steps are being taken to ensure supply of correct quality of coal to Power Stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (b). The quality of coal that has been supplied to thermal power stations of the Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board during the period April, 1982 to December, 1982 in terms of calorific value falls in the range of 3000 K Cal./Kg. 5600 K. Cal./Kg. against their design requirements of gross calorific value falling in the

range of 3600 K. Cal/Kg. 550 K. Cal/Kg.

(c) It is difficult to quantify the loss in generation caused exclusively on account of poor quality of coal.

(d) The supplies of coal are being continuously monitored in qualitative terms. Strict supervision is exercised over the loading of coal so as to ensure that coal of proper size, and free from extraneous material, shale etc. is despatched. The Government have recently set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Mohd. Fazal, Member, Planning Commission to examine, inter-alia, the requirement of coal for thermal stations in qualitative terms and recommend specific measures for improvement, wherever necessary.

Suspension of Film Financing Activity by N.F.D.C.

425. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry have directed the National Film Development Corporation to sus-

pend film financing activity completely;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) full details of the outstanding loans to be recovered from the various film producers, with the particulars thereof and the respective outstanding loan against them;

(d) whether it is a fact that after financing 'GANDHI' in a big way all the funds with the NFDC have been exhausted;

(e) details of the applications for loans pending with the NFDC till date and the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) and (b): The National Film Development Corporation Limited was advised to temporarily suspend film financing activity and to undertake a detailed review and examination of one going policies and practices in respect of this activity. This advice was given in view of the past experience where many loans had to be written-off due to accumulation of bad debts adversely affecting the finances of the Corporation.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(d) No, Sir. The Corporation was provided funds separately for financing 'Gandhi' film.

(e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

दूरदर्शन कर्मचारियों का बीमा

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1982 के एशियाई खेलों के दौरान दूरदर्शन

का एक वरिष्ठ कैमरामैन एक दुर्घटना में मारा गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अधिकांश दूरदर्शन कर्मचारी अनुबंध के आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं और सरकार द्वारा इन का किसी भी रूप में कराया गया है तथा इसके बीमा नहीं फलस्वरूप किसी कर्मचारी को कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया जाता चाहे वह अपना कार्य करते-करते ही क्यों न मर जावे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त दुर्घटना को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार का विचार दूरदर्शन कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा तथा उनका बीमा कराने हेतु कोई कदम उठाने का है ; और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी पूर्ण न्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) केवल स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को ही अनुबंध के आधार पर लगाया जाता है । ये 5,000 रुपये की बीमा राशि के साथ सरकारी कर्मचारी समूह बीमा योजना के लाभ के पात्र हैं जो इसके बीमा की उच्चतर राशि के साथ नई समूह बीमा योजना द्वारा प्रतिस्थापन से पहले सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर भी लागू थी । उन स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों जो उसी प्रकार के कार्य करते हैं जिस प्रकार के कार्य अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा किए जाते हैं, को पेंशन के प्रयोजन के लिए सरकारी कर्मचारी मानने के सरकार के निर्णय को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । इससे वे स्वभाविक रूप से ही

उच्चतर बीमा राशि के साथ नई बीमा योजना के लाभों के पात्र बन जायेंगे । अनुग्रह-पूर्वक भूगतान के बारे में प्रत्येक मामले के गुण-दोष के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है ।

दूरदर्शन पर प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम

427. श्री राम अवध : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत दो वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न एजेन्सियों द्वारा भेजे गये प्रायोजित कार्यक्रमों का मुख्य व्यौरा क्या है ; इनमें से कितने कार्यक्रम स्वीकृत किये गये तथा कितने कार्यक्रम अस्वीकार कर दिये गये ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : गत दो वर्षों के दौरान दूरदर्शन से टेलीकास्ट किए जाने के लिए एजेन्सियों द्वारा निम्नलिखित प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम भेजे गए थे :—

- (1) एअरविजिन एडवर्टाइजिंग के माध्यम से ईक्सला टी वी के निर्माता मैसर्स जूपिटर रेडियो द्वारा प्रायोजित भक्ति संगीत का एक कार्यक्रम "सरब सांझी गुरबानी" ।
- (2) हिन्दुस्तान थोम्पसन एसोसिएट्स के माध्यम से एच एम वी एंड वैलकम ग्रुप आफ होटल्स द्वारा प्रायोजित रूना लैन्डा द्वारा गाये गये गीतों का एक कार्यक्रम "सुपर रूना" ।

उपरि उल्लिखित पहला कार्यक्रम दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, जलंधर/अमृतसर पर साप्ताहिक आधार पर और दूरदर्शन

केन्द्र, दिल्ली पर पाक्षिक आधार पर प्रायोजित किया गया था । जलंधर/अमृतसर से टेलीकास्ट करने के लिए 8 सप्ताहों के लिए भेजे गए कार्यक्रमों को तकनीकी आधार पर स्वीकार नहीं किया गया था । तथापि, प्रयोजकों द्वारा दिए गए एवजी कार्यक्रमों को अनुमोदित कर दिया गया था और उनको 11-10-81 को छोड़ कर इन सभी अवसरों पर टेलीकास्ट कर दिया गया था ।

"सरब सांझी गुरबानी" कार्यक्रम को दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, बम्बई से टेलीकास्ट नहीं किया गया था क्योंकि दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, बम्बई पंजाबी में कार्यक्रम टेलीकास्ट नहीं करता ।

Shortage of Staff in R.M.S. Delhi Circle

428. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a shortage of working staff in the Postal Wing, especially in RMS Delhi circle during the months of November and December, 1982 and the first fortnight of January, 1983;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to shortage of staff, work of one shift is transferred to subsequent shifts, and so on; and

(c) if so, the reasons for adopting the policy of not deploying the staff for 8 hours instead of 4 hours for late duty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAYA N. PATIL) (a) Yes, Sir. There was a marginal shortage of staff in Post Offices and RMS offices of Delhi circle.

(b) and (c) During the last week of December, 1982 and the first week of January, 83 there was abnormal in-

crease in the flow of mails on account of Christmas and new Year. Some work had consequently to be transferred from one shift to the other. Staff were employed on overtime duty for limited hours keeping in view the actual workload.

Extension of Range of Nagpur T. V. Centre

429. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the range of Nagpur Television Centre at present and the present capacity of transmission;

(b) whether it is proposed to extend the range of its coverage to some adjoining districts of Vidarbha in the immediate future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) (a): The interim 1-KW T.V. transmitter at Nagpur has a service range of about 25 Kms. It provides service to a population of 15.17 lakhs (12.98 lakhs urban and 2.19 lakhs rural) over an area of 1950 sq. km.

(b) and (c) A 10 KW T.V transmitter is proposed to be set up at Nagpur during the Sixth Plan. When commissioned, this transmitter will provide service within a range of 70 Kms. to cover the district of Nagpur, Chandrapur, Bhandara and Wardha in Vidarbha region. Direct reception sets would also be provide in selected villages outside the service range of the transmitter while VHF community viewing sets would be installed in selected villages within its service range.

Extension of T.V. Coverage Through Microwave

430. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL:
SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:

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

(a) Whether there is any proposal under formulation for extending the Television coverage through P & T Microwave links to places enroute the microwave circuits;

(b) if so, whether there is any possibility of installing a relay transmitter at Yavatmal under a microwave circuit; and

(c) if not, what will be the alternative for extending the TV coverage to Yavatmal in Maharashtra in the immediate future.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) to (c): A perspective plan for setting up TV relay centres along the P&T Departments microwave links has been drawn up for implementation in phases. Yavatmal is not included in this perspective plan. Extension of TV service to Yavatmal as well as places included in the perspective plan will, however, depend on the availability of resources for future plans.

Decline in Quality of Coal and steps for Improvement

431. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of coal in most coalfields has declined over the past five-six years and

due to that power generation has also declined;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for decline in quality of coal; and

(c) what steps are being taken to increase the production of coal as well as improve the quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There has been a gradual though marginal decline in the quality of coal in certain coalfields over the past several years but power generation has not declined as a consequence. The reasons for the gradual decline in the quality of coal are the depletion of better quality reserves and the opening of new mines for exploitation of inherently lower grades of coal. An additional reason is the introduction of mechanised mining to meet the rising demand for coal. Power generation is not affected as the design parameters of the recently commissioned thermal power stations have taken into account the inherently inferior quality of coal available in the country. In the case of some of the older power stations which need better qualities of coal, their linkages are with coalfields producing better qualities of coal.

(c) The short term measures being taken to increase the production of coal are the reorganisation of existing mines and planned implementation of marginal schemes. The long term measures include the opening of new mines, introduction of opencast mining in an increasing scale and a gradual shift from board and pillar system to longwall system.

The steps being taken to improve the quality of coal include elimination of dirt bands while extracting the coal, removal of pickable dirt bands at the colliery and the installation of a number of Coal Handling Plants which facilitate the picking of extraneous material on slow moving conveyor belts in these Coal Handling Plants.

Damage in Telecommunication System due to cyclone in coastal Areas of Gujarat

432. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact a great damage has been done to the telecommunication system in the coastal areas of Gujarat due to Cyclone in the month of November, 1982;

(b) the names of the cities more affected, particularly in the Amreli District;

(c) the total loss estimated;

(d) whether it is a fact that telecommunication system is still not working satisfactorily; and

(e) by when the service is likely to be extended?

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

(b) Whole District of Amereli was affected very badly.

(c) Following are the main exchanges:—Rajula, Jafrabtd, Khambha, Liliya Mota, Vanda, Dungar, Amardi, Mota-Samadhiyala, Babapur, Mota-Ankadia, Motirala, Dhokadwa, Akolwadi, Eankhada, Sutrapada, Velan, Navabandar, Vanakhara, Sassangir.

(c) The estimated loss is about Rupees 73,10,000 in the whole of Gujarat Circle.

(d) No, Sir. All Exchanges have been restored except 40 Public Call Telephones.

(e) Restoration work of faulty Public Call Telephones is in progress and is likely to be completed by 31st March, 1983.

Opening of Post Offices, Telephone Exchanges and Telegraph Offices in Andhra Pradesh

433. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices, telephone exchanges and telegraph offices proposed to be opened during the year 1983-84 in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of post offices proposed for 1982-83; and

(c) whether the target for the year 1982-83 has been fully achieved, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJYA N. PATIL) (a) Required information in respect of Andhra Pradesh for 1983-84 is given below;

(b) (i) Post offices: Allotment of targets for the year 1983-84 for opening rural post offices in different postal circles as a part of the VIth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised. There are no pre-determined targets in respect of the number of post offices to be opened in urban areas which depend on each case being justified as per departmental norms in respect of work-load, distance and income.

(ii) Telephone Exchanges: A tentative target for opening 43 telephone exchanges has been fixed.

(iii) Telegraph Offices: Telegraph facility is likely to be provided in approximately 500 existing post offices. In addition, 15 departmental telegraph offices are proposed to be opened.

(b) Annual Plan 1982-83 provides for the opening of 49 new post offices in rural areas of the State. In Urban areas, post offices are opened outside the plan according to felt requirements and standards prescribed.

(c) So far, 45 post offices have been opened in rural areas and the remaining 4 will be opened before 31-3-83. In addition, 15 post offices have also been

opened in urban areas outside in Annual Plan.

Achievment of Additional Power Target during 1982-83

434. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDERA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target for the additional power in the country for the year 1982-83 is expected to be achieved;

(b) if not, the factors responsible therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a). As against a target of 3483 MW of new generating capacity for 1982-83, a capacity of 1930 MW has already been commissioned/rolled. The total capacity being added during 1982-83 is likely to be in the range of 2800-3000 MW.

(b). Slippages in commissioning of the projects occur on account of one of more of the following reasons:-

- (i) Delay in land acquisition.
- (ii) Inadequate site investigation.
- (iii) Delay in project inputs including civil works.
- (iv) Delay in finalisation of engineering specifications for the projects.
- (v) Delay in placement of order for auxilliary equipment/award of contracts.
- (vi) Delay in supply of equipment by various suppliers.
- (vii) Shortage of key construction materials.
- (viii) Unhappy industrial relations.
- (ix) Inadequate provision of funds.

(c) Steps are being taken to ensure expeditious completion of projects. Monitoring of the projects has been considerably stepped up. Construction Monitoring Directorates have been set up in the Central Electricity Authority to closely monitor the various activities of the projects. Coordination and review meetings are regularly held in the CEA with the project authorities, equipment suppliers, manufacturers, construction agencies, etc. A close watch is kept on all constraints for corrective action. CEA's senior officers visit project sites and take up the matter with the appropriate authorities for removing the bottlenecks. Review meetings are also held in the Department of Power for appropriate action with the State Government as well as at the level of the Union Government Meetings of Power Ministers of the States at the level of Ministry of Energy, have also been held at which the commissioning of on-going power projects was reviewed for taking remedial action. For improving the management at the project level, detailed guidelines were issued to the SEBs in July, 1980. These guidelines inter-alia included various networks and formats for keeping various activities of the projects under a close watch. For the effective coordination in the timely receipt of the equipment from the main suppliers namely BHEL and ILK and the availability of various other inputs from the project authorities and other suppliers, a system of harmonograms is being used.

Target of coal production during 1983-84 and achievement for 1982-83

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

(a) what is the target for production of coal in the country for the year 1983-84;

(b) whether the target for this year 1982-83 is expected to be achieved if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to meet the situation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The target of production of coal in the country in 1983-84 is 142 million tonnes.

(b) It is expected that there will be a marginal shortfall in production as compared to the targeted production of 133 million tonnes as finalised in consultation with the Planning Commission.

(c) Though the production is expected to be marginally short of the target, no difficulty is anticipated in meeting the requirements of coal of consumers because the Planning Commission has estimated that the actual demand in 1982-83 will be less than the earlier projected demand. In addition, there are substantial pithead stocks of coal to meet the demand of the different coal consuming sectors.

Gap between demand and supply of coal and steps to meet it

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

(a) what is the gap between the demand and supply of coal in the country; and

(b) what steps are being taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There is no gap between the demand and supply of coal in the non-cooking, coal sector. There is a continuing gap of about 1 million tonnes between the demand by the steel sector for coking coal and the availability of this coal.

(b) The steel sector is improving some coking coal to meet the gap, in

the short term. In the long-term perspective additional washery capacity is being set up and projects are being cleared for increasing the availability of coking coal.

अल्मोड़ा उत्तर प्रदेश में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र

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

(क) चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना के शेष वर्षों के दौरान देश में आकाशवाणी के कितने केन्द्र स्थापित किए जाने का विचार है और इन्हें किन किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किए जाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) क्या अल्मोड़ा (उत्तर प्रदेश) मौजूदा आकाशवाणी के रिसे केन्द्र को 1985 तक पूर्ण आकाशवाणी केन्द्र में परिवर्तित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) अनुमोदित छठी योजना में, नए रेडियो स्टेशन निम्नलिखित 12 स्थानों पर स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है :—

- (1) ईटानगर (अरुणाचल प्रदेश), (2) तुरा (मेघालय), (3) गंगटोक (सिक्किम), (4) मदुरै (तमिल नाडू), (5) आगरा (उत्तर प्रदेश), (6) जमशेदपुर (बिहार), (7) आदिलाबाद (आंध्र प्रदेश), (8) दिफू (असम), (9) क्योझर (उड़ीसा), (10) कोटा (राजस्थान), (11) नागरकोईल (तमिलनाडु), (12) भोलापुर (महाराष्ट्र) ।

* 10 किलोवाट के मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर से युक्त अन्तरिम ठांचा पहले ही शुरू किया जा चुका है ?

(ख) अल्मोड़ा में अल्प शक्ति वाले एक मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर स्टूडियो और स्टाफ क्वार्टरों से युक्त पूर्ण रूपेण रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने की एक स्कीम है । इस परियोजना के निर्माण का कार्य चालू है और उसके चालू योजना अवधि (1980-85) के दौरान मुकमल हो जाने की उम्मीद है ।

इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में लम्बित पड़े मुकदमे

438. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में लम्बित पड़े मुकदमों, लेख याचिकाओं की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनमें सबसे अधिक पुराना मुकदमा कौन सा है और वह किस समय से लम्बित पड़ा है ; और

(ख) न्यायालय द्वारा मुकदमों को शीघ्रता से निपटाए जाने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जाने का विचार है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) उच्च न्यायालय की रजिस्ट्री द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार लम्बित मामलों और रिट अर्जियों की कुल संख्या विवरण सं० 1 में बताई गई है । कुछ मामले 10 वर्ष से अधिक समय से लम्बित

पड़े हुए हैं, किन्तु सबसे अधिक समय से लंबित मामले के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) उच्च न्यायालयों में लंबित मामलों की संख्या में कमी करने के लिए किए गए उपाय विवरण सं. 2 में बताए गए हैं।

विवरण-1

इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में 30-6-1982 को लंबित मामलों और रिट अर्जियों की संख्या।

लंबित रिट अर्जियों की संख्या	लंबित अन्य मामलों की संख्या	लंबित मामलों की कुल संख्या
82552	103410	185952

विवरण-2

लंबित मामलों की संख्या में कमी करने के लिए किए गए उपाय

उच्च न्यायालयों में लंबित मामलों की संख्या कम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं :--

1. उच्च न्यायालय के एकल न्यायाधीश के द्वितीय अपील में निर्णय से लेटर्स पेटेंट अपील को समाप्त करने के लिए सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता में 1976 में संशोधन किया गया (देखिए धारा 100-क)।

2. विधि आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 में अधिनियमित की गई और उसका 1978 और 1980 में संशोधन किया गया।

3. उच्च न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीशों की स्वीकृति संख्या में समय-समय पर वृद्धि की गई है।

4. उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त, कुछ उच्च न्यायालय, मामलों के बेहतर निपटारे को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, निम्नलिखित उपाय कर रहे हैं :--

(क) कई उच्च न्यायालय ऐसे मामलों को जिनमें एक जसे प्रश्न जुड़े होते हैं, एक ग्रुप में रखते हैं ;

(ख) सूचना की तामील के लिए थोड़ा समय दे कर सुनवाई के लिए मामले नियत किए जाते हैं ;

(ग) अभिलेख के मुद्रण की आवश्यकता को समाप्त करना ;

(घ) कुछ अधिनियमों के अधीन आने वाले मामलों में शीघ्र कार्रवाई करना और उन्हें पूर्विकता देना।

5. सरकार ने उन राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों और उन उच्च न्यायालयों के मुख्य न्यायमूर्तियों को, जिनमें 5 वर्ष से अधिक पुराने सिविल मामले भारी संख्या में लंबित हैं, यह भी लिखा है कि वे संविधान के अनुच्छेद 224-क के अधीन सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति पर विचार करें।

6. सरकार ने देश में न्यायिक प्रशासन प्रणाली की समीक्षा करते रहने के लिए विधि आयोग (10 वें विधि आयोग) की भी नियुक्ति की है। विधि आयोग का साँपे गए विषयों में से कुछ निम्नलिखित हैं:—

(क) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि न्यायिक प्रशासन प्रणाली समयोचित मांगों के अनुकूल हो और विशेष रूप से —

(i) इस आधारभूत सिद्धान्त पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाले बिना कि विनिश्चय न्यायोचित और निष्पक्ष होने चाहिए, मामलों के शीघ्र और कम खर्च पर निपटारे की सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से विलम्ब समाप्त करने, बकाया मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने और खर्चों में कमी करने के लिए;

(ii) तकनीकी बारीकियों और विलम्बकारी युक्तियों को कम करने और उन्हें समाप्त करने के उद्देश्य से जिससे कि वह साध्य के रूप में नहीं बल्कि न्याय प्राप्त करने के साधन के रूप में कार्य करे, प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के लिए और

(iii) न्याय प्रशासन से सबद्ध सभी व्यक्तियों के स्तरों में सुधार करने के लिए; न्यायिक प्रशासन प्रणाली की समीक्षा करते रहना।

(ख) सार्वजनिक महत्व के केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का पुनरीक्षण करना

जिससे कि उन्हें सरल बनाया जा सके और उनकी विषमताओं संदिग्धताओं और अनुचित बातों को दूर किया जा सके।

(ग) अप्रचलित विधियों और अधिनियमितियों को या उनके ऐसे भागों को जिनकी उपयोगिता समाप्त हो गई है, निरसित करके कानून पुस्तक को अद्यतन बनाने के उपायों की सरकार को सिफारिश करना।

सीरे के निर्यात और वितरण हेतु राज्यों के आबकारी मंत्रियों के साथ बैठक

439. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों के आबकारी मंत्रियों के साथ हाल ही की हुई बैठक में सीरे के निर्यात और वितरण के सम्बन्ध में कोई नीति विषयक निर्णय लिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और शीरा उद्योग में विद्यमान मंदी की स्थिति समाप्त करने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामचन्द्र रथ) : (क) और (ख) माननीय सदस्य ने स्पष्ट रूप से जनवरी, 1983 में नई दिल्ली में हुई केन्द्रीय शीरा बोर्ड की बैठक का हवाला दिया है। बोर्ड एक परामर्शी निकाय है और अल्कोहल और शीरे की उपलब्धता की मांग की तुलना में पुनरीक्षण करने और अधिशेष वाले राज्यों से कमी वाले राज्यों को अल्कोहल और शीरे के

आवंटन और निर्यात के लिए उपलब्धता के बारे में सिफारिशें करने हेतु वर्ष में एक बार बैठक करता है। अल्कोहल उद्योग और अल्कोहल पर आधारित उद्योग के विकास के लिए उक्त बैठक में विभिन्न सिफारिशें की गई थी।

ऐसा कोई शीरा उद्योग नहीं है। शीरा चीनी उद्योग से प्राप्त होने वाला एक उप-उत्पाद है जिसका प्रयोग आसवनियों द्वारा अल्कोहल के उत्पादन के लिए किया जाता है। अल्कोहल के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने की दृष्टि से, विशेषकर अल्कोहल पर आधारित उद्योग में इसके प्रयोग के लिए भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से यह, सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनुरोध किया है कि (i) समस्त उपलब्ध शीरे का लाभप्रद प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, (ii) अल्कोहल के उत्पादन के लिए खण्डसारी शीरे के प्रयोग का प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है, और (iii) चीनी कारखानों द्वारा शीरे के लिए पर्याप्त और उचित भंडारण सुविधाएं सृजित की जा रही हैं। शीरे निर्यात को अनुमति अधिशेष स्वदेशी उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए दी जाती है।

S.T.D. facilities in Bihar Sharif

440. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no direct dialling telephone system and no S.T.D. facility at an important and historic place like Bihar Sharif in Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether there is any possibility of providing such facilities in Bihar Sharif in the near future; and

(c) whether there are any norms for providing the above mentioned facilities to a town?

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

(b) Bihar Sharif is one of about 1400 manual exchanges in the country which are to be converted to automatic progressively in view of limited availability of automatic equipment. It has been planned to provide auto exchange at Bihar Sharif during the current Plan period. Efforts are being made to expedite commissioning. Automatisation of the exchange is the pre-requisite for providing S.T.D.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Replacement of O.N.G.C. platform at Bombay High

441. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the platform of Oil & Natural Gas Commission destroyed in a massive fire in an oil well at Bombay a few months before has been replaced; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the platform now has a new deck fabricated by the State-owned Mazagon Dock Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Only the deck of the platform was damaged which has been replaced.

(b) Yes, Sir.

दूरदर्शन के लिये फिल्मों का निर्माण

442. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के अवसर पर आयोजित "दूरदर्शन" के लिए फिल्मों का निर्माण, शीर्षक

चर्चा की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) चर्चा के मुख्य मुद्दों को नोट कर लिया गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

औषधियों पर करों से छूट की मांग

443. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 3 जनवरी 1983 के दैनिक हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में दवाओं की कर मुक्ति की मांग शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारतीय मेडिकल एसोसिएशन की यह बात सही है कि करों के लगने से अन्य औषधियों के साथ-साथ जीवनरक्षक औषधियों के मूल्य बढ़ जाते हैं ;

(ग) क्या एसोसिएशन ने यह मांग की है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम का जिसके माध्यम से औषधियां तैयार करने हेतु कच्चा माल आयात किया जाता है उन पर कोई मुनाफ़ा लेने की अनुमति नहीं दी जानी चाहिए; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : (क) जी, हां । सरकार ने दिल्ली से प्रकाशित 3 जनवरी, 1983 के हिन्दी दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित समाचार देखा है ।

(ख) देश में उत्पादित 30 बल्क औषधियों पर आधारित जीवन रक्षक स्वरूप के पेटेंट और प्रोपरायटरी फार्मू-लेशनस उत्पाद शुल्क से मुक्त है । देश में आयात करते समय 129 जीवन रक्षक औषधीया दवाईयों पर सीमा शुल्क भी नहीं है । तथापि केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर, राज्य बिक्री कर और चुंगी इन दवाइयां पर भी लगाये जाते हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). राज्य ब्यापार निगम के माध्यम से आयात के लिए सरणीबद्ध बल्क औषधों और औषध मध्यवर्तियों का आयात उस एजेन्सी के माध्यम से किया जाता है । औषध मदों के सम्बन्ध में निगम का लाभ सी. आई. एफ. मूल्य के 3 प्रतिशत तक सीमित है ।

Proposal to set up third Lignite-based Thermal Station by Tamil Nadu

444. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu has submitted a proposal for setting up the third lignite-based thermal station at Neyveli to the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Opening of a Sub-Regional Office of E.S.I. at Trivandrum

445. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Board of the Employees State Insurance Corporation in Kerala State has adopted a resolution requesting the E.S.I. Corporation to set up its Sub-Regional Office at Trivandrum;

(b) if so, the details of the resolution and the action taken by the E.S.I. Corporation on it; and

(c) what are the reasons for the delay in establishing the Sub-Regional Office at Trivandrum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Regional Board had adopted a resolution recommending the setting up of a Sub-Regional Office either at Quilon or at Trivandrum, for the convenience of the employers and employees in Southern areas of the State. According to the ESI Corporation, there was no adequate justification for setting up a sub-Regional Office, as the Regional Office in Trichur is in a position to cover all the areas in the state adequately. This decision has already been communicated to the Regional Director, who will report the matter to the Regional Board.

(c) Does not arise.

Co-production of film with Czechoslovakia

446. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan will co-produce with Czechoslovakia a film entitled "The Bitter Autumn with a scent of Mango";

(b) if so, the salient features of the project;

(c) whether any more such joint ventures by Doordarshan with other countries are on the anvil; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) Yes, Sir. A proposal is under consideration.

(b) The title of the film will be 'THE BITTER AUTUMN WITH A SCENT OF MANGO'. On behalf of Czechoslovakia, the Director would be Jiri Sequens who represents the Barrandov Film Studio, Prague. The Associate Director from India would be Shri Basu Bhattacharya. Expenditure in India limited to Rs. 7 lakhs, would be borne by Doordarshan while the Czechoslovakia side would provide the remaining funds for production of the film.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Colour telecast

447. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start colour telecast programmes from all the transmission centres in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, when the colour telecast programme would be started from other transmission centres and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) and (b) 40 existing TV transmitting Centres are at present relaying the colour programmes telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi. Conversion of existing programme production centres is being carried out in phases. The ap-

proved VI Plan schemes for TV centres at Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Trivandrum and Gauhati as well as relay centres at Kasauli, Kodaikanal, Asansol, Murshidabad, Varanasi, Vijayawada, Panaji and Cuttack are being implemented directly in colour.

Low speed A.I.R. News Bulletins in Regional Languages

448. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand for the introduction of low speed AIR News Bulletins in Regional languages to facilitate small newspapers; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir. The Government has not received any such demands in the recent past.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of New ESI Hospitals

449. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up 12 more ESI hospitals in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the names of the places where such ESI hospitals are going to be established;

(c) whether any such ESI hospital is proposed to be set up in Orissa;

(d) if so, the name of the place in Orissa where such ESI hospital is proposed to be set up; and

(e) the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) According to the ESI authorities, 16 hospitals are under various stages of construction. Plans and Estimates for construction of another 12 hospitals have been sanctioned and the construction of these hospitals is likely to start soon. In addition, the Corporation has agreed in principle to construct 48 hospitals and action for purchase/selection of land for these hospitals is in process;

(b) A statement showing the names of places where the new hospitals are proposed to be set up is attached (Annexure);

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rourkela.

(e) The proposal for the purchase of land for the proposed hospital is awaited from the Government of Orissa.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital	No. of beds
<i>UNDER CONSTRUCTION:</i>		
1	Rajahmundry (A.P.)	50
2	Gauhati (Assam)	50
3	Ranchi (Bihar)	50
4	Jhilmil, Shahadra (Delhi)	200

Sl.No.	Name of Hospital	No. of beds
5	Surat (Gujarat)	150
6	Indiranagar, Bangalore (Karnataka)	300
7	Hubli (Karnataka)	50
8	Davagere (Karnataka)	50
9	Feroke (Kerala)	100
10	Thottada, Cannanore (Kerala)	50
11	Nasik (Maharashtra)	100
12	Sholapur (Maharashtra)	120
13	Kota (Rajasthan)	60
14	Saharanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	50
15	Noida (Uttar Pradesh)	50
16	Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)	50

PLANS AND ESTIMATES SANCTIONED:

1	Pattancheru (A.P.)	68
2	Naroda, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	300
3	Odhav, Ahmedabad, (Gujarat)	125
4	Palghat (Kerala)	50
5	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	84
6	Mandi Govindgarh (Punjab)	50
7	Salem (Tamil Nadu)	50
8	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	50
9	Kidwainagar, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	100
10	Jaimau, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	100
11	Shyamnagar (West Bengal)	300
12	Thakurpukur	

AGREED IN PRINCIPLE:

1	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	200
2	Biharsharif (Bihar)	50
3	Giridih (Bihar)	50
4	Fatua, Patna (Bihar)	50 (TB)
5	Bhagalpur (Bihar)	25
6	Delhi (South)	200
7	Delhi	150 (TB)
8	Rohini Scheme, Delhi	250

Sl.No.	Name of Hospital	No. of beds
9	Chandigarh	50
10	Margao (Goa)	100
11	Bhavnagar (Gujarat)	50
12	Nadiad (Gujarat)	50
13	Porbandar (Gujarat)	50
14	Jamnagar (Gujarat)	50
15	Petlad (Gujarat)	50
16	Vapi (Gujarat)	50
17	Cambay (Gujara)	50
18	Baroda (Gujarat)	100 (TB)
19	Ballabgarh (Haryana)	200
20	Bhiwani (Haryana)	30
21	Bahadurgarh (Haryana)	25 (with provision to expand it to 50 beds).
22	Gurgaon (Haryana)	25 Do.
23	Belgaum (Karnataka)	50
24	Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	50
25	Nagda (Madhya Pradesh)	50
26	Mandsaur (Madhya Pradesh)	25
27	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	100
28	Bibewadi, Pune (Maharashtra)	100
29	Chinchwad, Pune (Maharashtra)	100
30	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	100
31	Sangli (Maharashtra)	50
32	Rourkela (Orissa)	25 (with provision to expand it to 50 beds).
33	Phagwara (Punjab)	50
34	Mohali (Punjab)	25
35	Rajpura (Punjab)	25
36	Ludhiana (Punjab)	50 (TB)
37	Pali (Rajasthan)	50
38	Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	50
39	Bhilwara (Rajasthan)	50
40	Sivakasi (Tamil Nadu)	50
41	Metturdam (Tamil Nadu)	50

42	Tiruchirapalli (TamilNadu)	50
43	Pipri (Uttar Pradesh)	50
44	Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh)	50
45	Haridwar (Uttar Pradesh)	50
46	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	25
47	Durgapur (West Bengal)	100
48	Garden Reach (West Bengal)	100

Import of entire Power Plant from Abroad

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

(a) whether Government have decided to buy and install energy power projects from abroad to make up for the heavy slippages anticipated in additional generating capacity at the end of the Sixth Plan in March, 1985;

(b) whether several other measures have been put into action to improve the performance of thermal power units;

(c) if so, the details thereof and to what extent these steps have shown results;

(d) whether as a result of these measures the power deficit during April—September, 1982 was about 8 per cent compared with over 16 per cent in 1979-80; and

(e) what are the other measures being taken to improve the power plants and to what extent the proposal to import entire power plants will be helpful in improving power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI
CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a)
No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A number of long-term and short-term measures have been taken and are being taken to improve the performance of thermal power plants in the country. Task Forces and Roving Teams have been set up to identify deficiencies and time bound programmes have been drawn up for rectification of defects. Guidelines have been issued to the State Electricity Boards regarding systematic operation and maintenance procedure that should be followed by the Boards. They have also been advised to draw up renovation and betterment programmes for various existing thermal power projects and implement them expeditiously. Emphasis is being given on proper training of operation and maintenance personnel. A detailed action plan for improvement of thermal power stations has been drawn up by C.E.A. and is being implemented. As a result of these measures the thermal generation has already shown steady improvement. Average plant load factor of thermal stations has increased from 44.6 per cent in 1980-81 to 48.5 per cent in 1982-83 (April to December).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(e) The import of equipments is resorted to selectively on merits depending on the totality of circumstances. The improvement in the performance of the thermal plant does not depend on the import. Various short-term and long-term measures

have been taken to improve the operation of thermal plants.

Development of Refinery Capacity

451. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to step up crude oil refinery capacity;

(b) if so, which refineries have been selected for development;

(c) which refineries are proposed to be expanded;

(d) whether any new refinery is proposed to be set up in 1983-84; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

1. A number of refinery expansion and modernisation projects presently under implementation, are expected to be completed by 1984-85.

These are:

(i) 1.2 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) expansion (to achieve a refining capacity of 4.5 MTPA) and 1.0 MTPA fluid catalytic cracking unit in Cochin Refinery;

(ii) 0.75 MTPA expansion (to achieve a refining capacity of 6 MTPA) and 0.6 MTPA fluid catalytic cracking unit in the Bharat Petroleum Refinery, Bombay;

(iii) 2.8 MTPA expansion (to achieve a refining capacity of 5.6 MTPA) and 0.6 MTPA fluid catalytic cracking unit in Madras Refinery; and

(iv) 3.0 MTPA expansion (to achieve a refining capacity of 4.5 MTPA) with 0.6 MTPA fluid catalytic cracking unit in the Hindustan Petroleum Refinery Visakhapatnam.

The following secondary processing facilities are also under implementation:—

(i) 1.0 million tonnes per annum fluid catalytic cracking unit in the Koyali Refinery of Indian Oil Corporation;

(ii) 1.0 million tonnes per annum fluid catalytic cracking unit in the Mathura Refinery of Indian Oil Corporation; and

(iii) 0.5 million tonnes delayed coking plant in the Barauni Refinery.

2. In addition, two new refineries of 6 million tonnes per annum capacity each are to be taken up, to be located near Karnal and Mangalore respectively.

3. A proposal to expand Haldia refinery by 3.0 million tonnes per annum is also under consideration.

परभानी जिले के लिये डाकघर अधीक्षक के पद का सृजन

452. श्री उत्तम राठौर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुल कितने शाखा डाकघरों पर डाकघर अधीक्षक की नियुक्ति की जाती है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र के परभानी जिले के डाक सम्बन्धी कार्य की देखभाल करने के लिए डाकघर अधीक्षक के पद का सृजन करने हेतु बहुत लम्बे समय से मांग की जा रही है; और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन. पाटिल) : (क) अधीक्षक डाकघर के पद का सृजन केवल शाखा डाकघरों की संख्या के आधार पर ही नहीं किया जाता। ऐसे पद का सृजन करते समय अन्य पदों के मुद्दों पर भी विचार किया जाता है, जैसे मुख्य डाकघरों की संख्या,

उप डाकघरों की संख्या, मंडलीय कार्यालय में शिकायत क्लर्कों की संख्या और स्टाफ निरीक्षण यूनिट के फार्मूले के अनुसार मंडलीय कार्यालय में कर्मचारियों की संख्या। स्टाफ निरीक्षण यूनिट के फार्मूले के अनुसार जब मंडलीय अधीक्षक का कार्यभार 2.6 से अधिक और प्रस्तावित मंडल के अधीक्षक का कार्यभार 0.9 से अधिक हो जाता है तो मौजूदा डाक मंडल का द्विशासन कर दिया जाता है।

(ख) महाराष्ट्र के परमानी जिले के लिए एक डाक मंडल खोलने का प्रस्ताव, महाराष्ट्र सर्किल के पोस्टमास्टर जनरल से प्राप्त हुआ था। हालांकि स्टाफ निरीक्षण यूनिट के फार्मूले के मानदंडों के अनुसार डाक मंडल का औचित्य बनता था परन्तु अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर में केवल सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन सुविधा प्रदान करके उसका अतिरिक्त विभागीय उप डाकघर के स्तर तक दर्जा बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में डाक-तार विभाग की नीति की पुनरीक्षा होने तक डाक तार विभाग द्वारा डाक डिवीजनों के सृजन-/द्विभाजन पर लगाई गई रोक के कारण डाक डिवीजन का सृजन नहीं किया जा सका। इस सम्बन्ध में वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की एक समिति का गठन किया गया था जिसकी रिपोर्ट इस समय विचाराधीन है। विभाग द्वारा समिति को रिपोर्ट पर निर्णय लिए जाने के पश्चात् ही परमानी डाक मंडल को खोलने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जाएगा। आशा है कि यह निर्णय शीघ्र ही हो जाएगा।

Power cuts During Last Six Months in States

453. SHRI HONNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of power-cut during last six months in all States, State-wise and month-wise;

(b) the different reasons of Power-shortage in those States;

(c) the remedial measures taken by State Government; and

(d) the efforts of Government of India to undo the obstacles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (d) The details of power cuts/restrictions in different states of the country during the last six months are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5804/83].

Broadly, the main reasons for power shortage are failure of monsoons, forced outage of thermal units and inadequate generating capacity, etc.

A number of steps have been taken to bridge the gap between demand and supply. The measures include.

(a) Maximising generation from the existing thermal generating units.

(ii) Expediting addition to the generating capacity.

(iii) Arranging transfer of power from surplus to the deficit states.

