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Agrahayana 29, 1905 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Thirteenth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 20, 1983 | Agrahayana 29,
1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
Sir, every day we lose five minutes in this
way. It is the responsibility of ruling
party to ensure quorum at 11 O'clock.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a divided res-
ponsibility ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : What is
their position ? They are not even a
dozen on their side and we are practically
more than fifty on this side.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : We
are proportionately here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We
have quality, not quantity.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Alleged Excesses by CISF on Coal
Workers

+
*387. SHRI SOMNATH
CHATTERJEE :
SHRIMATI GBETA
MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be please
d to state :

(a) whether Government have received
telegrams dated 29 September, 1983 and
1 November, 1983 from the General
Secretary, All India Coal Workers' Fede-
ration, Asansol regarding alleged excesses
by Central Industrial Security Force on
coal workers ;

(b) whether any action was taken by
Government on those telegrams;

(c) if so, nature of action taken ;
and

(d) if not, the reasons for the
delay ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) to (d) The complaint against CISF
action on 28.9.1983 was enquired into.
The CISF personnel were operating within
the rules and have helped in checking
illegal mining, pilferage and other anti-
social activities in Eastern Coalfields Ltd.
The incidents referred to in the telegram
dated 1 Nov. 1983 are being enquired
into.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I
know the hon. Minister will tell us what
he has been informed. This type of
complaints are becoming quite common.
Forces like CISF and CRP are being used
very often for the purpose of interfering
with the normal and proper exercise of
trade union rights. On the 10th October
1983 when the discussion was going on
with the agent of Mahavir Colliery by the
CITU and AITUC workers' representa-
tives regarding the transfer of 28 miners,
the CISF people came, beat up the
miners, as a result of which 50 miners,
including 12 women, got very seriously

injured. This was brought to the notice of the hon. Minister as also other authorities. What action has been taken with regard to this incident on the 10th October 1983? Again, on the 29th October 1983, when the trade union representatives of Kotaji collieries were having a discussion with the agent, at that time, the CISF people were called in, they made repressive attacks on these workers and a number of people were injured. This has become a common practice. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what action, if any, has been taken with regard to these incidents on the 10th and 29th October 1983, after the complaints were brought to their notice. The persons involved will always say that they are only dealing with the law and order problem, but I want to know what is the machinery with the Ministry to enquire into these serious charges of excesses on the part of these forces and what action has been taken regarding the incidents on these two dates.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : CISF has nothing to do with law and order.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I agree with my hon. friend that the CISF has nothing to do with reference to trade union activities and that they cannot interfere with them. But, in this particular area, what has been happening is that there has been a lot of illegal mining, and coal racketeers were operating in this area, there has been transportation of illegal coal, there has been intimidation of loyal workers and, because of these activities, CISF was brought to this area from 1983.

The hon. Member has asked me about the two incidents that occurred on the 10th and 29th October 1983. So far as the incident on 10th October 1983, is concerned, ECL has informed that on 10th October 1983 some union members of AITUC and CITU entered the agent's office to discuss the transfer of some persons from the Mahavir Colliery. The CISF personnel on rounds saw the mob and asked a few of the representatives to

go in and the remaining people to go outside.

On their refusal the CISF brought two or three people out. As a protest the workers left the place and started a demonstration. Someone from the mob tried to hit the Sub Inspector of CISF with an iron rod. The CISF then chased them away. No serious injury was reported from the dispensary. No woman was injured. The CISF reached there, the agent's office, on a routine round on that day.

The incident with reference to 29th of October was brought to our notice by Shri Samar Mukherjee through a letter dated 7th November 1983. He referred to both the incidents. With reference to the incident on 29th October, the allegation is that they allegedly attacked the workers and staff of Kothadi colliery injuring 45 workers, 7 of whom had to be hospitalised. This was the complaint that was made. I have asked the ECL Chairman to go into it and report to me. That report has not come so far. So, I am not able to say at this stage what exactly is the position about this. The moment I get the report I would pass on the information not only to Mr. Samar Mukherjee, but to my friend, Mr. Chatterjee also.

On the general question as to the machinery that is employed, supposing some complaints comes against the CISF—in fact the Eastern Coalfield had been an arena of lot of disturbances. The hon. Member also knows it because I must thank the Chief Minister of West Bengal, he had been trying to help me but because my officers at the highest level have had a discussion with him, I myself had a discussion with him; he had been trying to help us. We are unable to operate in that area many a mine because of the problems that are created by the local people, and they would not allow us to operate by putting various grounds saying, 'Unless you satisfy us, we will not allow'. In fact we met the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister also mediated in the matter, but

at one stage we also felt that it was very difficult for him to mans the affairs notwithstanding whatever assistance that we could give. Therefore, what happens is that we have to necessarily resort to the assistance of the CISF in this area and after that, the things have improved to a very great extent, I must submit. But when this type of complaints come, of course, in many a case I must say that CITU workers and AITUC workers are very strongly operating in that area and I quite see that hon. Members from the other end come forth with lot of complaints against the CISF's alleged excesses against them. So, in such circumstances what I have done is, whenever a complaint has come to me I have asked the Chairman, if it is possible by him, to inquire himself or get it done by a very high placed officer. Here when they reported to me, on the basis of that information, I have passed on this information. This is the machinery that I am employing. It is not possible because practically every alternative day or something like that I go on getting the letters. If I have to depute the officials from the Ministry it might become difficult unless, of course, in a particular case where it is felt that there had been real excess, I would not mind sending an officer from the Central Government, from my own Ministry, to go and inquire the matter.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, a very important aspect is involve here. I want to assure the hon. Minister, so far as the illegal activities like illegal mining or illegal transportation, removal of coal etc. are concerned, you take all that. Nobody is going to support them. But, Sir, when complaints are being made by responsible trade union organisations that with regard to trade union matters these Forces are be according to them, misutilised by the local officer of ECL and other colliery organisations, they should be inquired. According to us—that is what I asked the hon. Minister that you—he is depending upon the information given by those officers and then saying on the basis of their report, not had happened everything was peaceful, only the trade union leaders are creating difficulty.

This is not a fair attitude. Therefore, I would like to have a categorcial assurance from the hon. Minister that these forces will not be utilized to suppress trade union activities and to interfere with trade union activities. When such serious complaints come from responsible organisations forwarded by the Members of Parliament, some other machinery must be evolved to ascertain the truth. Will the hon. Minister see to it ?

SHRI P SHIV SHANKAR : I must categorically ensure the House that we have already issued instructions and I will again issue the instructions that CISF will not interfere in routine trade union activities at all. This part of it I straightway assure. There is no problem about it. But on the question of the trade union office bearers making representations, I must submit that is creating a lot of difficulties because these people are involved, locally. In fact, in the other House, I had to discuss personally that one of the trade union leaders who is also a Member of the Rajya Sabha, whenever, he had been trying to say that he is not satisfied, I have taken on myself to arrange enquiry from my own Ministry itself. But in the routine way if the leaders are addressed by the Members of Parliament, if you would like that in each case I must depute an officer from here, it becomes difficult. But I assure the hon. Members wherever they feel that there should be an official of the Ministry to go and enquire I would not mind doing so.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस क्षेत्र में होने वाले इल्लीगल माइनिंग और इल्लीगल ट्रांसपोर्ट की वजह से कोल इंडिया को करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हो रहा है। सी० आई० एस० एफ० का काम इस नुकसान को बँक करने के लिए इल्लीगल माइनिंग और इल्लीगल ट्रांसपोर्ट को स्टॉप करना है। माननीय सदस्य ने दूसरे प्रकार का आरोप लगाया है। मेरा आरोप है कि सी० आई० एस० एफ० ठीक

प्रकार से काम नहीं कर रहा है, इसी लिए यह करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हो रहा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि जो लोग-जाग इल्लीगल माईनिंग और इल्लीगल ट्रांसपोर्ट कर के इस काले सोने को चुरा रहे हैं, उनको रोकने के लिए वह पूरी व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : In fact I have myself submitted that in July we introduced CISF only for this purpose. In fact, the decision was taken by the Government on 26th August, 1982 to deploy 1755 CISF personnel including officers in ECL. The first contingent which is operating there is of about 160 personnel we will add this contingent having regard to the decision we have taken according to the exigencies. We are taking steps and in fact, they have started yielding the result. As and when necessary we will further strengthen this deployment.

Exploration and Drilling for Oil and Gas in Rajasthan

*388. **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in exploration and drilling for oil and gas in Sadewala and Longewala area of Jaisalmer district in Rajasthan ; and

(b) the progress made in exploration of oil and gas by Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Limited in Barmer, Bikaner and Nagaur sedimentary basins in Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) These areas have been covered by geological mapping, gravity magnetic surveys and seismic surveys. One well is being drilled in Sadewala. A location in Longewala is proposed to be taken up for drilling at a later date.