Availability of Essential and Life Saving Drugs

454. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to State. What steps have been taken to ensure the availability of essential and life saving drugs at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Availability of drug formulations is being continuously monitored in my Ministry based on reports received from State Drug Controllers, Zonal Officers of Central Drug control Organisation and also communications from the public. Shortage of some brand products at some places at different points of time are reported. In

most of the cases equivalent formulations produced by others are available.

Government have taken the following steps to increase the availability of medicines and to make them available to the consumers at fair and reasonable prices.—

(1) The production of bulk drugs and formulations in the country is being stepped up either by establishment of production by more and more units or by expansions in capacities by existing units.

(2) The imports of canalised bulk drugs are regulated through State Trading Corporation. The imports are arranged to the extent of difference between the demand and indigenous availability.

(3) Medicines based on 30 essential and life saving drugs, such as, Dapsone, Insulin, Thiacetazone, Lithambutol, Tetracycline, Hydrochloride etc. have been completely exempted from excise duty.

(4) 32 essential and life saving bulk drugs such as, Rifampicin, Vincristin Sulphate etc. have been exempted from customs duty when imported into the country so that the resultant formulations produced from these could be made available to the consumers at fair reasonable prices.

(5) In order to make certain indigenously produced bulk drugs cheaper, concessional rates of customs duty have been extended to the imports of drug intermediates like, N-valdiamine DL-2, Aminobutanol, Guanidine Nitrate, 6-APA etc. required for indigenous production of essential bulk drugs. The lower prices of the the resultant bulk drugs result in lower prices of the formulations produced therefrom.

(6) Vide Ministry of Finance Notification dated 22nd September, 1981, customs duty exemption has been

granted on the import of 129 life saving drugs and medicines.

(7) The prices of Refampicin formulations required for treatment of Tuberculosis have recently been reduced consequent upon the reduction in the import price of this drugs. There have also been reduction in the price of Trimethoprim and Sulphamethoxazole produced in the country.

The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry keeping in view the essentiality of the medicines, their need and availability identified 116 medicines which in its opinion are extensively used in medical practice both in rural and urban areas. 91 bulk drugs/active ingredients are required for their production. Government's efforts are directed not only towards increasing the availability of these medicines, but, also towards making them available at fair and reasonable prices.

रेल डाक वितरण प्रणाली में परिवर्तन

†455. श्री जैनुल बशर :

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद :

श्री ई. बालानन्दन :

श्री रेणुपद दास :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल डाक सेवा ने डाक वितरण प्रणाली में कुछ परिवर्तन किए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या नई प्रणाली आरम्भ करने के बाद डाक के वितरण में बिलम्ब के बारे में शिकायतें मिल रही हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त शिकायत दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन. पाटिल): (क) डाक वितरण प्रणाली में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है। किन्तु डाक-तार विभाग ने रेल डाक सेवा की कार्य प्रणाली को सरल और कारगर बनाने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाए हैं।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में किए गए प्रयास इस प्रकार हैं :—और अधिक बन्द थैलों की ढुलाई की सुविधा के लिए चुनिन्दे सार्टिंग सैक्शनों को ट्रांजिट सैक्शनों में बदलना, डाकवरों में आरम्भिक छंटाई की व्यवस्था शुरू करना, लेटर बक्सों से जल्दी निकासी करना और कार्य के लिए बेहतर वातावरण के साथ पूर्ण सुविधाओं से युक्त छंटाई कार्यालयों की व्यवस्था करना।

(ग) जी हां। कर्मचारियों का एक वर्ग इस परिवर्तन के विरुद्ध था और उन्होंने धीरे काम करो आन्दोलन छेड़ दिया था जिसकी वजह से दिसम्बर, 82 और जनवरी, 83 में डाक को लाने-ले-जाने में बिलम्ब हुआ।

(घ) डाक को गलत जगह भेजने और अन्य कार्यालयों को जाने वाली डाक एकत्र हो जाने से बचने के लिए स्टाफ के कार्य पर निगरानी को सख्त कर दिया गया है।

Plan For Mini Hydro-Electric Projects

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

(a) whether his Ministry are making any plan for mini hydro-electric projects in big way;

(b) if so, the details of the plan;

(c) the amount proposed to be spent; and

(d) the quantum of electricity to be generated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (b): Emphasis is being laid on the development of small hydroelectric resources in the country, as part of the 20-Point programme of the Prime Minister. The State Governments Electricity Organisations have been advised to draw up an organised plan to identify and to take up the development of small hydro-electric projects particularly in remote and hilly locations keeping in view the economic, ecological and welfare angles. The State Governments have taken up the work for identification/formulation of project reports accordingly.

(c) It is not possible to estimate the amount of expenditure likely to be incurred for the development of small hydroelectric projects as it would depend on the number of schemes taken up for implementation keeping in view the requirements of power and also availability of financial resources.

(d) At present there are 77 small hydroelectric power stations with an aggregate installed capacity of about 135 MW under operation in the country. In addition, 54 projects with an aggregate installed capacity of 125 MW are under construction including extension as well as partially commissioned projects. The Central Electricity Authority have recently accorded techno-economic clearance to five such schemes having a total installed capacity of about 28 MW and 41 more small hydro-electric schemes with an aggregate installed capacity of about 165 MW are under their consideration for approval.

News Item Captioned "Drug MNCs Exploiting Poor"

457. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn into a news item appeared in the "Business Standard" dated 13th December, 1982 under the

caption "Drug Multinational Drug Companies exploiting poor" based on a book published by Oxfame, a London based charity organisation; and

(b) if so, the details and the measures being taken to prevent the multinational drug companies from marketing in essential drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). The main observations made in the book "Bitter Pills" written by Miss Diana Melrose as reported in "Business Standard" dated 13th December, 1982 and the position in respect of each as indicated below:—

(i) Regarding the observation that the multinational drug units market profitable but non-essential drugs, it may be stated that most multinational companies manufacture both life saving and essential drugs as well as drugs which are sold over the counter. The product-mix of pharmaceutical companies all over the world often consists of both ethical products namely products which are sold only on prescription as well as "over the counter preparations". It may be relevant to point out that many life saving drugs which are used for treatment of cardiac disorders, cancer, T.B. Leprosy, worm-infestation, malaria, rheumatism, etc. are being marketed by multinational companies in the country.

(ii) An observation has been made about the promotion of anabolic steroids as appetite stimulants and about the wide spread use of Vitamin B12 preparations. The question as to whether these preparations are essential or not is to be determined by the medical profession.

(ii) Another observation relates to the use in India of toxic drugs banned abroad. The drugs referred to in the Press report are iodochloro hydroxy quinoline and another antidiarrhoeal drug presumably lomotil. The Government are aware of the fact that Iodochloro hydroxy quinoline has been banned for use in certain countries. The question as to whether this drug should also be banned for use in India was examined by the Ministry of Health in consultation with experts including the Indian Council of Medical Research. The consensus of opinion was that Iodochloro hydroxy quinoline is an essential drug for treatment of dysentery and diarrhoea and side effects observed with this drug in Japan had not been reported in this country. It was accordingly decided to continue the marketing of this drug subject to the condition that it will be sold only on medical prescription. Regarding Lomotil it may be stated that this product is no longer being recommended for treatment of infants. According to the instructions issued by DC(I) this product is not being recommended for children below 6 years.

Report of Committee to enquire into Role of Criminals and Gangsters in Coal Mines

458. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to inquire into the alleged role of criminals and gangsters in the working of the coal mines in Dhanbad-Jharia has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of its findings and recommendations made; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A one-man Committee was appointed by the Government to look into the administrative and financial working of Bharat Coking Coal Limited and suggest measures for the improvement. The Committee was also requested to suggest measures which Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., as a company, can take to help the State Government for curbing the mafia activities in Jharia coalfields and assess the impact of the measures which Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. has already taken in this regard. This Committee has submitted its report recently and it is being examined.

Revision of Electoral Rolls in Assam

459. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

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

(a) when were the electoral rolls in Assam revised last;

(b) is the annual revision of rolls a statutory requirement;

(c) estimated number of young persons who on January 1, 1983 acquired the eligible age for voting but were deprived of voting in the recent elections there;

(d) estimated number of persons of doubtful citizenship whose names could not be deleted from the 1979 electoral rolls before they cast their votes in the recent elections; and

(e) what exactly prevented the rolls to be revised and how it did not prevent the elections to be held if elections could be held, why could rolls be not revised?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a). The electoral rolls of all the assembly constituencies in the State of Assam (except for 114-Jonai (ST) constituency) were revised intensively in 1979 with reference to 1-1-1979 as the qualifying date. The roll of 114-Jonai (ST) constituency was, however, revised summarily as the intensive revision could not be undertaken due to heavy floods in the area.

(b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Until the process of revision of electoral rolls of Assam is completed with reference to 1-1-1983, it is not possible to make any such estimates.

(e). A copy of the Election Commission's order dated the 7th January, 1983 made under section 21(2) of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 indicating the circumstances in which the rolls could not be revised after 1979, and elections had to be held is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 5805/83).

Mishandling of Pollution Control Project of DESU

460. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to mishandling of Pollution Control Project of DESU leading to placement of equipment orders with a U.S. Firm at the expense of BHEL and national interest (*Statesman* 18-11-82);

(b) whether this matter involving gross misdirection of public funds is being looked into and a reference made to special audit; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and details of action taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a). A high power technical Enquiry Committee was appointed in 1976 to examine and advise the measures for reducing air pollution caused by Indraprastha Thermal Power Station. An anti-air pollution project to be undertaken in 3 phases in respect of 5 generating units at I.P. Station, was conceived. The project Report was approved by the Planning Commission.

Of the total project cost of Rs. 925 lakhs (approx.) order worth Rs. 470 lakhs approx. covering two phases of the project i.e. the work on Unit No. 1 & 5 was placed on M/s. B.H.E.L. For the 2nd phase of the project i.e. work on Unit No. 2, 3 & 4, the proposal of M/s. U.O.P. of U.S.A. (the original suppliers of Units 2, 3 & 4 ESP equipments) was favoured by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Ministry of Energy on account of:—

(i) lower cost for turnkey job of modification, extension and gas conditioning covering Rs. 56 lakhs for local fabrication and erection services and U.S. \$ 2.1 million (Rs. 170 lakhs approx.) for imports, FAS New Yorks;

(ii) lesser down time;

(iii) higher efficiency of 99.7 per cent against 99.3 per cent recommended by Dr. Saran Committee and offered by BHEL; and

(iv) adopting gas conditioning as a Research and Development Project to increase electrical conductivity of ash to become conducive to better precipitation.

(b) and (c) In view of the reply to part (a), the question does not arise.

12. hrs.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): One Congress MLA was assaulted and he had been admitted into Calcutta hospital.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to finish the debate on Assam first. This is a very serious subject. Let me finish it. Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: One minute.

MR. SPEAKER: If I have to allow you, I will have to allow others also. This is a very serious business of Assam. Please sit down. Let me get over this business.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: He had been brutally assaulted. I demand a statement from the Home Minister. He had been admitted in the hospital. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev:

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow it.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो काम करने जा रहा हूँ, अगर आप नहीं करने देना चाहते हैं, तो नहीं करूंगा।

I am taking up Assam situation and you are trying to disturb it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले एक सब्जेक्ट को लेने दे, उस के बाद दूसरा लिया जा सकता है। मैं हर-एक को डिस्कस कराऊंगा लेकिन यह क्या तरीका है ?

What is the fun in it?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Carry on.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): 2000 families have crossed Assam and they have come to West Bengal. The Prime Minister should say about this...

MR. SEAKER: No. I cannot allow it now.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दे दीजिए, 377 में ला सकते हैं ।

I will not allow it now.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: They are all our concern you write to him.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Santosh Mohan Dev.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): With your permission I want to lay a paper on the Table of the House, because I have to go to the other House.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. He has to go to the Upper House. He cannot do it later on. That is why I am allowing him to do it now.

††Not recorded.

Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

12.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ECONOMIC SURVEY, 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the "Economic Survey, 1982-83" (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5681/83].

12.05 hrs.

MOTION RE. ASSAM—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we shall take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate on the 21st February, 1983, namely:—

"That this House do consider the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 21st February, 1983 regarding Assam."

Shri Santosh Mohan Dev.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me a chance to speak on the Assam situation. I was in Assam for the last one month. Unfortunately, I was very much shocked to hear about it and to listen to some of the speeches delivered by some speakers especially Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee. I, as a member elected from Assam, do say with all record in my hand that the present carnage in Assam has been created by no less a person than Mr. Vajpyee who is sitting in this House as a national leader. (Interruptions). This is a leaflet which has been published by BJP-printed one. The name is also there. In this leaflet, he has appealed to the people of Assam that, ††I am laying it....(Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप पहले इस
लीफलेट को देख लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने एलाउ नहीं
किया है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह मेज़
पर रख रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अपनी मेज़ पर
रख रहे हैं ।

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: In
the Judges Field he delivered a speech.
In that speech he had openly said
that**

He has said.....(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:|
No. Here is my speech. I have brou-
ght it. The speech has been published
in the Press.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV:
You have said it. You are denying it.
(Interruptions) Not only that; he has
said.....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please. Order.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा
ऐसा भाषण हो, तो सरकार मुझ पर मुकदमा
चलाए । मैं अदालत में जाने के लिए
तैयार हूँ ।

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV:
I shall face the consequences. I am
responsible for what I say. I am pre-
pared to resign. (Interruptions) I shall
resign if you have not said. Let there
be an inquiry. Or, you resign. (Inter-
ruptions) Not only that. In an open
meeting—public meeting he has said
that;**

He has said it in the public meeting.
I challenge. Let him prove. I will re-
sign as a Member of Parliament then.
(Interruptions) These are two docu-
ments which have been published by
the AASU and the Assam Gana San-
gram Parishad, which has been draf-
ted by Mr. George Fernandes and Mr.
Vajpayee in Gauhati in Uzan Bazar
office of the BJP. (Interruptions) Sir,
I take responsibility (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Haji-
pur): I am on a point of order. I am
on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यहां एक
माननीय सदस्य के नाम का उद्धरण किया जा
रहा है और आप के पास ऐसा करने के लिए
प्रायर इण्टीमेशन नहीं है । (व्यवधान)

.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow. I
cannot allow.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV:
I want to say this. In that pamphlet—
that is in writing—it was asked, “will
these people compensate the chastity
of your wife and your grown up dau-
ghters, if they are raped anywhere and
everywhere?” That is the wording
used. This is publicity stated. Not only
that. The Government has instigated—
he said—the people of Assam and a
particular community, by that the
means the Muslims, were instigated
in 1962 and 1972 when the Chinese
and Pakistani attack was celebrated.
Is it a fact? He said so. Let him say so.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:|
No. I did not say.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV:|
You are a ††

(Interruptions)

**Expunged as ordered by the chair.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV:
You said it. You are a **

(Interruptions)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) :
यह शब्द ये वापस लें।.. (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, आप
353 पहले पढ़ ले।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ये
बहुत बहादुर हैं।

** और यहां बहादुरी दिखाने
आए हैं। .. (व्यवधान)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए मेरी बात
सुनिए। आर्डर, आर्डर। आप बैठिये,
ये जो अनपार्लियामेंटरी वर्ड्स हैं।....
I do not like.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले मेरी बात सुन
लीजिए। आप पहले ही बोलने लगते
हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप मुझे
धमका रहे हैं, धमकाना तो उन्हें चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे धमकाने भी
दो। बीच में ही मत बोलिए। देखिए,
मेरी बात सुनिए। मैं एक बात बताना
चाहता हूं। 353 में यह है कि अगर
कोई एलीगेशन लगानी है....

श्री जगदीश टाईटलर (दिल्ली
सदर) : जो सच्चाई है, वही ये बोल
रहे हैं।

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) :
सच्चाई है, तो उस के लिए पहले नोटिस
देना चाहिए।

: [شہد مسعود (سہانپور)]
سچائی ہے تو اسکے لئے پہلے نوٹس
دینا چاہئے۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए हरेक मेम्बर
को हक है, जो बात वह कहना चाहता
है वह रूलों के अनुसार कहे।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई अनपार्लिया-
मेंटरी चीज रिकार्ड पर नहीं जानी चाहिए।

The unparliamentary words should
go. Furthermore, if there are any
valid objections, the rules are there.

अरे बाबा, क्यों नहीं बोलने देते हो ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए आप 353
में.....

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you inter-
rupting me? Sir down.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो बूढ़े आदमी हैं,
आप भी इस तरीके से बोलते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप रूल 353
को देख कर के, अपनी सीमा में रह कर
बोलिए।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं एक सवाल उठाना चाहता हूं।

[श्री मनीराम बागड़ी]

एक तो असंसदीय शब्द होता है। एक किसी को गाली देना है। वह चार्ज है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह दिया है, वह नहीं आ सकता।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अगर किसी को कोई चोर, डाकू कहेगा . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कैसे कह देगा, वह नहीं कह सकता है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अगर वह कह देगा तो क्या आप उसको एक्सपंज करोगे या वह वापस लेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चोर, डाकू किसी को कोई नहीं कह सकता।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह तो इन्हें वापस लेना चाहिए (व्यवधान) . .

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: This is a forum where we should speak freely. The tragedy is, while others can speak in public if I speak, something, it becomes unparliamentary. He can go on speaking in Assam everywhere and instigate people. But if I come and take resort to this House and try to explain the actual atmosphere in which he has talked, I am told I am at fault. This is the tragedy. You should not stop me. I take responsibility for whatever I say.

MR. SPEAKER: I asked you to speak within limits.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Assam is burning and everybody . . .

MR. SPEAKER: We want to give a healing touch.

अब आप बैठिये।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सर, मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि कल से इस पर डिबेट चल रही है आप इस डिबेट को स्पॉइल मत होने दीजिए। सदन की नेता यहां बैठी हैं ये अपने मेम्बरों को रोक सकती हैं।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, this is a leaflet, which has been published by AASU and the Jansangram Parishad, distributed freely all over Assam. In that leaflet the headline is "How to Stock Elections", In that election strategy they have given instructions to their cadres to burn bridges, cut roads and destroy ballot boxes, not only that, they said: you set fire in one area and you inform the fire brigade to go to the other area. This is how in Gohpur the CRP could not reach the village, because the bridges were burnt by the AASU and the Jansangram Parishad. Now my charge against the Government is that when AASU and the Jansangram Parishad went there openly, distributing leaflets, inciting people, which resulted in the death of hundreds of people belonging to the linguistic and religious minorities, why is it that AASU and the Jansangram Parishads are not declared illegal bodies? If you can do it in the case of MNF, why not here?

The Prime Minister has stated that the door is open. We do agree that the door is open. When the representative bodies of all political parties, excepting the Jansangh and the BJP, say let there be dialogue with them, let there be discussion. It has been proved from the records—the all India papers give some record, but I have records collected from the Election Commission of Assam—that in Cachar 65 to 75 per cent of the electors voted; in Goalpara it was 50 to 60 per cent. In Gauhati . . .

One hon. Member: It is all bogus.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I am speaking from records. Assam consists of 126 constituencies, and not

all of them are urban-based towns, where some handful of people, with the help of some national parties and some Government officials, are trying to create trouble.

When the Prime Minister went to Assam, the people there said: we want protection from the BSF and CRP, but not from the Assam Police.

Why it is being said? It is because the Government officials and the Assam police, a small portion of it, are not behaving well. I am very sorry for it. But we must take into consideration the present situation of Assam.

Sir, I do not want to dwell too much on this. All that I want to say is that if you want to put Assam in its proper perspective, if you want to control the present situation after the popular Government is formed, you must not only ban AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad, but also ban the BJP and the Janata who are going and training them in Assam. We must be very courageous. (Interruptions). Let him say whatever he wants to say. Now the Delhi people have ousted him, and he has taken this stand here.

(Interruptions.)

Sir, I do not want to say more, but I only appeal. I am grateful to the Prime Minister for she has visited all the affected areas, she has met the people there and she has done rehabilitation. But rehabilitation and other things must be done on a war footing. And today the Army and the BSF must be employed there because the Administration there is in such a bad shape that they will not be able to restore normalcy.

I do not want to say anything more. I am grateful to this august House and the Members who have participated in this debate, and I am also thankful to you. But again I would say that what I said today here, I stand by it and I will face any consequence. But let him also prove that I am wrong.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, I did not want to intervene in this debate. All the points that could have been made have been made from both sides. I have been so deeply anxious about this whole question, and today my heart is so full of sorrow that I can hardly speak. Every life that is lost, whoever it may be, hurts. We can find no words of comfort for the people I have seen in the various camps. I have visited camps in which there were Assamese people only, camps in which there were tribals only, camps in which there were minority communities and in some they were mixed. But if I have got up, it is because my name has been quite unnecessarily brought into this debate. The Opposition was very excited just now. I do not know what these documents are, I do not know whether they are accurate. But I do not know that such opinions have been expressed. They have appeared in newspapers. Some I have read and they were also repeated to me by the Assamese as well as others when I went to Assam. I do not know who has propagated such ideas. But the talk of blood bath and other such provocative pronouncements are current amongst the people there.

I shall first dispose of some of the small points. It seems that Shri Vajpayee is much concerned about the clothes I wear. I might inform him that I am deeply committed to each group in India maintaining its cultural and other identity and from that point of view, in order to show that we do not consider that one dress is superior to another or more beautiful than another, I have been wearing the costumers of different sections as far as possible. I have been wearing Mekhala not just when I went for the Assam election, but since 1955, if not earlier. I have worn it in Delhi, I have worn it inside Parliament and I have worn it in foreign countries as I have worn the Garodress the Jammu dress and various other costumes depending, of course, on the climate and the occasion. It was also said that I

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

made a speech in Bengali. If I knew Bengali well enough, I would have spoken in Bengali, but unfortunately I don't. So, when one section of the public said, 'Please speak in Bengali' I spoke one sentence saying that 'I can understand Bengali, but I cannot speak it well enough, so I shall speak in Hindi'. That was the extent of my Bengali speech.

So far as the ending of the speech is concerned, I do vary the ending of my speeches depending on what the people will respond to. I have tried hard to get people to respond to Jai Hind in some parts of the country. They do not always do so. So, you have to say what they will respond to. Usually, in my meetings in Tamil Nadu—I must say I do not approve of their anti-Hindi Policy but I do approve of encouraging all our different State languages—in Tamil Nadu I say 'vanakam'. In all States if I happen to know some local words I try to use them. In Assam I also said 'Namaskar' in some places 'vande mataram' in others. In some places I shouted Jai Hind. In one place I felt that a section of women who I had been told understood Hindi, did not seem to be understanding a single word. So to create a sort of rapport I said 'khuda hafiz'. I do not think that there is anything wrong in my saying this. In the Khasi hills. I say 'God bless you.' That is what they say and I respond. This is not political in any way. If we want to encourage our people and want them to feel one with us, we have to adopt some of their phrases and do other things which would make them more conscious of our unity and assure them that it is not a unity of unequals. All people have an equal right to their language, their costume and customs and their culture.

Then, I think some hon'ble member has accused me of saying that nobody would be sent out. I have said no such thing. I reiterated what I have often

stated and which has been my offer to the students even when I met them in Dispur. That 1971 would be not the cut-off point but a starting point and thereafter we could peacefully discuss what else could be done. That has been my consistent stand and the base for the talks that have been held. I have pointed out to the students and in some of my meetings the great difficulty of moving large populations. Perhaps, you have read what has recently happened in an African country. So I asked where will we put these people? One cannot just announce—'I am going to send these people out.' Where will they go? Which State in India will accept them, which country outside India will accept them? This is the question which I posed to the students and at that time they agreed with me that it is a major human problem. I also said that those children who are born here, and I think our Constitution declares that those who are born after 1950 (since the Constitution was made) are Indian citizens and we cannot send them out. I have said nothing beyond that—what I have been consistently saying either in the House, to the agitators or anybody else. But it is true that the minorities, and they are not only religious minorities, there are also linguistic minorities, there are Nepalese, there are the tea garden labourers and above all the plains tribals. All these people were greatly frightened not just now after the massacre but throughout these years, and their fears have been increasing. The plains tribals have been coming to see me off and on for the last two years to say—for God's sake take us out of Assam, make us a separate State, give us Union Territory, do anything you like, but please do not leave us with these people. This is the atmosphere that has been growing.

Just now, my friend spoke about refugees who have gone to West Bengal. Yesterday I had a long telegram from the Chief Minister of Arunachal. Nepalese, tea labour and others have crossed over to Arunachal, so he requests our help to sort out this problem and see how to look after them.

He is concerned because he does not have the facilities.

There is much debate on the calling of the elections, I do not want to go into this matter now. It has been adequately replied to. I shall only remind hon'ble Members opposite that violence was growing in Assam even before the elections. Year by year, it was growing. There were many murders. There were threats to officials who went from other parts. There was sabotage. A large number of people who belong to different religions and different ethnic groups felt threatened. What is equally serious is that the agitators are trying to inculcate such feelings in their neighbouring States also. These are all border States and you can realize how dangerous the security position of India can be if such attitudes permeate into these other States, the tribals States, namely that only local people can stay and everybody else should go out? Actually one of the issues the plains tribals raised was "Who are the Assamese? We are the original people who lived here. They have come from outside." These are not my words. These are their—"They have come from outside and pushed us in the jungle and in the hills." Of course this is true of all Adivasis and not only in Assam, the adivasis are the original inhabitants of this country.

Even now, officials are not allowed to work. It is not true to say that no Assamese wanted to cooperate in the elections or before. I know many who did cooperate. But they have to think of their children and their families. When they were threatened, 'if you do this, well, you will not escape and your family will not escape', you know, normal persons will think ten-times before they give cooperation or go to cast their votes. Unfortunately, this has sometimes happened in other parts of India also. Sometimes people who are considered weak like the Harijans, I have seen with my own eyes that because some voted, they were beaten up. Now, if this sort of thing takes place, it is not a fair judgment on what the Assamese wanted to do.

I know that the Assamese people are greatly agitated. My friend here has said something which seems to have offended. I am sure he did not mean to offend anybody. He was talking to me yesterday in the plane. How full his mind was and his heart of the tragic situation in his State. But before elections, names were being struck off without verification.

Now we have offered tribunals. We have offered several suggestions to find some way out—it may be not totally satisfactory. In such a situation, you cannot satisfy everybody. But let us try and find a way which is least disruptive of Assam and least harmful to the Assamese or to any of the others concerned. But because the agitators did not want their officers to cooperate with us, even at that stage the steps which could have been taken at the border could not be pursued. But all that was neglected and could not be done. From the Centre, we tried our best. But we have to depend on local officials. If local officials do not cooperate with the Centre, then work cannot be done.

It was the same with development. When I met the students and others in Dispur, they complained of insufficient development. It is true that Assam, other hill areas in the U.P. and elsewhere are more economically backward because of lack of communications and various reasons. We have to make up for lost time. Immediately, I spoke to various public sector people. I spoke to our Finance Minister and to private industrialists that even if it caused some loss, they should put up something in Assam. Some people agreed. But then, the violence started and the agitators tried to stop the oil. So the industrialists said, "How can we put up an industry in Assam? Tomorrow, they may burn the factory; they may tell the workers, "don't work or don't allow goods to come out. How can we?" So, what development could have been taken up was also hampered.

(Smt. Indira Gandhi)

As we know, the Voters List now used in the 1978 list when Members from Assam were elected either to this House or that House. They did not complain in 1978 that they would not be elected because the list is incorrect. My colleague, Shri Mukherjee has explained how the decision to have the elections was taken. I do not want to go into the points that have been raised.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Mr. Mukherjee has not spoken here. It might be in the other House.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Well, he has said it publicly. This matter was raised by Shri Vajpayee when we met the leaders of the Opposition in another connection. At that time, as I was replying, some representatives of other Opposition parties confirmed what we have said.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिंसार): लंकिन 1966 तक विद्यार्थी मान रहे थे । आप 1971 का कह रहे थे । और क्या विद्यार्थी सन् 1965 का मान रहे थे । भगड़ा यही से खत्म हुआ ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी: नहीं हमको नहीं मालूम कि मान रहे थे, क्योंकि यह चीज कभी स्पष्ट नहीं हुई ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी: आप से मांग रहे थे ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी: नही मुझसे तो नहीं मांगा । क्योंकि मेरी बात तो दीसपुर में हुई उसके बाद मैं उन से नहीं मिली ।

The elections were held to uphold our Constitution. It was a constitutional obligation. In the present situation, as my friend there has said, all sections have suffered. Some may

have suffered more and some a little less. All have suffered. And more than that it is the State which has suffered. This is the attitude which is alienating the people from the State. Assam was a big State. It could have stayed a big State. But some how, one by one, people wanted to separate and a situation was created in which we had to come to some understanding with these different groups.

Now, another point I made at my meetings and at the meeting where I said Khuda Hafiz, that I regard all the people, especially young people, in Assam as my children. Even those who are angry with me, even those who are following a path with which I do not agree and which I consider is wrong, I consider them my children and therefore, I cannot disown them or say that we shall have nothing to do with them. We must continue to find a way. At every meeting, whatever its composition, I made the point that we must continue to try and bring them around to peaceful talks and try to create an atmosphere in which all can meet.

Even on the question of foreigners, I had told them that it can be solved, if they remain peaceful and do not raise a hue and cry. When such a hue and cry was raised, immediately, Bangladesh said, "We will not take back even the post-1971 people." If this matter had been dealt with in a cool and collected manner, may be we could have found a way out. In all our talks with them, we have assured them that we are deeply concerned about the preservation of their culture, their identity and how to expedite development in the region.

To come back to the elections, it is the democratic right of all citizens to be allowed to vote. We did not stop voters there, others stopped them. Somebody has remarked that the elections were held at gun-point. The elections were not held at gun-point to ask people to vote. The guns were pointed at the people who were coming to vote by those who did not want

them to do so. Some of the Opposition people there and some of the agitators were the ones who were trying to do things at gun-point. We did no such thing. But unfortunately there were some groups, whatever their motivations, who threatened and finally this led to violence on this tragic scale.

The question is: can any group anywhere in India, no matter what their grievances, hold the country to ransom? Can any group say, "Our demands have not been fulfilled and because you are not fulfilling our demands we will not allow you to have the elections or we will not allow you to do something else"—there are plenty of demands; every group has a demand; many of them are justified demands but we cannot fulfil them because of lack of resources or for some reason. The country will go to bits. If we cannot hold together, we cannot meet the real challenges. But for the atmosphere of terror, many more Assamese as well as others would have voted and cooperated in every way.

Another question which arises—I do not know what Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and others have said about it. Have they condemned the violence that is taking place?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: दोनों तरफ से सरकारी हों या गैर-सरकारी हों ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I do not want to interrupt the Prime Minister. We addressed a meeting at Gauhati Judges maidan and the speech has been reported. I would like to quote:

"Addressing a mammoth rally estimated at over 25,000 here, this afternoon, at the Judges field, the leaders also appealed to the people of Assam to shun violence at all cost and to continue with their non-violent movement and non-cooperation with the Government."

Let her call for a report from the Government of Assam about my speeches. Let her call for a report.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Never mind, I did not take your name or anybody's name. I am expressing the general feeling there. Wherever I went people mentioned this. How is it that those who support the agitation do not condemn the violence. I have myself asked some opposition people at a much earlier period before there was any question of elections. Then they claimed that there was no violence. But we had the list of the people killed. At that time, they were mostly officials. I did not get a reply at that time either. That was at least a year ago.

But today I do not want to dwell on all these matters because I feel that we must avoid all types of acrimony. The first consideration is the safety of all those who are menaced. We must ensure that relief is adequate and reaches all affected people.

Why did the tribals react? Their areas are rather cut off and the agitators came and broke the bridges. So, whatever little did trickle through, would take even more time to reach them. The bridges were broken, it is true. They should be repaired. Some of them have been quickly repaired, for people to be able to get across.

We must help to rehabilitate those who have lost their all. We must express our sympathy for them and the agony of our hearts for the parents whose children have died, for the children whose parents have died and those who have lost all their worldly possessions. We must cooperate in creating an atmosphere more conducive to harmony and peace.

Many new communal organisations have cropped up. I do not want to mention names. But I do put it to the House that: Can these strengthen either the majority community or our various minority communities? They can only aggravate an extremely delicate and difficult situation. These are some of the matters which we have to consider immediately.

[Smt. Indira Gandhi]

I am sorry that some people have attributed motives that we wanted to win the elections. Naturally, every political party wants to win elections. It is something natural. But I have always said that that is not the most important thing. But the important thing is how the elections are fought, the important thing is that the country is higher than any party. The country is higher than any movement also or any of us here. This is what I say.

So let us try to strengthen this spirit of unity and nationalism. Those who have struggled for freedom can understand when there is a danger to freedom when there is a danger to unity. The freedom movement bound us together. Now the dangers are no less and we need the same spirit to hold us together. And we know how quickly it can be damaged and weakened.

I spoke about nationalism. I should like to make it clear that I am not referring to any chauvinistic or narrow-minded nationalism but one that can keep us together, that can strengthen different communities, groups, sections of people who live in India and take us on to an internationalism where we can together solve national as well as international problems.

I do hope that this House will look at these points and create an atmosphere of cooperation.

श्री मनोराम बागडो: क्या आप आसाम के सवाल को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हल करने पर विचार करेंगे? अकेले आसाम पर ही बर्डन न डालकर, समूचे राष्ट्र का सवाल बना कर के आप इसका हल ढूँढने पर विचार करेंगे?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I am grateful to the Hon. Members who have participated in the debate. Although they were forceful in making their points, by and large, the debate was not acrimonious. Everybody was

sorry for the bloodshed which has taken place. They wanted peace to be restored and the relief works to be started. Having said that, I would now like to deal with some of the points which the hon. Members of this House have made.

It is not as if the elections have started the violence. Since the start of the agitation in Assam in 1979, there has been considerable escalation of violence. More than 350 persons have lost their lives in mob violence and police firings. There was also spurt in extremist activities. Therefore, it would not be correct to say that it is the election alone which is the cause of this violence today.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate had many points to make. He said that the elections were conducted at the point of guns and bayonets, he also said that there was strict censorship in Assam, the electoral rolls were not revised and the use of government machinery to interfere with the elections was there; he also mentioned the Railway Minister's name and made certain allegations against him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The present Railway Minister.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: You were also one of the Railway Ministers.

As far as these points are concerned, I would like to say that, as has been clarified by the hon. Prime Minister, we had to send Force but no army was deployed for use in elections, and whatever Force was sent from here was with the consent and permission of the Election Commission, and that was necessary because the local administration and the police force were inadequate to meet the problems of the situation. I would also like to point out that, as far as CRPF and BSF are concerned, we must realise that they are working in every difficult conditions. Even in riots where the CRPF and BSF had been deployed recently to Meerut, the role of the CRPF was appreciated not only in

Meerut by the people there but also by some of the hon. Members while the role of the PAC was criticised. Therefore, by and large, in very difficult conditions, the CRPF and BSF were there. They were instructed right from the beginning to use restraint and not to use force unless there was violence or unless there was the question of self-defence. Therefore, I would like to say that, as far as police firing is concerned it has taken place only to meet the situation of mob violence or to safeguard the candidates or to safeguard the polling booths or to safeguard the bridges from being burnt, etc., and the toll of those persons who have died on account of police firing is about 125.

As far as the other things are concerned, the other emotions crept into the picture later on, and on account of this, the number of deaths is rising every day and no figure is yet final. But according to our information, apart from police firing and use of force, about 800 people have died so far. But the bodies are being recovered and we do not have the final figure. These are all on account of the passions generated later on.

Therefore, I would like to put a clear picture—that as far as the force was concerned, they were not used to force anybody to go to the polling booth or to force any candidate to file his nomination.

Only when it was necessary they used the force.

As far as the electoral rolls revision is concerned Government have been making earnest and sustained efforts to find an amicable solution to this problem. We had always taken the stand that a solution to this problem has to be found within the framework of the constitution and the laws and national commitments, international obligations and agreements and have to be regarded from the humanitarian considerations also. People cannot be departed arbitrarily but only after following the due process of inquiry as per law. This has been our

stand right from the beginning and as far as this stand is concerned, we still stand by this commitment.

As far as the foreigners issue is concerned, we are prepared to resolve it, but it will have to be done within the framework of these which I have just now mentioned.

As far as the leaders of Assam agitation are concerned—because yesterday when I used the word 'agitators,' it was not appreciated or liked, therefore I would like to call them the leader of the Assam agitators—They agreed at one point of time that whatever is the cut off date, as far as this thing is concerned, they are in agreement with this. Then you also remember that at one point of time or at many points of time, the suggestion of appointing Tribunals came from one of our esteemed colleagues who belongs to the Janata Party itself, Mr. Ravindra Varma and we have agreed to this situation. Even during the talks we agreed that we are prepared to appoint Tribunals and as the Prime Minister has pointed out, had the atmosphere been conducive, the Tribunals would have been appointed and they would have started their work. But since it was not possible to resolve the deadlock and there was the constitutional obligation to revoke the President's rule by 18th March 1983, there was no other alternative but to request the Election Commission to make arrangements for holding the elections.

As far as the conduct of elections and the electoral rolls are concerned, the conduct and superintendence of elections vests in the Election Commission and the preparation and revision of the electoral rolls is their domain. Even in this connection I would like to slightly put the record straight. Yesterday we have heard many hon. Members saying that they were prepared to support the constitutional amendment. Yesterday my colleague, Shri Mukherjee has made this point very clear in the other House. Some of the parties—without naming the parties, I would say—were prepared to support

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

this provided a special session is called and they advanced this argument which they said yesterday here also, that 6th or 7th was the date and therefore, it should not be brought now. The date of talks was 6th or 7th and therefore, it should not be brought now. The Finance Minister made it very clear at that time that it would be difficult to agree for a special session.....

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर): आप ने जो बात कही है— सम-आफ़-दि-पार्टी, लेकिन हम ने, यानी लोकदल वालों ने पिछले सेशन में ही कह दिया था कि आप एक्सटेंड कीजिये। प्रनब मुखर्जी साहब ने भी वहां पर कहा है, यहां पर नहीं कह रहे हैं।

[श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर):
 آپ نے جو بات کہی ہے -
 ”سم آف دی پارٹیز“ لیکن ہم نے
 یعنی لوک دل والوں نے پچھلے
 سیشن میں ہی کہہ دیا تھا کہ آپ
 ایکسٹینڈ کو جیئے - پرنب مکھو جی
 صاحب نے بھی وہاں پر کہا ہے
 یہاں پر نہیں کہہ رہے ہیں -

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have said so.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Pranab Mukherjee has clarified that.

SHRI P.C.SETHI: I am stating the position of those parties who made the support conditional. But at the same time there was not only the Lok Dal but one or two more parties who had extended their support to it without any condition.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
 Why did you go ahead?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Because, that support was a sort of conditional support. And thereafter even in that meeting and the later meeting which the Prime Minister called, there was no unanimity of opinion. Those were the parties, apart from these parties, who wanted the elections to be held. And they not only wanted the elections to be held, but they have participated in the elections. As far as the 1979 rolls are concerned or 1978 rolls are concerned, even the Janata party fought in the election to Assam Assembly on the basis of the rolls which were there. And therefore, it does not lie in their mouth to say that we were not in favour of 1979 rolls.

As far as the censorship in Assam in concerned, the Assam Special Powers (Press) Act was invoked by the Assam Government which was of course, later on stayed by the Supreme Court.

Though the Supreme Court stayed this operation they only wanted an undertaking from the newspapers that that they would not publish any news which would be calculated to cause communal disharmony.

That was the only type of censorship. As far as the election propaganda or election speeches were concerned, there was no ban on them. The only censorship which was applied to them was to a limited extent and this you would appreciate, in a surcharged atmosphere if newspapers bring out news or articles which enhance the communal feelings or disharmony then the situation becomes more grave. This we have seen in other riots which have taken place in some parts of the country.

Then, Sir, as far as the Government machinery is concerned, it is not fair to say that nominations were not filed but they were collected at the residence of the candidates.

As far as the elections are concerned I have said that the charge that the

election commission is not fair, is it self not fair. The Election Commission works quite independently. We did not use any pressure on them. And even if we had used they would not have agreed to it. Never at any point of time we used it. Therefore, to charge them saying that the Election Commission was not fair, is itself not fair. When the local officers were not available to the extent that they desired, the Election Commission permitted to send the officers. They issued a circular to all the State Governments and the Central Government saying that if the conditions are such and if elections are to be held then you are free to send the officers. Even in Bihar where the officers refused to go, about one thousand people had gone from there. From the Central Government more than 4,000 or 5,000 people went from here. Similarly some persons were sent from West Bengal. When requests were made to West Bengal Government they also cooperated in sending some vehicles and other things which were badly required. Whatever was done with regard to the sending of the personnel was done with the consent of the Election Commission.

Sir, much has been said about the clash between the CRP and the Assam Police. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Prof. Dandavate both mentioned about this. You must realise that particular clash between them was a localised one. The facts of the case are that some Assam police officer was trying to persuade them to do a particular job and there was some acrimony between them and therefore they chased that officer and that officer took shelter in some CRPF Camp.

Therefore, the occasion for an altercation between the CRPF and the Assam Rifles arose. But we took enough precautions to see that this did not spread and this was limited to only one place and there is complete harmony.

In this connection, I would like to point out that recently I visited that place. Shri Samar Mukherjee has also said in his speech that in order to give protection to the minorities and other people who are in danger—now an atmosphere of terror has been created actually—more forces are required. It was said in the other House also that after the elections are over, if necessary, the army's help to restore peace should also be taken. Therefore, it is not as if we had send forces which were more than necessary there.

Sir, as for as Shri Stephen is concerned, I am grateful to him for the very powerful support that he had extended and clarified the position.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वे अगर मिनिस्टर रहते तो बहुत पावरफुल आवाज उठाते। आपने उन्हें मिनिस्टरशिप से वहाँ भेज दिया ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as Mr. Vajpayee is concerned, he thinks that Ministership alone is more important. Mr. Stephen is very happy with the present situation and he has voluntarily preferred to work for the party and I must say that he will prove very useful even here.

Sir, I am also thankful to Mr. Samar Mukherjee that he clarified the position with regard to elections and the stand taken by their party. He said that the elections were a Constitutional necessity. He has also quoted here that the agitation was directed against the minorities. He has said that in the meetings presided over by Mr. Vajpayee it was mentioned that the policy of AASU and the Assam Gana Sangram Parishad was praised and he said that Assam was your motherland and you must free it from foreigners.

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

Many things have been said. But I do not want to go into any details of that. But, Sir, he has also made a very important point. He said that on many points the AASU and the Assam Gana Sangram Parshad agreed but at the same time when they want back to Gauhati they always slipped back from that position. He has also said that in this Movement there appears to be some foreign link.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Do you agree with that?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Please hear me. As far as whatever he has said, is concerned this is a matter which needs to be enquired into.

Sir, I am thankful to Mr. Anand Gopal Mukherjee also who clarified the position very clearly and he was very emphatic and forceful as far as the points in which he entered are concerned. Now, I come to the points raised by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

13. hrs.

As far as Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is concerned, he spoke more with emotion rather than on the validity or non-validity. He said that a drama was being enacted in Assam which had ended in a tragedy. If elections are to be held in some State and if it is to be called a drama, then, as has been said by the hon. Prime Minister just now, in any other State also, this demand for not having elections on account of one reason or the other can arise and any group which wants to prove its violence can say that. How is it that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's party which was very vocal in demanding elections in Delhi, when on account of ASIAD we postponed it, they had demonstrations, they paraded the streets and shouted anti-Government slogans because of that, and here when the election process has been started, he not only does not participate, but condemns and goes there to advocate

that elections should not be held, and nobody should participate?

As regards the points that he made with regard to the Prime Minister's tour of the areas, I think, the Prime Minister has made certain points clear which were personally referred to her. As far as the areas are concerned, I would like to make it clear that she did not prefer to invite more violence, and, therefore, the areas were chosen from that point of view. It was already said by the agitators or the leaders of the Assam agitation, that they would boycott the meeting, and not allow the Prime Minister to speak. It was done in order to save that situation of violence. It is not that she has preferred only particular areas, it was done with a view to avoid violence that certain areas were visited.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has said that the D.C. did not visit Gohpur and 100 battalions were sent from here. First of all, as far as Gohpur is concerned, it is true that they took some time to reach there, but all communications had been destroyed, and, therefore, there was some delay but the officers did reach there. He also made an observation that the officers whom he met said that their job was to hold elections and not to preserve law and order. What he said is not correct. The force was there not for the conduct of elections, but to maintain peace and when they were there to maintain peace, their primary duty was to maintain law and order; their primary duty was not to see that only the elections are held properly. The primary duty of the local officers, all the State machinery, and also all the force which was sent from here was to see that the law and order problem did not deteriorate. But it was so widespread particularly after the 14th that in some areas even the forces could not reach in time and this blood bath took place.

Sir as far as Shri Ghani Khan's speech is concerned, he is unfortunately not well, otherwise I would have requested him to intervene.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: And make the same speech here!

SHRI P. C. SETHI: But, Sir, I have contacted him.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Where is he?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: He is very much in Delhi, but he is not well.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Has he denied having said this thing?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, he has very categorically said that he has not said any such thing that if anybody wants to remain in Assam or in India, he should vote for the Congress. He had said that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the Congress is the only Party which look after the interests of all communities and castes and that they are also looking after the interest of all the persons on the humanitarian ground. Therefore, you must vote for Congress. This is what he has told me and I want to clarify his position.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Otherwise part of his speech you have dropped.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Which otherwise?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Otherwise you should quit.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: If you don't vote for the Congress, you will have to go.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: With regard to the point that if one person is killed, four will be killed, he has categorically denied that he has said any such thing.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): There is a tape-recorded speech. If you want we can bring it here also. Do you want to hear that?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, I don't think any person would go to that extent of saying that not only Mr. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri, but anyone else also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the allegation that there is shortage of life-saving drugs, I would like to mention, as I said yesterday that we are rushing the life-saving drugs there. In all about 150 tonnes of life-saving drugs are being depatched. About 50 tonnes have already been sent and everyday a few more tonnes are being sent. This includes anti-gangrene also. I agree in the beginning it appeared that there was some shortage, but as soon as we knew about it, we started rushing the supplies.

Sir, he also mentioned that even bread and cake was sent from here. Sir, when the local food was not available in some places and even drinking water was not available, it was the prime duty of the Government to see that the personnel who had gone there, at least they should get bread to eat. And therefore, it was sent from here.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It shows the boycott was complete.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Tell us, are you going to continue with the negotiations now?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, are we having the lunch break or we are continuing?

MR. SPEAKER: You finish it off.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: After me, Mr. Dandavate will speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. We will complete it first. One thing at a time.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, he has lost his notes. Why don't you give him launch break?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, I have not lost the notes, I have lost all the names of the Hon. Members who had spoken.

MR. SPEAKER: At least I make it sure that they are here. I will not get them lost.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, now I will not go into the details by names. But I am thankful to the Hon. Members who participated in the debate. By and large I have replied to many of the points.

I have got it now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Are you going to continue the negotiations?

SHRI P.C. SETHI: I will continue.

I am also thankful to Mr. K. K. Tewary for the forceful speech which he made, and the support given to our position.

Mr. Rasheed Masood is there. He has made it clear even now here that his party was prepared to support the Constitutional amendment; but with regard to that point, I have made things very clear.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: नहीं तो आपने उनके प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार क्यों नहीं किया ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : नहीं, वह तो आपका कंडीशनल सपोर्ट था न ।

He made one particular charge against the Congress Party, that we are trying to play one community against the other. I deny this charge. As a matter of fact, Congress is the only party which can speak on behalf of all the communities.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Which Congress is he referring to?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am referring to the Congress to which I belong, which is the Congress(I).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Except in Andhra, Karnataka, West Bengal, Tripura and Tamil Nadu.

SHRI P.C. SETHI: I want to thank Mr. Gadhavi also for the support that he extended. I am thankful to Shri Indrajit Gupta for having supported the elections, and also for putting the record straight, not only during his television interview, but also here. He has particularly made one point that during the last round of talks, a suggestion and an offer about having 1965 as the cut-off year by me, was there. I made it very clear there also that this offer had not come from me. This offer had come to us, which we put to the students also—whether they were prepared to relax on this to some extent.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Come to you from whom?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I will not like to name the person.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Never bothered to consult anybody else.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Therefore, it is wrong to say that we were prepared to accept 1965 as the cut-off date. As a matter of fact, we have said so; and the Prime Minister has made it very clear that we should have the starting point from 1971.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): You floated the idea.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: No.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I asked in Parliament. You did not deny. You go and check up the records. You simply floated the idea.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I put it that this type of suggestion had come.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta is right in saying that a sort of fear psychosis and a climate of terror has been created. He

asked whether Assam would continue as a composite State. It will be our endeavour to keep Assam a composite State; but it will depend on the atmosphere there, and the peace and harmony among the various ethnic groups.

I am thankful to Mr. Chiranji Lal Sharma for the support which he extended.

Mr. Harikesh Bahadur has said that no permission was given to Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee. In this connection, I would like to say that Mr. Vajpayee has just now read from the newspapers that he addressed a mammoth meeting of 25,000 people.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is the press report.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Therefore, it is not correct to say that no permission was given.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about Dibrugarh and Tezpur?
(Interruptions)

SHRI P. C. SETHI: He has also said that Indira-Mujib and Nehru-Liaquat Pacts are not explained. We have said and I have said in the Preamble that we are committed to all these international agreements and commitments. I am grateful to him for having appealed to the Assam leaders not to take a rigid stand and all parties should try to solve the problem. I am also thankful to Shri Jamilur Rahman for having extended the support to us and for clarifying the position as it stands. Then I come to Shri Chitta Basu. I am very thankful to him because he was not only emphatic but as very powerful and forceful in his arguments.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Not only ethnic but fanatic also!

MR. SPEAKER: Was that not unparliamentary, Professor?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: He has very rightly said that the separatist and divisive forces have to be fought so that the country's unity could be maintained.

He has also said that in 1977 it was notional to treat 1971 as cut-off year.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. C. SETHI: This has been recently clarified by the Prime Minister. Mr. Chitta Basu also made a point that Assam is multi-lingual and the demand of one group cannot be considered in isolation and the national consensus of 1971 should be taken into account when you decide this figure. I am thankful to Begum Abida Ahmed for the position she has clarified and the support she has extended. I am thankful to Shri Unnikrishnan and Dr. Karan Singhji for their viewpoints. Dr. Karan Singhji has said that all-party delegation should be sent there. In this connection, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee's motion is coming for consideration and I would like to express myself at that point of time. He has also made a point that we should not stand on a prestige issue and we should start a dialogue. As far as we are concerned, we have never stood on the prestige issue and our door for a dialogue is open. But, at the same time, to start a dialogue, there should be a conducive atmosphere and normalcy. As soon as normal and conducive atmosphere is restored, we would certainly have a dialogue but to have a dialogue with only ASSU and AAGSP, I am sure, will not be fruitful. We will have to involve not only them but the national parties and the other leaders of Assam in the dialogue and particularly the elected representatives. In this connection, I would like also to clarify that the other groups of Assam, the ethnic minorities, tribal hills, etc. and AASU etc. have also to be consulted. We have consulted them before. As a matter of fact, some of them participated in the first meeting. But apart from that, apart from participating in the tripartite talks, time and again, we had met them. I am thankful to Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas for the support which he has given to us. Then, Sir, I am thankful to Shri Chandrajit Yadav, who has very clearly said that a group of people under the garb of demands is responsible for this.

AN HON. MEMBER: What are they?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I know Shri Chandrajit Yadav very well. He always prefers dialogues. He is always in favour of settlement through negotiations and he is generally helpful to resolve a problem. And Sir, he has..

(Interruptions)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
आपकी स्पीच खाली तारीफ करने वाली
स्पीच है।

SHRI P. C. SETHI: He has also stated that the constitutional obligation was justified.

Then, Sir, in the last, I am thankful to Mr. Banatwalla for the speech he has delivered and to the last speaker, Mr. Santosh Mohan Dev also. But I am sorry, some heat was generated during his speech.

AN HON. MEMBER: Unnecessarily!

SHRI P. C. SETHI: But he was full of sorrow, his heart was full of sorrow. It was sure that he was bound to speak on the factual position.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: It was full of facts.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, no thanks of the Chair which has provided so much of opportunity?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am not only thankful to you, but grateful to you for giving me time, and also for accommodating me. I should also thank the leaders of the Opposition and of my own Party for having participated in the debate and accommodating me in attending both the Houses.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Yesterday I called the movement secessionist and it was challenged. I must establish it.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the time.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: When Mr. Dandavate replies—he should reply—but I have documents and quotations about the leaders of the movement and with your permission I like to read it. (Interruptions) I will take only one moment. This is the manifesto.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow. You do it some other time.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Let me say.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the time. I am sorry.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY.....*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record. No.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He will answer. If I start in this way..

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ,
आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं? मेरा काम करना
हो तो यहीं आ जाइये।

If I am to

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can do it later on give some personal explanation. I cannot agree. Then everybody will say this is important. I cannot open the Pandora's Box.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point. Be reasonable Yes, Professor Dandavate, please.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE (Raipur): Mr. Speaker, we had a lengthy debate right from yesterday and first I am very happy to find that in the entire debate there was no acrimony, though my friend Mr. Santosh Mohan Dev has said something. I can understand the feelings of anyone coming from Assam. Therefore, though on some substance we may

have differences, I share this anguish and anxiety but I am happy about the complete absence of acrimony in the debate.

In a lighter vein, I would like to begin with what the Prime Minister said. She made a very welcome announcement, that she respects the cultural identity of every State. Of course, this statement came by way of personal explanation to account for the varied costumes that she uses and she said that she liked the costumes of every State, and that they are equally beautiful. India's concept of unity has never been uniformity; India's concept of unity has been unity through diversity. Therefore, we are extremely happy and we have no grievance against the Prime Minister going to the different States and wearing different costumes. All the costumes are equally beautiful, and if the Prime Minister looks more beautiful, we will be happier, because we have no complaint at all. But the feeling she expressed is more important, that she respects the cultural identity of the various States. When she comes to Maharashtra, I shall offer her the most beautiful saree of Maharashtra. But I hope that she will also take cognisance of the problems of Maharashtra.

MR. SPEAKER: But you did not send us the mangoes which you promised.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If I failed to send the mangoes of the Konkan region, I hope it will not prejudice the mind of the entire Parliament.

There are certain serious questions that have been raised in the entire debate. One question was particularly posed by a number of members to me and the members of the BJP and the Lok Dal, which were part and parcel of the Janata Government. The question posed was: why is it that this question of the foreigners' issue has become so intense today, why has it become alive today, why was it not taken up

by the agitators earlier. Here my only reply is that sometimes there are live issues, important issues, burning issues, sometimes they are raised at a particular stage, in some other cases they are raised earlier. If our critics go on arguing why the people became alive to the issue so late, if I were to give an analogy, going back to 1929-30, when on the banks of the river Ravi the Indian National Congress adopted the pledge of complete independence, the Britishers could have posed the question, why all these years you never talked in terms of complete independence, you never made any demand for complete independence, why is it that in 1929-30 you are talking about it?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: That is no analogy at all.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even if the nation realises late about its rights, responsibilities and duties, to me it is a welcome phenomenon. If the pledge for independence and the demand for independence came in 1930 and for years together we did not talk of independence, that does not justify any opposition to this demand. Therefore, if various people are talking in terms of the cultural entity and identity within the broader framework of India's Constitution, India's unity and integrity, I do not think it is altogether a proposition that can be opposed by anyone.

There was another question that was raised, and that was the serious question of violence and arson. There was one meeting to which Shri Vajpayee has already made a reference. Quite a number of members asked the question: Did the Janata Party, the BJP and the Lok Dal dissociate themselves from violence and make an appeal to the people to see that the divisive forces are not strengthened? I have with me a statement issued by Shri Ravindra Varma, General Secretary of the Janata Party. It was issued on the 17th of February. I would read only a small paragraph from that statement:

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"In everyone of the meetings that the former Chief Minister, Shri Golap Barborā and I addressed in Assm, we appealed to everyone to eschew violence and to adhere strictly to peaceful and non-violent means. We appealed to people not to give any quarter to those who tried to appeal to divisive loyalties—communal, linguistic or ethnic—and to defeat all efforts to disrupt the harmony, resort to violence or divide people. Subsequently, on the eve of the poll, Shri Barborā, the President of our party and the members of our party in the Rajya Sabha appealed to people to desist from violence and maintain peace at all costs. The National Executive of our Party made a similar appeal in the resolution it adopted recently at Bangalore."

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Gulbarga): what we said is that you never condemned violence.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We openly condemned violence everywhere. We went to the extent of explaining the efficiency of non-violent peaceful struggle and I quoted the Gandhian method by which they were able to produce better results and appealed that, therefore, better counsels should prevail upon the agitators and that they should resort to the peaceful democratic path. That is what we have said.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Are you condemning it at least now?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even now I am condemning it, if that satisfies Shri Stephen. If Shri Stephen has any doubt and suspicion about the democratic credentials or democratic intentions, in that case, even on the floor of this House, I would say that I condemn every form of violence, be it the leonine violence committed by the rulers or the violence committed by the agitators. I equally condemn both and I want that to go on record.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: It is too late.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No, it is not too late, because I have already done it earlier. (Interruptions) Even when the violence was committed I had addressed a number of meetings in which I had put forward this point of view. (Interruptions).

I have already placed before the house the entire background of the issue—our complaint against the Government, the failure of their policies. But there are some additional aspects to which I would like to make a cursory reference.

As far as this Government is concerned, it has invoked certain provisions which were invoked during the British days. Leave aside the National Security Act and the Essential Services Maintenance Act which is their own creation they also went back to some of the old provisions which were utilised by the Britishers when they ruled this country. Sir, the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act is in force in Assam, and this Act empowers any commissioned officer, warrant officer or non-commissioned officer or any other persons of equivalent rank in the armed forces to fire upon, or otherwise use force, even to the causing of death, against any person who is acting in contravention of any law or order for the time being in force. (Similarly, you will be surprised to know that not satisfied with these measures, the President promulgated the Assam Executive Magistrates (Temporary Powers) Act, which empowers the Executive to confer the temporary powers to an executive magistrate or any gazetted officer, and further gives unprecedented judicial powers to the executive magistrate, "to the exclusion of other magistrates to take cognizance, try and dispose of cases relating to offences under IPC or any other law providing for imprisonment for six months", "to try offences against public tranquility and contempt of the legal authority of the public servants."

And, Sir, to crown the glory of all these ignominious laws of the British regime, the Government has invoked Sections 17 and 18 of the Indian Police Act, 1861, which authorises the Government to "appoint residents of the neighbourhood to act as special police officers, with the same powers, privileges or protection and shall be amenable to the same penalties, and be subordinate to the same authorities, as the ordinary officers of police."

Sir, these provisions which I quoted very clearly indicate that to suppress the agitation of the Assam agitators they are prepared to resort to all the repressive measures. But it should be possible for the Government to take shelter under the existing laws and see that law and order is maintained, but you can see the manner in which the police force were actually utilised. While the Home Minister referred to the entire situation in Assam, he said that the entire para-military force has conducted itself in a dignified and remarkable manner. Sir, you can see the manner in which some of the youngsters are harassed by the paratroopers, the manner in which the womenfolk has been harassed, the manner in which the lawyers and the professors and the doctors have been harassed by the police. There are a number of villages from where a number of young persons, when the paratroopers come, go to the fields and disappear from their homes because when the paratroopers are not able to find any culprits, just for producing a young man for a young man, they try to take away the young folk and that is being done by all the para-military forces.

There is a reference to clash between the local police and the CRP. Such a situation arises only when the discontent has gone deep. I am not happy that the clashes took place between the police forces themselves because that will mean the end of India's unity and integrity. Nobody would be happy about it, but when the policeman also takes to arms and fire on

others, it means that the entire discontent is deep and therefore, cognizance has to be taken of this particular fact.

As far as other points are concerned, our Home Minister was able to say—all the necessary precautions were taken and he made one statement in this House—as far as electoral rolls are concerned, as far as the faulty electoral rolls are concerned, as far as the corrections are concerned, that particular area falls completely within the jurisdiction of the Election Commission. If they have detected that there are already certain faults, thousands of people are left out of this, those people who have recently become the voters and their names have not been included and the question of foreigners has also remained unsolved, I think on the basis of the provision of the Representation of Peoples Act it was obligatory on the part of the Government to have gone through all this procedure.

I would like to repeat what I said yesterday that the former Chief Election Commissioner has already said about certain obligations as far as the Peoples Representation Act is concerned—after every census try to see that the rolls are revised and those who have newly become the voters, they are not kept out of the voters list, that is their obligatory responsibility and duty. Even that has not been fulfilled. When they found that that is actually a loop-hole in their entire policy and implementation, to day the Home Minister comes out with the formulation that as far as this area is concerned, it is completely the jurisdiction and the responsibility of the Election Commission and they are getting their hands completely off.

It is not a surprise that the local population did not come forward to act as the Returning Officers and various officials and agents at the polling booths and, therefore a large number of people had to be brought to Bihar. Bihar Government Servants Associa-

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

tion passed a Resolution and they refused to go. It was a sight to see when officers from Delhi were taken to Assam, to Gauhati. All the members of family of these government servants came to give them a send off as if they were going to the war front. There was Lakshman's cartoon to that effect—people i.e. Government Servants were given send off by the members of their family, as if they were going for the war front. That was the unstable situation that was created.

Even now it is not too late. I do not want to repeat all the points that I stressed yesterday. But I would like to remind the Home Minister that if you are interested in settling the foreigners issues and see that the stable administration is given to the people of Assam, it is necessary that you do not break the link of the negotiation that you have already started. Continue these negotiations and in these negotiations, I can assure on behalf of the opposition that we will continue to co-operate to find out the solution. If our Indian Government is committed to solving the international dispute at the negotiating table then how is it that we fail in our negotiations at the negotiating tables as far as Indian problems are concerned? I would, therefore, urge the Home Minister and the Prime Minister that despite what has happened, the avenues of negotiation can never be closed. The negotiation should continue. I have not the least doubt that Assembly that is going to be elected will be rump Assembly, the Government that will be formed will be a rump Government. It will never represent the will and wishes of the people of Assam. Therefore, this new puppet Government will never be able to represent the wishes of the people and, therefore, democratic and peoples Government will have to be formed. It have not the least doubt, and I would warn the Government—if you try to perpetrate an unrepresent Government in Assam, that

will never carry the people of Assam with it.

You have already fulfilled the obligation in the Constitution. You will have to do away with unrepresented and un-democratic Government so that new Government represents the will and wishes of the people and also the foreigners issue is solved. Even if this debate is able to drive home to the Government the imperative need of solving the foreigners issue, I think the debate would have fulfilled its objective.

One more word about the Motion that I have moved. I do not think the Motion which I have moved is controversial at all because I have under Rule 184 moved and it merely says—

“That this House do take into consideration the Statement that is laid on the Table of the House.”

That is, read out in the House by the Home Minister. I think whether that Motion is passed or not, my Motion is already implemented because it only said:

“That this House do take into consideration the statement of the Minister” and, therefore, whether you vote for it, or against it, I think my Motion has been implemented in fact.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): I want to get one clarification from the former Railway Minister. When Shri Madhu Dandavate was the Railway Minister suppose he asked the driver to run the train engine, if he refused to run, what he would he have done as Railway Minister?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me make it very clear. If this situation were to arise as a part and parcel of this agitation, I would have shown the guts to say that the demands of these agitators are justified and therefore I am not going to..... (Interruptions) If it comes to that, I

would even resign. But I would not take this kind of action. (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): That is why, people have rejected you.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: My Party has polled the highest percentage of votes in the elections.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी, क्या आप अपना सब्स्टीच्यूट मोशन वापस ले रहे हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो यह समझता था कि मेरा सब्स्टीच्यूट मोशन स्वीकार करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी । लेकिन अगर मेजोरिटी पार्टी को कोई कठिनाई है तो मैं इस सवाल पर हाउस को बांटना नहीं चाहता । अगर सरकार की मर्जी हमारा सहयोग लेने की नहीं है तो बात दूसरी है । मैं तो यह चाहता था कि इस सदन की ओर से एक स्वर में कुछ कहा जाता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आ जाएगा ।

Has he the leave of the House to withdraw the motion?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The substitute motion was, by leave withdrawn.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आनरेबल मेम्बर्स, अभी आप के सामने सारा विवाद हुआ । आप लोगों ने समस्या का समाधान सोचा । सारे हाउस की तरफ से यह राय है कि हम इस मामले पर कुछ कहें जो कि एक मरहम के तौर पर हो और देश के लिए सुखदायी भी हो । जो कछ हुआ है, उस को हम ठीक करें ।

यह देश बहुत बड़ा है और इसकी जड़ें भी बहुत गहरी हैं । उन जड़ों को कोई दीमक लगाने वाला न रहे, इस वजह से, इस हाउस की तरफ से मैं यह रिजोल्यूशन आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ ।

"This House, after discussing the situation in Assam, do condemn the brutal killings and the riots that took place there and appeal to the people of Assam to strengthen the feelings of mutual cooperation and brotherhood and find a solution to the complicated problem amicably and help the administration in restoring peace."

The Resolution was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: So, the Resolution is adopted unanimously.

13.44 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW MINISTER.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): The Ministers were introduced the other day. One of them was not well and so he could not be introduced. May I now introduce him to you and through you to the House?

He is my colleague, Shri Dharamavir, Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P. Shiv Shankar.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपने मुझे नोटिस दिया है, मैं आपको बताता हूँ ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने इसके विरोध में दिया है कि इसको टेबल पर नहीं रखा जाए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसीलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप कैसे कहेंगे । यह तो मिनिस्टर को कहना है, आप कैसे कहेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रूलिंग तो मुझे देनी है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह तो हाउस तय करेगा कि इसको रखा जाए या नहीं । यह हाउस का मवाल है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय :

This needs a statutory requirement. This has to be done. This cannot be done otherwise.

अगर आप इस पर मेरी रूलिंग नहीं चाहते हैं . . .

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह हाउस का हमेशा नियम रहा है कि जब कोई मेम्बर आपत्ति उठाता है तो आप उसको सुनते हैं और सुनने के बाद फिर जो आपको कहना होगा, वह कहेंगे, सरकार को जो कहना होगा, वह कहेंगी । चूंकि सदन में आपकी यह रूलिंग है कि बजट सेशन जब जाये तो बजट सेशन के पहले किसी चीज का दाम नहीं बढ़ाया जाएगा । सरकार ने दाम बढ़ाये हैं और उसी के सम्बन्ध में सरकार पेपर ले करना चाहती है । मैं सरकार को पेपर ले नहीं करने देना चाहता हूँ । यह एक-दो रुपये का नहीं आठ सौ करोड़ रुपये का मामला है । इस आठ सौ करोड़ रुपये के मामले को सरकार कैसे टेबल पर रखेगी ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, this a very vital issue. . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We have had it before. Now, I will give my ruling on it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: (Basirhat): Last time, you made an observation from the Chair. You are probably going to repeat it.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I can do.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The right of the Government is not being questioned. It is a question of propriety. It means, your observations made last time is being deliberately flouted by them.

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is a contempt of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Sarvashri Chitta Basu, Ram Vilas Paswan, Somnath Chatterjee and Sunil Maitra have sought permission to raise certain objections in regard to Papers to be laid on the Table by Shri P. Shiv Shankar.

In this connection, I would like to draw attention to Rule 305C of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha which reads as under:—

“305C. A member wishing to raise any of the matters referred to in sub-rule (1) of rule 305B shall refer it to the Committee and and not rise it in the House.”

I would also like to observe that Government have issued the notifications increasing the prices of petroleum products under the powers conferred on them by the relevant Act and the rules framed thereunder.

The Members, if they so wish, may write to the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

I share the Members' feelings. It would have been more appropriate to announce the increase in prices in the House as the Lok Sabha was scheduled to sit from 18th February, 1983.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What do they do?

MR. SPEAKER: That is in the rules. This is my ruling. The rule says that: I cannot help it.

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ये विचार आपने चेयर की तरफ से प्रकट किए हैं या व्यक्तिगत रूप से प्रकट किए हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चेयर की तरफ से, मैं तो हमेशा ही चेयर की तरफ से ही कहता हूँ ।

It is my advice; it cannot be binding.

(व्यवधान)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
Contd.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, AGREEMENTS BETWEEN GOVT. OF INDIA AND OIL INDIA LTD., ASSAM, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): On behalf of Shri P. Shiv Shankar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Furnance Oil (Fixation of Ceiling Prices and Distribution) Amendment Order, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 84(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 1983.

(ii) The Light Diesel Oil (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Amendment Order, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 85(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 1983.

(iii) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Amendment Order, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 88(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5682/83.]

(2) A copy of the Agreement (Hindi and English versions) under section 42 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 entered into between the Government of India and the Oil India Limited, Assam on the 12th November, 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5683/83].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report together with Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1981-82 and of its subsidiary company Hydrocarbons India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 23 read with sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Act, 1958.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1981-82 and of its subsidiary company Hydrocarbons India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5684/83].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts under sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5685/83].

[Shri Gargi Shanker Mishra]

(5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Refineries Limited, Madras, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madras Refineries Limited, Madras for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5686/83].

(7) A copy of the Petroleum Products (Supply and Distribution) Amendment Order, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 89(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1983 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5687/83].

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज आ रहा है, मैंने कालिंग अटेंशन इस पर लिया है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कालिंग अटेंशन आ रहा है इस पर।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, फोर्थ नंबर पर मेरा आब्जेक्शन है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो हो गया।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Jadavpur): We are walking out in protest.

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेय : हम लोग निंदा करते हैं, सरकार जो कुछ कर रही है और आपकी बात भी नहीं सुनी जा रही है यह और भी आपत्तिजनक है। इसके लिए हम अपना विरोध प्रकट करते हैं। (व्यवधान)

Some hon. Members then left the House.

NOTIFICATION UNDER HIGH COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) ACT, HIGH COURT AT BOMBAY (EXTENSIONS OF JURISDICTION TO GOA, DAMAN AND DIU) ACT, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMPANIES ACT, ANNUAL REPORT, ETC. OF CENTRAL WAKE COUNCIL, NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): On behalf of Shri Jagannath Kaushik, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the High Court Judges Travelling Allowance (Second Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 887 in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1982 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the High Court Judges, Conditions of Service) Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5688/83].

(2) A copy of the High Court of Bombay (Extension of Jurisdiction to Goa, Daman and Diu) Removal of Difficulties Order, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 633(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1982 under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the High Court at Bombay (Extension of Jurisdiction to Goa, Daman and Diu) Act, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5689/83].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) The Cost Accounting Records (Cement) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 14 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(ii) The Cost Account Records (Cycles) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 15 in Gazette of India dated 8th January, 1983.

(iii) The Cost Accounting Records (Tyres and Tubes) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 16 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(iv) The Cost Accounting Records (Caustic Soda) Amendment Rules 1983, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 17 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(v) The Cost Accounting Records (Room Air-Conditioners) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 18 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(vi) The Cost Accounting Records (Refrigerators) Amendment Rules, 1983, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 19 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(vii) The Cost Accounting Records (Automobile Batteries) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 20 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(viii) The Cost Accounting Records (Electric Lamps) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 21 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(ix) The Cost Accounting Records (Electric Fans) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 22 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(x) The Cost Accounting Records (Electric Motors) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 23 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(xi) The Cost Accounting Records (Motor Vehicles) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 24 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(xii) The Cost Accounting Records (Tractors) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 25 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(xiii) The Cost Accounting Records (Aluminium) Amendment Rules 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 26 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(xiv) The Cost Accounting Records (Vanaspati) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 27 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(xv) The Cost Accounting Records (Bulk Drugs) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 28 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(xvi) The Cost Accounting Records (Sugar) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 29 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(xvii) The Cost Accounting Records (Infant Milk Food) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 30 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(xviii) The Cost Accounting Records (Industrial Alcohol) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 31 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(xix) The Cost Accounting Records (Jute Goods) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 32 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(xx) The Cost Accounting Records (Paper) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 33 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

(xxi) The Cost Accounting Records (Rayon) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 34 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(xxii) The Cost Accounting Records (Dyes) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 35 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(xxiii) The Cost Accounting Records (Soda Ash) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 36 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(xxiv) The Cost Accounting Records (Polyester) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 37 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(xxv) The Cost Accounting Records (Nylon) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 38 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(xxvi) The Cost Accounting Records (Dry Cell Batteries) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 39 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(xxvii) The Cost Accounting Records (Cotton Textiles) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 40 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(xxviii) The Cost Accounting Records ((Sulphuric Acid) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 41 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(xxix) The Cost Accounting Records (Jute Goods) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 42 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5690/83].

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Wake Council, New Delhi,

for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5691/83].

(5) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) under section 21(3)(b) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 in the case of Messers, Synthetics and Chemicals Limited, Bombay for substantial expansion of Styrene Butadiene Rubber Capacity and manufacture of (a) Vinyl Pyridine Latexes and (b) Styrenated Phenol and Government's Order dated the 20th October, 1982, 21st December, 1982 and 31st January, 1983, together with an Explanatory note under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. 5692/83].

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फोर्थ नंबर पर मेरा आब्जेक्शन था ला मिनिस्ट्री पर ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने भी दिया था ?

श्री रामविलास पासवान : हाँ, मैंने भी फोर्थ नंबर पर दिया था। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : हमारी बात नहीं सुनी जा रही है, हम वाक-आउट करते हैं ?

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF PROJECTS AND DEVELOPMENT INDIA LTD., FOR 1981-82, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF PYRITES, PHOSPHATES AND CHEMICALS LTD., FOR 1981-82, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Projects

and Development India Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Projects and Development India Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5693|83].

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Pyrites, phosphates and Chemicals Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT—5694|83]

(3) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, for the years 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5695|83].

(4) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT—5696|83]

(5) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore, Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore, Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with the Audit Accounts and the comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5697|83]

(6) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizers Corporation of India Limited, for the year 1981-82].

(ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizers Corporation of India Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5698|83].

(7) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Fertilizers Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Fertilizers Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5699|83]

(8) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5700|83].

(9) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5701/83]

STATEMENT LAYING OF ANNUAL REPORT OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS FORESTS AND PLANTATION DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, PORT BLAIR FOR 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report

[Rao Birendra Singh.]

of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forests and Plantation Development Corporation, Port Blair, for the year 1981-82 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of Accounting Year. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5702/83.]

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES PROMISES, ACT.

(i) Statement No. XXV— Seventh Session, 1979.	. . .	Sixth Lok Sabha.
(ii) Statement No. XXII— Third Session, 1980.	. . .	
(iii) Statement No. XVI— Fourth Session, 1980.	. . .	
(iv) Statement No. XVI— Fifth Session, 1980.	. . .	Seventh Lok Sabha.
(v) Statement No. X— Sixth Session, 1980.	. . .	
(vi) Statement No. VIII— Seventh Session, 1981.	. . .	
(vii) Statement No. VII— Eighth Session, 1982.	. . .	
(viii) Statement No. III— Ninth Session, 1982.	. . .	
(ix) Statement No. II— Tenth Session, 1982.	. . .	

[Placed in Library See No. LT-5703/83]

(2) A copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123(2) (a) of the Constitution:—

(i) The Delhi Administration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 No. 1 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 2nd January, 1983.

(ii) The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (No. 2 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 2nd January 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5704/83]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gandhi Smriti Samiti, New Delhi for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Go-

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA
SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) The following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various Sessions of Lok Sabha:—

vernment on the working of the Gandhi Smriti Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5705/83.]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, New Delhi for the year 1981-82. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5706/83.]

(5) (i) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 under sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Go-

vernment on the working of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5707/83.]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, Delhi, for the year 1981-82, under section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Delhi Development Authority, Delhi, for the year 1981-82. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5708/83.]