(b) These basins are covered by geological mapping and gravity magnetic surveys. Seismic surveys in the Bikaner-Nagaur basin have also been conducted. One well was drilled in this basin but did not indicate presence of oil or gas. Oil India Limited would soon commence seismic work in the area assigned to it.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : मध्यम महोदय, आज ही इकानोमिक टाइम्स में मैंने पढ़ा है कि आयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन अपने लांग टर्म लक्ष्य में बड़ी भारी कमी कर रहा है। गोदावरी और कावेरी के क्षेत्र में संतोषजनक परिणाम निकले हैं। रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में आयल और गैस मिलने की बहुत संभावना है। इससे सटे हुए पाकिस्तान के सुई और भारी क्षेत्र में बहुत मात्रा में आयल और पेट्रोल निकल रहा है। परन्तु हमारे जिले में, क्षेत्र में, जो इस प्रकार के कार्य कर रहे हैं, उनमें स्थिति यह है कि सिर्फ एक कुएं का निर्माण सन् 1980 से अब तक किया है। अभी सादेवाला कुएं का निर्माण पूरा नहीं किया है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार एक्सप्लोरेशन और ड्रिलिंग के कार्य में गति प्रदान करने के लिए और आधुनिक ड्रिलिंग मशीनों की व्यवस्था करके भलग-2 किन्तुकों पर ड्रिलिंग का कार्य शुरू करेगी ? यानि, मशीन वर्क जो कर रही है, उसके स्टाफ पर अधिक मशीनों की व्यवस्था करके और उस कार्य की गति देकर के वह कार्य पूरा करवाये ?

कृपया ज्ञान यह है कि आपके एक्सपर्ट स्टॉफ बड़ीदा से जाते हैं और वे 15 दिन नहीं रहते हैं, कार्य पूरा न होने के कारण बड़ीदा वापस चले जाते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसलमेर के अन्दर, वो कि आपका परमानेंट कार्यालय है, उनको आप

वहाँ क्यों नहीं रखते हैं, ताकि कार्य गति ले हो सके ?

तीसरा, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जो बुर्सेम क्षेत्र है.....

सध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल नहीं कर रहे हैं, किताब लिख रहे हैं।

श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन : उन दुर्गम क्षेत्रों जो कार्य लिया है, एक्सप्लोरेशन और ड्रिलिंग का रोड्स पर, जो कि पाकिस्तान से सटा हुआ क्षेत्र है, उन क्षेत्रों में प्रायः ड्रिलिंग क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do you remember all the questions ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I do.

सध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही प्रश्न में स्मर आ गए।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Yes, Sir. He will not have the right to have the second supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : He has got more than that.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, actually on the question of the activity of the ONGC and the Oil India Limited in Rajasthan area, because my friend was trying to compare it with Godavari region, I have to make this submission.

So far 18 wells have been drilled in Rajasthan area. The number is undoubtedly higher as compared to Godavari (Interruptions) Actually, I must submit that the results have not been very encouraging. We got a small gas pool in Manhera Tibba. About Gotara, of course, my friend has already made a reference. We only get a little bit of methane. This was approximately between 19% and 24% of the gas in that area. I must say that we have been stepping up the activities of surveys,

spudding of wells and the drillings in Rajasthan area.

In fact, in 1980-81, for mere surveys, ONGC spent an amount of Rs. 4 lakhs. In 1983-84 on the basis of revised estimates, a sum of Rs. 442 lakhs has been spent on surveys. In 1984-85 budget estimates, ONGC are expecting to spend Rs. 509 lakhs on mere surveys.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Rs. 500 lakhs for survey only.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Yes, Sir. When it comes to the question of Drilling in 1983-84, according to the revised estimates, Rs. 311 lakhs has been spent by ONGC. ONGC expect to spend Rs. 341 lakhs in 1984-85. This by itself gives the impression of the intensity of the activity in that area. It is not as though that area is neglected. It is true that in Godavari area, we have intensified the activity. But the intensity of the activity only means, that on the on-shore 2 rigs and on the off-shore 3 rigs. That is the intensity of the Godavari area, Please don't take it that any area is neglected. In fact, lot of work is being carried on in Rajasthan. Our difficulty in Rajasthan is that the Border Security Force there do not allow ONGC to put up the road. We have to transport the rigs in difficult terrain without roads That creates a lot of problems for us.

The second question that the hon. Member asked with reference to making Jaisalmer as the headquarters for the purpose of carrying on the various activities, be it survey activity or be it drilling activity. It is true that some officers do come from Baroda whenever it is necessary because in that area we carry on a lot of on-shore drilling activity. Therefore, the officers have to be drafted from there. But I would submit, supposing the work requires that the officers should stay there, we would not mind. It is a question of exigencies of work. It is not as though that by itself would be a reasoning for the purpose of my hon. friend

to say that that area is not given proper importance.

Then, my hon. friend also asked about the Nagaur area operations. In this area, the difficulty that we are facing is because of lack of road facilities. In fact, I must submit that about the area of Longewala which I referred to in my main answer, we have got long distance without any road for the purpose of transporting drilling rigs. It takes a little time for the rigs also to go over there. These are the difficulties. So far as the O.N.G.C. and the OIL are concerned, they are making all efforts to see that we expedite the drilling and they survey activities in this area.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Recently, in a press news item, it came to be known that the possibility of total reserve deposits of hydro carbon, both off-shore and on-shore, has already been explored. The hon. Minister now, in answer to the question put by my hon. friend, Mr. Virthi Chander Jain said that 18 wells have already been drilled and that the prospect is not good. Basing on that, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether a programme is going to be envisaged after the detailed seismic survey and whether Ministry is deciding for a production-oriented drilling after getting confirmed reports from the Geological Survey of India and other organisations.

Secondly, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he knows about the NSRI which is situated in Hyderabad who have got the expertise to delineate the zone of hydro carbon, both off-shore and on-shore, in the country.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Normally, the activity of drilling for oil is resorted to only after the proper seismic survey results are obtained and the data is properly processed. But my experience in the last two years in the Ministry has shown, on the basis of what I had also read in the literature from foreign countries, that oil finding seems to be a matter of luck. Notwithstanding all the surveys, when you

go for the purpose of drilling, ultimately, you will not get anything. This was said about the Bombay High also. As to why the Bombay High was not taken up for quite a long time the reason was that the surveys, the foreign countries and our people also felt at one time that there were no reserves. But later on, we got the reserves. It is not as though on an insufficient data or without properly being satisfied about the results, the wells are spudded. We take care to see that the money is not unduly spent. Therefore, notwithstanding all that, it is possible that often we may not get the results. But that does not by itself mean that we should lose heart. We will have to continue our efforts. May be all the efforts that we had been making all along might be compensated at one structure alone.

In fact, some time back I made it clear in reply to the question of an Hon. Member that we have quite good expertise not only in the ONGC but in the OIL also in regard to conducting seismic surveys and so on and we have got geological experts to go into these matters. Besides, we are taking advantage of the services of various other organisations, as and when necessary.

In fact, Oil India Ltd. have recently requisitioned the services of NRSA in Rajasthan area. Likewise, the ONGC also had been making use of the services of NRSA. We are not in any way neglecting to utilise their services.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : We are getting lot of oil in Godavari basin. The Hon. Minister said that he has a stout heart. But he should not be stingy in spending money. He should spend more money. When we are wasting thousands and thousands of rupees on import of oil, why not we spend a little more on finding oil in our country itself? I think Parliament will give full support for giving more funds.

I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister will proceed boldly and spend lot

of money for exploration and getting this country's oil requirements.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a very good suggestion.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : We find refined oil. They are exporting refined oil nowadays.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : We have a refining capacity of 37.5 million tonnes today.

In so far as refining of Bombay High Crude is concerned, our refineries are being modified to refine it.

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you replying to him? Now Prof. Saifuddin Soz will put the question.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : My question is very pertinent. Is Government going to spend more money for oil exploration?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The Budget will come here.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : As you know, oil and gas are assets of very great crucial importance and we should go to every nook and corner of the country and try to explore the reserves. Experts had brought it to the notice of the Ministry of Energy that there are rich deposits of oil and gas in Jammu & Kashmir and drilling operations were taken up there. But my impression and the feeling in Jammu & Kashmir is that the ONGC operation in Jammu and Kashmir is very sluggish.

Will the Hon. Minister inform me and through me my people in the State, as to what is the latest position? The impression there is that the operation of ONGC is very sluggish and experts feel that there are rich deposits and these deposits will have to be explored for national use.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sometimes conflicting reports come out about the reserves of gas and oil in various areas. Hon. Members are aware that at one time the reports had been coming in the newspapers that the entire Bengal and particularly Calcutta is floating on oil? This type of reports go on coming. In fact, in Jammu & Kashmir region.....

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why such reports are not contradicted?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I have spoken here and outside. We have always been trying to explain to the nation the true state of affairs. In Jammu & Kashmir, on the basis of the seismic surveys, it is true, some time back we had taken up the activity of drilling in that area, but the difficult terrain and also later our processed information gave an indication of the results not being that happy. Nonetheless the seismic survey has been going on in that area and I must submit that once we are satisfied about the reserves, the question is not of being sluggish between one part of the nation or the other, the question is of the nation being self-sufficient in this area. So far as Government is concerned, it could spare no efforts for the purpose of trying to carry out seismic surveys and drilling in different areas.