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING)
(ORDERS) CENTRAL AMENDMENT
RULES, 1983, PAPERS UNDER EM-
PLOYEES' STATE INSURANCES ACT,
1948, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHA-
BILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR):
I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Industrial Employment (Standing orders) Central (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R 30(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 17th January, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5709/83.]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948:—

(i) Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Accounts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1981-82 along with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5710/83.]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Labour Institute, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5711/83.]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, for the year 1981-82. [Placed in Library. See No. Lt—5712/83.]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Safety in Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 1981 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Council for Safety in Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5713/83.]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Safety Council for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Safety Council for the year 1981-82. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5714/83.]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for the year 1981-82 along with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5715/83.]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Workers Education for the year 1981-82.

[Shri Dharam Vir.]

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Workers Education for the year 1981-82 together with Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5716|83].

•NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 744 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1982 under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5717|83].

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HYDROLOGY, ROORKEE FOR 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, for the year 1981-82 along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, for the year 1981-82. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5718|83.]

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS ETC. OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT HYDERABAD FOR 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural

Development, Hyderabad, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5719|83].

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF HINDUSTAN FERTILISER CORPORATION LTD., FOR 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI R. C. RATH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Limited for the year 1981-82.

(2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Limited for the year 1981-83 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5730/83.]

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF HINDUSTAN FERTILISERS CORPORATION LTD. FOR 1981-82. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHER SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (i) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(i) Review by the Government the working of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library. See No. 5721/83].

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Thermal Power Corporation, New Delhi; for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Thermal Power Corporation, New Delhi for the year 1981-82 alongwith Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-LT-5722|83.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT, 1948.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Coal Mines Family Pension (Amendment) Scheme 1982, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 750(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1982 under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5723|83.]

NOTIFICATION IN RESPECT OF METROPOLITAN COUNCIL OF DELHI AND ASSAM GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION CONTAINING CORRIGENDUM TO NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 99(E) Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1983 containing President's Order issued under section 31 of the Delhi Administration Act, 1966 rescinding the Order dated the 21st March, 1980 as amended from time to time, in respect of Metropolitan Council of Delhi. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5724|83.]

(2) A copy of Assam Government Notification No. PLA. 906|82|147 (Hindi and English versions)

published in Assam Gazette dated the 29th October, 1982 containing corrigendum to Notification No. PLA 906|82|125 dated the 30th September, 1982 under sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Act, 1980 as amended by the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5725|83.]

Notifications under Gold (control) Act, Coinage Act, Delhi Sales Tax Act, Central Excise and Salt Act, Customs Act, Central Excise Rules, and Reports under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Gold (Control) Appeals (Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 795(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1982 under sub-section (3) of section 114 of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5726|83.]

(7) A copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906:—

(i) The Coinage (Standard weight and Remedy of Commemorative Coins of Two Rupees made up Copper and Nickel coined for "IX ASIAN GAMES DELHI (1982)") Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S.O. 774(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November 1982.

(ii) The Coinage (Standard Weight and Remedy of the coins of one rupee containing copper 75 per cent and nickel 25 per cent) Rules, 1982 published in Notifica-

[Shri Janardhan Poojary.]

tion No. S.O. 775(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 1982.

(iii) The Coinage (Standard Weight and Remedy of the Commemorative Coins of One Hundred Rupees Containing Silver 50 per cent, Copper 40 per cent, Nickel 5 per cent, Zinc 5 per cent, Tenkel 25 per cent Coined for National Integration, 1982) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S.O. 853(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1982. [Placed in Library. See no. LT-5727/83.]

(3) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4 (116)82-Fin (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 6th December, 1982 under section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5728/83.]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 2) of section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Central Excise (First Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 19(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th January, 1983.

(ii) The Central Excise (Twelfth Amendment) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 682(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1983 [Placed in Library See No. LT-5728/83]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

(i) G.S.R. 2 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice versa* for purpose of assessment of imports and exports.

(ii) G.S.R. 8(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 1983 together with an explanatory note withdrawing exemption of additional (countervailing) duty under Tariff Item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff on items covered by Chapters 75, 77, 80 and 81 of the Customs Tariff such as Tin and articles thereof, Nickel and articles thereof.

(iii) G.S.R. 11(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1983 together with and explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 1716 dated the 19th July, 1969 so as to substitute the "Baggage Rules, 1978" and Transfer of Residence Rules, 1978", therein for "the passengers (Non-Tourist) Baggage Rules, 1960" and the "Transfer of Residence Rules, 1969" as these rules were substituted by the Rules of 1978.

(iv) G.S.R. 12 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into

Indian currency or *vice versa* in supersession of Notification No. 178-Cus. dated the 7th July, 1982.

- (v) G.S.R. 95 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 1983 together with and explanatory memorandum making amendment to Notification No. 132-Customs dated the 2nd July, 1980 so as to add six more products of Nepalese origin that have been found to qualify for preferential entry into India under the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade, 1978.
- (vi) G.S.R. 678(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of Hong Kong Dollar into Indian currency or *vice versa* in supersession of Notification No. 216-Customs dated the 1st October, 1982.
- (vii) The Customs (Appeals Amendments Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 681(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1982.
- (viii) G.S.R. 701(E)/704 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of customs and excise duties on copper and copper items with effect from the 16th November, 1982.
- (ix) G.S.R. 707(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 150-Customs dated

the 23rd July, 1980 so as to extend the concession to printed bags made of polypropylene, PBC, High molecular or High density polytene.

(x) G.S.R. 716(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1982 together with an explanatory Note regarding increase in the customs duty on Polyester Filament Yarn, Polyester monofil and Polyester strip by Rs. 15 per kilogramme.

(xi) G.S.R. 719(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting stainless steel bars (including bright bars), rods and wires, the cross sectional dimension of which is less than 10 mm from the basic customs duty in excess of 60 per cent *ad-valorem* and also exempting stainless steel bars (including bright bars) rods and wires, the cross sectional dimension of which is 10 mm or more from basic custom duty in excess of 15 per cent *ad-valorem*.

(xiii) G.S.R. 721(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 232-Customs dated the 5th December, 1979 upto the 30th November, 1983.

(xiii) G.S.R. 725(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian currency or *vice versa* in supersession of Notification No. 216-Customs dated the 1st October, 1983.

(xiv) G.S.R. 736(E) to 743 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding increase in auxiliary duty of customs and withdrawal of

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

exemption from countervailing duty on certain iron and steel items

(xv) G.S.R. 747(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 181-Customs dated the 24th August, 1979 so as to extend the benefit of duty concession to all types of out-board motors required for fitment to boats used for fishing operations.

(xvi) G.S.R. 759(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1982 together with an explanatory Note regarding increase in the rate of export duty on coffee from Rs. 440 per quintal to Rs. 530 per quintal.

(xvii) G.S.R. 761(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 236-Customs dated 2-11-1982.

(xviii) G.S.R. 762(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1982 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 308(E) dated the 5th April, 1982.

(xix) G.S.R. 768(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of Japanese Yen into Indian currency or vice versa in supercession of Notification No. 216-Customs dated the 1st October, 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5730/83].

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise, Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 1(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the

concession under Notification No. 291/77-Central Excise dated the 12th September, 1977 upto 31st March, 1983.

(ii) G.S.R. 3(E) and 4(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking exemption from so much of the basic excise duty as is in excess of the amount calculated at the rate of eight per cent ad-valorem and full exemption from special excise duty on the bare copper wires.

(iii) G.S.R. 42(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to excisable goods donated to the people affected by the cyclone in the State of Gujarat, from the whole of excise duty payable thereon.

(iv) G.S.R. 679(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to copper sulphate from payment of central excise duty under Item No. 68 CET.

(v) G.S.R. 684(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reclassification of Tea Zones.

(vi) G.S.R. 705(E) and 706(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1982 regarding readjustments of Customs and Excise duties on Copper and articles thereof.

(vii) G.S.R. 709(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from whole of excisable goods manufactured in Ordnance Factories and intended for consumption by the members of Armed Forces and factoriets itself.

(viii) G.S.R. 717(E), 718(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding concessional rate of duty on Printing Paper.

(ix) G.S.R. 731(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of excise duty on free sale sugar.

(x) G.S.R. 754(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from duty on Equipment of Computer/Telecommunication of the Project "Titan" of Oil and Natural Gas Commission. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5731|83.]

(7) A copy each of the following Reports. (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1981—Union Government (Commercial) Part XIII—A macro view of overall performance including sales performance etc. of the erstwhile Hindustan Steel Limited.

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1982—Union Government (Commercial) Part I—Introduction.

(iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1982—Union Government (Commercial) Part III—Scooters India Limited. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5732|83.]

(8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) on the results of the market loans floated in December, 1982 and February, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5732|83.]

13.48 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MINUTES OF SITTINGS

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table relating to the Twelfth Report.

13.49 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held today, the 21st February, 1983, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses, on the Mental Health Bill, 1981:—

"That the time appointed for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Mental Health Bill, 1981 be further extended up to the last day of the first week of the Hundred and Twenty Seventh Session of the Rajya Sabha."

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 2nd November, 1982:—

1. The Anti-Hijacking Bill, 1982.
2. The Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against Safety of Civil Aviation Bill, 1982.

[Secretary].

Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following fourteen Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 2nd November, 1982:-

1. The Amritsar Oil Works (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1982.
2. The Food Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
3. The Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
4. The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Second Amendment) Bill, 1982.
5. The State Bank of Sikkim (Acquisition of Shares) and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 1982.
6. The Road Transport Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
7. The Sugar Development Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
8. The International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
9. The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
10. The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1982.
11. The Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
12. The Andhra Scientific Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1982.
13. The Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
14. The Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1982.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID
ON THE TABLE

TWELFTH REPORT

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHJ (Begusarai): I beg to present the Twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on papers laid on the Table.

13.51 hours

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fifty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

STATEMENT RE. ACCIDENTS IN
STONE AND BAJRI MINES IN DELHI.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): There are 26 stone, quartzite sand (Bajri) and china clay mines in the Union Territory of Delhi. Of these, Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation (DSIDC) holds the lease and the right to extract minerals from 12 stone, 3 bajri and 1 china clay mines. They are however actually worked by a large number of contractors. There are about 10,000 workers in these mines. Extraction of the minerals in these mines is done manually and transported by trucks.

The working conditions in these mines have not been satisfactory. The Chief Labour Commissioner and Director General of Mines Safety have reported violation of several labour laws generally and the safety provisions of the Mines Act in particular. These violations have been brought to notice of DSIDC as well as Delhi Administration from time to time for necessary action. Wherever the condi-

tions are found to be dangerous orders have been issued under Section 22 of the Mines Act prohibiting employment of any person therein except those necessary for securing compliance with the terms of the notice. Prohibitory orders under Section 22 of the Act are still in force in 6 mines of D.S.I.D.C. The contractors have however been at times working clandestinely in disregard of these orders as a result of which there have lately been a few accidents.

There were three accidents in January, 1983—on the 10th, 16th and 24th—and one accident on the 17th February at the Bhatti Bajri Mines. Altogether 9 persons have died in these accidents since the beginning of this year.

According to information received from the Directorate General of Mines Safety all these accidents occurred due to fall of side.

Government is very much concerned about these accidents.

Ex-gratia payment of Rs. 5000 has been made to the legal heirs of each deceased worker by Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation (DSIDC).

A court of Enquiry headed by Justice V. S. Deshpande, former Chief Justice of Delhi High Court has been set up to enquire into the causes of the accidents and to suggest corrective measures.

In the meantime, discussions have been held with the Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi and other officials concerned. Delhi Administration has been asked to take the following measures:

1. Mining operations should be stopped where conditions are found to be dangerous.

2. Police pickets should be posted and the areas where prohibitory orders are in force should be combed to stop and prevent mining operations.

3. In order to provide employment to those who have lost their employment as a result of closure of the mines new mining areas should be identified and the DSIDC should undertake mining operations in a systematic and scientific manner in these areas directly without intermediaries;

4. The Delhi Administration should take immediate steps to improve the working conditions in the mines by removal of burden over hangings supply of helmets and footwear and provision of first aid facilities and to make adequate provision for drinking water and other essential amenities.

5. The Delhi Administration should arrange expeditiously for the payment of compensation under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

The Chief Labour Commissioner and the Director General of Mines Safety have been directed to intensify their inspections and to initiate legal actions against all those responsible for violation of the labour laws.

The conditions in some of the non-DSIDC mines are also not satisfactory. There was an accident at Kusampur Stone Mines belonging to M/s Scindia Potteries Ltd. on 7th February, 1983. One person died in the accident. According to the information received the accident was due to fall of side. An officer of the Directorate General of Mines Safety is investigating into this accident and his report is awaited.

15.00 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thirty-ninth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA
SINGH): I beg to move the following:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st February, 1983."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st February, 1983."

Now, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has given notice of an Amendment to the Thirty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st February, 1983.

The hon. Member may now move his amendment.

I think you remember your amendment.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Yes, I remember it. I am a Member of the Janata party, not DMK.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Both of us are not in power today.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I beg to move:

That in the motion,

add at the end—

"subject to modification—

that the time recommended for discussion on Railway Budget be increased to 20 hours."

Sir, the reason why I asked time to be increased is because this year there has been already a fair amount of advance publicity for the Railway Budget and what is happening in the Railway Ministry. Now these things will be definitely discussed. But, the important problems which belong to certain regions will get sacrificed if only 12 hours are allotted for the discussion. I am particularly referring to the problem of the suburban commuters in Bombay. They have been neglected and ignored for almost two decades. Crimes have increased. Breakdowns have increased. Number of projects have been pending. For example, Mankhurd-Belapur railway line project has been pending for the last 25 years. Similar is the case with East-West corridor. All these projects are very necessary. Bombay is a city which is contributing almost 60 per cent of the Central Government revenue through the customs and other things. Also, the best Members of Parliament come from Bombay; that also they know. Therefore, I say that 12 hours would not be sufficient in order to discuss the Bombay problems threadbare. The time allotted should be increased to 20 hours.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Actually, the discussion on the Railway affairs, including the Railway Budget will take not only 12 hours it will be more than that. It will be 17 hours altogether. So, I think, 17 hours will allow sufficient time; it will take 3 days. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy will have ample chance to put up his points of view, including the Railway suburban commuters. I have also been one of the commuters; I was a student in Bombay. I share his sentiments. The time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee is sufficient. It is a unanimous decision of the leaders of the House. Therefore, Sir, I request the hon. Member not to press his amendment.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In view of his rather sympathetic comments about the Bombay commuter, I

would like to withdraw my amendment.

The Amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st February, 1983."

The motion was adopted.

15.04 hrs.

DELHI ADMINISTRATION
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):

On behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Delhi Administration Act, 1966.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Delhi Administration" Act, 1966."

Now, Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta.

श्री अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 18 फरवरी को संसद का बजट अधिवेशन आरम्भ होने वाला था। हर साल बजट अधिवेशन लगभग इसी समय पर होता है। इस बात को जानते हुए भी सरकार ने 2 जनवरी को आर्डिनंस जारी करना उचित समझा—इसका क्या कारण था? आखिर सरकार की क्या मंशा है? क्या इससे ऐसा प्रतीत नहीं होता कि सरकार यह चाहती है कि विधान मंडलों की ताकत को कम से कम किया जाय? सारे काम

विधान मंडल के बाहर ही करा लिये जायें, इस तरह के कारनामों पर पहले भी आब्जैकशन उठाया जा चुका है, लेकिन फिर भी सरकार सारे काम विधान मंडल के बाहर करा लेती है। आपकी तो पूरी मैजोरिटी है, आप जो चाहें पास करवा सकते हैं, फिर भी आप विधान मंडल की अवहेलना क्यों करते हैं? आप कहेंगे दिल्ली का चुनाव करवाना बहुत आवश्यक था। चुनाव कराने के लिये यह आर्डिनंस जारी किया गया। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर आप क्या चाहते हैं? तीन साल तक आपने दिल्ली का चुनाव नहीं करवाया, उसके लिये आपको कोई जल्दी नहीं हुई, लेकिन कुछ दिनों के लिये, जब तक कि नई सूची तैयार हो जाती, नय लोग जो ब्यस्क हुए हैं, उनके नाम भी मत दाता सूची में शामिल हो जाते, उनको वंचित करने के लिये आपने जल्दी से जल्दी आर्डिनंस निकाल कर चुनाव करवा लिया। यदि आप कुछ दिन और ठहर जाते तो कोई प्रलय नहीं आ जाती, आकाश नहीं फट जाता। असम के चुनाव में भी आपने ऐसा ही किया है, जल्दी से जल्दी चुनाव करवा लिए हैं। यह आपने ऐसा इसलिये किया कि कम से कम मतदाता ही मतदान में भाग लें या ऐसे मतदाता मतदान में भाग न ले पायें जो आपके विरोधी हों। इसलिये यह परम्परा निश्चित रूप से अच्छी नहीं है। मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
Sir, we are introducing the Bill just now and when it is being discussed, Government will come forward and state the reasons for issuing the ordinance. I would therefore request the hon. Member to be patient and hear the Government's side. I think he will himself be satisfied for the Government's action for bringing forward a Bill to amend the Delhi Administration Act, 1966.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Delhi Administration Act, 1966."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I introduce the Bill.

15.26 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DELHI ADMINISTRATION (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1983

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): On behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi, I beg to lay on the table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Delhi Administration (Amendment) ordinance, 1983

15.07 hrs.

DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): On behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I introduce the Bill.

15.08 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1983

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): On behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.

15.8½ hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) COMPENSATION TO FARMERS OF HARYANA FOR CROPS DESTROYED IN HAIL-STORM

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिंसार) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

बहुत अरसे से हरियाणा प्रान्त के हर जिले में आम तौर से जीन्द, भिवानी, नरवाना, रोहतक, सोनीपत, हिंसार, सरसा में ओला-वृष्टि से किसानों को भारी क्षति हुई है। हरियाणा सरकार ने एलान किया था कि क्षतिग्रस्त फसलों का मुआवजा सरकार देगी और इस कायदे के मुताबिक सरकार मुआवजा देती भी है। लेकिन, इस दफा किसानों को ओला-वृष्टि की क्षति का मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया। इसमें घूसखोरी चल रही है और किसान बहुत परेशान और बेहाल है। यह किसान तहसीलों के और जिला कचहरियों के दफ्तरों के चक्कर काट रहे हैं और कई लोगों की हालत तो भुखमरी जैसी हो गई है। सरकार तुरन्त

न किसानों को, जिनको ओला-वृष्टि से तृप्ति हुई है, मुआवजा दे क्योंकि अब किसान इतना दुखी हो गया है कि अगर मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया तो भुखमरी से मौत भी हो सकते हैं।

(ii) REPAYMENT OF ARREARS TO SUGAR-CANE GROWERS IN UTTAR PRADESH

श्री महावीर प्रसाद (बांसगांव) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश विशेषकर गोरखपुर जनपद में गन्ना किसानों के बकाये मूल्य के भुगतान के संबंध में आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। श्रीमान्, गन्ना के मामले में उत्तर प्रदेश को पश्चिम, मध्य एवं पूर्व तीन क्षेत्रों में विभाजित किया गया है। यह विभाजन कहां तक न्यायमंगल है, मैं इस विवाद में नहीं पड़ना चाहता हूँ। फिर भी सम्पूर्ण उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ना किसानों की जो दयनीय दशा होती जा रही है, उस का मूल कारण सही समय पर सही मूल्य न देने के कारण हो रही है। यों तो सम्पूर्ण उत्तर प्रदेश में करोड़ों रुपये आज भी गन्ना किसानों के गन्ना मिल मालिकों पर भुगतान के लिए बाकी पड़े हुए हैं, फिर भी उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। श्रीमान्, आप का ध्यान खास कर मैं अपने संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बांसगांव में स्थित एक गन्ना मिल-मालिक के संबंध में आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। केवल इस मिल पर क्षेत्रीय गन्ना किसानों का लगभग दो करोड़ रुपये आज भी बाकी पड़ा हुआ है। इस के कारण क्षेत्रीय किसानों की दशा अत्यन्त दयनीय होती जा रही है। फलस्वरूप क्षेत्रीय किसानों में काफी असन्तोष व्याप्त है।

अतः आप के माध्यम से पुनः केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान गन्ना किसानों की

रक्षा के लिए अविलम्ब उन के बकाए धन के भुगतान के लिए आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार के ऊपर दबाव डाल कर अवशेष बकाए धन का भुगतान करावे। धन-वाद।

(iii) NEED FOR CONSTRUCTING A NEW BUILDING FOR P. AND T. DEPARTMENT AT LAKHISARAI (BIHAR)

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगूसराय) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के मुंगेर जिला के लखीसराय अनुमंडल का प्रशासनिक एवं व्यापारिक दृष्टिकोण से बहुत ही महत्व है। आबादी भी तकरीबन 80 हजार के आसपास है। यहां रेलवे का भी बहुत बड़ा जंक्शन है। गल्ले की भी बहुत बड़ी मंडी है। हजारों लोगों का प्रतिदिन आवागमन है। परन्तु संचार की सुविधा नहीं रहने के कारण अनुमंडलीय स्तर पर जितना चतुर्दिक विकास होना चाहिये, वह अधरूढ़ हो गया है। लखीसराय टेलीफोन केन्द्र 1956 में स्थापित किया गया था। टेलीफोन केन्द्र के सभी पार्ट्स-पुर्जे तब से चले आ रहे हैं जो अब बहुत ही पुराने हो गये हैं। जिन का निर्माण या तो कम कर दिया गया है या बिलकुल ही बन्द सा हो गया है। यह एक्सचेंज 200 लाइनों का हस्त-चालित एक्सचेंज है, जिस में 150 फोन कार्यरत हैं और जिस में बहुत से नम्बर खराब हैं। जिन्हें ठीक नहीं किया जा सकता है। राष्ट्रीय योजना के अनुसार सभी हस्तचालित एक्सचेंज को स्वचालित करना है। अगर इसको स्वचालित किया जाए तो विभाग दोहरे खर्च से बच सकता है और साथ ही साथ व्यापारिक और प्रशासनिक दृष्टिकोण से इलाके का विकास तेजी से हो सकेगा। स्वचालित टेलीफोन पद्धति के अभाव में इस शहर का सम्बन्ध अन्य बड़े शहरों से जोड़ा

[श्रीमती कृष्ण साहो]

नहीं जा सकता। पोस्ट एंड टेलीग्राफ डिपार्टमेंट का लखीसराय एक्सचेंज और इस के एम्पलाइज के लिये अपना भवन नहीं है। इसी कारण स्वचालित केन्द्र की स्थापना में कठिनाई है। टेलीग्राम भेजने की जो पुरानी पद्धति 50 वर्षों से चली आ रही है, वही पद्धति वर्तमान में भी चली आ रही है। अतः सरकार से निवेदन है कि पोस्ट आफिस एवं टेलीग्राफ डिपार्टमेंट की कम्बाईण्ड बिल्डिंग बनाई जाये। जिस में पोस्ट आफिस और टेलीफोन केन्द्र दोनों की स्थापना की जा सके। जब तक कम्बाईण्ड बिल्डिंग वहां नहीं बन सकेगी तब तक न तो वहां हस्तचालित टेलीफोन पद्धति स्वचालित पद्धति में बदली जा सकती है और न ही टेलीग्राम भेजने की पुरानी पद्धति की जगह नई पद्धति टेलीप्रिन्टर की स्थापना की जा सकती है। अतः इस विषय की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ।

(iv) NEED FOR BANNING EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN FACTORIES.

श्री चन्द्रपालि शेलानी (हाथरस) : उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय, भारतीय संविधान में बारह वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों से मजदूरी कराने का निषेध किया गया है। भारत में कम से कम 2 करोड़ बच्चे मजदूरी करने को बाध्य हैं। ये अधिकांश बच्चे निर्धन परिवारों के होते हैं। हाल ही में किए गए सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार चाय बागान, माचिस फ़ैक्टरी, हथकरघा कलीन एवं मत्स्य उद्योग, होटलों, रेस्तरां मरम्मत की दुकानों तथा कृषि जैसे निजी क्षेत्रों में ही मुख्य तौर पर बाल मजदूरों को नियुक्त किया जाता है। एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार इन क्षेत्रों और विशेषकर चाय, बागानों, कलीन उद्योग और होटलों में

बहुत अधिक शोषण होता है। बाल मजदूरों को प्रातः 5 बजे से रात्रि के 1 बजे तक काम करना पड़ता है। उन्हें बहुत कम मजदूरी दी जाती है, अर्थात् 25 रुपये प्रति मह। इसके अलावा बाल मजदूरों को जोखिम भरे कर््यों पर नियुक्त किया जाता है और इस प्रकार उन्हें खतरनाक रसायनों से काम करना पड़ता है। कारखाना अधिनियम के अनुसार 14 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों की इन कारखानों में नियुक्त नहीं किया जा सकता और 14 से 15 वर्ष के बच्चों को पूरी डाक्टरी जांच के बाद ही नियुक्त किया जा सकता है, किन्तु इस कानून का पालन नहीं किया जाता। लगभग 20,000 बच्चे केरल के कोयलर के अठ बड़े मत्स्य संसाधन संयंत्रों में काम करते हैं। उन्हें दस किलो मछली छीलने पर पन्नास पैसे दिये जाते हैं जबकि उन्हें सुबह चार बजे से लेकर सायं सात बजे तक काम करना पड़ता है। बाल मजदूरों को खानों में भी काम करना पड़ता है। लड़कियों को भी नियुक्त किया जाता है। मेघालय की नीजी खानों में लगभग 28,000 बच्चे काम करते हैं। बम्बई में 14 वर्ष से कम आयु के 80,000 बच्चों को 12 से 15 घंटे तक काम करना पड़ता है।

मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह इस समस्या की गंभीरता को समझे तथा इसके समाधान के लिए शीघ्र प्रभावी कदम उठाये।

(v) BEATING UP OF LAWYERS, EMPLOYEES AND GENERAL PUBLIC BY POLICE AFTER ENTERING COURTS IN AZAMGARH, UP.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 25 जनवरी, 1983, को आजमगढ़ में पुलिस ने दीवानी न्याया-

लय ने कक्षों में घुसकर वकीलों, कर्मचारियों और जन-साधारण को लाठियों से पीटा और दर्जनों व्यक्तियों को घायल कर दिया। गत 4 फरवरी, 1983 को आजमगढ़ जिला अधिवक्ता संघ और दीवानी अधिवक्ता संघ की संयुक्त बैठक हुई, जिसको उस दिन मैंने भी संबोधित किया था और उस बैठक में प्रदेश वार कौंसिल के अध्यक्ष, अन्य पदाधिकारी, लखनऊ हाई कोर्ट बENCH अधिवक्ता संघ के प्रतिनिधि और अन्य अधिवक्ता संघों के प्रतिनिधि भी उपस्थित थे। इस बैठक की कार्यवाही चल ही रही थी कि उस दिन पुनः पुलिस ने लाठी चार्ज किया और न्यायालय के परिसर में घुसकर मारपीट की। पुलिस की इस प्रकार बर्बरता से पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में रोष का वातावरण व्याप्त हो गया और पूरे प्रदेश के वकीलों ने न्यायालयों का बहिष्कार किया और अपने रोष को प्रकट किया। आजमगढ़ के अधिवक्ता संघ ने एक प्रस्ताव पास करके इस घटना के लिए जिम्मेदार अग्रणी पुलिस अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को तत्काल गिरफ्तार करके उन पर मुकदमा चलाने की मांग की है। उनकी यह मांग अत्यन्त उचित है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस संबंध में कुछ कार्यवाही की है किन्तु वह पूरी तरह से संतोषजनक नहीं है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश की पुलिस और पी. ए. सी. ने बहुत अधिक अनुशासनहीनता और जन-विरोधी रवैये का परिचय दिया है।

इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि भारत सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश की पुलिस और पी. ए. सी. संगठनों को इस प्रकार से पुनर्गठित करने के आदेश दें, जिससे वह संगठन जन-सेवा और समाज में शान्ति व्यवस्था बनाने का प्रहरी बन सके।

(vi) Need for proper development of medical science and technology

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, ever since 1947, our Prime Ministers have evinced keen interest in the progress of science and technology in India and have themselves taken charge of the portfolios of science and technology. Unfortunately, in this grouping, the medical science and technology did not find place. It was left to the care of the Ministry of Health, which is already overloaded with enormous problems and has little time or resources to encourage the growth of medical science and technology in our vast country. Agriculture and atomic energy have flourished due to the special encouragement given by the Prime Minister and the Ministers concerned. The present situation is that medical science and technology have not got the adequate attention from the Government of India as well as from the State Governments in our country, to allot sufficient funds and create the requisite organisation for the advancement of medical science and technology in a big way. If this is done, we need not depend on the western countries for combating various diseases, formulating new drugs to suit our country and people. May I, therefore, request the hon. Prime Minister of India, and the hon. Minister for Health to ponder over this vital issue and initiate some clear cut policy and methods by which medical science and technology in our country will receive as much encouragement as received by the other departments of science and technology, viz., agriculture, atomic energy, engineering, space etc.

I also request that this development of medical science and technology be looked after by our hon. Prime Minister herself, so that it could receive the requisite attention to make up the loss sustained so far, since independence in this field of medical science and technology.

15.20 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

SHRI K. BRAHMANAND REDDY (Narasaraopet): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it seems to be a mutual good fortune that whenever I speak you are in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And whenever I spoke in the other House, you were the Home Minister.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): This is a better arrangement.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): We are all intrigued.

SHRI K. BRAHMANAND REDDY: Sir, though I know you are very generous, I should not like to draw too much on your generosity with regard to the time despite interruptions.

Sir, I beg to move:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th February, 1983."

Sir, the President's address to the joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament gives us an opportunity for a calm reflection on our part about the various vital issues facing the nation.

Sir, before I come to the political aspects of the situation, I should like to recall to the Hon. Members' mind the significant successes achieved during the recent past in the several important segments of our economy like power generation, irrigation, coal, cement, oil etc. to mention only some,

in spite of the adverse seasonal conditions and constraints on our resources.

Sir, the President has rightly brought them to our attention. Here I should like to mention that it is a matter of concern particularly in regard to the power and irrigation projects of the State Government that the cost and time over-run are leading to escalation in cost and time. You must have been throughout the country that several irrigation projects and power projects have exceeded the time and cost schedule by six seven years or four to five times respectively, and in some cases by even much more time and cost. Therefore, it is up to the Planning Commission and up to the Ministries concerned to so advise the State Governments as well to see that proper estimates are prepared that tight time-schedule is adhered to, so that the Plan projects are completed in time. The Government naturally is reasonably entitled to claim a decent measure of success in containing inflation at a low level of 2.8 per cent, in spite of inflationary pressures in several countries and the drought conditions in large parts of our country. This is certainly an achievement about which all of us should feel fairly happy. But here I would like to utter a word of caution. Though the retail prices have risen at a low level, it should be a matter of concern for the Central and State Governments, a continuous concern, to see that the wholesale prices are reflected in the retail prices, with which 80 per cent to 90 per cent of our poor, common people are concerned. After all, it is the consumer satisfaction that is most necessary. So, if our poor and middle class people are reasonably satisfied, keeping in mind the inflationary pressures in several countries around and beyond us, it should be our concern to continuously see and oversee that the retail prices, with which the consumers are concerned, are kept at a low level, so that they can get their goods in time, and at proper prices.

We are also glad to know that the public distribution system has been

expanded by 50,000 more fair price shops in the country. It is good as far as it goes, but it is also a matter for concern for the Central Government, to monitor, to ceaselessly oversee, so that the fair price shops are run efficiently, and the consumers get their goods at reasonable prices.

The President also spoke of eliminating non-productive expenditure, in addition to saying that we should tone up the economy, enhance Production and productivity. Certainly; but here also I would like to say, as I had said about three years ago while initiating the debate on the General Budget, that this non-productive, non-plan expenditure of the Centre, and particularly of the States, is growing at such a rapid rate that in a few years' time probably all of us, including the Centre, will feel the Pinch and that there will be no money for a meaningful Plan. There is no use saying: "We are not interested in unproductive expenditure." We should have a will to see that we curb and prune it to the extent necessary, so that our Plans throughout the country may go ahead with a decent pace.

I feel also very much enthused to hear that the acceptors of the family planning programme have risen by 16 percent. Personally speaking, I am very much enthused because in my opinion, and in the opinion of many others as well, no programme in our plan is more important than curtailing these new-borns, if our people have to have a meaningful life, at least in the next two decades.

I also felt heartened to read that the turn-over of the public sector has increased by 21 per cent. The public sector to which all of us, I think are committed, was losing a few years ago. It was a matter of great concern to all of us. But now that they have been pulling up well, I think, the government must continue their strenuous efforts in continuing the trend by better managerial efficiency, workers' participation and delegation of authority.

One thing of great significance to India is the resounding success of the ASIAD games which has won worldwide acclaim. Those involved deserve our very hearty congratulations. Of course, the the Prime Minister is the motive force the propelling force behind, but I should not forget my good friend, Shri Buta Singh and his colleagues for their devoted strenuous work looking to the minutes detail and so seeing that India's name in this sphere rises high. We should all be proud of it. If in India we can do this magnificent work, big work in such a short time, one wonders why can we not do it in other areas. If only there is a national will and all of us bend our energy towards that goal, then we can do it. Therefore, I think this magnificent work is an eye-opener for all of us and it gives us confidence that if we pull together on national matters and work strenuously, I think we can make India a much better place to live in.

The Ministry of Information has to play an important role in educating and mobilising people morally and intellectually to build a modern, just and moral society. The growing electronic media should be brought into harmony with the best in our heritage and our aspirations. I concede that the influence of the programme of world TV has an impact on younger generation. But in our TV programme especially to the rural areas, you should so see that the soul of India is not lost, but, on the other hand, it should be solidly demonstrated that Indian cultural thought and the international policies that we are pursuing can be the best to save the world from catastrophe.

I now come to the President's disquiet regarding divisive and disruptive forces at work. Take Assam. It has been thoroughly discussed for the last two days. All of us are deeply distressed at the loss of lives, weepily distressed at the inhuman killings of particularly women and children. I am sure the government have taken the first responsibility and the first opportunity to send enough medical supply under the relief and rehabilitation pro-

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

gramme. We are also happy that the Prime Minister took the earliest opportunity to rush to the area, to go to the affected areas, given some confidence to the people and relief and other material and make rehabilitation work progress rapidly. in spite of several impediments in the communication system.

To-day all of us have heard the Prime Minister's speech with great attention. There cannot be a more conciliatory speech coming from the Prime Minister with regard to the solution of not only the Assam problem but of the various problems affecting this nation, affecting our growth, development, integrity and unity.

Therefore, let me remark now that the tenor, tone and content of the speeches of the leaders of non-Communist Opposition parties like Mr. Dandavate and Mr. Vajpayee have disappointed me greatly. They are not the speeches that they should have made. They are provocative enough even here in this House. I do not know what they had been, and what impact it would have had on the people of Assam in their local areas.

Any amount of harangue and any amount of display of temper cannot alter the facts. Shall I tell the Janata Party that this Assam problem is a legacy of the Janata Government.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No, no.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It was started in 1979.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In 1951.

15.36 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: That is a different issue. Don't go back to 1947. Shall I say, also in the

same breath, that even restricting the President's rule for one year is the legacy of the Janata Government? I am not going into the merits, whether one year is good or bad. I am only stating the facts. You thought you were wiser than the founding fathers of our Constitution. But they knew better than you. They knew the circumstances, the ethnic groups, the several languages, regions and areas; they knew the spirit of the people, and what they were. So, it is not as if they were enamoured of President's rule. It is because of their intimate knowledge of the people of India that they had that rule. You disturbed it.

I do want to say it is not very pertinent in this context, It it not you that destroyed the federal structure of India, though it is weak? Just because you won in 1977 Lok Sabha election does it mean that the elected Assemblies, elected by the people, should go? Is it federalism? You set the trend. You sow the wind reap the whirlwind.

Now I want to put a few questions. Do you not know that strenuous efforts have been made for about 2-1/2 to 3 years on behalf of the Government for finding an amicable solution to the Assam problem? Do you not know that in spite of the fact that oil had been stopped for more than a year, Government did not raise a little finger, in order not to exacerbate the feelings of the people of the local areas? Did you not know that the Prime Minister, instead of standing on prestige, went to Gauhati to speak to the leaders concerned, in order to find out if there is any possible way out? Did not the Prime Minister say that let there be no cut-off year; let us not agree on any cut-off year now. Let us start with 1971 and proceed and analyze and see what the dimension of the problem is, so that we can get into grips with the problem and find a solution? What did you do? Did not they offer you a Constitutional amendment? You vacillated. Not all of you. Excuse me; when I say 'you', I mean BJP and Janata Party and Lok Dal.

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Subramaniam Swamy is there.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: You vacillated. Not only you vacillated, you oscillated also, because fundamentally, I tell you. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): Did you ascertain from Mr. Subramaniam Swamy that he is still a representative of Janata?

SHRI ANAND GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): No one has control over them.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Can you be controlled?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Excuse me; I am not speaking to accuse you. I am only stating the facts. You are a divided block; divided even on national issues, though you mouth them at convenience. You should not be. You are the inheritors of this great heritage of India, Mahatma Gandhi's India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's India and the freedom movement of India. Is it the attitude of what you call yourself a national party? I am sorry to say. Divided you may be. You may get further divided. Before I end my speech you may split again. That is not my concern. My concern is, make a discrimination; make a distinction between what is a parochial issue and a national issue, or a small issue. You are only carried by anti-Indira phobia. That is all. Shall I tell you one thing? Solution of national issues of not a mere battle of wits. Solution of national problems requires patience, requires sincerity, requires a sincere attempt for an understanding on or behalf of all us. It affects all of us. And, therefore, if it is a mere battle of wits, even then, shall I share a secret with you?

MR. SPEAKER: You are giving him free solutions, Mr. Reddy.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Can I tell you that, she, Shrimati Indira Gandhi can outwit you, all of you put together, whether she is in power or out of power! Please do not attempt that.

MR. SPEAKER: You are giving them advice without charging any fees.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He is speaking from his personal experience. She has outwitted him.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Unfortunately, I am seeing him as a sole representative of the Janata Party here. If Mr. Dandavate or Mr. Vajpayee had been here, I would have spoken a little more harshly. But I do not want to be harsh.