Taking over of Obra Thermal power Station in Central Sector

*389. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether keeping in view the fact that the provision for fire fighting was grossly neglected in the Obra Thermal Power complex in Uttar Pradesh and the plant maintenance was so poor that the fire spread fast, Government propose to take over the power station and keep it in the Central Sector?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Government of Uttar Pradesh have already appointed a Committee to enquire into the causes of

the fire at Obra and to suggest preventive and remedial measures. Whether the fire fighting arrangements were neglected or not, and whether the fire spread fast due to lack of plant maintenance, will be known after the Committee has submitted its report. Government do not propose take over the Obra power station in the Central Sector.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

The power generation targets for the plan period as well as setting up of plant capacity for power generation have not been fulfilled, and it looks as if there is going to be a big gap. Power being a very important item, the life-line for the country, and in view of the fact that most of the State power houses are not working well, there is a lot of overstaffing, poor maintenance, infighting, and in view of the fact that the Minister has rejected the demand to take over the Obra Power Station which is so important for U.P., may I know from the hon. Minister what steps he proposes to take to see that the power house which are in a mess, if I may use that word, are set right or put in order.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The reason why it is not possible for us to take over the Obra Thermal Power Station is that it is owned, operated and maintained by the State Electricity Board. The funds for the construction of the Project were made available from the State Plan resources. Actually, so far as the Centre is concerned, the Centre had been setting up super thermal power stations from time to time, so that it could aid the States in order to get over the difficulty of power shortage. The hon. Member has asked, notwithstanding the fact that I have made a statement that we are not proposing to take over this Power Plant, what steps are being taken because the working of the State Electricity Boards is not satisfactory. Actually the Central Electricity Authority Particularly, which works under the guidance of my Ministry—in fact, it is a statutory authority under the Electricity Supply Act, 1948—has been vigilant in this respect, has been trying to

train the personnel of the State Electricity Boards, has also been trying to give them the expertise, the advice, whenever it is necessary, even technical assistance whenever they require; all this type of assistance is extended by the Central Electricity Authority. Apart from this, of course, one of the hon. Members had on the last occasion said that there are expert personnel in the State Electricity Boards also but in some States, there is none. So far as the Centre is concerned, it is taking all steps to see that the State Electricity Boards' functioning and their efficiency improve. In that direction, whatever is possible would be done.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

The Minister has told the House that the Central Electricity Authority is taking all steps. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the steps, which he has enumerated, taken by the Central Electricity Authority have really yielded any result. And, is he satisfied with those results?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, a very general question has been asked and so, the answer has to be necessarily also general. What happens is that the Central Electricity Authority has also its limitations; we cannot possibly go too far in the interference of the working of the State Electricity Boards. This is one of the facets of the Centre States relationship that comes up.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

You cannot be a silent spectator.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : What I am saying is that notwithstanding this, overriding power, the State Electricity Boards have been normally heading to the advice tendered by the Central Electricity Authority and because of the advice, things have improved though not to the expectations of the Ministry.

श्री राम प्यारे पणिका : मान्यवर, ओबरा कॉम्प्लेक्स मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में स्थित है। यह बात सही है कि उसमें प्राग लग

जाने के कारण प्रदेश के किसानों और छोटे उद्योगों को काफी कठिनाई हो रही है। प्रश्न बात भी सही है कि इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड और सी० ए० की मदद से जो मरम्मत का काम चल रहा है उससे काफी सुधार हुआ है और कुछ यूनिट्स चालू हो गए हैं लेकिन धन की कमी के कारण मरम्मत का काम मुश्किल हो रहा है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल करिए ।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या बिजली मंत्री यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के माध्यम से आर्थिक मदद मांगी गई थी और उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों और छोटे उद्योगों की कठिनाई को देखते हुए क्या स्पेशल केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार हो रहा है।

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि सी० ए० की विशेष टीम भेजकर मरम्मत के काम की देख रेख करवाएंगे या नहीं ?

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर बिजली की जरूरत का प्रश्न है, इनकी 41 मिलियन यूनिट की आवश्यकता है। ओबरा के 5 यूनिट खराब हो गए थे बी पावर स्टेशन के उसमें से दो काम कर रहे हैं और नवीं यूनिट 1984 में काम करना शुरू कर देगी और दसवीं तथा ग्यारहवीं यूनिट को चालू होने में करीब एक साल और लगेगा। लेकिन इसके बावजूद इस वक्त उत्तर प्रदेश को 38-39 मिलियन यूनिट उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है और जहां तक जहां तक केन्द्र का सवाल है 6 से 8 यूनिट मजबूत रोज उत्तर प्रदेश को दे रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि कुछ सहायता

करने का रहे हैं तो प्रदेश की ओर से वह बुझाव आया था कि 25 करोड़ खर्चा उनको दिलाया जाए।

मेरे मंत्रालय ने उसकी सिफारिश कर दी है और फाइनेंस में वह है। मुझे आशा है कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब इसको बसीधर कर देंगे।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : ओबरा ताप बिजली घर में आग लग जाने से जो क्षति हुई है, उस संदर्भ में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि 25 करोड़ रुपए की सहायता की जा रही है। क्या मंत्री जी ने मुख्य मंत्री जी से अनुरोध किया था कि पांच सौ मीगावाट बिजली की अभी भी कमी है। और 400 MW बिजली जो सप्लाई हो रही है उसके बजाया अतिरिक्त बिजली देने के बारे में क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने विचार लिया है? अगर किया है तो क्या किया है? क्या अतिरिक्त बिजली दी जा रही है क्योंकि किसान और इंडस्ट्री की हालत खराब है? क्या बिजली के आभाव को दूर करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं ?

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : मैंने निवेदन किया है कि 48 मिलियन यूनिट की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन 30 अक्टूबर से पहले जब ओबरा का स्टेशन खराब नहीं हुआ था तब तक 41 मिलियन यूनिट की उपलब्धि उत्तर प्रदेश को होती है। अब प्रश्न यह है कि इतनी बड़ी दुर्घटना होने के बाद क्या किया जाय ? हमने रिहन्द और सिमरीली से उनको उपलब्धि करवाई है जिससे कि हम 6 से 8 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन पहुंचा रहे हैं और जिसकी वजह से आज उत्तर प्रदेश को 38 से 39 मिलियन यूनिट की उपलब्धि है।

उन्होंने हमको इतिला दी है कि 7 घंटे हम लोग बराबर इलैक्ट्रिसिटी और व्यावसायिक क्षेत्र में उपलब्धि करवा रहे हैं।

More Powers to nominee directors in Corporate Sector

* 392. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the present set-up of corporate sector, the minority manager has under the control, resources the bulk of which are owned by others and the widely dispersed share-holders can hardly exercise any effective supervision to ensure the best use of the resources ;

(b) if so, the measures he proposes to take to check manager's increased tendency to appropriate perquisites out of the firm's resources for his own or his coterie's consumption and giving fabulous salaries and perks and to persons not commensurate with their qualifications—educational, professional and others ; and

(c) whether in view of changing financing pattern of companies he proposes to entrust some effective powers to nominee directors on Boards in consultation with Ministry of Finance so as to serve as a check to the squander-mania of the present managers ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Part (a) : Under the Companies Act, 1956 the shareholders also exercise supervision on the affairs of the company to ensure that the minority manager do not misuse the resources of a company.

Besides under the Sections 397 and 398 of the Companies Act, 1956, High Court can be moved so as to prevent oppression and mismanagement. Even the Central Government has powers, under section 408 to prevent oppression or mismanagement in a company. There are also other built in checks within the Act to ensure that no manager misuses the resources or funds of a company.

Part (b) : Sufficient safeguards exist in the Companies Act to regulate the remunerations, including perquisites of Managers. Under Sections 269, 198 and 309 the appointments are remunerations of managerial personnel of public companies are regulated. Even remunerations, of relations of Directors, if any, employed by the public companies require Government approval in case the same is not less than Rs. 3000/- per month. While according such approval the educational, professional and other qualifications of an incumbent are taken into account by the Government.

Part (c) : Government have recently appointed a high level committee (commonly known as a Narsimhan Committee) to look into the various aspects relating to investments made by public financial institutions in the assisted companies and the term of reference includes *inter-alia* "devising of appropriate guidelines for Directors nominated by the financial institutions in assisted companies." The matter of entrusting powers, if any, to the nominee directors of the financial institutions will be examined by the Government after the Committee submits its report.

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है :

"Even the Central Government has powers, under Section 408 to prevent oppression or mis-management in a company"

इससे पहले मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से 6 दिसम्बर 1983 को एक प्रश्न पूछा था। प्रश्न यह था कि जो मोदी एन्टरप्राइज और दूसरी कंपनी लोहिया मशीन ने मिलकर लता मंगेशकर का कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया उसमें कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ? जवाब में बताया गया कि पांच लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ। उस वक्त मंत्री जी कहते हैं :

“There are no provisions in the Companies Act, 1956 and the rules made thereunder prohibiting such an expenditure.”

दो बातें एक दूसरी के विरुद्ध हैं। ठीक कौन सी है? मंत्री जी ने अब उत्तर दिया है कि तीन हजार रुपए से अधिक के वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारी होते हैं। इस प्रकार का अनुमोदन देते समय पदधारी की शैक्षिक, व्यवसायिक और अन्य योग्यताओं पर सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जाता है। इसी प्रकार मैंने 27 जुलाई 1982 को एक प्रश्न पूछा था। पेट्रोलियम डिपार्टमेंट में एक कर्मचारी था जिसको 620 रुपया प्रति माह वेतन मिलता था। उसके बाद वह छोड़कर जे० के० सिन्थेटिक (J.K. Synthetics limited) में चला गया। वहां जाकर जो उसे वेतन मिला, वह मुझे 2 अगस्त 1983 के जवाब में बताया गया। जो मैट्रिक पास था और जिस को 620 रुपये महावार मिलते थे उसको 63223 रुपये सालाना मिलने लग गए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका अनुमोदन सरकार द्वारा कर दिया गया था?

अब आप देखें कि 13 दिसम्बर 1983 का प्रश्न सं० 3393 के उत्तर में सरकार द्वारा यह जानकारी दी गई थी कि हिंडालको (HINDALCO) में किसी को 2 लाख 41 हजार, किसी को 2 लाख 2 हजार,

किसी को 1 लाख 41 हजार और किसी को 1 लाख 23 हजार मिलते हैं। इसी तरह से जे० के० सिन्थेटिक (J.K. Synthetics) में किसी को 3 लाख 88 हजार, किसी को 1 लाख 21 हजार किसी को 1 लाख 11 हजार मिलते हैं। वैसे ही मोदीपान (Modi Pan) में किसी को 2 लाख 14 हजार, किसी को 1 लाख 68 हजार किसी को 1 लाख 51 हजार और इस तरह से लाखों में कइयों को मिलते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो तीन तीन और एक-एक दो-दो लाख वे लोग पा रहे इसका अनुमोदन सरकार द्वारा किया गया है? सरकार पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरज को तो कहती है कि वह 750 से ज्यादा नहीं दे सकती है लेकिन यहां तीन-तीन और दो-दो लाख दिया गया है। साथ ही क्या अनुमोदन अगर सरकार ने कर दिया है तो जिन को इतनी बड़ी तनख्वाहें मिल रही हैं उनकी योग्यता को भी उसने देखा है? जिस को पहले 620 मिल रहा था उसको जो 63223 अब मिल रहा है कि यह सही है और क्या इसका अनुमोदन सरकार द्वारा कर दिया गया है?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : आपके माध्यम से मैं सवाल को समझना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने इंडि-विजुअल बातें पूछी हैं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनका प्रश्न यह है कि क्या यह बांधलेबाजी होती है और अगर होती है तो इसको बंद कर दो।

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : मैं इसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। जब कोई बांधले-बाजी हमारे नोटिस में आती है तो उस पर हम एक्शन लेते हैं। माननीय सदस्य से कहूंगा कि जहाँ कहीं उनके नोटिस में इस

तरह की चांचले बाजी आए तो उसको वह भेरे नोटिस में लाएं और मैं जरूर उस में देखल दूंगा।

श्री विगम्बर सिंह : जिस को 620 मिलते थे और जो हाई स्कूल पास हैं और जिस को 63223 मिल रहे हैं उसका अनु-मोदन सरकार ने कर दिया है।

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : लिख कर दीजिये मैं देखूंगा।

श्री विगम्बर सिंह : मैंने यह पूछा था कि रिजर्व बैंक की स्टडी के अनुसार क्या यह सच नहीं है कि अमीर और ज्यादा अमीर होते जा रहे हैं और गरीब और ज्यादा गरीब जिस के जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि छोटी तनस्वाह वाली कर रिम्युनेशन 14 प्रतिशत बढ़ाया गया है और जिन को ज्यादा तनस्वाहें मिलती हैं उनका 2: परसेंट बढ़ाया गया है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि गरीब और ज्यादा गरीब और अमीर और ज्यादा अमीर हुए हैं। रिजर्व बैंक भी यही कहता है। ए० आई० सी० सी० के मेम्बर श्री जे० के० जैन ने लंदन में कहा था जागीरदारी सिस्टम इन इंडस्ट्रीज को ले कर कि गवर्नमेंट को जो फिजूलखर्चियां हो रही हैं उनको बंद करना चाहिये। राजा खत्म किए, जमींदार खत्म किए, किसानों की भूमि पर सीलिंग लगा दी और यह सब तो आपने किया लेकिन जो नए राजा बन गए हैं, जो ये लोग हवाई जहाजों में जाते हैं और जिनके पास चार-चार कारें होती हैं जबकि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को मेटाडोर में जामा पड़ता है, क्या इनकी जागीरों को भी खत्म नहीं किया जाना चाहिये? इन की फिजूल खर्चियां पर भी

लेक नहीं लगाई जानी चाहिये? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में आप क्या सोच रहे हैं?

कम्यन्स महोदय : मगरमच्छों को पकड़ने के लिए आपके पास जाल है या नहीं और बल्ल नहीं है तो कब तक हो जाएगा?

श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : यदि नहीं है तो मगरमच्छ के आंसू मत बहाइये।

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : जी हां जाल है। जहां कहीं हमारे नोटिस में इस तरह की चीज आती है हम इंस्पेक्शन करते हैं और जो इरेग्युलेरिटी नोटिस में आती है, उस पर हम एकदम एक्शन लेते हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether it is not a fact that in the present scheme of things, there is a wide dispersal of the shareholders in different parts of the country, and as a result, certain families of industrial houses which are having an equity of the order of three to five percent are able to control the company or the industry completely. And as a result, there is no proper monitoring of the company, and lot of misuses are there. Is it not a fact that according to the existing provisions, there is a convertibility clauses, so that whenever the public sector financial institutions give financial assistance to the companies, they can send a representative? Will these representatives try to change the balance that exists in the private sector today in the various companies, so that at least it will act as a safety valve to prevent the present malpractices that are taking place in the corporate sector?

Further, is it not a fact that FICCI has already demanded that the convertibility clause should be replaced? Will the Government stand firm and not get press-

subsidised by PCCCI and insist that the convertibility clause will continue to operate?

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : With regard to the last question, I can assure the hon. Member that we do not yield to any pressure. Regarding the other matter...

MR. SPEAKER : Please do leave some scope for persuasion. You must be willing to be persuaded. That is our persuasion for good cause. Do not yield to pressure, but persuasion must be considered.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : So far as persuasion is concerned, one is always amenable provided it is in the right direction.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes with that proviso.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : The other question which the hon. Member has put is that because of the dispersal of the shareholders, it is the minority shareholding which controls the companies. Well, in some cases it is there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In the majority of cases of industrial houses, controlled by a few families, their equity ratio comes between three or five percent, never more than five percent.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : You may be right in your assertion, you may not be wholly right, but we are not entering into that discussion. The question only is that under the structure of the Companies Act, as it is today, the shareholders have a right to control the entire working of the company, but if the shareholders choose not to attend the general meetings, if the shareholders do not choose to send their proxies, then obviously their case goes by default.

So far as the law is concerned, there are so many in-built checks; the affairs of the companies are inspected by the

Government when a matter comes to their notice.

With regard to the other matter that the financial institutions nominate their own directors on the companies, undoubtedly, we have been issuing directions to the nominee directors of the financial institutions, that their job is not only to look to their own interest that their loans are returned properly, but their interest also is to see that the public affairs of the companies are conducted for the benefit of the shareholders...*(Interruptions)*

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I would like to know from the Minister, whether in view of the fact that 50% of the Indian economy is black and Government is mostly in the red, the present system of perquisites has completely failed to function as per the directions, and whether he is considering any more simplified honest system of perquisites whereby this kind of black and white money is not encouraged.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : I am afraid, this question should not be directed to me. With regard to the question that whether we are going to give more powers to the nominee directors, I have stated in answer to question (c)...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Who is the Minister-in-charge of black money?

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Swamy always hits indirectly.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : Sir, the Government have recently appointed a high-level Committee commonly known as Narsimhan Committee to look into the various aspect relating to investments made by public institutions in the assisted companies. The terms of reference naturally include devising of appropriate guidelines for directors nominated by the financial institutions in assisted

companies. So, this Committee has been recently constituted. When it submits its report, obviously the government will try to take suitable steps.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : न्याय और विधि मंत्री जी, मुझे आप पर पूरा विश्वास है। आप इसको दोबारा गौर से देख कर उसको ठीक कीजिए। आप इस पर सोचिए।

I have full confidence in him.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Pumpset Run by Solar Energy

*390. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is experimenting to evolve a pumpset run by solar energy to lift water from a depth of more than 50 feet ; and

(b) if so, the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Efforts are being made to develop efficient pumping systems for deep well applications. Experiments have been carried out with handpumps, jack pumps, ejecto pumps and submersible pumps. Two prototype deep well pumping systems are to be installed shortly.