MR. SPEAKER: You are advising him, be he Swamy in name only.

AN HON. MEMBER. Now he is somebody else's Swamy.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Now, can you in all sincerity, put your hand on your heart and fault either Shrimati Indira Gandhi or her Government, in regard to Assam? Your Party Member, Shri Ravindra Varma was given an almost sole opportunity, on the word of Mr. Inderjit Gupta, to sort out the problem if he could. Did he not try? Did he not raise his hands in despair that he is not able to solve it, that they never listen to anybody?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Mr. Inderjit Gupta's word, I do not know. Mr. Varma is not here.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Mr. Varma will not deny what Mr. Inderjit Gupta has said though you are giving him a clue to do something else.

Therefore, I submit to this House even now, in view of the very helpful and conciliatory attitude taken by the Prime Minister and the Government please take my advice. Please contribute your mite—I know, your mite is small, but all the same—you are a national Party. You are represented here. Therefore, let us find a solution. It is not Congress (I)'s problem. It is our problem. Assam is as much a party of our country as Andhra Pradesh or even Bombay, from which you come. In fact, it is a better area. I have seen the entire area. I know how picturesque it is. They are a

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

part of our country. Let us not either wittingly or unwittingly encourage a tendency on anybody's part, on any portion of the society, to say that you are a secessionist. You should not encourage it. Even if there is some such tendency, let us make it a point to curb it, to influence them, to tell them, to throw some sense into their minds. Therefore, I would only request the entire House that national issue should be dealt at a national level and in keeping with the best traditions of our society, keeping in mind the integrity and security of our nation.

For some of you, I would submit, do not fall a prey to the temptation of gaining a small debating point. If you want to do that, you may please yourselves. But that does not raise your status. That does not contribute to the nation. After all, the nation is in difficulty. We are 70 crore of people with poverty. We have to do something very quickly so that we can give a very meaningful life to the people in the immediate future.

Now the elections are over. The Centre has said that they are prepared to discuss this problem not only with those young wonderful friends but also with other sections of the society like the tribals and others, who are living there for ages. Let us not neglect them. Let us not make them feel that they are not cared for. Yes, all of them should be consulted. And the representative institution that has just now come i.e. the Assembly, will certainly exercise their thought and judgment over the issues. I am sure, they will be able to bring in some fresh air and light into this question of foreigners. I am sure that if all people sincerely cooperate—not running with the hare and hunting with the hound, do not do that, if you do it, it will be only at your peril—there is no problem which is insoluble. The Prime Minister is inclined, in the interest of the integrity of the nation, to find an amicable solution so that all people can live in amity.

I do not want to go at length into the question of Punjab. I do not like to say anything at this very delicate time. It is reported that a solution was at sight so far as the territorial issue is concerned. I do not know how nearer a solution they came to. But anyway, given the will, there is no problem which cannot be solved. If that is sorted out amicably, what does it matter whether a village is here or there. I want to remind you all what we did regarding Madras and Andhra. There was some dispute that some areas should go to Madras and some area should come to Andhra. We said: All right, we discussed and agreed to. What does it matter whether a village is in Punjab or in Haryana? This is a simple matter. Therefore, neither the Akali Dal nor any other should be very adamant on this issue. They must view it in the national background. After all, Haryana cannot thrive without Punjab and vice versa. No part of the State can thrive without the rest of the country participating in their welfare and development. That is a fundamental fact which all of us know. There is no need to stress that point.

So far as water issue is concerned, Rajasthan is a desert area. If there is a good rainfall one year in ten years, it is a blessing. We use to hear every year that there are very severe drought conditions in Rajasthan, no drinking water and people are suffering in spite of the fact that they are a border area and they did as much as any other frontier of our country in defending the frontiers of the country. Therefore, let us be a little generous to them. It does not matter whether a small percentage of water is this way or that way. Certainly if anybody feels, even if Punjab or Haryana feel that there is some injustice done there are other ways of making good for more water. You can line the canals. You can have other minor irrigation works. You can raise the ground water. You can do so many other things. But the question is, do not

be adamant. Do not think that your point of view is the point. Do not try to give an impression that you are pressurising the Government of India. No Government worth its name can bend to pressure. That will be the last word of any Government. You must be amendable to reason, you must be amendable to the feelings of the people, you must be amendable to understand what is what, but not at the cost of the nationhood. Akali Dal or the Sikhs for that matter are a great part of our society, who have given their lives for the defence of the country, who are energetic and enterprising persons who have gone throughout the world and contributed to the development of this country in a great measure. Does anybody in India feel that they are not a part of our society? No. I am sure, better counsels will prevail on them so that they continue the discussion and find a solution. I am glad that the Prime Minister has associated the national parties. But I want also to tell PM, please do not think that they alone will help you in delivering the goods. If they are of great help, certainly take it. If the help is coming also from certain other quarters, take it. Therefore, I would request you particularly to see that this does not turn into a hard problem. If necessary, you call them, make them sit along with you, speak to them and listen to not only Haryana but Rajasthan and even Akali Dal also. I am sure, better counsel would prevail on our friends in Akali Dal. Mere threats would not help. Mere resignations would not help. How does that help? If resignations are there, certainly the Constitution will come in and the seats will be filled. What is the use of that? We are not prepared to alienate their feelings, to alienate any part of the society in Punjab whether it be Hindus or Sikhs. Therefore, I would like to mention that all efforts should be made on behalf of the Government and other parties to see that some solution is arrived at. I am glad that my friend, Mr. Chandrajit Yadav is trying to make some little contribution, which is a very good thing.

There are serious apprehensions that several internal forces—I have no facts—and maybe some external forces are at work at destabilisation or at least creating conditions for disaffection between communities and communities and areas and areas. Please be aware of it well in time. I am pained to say that this intelligence of our country today, as it is, is outdated and outmoded. They cannot fill the demands of the time. I am not casting any aspersion on any single individual, whoever that may be or any institution for the matter of that. I am only interested in seeing that you get proper, requisite, timely intelligence from several areas. Do not think that intelligence should be confined only to Assam or Punjab. There are several areas which are attempted to be disturbed, disaffection being created. They are not mere sporadic events. There seems to be some purpose behind them whether it is internal or external, and, therefore, I would like the Government to be very careful.

Now, I come to the last item of elections. Elections were held in the past in several States. Some we have won, some we have lost. We are sorry. We give our cooperation to the Government in power, all reasonable cooperation. I am not happy at your Janata Partys' discomfiture but it is a pity that you are washed out. I am sorry. But I can say one thing that so far as Congress(I) is concerned, in spite of a set-back, I have every hope that, provided steps are taken in the right direction, Congress(I) will regain its image and strength. You should be glad about it. In the end I reiterate that all parties sincerely and conscientiously should cooperate in finding solutions to our national problems and contributing to nation's strength and cohesion.

PROF. K.K. TEWARI (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir I rise to second the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address to the joint session of Parliament. Sir, this document in a nutshell puts before the House and the country

[Prof. K. K. Tewari]

the problems that we have to face as a nation, as a people, as a polity. Different aspects of our national life have been dwelt upon in this Address. The economic aspect of our national life has been highlighted by our achievements which we have registered in a remarkably short time of three years after that great historical aberration in our history called Janata Party regime. After the whole edifice—economic, political, social, scientific—was dismantled, the country needed a leader, a party to resurrect it from the ashes, to galvanise the national life and again bring it back on the right track. So, after 1980, with Herculean efforts, our Government, under Mrs. Indira Gandhi's historical and able leadership, has brought the country to its health, restored vigour to it in all its different sectors. You can see it for yourself. As the previous speaker, Shri Reddy, has stressed, our economy has regained its vitality, its vigour, in different sectors of our economy we have registered significant advance. In the fields of power generation, cement and coal, in fact in every field, our progress is remarkable, in spite of the constraints on resources and the disastrously adverse weather conditions.

16 hrs.

Here, I would like to emphasize that according to our manifesto, according to our party philosophy, we have kept in mind all our promises and our economic schemes and programmes have been geared to meet the requirements of the poorest of the poor in this country. In this respect, mention may be made of the increase in the number of fair price shops, the various schemes for the upliftment and increase in the standard of living of the people living below the poverty line, like the harijans, the tribals and the weaker sections of the society, which were initiated by Mrs. Gandhi and also the new 20-Point Economic Programme given by our Prime Minister. All these schemes are being implemented with

full vigour all along the line by both the Central and State Governments...
(Interruptions)

I would also like to mention here our recent achievements as a Government, as a nation. Whenever we have challenges to face, whenever we have miles and miles to go, we take courage in our hands and rise to the occasion. This we have demonstrated amply at the time of the holding of the Asiad. Despite the doubting Thomases and Cassandras making dark prophecies of the total collapse of the Asiad, it succeeded. It was an international achievement by a Government, which was subjected to all kinds of vilification by an opposition, a combination of parties, some of whom themselves were responsible for taking the decision of holding the Asiad. So, all these achievements are landmark of which not only the party in power, but the nation as a whole should be proud of.

My senior colleague, Shri Reddy, has dealt with the domestic scene. Before I come to that, I would like to take up some other aspects, which have been mentioned in this Address, particularly the international scenario. Right from the days of independence, in fact even before we became independent, we had emphasized the role of India which, with its past history, culture and civilisation spanning over a millennia, had international consciousness and awareness. Therefore, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, we always tried to take a total view of the situation and we emphasized the role of India in the comity of nations, in the international community. Therefore, under Mrs. Gandhi's leadership, it is quite proper for us to emphasize the situation which faces the world today. Whether it is economic front or whether it is the front of security, the international security environment is being endangered, the cry of war is now seen everywhere. The zero-option or the question of missiles or lack of interest or seriousness on the part of super powers about disarmament, all these issues are be-

fore us. And nearer home, about the Indian Ocean this document rightly emphasises the problem that we as a country, as a littoral country, face because of the growing armament in the Indian Ocean, which was sought to be converted, according to the UN Resolution, into a zone of peace. This fragile peace in this area is being shattered by growing armament by a particular super power, by American determination to arm certain countries in the Indian Ocean, particularly militarisation of Diego Garcia and then the Persian Gulf. The entire region is sought to be destabilised due to a conspiracy which poses a serious threat to our security at home.

(Interruptions)

Then, Sir, the arming of Pakistan with the most sophisticated weapons in our immediate neighbourhood is posing a big problem to us and since Dr. Swamy is interrupting me, I must oblige him by making a few references to him.

Sir, I was talking about the Indian Ocean. But the moment I talk of Pakistan, Dr. Swamy became a little uncomfortable. This Pakistan-China America axis—excuse me for saying this—has a very reliable ally in Dr. Swamy because, on several occasions I have repeatedly said that they are trying to create problems from the Indian Ocean. All along the line they are creating problems for us. So, this aspect which the President has emphasised has to be taken note of and I take this opportunity to invite your attention to the fact that when Madam Gandhi drew the attention of the nation—as a Prime Minister it was her bounden duty to do so—to the imminent danger to the security of India, to the security of the sub-continent because of the intransigent attitude of the super power, the role of a particular super power in and around the sub-continent, the whole idea was pooh-pooed, it was laughed at when she talked of the supply of F-16 planes to Pakistan.

Since I have short time at my disposal, I do not go into the modalities,

into the mechanics of the whole situation, but I just make a reference. You all know, as enlightened Members of the House you know the implications of this latest weaponry, the most advanced weaponry put into the hands of the Pakistani military junta equipped with the latest gadgets and all that. We are told that they have the capacity to drop a few atom bombs on our heads, they have this advanced capacity. When Mrs. Gandhi brought these things to light and cautioned this nation, Mr. Vajpayee and Dr. Swamy—they are strange bedfellows, they are most of the time at each other's throat, but when this question came up, they started a campaign. An orchestrated propaganda was sought to be made in this country that Mrs. Gandhi was trying to create a war hysteria in India. Sir, I leave it to this House and to our countrymen, the great countrymen of whom we are proud; we will leave this question to them to decide whether what Mrs. Gandhi has been emphasising all along, is a fact or not.

India which has been subjected to a series of aggressions by Pakistan and others, if we talk of our legitimate security arrangements, we are said to be creating war hysteria. This is a dangerous trend and the President has rightly invited our attention to this aspect.

We are also proud, on the international scene very shortly India is going to host the Seventh Conference of the non-aligned. You are all aware of the tradition of non-alignment. We as a country are one of the propounders, one of the initiators of this great movement which started with a couple of countries, but now it has gathered momentum all over the world and the membership has increased rapidly and it has gone very high and there is a competition among allied countries to seek membership of non-aligned. We are proud and particularly proud that the Conference was to be held in Baghdad, but because of the unsettled conditions in those regions, unani-

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mously the non-aligned countries themselves decided that India alone can host this Conference and they had faith, confidence in the leadership of Madam Gandhi who is now the internationally recognised leader of the non-aligned international community.

Again, the Heads of Commonwealth Governments, they are also meeting in India. These are the land marks in our foreign policy.

After this the reference of the hon. President to the domestic scene to my mind has not come a day too soon. On this point I have many things to say because in public day in and day out we are being villified, we are being abused. Shri Reddy, as a senior man, a senior leader, a senior Member of the House consciously, purposely made some under statements. So far as domestic scene is concerned, I will make bold to call a spade a spade. It is time that we realise the importance of what is happening in India and we have to rise above partisan attitude. And I invite the entire House to ponder over these matters which have been causing considerable concern to all thinking people in this country, throughout the length and breadth of this country and they have been trying to grope out of this enveloping darkness and enveloping gloom.

Attempts have been made to villify us that we are anti-democratic a party which has a century long history behind it, a party which has a leadership, which has inspired as a catalyst, freedom movements all over the world. If third world boasts of independent foreign policy of non-alignment it owes all this to Gandhis' and Nehrus' leadership, not to the leadership of Vajpayees and Dandavates. Therefore, when we are faced with this kind of political scenario we have to talk of fundamentals. We have to talk of the basics, the whole political system, the whole political life of India. The entire

polity of India is on test. It is under terrible strain.

I was talking yesterday and in my speech I said some local tensions, without fixed structures and Dr. Swamy will understand it, fixed structures or scale of values. . . (Interruptions).

You also Mr. M. Ram Gopal Reddy understand it, not only Dr. Swamy.

I am referring to the other Reddy, Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:
Don't make Reddy a *raddi*.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: When these fixed structures and fixed categories in a society like ours—a country whose history goes into millennium—face challenges of modernisation of socio-economic changes, then it is bound to be confronted with some unwelcome movements and unwelcome scenes as we have today. They are the teething problems and the teething troubles of a developing economy in the changing social scene. In such a situation what happens? Local movements and new symbolisms are discovered and narrow attitude is sought to be whipped in order to have a greater share in the national cake. We can understand these modalities and this mechanism of change. But when the political system is sought to be disrupted and sought to be destroyed by a handful of people not owing allegiance to the well-being of this country, then we will have to sit-up and we have to be alert and we have to examine the whole process and find out what are the real challenges and evolve suitable remedies for them.

Now, my hon. colleague, Mr. Reddy has referred to the role of the Opposition in this country. What I am trying to emphasis is a sustained campaign and a sustained attempt to weaken the morale of India and to weaken the morale of Indian people to spread disaffection and to alienate the people from the political process and from the political system itself. This has been

the greatest bane to our national life. I want to make it clear because as I was saying, when these changes take place, then streamlined ideologies and political ideologies absorb and subdue these changes, they withstand the changes and channelise the changes into creatives. When these get disrupted, what happens? My friend Dr. Swamy was interrupting and trying to emphasise some points here and there I would like to bring to his notice the role of his Party, the Janata Party because it is an object of pity rather than anger. I pity the Janata Party. I do not feel indignant. They are down and out.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): You are getting lost in your own language.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): Don't worry. It is a professional jealousy.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Mr. Reddy referred to the role and the game of destabilisation and destabilisation vis-a-vis the Government of India. The destabilisation has become the synonym for the Opposition in India. I want to be categorical about this destabilisation. I look at the whole political spectrum in front of me on the Opposition Benches. It includes all those reactionaries and the so-called progressives.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You are trying to destabilise Shri Jagannath. Your Party people are trying to destabilise your own people.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I am happy, that is going home. (Interruptions). Mr. Chairman, Sir, this game of destabilisation has been practised in several countries of the third world. Here, in India also, because we have refused to yield to the pressures the bluffs of power who wanted us to be their pocket boroughs in the third world and since we are consistently following the policy of independent and self-reliance economy and non-alignment in the international fields we are sought to be

pressurised. We are sought to be misled sometimes and their allies here those who share their philosophical concern, those who share their strategic and tactical concern, have been engaging themselves in this vile game of destabilisation not from 1977, but right from the day India became independent and it became intensified when Madam Indira Gandhi took over as Prime Minister.

You will recall the scene of 1967. The so-called reformed version of Jana Sangh which is called the BJP and the CPI—the CPM was a baby; it was recently born...

AN HON. MEMBER: At that time, you were in the Jana Sangh.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: It did not have any grounding anywhere. In 1967, the Jana Sangh, the self-proclaimed propagandists of capitalism and reactionary forces and supporters of black marketeers in India, the communalists the revivalists, the obscurantists, joined hands with the CPI by hoodwinking the people of India, by bamboozling the people of India... (Interruptions) Don't forget your history. The first attempt in 1967 both by so-called leftists and rightists took place in India and they came to power by hood-winking the people of India. They captured power in 8 States. But because of inner contradictions and blatantly illegitimate political contacts—they had forgotten their ideological professions, it was a political monstrosity—they fell like nine pins, like a house of cards and they collapsed. Again, the nationalist, patriotic and progressive forces under the leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Indian National Congress, came to power. We again faced the onslaught and the reactionary forces re-grouped themselves. The front liners and the straddlers came together again in 1971. Many of them, the remnants of the museum pieces, got together. A challenge was thrown to Mrs. Indira Gandhi. This time she demolished them completely and they went into wilderness and hibernation. For

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years, they lived on herbs and grasses. Again, finding the right time, they chose a time to strike back again.

In 1975, they struck, in the name of total evolution. The Janata Party was born. I describe Janata Party as a political tendency, not as a political organisation. This reactionary tendency has been there in our political system and it has to be fought and defeated. An instant revolution, the total revolution, was born. In this House itself, these petty saboteurs, those who are responsible for blowing up of trains, became instant revolutionaries. They came to power. What happened then? They made India a laughing stock in the comity of nations. India lost its place, India lost its soul and, rightly, they were deposited in the dust-bins of history. They were forgotten. The destabilisation was curbed. When Mrs. Indira Gandhi came back to power in 1980, again the same process of de-stabilisation is on.

Assam and Punjab, we will judge Punjab or Assam in isolation only at our peril. They cannot be taken in isolation. What Janata Party is doing, what BJP is doing? We have always had done the history down the doing, we have had our abundant quota of quisling. And these people are getting together again.

Assam has been dwelt at length. I just make a reference to it: Why Assam was chosen? There were people, who are great votaries of democracy, of the Constitution.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: On a point of order. The Hon. Member, Mr. Tewary is at liberty to attack the Opposition. I do not contest his right to attack the Opposition. But he should not use the word 'quisling' because all are Hon. Members of this House and to say that some of the Members of the Opposition are quisling, I think, he should disown it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I take serious objection to it. He is trying to put words into my mouth.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What do you say?

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: It is at general statement, I said this country has always had its quota of quislings. You are in a soup. You have not understood.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I have understood. What you mean by that?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I never said that Members of the House are quisling.

16.27 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair.]

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: No, no. It is unfair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is unparliamentary, it will be expunged. Don't worry about it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Prof. Chakraborty is very touchy. I do not know why. When these ideas are brought forth before him, I do not know why he is touchy.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am touchy because I do not want this to be used against you.

I was trying to defend you since it applies to many.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: What I am trying to drive home to friends like Shri Chakraborty and rest of his like is a total picture of the political scene today.

Now coming to my friends here in the House, the Opposition stalwards, Mr. Chakraborty never tired of talking or reciting his Marxist mantras inside and outside the House.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): You know what they are? Marxist Mantras?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I know you are from the Marxist Phathasala and not from Marxist University.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: You have not understood.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: They are unnecessarily interrupting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why should you be so much optimistic?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Here in India what is happening today? Mr. Reddy has referred to Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and, at the same time, he has referred to Assam.

Now, look at the political scene. Why Assam was chosen by Janata Party and BJP? Not that they are unaware of their role. Not that they are not aware of what they could do in Assam. All democratic pretensions have been forgotten and just to embarrass the Government when an international conference is going to take place in India, when the non-aligned countries are meeting in India, they were trying to create a situation of instability. They were trying to whip up this agitation and, this is on the record that since Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Charan Singh.....

(Interruptions)

Shri Charan Singh and Mr. Vajpayee, these two, Donquixotes and Sancho-panzas of India, they visited Assam and the blood bath started. This was a calculated move. Destabilisation, as Mr. Mukherjee has emphasised, Shri Chakraborty also knows. Mr. Chatterjee knows, it is a multi-headed monstrosity. It takes different garbs, different forms. So, this attempt in Assam was the one attempt.

This situation in Assam was one attempt to create the situation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): You come to Centre-State

relations. You are an authority on that. Speak on that.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: In Punjab also, the situation is bad. And, what is happening in Punjab? We have all admiration for the bravery of the Sikhs and what they have done in history. But a handful of people who are under some impact of such insidious forces are trying to create trouble and in the name of Assam.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I will need ten minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken half an hour. Please try to wind up.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I will take ten minutes more.

So, these things are happening in the country. I do not know why you become so touchy. Your role seems to be so hypocritical. If you are trying to fight the force of destabilisation, the forces of imperialist conspiracy, the forces of anarchy, how come you are supporting the BJP and the Janata Party which are, according to your own statement, forces of anarchy and destabilisation, how come you are so friendly with them in Karnataka and you are against them in Assam?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: With whom are you in Tripura? You are with the extremists.

(Interruptions)

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair.

16.31 hrs.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Therefore, I say that this process of destabilisation has assumed a menacing proportion. For petty political gains, both the forces of Left and Right are spurning the broader, heavier and weightier na-

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tional interests. The whole political process is now threatened by this attempt to spread disaffection among the people and to create areas of tension and areas of conflict. This is being done purposely and I assert, as member of a political party wedded to secularism, wedded to the progress of the people, wedded to the socialist ideals of Gandhi and Nehru, that we will defend the integrity of India as we fought against the British and won independence; we are powerful enough, we are wrong enough, we are organized enough to fight all these forces of anarchy in this country and will face them, come what may.

Another point I wanted to raise is this. In this House many hon. Members have taken quite a lot of time to dwell upon the pernicious influence of foreign money in India. Foreign money, of course, has been coming; probably it is coming even today. Foreign money is always utilised for the purpose of destabilisation, for creating tension. I would like to know from the Government how many such agencies or such organizations which have been receiving foreign funds.

AN HON. MEMBER: Congress-I.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: how many of them have been brought under scrutiny. If I say anything, you will be exposed and you will not be able to face your own people in West Bengal, if I say what the CPM has done and is doing, you will have a blackened face and you will be rejected in your constituencies. Do not provoke me.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Prof. Tewary, please try to conclude.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: On this point I would like to say one thing. I would like the Home Minister to take note of it. I got this from the Home

Ministry when I had given notice of a question of privilege to Lok Sabha:

"Reference Lok Sabha Secretariat U.O. No. 17/7982/Priv/L-1 dated the 2nd August, 1982, on the subject noted above....."

The subject is:

"Sub: Notice of Question of Privilege by Prof. K. K. Tewary, M. P., against Shrimati Pramila Dandavate, M.P. for allegedly, using her status as a Member of Lok Sabha to receive foreign money for the activities of Samajwadi Mahila Sangh, Pune."

"I am bringing this to the notice of the House.

This organisation, the Samajwadi Mahila Sangh, has been operating in Maharashtra for quite some time in Thane district. This Body has received, according to Home Ministry's information, supplied by Lok Sabha to me, nearly Rs. 40 lakhs in a period of three years and this Body was registered in 1977. When Mr. Dandavate was the Railway Minister, this Body was registered. And this Organisation is headed by Mrs. Dandavate who is an Hon. Member of this House.

I do not

(Interruptions)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: (Bombay South): Mrs. Dandavate has already replied on the floor of the House.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I do not allege anything.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not given any notice about it. Please do not refer to it. No. I am sorry.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: These are papers supplied by Lok Sabha.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: May be. But you have not given notice. You cannot refer to it. I am sorry.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: These papers I got from the Lok Sabha itself. I merely want to know from the Home Minister whether any scrutiny has been done, whether the money has been utilised for the purposes for which it was received or whether this money has been diverted for political purposes, for purposes or destabilisation, for whipping up anarchy, and agitation in this country. There must be several such organisations and I would like the Home Minister to take note of it and be specific and categorical in his replies.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Today I read a newspaper.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: There are our colleagues in West Bengal Assembly, one of them is former Home Minister, Mr. Subroto Mukherjee, who is now an MLA. You will agree with me, whatever by your philosophy,—when you come to power all by yourself you may have a different thesis on politics, on democracy, but—so long as you are working under the framework of the present Constitution, in West Bengal also, you will concede that you have to guarantee the same fundamental rights to all the citizens of West Bengal as are guaranteed by the Government of Delhi or any other States. They were holding a meeting and while they were holding the meeting, the Fascists gang of Police of West Bengal Government came with lathis and they came with lathis,

(Interruptions)

and assaulted him.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order Yes. Please continue.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: My friend is admitted in the hospital in a precarious condition.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Are you referring to Subroto Mukherjee?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: In a precarious condition.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Are you referring to the** of Subroto Mukherjee?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Please do not refer to any body like that.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: You are an Hon. Member of West Bengal. I will make request to make a statement on the condition of my colleague. Mr. Subroto Mukherjee has been assaulted and is lying in a hospital in a serious condition.

While talking about West Bengal, I will be failing in my duty, if I do not make a reference to the conditions which the Government of the people, by the people, but for Marxists only.....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are discussing the President's address. We are not going to refer to State Governments.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: This covers everything. It covers the political situation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: Therefore, Sir. . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: This document, the President's address

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: On a point of order, Sir.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: How can a point of order arise now?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: If he refers to Mr. Subroto Mukherjee who is an MLA, then the West Bengal Assembly is in session and it is appropriate for a Member to refer to that thing here? This has to be discussed in the West Bengal Assembly. Mr. Ananda Gopal Mukherjee's Party can raise it and discuss it there. . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not a point of order. Please conclude.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: I will have to hold tutorial classes for him to teach what are the rules and procedures of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may do it outside; nobody is stopping you. (Interruptions) I request all the members to keep quiet. Please conclude now. I can say if anything unparliamentary has been used, it will be deleted.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: I have not said anything unparliamentary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have said only if any hon. Member has used any unparliamentary words.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: The President's Address therefore highlights in totality the achievements that we have to our credit and the problems that we have to face as a nation and as a people and I invite the opposition to shed their narrow-mindedness and their approach which is guided purely by small political consideration and to take up issues which are larger than political ideologies, larger than individual political parties and factors which determine the destiny of the nation. With these words I think the President for his enlightened address.

MR. CHAIRMAN:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply

grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th February, 1983."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members present in the House ...

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): I want a clarification. Mr. Ananda Gopal Mukherjee has said, 'Don't embarrass the Chair.' What does he mean by this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair is not embarrassed.

The hon. Members present in the House whose amendments to the Motion of Thanks have been circulated may, if they desire to move their amendments, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the amendments they would like to move. A list showing the serial number of amendments moved will be put up on the notice board shortly. In case any member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table without delay.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the planned and independent development of the national economy free from foreign influence." (1)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the importance and significance of the role of the public sector in the Indian Economy." (2)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the just and equitable income and wage policy based on provision of minimum conditions, like need-based income to the mass of people and reduction of the monstrous disparity in the incomes of the big capitalists and landlords and the mass of people.” (3)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the pensions for aged agricultural workers.” (4)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the allotment of free house sites for the agricultural labourers and poor peasants and the semi-proletariat and liberal provision for cheap credit and consumption loans” (5)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for adequate educational facilities for peasant masses.” (6)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about a massive plan for full employment to the rural unemployed and unemployment relief.” (7)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the lock-outs, lay-offs, and closure of mills, (8)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the taking over of all closed mills and concerns.” (9)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about granting full trade union rights to Central and State Government employees and abolition of the police verification system.” (10)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention against the introduction of automation and other measures aggravating unemployment.” (11)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for the nationalisation of drug industry in the country.” (12)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the immediate introduction of free education upto the secondary stage in all States.” (24)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the provision of hostel facilities and full scholarships for all needy students.” (25)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the spe-

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

cial attention to the requirements of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students." (26)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the rights of students to be represented in academic bodies for thorough going reforms." (27)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for radical changes in education making it democratic, secular and scientific." (28)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about taking drastic steps against those who indulge in outrages against the Scheduled Castes and Tribes." (29)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about taking immediate steps to put an end to the economic and social oppression of SC/ST people by landlords, contractors, and restoration of lands seized by them." (30)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the reservation of jobs and special facilities in matters of education and economic advance for SC/ST people." (31)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about safeguarding the rights of Muslim minorities against any discrimination in em-

ployment in Government services and in educational institutions and against Urdu." (32)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the inclusion of Nepali, Maithili, Manipuri and Dogri languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution." (33)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the full freedom struggle of the Namibian and other African people against imperialism, apartheid and racial domination." (34)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the right to exercise franchise on attaining 18 years of age as a fundamental right of the people of India." (35)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the right to bear small arms as a fundamental right of the citizens." (36)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the constitutional amendments for equal representation i.e. 26 each for all States and Union Territories having a population of over three million, and 4 each for all those States and Territories having population less than that." (37)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the aboli-

tion of casual system of employment and guarantee employment of Indian seamen throughout the year." (38)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to take stringent measures against black-marketeers, hoarders, smugglers, speculators and officials protecting them." (39)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the rectification of cost of living indices." (40)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to reduce work-load and duty hours of railway employees." (41)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the refusal of the Government to revise wages of Central Government employees for the past seven years resulting in declination of wages of the employees by 7 to 37 per cent during the last eight years." (42)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to implement the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission for wages revision after the Consumer Price Index crossed the 272 mark." (43)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the recog-

inition of trade unions through secret ballot." (44)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the series of railway accidents and loss of thousands of lives." (45)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to implement the Directive Principles of the Constitution of India fully." (46)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the woeful lack of medical facilities and the primary health centres in the vast majority of the villages in the country." (47)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for the abolition of bonded labour in the country." (48)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the abolition of contract labour system in the country." (49)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to improve sports standards of the country." (50)

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the attempts to curb the freedom of the Press and introduce some kind of censorship of news.” (51)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the growing curbs on the constitutional powers of the States and concentration of powers at the Centre.” (52)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the concerted and deliberate efforts to undermine the judiciary.” (53)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the real upliftment of Harijans and Scheduled Tribes.” (54)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about propagation of separatism in the Adivasi areas of the country.” (55)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention that the Adivasis are being deprived of human existence, sold as bonded labourers, their young girls sold in the flesh market, and are being alienated from the rest of the country and the common democratic struggle, and the Adivasi areas are providing ideal ground for some foreign Christian missions to spread the message of separation from the country.” (56)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the mal-

practices of Christian missions in the North-Eastern region resulting in secessionist feelings in the area.” (57)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to fight and expose the malpractices of the foreign Christian missions in the North-Eastern region.” (58)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the problems of minorities.” (59)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the Indian women who are victims of an obscurantist semi-feudal outlook and despite the equality of sexes proclaimed in the Constitution they are denied equal treatment, including equal wages.” (60)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the increased number of rape and molestation cases of women.” (61)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the severe attacks on Harijans and tribals in the country-side and utter failure of the Administration to prevent such atrocities.” (62)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government for nationalising foreign banks, monopoly houses and branches of multi-nationals.” (63)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the sale of all essential commodities such as foodgrains, edible oil, cloth and

sugar at subsidised prices through a net work of shops under public distribution system under the control and supervision of popular committees by ensuring adequate and uninterrupted supply of these commodities." (64)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the wage policy of granting a living wage to the workers." (65)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to consider the Government to consider the ways and means to check the ravages caused by repeated flood and drought." (66)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the deletion of Articles 356 to 360 of the Constitution." (67)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the inclusion of the right to work as a fundamental right in the Constitution." (68)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the anti-eviction measures, guaranteed fair prices for peasants produce, supply of cheap credit and subsidised inputs to the mass of the peasantry." (69)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the role of

U.S. imperialism on the question of arms supplies to under-developed and developing countries." (70)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the enormous increase in U.S. defence expenditure causing increased threat to the World peace." (71)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fighting people of Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen." (72)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the danger of war in place of detente and armament agreement." (73)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the massive anti-war rallies that have been held in different parts of India including Delhi." (74)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the danger of unclear was threatening humanity because of the policies pursued by the U.S. imperialists." (75)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the call for an urgent task of the working class and all progressive sections to combat nuclear war danger, expose and unmask the imperialist plans before the people to save the world from nuclear destruction" (76)

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the plans of the U.S. imperialists for global domination using various agencies.” (77)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fact that Israel at the instance of U.S.A. made havoc to the heroic Palestinian forces in Lebanon and caused genocide among the Labanese people.” (78)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the crisis of the capitalist systems of development in the world and its inevitable consequences experienced by Third World countries” (79)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the anti-imperialist forces which are actively fighting the imperialists in E. Salvador, Nicaragua, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Southern Africa.” (80)

That at the end of the motion, the following added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fact that the inflationary spiral has been continuing without check for nearly a decade and has become a permanent feature of the Indian economy” (81)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the high prices imposed by oil monopolists,

taking advantage of the price increases made by the oil-producing countries which have contributed further to this process.” (82)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the role of World Bank and the International Monetary Fund agencies who are instrumental in accentuating the inflationary spiral, through their demands on the Indian Government to raise taxation levels, raise oil and fertilizer prices and reduce peoples consumption standeds”. (83)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the burden of debt services despite rapid rise in the export earnings about the dependence on Western countries.” (84)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the World Bank which has been pressing India that it should go for commercial borrowing for financing its Plans abandoning the import substitution policy and following an active export promotion policy—a policy to divert goods from the internal to the external market”. (85)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the continuous defying of Government directives regarding dilution of equity by the drugs companies and other Multinationals.” (86)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure

to undertake radical land reforms polices." (87)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the exploitation of agricultural workers, and the absence of legislation to protect their wage standards." (88)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the remunerative prices to the peasants." line." (90)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the percentage of people below the poverty line." (90)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the process of mass eviction from land resulting in the increase in the ranks of labourers." (91)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the housing problems in the urban and rural areas." (92)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the increasing problems of the slum population." (93)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the concentration of land in the hands of a few." (94)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the mounting prices causing intense suffering on all sections of the people particularly the workers in unorganised industries, the agricultural workers and peasants." (95)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the strengthening the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation which is a high lever to ward-off imperialist military pressures and defeat aggression." (96)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the general breakdown of law and order situation in the country." (97)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the deteriorating situation due to growing collusion between the police, the bureaucracy and the anti-socials." (98)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the attack on the freedom of the trade union movements and the right to organisation." (99)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the steps taken to rectify the laws which are not in the interest of the working class." (559)

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to fight against the Islamic fundamentalist appeal which is directed towards creating a feeling of separatist nationhood among the Muslims to undermine national unity.” (560)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fact that the chauvinistic appeal of certain extremist elements in terms of Hindu nation may drive the Muslim mass into the camp of the fundamentalists.” (561)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the importance of real federal character of our country.” (562)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fresh constitutional provisions to expand the powers of the States and guarantee their autonomy.” (563)

श्रीरामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना) मैं

प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में महिलाओं की बेकारी की समस्या का समाधान निकालने के लिए सरकारी एवं अर्ध-सरकारी नौकरियों में उनके लिये 25 प्रतिशत स्थान सुरक्षित रखने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है” । (100)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए; अर्थात् :-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में ग्रामीण महिलाओं में व्याप्त भयंकर बेरोजगारी की समस्या का हल निकालने के लिये एक विशेष राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण योजना का कार्यक्रम तैयार करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है । (101)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बेकारों को काम या बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है” । (102)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आय मजदूरी और मूल्यों के संबंध में एक व्यापक नीति तैयार करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।” (103)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :-

“ परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सभी भूमि-सुधार कानूनों को संविधान की नवम् अनुसूची में शामिल करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।” (104)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में राजभाषा प्रधिनियम, 1963 की क्रियान्विति में ढीठ ढाल की नीति का परित्याग कर उसे ठीक प्रकार से लागू करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (105)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात् :-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में उर्दू भाषा के प्रयोग के संबंध में गुजराल समिति की सिफारिशों को पूर्ण-रूप से लागू करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (106)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात् :-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अल्प संख्यक आयोग को सांविधिक दर्जा देने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (107)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में वांचू समिति की इस राय को कां कां काला धन देश का अर्थव्यवस्था में तामूर की तरह बढ़ता चला जा रहा है और यदि इसे समय पर रहते नहीं रोका गया तो यह देश को निश्चित रूप से विनाश की ओर ले जाएगा, मान कर इस बुराई को शीघ्र और कारगर ढंग से रोकने के तरीकों का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (108)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात् :-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कानून और आवश्यक सेवा अधिनियम को रद्द करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (109)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात् :-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में किसानों की उपज का लाभकारी मूल्य

दिाने के लिए किसी प्रयास का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (110)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात् :-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में वृद्ध व्यक्तियों के जीवन-यापन के लिए उन्हें सहायता करने संबंधी किसी नीति का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (111)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :-

“परन्तु खेद है कि जन-वितरण प्रणाली को और विस्तारित एवं मजबूत बना कर उपभोक्ताओं को सभी आवश्यक वस्तुएं सस्ते दर पर देने के लिए किसी ठोस कार्यक्रम का उल्लेख अभिभाषण में नहीं किया गया है।” (112)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :-

“परन्तु खेद है कि जन-वितरण प्रणाली को ठीक प्रकार से चलाने के लिए गल्ले के थोक व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का अभिभाषण में उल्लेख नहीं है।” (113)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात् :-

“परन्तु खेद है कि पंजाब में अकाशियों के साथ चल रहे विवाद का हल निकालने में सरकार की असफलता का उल्लेख अभिभाषण में नहीं किया गया है।” (119)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात् :-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश को टुकड़ों में बांटने वाली राष्ट्र-

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

विरोधी शक्तियों एवं तत्वों के मसूबों को चकनाचूर कर देने का उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (120)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि आसाम में हुए चुनावों में मतदाताओं की सुरक्षा करने में सरकार की असफलता का कोई जिक्र अभिभाषण में नहीं किया गया है ।” (121)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आसाम के विकास के लिए पर्याप्त धन-राशि आवंटित करने का कोई भी उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (122)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आसाम की एकता को नष्टभ्रष्ट करने के षड़यंत्र में व्यस्त दलों, संगठनों एवं तत्वों की निन्दा नहीं की गयी है ।” (123)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पंजाब के अकाली आन्दोलन में घुसे अति उग्रवादी तत्वों, खालिस्तान का नारा देने वालों तथा पृथक्तावादियों की भर्त्सना करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (124)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे करवाने वाले तत्वों के

विरुद्ध सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही करने का उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (125)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में साम्प्रदायिकदलों एवं तत्वों की निन्दा नहीं की गयी है ।” (126)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में साम्प्रदायिक प्रचारों पर रोक लगाने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।” (127)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में “काम के अधिकार” को संविधान में मूल अधिकार के रूप में शामिल करने का उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (128)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कोयला उत्पादन और उसकी वितरण प्रणाली में व्याप्त घोर कुव्यवस्था के कारण तथा उनके निवारण के उपाय का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।” (129)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस्पात उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।” (130)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में असंग हित एवं अदक्ष मजदूरों की न्यूनम मजदूरी प्रतिमाह पांच सौ रुपये निर्धारित करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।” (131)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान में संशोधन करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (132)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के महंगाई भत्ते की तीन किस्तों को शीघ्र भुगतान करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (133)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सन् 1981 की गणनाजन के बाद आबादी में वृद्धि को ध्यान में रख कर शहरों या नगरों को वर्गीकृत करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।” (134)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मिल रहे महंगाई भत्ते के वर्तमान फार्मूले का पुनरीक्षण करने का उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (135)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बिना किसी शर्त के कम से कम 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस देने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।” (136)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अमरीका, चीन तथा अन्य देशों द्वारा पाकिस्तान को आधुनिकतम अस्त्र-शस्त्र देने की नीति की निन्दा नहीं की गई है ।” (137)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में चल रही वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए किसी प्रभावी कदम का उल्लेख अभिभाषण में नहीं किया गया है ।” (224)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में विभिन्न राज्यों में गिरती हुई ईख की कीमत को ठीक रखने तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य दिलवाने के लिए कोई आवश्यक कायवाही करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।” (225)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में चीनी के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के बावजूद उस के मूल्य में कमी करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।” (226)

[श्री. राजावतलाल शास्त्री]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कृषि मूल्य निर्धारण समिति द्वारा किसानिया उपज का लाभकारी मूल्य निर्धारित करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (227)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि किसानों के जिन्सों के लाभकारी मूल्य तय करने के उद्देश्य से कृषि मूल्य निर्धारण समिति में किसानों के सच्चे प्रतिनिधियों को रखने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख अभिभाषण में नहीं किया गया है।” (228)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अमरीका द्वारा पश्चिम एशिया, अफ्रीका और हिन्द सागर के क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय फौजी कमान स्थापित करने एवं सभी स्थानों पर फौजी केन्द्र कायम होने के कारण भारत की सुरक्षा के लिये उत्पन्न खतरे का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (229)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में फले अल्पसंख्यकों के जानमाल की हिफाजत करने के लिये प्रभावी कदम उठाने का उल्लेख अभिभाषण में नहीं किया गया है।” (230)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सुद्राड़ और वाड़-पीडित राज्यों को

आवश्यकता के अनुसार वित्तीय सहायता देने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (232)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों का नियंत्रण करने के लिये सभी तबकों के लोगों को शामिल कर एक विशेष पुलिस बल स्थापित करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (232)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि मुस्लिम सम्प्रदाय के विशेष हितों की रक्षा करने तथा सरकारी नौकरियों में उनके साथ किये जा रहे भेदभाव समाप्त करने के लिये कोई भावी कदम उठाने का उल्लेख अभिभाषण में नहीं किया गया है।” (233)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पिछड़ी जातियों से संबंधित मंडल आयोग की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (234)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बिहार की कपूरी ठाकुर सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित आरक्षण के फार्मूले को लागू करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (235)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति की बैठक सन् 1980 से आयोजित नहीं करने के कारणों तथा उसकी बैठकें नियमित रूप से आयोजित करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (236)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मंहगाई वृद्धि को देखते हुये स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को मिल रह स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन की तीन सौ रुपये माहवारी राशि को बढ़ाकर पांच सौ रुपये माहवारी निर्धारित करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (237)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में शहीद स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की स्मृति में दिल्ली में शहीद स्मारक बनाने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (238)

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) :
मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के बालकों को अध्ययन हेतु सभी केन्द्रीय सरकार के विद्यालयों में तथा आवासीय शिक्षण संस्थाओं में निशुल्क सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराये जाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (114)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में शुद्ध पेयजल समस्याग्रस्त गांवों को पेयजल प्रदाय के कार्य को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देने तथा वर्ष 1983-84 में पेयजल प्रदाय करने हेतु पेयजल आवश्यकता की प्राथमिकता निश्चित कर लक्ष्य निर्धारित कर लक्ष्य की पूर्ति अनिवार्यतः करवाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (115)

कि प्रस्ताव में यह अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कृषि श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम वेतन दिलाने की “गारन्टी” सरकार स्वयं लेगी तथा जहां आवश्यक हुआ काम न मिलने की स्थिति में उसी स्थान पर काम के बदले न्यूनतम वेतन भुगतान की व्यवस्था करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (116)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:-

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में खेल प्रतिभाओं की तलाश के लिये विशेष प्रयास के तहत जिला स्तर पर प्रतियोगिता में चयन कर अभिरूचि को विकसित करने के लिये समूची सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराये जाने तथा जिला, प्रदेश और राष्ट्रीय स्तर के खिलाड़ियों को सरकारी महकमों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी अधिकारियों की तरह क्रमशः तृतीय, द्वितीय तथा प्रथम श्रेणी का वेतन भत्ते और सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराये जाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (117)

[श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:-

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में ऊर्जा उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में आत्म निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिये ताप विद्युत उत्पादन केन्द्रों के निर्माण कार्य को त्वरित गति से किये जाने तथा जल विद्युत उत्पादन योजनाओं के कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिये लक्ष्य निर्धारित कर निश्चित समय में पूरा करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”
(118)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
(Panskura): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the increasing sufferings of the masses as a result of rising and high prices of all essential commodities consumption.”
(138)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take serious view of the failure of the Government to revamp and extend public distribution system which is essential for checking price rise and ensuring supply of the daily necessities to the people.” (139)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

“but regret that the Address does not shown concern about intensification of operation of the free market economic encouraged by the retrograde trends in Government policies.”
(140)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that funds allocated for agriculture, irrigation

and rural developments mainly go to the benefit of the rich while the poor sections are denied these benefits.” (141)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

but regret that the Address does not still see the necessity of a radical change in the credit policy of the public sector banks with a view to helping the weaker sections in the rural as well as urban areas who need financial assistance most.” (142)

That at the of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but great that the Address does not mention that exploitation of the rural masses is intensifying as a result of the wrong policies of the Government on the one hand and continuance of the semi-feudal survivals on the other hand compounded by the invasion of capitalism in rural economy.” (143)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take serious view of the fact that in most of the States the implementation of the land reforms including the land ceilings and distribution of surplus land to the tiller has come to a dead halt.” (144)

That the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the growth of agricultural workers from 50 million to well over 60 million which is an indication of rural poverty, and growing landless among the vast rural masses there.” (145)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

“but regret that the Address does not see that even the existing laws

relating to the minimum agricultural wages are not being faithfully implemented in a number of States as a result of the influence of the landlord elements on the Government and the administration." (146)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address neither takes note of the extreme distress through which millions are passing and famine conditions in different parts of the country nor does it promise adequate provisions of relief assistance by the Centre for mitigating their sufferings and for the rehabilitation of the economy." (147)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that after 34 years of independence nearly one-third of the Indian villages are not provided even with drinking water." (148)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that as a result of the Government's failure to buy jute, cotton, tobacco, etc., through its own agencies, the mills and certain middlemen are reaping benefits by depriving the peasantry of the due prices, while the unlifted stocks accumulated." (149)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not still see the need of taking-over the wholesale trade in foodgrains and certain other essential commodities." (150).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note that even now nearly 3 million bonded labourers exist in rural India." (151).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the urgent need to enact a comprehensive Central legislation for agricultural workers." (152).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the growing rural indebtedness which is causing so much suffering to the agricultural labourers and the poorer sections of the peasantry, nor does it indicate any measure to give relief to them." (153)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not speak against the undue concessions that are being showered on the monopolists and the multinationals in the name of incentives." (154)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not warn the Government against the bankrupt theory of seeking economic and industrial development by encouraging the monopolists." (155)

That at the end of motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the industrial licensing policy intended to serve the interests of the monopolists." (156)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not propose an end to the policy which legalises unauthorised expansion of capacity by the industrialists in violation of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act." (157)

[Smt. Geeta Mukherjee]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does take note that the FERA measures are not being faithfully enforced and that they are being defied by the multinationals.” (158)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not warn against the signing of the “collaboration agreements with the West during the last few years against the national interest.” (159)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not show any awareness of the fact that in the name of transferring technical know-how, the multinationals are trying to further penetrate into the Indian economy to the detriment of our national objective of self-reliance.” (160)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not call upon the Government to develop comprehensive programmes for self-reliance by taking more effective measures against neo-colonialism and its exploitation in all forms.” (161)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the address does not propose any effective curbs on the drain in our national resources as a result of remittances of profits, interest, royalties, dividends etc. by the multinationals from this country.” (162)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the seriousness of Assam

situation caused on the one hand by the violent, anti-democratic and anti-national methods used by the extremists thwarting the holding of elections and on the other hand, by the procrastination on the part of the Government in dealing with the Assam problem in a principled way.” (163)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not indicate any effective steps to punish the persons indulging and conspiring in the riots in different parts of country even after a lapse of thirty-five years of independence.” (164)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not make any mention of the scheme for the amelioration of the economic condition of the minorities and for extending help in the development and progress of their language and culture.” (165)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not show any concern over the continued exploitation of Adivasis by the mine owners engaged in illegal mining operations in the tribal areas of Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.” (166)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the call for the urgent task of the working class and all progressive sections to combat nuclear war danger, expose and unmask the plans of the US and other imperialist powers before the people to save the world from nuclear destruction.” (167)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address makes no reference to the proportional representation as a measure of election reforms.” (168)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Khalistan movement by the separatist elements who are carrying out their propaganda against our country from Canada and United States of America in the name of Republic of Khalistan.” (169)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the inordinate delay in settling the Punjab issue, as a result of which extremist slogans and position are being further encouraged.” (170)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not make any reference to the crash in prices of almost all cash crops and the consequent hardships of the peasantry.” (171)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the utter inadequacy of relief measures in the drought and cyclone effected areas in different parts of country.” (172)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for payment of 3 due instalments of D.A. to the Central Government employees.” (173)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the prolonged strike of lakhs of workers of Bombay textile mills.” (174)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does neither take note of the fast growing foreign indebtedness of the country, nor does it assure that further withdrawals from the IMF will be stopped.” (175)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the Government has made it a practice to raise the prices and rates of commodities such as H.S. Diesel Oil and Kerosene on the eve of the Budget Session of Parliament.” (176)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not express its serious concern at the cases of robberies in trains which have become so frequent.” (177)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the malpractices indulged in by the people in high positions in the distribution of controlled items like cement.” (178)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not show due awareness of the deep economic crisis fraught with grave social consequences through which the country is passing.” (179)

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That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address overlooks the fact that there is stagnation and even decline in many sectors of economy.” (180)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not show due concern at the growing economic disparities or even at the fact that more and more people are going below the poverty line.” (181)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that although the national income is increasing at current prices, both national income and the per capita income in real terms or at constant prices are showing a decline.” (182)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention that the conditions of the Harijans and other oppressed and backward section of the community are deteriorating despite official declarations and promises.” (183)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the continued brutal atrocities on Harijans in different parts of the country particularly in Bihar and U.P.” (184)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention awareness of the new stirrings among the tribal people not only for their economic and cultural development but also for their political rights and opportunities.” (185)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that as a result of the business malpractices of the monopolists even the small and medium industries in the private sector are put to great difficulty.” (186)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not show any sign of alarm at the deepening liaison between the big business circles and the corridors of powers.” (187)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the anti-working class policy of the Government marked by attacks on the trade union rights and otherwise also by repressive measures.” (188)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the wide-spread discontent among the public sector employees all over the country on account of the Government's refused to set right the process of collective bargaining.” (189)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not show and awareness of the fact that industrial relations in the country cannot be maintained on the even keel unless the Government respects the trade union rights and the right of collective bargaining by the workers.” (190)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that there is chaos and confusion in the academic world because the Government

has no clear cut democratic education policy." (191)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that despite high-sounding talks about protection of the honour of women, the Address not propose any effective steps to protect women from atrocities and rape by the criminals, anti-social elements and even by the police." (192)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take due note of the growing expansion of the Diego Garcia US military base and arms build-up including nuclear arms there." (193)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not stress the urgency and importance or strengthening the anti-imperialist contest of India's foreign policy." (194)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that India's share in the total turn-over of the world trade is declining as a result of the protectionist policies of the western developed countries." (195)

That at the end of motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does no see the need for the review of the Centre-State relations with a view to giving more powers to the States and providing them with greater financial assistance." (196)

That at the of the motion, the following the added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not see the necessity of sharing the

proceeds of the corporation tax, customs and export duties with the States." (197)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not assure about the abolition of contract sytem in jobs in industries." (198)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not give any assurance that lockouts, closures, and lay-offs would be banned and the workers' rights would be protected against such anti-workers steps." (199)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that he Address does not show proper awareness of the power crisis in the country, nor does it indicate the adoption of correct, integrated energy policy." (200)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take into account the difficulties and sufferings of the handloom weavers and other artisans, nor does it propose any measures to mitigate, or solve their problems." (201)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not give any assurance that the recommendations of the Gujarat Committee on the status of Urdu language would be implemented forthwith." (202)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the struggle of the working class and other democratic sections of the toiling masses is systematically

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played down by the official mass media." (203)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the official media boosting out of all proportions the Government statements and other propeganda while neglecting to educate and inspire the people in the ideas of secularism and democracy and in the Struggle against communal and disruptive trends." (204)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take serious view of the fact that the CIA and other imperialist agencies are active in our country with a view to encouraging the forces of reaction, disruption and disintegration." (205)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to solve the mounting illiteracy in the rural areas." (206)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the growing regional imbalances and steps to correct them." (207)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the mounting unemployment and under-employment in the country." (208)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret tha the Address does not mention about the mounting unemployment in the country and measures to eradicate the same and give unemployment allowances to the unemployed." (209)

Address

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure of the Government to unearth black money." (210)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the almost total failure of Government to implement the Debt-Cancellation and other anti-usury laws, the Prohibition of Untouchability Act, the Dowry Prohibition Act and such other laws direct against social and economic oppression." (211)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the acquisition of the sophisticated US F-16 war planes with neutron weapons by the military rulers of Pakistan posing serious threat to the security and territorial integrity of India." (212)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the grant in pension to aged agricultural workers." (213)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the necessity of taking over all closed mills and concern." (214)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that he Address does not mention about the steps taken for full trade union rights, full democratic rights to Central and State Government employees and abolition of the police verification system." (215)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the rights of students to be represented on academic bodies for through going reforms.” (216)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the recognition of trade unions through secret ballot.” (217)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the nationalisation of drug industry in the country.” (218)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the inability of the Government to amend the Constitution to make the Right to Work a fundamental right.” (219)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention anything about the increasing menace of dowry and dowry deaths in the country.” (220)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for the democratisation of the Universities Act.” (221)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the national policy of education and the need to fight all obscurantist, communal and undemocratic ideas in the field of education.” (222)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Indian Women who are victims of an obscurantist, semi-feudal outlook and despite the equality of sexes proclaimed in the Constitution, are denied equal treatment including equal wages.” (223)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not name the US imperialists as the main culprit in escalating threat against the security and independence of our country by its military build up not only in Diego Garcia but also in others parts of the region.” (552)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not express its alarm at the phenomenal growth of money power invading different walks of public life.” (553)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not give stern warning against the misuse of NSA and ESMA against trade union movement and the political opponents or otherwise for suppressing the democratic struggles of the working people.” (554)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not stress the anti-imperialist content of the non-aligned movement which has to be constantly reinforced forth sake of its principles and future as for the cause of peace, independence and inter-national security.” (555)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to condemn surveillance of innocent

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citizens by the CBI/IB through tapping of telephones censoring of letters." (556)

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) :
में प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाय,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र जैसे बड़े राज्यों का छोटे राज्यों में पुनर्गठन करने के लिए ताकि क्षेत्रीय असमानताएं दूर हो सकें और संतुलित तरीके से प्रशासनिक सुधार और विकास योजनाएं लागू की जा सकें, राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नहीं है।”
(241)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सीमेंट, कोयला, कागज, चीनी, लोहा, डीजल और उर्वरकों के व्यापार में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिये इन वस्तुओं पर से नियंत्रण हटाने के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (242)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भूतपूर्व अफाल और सूखे से पीड़ित छोटा नागपुर (बिहार) को केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के लिये प्रभावी कदम उठाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”
(243)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में स्वीकृत ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रमों तथा

लघु और सीमांतिक कृषक विकास कार्यक्रमों की योजना के सुनियोजित कार्यों में समुचित निवेश करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है जबकि ऋण नीति को सरल बनाने तथा ग्रामीण ऋण प्रस्तता के समाप्त करने और राष्ट्रीय सम्पन्नता में वृद्धि करने में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को और अधिक भूमिका निभाने के लिये एक राष्ट्रीय निर्णय लिये जाने की आवश्यकता है।”

(244)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में हर गांव में उठाऊ सिंचाई योजनाओं, मध्यम और लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं तथा विद्युत् सप्लाई और भूमि समतल बनाने में लगे हुए विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के प्रयासों में सामंजस्य लाये जाने और लोगों में इन के प्रति रुचि उत्पन्न करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ताकि “हर खेत को पानी और हर हाथ को काम” के आदर्श राष्ट्रीय विचार को व्यावहारिक बनाया जा सके।” (245)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाय,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है कि विदेशी एजेंट पेट्रोलर की सहायता से बड़े पैमाने पर धर्म परिवर्तन करा रहे हैं।” (246)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात पर कोई चिन्ता व्यक्त नहीं

की गई है कि संविधान के निर्देशों के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय भाषा हिन्दी को बढ़ावा नहीं दिया जा रहा है ।” (247)]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि सरकार यह पता लगाने में असफल रही है कि देश में हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के पीछे किन तत्वों का हाथ था ।” (248)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस तथ्य का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है कि अभी तक देश में कोई राष्ट्रीय समान शिक्षा नीति नहीं अपनाई गई है ।” (249)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में छठी योजना के दौरान 1000 से 1500 तक की आबादी वाले ग्रामों को पक्की सड़क से जोड़े जाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है जैसा कि राष्ट्रीय आयोजन सम्बन्धी जयकर समिति ने सिफारिश की है ।” (250)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाय, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में लोगों के जीवन स्तर को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने के लिए सरकारी उपक्रमों में अनिवार्यता स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार देने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (251)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्पतालों में दवाइयों, औषधियों और अन्य उपकरणों की कमी का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (252)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में शहरों की निरन्तर वृद्धि और लाखों रुपये की लागत वाले भवनों के निर्माण में पैसा लगा कर करों की चोरी करने और इस प्रकार अपनी पूंजी को बढ़ाने तथा गरीबों का शोषण करने और राष्ट्रीय हित में इन नव पूंजीपतियों पर कराधान की आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (253)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भारतीय श्रमिकों को विदेशों में काम करने के लिए सप्लाई करने वाले लाइसेंस शुदा एजेंटों के कार्यकलापों पर नियंत्रण रखने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कोई रचनात्मक कार्यवाही न किये जाने तथा इन एजेंसियों का सरकारीकरण करने की आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (254)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों को भारत में उद्योग लगाने हेतु विदेशों से अपने साथ मशीनरी तथा अन्य उपकरण लाने की इजाजत देने तथा इन पर कोई शुल्क न लगाये जाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (255)

[श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी उपक्रमों के घाटे में चलने तथा उनके कुप्रबन्ध तथा प्रबन्धक मंडल को उत्तरदाई ठहराने की आवश्यकता तथा इन उपक्रमों में राजनीतिक नियुक्तियों पर पूरी तरह रोक लगाने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (256)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सभी सरकारी उपक्रमों के उत्पादन का अनुमान लगाने तथा उनमें काम करने वाले प्रत्येक कर्मचारी गणना किए जाने वाले कार्य का लेखा-गोखा रखने, जिसके आधार पर उन्हें पदोन्नति तथा अन्य लाभ दिए जायें की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (257)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पिछड़े वर्ग द्वारा अन्य वर्गों के साथ समानता के लिए छोड़ी गई लड़ाई को समाप्त करने के लिए हरिजनों, जनजातियों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के छात्रों की प्राथमिकता तथा जनसंख्या में उनके अनुपात के आधार पर इंजीनियरी, तकनीकी तथा प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं में स्थान दे कर उनको समाज के अन्य वर्गों में समकक्ष लाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (258)

कि यह प्रस्ताव के अन्त में जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि राष्ट्र के कुल क्षेत्रफल के 33 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में वन सुरक्षित

करने, वनरोपण के कार्य करने तथा वनों की अवैध कटाई, वनपालों वन-रक्षकों एवं अन्य चतुर्थ वर्गीय कर्मचारियों को वन क्षेत्र के स्थानीय लोगों में से नियोजन करके वन काटने पर पूरा उत्तरदायित्व नहीं सौंपने तथा राजनीतिक प्राणियों एवं वन अधिकारियों द्वारा वन काटे जाने के कार्यों को रोकने सम्बन्धी कोई कारगर कदम उठाने की चर्चा नहीं की गई है।”

(259)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में असम में चुनाव 14 से 20 फरवरी 1983 तक हो रहा है, जिसमें हिंसा पुलिस द्वारा गोलीकांड में अभी तक कोई 500 व्यक्तियों की निर्मम हत्या हो चुकी है, का उल्लेख नहीं है।”

(260)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पंजाब में खालिस्तानी आन्दोलन के संदर्भ में अकालियों से हो रही धार्तों के असफल होने का उल्लेख नहीं है।”

(261)।

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि सभी चुनावों में प्रत्याशियों का चुनाव खर्च सरकार द्वारा वहन करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (262)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में छोटा नागपुर एवं संथाल परगना में

शिक्षा की कमी दूर करने के लिए हर प्रखण्ड में कालेज तथा तकनीकी शिक्षा के लिए पोलिटेकनीक संस्थाओं की स्थापना एवं कृषि या कामस कालेज की स्थापना सरकारी स्तर पर खुलवाने तथा हजारबाग में विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कर के समान स्तर पर वहां की दो करोड़ जनता को शिक्षा सुलभ कराने की दिशा में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (263)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में छोटा नागपुर एवं संथाल परगना के 11500 समस्यामूलक गांवों में “पेय-जल” की आपूर्ति करने में असफलता जिस के कारण हरिजन वनवासियों तथा कमजोर वर्गीय लोगों द्वारा एक दो किलोमीटर दूर से गंदा जल लाकर पीने, बीमारीग्रस्त होने का उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (264)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में छोटा नागपुर एवं संथाल परगना के अन्तर्गत चल रहे सभी उपक्रमों, कोयला/अभ्रक उद्योगों, लोहा उद्योगों तथा अन्य खनिज उत्खननों में 800 रुपये तक न्यूनतम वेतनमान के सभी पदों पर स्थानीय जिलों तथा प्रखण्डों की जनता को प्राथमिकता दे कर नियोजन नहीं करने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (265)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में हरिजनों को की जा रही सामूहिक

हत्याओं को रोकने और उन्हें अत्याचारों से बचाने के लिए कुछ प्रभावी उपाय अपनाने के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (266)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और अन्य दुर्बल वर्गों के सामाजिक और आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए तथा एक परिवार के एक व्यक्ति को रोजगार की गारण्टी दे कर लोकतान्त्रिक मूल्यों की स्थापना हेतु उपाय अपनाने के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (267)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में असम से विदेशियों को अन्यत्र भेजने के लिए ताकि वहां बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या का भार कम हो सके और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में कानून तथा व्यवस्था पुनः स्थापित हो सके इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा उपाय न कर के जिस अदूरदर्शिता का परिचय दिया गया है उसका उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (268)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन और पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान प्रत्येक उपेक्षित संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एक बड़ा उद्योग और एक लघु उद्योग की स्थापना करने के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (269)

[श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में लोकतंत्रात्मक व्यवस्था होने और स्वतन्त्रता के 35 वर्ष के बाद भी लगभग 2 लाख गांवों में दुर्बल वर्गों को पेय जल सुलभ करने में सरकार की विफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (270)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में महत्वपूर्ण विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए आवंटित धनराशियों का उपयोग करने में सरकार की असफलता का उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (271) ।

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ताओं सहकारिता संघ तथा राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारिता विपणन संघ किसानों और उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की रक्षा किये जाने तथा कृषि उत्पादों के लिए लाभप्रद मूल्य दिए जाने के बावजूद किसानों से उन के उत्पाद खरीदने और उन्हें न्यूनतम मूल्य दे कर निर्यात एजेंसियों की मदद कर रहे हैं और सरकार इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने में विफल रही है ।” (272)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सार्वजनिक विवरण प्रणाली को कदाचारों से मुक्त करने और इस प्रकार इस

प्रणाली में सुधार लाने के लिए उचित दर को दुकानों के मालिक वेतन के आधार पर नियुक्त करने की आवश्यकता की ओर गंभीर रूप से ध्यान देने में सरकार की विफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (273)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अन्नक परिष्करण कार्य में लगे लाखों श्रमिकों के लिए उचित वेतन तथा मजूरी और अन्य कल्याणकारी उपाय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अन्नक मजूरी बोर्ड गठन करने के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (274)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में दुर्बल वर्गों के 5000 अन्नक विक्रेताओं तथा अन्नक खानों में काम करने वाले लाखों श्रमिकों के लिए जिन के लिए भारतीय अन्नक व्यापार निगम बनाया गया है राहत सुनिश्चित करने में सरकार की विफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (275)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बंधुआ मजदूरों को मुक्त करने के बाद उन्हें राष्ट्र के निर्माण कार्यों में लगाने की किसी योजना का उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (276)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में छोटा नागपुर और संचाल परगना के

खनिजों से होने वाली 50,000 करोड़ रुपये को वार्षिक आय में खनिज उपकरण के रूप में प्राप्त 410 करोड़ रुपये इस क्षेत्र की बहुमुखी प्रगति के लिए प्रतिवर्ष बितरित किये जाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" ((558)

श्री बाबूराव परांजपे (जबलपुर) :
मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आसाम में हाल ही में हुई उन व्यापक हिंसाओं व आतंजना को घटनाओं का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है जोकि आसाम में सार्वजनिक विरोध तथा व्यापक प्रदर्शनों के बावजूद वहाँ चुनाव थोपे जाने के कारण हुई है।” (298)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि हाल ही में आंध्र-प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, त्रिपुरा तथा दिल्ली में हुए चुनावों में सरकारी मशीनरी के व्यापक दुरुपयोग पर अभिभाषण में कहीं भी चिन्ता प्रकट नहीं की गई है।” (299)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात पर चिन्ता प्रकट नहीं की गई है कि आसाम में जो चुनाव हाल ही में हुए हैं वे निपक्ष और स्वतन्त्र वातावरण में नहीं किये गये हैं।” (300)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में जाब समस्या का सरकार द्वारा संतोष-

जनक समाधान न किए जाने पर को चिन्ता प्रकट नहीं की गई है।”

(301)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि बम्बई कपड़ा मिल मजदूरों की लम्बे समय से चली आ रही हड़ताल को समाप्त कराने में सरकार को असमर्थता का अभिभाषण में कहीं उल्लेख नहीं है और न ही हड़ताल से पीड़ित लाखों मजदूर परिवारों को कोई समयबद्ध राहत दिए जाने का कोई आश्वासन दिया गया है।” (302)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में किसानों के हित संरक्षण के लिए ऐसे किसी सुझाव का उल्लेख नहीं है जिसके अनुसार, खेती में लगने वाली वस्तुओं के मूल्यों के अनुपात में, किसानों का उनकी उपज का मूल्य निश्चित किए जाने का आश्वासन हो।” (303)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के इस निर्देश की सरकार द्वारा अग्रहेलना किए जाने पर अभिभाषण में कोई चिन्ता प्रकट नहीं की गई कि बड़ी संख्या में जलों में बन्द ऐसे सभी हवालातियों का मुक्त किया जाना चाहिए जो कि उतनी कैद से ज्यादा जेल में रह चुके हैं, जितनी कि उन्हें सजा मिलने पर होती।” (304)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा बनाये गये मकानों

[श्री बाबु राम परांजये]

और स्कूलों के इस्तेमाल होने के पहिले ही, गिरने तथा बाद में भी उनके निर्माण सम्बन्धी अनेकानेक शिकायतों के न सुधारे जाने से उत्पन्न स्थिति का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।”

(305)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि सेना, नौसेना तथा वायुसेना में सेवारत अफसरों व कर्मचारियों के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर बहुत निराशाजनक होने पर तथा कई श्रेणियों के वेतनमान सिविल सेवाओं में उनकी समकक्ष श्रेणियों से कम होने पर, अभिभाषण में कोई चिन्ता प्रगट नहीं की गई है ।” (306)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि पेन्शन पाने वाले सेवा निवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए अभिभाषण में ऐसा कहीं कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया है कि न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक से कम पेन्शन किसी को भी नहीं मिलेगी ।” (307)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में न तो इस बात पर चिन्ता प्रगट की गई है कि भारत में चुनाव, अधिक से अधिकतर खर्चीले होते जा रहे हैं जो कि लोकतन्त्रीय प्रणाली के लिए खतरनाक हैं और न ही इस बात पर दुःख प्रगट किया गया है कि चुनाव सम्बन्धी सुधारों के प्रति आवश्यक सक्रिय रुचि लेने के बजाय, सरकार सुधारों के निणय की कोई न कोई बहाना बना कर वर्ष-दर-वर्ष टालनी जा रही है ।” (308)

SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA (Calicut): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the crisis of the capitalist systems of development in the world and its inevitable consequences experienced in third world countries.” (313)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that in spite of declaring India as a Socialist Republic, without changing the capitalist path of development, the majority of the population are under starvation and a drastic change in the present economic policy should be adopted and a non-capitalists path of development be evolved.” (314)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention the Address that in spite of the three rounds of India-China talks an amicable settlement to the border problem could not be found and a flexible policy should be adopted to find an amicable settlement in the near future.” (315)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of employment programme for the millions of unemployed youth and giving unemployment allowance to them.” (316)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the remunerative prices to the peasants.” (317)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to implement the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission for wage revision after the consumer price index crossed the 272 mark.” (318)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about granting full trade union rights to Central and State Government employees and abolishing of the verification system.” (319)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the recognition of the trade unions through secret ballot.” (320)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the right to exercise franchise on attaining 18 years of age as a fundamental right.” (321)

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasargod): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the attempt to curb the freedom of Press.” (354)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the deliberate efforts of undermining the judiciary.” (355)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address makes no mention about the paying of remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce.” (356)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the growing socic-economic gap between 20 per cent rich on the one side and 80 per cent poor on the other side.” (406)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention of providing atleast Rs. 150 p.m. as an “Unemployment Allowance” to millions of our young boys and girls who are unemployed for years without any hope of employment in near future.” (407)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention to take effective economic measures to improve the lives of almost 50 per cent of our population who are living below poverty line.” (408)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of implementation of B.P. Mandal Backward Classes Commission Report so that in Government services at all levels including All-India Government Services, backward classes who constitute 52 per cent of our population get their due share in Government services.” (409)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure of

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

the Government to fulfil the constitutional reservation quota in Government services to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which after 35 year of Independence remain below 8 per cent." (410)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of inadequate representation of minorities in the Government services and no effort on the part of the Government to give them proper representation." (411)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no concrete steps have been mentioned to curb the growth of communal and divisive forces in the country and to provide capital punishment to those which indulge in communal conspiracy and are responsible for killing of innocent people and destruction of properties." (412)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address to remove the feelings of growing insecurity amongst the minorities and also take effective measures for their economic upliftment." (413)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made to strengthen the secular character of the bureaucracy particularly police, and other like-wise forces such as Provincial Armed Constabulary, C.R.P.F. and B.S.F." (414)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address to see that the distribution of National Income is made on the basis of priority

to those sections who have denied their socio-economic place for many centuries." (415)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that then mention has been made in the Address about the effective implementation of land reforms and land distribution and also special attention on the rural upliftment." (416)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address to provide remunerative prices to the farmers and also to allocate funds on priority basis for the upliftment of rural areas." (417)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that is no mention has been made in the Address to reform the educational system and bring uniformity in education so that all children get high quality education within the economic reach of their parents." (418)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the deteriorating industrial peaceful climate in the country and growing resentment among the working classes." (419)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address to put effective restrictions on the multinational corporations entering into consumer goods industries in our country and no effective measures have been mentioned to improve the cottage, small and medium industries which will be basically responsible for providing employment." (420)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about taking some effective measures by Government of India to keep the Indian Ocean as Zone of Peace.” (421)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the unprecedented terror campaign conducted against the voters in the recently held election in Assam.” (480)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the Government's failure to settle the Punjab tangle as a result of which extremists' positions have been strengthened.” (481)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address no action programme has been spelt out to curb the increasing activities of the divisive, disruptive and separatist forces which are threatening the national integration and unity.” (482)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government to protect the minorities in Baroda and Trivendrum where communal force unleashed orgies of violence.” (483)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the recent atrocities and repressions

directed against the tribals in various places especially in the Santhal Parganas in Bihar.” (484)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government to bring about the end of the Thirteen-month old Bombay Textile Strike.” (485)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government to avert the crash in prices of almost all cash crops.” (486)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government to provide for adequate relief measures in the drought and cyclone affected areas.” (487)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the Government's determined bids to rob the working class of its legitimate trade union and democratic rights.” (488)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government to pay three due instalments of D. A. to the Central Government employees.” (489)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government to enforce the Minimum Wages Act for the

[Shri Chitta Basu]

agricultural labourers and protect them from the repression and atrocities perpetrated by landlords in collusion with the police, whenever they demand the statutory minimum wages." (490)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about disastrous policy of import liberalisation under the pressure of the IMF." (491)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no policy has been enunciated to reduce the existing economic and financial concessions to the monopoly houses and multi-nationals." (492)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the address about the failure of the Government to curb the galloping price rise of the food-stuffs and other essential commodities." (493)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the announcement of price hike of the kerosene and diesel, a move which shall inevitably stock further the fires of inflation and add to the sufferings of the poorer sections of the people. apart from showing disregard for the Parliament." (494)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government to strengthen and expand the public distribution system." (495)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the calculated moves by certain quarters to erode and dilute the anti-imperialist content of the non-aligned movement at the forthcoming conference of the Heads of the non-aligned States to be held at Delhi in March, 1983." (496)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no programme has been spelt out to implement genuine land reforms." (497)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the growing corruptions at high places." (498)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address no assurance has been given to bring about comprehensive electoral reforms including the banning of defection." (499)

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the granting of Regional Autonomy for the people of Darjeeling within the State of West Bengal." (527)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the constitutional recognition of Nepali language and its inclusion in the Eighth Schedule of Constitution of India." (528)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the liberalisation of restriction imposed on foreign tourists in Darjeeling and other parts of North Bengal." (529)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the specific Central investment for the industrial development of economically backward district of Darjeeling." (530)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the prompt measures to be taken to remove the sickness of tea industry which is the only economic mainstay of Darjeeling and other parts of North Bengal." (531)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the taking over of closed and sick tea gardens in the district of Darjeeling by the Central Government." (532)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the measures to be taken to effectively and properly implement of Rs. 42 crores revamping and rejuvenation scheme for the Darjeeling Hill Tea plantations." (533)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the encouraging and assisting educated unemployed youths and entrepreneurs to set up cottage and small scale industries in Darjeeling and part of North Bengal." (534)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the setting up of forest based small scale industries with the availability of rich forest raw materials in Darjeeling and other parts of North Bengal." (535)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the setting up of a paper mill in a Central Place at North Bengal." (536)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the setting up of a number of tourists sports in different parts of Darjeeling which is one of the beautiful places in the world for promotion of tourism." (537)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the setting up of a number of Micro-Mini-Hydel Projects for rural electrification in the district of Darjeeling with the availability of perennial sources of flowing water." (538)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the setting up of a Thermal Power Station at Islampur in the district of West Dinajpur in West Bengal." (539)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the setting up of small scale industries in Islampur, Chopra Balurghat, Raigunj and other areas in the district of West Dinajpur in West Bengal." (540)

[Shri Ananda Pathak]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the setting up of Technical Schools and Colleges for special technical training in Darjeeling as there is the dearth of such technicians in the said district.” (541)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the setting up of a Military Training Centre in the district of Darjeeling.” (542)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the implementation of use of Nepali language in all the Central Government Offices and institutions for all official purposes as has been done by the Government of West Bengal.” (543)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about increasing the amount of Central assistance for the Darjeeling Hill Areas Development.” (544)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the allotment of a part of Central Excise and other duties and taxes collected from the tea industry in Darjeeling for the overall development of this district as well as tea industry itself.” (545)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the introduction of a fast train between New Jalpaiguri to Calcutta and vice-versa in addition to Darjeeling Mail.” (546)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the introduction of an additional train from New Jalpaiguri to New Delhi.” (547)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the expansion and development of Darjeeling Himalayan Railway under N. F. Railway and setting up a modern factory for manufacturing suitable engines and coaches for this attractive Toy Train.” (548)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the provision of sufficient number of wagons for carrying coal and fertilizers for tea industry in Darjeeling.” (549)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the proposed shifting of POH Diesel Overhauling Centre From Siliguri in detriment to the interest of the whole North East Region in general and of Siliguri in particular.” (550)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the introduction of new rail line from Eklathi station to Hilli via Tapan, Darnalghat and Balurghat in West Dinajpur district in West Bengal.” (551)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The amendments are before the House.