Cases Pending Before Labour Courts/ Industrial Tribunal in Delhi

*391. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial/labour disputes pending in labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals in Delhi as on 31 October, 1983 ;

(b) how many among them are more than two years old ;

(c) whether Government would increase the number of courts and tribunals for speedy disposal of these pending disputes ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEE-RENDRA PATIL) : (a) 5690 disputes under Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and 7773 miscellaneous disputes.

(b) 4394.

(c) and (d) Two new Labour Courts have been set up in Delhi with effect from 21-10-1982 and 4-1-1983. One Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court has been set up at Chandigarh to whom the cases pertaining to States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh which were dealt with by Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi have been transferred Government have also decided to set up another Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court at Kanpur to whom the cases pertaining to State of Uttar Pradesh will be transferred from Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi.

Coal Production

*393. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that coal production has increased during the first six months of the current financial year than that of the corresponding period of last year ;

(b) if so, by how much ;

(c) whether Government are aware that most of the industries and particular-

ly power generation sector is suffering due to the shortage of coal and also the bad quality of coal which is supplied to them ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor when the coal production has been increased ; and

(e) the measures being taken to regulate the supply of coal as per their requirement and ensuring that it is of good quality so that the production may not suffer ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Coal production in the country during the first six months of the current financial year was of the order of 58.96 million tonnes as against 57.88 million tonnes during the corresponding period of the previous year registering a growth of 1.08 million tonnes or 1.9%.

(c) to (e) Despatches of coal to consumers have also increased commensurate with the rise in production and the off take of coal from CIL during the period April-November, '83 was 75.16 million tonnes against 71.20 million tonnes despatched during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 5.4%. The power stations have received 15.5% more coal during this period than during the same period of last year and the position of coal stocks at the power station is generally satisfactory.

As regards quality of coal supplies to power stations, the process of mining, particularly in mechanised opencast mines, sometimes results in a small percentage of extraneous materials from the overburden getting mixed with coal. Consequently, some complaints regarding the receipt of over-sized coal and presence of extraneous materials i.e. shales and stones in coal supplied to certain thermal power stations have been received. In order to effect qualitative improvement in coal supplies, the measures being taken are :—

- (i) Breaking up of over-sized coal and segregation of extraneous materials by manual means ;
- (ii) Inspection of coal before loading by an independent quality control organisation of the coal companies ;
- (iii) Introduction of a clause in agreements with major consumers providing for joint sampling and payment on that basis ; and
- (iv) Implementation of a programme for installing coal handling plants with provision for sizing and screening of coal wherever required.

About 35% of coal supplied passes through coal handling and preparation plants already installed. As a result of the measures taken, there has been some improvement in terms of reduction in the number of complaints relating to the quality of coal supplies.

**Collaboration between I.T.I. and C.I.T.-
Alcatel of France**

*294. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the agreement between India and France for collaboration between Indian Telephone Industries and CIT-Alcatel of France for production of digital trunk automatic exchanges at the Paighat factory has been signed recently ;

(b) if so, by what time the agreement is likely to be completed ;

(c) the main features of the agreement reached ; and

(d) by what time the production is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Supplementary Agreements were signed on the 15th November, 1983 between Indian Telephone Industries (III) Ltd., Bangalore and M/s. CIT-ALCATEL of France for (i) Technical Collaboration, Licence and transfer of technology ; and (ii) Supply of machinery, equipment sub-assemblies, components and raw-materials for manufacture of Electronic Digital Trunk Automatic Exchanges at the Palghat Unit of ITI.

(b) The period of these supplementary agreements is seven years from their effective date.

(c) The main features of the agreements are indicated below :

- (i) The agreements are supplementary to the Main Agreements for establishment of large Electronic Switching Factory concluded between ITI and CIT-Alcatel on the 24th July, 1982.
- (ii) The agreements include no payment to C.I.T. on know-how, documentation and training. Additional Technical assistance to the extent of only 30 man-months costing 1.65 million French Francs or approximately Rs. 21.5 lakhs is to be paid to M/s. CIT-Alcatel.
- (iii) The agreements also provide for supply of capital equipment for production and supply of SKD/CKD components and parts. The cost of capital equipment is 80.667 million French Francs or approximately Rs. 11 crores to be invested in the Palghat Unit and 15.24 million French Francs or approximately Rs. 2.1 crores to be invested in large Electronic Switching Factory being established separately.
- (iv) The ultimate production capacity for Digital Trunk Automatic Ex-

change lines (60,000 equivalent lines) is programmed to be achieved in 51 months from the time the agreements are approved by the Government.

- (d) It is anticipated that production would start in 1984-85.

Talcher Power Plant

*395. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that six sites were selected in 1976 by Government for location of Super Thermal Plants and that out of these, Super Thermal Plants have been constructed at all sites except Talcher in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the reasons why this project has not yet been taken up ;

(c) whether a decision has been taken to locate a Super Thermal Plant at a site other than these six, thereby neglecting the case of Talcher Super Thermal Project ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken to establish the Super-Thermal Plant at Talcher ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No, Sir. In fact, the Site Selection Committee had recommended 11 Sites. Large thermal power stations are being constructed at five of these sites. Keeping in view the growth of demand in various areas, the infrastructural facilities, and availability of resources, these projects are being initiated from time to time.

(b) Constraints in resources and time required to develop the coal resources at Talcher have been the reasons for the delay in taking up this project so far.

(c) A decision has been taken to construct new super thermal power sta-

tions at certain sites other than those selected by the Committee keeping in view the growth of demand and availability of coal within specified periods of time.

(d) The National Thermal Power Corporation is preparing an upto-date feasibility report for Talcher Super Thermal Power Project with a proposed capacity of 2×500 MW. Action has been initiated for establishing necessary coal linkage for the Talcher super thermal power project. The Central Electricity Authority will techno-economically appraise the Project after the feasibility report is ready. The Planning Commission has agreed to a provision being made for preliminary expenditure on the project for the year 1984-85.

देश में दूरदर्शन केंद्रों की क्षमता

*396. श्रीमती संयोगिता राजे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी

दशानि वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विभिन्न स्थानों में स्थित दूरदर्शन केंद्रों का विवरण और उनकी क्षमता क्या है ; और

(ख) देश में इस समय कितने क्षेत्रफल और कितनी जनसंख्या को दूरदर्शन प्रसारण सेवा उपलब्ध है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) और (ख) वर्तमान दूरदर्शन केंद्रों का व्यौरा तथा उनकी क्षमता मंगल विवरण में दी गई है।

दूरदर्शन सेवा देश के 15.26 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र और 28.48 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या को उपलब्ध है।

विवरण

दूरदर्शन का वर्तमान दूरदर्शन कवरेज (12-12-83)

40 डी० बी० (एम०वी०आई०एम०) न्यूनतम सिग्नल पर आधारित ट्रांसमीटर

क्रम संख्या	केंद्र का नाम	बैंड/चैनल	ट्रांसमीटर की शक्ति	सेवा परिधि (किलोमीटरों में)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	दिल्ली	1/4	10 किलोवाट	110
2.	बम्बई	1/4	10 किलोवाट	60—150
3.	श्रीनगर	1/4	10 किलोवाट	30—70
4.	अमृतसर	3/7	10 किलोवाट	110
5.	पुणे	3/5	0.6 किलोवाट	55—100
6.	कलकत्ता	1/4	10 किलोवाट	130
7.	मद्रास	1/4	10 किलोवाट	130
8.	लखनऊ	1/4	10 किलोवाट	110
9.	मसूरी	3/10	10 किलोवाट	220
10.	कानपुर	3/10	10 किलोवाट	120

1	2	3	4	5
11.	जलंधर	3/9	10 किलोवाट	125
12.	जयपुर	3/5	10 किलोवाट	130
13.	रायपुर	3/5	1 किलोवाट	60
14.	गुलबर्गा	3/7	1 किलोवाट	60
15.	हैदराबाद	1/4	10 किलोवाट	120
16.	मम्बलपुर	3/4	1 किलोवाट	60
17.	मुजफ्फरपुर	3/6	1 किलोवाट	60
18.	बंगलौर	3/5	1 किलोवाट	45
19.	नागपुर	3/7	1 किलोवाट	45
20.	पणजी	3/7	1 किलोवाट	40
21.	इलाहाबाद	3/7	1 किलोवाट	30
22.	पिज	3/7	1 किलोवाट	60
23.	अहमदाबाद	3/5	1 किलोवाट	30
24.	जम्मू	3/12	100 वाट	25
25.	शिमला	3/8	100 वाट	25
26.	देवरिया	3/11	100 वाट	25
27.	सूरतगढ़	3/11	100 वाट	25
28.	गोहाटी	3/9	100 वाट	25
29.	इटानगर	3/10	100 वाट	25
30.	गंगतोक	3/9	100 वाट	25
31.	शिलांग	3/12	100 वाट	25
32.	कोहिमा	3/8	100 वाट	25
33.	इम्फाल	3/6	100 वाट	25
34.	ऐजवाल	3/9	100 वाट	25
35.	अगरतला	3/8	100 वाट	25
36.	मालवा	3/12	100 वाट	25
37.	पटना	3/11	100 वाट	25
38.	भुवनेश्वर	3/8	100 वाट	25
39.	पोर्ट ब्लेयर	3/10	100 वाट	25
40.	काकीनाडा	3/5	100 वाट	25
41.	त्रिवेन्द्रम	3/5	100 वाट	25
42.	इन्दौर	3/9	100 वाट	25
43.	भोपाल	3/5	100 वाट	25

Proper sealing and checking of weight of L.P.G. cylinder and supply of regulators

*397. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no perfect system devised for proper sealing and checking proper weight at the filling stage of LPG cylinders ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are not sufficient stocks of regulators for supply to the consumers ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Cylinders are properly weighed at the filling stage, and are provided with protective caps/rings and seal.