Now, Shri Chandrajit Yadav.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (ब्राजमगढ़) :
सभापति जी, इस साल राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण हुआ है, मैं समझता हूँ कि एक ऐसे

मौके पर उन्होंने सारे देश का ध्यान कुछ ऐसे मौलिक समस्याओं की तरफ खींचा है जो सारे देश के लिये चिन्ता का विषय बनी हुई हैं। यह एक ऐसा अवसर होता है जब राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के ऊपर इस सदन में राष्ट्रीय नीतियों पर, चाहे वे सामाजिक नीतियां हों, आर्थिक नीतियां हों, देश की प्रशासन व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में हो समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों का आर्थिक, सामाजिक स्थिति के बारे में हो, सारी दुनिया की स्थिति के बारे में हों, विचार करने का अवसर मिलता है। इस साल के अभिभाषण में वही अवसर हमें एक बार पुनः प्रदान किया गया है।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण के शुरू में ही इस बात को कहा है कि हमारे देश ने इस आर्थिक संकट के समय में बहुत सी उपलब्धियां हासिल की हैं। और बहुत से ऐसे काम सरकार ने किये हैं, जिन से हमारे देश का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। हमने अपने देश में मुद्रा-स्फीति को रोकने में कामयाबी हासिल की है और प्रगति की तरफ देश कदम बढ़ा रहा है। इस बात की उन्होंने चर्चा की है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बात पर ज्यादा विवाद नहीं है कि आजादी के बाद देश निरन्तर प्रगति कर रहा है। देश की राष्ट्रीय आय निरन्तर बढ़ती हुई चली जा रही है और देश का चतुर्मुखी विकास और प्रगति हुई है। इसमें कोई संदेह की बात नहीं है लेकिन जिस बात की तरफ राष्ट्रपति जी ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है और जो सब से बड़ी चिन्ता की बात है, वह यह है कि बावजूद इसके कि देश की राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ रही है, देश का उत्पादन कृषि के क्षेत्र में बढ़ रहा है, उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में बढ़ रहा है, बिजली के क्षेत्र में बढ़ रहा है और देश का आयात-निर्यात बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन इस उत्पादन का लाभ इस देश में किसको हो रहा है।

आज देश में सबसे अधिक चिन्ता की बात जो है वह यह है कि देश के इस बढ़ते हुए उत्पादन का लाभ समाज के 20 फ्री सदी अमीर लोगों को, चाहे वे उद्योगपति हों, चाहे बड़े व्यापारी हों, चाहे वे बड़े सरकारी कर्मचारी हों या राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में भी कुछ ऐसे लोग हों जो निहित स्वार्थों की जगहों पर बैठे हुए हैं, आज इन सबको ही इसका मुख्य लाभ मिल रहा है। आज चिन्ता इस बात की है कि देश में आजादी के बाद जितना समय बीतता जा रहा है उतनी ही गरीबी भी देश में बढ़ती चली जा रही है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में सभी इस बात को मानते हैं और मैं विरोधी दल की तरफ से यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ बल्कि हमारा जो नियोजन विभाग है, वह भी इस बात को मानता है और सरकार भी इस बात को स्वीकार करती है। देश के अर्थ-शास्त्री भी इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि देश की आजादी का लाभ गरीब लोगों को नहीं मिला है और देश का आधा हिस्सा यानि जो 30-35 करोड़ लोग आज भी निहायत गरीबी की जिन्दगी बसर कर रहे हैं और गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं और उनकी जिन्दगी बहुत मुश्किल होती जा रही है। रुपये की कीमत बराबर घटती जा रही है। और बावजूद इसके कि मुद्रा-स्फीति नियंत्रण में आ गई है लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि महंगाई इस देश में बराबर बढ़ रही है। क्या यह सच्चाई नहीं है कि पिछले साल पौने दो रुपये प्रति किलो गेहूँ बाजार में मिल रहा था और आज वही गेहूँ 3 रुपये प्रति किलो मिल रहा है। यही स्थिति चावल के दाम की है। खाने के तेलों की कीमतें, दवाओं की कीमतें, कपड़े की कीमतें, किसानों के लिए रासायनिक खादों की कीमतें, बिजली की कीमतें, रेलों का भाड़ा, यातायात के साधनों का भाड़ा, बच्चों की पढ़ाई-लिखाई, सब

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

की सब चीजें महंगी होती जा रही हैं। आज हमारे देश की स्थिति यह है कि जहां हमारे स्कूलों, कालेजों और विश्व-विद्यालयों से लाखों नौजवान लड़के-लड़कियां शिक्षित हो कर निकल रहे हैं, वहां इस देश में बड़े पैमाने पर बेरोजगारी बढ़ती चली जा रही है। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के विद्यालय और विश्वविद्यालय आज बेकारों को पैदा करने के कारखाने बन गये हैं। यह हमारे लिए एक चिन्ता का विषय है।

आज हमारे देश में दो वर्ग हो गये हैं। 20 प्रतिशत आदमी एक तरफ, जिनकी आमदनी बढ़ रही है, जिनकी सुविधाएं बढ़ रही हैं, जिनकी पुरानी कारों की जगह पर नई कारें आ रही हैं, जिन के पुराने मकानों की जगह पर नये बंगले बन रहे हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ वे 80 प्रतिशत आदमी हैं, जिनके अगर मकान गिर जाते हैं, तो वे मकान नहीं बनवा सकते हैं। उनके बच्चे पढ़ लेते हैं, तो उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है और उनके जीवन का स्तर बराबर नीचे गिरता चला जा रहा है।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने ठीक कहा है कि देश में ऐसी ताकतें हैं, जो बटवारा करना चाहती हैं, देश का विघटन करना चाहती हैं, साम्प्रदायिक दंगे फैलाना चाहती हैं, देश के विभिन्न वर्गों के अन्दर नफरत का वातावरण पैदा करना चाहती हैं वह बढ़ रही हैं। यह चिन्ता की बात है। ऐसी ताकतें अगर बढ़ेंगी, जो धर्म के नाम पर, जाति के नाम पर, क्षेत्र के नाम पर और भाषा के नाम पर हमारे देश के विभिन्न वर्गों के बीच नफरत पैदा करें,

तो हमारी राष्ट्रीय अखण्डता, राष्ट्रीय एकता कजोर होगी और इससे देश की स्वतंत्रता खतरे में पड़ जाएगा। आसाम में जो कुछ हुआ है, कल हम ने उस की चर्चा की थी उससे लोगों का दिल रो रहा है। आज इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री ने इस सदन में कहा कि उनकी बोलने की हिम्मत नहीं है, उनका दिल रो रहा है क्योंकि वे अपने आप स्थिति को देख कर आयो हैं।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह स्थिति आज हमारे देश में क्यों है? जहां इस खतरे की तरफ हमारे राष्ट्रपतिजी ने ध्यान दिया है, वहां हमें सोचना है कि ये ताकतें क्यों बढ़ रही हैं। उसको इस अभिभाषण में कोई चर्चा नहीं है। इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि जब गरीबी, बेरोजगारी और आर्थिक-सामाजिक वषमता से आम जनता में असन्तोष बढ़ता है, मायूसी होती है, गुस्सा पैदा होता है निराशा पैदा होती है तब उसका लाभ प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतें साम्प्रदायिक ताकतें, विघटनकारी ताकतें हमेशा उठा कर अपने को और मजबूत करती हैं।

चिन्ता की बात है कि इस देश में विघटनकारी ताकतें बढ़ रहीं हैं। सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। आज वक्त आ गया है जबकि सरकार को सोचना पड़ेगा कि 35 साल की आजादी के बाद भी क्यों बेरोजगारी पर, गरीबी पर हम नियंत्रण नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। क्यों यह हो रहा है कि आज भी देश में लाखों ऐसे गांव हैं जहां सड़कें नहीं बन सकीं, स्कूलों की इमारतें गिर गयीं, वे नहीं बन सकीं। देश में हजारों-लाखों ऐसे गांव हैं जहां पीने का पानी नहीं मिल सकता। क्या यह हमारे लिए चिन्ता की बात नहीं है?

हमारे देश में एशियाई खेलों को कर के कहा जा रहा है कि बहुत बड़ा करिश्मा हासिल किया गया है। मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे पास समय कम था और जिस तरह से परिस्थिति अनुकूल नहीं थी, उसमें एशियाई खेलों को खूबसूरती के साथ, अच्छे ढंग से संचालित किया गया है। श्री बूटासिंह जी और दूसरे जिन्होंने इस काम को किया, वे मुबारकवाद के पात्र हैं। पर लोग पूछते हैं, मैं रेल की यात्रा कर रहा था, मुझ से एक साधारण आदमी ने पूछा कि साहब एशियाई खेल 16 महीने के कम समय में बहुत खूबसूरती के साथ कर लिये गये। लेकिन 35 साल के अन्दर इस देश के गांवों में रहने वाले लाखों आदमियों को क्या पीने का पानी नहीं मिल सका है? शायद गांवों के रहने वाले लोगों को पीने का पानी इसलिए नहीं मिल पाया कि उसके लिये उतना ही मजबूत इरादा नहीं था, उसके लिए वैसी प्राथमिकता नहीं थी, उसकी तरफ वैसा ही ध्यान नहीं है। एशियाई खेल को अच्छी तरह से करने के लिए सरकार के पास इरादा था, ध्यान था। यह बात आज एक साधारण आदमी पूछता है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि अब सरकार को इन बातों पर गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए। मुझे प्रशंसा होती यदि राष्ट्रपति जी अपने अभियाषण में कहते कि 35 वर्ष की आजादी और संविधान के लागू होने के 33 वर्ष बाद अब समय आ गया है कि हम बैठकर पुनः विचार करें कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं में कहां कमी है, देश के प्रशासनिक तंत्र या नौकरशाही में क्या कमी है? क्यों नहीं वह आम जनता का दिल जोतता है? क्यों नहीं जनता की सेवा का साधन बनी है?

श्रीमान् ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी जी ने ठीक ही कहा कि देश का इन्टेलिजेंस ठीक तस्वीर सामने नहीं रखता है। देश की

जनता के बीच में जो ऐसी ताकतें काम करती हैं उनको उजागर करना चाहिए। इस के साथ साथ मेरे विचार से हमारी पुलिस, प्रशासनिक तंत्र और नौकरशाही का भी पुनर्गठन होना चाहिए। क्यों इस देश की पुलिस साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को रोकने में पूरी तरह से नाकामयाब होती है? क्यों इस देश में दंगों की साजिश करने वालों को सजा नहीं होती है? मेरठ में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे किसने करवाये? उस दंगे के अपराधियों का क्या अब तक पता चला और क्या उनकी सजा हुई? मुरादाबाद में दंगे कराने वालों को फांसी क्यों नहीं दी गयी? इस देश में एक आदमी को मार देने वाले को फांसी होती है लेकिन सैकड़ों हजारों निर्दोष मां-बहिनों और छोटे-छोटे मासूम बच्चों की हत्या करने वालों का कोई पता नहीं चलता उन्हें सजा नहीं मिलती। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हिन्दुस्तान की पुलिस, हिन्दुस्तान की नौकरशाही को पूरी तरह से पुनर्गठित और रीआर्गेनाइज्ड करना चाहिए। ताकि वह लोकप्रिय बन सके।

मैं बीस दिन पहले लंदन में था, वहां एक आदमी जेल से भाग गया। एक आदमी कार चलाता हुआ लंदन में जा रहा था। गलत पहचान के कारण पुलिस ने समझा कि वही जेल से भागा हुआ आदमी है। पुलिस ने गोली चला दी और वह आदमी घायल हो गया। किन्तु वह जेल से भागा हुआ आदमी नहीं था। गलत पहचान की वजह से यह हो गया। सारे लंदन के अखबारों में हैड लाइन्स में यह बात छपी। वहां की पार्लियामेंट में तहलका मच गया। गृह मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री को माफी मांगनी पड़ी, संसद में जवाब देना पड़ा। संयोग से मैं भी उस दिन हाउस आफ कॉमंस की कार्यवाही देख रहा था।

उनको माफी मांगनी पड़ी कि गलत आदमी पर पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाई गई। वहां लोग पूछ रहे थे कि पुलिस ने गोली कैसे चला दी। चार पुलिस वालों को भुश्तल कर दिया गया, उन्हें जेल भेज कर पांचवें दिन चार्जशीट लग गई। यहां क्या है? हजारों निरीह लोग फर्जी एनकाउंटर में मारे जाते हैं। लोगों की पुलिस द्वारा आखें फोड़ दी जाती हैं। साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में लोग मारे जाते हैं, गांव के गांव उजड़ जाते हैं, खून-खराबा हो जाता है, लेकिन यहां का प्रशासन पता नहीं लगा सकता?

सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में पैसा भेजिए, अनाज भेजिए, बच्चों के लिए दूध भेजिए, बिस्कुट भेजिए, लेकिन वहां पर बैठे हुये नौकरशाह सारा माल खा जायें, पीड़ितों के नाम पर जो मिले वह खा जायें—उनका पता कोई नहीं लगा सकता है?

आज विकास के लिये पूरे के पूरे प्रशासनिक ढांचे में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए और इस काम में जनता के लोग शामिल किये जाय।

मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में क्या था? उसमें यह था कि आर्थिक और सामाजिक पिछड़े लोगों को सरकारी नौकरियों में स्थान आरक्षित किये जायें, उनको प्रशासन में हिस्सेदार बनाया जाये। उनको प्राथमिकता दी जाये जिन लोगों के साथ हजारों साल से न्याय नहीं हुआ है। आज 33 साल के बाद भी संविधान में व्यवस्था होने के बाद भी मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर सरकार विचार नहीं करना चाहती, क्यों? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि 22 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित और जनजातियों का आरक्षण है, लेकिन 8 फीसदी भी आरक्षण बुरा नहीं हो रहा है, इसके लिये कौन जवाबदेह है? जब कभी आरक्षण

का सवाल आता है कहा जाता है कि यह जाति का सवाल है, जातीयता से प्रशासन खराब हो जायेगा। ये बात कौन लोग करते हैं? जिन लोगों के प्रशासन में निहित स्वार्थ बन गये हैं। सैकड़ों सालों से प्रशासन के अन्दर बैठकर इन लोगों ने गरीबों का शोषण किया है। इस प्रशासन के स्वरूप को बदलने की आवश्यकता है। आज आरक्षण के खिलाफ कितने लोगों की आवाज उठती है?

16.75 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मतलब है जनतंत्र का? अगर जनतंत्र में नौकरशाही इसी प्रकार से हावी रही तो चाहे आप यहां से बजट पास कर लीजिये, नीतियां बना दीजिये, योजना-आयोग से कार्यक्रम बना दीजिये, लेकिन उनको कार्यान्वित कौन करेगा? कार्यान्वित करने की जिम्मेदारी, सारी की सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकारी अधिकारियों पर है और गरीब जनता की कोई नुमाइंदगी, कोई प्रतिनिधित्व इसमें नहीं है। अगर उसका प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं होगा तो जाहिर है कि प्रशासन उसकी समस्याओं को सहानुभूति के साथ नहीं देख सकता।

आज अगर जनतंत्र को मजबूत करना है तो जैसा अंग्रेजी में कहते हैं "पार्टीसिपेटरी डेमोक्रेसी" कायम करनी होगी। अगर जनतंत्र के ढांचे को जनता के लिये और जनता के द्वारा सिद्धांत पर खड़ा करना है तो जनता के हित को ध्यान में रख कर आरक्षण नीति को सरकार को लागू करना पड़ेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके प्रदेश में तमिलनाडु में आरक्षण लागू है, 68 फीसदी, कर्नाटक में 65 फीसदी, आंध्र में 42 फीसदी, केरल में 38 फीसदी आरक्षण है। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में और बिहार में जहां लागू

करना चाहिये वहां सारे के सारे प्रतिक्रिया-वादी इकट्ठे बैठ हुये हैं। वहां का ठांचा क्या तमिलनाडु से, केरल से, आंध्रप्रदेश से, कर्नाटक से अच्छा है —“नहीं”।

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार को पिछड़ा वर्ग मंडल कमीशन की सिफारिशों को शीघ्रता से लागू करना चाहिये और अनुसूचित जातियों और जन जातियों के लिये जो आरक्षण है, सिजको पूरा नहीं किया जा रहा है, इसको गंभीरता से लिया जाना चाहिये और उसको पूरा कराना चाहिये। मैं इसकी आज मांग करना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरी तरफ आप देखिए कि आज देश में बरोजगारी की समस्या बढ़ रही है। इस सवाल को मैंने आज से दो साल पहले गंभीरता से उठाया। इसके बारे में मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उस पत्र को योजना मंत्री के पास भंज दिया। योजना मंत्री जी ने मुझको एक बड़ा भारी पत्र जवाब में लिखा। उन्होंने कहा कि बात आपने ठीक उठाई है। यह बड़ी भारी चुनौती है। इसके लिये हम कुछ कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may continue tomorrow.

17.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INCREASE IN TRANSPORT FARES AND FREIGHT RATES DUE TO RECENT INCREASE IN PRICES OF CERTAIN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI (Banswara): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the following matter of urgent public importance and request

that he may make the statement thereon:—

“The reported increase in transport fares and freight rates consequent on the recent increase in the prices of certain petroleum products.”

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): The prices of certain petroleum products viz. aviation turbine fuel, high speed diesel oil, light diesel oil, furnace oil and low sulphur heavy stock supplied for non-fertilizer use, have been increased with effect from February 14/15 midnight. A new distribution policy based on a dual pricing system has been introduced for kerosene. A statement setting out the details of the price increases announced is laid on the Table of the House (Annexure).

These policy changes have been decided in order to strengthen the national economy while protecting the interests of the weaker and vulnerable sections of society. Hon. Members are aware that the Government has committed itself to the objectives of self-reliance and social justice. It is the endeavour of the Government that in framing our economic policies, rapid progress is made towards the attainment of these objectives.

In recent years, the country has been faced with a problem of a severe adverse balance in its foreign trade. To ensure self-reliance we have to take measures to reduce the balance of payments gap. Hon. Members are well aware, that imports of crude oil and petroleum products of our country are large, and therefore any reduction in these is crucial to improve the balance of payments position.

Government has adopted a three pronged strategy to achieve a reduction in the import of crude oil and petroleum products and these are:

- (i) Accelerated Exploration and optimal exploitation of domestic oil resources:
- (ii) encouragement to the

(Shri P. Shiv Shankar)

substitution of oil products by other energy resources such as coal and soft coke; and (iii) conservation of energy by discouraging the inefficient use of energy and increasing the efficiency in energy use.

The changes in the prices of petroleum products announced by the Government are a part of this vital strategy.

As I have already made it obvious, Government is committed to the creation of an equalitarian society. Therefore a decision has been taken to revamp the present distribution system of kerosene in order to see that the weaker and vulnerable sections of the society do not have to pay a higher price for the fuel they use for their necessities. In other words, our policy is designed to ensure that the sacrifices implied in reducing the growth in consumption of petroleum products least affect the weaker sections of our society.

Another objective of this price revision is to curb adulteration and malpractices because of the diversion of kerosene. Significant quantities of kerosene were being used by anti-social elements for adulteration with high speed diesel oil. As a result of these malpractices, the growth in consumption of kerosene in the last two years has been much higher than the normal growth in consumption. With the new policy changes, it will be possible for us to curb these malpractices.

Under the new kerosene distribution policy, the Central Government will continue to make State-wise allocations taking into account their current allocations and the total availability of the quantities so allocated for distribution to various States, 70 per cent will be supplied to the State Governments for distribution at the existing subsidised prices. The balance 30 per cent will be distributed to the State Governments at the notified non-subsidised prices. It is the Government's policy that weaker sections are

affected the least and it is with this objective that a decision has been taken to supply kerosene to them at the subsidised prices. State Governments have been advised suitably. A meeting of the Secretaries of the State Civil Supplies Departments was also convened on February 18, 1983 to ensure the correct implementation of the new policy.

In the next few months, the State Governments will be working out a special system so that 100 per cent of the requirements of the families belonging to weaker and vulnerable sections of society, could be met at the subsidised rates out of the 70 per cent allocations made to the State Governments at these subsidised rates.

In respect of subsidised kerosene, except for slight adjustments to reflect the actual cost of freight, no change in the basic price is being made. The notified price for non-subsidised kerosene will be on parity with HSD.

In the last two years, there had been a severe erosion in the resources of oil sector because we did not increase the prices of oil products to reflect the higher cost arising from factors like revisions in the railway freight. Such an erosion in resources cannot be allowed to continue particularly since Government has embarked on a challenging programme of exploration, development and optimal utilisation of hydrocarbons.

In order to earmark funds for further development and investment, the oil companies will be required to pay an increased cess on domestic crude oil: the cess has been increased from Rs. 100 per tonne to Rs. 300 per tonne.

The increase in the price of high speed diesel oil as charged by the oil companies and announced on the midnight of February 14/15 varies from area to area from 16 paise per litre to 37 paise per litre depending on the actual costs of rail freight increase on the movement of HSD, but on an average over the country it is equivalent to

30 paise per litre. Calculations show that this price increase of an average of 30 paise per litre should not lead to any significant increase in the cost of road transport. For goods freight moved by road the average incidence could be as low as 0.75 paise (three-fourths of one paise) per tonne kilometre. For passenger road traffic it could be even lower at 0.148 paise (less than one-fifth of one paise per passenger km.)

So far the Delhi Transport Corporation has not increased its fare for passengers or for freight.

Though a small increase in the cost of operation of domestic airlines will also arise as a result of an increase in

the price of aviation turbine fuel by the oil companies of 25 paise per litre no increase in domestic fares has been announced so far.

Government also proposes to intensify efforts to increase the efficiency in the use of energy and to vigorously promote the conservation in the use of hydrocarbons. Towards this end, better fuels, lubricants and more efficient energy devices will be introduced as quickly as possible. In particular, the programme of production of fuel efficient kerosene stoves, such as the Nutan stove, is being accelerated. These can lead to significant savings in the use of energy and can moderate the impact of price increase on consumer expenditure including freight.

ANNEXURE

	Selling Unit	Existing ex-storage Selling price (Bombay) Rs./SU	Proposed Increase Rs./SU	Revised prices** Rs./SU	Remarks
I. PRODUCT					
1. ATF (excluding international sales)	KL	3871.85	250	4121.85	
2. S.K.O. (30% of total sales)	KL	1544.93	1300	2844.93	Non-subsidised price
3. S.K.O. (70% of total sales)	KL	1544.93	..	1544.93	Subsidised price
4. H.S.D.	KL	2649.55	200	2849.55	
5. LSHF HSD	KL	2649.55	1800	4449.55	
6. L.D.O.	KL	2505.97	150	2655.97	
7. F.O. (Non-fertilizer)	KL	2424.06	100	2524.06	
8. L.S.H.S. (Non-fertilizer)	MT	2274.68	100	2374.68	
9. (a) BTUMEN (Packed)	MT	2607.91	88*	2695.91	
(b) BITUMEN (Bulk)	MT	2322.85	(-) ^{127*}	2195.85	

II. Mathura & Bongaigaon refineries will also be adopted as pricing points and the requisite adjustment made.

* There will be no significant increase in resources from this.

**The actual Railway freight incurred on movement from the main storage installations to retail points will be added to these prices.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI (Banswara): Sir, may I know as to how many times price hike has been done for the petroleum products during the last five years? There has been an upward revision. I quite understand that the policy of the Government is to strengthen the national economy as well as to protect the interests of the weaker and vulnerable sections. I am also one of those who are subjected to the calamities of the society. So, I quite agree when the Minister says so.

However, I do not understand as to why the quantity of kerosene supplied to each unit of the family has been reduced from ten to seven gallons. This is one question to which my mind does not get a satisfactory answer. It has to be answered by the hon. Minister.

The second question is that barring a few petroleum products like aviation turbine fuel and low sulphur, why is upward revision being made on high speed oil and kerosene which are very essential for agriculturists and also for the common man for domestic use and lighting?

Thirdly, I do not understand the reason for this dual pricing and distribution. How can you guarantee fair distribution of kerosene, even through the fair price shops? We know what is happening at various fair price shops.

Everybody, including the Members of Parliament, who stays in Delhi knows where the shoe pinches. How is he going to streamline the distribution system especially of kerosene? when the allocation is made to the State Governments, 70 per cent of it is supplied to the State Governments for public distribution at subsidised rates and 30 per cent at non-subsidised rates. What are those rates in both cases? Can he rule out any possibility that there will be no chaos and confusion in the minds of consumers? How is this public distribution system going to be successful? Even in our system of distribution of cement also, there is a lot

of criticism everywhere. How can we understand that this dual pricing and dual system is going to be successful? These are some of the points which the hon. Minister will, I hope, keep in mind while replying to the debate. I want to know is the common man not going to be affected by this, how is this dual pricing system going to last and how is he going to coordinate with the subsidised and non-subsidised rates? How are they not going to be mixed up and create a confusion?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the first question that has been asked by the hon. Member is how many times there has been a price hike in the past five years. I have got the position from 1979. The first price hike was on 17th August, 1979, where a revenue of Rs. 1164 crores was raised, then it was revised on 8th June, 1980, where a revenue of Rs. 2082 crores was raised. Then on the 17th January, 1981, there was a price hike where the revenue of Rs. 1195 crores was raised. The fourth hike was on 11th July, 1981, where a revenue of Rs. 1073 crores was raised. Then in this year, in February 1983, there was a price hike where we were planning to get Rs. 820 crores.

Then the hon. Member wanted to know why the kerosene which was available in the quantity of 10 litres has been reduced to 7 litres. I can very well understand and appreciate the anxiety of the House and also the hon. Member with reference to price hike of the two commodities, namely, kerosene and HSD, particularly kerosene. The whole exercise of revising the prices has been done to reduce the gap in the balance of payment by curtailing the import of crude oil and petroleum products to meet the increasing requirement of resources for development of the oil industry, to meet working capital requirement of the oil industry, to meet the increase in railway freight on major petroleum products which was not passed on to the retail trade, from July, 1980 onwards and the increased burden on

the oil industry due to adverse change in the rupee-dollar parity.

Sir, there is one aspect which I must advert to before I directly meet the point raised by my hon. friend. I had made a reference in my statement that there had been a malpractice of adulteration of kerosene with H.S.D. The estimation that we have made is, not less than 15 per cent of kerosene goes for the purpose of adulteration with H.S.D. Roughly about 10 per cent of the kerosene that is supplied goes for the purpose of the industrial undertakings. This works out to something like between 25 to 30 per cent. After coming to this conclusion, the question was, having regard to the five objectives that I have already stated, as to how the revenue should be raised and also to check the malpractices so far as kerosene was concerned. A policy approach had to be taken. But none-the-less, what weighed heavily with the Government was that the vulnerable and weaker sections should not be affected. It is in this background that the dual policy system has been introduced. I conceded that our distribution system is not that strong. In fact, on 18th February, as I have stated in my statement, a meeting of the Secretaries of the Civil Supplies Departments of all the States was convened, where I had also an occasion to attend and address them. We wanted to impress upon them the need for strengthening the distribution system in all the States. And I must frankly concede that the manner in which we are becoming the victims of the inflationary effects, perhaps, this would be the first step towards dividing the society vertically so that all the essential commodities to the poorer sections could be provided at a later stage at the subsidised rates.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): That is what we have been asking.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: It is a policy approach that is being taken. May be that sometimes we might com-

mit some mistakes in the distribution system. I am not denying that fact. In fact, I have impressed upon all the officials of the Civil Supplies Department of the States and we had also at length discussed the various guidelines and the manner in which the society has to be divided on the basis of their income, so that in the ultimate analysis the necessities to the poorer sections are provided at the subsidised rates. For the present we have started with kerosene and would make an earnest appeal to all the Members of the House to cooperate with the Government to make this scheme successful because this will lead to further success in providing the weaker and vulnerable sections with essential commodities at the subsidised rates. Much depends upon how much we succeed in this objective and it is in this background that we had to hike the price of kerosene to the extent of 30 per cent.

Now, 70 per cent of the kerosene is being supplied to the States, which get the necessary allocations—I am not going into the details now—because the allocation we effect is on the basis of the quarter of the previous year. We are now in January, February and March, we take into consideration the allocations that were made to the State in the first quarter of the previous year and add five per cent. Of course, in spite of that, what happens is that various States come forth with the demand for further supplies, which are being effected. In fact between 1974 and 1980 roughly 6.4 per cent increase in the allocation was there every year. But between 1980 and 1982 the increase in the demand came to more than 10 per cent. And from April to December last year, the demand had gone up more than 12 per cent. If one has to reckon the allocations that are demanded by the States, then the rise will be more than 20 per cent. This was affecting our balance of payments also. This had to be taken care of. My information had been that a large quantity was going for the adulteration with HSD. So, it is in

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

this background that we had to evolve a policy. It is with the objective of not affecting the weaker and vulnerable sections that 70 per cent of the kerosene is being supplied at the subsidised rate.

When we had issued the notification, immediately I knew that the distribution system was not very strong. But nonetheless, I requested the State officials that sugar cards could be used for the present. They are widespread and sugar is supplied on the basis of the cards. Therefore, we have asked the authorities to immediately supply 70 per cent on the basis of the sugar cards. We have no doubt left to the discretion of the State Governments that if in the urban areas there are labour colonies, they could perhaps ensure hundred per cent supply to the labour out of this 70 per cent. Likewise, in the villages mostly kerosene is being used for illumination and very negligible quantity is used for cooking purposes. So, perhaps, the villages could be taken care of.

I have arrived at this figure taking into consideration that roughly more than 15 per cent is going for adulteration with HSD and roughly 10 per cent is going for industrial purposes. It is my assumption that this 70 per cent, which is being sold at subsidised rate, must cater to the needs of the weaker and vulnerable sections completely, hundred per cent. But it is possible that some of the States, in implementation, might be a little more careful. They might reduce the quota of the poorer sections also. Instead of giving hundred per cent, they may give 70 per cent. I have given necessary guidelines to them. My officers also discussed at length with the officials of the State Governments. Though we have given leverage to the State Governments, we have specifically made an appeal to them that since it is possible to provide hundred per cent to the weaker and vulnerable sections, their demand could be met. Perhaps, the authorities could consider on those

lines. This is only a temporary measure. We have asked the State Governments, on the basis of various guidelines given to them, to divide the society and then evolve a proper distribution system by ration cards or otherwise. Then we have said that it should be done at the earliest, perhaps within three or four months. Once this is done, then even those States which might prefer to reduce the quota of the vulnerable sections to 70 per cent, will have to provide hundred per cent quota on the subsidised rate. This is a policy decision that has been taken. It is possible that the hon. Members might feel that it might create problems. But I would like to experiment with that. I would like that since the venture is a good venture, let us make a trial and see whether we can succeed and the policy, to save not only the foreign exchange but also the one which is least affecting the poorer sections, could also perhaps be a road to success. As I said much depends on the success of this experiment for the future which might induce the Government to supply the essential commodities at the subsidised rates. Sir, I am aware that this is the broad approach where I thought I would explain about the system working. It is also possible that the common man could be affected by the wrong distribution system. I do not deny this fact, but Government on its part would make all endeavours to see that the common people are not affected. Sir, we have also raised partly the price of HSD but as I submitted, the effect of it on the freight or the fares had been nil so far. But I expect that even if it rises, its effect will be highly negligible. Sir, I explained the whole policy taking a little time because I thought this should be explained so that the hon. Members might focus their attention, those who are participating in the debate later, on the various aspects of it.

SHRI . . . HARIKESH . . . BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): The Government may justify this price rise but I have to condemn this anti-people measure be-

cause I think it is an old trick of indirect taxation and also it will result in inflation. I can say it is a pre-budget prescription for inflation. The basic point is that this Government came in the year 1980. Since then, five times there had been increase in the prices of petroleum products. I think it is the fifth time. Minister can correct me by saying that it is fourth but in between many times it has been done.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: This the fourth time.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I would like to correct myself that this is the fourth time but this frequent increase actually creates misunderstanding because all the time there is increase. The basic point is that oil prices are going down throughout the world. Nigeria has reduced prices just two or three days back. OPEC prices are also going down. Even our Government says that indigenous production has gone up and that is why there has been reduction of 10 lakh tonnes of oil so far as import is concerned. While this is the situation, the oil prices are going down, we have increased our indigenous production, we are importing less quantity of oil, still we are facing a situation where the Government feels that there should be increased in the prices of petroleum products. It is very difficult to understand it. I want some explanation from the hon. Minister on this particular point.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He has been under pressure from the Finance Minister. What can he do? This has been kept out of the Budget. This is the usual tactic.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Actually, it has become a habit of the Government to increase the prices of petroleum products just on the eve of the budget session. It is nothing but contempt of the House, because it undermines the authority of the Parliament. This has been criticised by members and condemned by the Pre-

siding Officers of both the Houses. Still, it seems to have no effect on the Government. I feel it is a wrong method. I would like to have an explanation from the hon. Minister for increasing the prices of petroleum products just on the eve of the budget session when it could have been done by including it in the regular budget.

There is no doubt that this will adversely affect the farmers and the weaker sections. The farmers are using diesel to operate their pump sets and tractors. So, the increase in the prices of HSD and kerosene will affect the farmers and weaker sections. This massive hike in the price of kerosene will adversely affect the poor people.

Already in the rural areas of our constituency, in Eastern UP and in other parts of the country as well, people are not getting kerosene in adequate quantities. Sometimes they are getting it only after 3 or 4 months. In fact, I am told that even in Delhi in the fair price shops there is scarcity of kerosene and people are not getting it in time and in adequate quantities. If this is the condition in the capital city of the country we can very well imagine the situation in other parts of the country.

Moreover, this double price system will definitely create blackmarketing. High price differential between the open market price and the subsidised rate will result in black marketing. The Minister has mentioned in his statement that a significant quantity of kerosene is being used by anti-social elements for adulteration with high speed diesel oil. Now with the hike in kerosene prices, more of subsidised kerosene will be diverted to the open market, which will find its way for adulteration with diesel oil and blackmarketing will increase. Nobody can stop it because Government do not have the machinery to ensure that there is proper distribution of this commodity.

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

Now that the diesel prices have been increased, Government will ultimately come before us and say that the train fares and bus fares should be increased. Of course, the hon. Minister has just now stated that the DTC fares will not be increased. Already it is running at a loss and Government is compensating that loss. But what will happen in other States. The State Governments will take the plea that the diesel price has gone up and so they have to increase the bus fares and the Central Government cannot stop them. So, this step will result in hike in transport fares, the burden of which will ultimately be passed on to the poor people of this country and the Government will not be able to protect them.

In view of these considerations, I would like to know whether the Government is proposing to withdraw this levy in the interest of the common man. At least so far as kerosene is concerned, there should not be any double pricing system. Then what are the steps taken to prevent blackmarketing in kerosene? How will the Government ensure that the weaker sections will not face any difficulty in getting kerosene according to their requirements.

These are my specific questions, I would like to get categorical reply of these questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Without making a speech, you have done it for the first time. I congratulate you.

(Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You are helping him to learn.

(Interruptions).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Ultimately, you will be able to silence him.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, without posing direct questions, the hon. Member indirectly also posed some questions regarding the price hike of oil. Sir, it is true that very recently we have been reading in the newspapers that so far as the oil prices are concerned, some of the countries are bringing them down, they say. It is also true that our production is going up. It might interest the hon. Members that while in 1981-82 we were in a position to produce 16 million tonnes of crude, in 1982-83 our production is likely to hit 21 million tonnes. But what is happening is that the demand is also galloping. This is the whole difficulty (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Production increases on all fronts.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: In 1981-82 while we were able to consume 32.5 million tonnes of crude, the demand for 1982-83 has gone up to more than 35 million tonnes. So, while production is going up, the demand is also going up pro rata. This is undoubtedly creating a problem. Therefore, the Government has been taking different steps for the purpose of energy saving which I need not detail here at this stage. It might also interest the hon. Members that in the year 1981-82 we had to import crude and other petroleum products to the tune of Rs. 5,200 crores. In 1982-83 net import has been reduced to around Rs. 4600 crores. As a result we have been able to save foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 600 crores. I do appreciate the anxiety that has been expressed by the hon. Member that while the production is going up, we are also hiking the prices. But these are the circumstances which I have to explain because of the demand going up and also perhaps this might be one of the deterrents not to consume too much. I cannot say that this could be the sole reason, but

this could be one of the reasons, I can only put it that way.

The hon. Member has also expressed his apprehension about the inflationary trend that it might create. Well, it is not possible for me, at this stage, to rule out the possibility, but I should submit that so far as our country is concerned, we have been successful to a great extent in controlling the inflation, as compared to the rest of the countries.

Sir, it is true, the hon. Member has expressed that this might affect the farmers and the weaker sections, particularly the people in the rural areas getting the kerosene. As I submitted, this is a novel system that we have hit upon dual pricing. I have already made a submission in detail as to why we have embarked on the dual pricing system. Speaking for myself I thought that unless we pursue this policy, it would not be possible in the long run to protect the interests of the weaker sections. It might create the problems. I am aware the distribution system might create the problems. But I assure the House that on behalf of the Government we will leave no stone unturned to see that the distribution system becomes very strong. It is true we have not been able to strengthen our vigilance system. By ingenuity whatever it is, people go ahead with devices after devices to get over the laws and to in-activites. This has got to be combated, combated on the social plan and also on the Government level—both I can assure at this stage that we will do our best because in the success of this system lies a great advantage for the large segment of our society in this country. I am not totally closing my eyes to the difficulties. It is also possible that weaker sections might be exploited. In the process their share of kerosene might also be diverted for adulteration, as the apprehension has been expressed by the hon. Member. But still the effort has to be made. That is all what I can submit at this

stage and it is in the process of this pious hope of success that we have undertaken this venture notwithstanding the difficulties.