(b) and (c) A shortage situation had developed some time back. It is being met by increasing indigenous production and by imports.

Working condition of Migrant Workers in the oil exporting countries

*398. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation has suggested that the manpower exporting countries should have consultations to improve the working condition of migrant workers in the oil exporting countries threatened by the downward trend of the oil revenue ;

(b) if so, the main difficulties which the migrant workers are facing ; and

(c) the suggestions made by I.L.O. to protect migrant labour's rights ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main difficulties are : withholding of passports, contract substitution and discrimination in wage payment.

(c) The International Labour Organisation is thinking of holding a meeting in this regard sometime next year.

Exploration of Tidal Energy off the coast of Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether Government have explored the utilisation of tidal energy off the coast of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) what are the potential sites for development of tidal energy ;

(c) whether any progress has been made so far ; and

(d) the details of the status of the tidal energy programme ?

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

(b) The study undertaken in the past has revealed potential sites for development of tidal energy in the Gulf of Kachchh, Gulf of Cambay and Sunderbans Delta.

(c) and (d) In December 1980. Government of India sanctioned a proposal for carrying out investigations and studies in the Gulf of Kachchh which could lead to the preparation of a feasibility report for a tidal power project in that area. These investigations and studies are in progress. The following investigations

have already been completed :—

- (i) Ground Survey
- (ii) Shallow Water Tidal Level Observations
- (iii) Hydrographic Survey off Hansthal and Kandla Creeks
- (iv) Construction of permanent bench marks.
- (v) Current, sediment and salinity observations in the Hansthal, Kandla and inner creeks both for monsoon and non-monsoon period.

Most of the field investigations are likely to be completed by April 1984. The revised project report envisages the completion of studies and preparation of feasibility report by March 1987. The decision regarding the setting up of the tidal power station would be taken only after the investigations and studies, currently in progress, confirm the techno-economic viability of the project.

Silent Valley Project

*400. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the amount spent so far on Silent Valley Hydro-Electric Project in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : So far an amount of about Rs. 2,94 crores has been spent on Silent Valley Hydro-electric Project in Kerala.

Ex-serviceman Coal Transporting Co-operatives

*401. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in 1980, a scheme for transportation of coal was started with the help of ex-servicemen co-operatives

in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh coal belts to break the monopoly of local contractors ;

(b) if so, what steps have his Ministry taken to support the ex-servicemen working in those areas and save them from exploitation ;

(c) how many such ex-servicemen co-operatives are working and what steps have been taken to encourage induction of more ex-servicemen co-operatives till departmentalisation ;

(d) whether any fresh contracts have been given to local contractors, and if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(e) whether it is a fact that some ex-servicemen coal transporting co-operatives have been operating for sometime but the agreements with them have not been finally signed resulting in great financial hardship to them ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) The first ex-servicemen transport company for coal transportation work was set up in 1979-80. Other companies were set up subsequently and there are 9 such companies working at present. The coal companies made trucks and tippers available to these ex-servicemen transport companies on hire-purchase basis, repayment being spread over 5 years. They were allotted assigned routes for carrying coal. The rates of payment for transportation were fixed in consultation with the representatives of these ex-servicemen companies. These rates are updated every year.

Induction of more ex-serviceman companies depends on the performance of these companies. Performance of some of these companies has not been found to be satisfactory.

(d) Yes, Sir. A few fresh contracts have been given. In Bihar, river beds have been leased out to private parties by

the State Government and sand transportation is to be done by entering into contract with private parties.

(e) Representations have been received from some ex-servicemen companies that the conditions of the hire-purchase agreement are stiff. These representations are being examined by the respective coal companies.

बरेली टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

*402 श्री मनोहरलाल सैनी :

श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान बरेली टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का विस्तार किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज अभी भी वित्तीय संकट में है ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो पिछले वर्ष के दौरान लाखों रुपयों की भारी रकम को बट्टे खाते में डाल दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधा व्योरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Import of special metal for LPG cylinder

*403. **SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL**
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that special metal is being imported for the manufacture of LPG cylinder ;

(b) if so, the details of the items imported for the manufacture of LPG cylinder and quantity and the amount involved ; and

(c) through which agency it is being imported and how it is being distributed amongst the cylinder manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has given clearance for import of 53,000 tonnes of special LPG cylinder steel. Actual orders for 36,000 tonnes have already been placed involving about Rs. 12.25 crores.

(c) The import of LPG cylinder steel is being organised by Indian Oil Corporation. The steel available is distributed amongst various manufacturers based on their requirement as estimated by the oil companies.

राजस्थान में टेलीफोन सेवा

*404. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अक्टूबर, 1983 में राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अनेक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन ठीक काम कर रहे थे ;

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

(ग) सरकार ने इन क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन सेवा में सुधार के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) जी नहीं। राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघरों के असंतोषजनक कार्यक्रम के बारे में अक्टूबर, 1983 के दौरान कोई विमंगति नहीं पाई गई।

(ख) उपयुक्त (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) डाक-तार विभाग ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघरों के कार्यक्रम पर निरंतर निगरानी रख रहा है। प्रमुख एक्स-चेंज सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघरों की निरंतर जांच करते हैं और जब कभी दोष उत्पन्न होते हैं उन्हें तत्काल ठीक करने के लिए तुरंत उपचारी कार्रवाई शुरू करते हैं।

बिजली की एक समान दरें

*405. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय विभिन्न राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा ली जा रही बिजली की दरों में कोई समानता नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सभी राज्यों में एक समान दरों को अपनाने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। देश में विभिन्न राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा लागू की

जा रही बिजली की दरें एक समान नहीं हैं। उत्पादन की लागत, विद्युत की खरीद की लागत, यदि कोई हो, पारेषण और वितरण की लागत, प्रचालन तथा अन्य व्यय और सरकार की सामाजिक-आर्थिक नीतियों सहित विभिन्न पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं के लिए बिजली की टैरिफ निर्धारित की जाती है। विद्युत के उत्पादन, पारेषण और वितरण की लागत में तथा ऊर्जा की सप्लाई में भिन्नता निम्नलिखित कारणों की वजह से होती है :

- (1) जल-विद्युत तथा ताप-विद्युत का मिश्रण
- (2) विद्युत केन्द्र की क्षमता
- (3) विद्युत केन्द्रों पर ईंधन की लागत
- (4) खरीदी गई विद्युत की कीमत
- (5) स्टाफ की संख्या और उनके वेतन तथा भत्तों के स्वरूप
- (6) विद्युत के उत्पादन केन्द्रों से खपत केन्द्रों तक भार
- (7) उत्पादन, पारेषण तथा वितरण में निवेश का समय तथा मात्रा; और
- (8) स्टाफ और संयंत्र के कार्य-निष्पादन की क्षमता की स्थिति।

विद्युत (प्रदाय) अधिनियम, 1984 के धारा 49 और 59 में निर्दिष्ट विस्तृत सिद्धांतों के अनुसार तथा अन्य नीति निर्देशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जो उक्त अधिनियम की धारा-78 क के अधीन राज्य सरकार

द्वारा इस बारे में जारी किए गए हैं। राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा विद्युत की टैरिफ नियत करते समय ध्यान में रखने पड़ते हैं।

दिल्ली में पारेषण के दौरान नुकसान

*406. श्री बापूसाहिब परलेकर :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में बिजली के पारेषण और वितरण के दौरान कितना नुकसान हुआ ;

(ख) क्या इस नुकसान को रोकने के लिए सरकार किन्हीं उपायों की खोज कर रही है ; और

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

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में पारेषण और वितरण हानि लगभग 18.38% थी।

(ख) और (ग) दिल्ली में पारेषण और वितरण हानियों को कम करने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं। इनमें ये उपाय शामिल हैं :— (एक) डेसू के 33/11 के० वी० संसाधनों पर शॉट केपेसिटरो की प्रतिष्ठापना करना ; (दो) अनधिकृत बिस्तारों को नियमित करना तथा उद्योगों द्वारा भार के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए निवारक कदम उठाना ; (तीन) 5.0 ई० एच० पी० और इससे अधिक के सम्बद्ध भार वाले भावी उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा केपेसिटरो की अनिर्धार्य रूप से प्रतिष्ठापना