In fact as I said not that I have a conviction in this dual pricing system but if it succeeds, nothing would be better than this. It is for this reason, perhaps, I am constrained to say it will not be possible for the Government, to either withdraw the system or the dual pricing policy that has been introduced.

I have already requested the State Governments to strengthen their vigilance, as well as I have also directed my own officers to check properly the depots and also monitor the sales. On our part, so far as the Centre is concerned, we only appoint the wholesale dealers. The retail dealers are appointed by the State Governments. We have sought the co-operation of the States and I am sure with the cooperation of the States we should be able to serve the society better.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Nobody can seriously dispute the need for this hike in the price of petroleum products. The whole press in this country, even the press which is adverse to this party most of the time like the *Indian Express* have admitted that there is a need and there was a need to increase this price at this stage. The last increase was in 1981 and since 1981 the price and the cost of exploration of oil in this country has increased substantially and I would like to know from the hon. Minister—now we are on the unpleasant topic of taxation—what has been the result of the efforts to increase our oil production? Is it a fact what is reported in the press sometime back when Parliament was not in session, that substantial oil deposits were found in the Krishna-Godavari offshore basin? I would also like to know what is the total amount that is going to be obtained through this hike and how much oil, after exploration, the

[Shri Eduardo Falero]

country is getting in the coming year? I want rough figures. Sir, the dual pricing policy is a very good policy. It is in the interest of the weaker sections that a substantial quantity—if I am not mistaken, 70 per cent of the total quantity—is going to be sold at a subsidised rate. Now the policy is good. But the dangers are there in the dual pricing policy. The dangers are that the subsidised commodity may get into the open market and therefore, the black-marketing tendency may take an advantage. The Minister has mentioned just now that he has requested the State Governments to strengthen their Vigilance Cell. Is the Government of India going to keep a check on this? It is not enough to request them. They should keep a check and to see that the subsidised petroleum products really do not get into the open market through the blackmarket as has happened in the past.

The problem which always arises when the prices of petroleum products are increased is the question of farmers who contribute so much to the economy of this country and who always suffer as a result of this hike. Because, as has been mentioned here, this type of diesel and other type of petroleum products are utilised in tractors and are utilised in pumps and so on and so forth. I would like to know from the Minister, what steps does the Government contemplate to see that as a result of this hike, the farmers do not suffer, and particularly the procurement prices of the *rabi* crop which is coming now are adjusted accordingly in view of the recent hike in the cost of pump operation by reason of the hike in the cost of petroleum products.

Sir, the Minister has mentioned here that the hike is aimed at the conservation of resources which is very good thing. I would like to know what steps the Government contemplates to reduce unnecessary expenditure in petrol and diesel in its own Depart-

ments. I am gathering the information in this matter and I would like to know what steps the Government contemplates to conserve resources by their own Departments and agencies because the charity begins at home. I would like to know from the Government what steps are being taken to encourage the research in fuel saving devices in our own technology which is a very important area in which lot of effort can and should be made.

Then, there is a very important point which always arises when we discuss this question. We are spending so much money and most of our foreign exchange reserves are used in the import of oil. Therefore, we cannot grudge the expenditure which is being incurred for increasing our production of oil. Why are we not paying more attention in the field of exploration of non-conventional sources of energy of different types? This is a very important area where lot of efforts more than what used to be made in the past, can be made. This development of non-conventional sources of energy is a very pressing matter and I would like the Minister to tell us what they are doing in this matter.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, let me be very brief in my answers to the questions posed by my hon. friend. So far as the production of oil is concerned, apart from the figures that I have already given, the position as it stands to-day is that we have been intensifying the activities of exploration and exploitation of oil. In the Godavari basin, some time back, within a week's time, we were able to strike oil and the hon. Member must have already read that with a quarter inch choke the reading that we had was 862 barrels per day of crude production. In fact, half an inch choke has been applied to see as to exactly what will be the flow rate. That result has not come yet. But I had sometime back also brought to the notice of this honourable House that we have substantial reserves of

crude—this is our estimation—not only off-shore and on-shore Godhavari region but also in other areas of the country. The exploration activity is undertaken quite fast. But the constraints of resources are creating quite a large number of problems.

On the question of revenue to be received from these price hikes, it would be about Rs. 802 crores of revenue that we will be able to amass. So, far as the oil exploration and production budget is concerned, in 1983-84, we are expecting to spend a sum of Rs. 2,280 crores. It is not possible for me to give the details at this stage as to the protection that we would be able to give to the farmers with reference to their produce because of the hike in HSD. In fact this is a matter which is engaging the attention of the Government and at the appropriate level, the decisions would be taken having regard to the diverse factors.

Various steps are being taken to increase the efficiency in the use of petroleum products. It may be difficult for me to mention all the steps. But I can definitely mention a few of them.

A newly designed burner developed by the IOC Research Centre would save 15 per cent LPG which might bring in a saving of Rs 20 crores in year.

Replacing 83 ON Motor Spirit by 87 On Motor Spirit can save 3 to 5 per cent in consumption.

The improved design of Nutan stove to which I have already made a reference would lead to a significant saving in kerosene. The stoves have now been taken up for large-scale manufacture by two public sector units and I am expecting that they will be in the market sometime in July,

A scheme for replacing inefficient industrial boilers with more fuel efficiency boilers to conserve the use of fuel oil has been launched. Loans

at concessional rates of interests are being given from the Oil Industry Development Fund.

The use of bulk bitumen in preference to packed bitumen is being encouraged by a price reduction for bulk bitumen as recently announced. The use of bulk bitumen will lead to a reduction of waste of the order of about 3 per cent.

Several other studies to increase the efficiency of use of naphtha in the fertiliser industry, of HSD in automotive vehicles and diesel pump sets in agriculture are being carried out in coordination with the user industries and the manufacturers.

I would not like to go into further details. I must also submit that the research activities have been intensified so that the Government and the people get the benefit at a later stage in a large measure.

A special stress is also laid on the development of non-conventional sources of energy. In fact, there is a special drive and certain of the items under non-conventional drive coming within the sweep of 20 point programme have been taken up very intensively.

These are the steps undertaken which might result in the saving of energy to a great extent, more efficient use of energy and also consumption could also be reduced to a great extent.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जितनी बातें कही गई हैं, मंत्री महोदय ने सबको वीकर सैक्शन के नाम पर टाल दिया है, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि अगर सबसे ज्यादा हानि इसमें किसी को होने जा रही है तो वह वीकर सैक्शन को ही होने जा रही है।

मैं व्यावहारिक चीज बतलाता हूँ। आप दूसरी जगहों को छोड़िये, दिल्ली को ही ले लीजिये। दिल्ली में दो तरह के लोग

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

हैं, एक वह जिनके पास गैस है और दूसरे वह जिनके पास गैस नहीं है। झुग्गी-झोपड़ी में रहने वालों के पास गैस नहीं है, उनको किरासिन तेल पर ही निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। दिल्ली में लकड़ी भी नहीं है और कोयले का इस्तेमाल भी लोग नहीं करते हैं। उनकी जीविका का एकमात्र सहारा किरासिन तेल ही है। आज दिल्ली में 5,7 लाख लोग ऐसे हैं जिनको न तो गैस मिल रही है और न जिनके पास दूसरे साधन हैं। दिल्ली में ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं जिनके पास राशन कार्ड भी नहीं है, उनको आप कैसे सस्ते दाम पर किरासिन आयल पहुंचा पायेंगे? गरीब आदमियों के पास राशन कार्ड नहीं है, उनको आप कैसे बनेफिट पहुंचा रहे हैं, उसको तो मार्केट रेट पर ही तेल लेना पड़ेगा। कम दाम पर तो उन्हीं को मिलेगा जिनके पास राशन कार्ड है, बाकियों को तो मार्केट से ही खरीदना पड़ेगा।

आज हम देखते हैं कि चावल, गेहूं वगैरह जितनी चीजें राशन की दुकान पर जाती हैं, वह तो गरीबों को नसीब होती ही नहीं है। आप कैसे किरासिन तेल को गरीबों के घर-घर तक पहुंचाएंगे? यह तो आप ही पहुंचा सकते हैं अगर खुल्लम खुल्ला बांटने के लिये दिया जाये। लेकिन अकेले आप कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसमें गरीब का भला कैसे होगा, हमको नजर नहीं आता है।

जब पेट्रोल, डीजल और किरासिन तेल का दाम बढ़ गया तो दूसरी वस्तुओं का दाम तो आटोमैटिक बढ़ेगा, आप कहें या न कहें। इससे पेट्रोलियम गुडज के दाम बढ़ेंगे, बस, टैक्सी का किराया बढ़ेगा। अगर नहीं बढ़ाएंगे तो वह लोग हड़ताल करेंगे। इस तरह से आटोमैटिकली दाम बढ़ जाते हैं। जब किराये बढ़ेंगे तो बस पर तो गरीब भी जायेगा और लोगों के

पास दूसरे साधन हो सकते हैं, लेकिन गरीब तो बस पर ही जायेगा और इससे उसकी परेशानी बढ़ेगी। रेलवे के किराये बढ़ेंगे तो उससे गरीब को परेशानी होगी। आपका कहना है कि गरीब पर इफैक्ट नहीं पड़ेगा। मैं कहता हूं कि सबसे ज्यादा इसका इम्पैक्ट गरीब पर ही पड़ने वाला है।

जिनके पास गैस है, उनके बारे में भी हम जानते हैं। एम० पी० की भी गैस खत्म हो जाये 10 बार टेलीफोन करने पर भी 2,2 और तीन-तीन दिन तक गैस, सप्लाई नहीं होती है। गैस जो आती है, वह सब होटलों में घूमते-घूमते हमारे पास पहुंचती है। वजन का सिस्टम तो है नहीं, वह गैस हमारे यहां लाकर पटक देता है चाहे वह 4 दिन चले या तीन दिन चले। जो डीलर 12 नम्बर राजेन्द्र प्रसाद मार्ग पर गैस सप्लाई करता है, कभी आप उसकी चैकिंग कराइये। वह कनाट प्लेस में किसी जगह पर है। आप उसकी खाली जांच ही करवा लीजिये, तो आपको पता लग जायगा।

मैं यह भी कहता हूं कि सपोज कर लीजिये किसी की गैस खत्म हो जाती है और 2 दिन तक उसको गैस सप्लाई नहीं होती है तो वह क्या करेगा? उसको तो किरासिन भी मिलने वाला नहीं है। वह 2 दिन तक क्या करेगा? भूखा रहेगा या क्या करेगा?

आपने जो डबल प्राइस का सिस्टम किया है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पानी अपने से हमेशा नीचे चलता है और प्राइस हमेशा ऊपर बढ़ती है। जब भी आप डबल ट्राइस करेंगे तो कम प्राइस खत्म हो जाती है। अधिक से अधिक प्राइस वा भार पड़ता है और वह भी गरीब पर ही पड़ता है। जो बड़े-बड़े बहुत से लोग होते हैं वह

तो अपने राइट का उपयोग कर लेते हैं, लेकिन गरीब को तो वह भी नहीं मिलता है।

आज चीनी गरीब को सपने में भी नहीं मिलती है। वह सपने में भी चीनी नहीं खा सकता है। उसका राशन-कार्ड कहां बना है? कौन राशन कार्ड पर ले रहा है, यह भगवान ही जानता है। उसको कुछ मालूम नहीं होता है। इसलिए गरीबों के सम्बन्ध में आपने जो तर्क दिया है वह समझ में नहीं आता है।

18 hrs.

स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के बारे में आपने जो बात कही है, उनसे आपको क्या हमदर्दी है? मुकर्जी साहब यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, चाहे पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार हो, या बिहार की सरकार हो, उनको इसमें क्या मिलेगा? यह 800 करोड़ की कमाई की जो फीगर आपने दा है, इसमें उनको क्या मिलेगा? आपने बताया कि 8 जून, 1980 को जो बढ़ोतरी की गई थी उससे 2482 करोड़ की आमदनी हुई थी, दूसरी बार 1195 करोड़ की आमदनी हुई, तीसरी बार 1093 करोड़ की आमदनी हुई और इस बार 800 करोड़ की आमदनी होगी। इसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को क्या मिल रहा है? स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कहगी कि सारा पैसा सेक्टर के पास जाता है।

प्राइम मिनिस्टर के भाषणों में हम एक ही बात सुनते हैं कि यह महंगाई जो है वह इण्टरनेशनल फनामेना है, एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामला है। लेकिन हम पहली बार देख रहे हैं कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मार्केट में दाम गिर रहे हैं लेकिन यहां पर बढ़ रहे हैं। मंत्री जी अपने जवाब में यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले

दो सालों में इण्टरनेशनल मार्केट में पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की प्राइसेज कितनी घटी हैं और क्या उसी अनुपात में यहां पर भी घटाई गई है? यहां पर तो आप दाम लगातार बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं। आपका हमेशा यह तर्क रहता था कि विदेश में दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, वह हमारे कन्ट्रोल में नहीं है, विदेशों से हमको पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट मंगाने पड़ते हैं इसलिए यहां पर दाम बढ़ाने पड़ रहे हैं। आज का ही एक अनस्टार्ड क्वेश्चन नं० 334 था जिसमें यह पूछा गया था कि कितना क्रूड आयल इम्पोर्ट किया गया विगत तीन वर्षों में, तो आपने जवाब में बताया कि 1980-81 में 16.248 मिलियन टन, 1981-82 में 15.298 मिलियन टन, 1982-83 में 17.683 मिलियन टन इम्पोर्ट किया गया। जब उनसे पूछा गया कि इसकी वैल्यू कितनी थी तो बताया गया 1980-81 में 3348.97 करोड़ और 1981-82 में 3736 करोड़ थी।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : यह क्रूड आयल की है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जी हां। 1982-83 में 4261 करोड़ बताई। एक तरफ तो हम विदेशी कर्ज से ढके जा रहे हैं। 1951-52 में सिर्फ 32 करोड़ का कर्ज था जो अब 23 हजार करोड़ हो गया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You just now said that the prices had come down in the international market. But according to your own figures, the prices have not come down.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: This is not price; this is import, what the Government have imported. गवर्नमेंट विदेश से जो माल ले रही है उसके दाम वहां घट

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

रह है फिर महंगे पर दाम बढ़ाने का क्या औचित्य है ?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : डिमाण्ड बढ़ रही है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : डिमाण्ड बढ़ रही है तो आगे बांबे हाई से अधिक उत्पादन भी कर रहे हैं । डिमाण्ड तो बढ़ेगी ही । लेकिन विदेशों से जो आप मंगा रहे हैं उसके दाम उसी अनुपात में यहां रखने चाहिए । विगत दो वर्षों में 40 परसेण्ट दाम घटे हैं लेकिन यहां पर दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं । इसका मतलब यह है कि आपका कल्याणकारी राज्य नहीं है, आप मुनाफ़ाखोरी का राज्य चला रहे हैं । जब आप ही मुनाफ़ा करेंगे तब डीलरों से आप कैसे कह सकेंगे कि तुम मुनाफ़ा मत करो । पहले आपको अपना मुनाफ़ा छोड़ना पड़ेगा फिर आप डीलरों से भी कह सकेंगे कि तुम मुनाफ़ा मत करो ।

श्री फैलीरो ने अभी यहां पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मार्केट में दाम के सम्बन्ध में लेटेस्ट फीगर्स दंगे हैं । इसी पेपर से उन्होंने हवाला दिया है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में चार डालर प्रति बैरल की कमी आई है और रूस ने भी दो डालर प्रति बैरल छूट देने का फैसला किया है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से दो तीन सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं । इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में इसका दाम घर रहा है, लेकिन आप डिमाण्ड के नाम पर इसका दाम क्यों बढ़ा रहे हैं—इसका क्या औचित्य है ? जब आप विदेशों से तेल लेते हैं, तो जितना दाम वहां घटता है, उसी के हिसाब से यहां भी आप कय दाम घटारक

रखना चाहिए । मुझे दो शंकायें हैं—पहली यह है कि जिस तरह से आपने एशियाड-खेल में पैसा बहाया है, उसको कम्पेंसेट करने के लिए, उसको संतुलित करने के लिए आप दाम बढ़ा रहे हैं । दूसरी यह कि इन्टरनेशनल मोनेटरी फण्ड के पैसे का आपके ऊपर दबाव पड़ रहा है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan, did you attend the Asiad?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. Please go ahead.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम जानते हैं कि आप नहीं चाहते हैं कि दाम बढ़ें, लेकिन आर्थिक परिस्थितियां ऐसी हैं, जो आपको अन्दर और बाहर से मजबूर कर रही हैं । इसलिए मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब बाहर की मार्केट में दाम घट रहा है, तो आप दाम क्यों बढ़ा रहे हैं ? दूसरे आप यह बतलाइए, जैसे आपने कावेरी के सम्बन्ध में बताया, बम्बई हाईवे में आप क्या कुछ कर रहे हैं ? आपका कितना अनुमान था और कितना आप कर पाए हैं ? आप कहते हैं कि हम आत्मनिर्भर होते जा रहे हैं, उत्पादकता वर्ष आप मनाते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन इसका परिणाम दूसरी ओर हो रहा है । पहले जहां हम खड़े थे, वहां से पीछे होते जा रहे हैं । पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ किसी भी देश की रीढ़ होती है । जब पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ का दाम बढ़ता है, तो उसका असर दूसरी चीजों पर भी पड़ता है ।

श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी : कलकत्ता में 13 पैसे प्रतिलिटर दाम बढ़ा है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : तीसरा सवाल मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि पिछले

तीन वर्षों में कुल मिला कर हमने कितना पेट्रोलियम गुड्स इम्पोर्ट किया और कितने हजार करोड़ रुपये का किया ? जब आप गरीब की बात करते हैं, तो आपको कैटागोरिकली बताना चाहिए । क्योंकि आप भी इस समाज के अंग हैं और वरिष्ठ संसद् सदस्य हैं तथा वैंबिनेट में भी वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं । सारी जिम्मेदारी आप प्रणव मुखर्जी, वित्त मंत्री, पर नहीं डाल सकते हैं, इसमें आप की भी जवाबदेही है । इसलिए आप बतलायें कि दूसरे पदार्थों पर इसका क्या इफैक्ट पड़ रहा है ?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो हमारे मित्रों . .

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Somebody's baby you have to carry. Why do you carry the blame?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : आप इस तरीके से हम दोनों में फूट डालना चाहते हैं । माननीय सदस्य ने पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत की है । मैं एक बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक हकूमत का सवाल है, उसने पेट्रोल के दाम नहीं बढ़ाए हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटन:) : फिर बढ़े कैसे ?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : हुआ यह कि जो फ़्रेट-रेट है, वह आयल कम्पनीज पहले जितना बार होता था, वह खुद अपने पर लेती थी । हमने यह महसूस किया कि रेलवे का जो फ़्रेट है, वह चार-पांच मर्तबा दो सालों में बढ़ाया गया है । यह बारबार आयल कम्पनीज के बरदाश्त से बाहर था । हमने यह महसूस किया था कि यह जो फ़्रेट-रेट है यह अब कन्ज्यूमर को पास आन किया जाना चाहिए । इसकी वजह से यह जरूर है कि बाज जगहों पर कुछ

कमी हुई है, लेकिन कुछ जगहों पर बढ़ो-तरी भी हुई है । जैसे दिल्ली में . . .

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It was the result of the election.

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : ऐसी बात नहीं है । जहाँ तक दिल्ली का सवाल है चूँकि यहाँ पर मथुरा रिफाइनरी से सप्लाई हो रही है इसलिए यहाँ पर फ़्रेट कम पड़ता है जिसकी वजह से कीमत कम हो गई है . . .

श्री राम विलास पासवान : दिल्ली में कम है, लेकिन बरीनी में जहाँ यह बनता है, दिल्ली से अधिक है । आप इसकी जांच करवा लीजिये ।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : मैं जांच करवाऊंगा लेकिन जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया कि जो भी बढ़ोतरी हुई है वह फ़्रेट रेट की हद तक ही हुई है जिसकी वजह से बाज जगह कीमत कम हुई है, बाज जगह ज्यादा हुई है । मैं मानता हूँ कि कुछ जगहों पर कीमत ज्यादा हुई है, खुद मेरे शहर में ज्यादा हो गई है । हम ने यह कीमत बढ़ाई हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है, लेकिन फ़्रेट बढ़ने की वजह से ऐसा हुआ है, यह मैंने आपको बतला दिया है ।

मेरे मित्र रामविलास पासवान जी ने दिल्ली के लोगों के सम्बन्ध में, यहाँ पर गैस-के-तेल की कमी के बारे में, जो कहा है मुझे इस बात का ज्ञान है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि गरीब इस में परेशान नहीं होंगे । लेकिन हम इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि उनकी परेशानी को दूर किया जाये लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी परेशानी रहेगी, इसका मुझे अन्दाजा है । जैसा अभी आपने कहा की यहाँ पर बहुत से लोगों

[श्री पी० शिव शंकर]

के पास राशन-कार्ड नहीं । हम ने यहां के सिविल सप्लायर्स के लोगों के साथ बातचीत कर के यह सलाह दी है कि जहां तक हो सके उनको जल्द से जल्द राशन कार्ड दिलवाया जाय ताकि गैस-का तेल उन को उस कार्ड पर ही मिले । मैं यह आशा कर रहा हूं कि दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ऐसे लोग जिन के पास राशन कार्ड नहीं हैं जल्द से जल्द राशन कार्ड पहुंचायेगा ।

हम इस बात की कोशिश भी कर रहे हैं कि जो हमारे निचले वर्ग के लोग हैं उन को आसानी से गैस का तेल मिल सके, लेकिन मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि उन को मुसीबत नहीं होगी । यह हमारे डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम पर डिपेण्ड करता है । जब तक हमारा वितरण का सिस्टम मजबूत नहीं होगा हमें इस तरह की मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़ेगा । लेकिन इस बात को भी हम नजरअन्दाज नहीं कर सकते—जब कोई पालिसी आप निर्वाहित करत हैं और उप पालिसी पर चलने का कोशिश करते हैं तो, कठिनाई ज़रूर आती है इस लिये मैं आप के अनुमान को गलत नहीं कहता हूँ, गरीब लोगों पर ज्यादा असर पड़ सकता है । लेकिन जहां तक सिस्टम का सवाल है हम कोशिश करेंगे दूसरे राज्यों की हुकूमतों के सहयोग से, जो आप लोग हैं उन को परेशानी न हो ।

आप ने एक प्रश्न उठाया कि स्टेट की हुकूमतों की आप के साथ क्या हमदर्दी हो सकती है । यह तो फंडरल सिस्टम है..

श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी : रुपया छोड़ो ।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : उन के लिय रुपया छूट रहा है । सलज टक्स के माध्यम से कुछ रुपया उनको मिल रहा है । लेकिन यह

जहर है कि इस 800 करोड़ रुपये में से नहीं दे सकते है । लेकिन कीमतों के बढ़ने से उन को सलज टक्स ज़रूर ज्यादा मिलेगा लेकिन यह सही बात है कि उन को ज्यादा पैसा नहीं मिलेगा । लेकिन आप ने जो फरमाया है—मैं ज़रूर फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब तक आपकी बात पहुंचा ूंगा । इस से ज्यादा कुछ नहीं हो सकता है, क्योंकि इसका निर्णय तो एक और ढंग से करने की ज़रूरत है ।

जहां तक मेरे मित्र ने पूछा कि पिछले दो वर्षों में किस तरीके से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ये कीमतें बढ़ी हैं—मेरे पास इस वक़्त डटा नहीं है । लेकिन मैं आप से एक बात निवेदन करूं कि ऐसी कोई कीमत में कमी नहीं हुई जिस से यह कहा जा सक कि हम को कुछ लाभ हुआ । मैंने आप को फीगर्स बताए हैं और आप ने भी कुछ फीगर्स पढ़े हैं : हमारी ज़रूरत ज्यादा होने की वजह से, हमारी डिमांड ज्यादा होने की वजह से हम को तेल और तेल के और जो प्रोडक्ट्स हैं उन की जो इम्पोर्ट है, वह ज्यादा हुई है । जैसा कि मैंने पहले निवेदन किया था, उस को रोकने के लिए भी यह एक कदम है । और आप ने पूछा था और मैंने इस के पहले भी आप से निवेदन किया था कि 1981-82 में 5200 करोड़ रुपये का तेल और तेल के पदार्थों का इम्पोर्ट किया गया था । और 1982-83 में 4600 करोड़ रुपये की हद तक इम्पोर्ट किया जा रहा है । यह ज़रूर है कि 600 करोड़ रुपये का हमें फायदा है लेकिन आप ने जैसा देखा है कि 17 मिलियन टन फूड आयल इस वर्ष के लिए हम को बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ा । इस वास्ते यह एक बड़ी जटिल और कठिन समस्या है और इस का हल इतना आसान नहीं होगा । मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ये जो कीमत बढ़ाई गई हैं ये किसी मुनाफे के लिए नहीं बढ़ाई गई हैं और न एशियाड में जो

हमारा खर्चा हुआ है उसको पूरा करने के लिए बढ़ाई गई है और न आई एम. एफ. की ओर से हमें ऐसा कोई आदेश मिला है लेकिन जहां तक टांगट्स की बात है, मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया है कि इस साल का हमारा अनुमान है कि क्रूड की पैदावार करीब 21 मिलियन टन होगी। जबकि गुजिश्ता साल में यह 16 मिलियन टन हुई थी और जिस तरीके से हम तेल की खोज की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, मुझे इस बात का विश्वास है और मैं समझता रहा हूँ कि 1989-90 तक हम सेल्फसफीशियन्ट हो जाएंगे और ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि इस से एक-दो साल पहले ही हम सेल्फसफीशियन्ट हो जाएं अगर हमारा भाग्य अच्छा हुआ। हमारे जो तेल के रिसोर्सेज हैं, उनमें कुछ हमें कामयाबी मिल जाती है, तो इससे पहले भी हम कामयाब हो सकते हैं।

बम्बई हाई के बारे में मेरे पास इस वक्त फोगर्स नहीं है कि वहां पर कितना उत्पादन हो रहा है और दूसरी जगहों पर कितना उत्पादन हो रहा है लेकिन पूरे फोगर्स 21 मिलियन टन पूरे देश में उत्पादन होने के हैं। मैं इतना निवेदन और कहूँ कि तेल की खोज काफी तेजी से चल रही है अगर हमारी तरफ से इस बात की पूरी कोशिश की जाएगी कि हम जल्दी से जल्दी सेल्फ-सफीशियन्ट हो जाएं।

श्री जैनुल बशर (गार्जापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं इस सवाल से बात शुरू करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्रीजी ने केवल डीजल को दाम बढ़ाने के लिए क्यों चुना है पेट्रोल और लुब्रीकैटिंग आयल, जो 70 से 75 फीसदी इस्तेमाल होता है, उसकी तरफ तब जब क्यों नहीं दो गई पेट्रोल। लक्जरी आइटम है। कार-मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स पर इसका असर पड़ना था। पेट्रोल की खपत दाम के बढ़ने से बराबर कम होती जा रही थी। जो टक्की पर बैठने वाले थे या कार पर बैठने वाले थे या जो बड़े-बड़े इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स थे उन

को मंत्री जी ने अपने जाल में नहीं फंसाया लेकिन डीजल इस्तेमाल करने वाले ज्यादातर जो कन्ज्यूमर्स हैं वे कमजोर वर्गों के लोग हैं, उन की दशा नीचे-स्तर की है और उस का सब से बड़ा असर किसानों पर पड़ेगा। पहले से ही खादों के दाम बढ़ गये हैं। कई सूबों में, जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश, वगैरह में, बिहार में भी बिजली का दाम बढ़ा दिया गया है। अब डीजल का दाम भी बढ़ जाने से किसानों का आर्थिक दशा पर इसका काफी बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

इसी तरह से अभी रेलवे का बजट आ रहा है। रेल मंत्री जी रेल भाड़े में वृद्धि करेंगे। वे भी यह आर्गुमेंट देंगे कि तेल और डीजल के दाम बढ़ गये हैं। इस को ध्यान में रख कर वे रेल भाड़े में और किराये में वृद्धि का प्रस्ताव रखेंगे। ट्रकों के द्वारा जो माल ढोया जाता है वह बड़े पैमाने पर कन्ज्यूमर की दैनिक आवश्यकता का सामान ढोया जाता है। इस का दाम बढ़ने से रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट के भाड़े में वृद्धि होगी। इसका असर आम कन्ज्यूमर, देश में फैले हुए आम कन्ज्यूमर पर पड़ेगा। इस से चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ेंगी।

हम इसको नहीं मान सकते कि इसका असर बहुत ही मामूली होगा। बल्कि इसका असर काफी पड़ेगा और इसके काफी दूरगामी परिणाम हम को दिखाई दे रहे हैं।

एक मिट्टी के तेल की बात आई। मिट्टी के तेल की दोहरी मूल्य नीति मंत्री जी ने अपनायी है। जाहिर है कि उनकी मंशा बहुत अच्छी है। वह समाज के कमजोर लोगों पर भार कम डालना चाहते हैं लेकिन जो हमारे देश में वितरण प्रणाली वह मंत्री जी से छिपी नहीं है। हमारे मंत्री जी बहुत काबिल और इन्टेलिजेंट

[श्री जैनुल बशः]

आदमी हैं। मैं उनकी कद्र करता हूँ। उनको मालूम होगा कि हमारे देश में वितरण प्रणाली कैसी है, फेयर प्राइस शाप्स कैसी हैं। मैं दो-चार राज्यों केरल या दक्षिण के और दो-तीन राज्यों के बारे में नहीं कहना चाहता। लेकिन हमारे जो हिंदी प्रदेश हैं, जहाँ हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा रहता है, वहाँ वितरण प्रणाली भ्रष्टाचार का दूसरा नाम है। बड़े पैमाने पर उसमें भ्रष्टाचार होता है।

अभी सीमेंट की चोर बाजारी खत्म हुई है। अब सीमेंट खुले आम कर दिया गया है। बहुत अच्छा किया गया। खुले आम करने से थोड़े लोगों को थोड़ी तकलीफ तो हुई लेकिन जो एक भ्रष्टाचार का बाजार फैला हुआ था उससे लोगों को बहुत राहत मिली। अब इस मिट्टी के तेल से भ्रष्टाचार होगा। इस दोहरी मूल्य नीति से मंत्री जी ने जो फायदा सोचा है, वह कमजोर लोगों को नहीं पहुंचेगा। आज भी हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में, उसके गांवों में सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानों पर, फेयर प्राइस शाप्स पर मिट्टी के तेल का भाव तीन रुपये के आसपास है। आज भी खुले आम मिट्टी का तेल नहीं है। वह दूसरे दरवाजे से बिक रहा है। सारे के सारे, ऊपर से नीचे तक यह भ्रष्टाचार है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में फेयर प्राइस शाप्स वालों का कोई चालान नहीं हो सकता है, अर्गेंशल कमीडिटीज एक्ट में उनकी रिपोर्ट नहीं हो सकती। वह एक्ट उन पर लागू नहीं हो सकता। खुले आम लूट मची हुई है।

मैं तो इस राय का था कि जब डीजल उसी रेट पर मिलेगा तो डीजल के रेट के बराबर मिट्टी के तेल का भी रेट कर दिया जाए। इससे लोगों को

बहुत फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा। कम से कम जो घूम-घूम कर राशन कार्ड बनवाना पड़ता है और राशन कार्ड बनवाने के बाद ही लोगों और बच्चों को खिलाना पड़ता है, जिससे कि बहुत परेशानी होती है, उससे तो लोगों को राहत मिलेगी। खुले आम तो मिट्टी का तेल मिलने लगेगा। मैं तो अब भी कहता हूँ कि इस तरह की दोहरी नीति को हटा देना चाहिए। थोड़ी तकलीफ जरूर होगी लेकिन लोगों को आसानी से मिट्टी का तेल डीजल के भाव पर मिलने लगेगा। मिलावट को रोकने के लिए सबसे अच्छा तरीका है कि उसके रेट को डीजल के बराबर कर दिया जाए। इससे दुनिया भर के झंझट खत्म हो जाएंगे। ऐसी बातें बहुत कही जाती हैं कि कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों पर इसका असर पड़ेगा, लेकिन असल चीज यह है कि इससे लोगों को सुविधा होगी। आप सोचते हैं कि कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को सस्ते दाम पर चीज मिले, लेकिन आप 2-3 महीने बाद ही इन्क्वारी करवा लीजिए कि डीजल के रेट पर ही तेल मिल रहा है या नहीं। आज नहीं तो एक साल बाद आपको मजबूरन मिट्टी के तेल को डीजल के भाव के बराबर करना पड़ेगा। इसके अलावा कोई चारा नहीं है।

तो मैं बहुत लंबा भाषण न करके आपका ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार में जो विभिन्न मंत्रालय हैं, कृषि मंत्रालय है, फाइनांस मिनिस्ट्री है, आपका मंत्रालय है ये सब मिलकर कम से कम इस बात पर गौर करें कि किसानों को आप राहत कैसे देंगे। कृषि उत्पादनों के दाम आप नहीं बढ़ाएंगे लेकिन बिजली की कीमतें दिन ब दिन बढ़ती जाएंगी। बिजली मिल भी नहीं रही है और उसकी कीमतें भी बेतहाशा बढ़ती जा रही हैं; किसानों

को राहत देने के बारे में आप क्या सोच रहे हैं इस मामले में आप क्या करेंगे, यह मेरा आपसे सवाल है ।

दूसरे जो कोस्टल एरियाज हैं जहां कुछ लोग फिशिंग का धंधा कर रहे हैं । ईस्ट, वेस्ट और साउथ के अंदर कोस्टल एरियाज हैं वहां डीप सी फिशिंग और मैकेनाइज्ड फिशिंग होती है । डीप सी फिशिंग के लिए आप सस्ते दर पर डीजल दे रहे हैं तो उनको तो इससे कोई अंतर नहीं पड़ेगा, लेकिन मैकेनाइज्ड फिशिंग जिसकी आज अधिक आवश्यकता है वह आज की दर पर भी घाटे में जा रही है तो आगे तो और घाटा उसको उठाना पड़ेगा । अभी तक जिस तरह से फिशिंग को एक्सप्लाइट किया जाना चाहिए समन्दर एरिया में वह एक्सप्लाइटेशन अभी तक नहीं हुआ है और एक्सप्लाइटेशन तभी हो सकता है जब फिशिंग मैकेनाइज्ड तरीके से की जाए । लेकिन उनका घाटा और बढ़ेगा । तो क्या मंत्री जी इस बारे में सोचेंगे कि जैसे आप सी फिशिंग में सस्ती दर पर डीजल उपलब्ध कराया जाता है उसी तरीके से मैकेनाइज्ड फिशिंग के लिए भी वे सस्ती दर पर डीजल उपलब्ध कराएंगे । पहला सवाल मैंने उनसे पूछा था कि पेट्रोल-लुब्रीकेटिंग आइल को उन्होंने क्यों छोड़ दिया है । अगर थोड़ा-थोड़ा सब पर बढ़ा देते तो डीजल इस्तेमाल करने वाले लोगों को कुछ राहत मिलती और जो मूल्य बढ़ने की आशंका है उसमें भी कुछ कमी आती ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, I have got a point of clarification on the Hon. Minister's earlier submission to the House. Shall I make it now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, this is on Calling Attention.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Anyway, Sir, this is a point of clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, it will be quoted as a precedent. You must help me. You can see him later.

श्री पी. शिव शंकर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का यह प्रश्न था कि पेट्रोल वर्ग रह को क्यों छोड़ दिया गया है और केवल डीजल और तेल की कीमतें क्यों बढ़ा दी गई हैं..... ।

यह पोलिसी का विषय है, इस वक्त विस्तार से मुझे बोलना जरूरी नहीं है । कुछ हालात को देखकर मुनासिब यह समझा गया कि तेल के पदार्थों की कीमत बढ़ायी जाय और जैसे पहले कहा जहां तक गैस के तेल का सवाल है उसमें कुछ हद तक कीमत बढ़ानी पड़ी क्योंकि अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता तो फिर से गैस के तेल को डीजल के साथ मिलाकर ऐडल्टरेट किया जाता । यह पालिसी के मैटर्स हैं । बहुत सी चीजें देखकर निर्णय किया जाता है और यदि यह निर्णय किया गया तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि बहुत सी समस्याओं को सामने रख कर यह निर्णय लिया गया ।

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि डीप सी फिशिंग को डीजल सस्ते दाम में क्यों दिया जाता है और मैकेनाइज्ड फिशिंग में दाम बढ़ा कर क्यों दिया जाता है ? मेरा जहां तक अनुमान है इस किस्म का कोई भेद तो नहीं किया जा सकता । लेकिन मैं जरूर जांच करूंगा क्यों इस तरह से हो रहा है । मैं समझता हूं कि जहां हम डीजल बेचते हैं डीप सी फिशिंग और मैकेनाइज्ड फिशिंग के अन्दर, उनको जो डीजल मिलता है किसी किस्म का कीमत में कोई भेद नहीं है ।

किसानों को राहत देने के संबंध में जो सवाल उठाया गया है उसके बारे में

[श्री पी० शिव शंकर]

मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि यह मसला हमारे जैसे गौर है कि उनको किस तरह से लाभ पहुंचाया जाय ।

बाकी तो मैंने जहां तक समझा माननीय सदस्य ने सिर्फ अपने ख्याल का इजहार किया है, उन्होंने कोई सवाल नहीं पूछे । जहां तक प्रश्न का सवाल है मैं समझता हूं मैंने उनका जवाब दे दिया है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned, to reassemble tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, February 23, 1983/Phalguna 4, 1904 (Saka)