(चार) वर्तमान उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा केपेसिटरो की प्रतिष्ठापना ; (पांच) भार केन्द्रों में अतिरिक्त वितरण ट्रांसफार्मरों की व्यवस्था करके एल० टी० वितरण लाइनों की लम्बाई को कम करना ; (छह) के० वी० प्रणाली पुनः स्थापना करना ताकि इस तार-जाल पर हानियों को कम किया जा सके ; (सात) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान प्रणाली में 66 के० वी० वोल्टता स्तर की शुरुआत करना तथा पारेषण हानियों को कम करने के लिए भार केन्द्रों के समीप 220 के० वी० और 66 के० वी० के नए प्वाइंटों की वृद्धि करना ; (आठ) अतिरिक्त फीडरों के जरिए विद्युत की वर्तमान और भावी मात्रा का बंटवारा करके हानियों को कम करने के लिए दिल्ली में पारेषण और वितरण प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ करना ; (नौ) हेरा-फेरी को रोकने के लिए उच्च वोल्टता उपभोक्ताओं के लिए अलग उच्च वोल्टता पेनलों की शुरुआत करना ; (दस) ऊर्जा की चोरी का पकड़ने के लिए जांच कार्य को तेज करना ; और (ग्यारह) बल्क सप्लाय मीटरों की समय-समय पर जांच करना।

गौरी गंगा (उत्तर प्रदेश) से बिजली उत्पादन की योजना

*407. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गौरी गंगा (उत्तर प्रदेश) से पन बिजली उत्पादन की योजना पर अनुसंधान कार्य कब शुरू हो जाने की संभावना है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार योजना के अगले वर्ष में इस कार्यक्रम के लिए पन प्राबलित करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर कुल कितनी बनराशि खर्च की जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :
(क) से (ग) अन्वेषण के बारे में व्यय के लिए संस्वीकृति जारी हो जाने के बाद, जिसके शीघ्र ही जारी किए जाने की सम्भावना है, अन्वेषण कार्य आरंभ कर दिए जाएंगे। अन्वेषण संबंधी कार्य, जिसमें गौरी-गंगा नदी की जल विद्युत शक्यता के विकास के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना शामिल है, की अनुमानित लागत 231 लाख रुपये है। यह व्यय राष्ट्रीय जल विद्युत निगम को नई जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए किए गए आबंटनों में से पूरा किया जायेगा।

Officials Deputed for Election in Assam from Bihar Postal and Telecom. Circle

4405. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the total number of Officers/Officials drafted/deputed for election in Assam from Bihar Postal and Telecom. circles;

(b) the total number of personnel who actually performed election duty in Assam;

(c) the total number of deputed staff who failed to report for election duty;

(d) the total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated for the alleged failure to do election duty in Assam; and

(e) the total number of such disciplinary cases still pending ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Large Scale Removal from Service in B.C.C.L.

4406. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that large scale removal from service has been started in the BCCL showing loss of lien or other flimsy grounds; if so, the number of such cases within last two months (i.e. September and October);

(b) whether it is a fact that charge sheets have been given in 1983 for removal of service for absence in 1977 affecting mostly tribal workers violating all laws and rules; if so, number of such cases;

(c) whether it is also a fact that one worker of Moonidih project has been dismissed pending conciliation before Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) which would lead to prosecution of the management; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to restrain the management from violating labour laws ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) In September and October, 1983, services of 397 workers were terminated and 274 workers lost their lien.

(b) In 1977 charge-sheets were issued in seven cases for unauthorised absence and enquiries were continuing. The cases were finalised in 1983.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation Residential Leases

4407. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rehabilitation residential leases executed for rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan, the time period when these were allotted and terms/conditions on which they were allotted;

(b) the eligibility conditions for allotment of a rehabilitation residential lease at that time and whether persons who had acquired land/property after migration to Delhi (after 1947 and before 1954) were eligible for such allotment of land;

(c) whether a copy of the rules framed under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 for allotment of residential land would be laid on the Table of the House (both rules as originally framed and later amended versions) ; and

(d) the purpose of transferring these leases to L & DO ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Upto August, 1983, 48346 residential leases were executed by the Department of Rehabilitation under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, and were transferred to the Land and Development Office for administration. These leases were in respect of the allotments made in Delhi between the years 1949 and 1957. The allotments were made mainly on the following terms and conditions :

- (i) That the allottee will pay rent/ground rent/premium as may be fixed in respect thereof by the Government;
- (ii) that he/she will duly execute the rent deed/lease deed in the form

approved by the Government of India in that behalf;

- (iii) that he/she will pay rent/ground rent/premium from the date of occupation of the house; and
- (iv) that in case he/she fails to take possession of the house within a period of 7 days from the date of its allotment order, the allotment shall be deemed to have been cancelled.

(b) A registered displaced person from former West Pakistan who applied for allotment was considered provided he/she had no separate or joint house, plot or accommodation in possession anywhere in Delhi either from the Custodian of Evacuee Property, Government Estate Officer, from the Camp Commandant, or any other source in Delhi other than that declared in the prescribed application form and he/she was not in possession of any unauthorised house or a plot.

(c) The Rules under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, were framed in 1955 and were laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament. The subsequent amendments from time to time were published in the Gazette of India, copies of which are available in the Parliament House Library.

(d) The leases executed by the Department of Rehabilitation were transferred to the Land and Development Officer as lessor for administration of leases.

Complaints and Suggestions Regarding Functioning of P & T Department in Valsad District in Gujarat

4408. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints-letters and memoranda from

various Chambers of Commerce, V.I.Ps, individuals and other organisations from valsad and other places of valsad district of Gujarat during 1.1.1983 to 15.10.1983 regarding various suggestions in regard to Posts and Telegraphs Department and corruption and rude behaviour of employees and officials and non working and improper sanctioning of telephones;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and the action taken thereof; and

(c) the concrete action taken by the Departments to remove the grievances and complaints ?

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

(b) and (c) No such postal complaints were received during the period 1-1-1983 to 15-10-1983 However, about 640 complaints were received about Telecommunication services. The complaints are investigated and suitable action taken in the matter. To monitor the work and improve the efficiency, a procedure has been prescribed of maintaining a diary of faults continuing beyond six hours with the Junior Engineers, SDOTs and DETs.

कोल इंडिया लि० के अन्तर्गत कोयला उत्पादन में कमी

4409. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोल इंडिया लि० के अधीन कोयले का उत्पादन पिछले महीने में घटा है और यदि हां, तो गत दो वर्षों से संबंधित कोयले का औसत महीने-वार उत्पादन क्या रहा ;

(ख) क्या उत्पादन घटने का, कोल इंडिया लि० के चैयरमैन-कम-मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर के सर्वोच्च पद पर, गत दो वर्षों के दौरान एक के बाद एक, चार व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति भी एक प्रमुख कारण है ;

(ग) क्या इस सर्वोच्च पद पर बार-बार नई नियुक्ति करने से यह कंपनी निर्बाध-रूप से कार्य कर सकती है ; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है, तो गत दो वर्षों के दौरान चैयरमैन के पद पर, एक के बाद एक, चार व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने तथा उन्हें हटाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :

(क) कोल इंडिया लि० में चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के पहले आठ महीनों के दौरान कोयले के उत्पादन में पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि के उत्पादन की तुलना में 3.4% की वृद्धि हुई थी। कोल इंडिया लि० में पिछले 2 वर्षों के दौरान महीनेवार औसत उत्पादन निम्नलिखित था :—

(मिलियन टनों में)

1981-82	1982-83	1982-83	1983-84
(पुरे वर्ष)		(अप्रैल-नवम्बर, 1983)	
9-08	9-56	8-58	8-88

(क) से (घ) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान कोल इंडिया लि० में एक के बाद एक चार व्यक्तियों को अध्यक्ष-सह-प्रबंध निदेशक नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है कोल इंडिया लि० के तत्कालीन अध्यक्ष-सह-प्रबंध निदेशक के 31-3-1982 को निवर्तन के फलस्वरूप, कोल इंडिया लि० की एक सहायक कंपनी के अध्यक्ष-सह-प्रबंध निदेशक को कोल इंडिया लि० में अध्यक्ष-सह-प्रबंध निदेशक का अतिरिक्त कार्यभार सौंपा गया जो नियमित नियुक्ति किए जाने तक था। इस पद के लिए नियमित नियुक्ति नवम्बर, 1982 में की गई थी। इस मामले पर जुलाई, 1983 में प्रागे विचार किया गया और वर्तमान अध्यक्ष-सह प्रबंध निदेशक को नियुक्त किया गया।

नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों को नियमित किया जाना

4410. श्री राम लाल राही :
श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद :

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

(क) क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि 1977—79 के दौरान दूरदर्शन में आर्टिस्टों के पदों पर काम करने वाले नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों को नियमित करने के संबंध में एक फामूला तैयार किया था, जिसके अन्तर्गत यह व्यवस्था थी कि 21 मार्च, 1980 तक एक वर्ष में जिस नैमित्तिक कर्मचारी ने 200 दिन की सेवा पूरी कर ली हो, उसे नियमित कर दिया जाएगा ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे आर्टिस्टों को नियमित करने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ अनुभव

की जा रही हैं, जो उसके बाद नवम्बर, 1983 तक बहुत दिन काम कर चुके हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इसे शीघ्र कार्यान्वित करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) सरकार ने उन नैमित्तिक कलाकारों, जिन्होंने 1974-75 से 1979-80 तक के वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान एक एकल वर्ष में 200 दिन या तीन लगातार वर्षों में 365 दिन सेवा की है, को नियमित करते के संबंध में निर्देश जारी कर दिए हैं।

दूरदर्शन ने इस प्रकार के सभी व्यक्तियों को नियमित करने के आदेश जारी कर दिए हैं जो उपरोक्त पैरा (क) में उल्लिखित मानदंड पूरा करते हैं।

(ख) जिन नैमित्तिक कलाकारों ने 31-3-1980 तक निर्धारित संख्या में दिन सेवा नहीं की है वे नियमित किए जाने के लिए पात्र नहीं हैं।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Refund of EPF Amount to the Retrenched Staff

4411. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether there is any time limit for the payment of the contributory provident fund due to the employees retrenched by private organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : According to paragraph 69(1)(d) of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, a member may withdraw the full amount standing to his credit in the Fund on termination of service in the case of mass or individual retrenchment. There is no time-limit as such for withdrawal in such cases.

Transfer of HPCL Leased House at Bombay to their Former Director (Marketing)

**4412. SHRI GHAYOOR ALI KHAN:
DR. A. U. AZMI :**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaint has been received by him regarding the transfer of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited leased house at Bombay to their former Director (Marketing), if so, the details thereof and action taken in the matter;

(b) the details regarding the leased property including its situation current value and the way it has been transferred to the said Director (Marketing) ; and

(c) whether any such property has been transferred to any other employee in the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, if so, individual details of all such cases alongwith the relevant rules of the Corporation in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN

THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A complaint dated the 8th July, 1982 had been received from Shri Rasheed Masood, MP, levelling allegations against certain officials of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited regarding transfer of HPCL leased house to Shri B.M. Sitalani, former Director (Marketing). It was alleged that prior to his retirement on 30.6.1981, Shri B.M. Sitalani by entering into a conspiracy with S/Shri R. M. Bhandari, M.K. Bagai and Inder Malhotra of HPCL got the concerned flat released from the Corporation and managed to get the said house purchased by his brother-in-law so as to continue his occupation. The allegations have been looked into and found to be not based on facts. The question of taking any action did not, therefore, arise.

(b) The leased property was flat No. 6, Sorrento, Mount Pleasant Road, Bombay. The market value of the flat has not been assessed. The tenancy was relinquished in favour of the landlord Shri H.B. Chablani on 6.6.83 as occupancy by retired official Shri B.M. Sitalani of HPCL was assured by the landlord.

(c) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited has released 8 flats to its employees or their relatives who are the owners on the flats as per details given in the statement attached. Prior to the formulation of Industry guidelines on 7.3.1981 for release of flats by the oil Industry, the Board of Directors of HPCL had taken decisions on leased houses based on the merits of each case.

Statement

Details of leased flat	Name of the employee	Owner's name and relationship with employee	date of release
1. 7 Sorrento Mt. Pleasant Road, Bombay	Shri R. D. Vyas	Self	27-1-75
2. 7 Shefallee Santa Cruz, Bombay	Shri R. R. Mordekar	Self	23-3-76
3. Sneh Smruti Walkeshwar, Bombay	Shri R. D. Naik	Father of Ex-employee	August, '76
4. 28 Kamal Kung Bandra, Bombay	Shri U. R. Sharma	Wife of Ex-employee	October, '76
5. Laxmi Niwas Ground Floor (East) B. D. Road Bombay	Shri N. J. Mathews	Self	1-1-1983
6. Laxmi Niwas (Terrace flat) East B. D. Road, Bombay	Shri C. K. Das	Wife of employee	10-6-1983
7. Laxmi Niwas (Terrace Flat) West B. D. Road, Bombay.	Shri R.N. Tankha	Wife of employee	1-1-1983
8. 6/9 Harrington Avn, Madras	Shri J. Joseph	Wife of Ex-employee	16-12-1981

Indiscipline and inefficiency in Orissa Circle

4413. SHRI ARUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that either the post of the Postmaster General Manager, Telecommunications, Orissa Circle remains vacant invariably most of the time in a year ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that indiscipline and inefficiency have crept in the circle due to this ; and

(c) if so, the specific action taken thereon ?

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

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

Thefts in I.O.C. Pipelines

4414. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of thefts major or minor, including missing of personal files, took place in IOC Pipelines since December 1979 ;

(b) in how many cases FIRs have been lodged with Police and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the action taken against those who are responsible for these thefts and if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Central Industrial Security Force has been working there, and if not, the reasons for not introducing Central Industrial Security Force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Seizure of Furnace Oil from the House of Industrialists in Wazirpur in Delhi

4415. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item in 'Indian Express' of 9 November, 1983 about the seizure of 10,000 litres of furnace oil from the house of an industrialist in Wazirpur in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop such malpractice of replacing furnace oil by industrial waste ?

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

(b) Inspections and check have been intensified to stop such malpractices, and where malpractices are detected, criminal proceedings are being launched.

Publication of Yojana in Kannada Language

4416. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the regional languages in which the Journal 'Yojna' is being published by the Publication Division ;

(b) whether the same is being published in Kannada language also ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to start the issue of the said Journal in Kannada from 1984-85 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Besides English and Hindi, 'Yojana' is published in eight regional languages viz. Bengali, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Gujarat, Assamese and Urdu.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A proposal for starting 'Yojana' in Kannada from Bangalore has been included in the proposed Annual Plan for the year 1984-85.

Production of coking coal

4417. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the production of coke and non-coking coal in the country ; and

(b) whether Government have made any plan to help the Integrated Steel Sector to build coal stocks and if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The annual plan for 1983-84 as approved by the Planning Commission has fixed a target for production of 142 million tonnes of coal during the year. This includes 35.30 million tonnes of coking coal and 106.70 million tonnes of non-coking coal.

(b) Every effort is being made to meet the coking coal requirements of the steel plants. The coal stock which stood at 4.73 lakh tonnes as on 1.4.83 declined to a level of 1.66 lakh tonnes as on 1st August, 1983 due to constraints like shortage of power, law and order problems, in the eastern Region, increased absenteeism of the workers in the summer months etc. As a result of the various corrective measures taken by the Ministry, production of coal increased from August '83 onwards which resulted in increased supply of coking coal to steel plants. The steel plants are presently having a stock of 3.96 lakh tonnes of indigenous coal 40.21 lakh tonnes of imported coal.

Expansion of production of Soda Ash by M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals

4418. **SHRI AJIT BAG :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals had assured at the meetings of the Standing Committee on Soda Ash to complete the expansion of the production of Soda Ash by June, 1982 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the company informed Government in June, 1982 that they are unable to complete the balance expansion because of financial constraints and lack of demand ;

(c) how the company discovered lack of demand all of a sudden when the soda ash industry is not in a position to meet the country's demand ; and

(d) whether Government propose to make a probe into the affairs of the company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) to (d) M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals, Porbandar, Gujarat was granted an industrial licence No. CIL : 158(76) dated 8.4.1976 for effecting substantial expansion in the capacity of manufacture of soda ash by 1.0 lakh tonnes per annum. The company implemented the expansion upto 62,000 tonnes per annum with effect from 1.5.1980 raising the installed capacity of the plant to 2,30,000 tonnes per annum. The balance capacity of 38,000 tonnes per annum, out of the expansion allowed, is yet to be implemented. While the company had earlier indicated the expected time for the implementation of the balance expansion as the middle of 1982, it later informed that the implementation of the balance expansion was linked to modernisation of the existing plant by adoption of new technology with a view to achieving higher efficiency and economy.

The Government has set up a High Powered Committee to go in detail into various aspects of the soda ash industry. The Committee is expected to go into matters related to augmentation of production/capacity.

Increase in the transmitting capacity of Darbhanga Station of AIR

4419. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been persistent demands for increasing the transmitting capacity of Mithila (Darbhanga) station

of the AIR for broadcasting of news bulletins in Maithili language and for more time for broadcasts in Maithili language including those at vast gatherings at Bisfi on 18 November, 1983 at Patna and elsewhere ;

(b) whether large scale arrests were made on 19 November, 1983 of persons voicing the above demands; and

(c) if so, details thereabout and Government's reaction to their demands ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (c) There have been demands for increasing the transmitting capacity of All India Radio station, Darbhanga and for broadcasting news bulletins in the Maithili language, in the past.

Darbhanga station has one transmitter of medium power of 10 KW MW. Due to constraints on resources, it has not been found possible to include any scheme for the upgrading the transmitter.

So far as Maithili news bulletins is concerned, the existing bulletins in Hindi have wide listening and they are understood by the Maithili speaking population. There is, therefore, no felt need to start a separate news bulletin in Maithili.

(b) The matter really concerns the local authorities in-charge of law and order in the State Government.

It is understood that on 19.11.1983 at about 11.30 A.M., a procession of about 200 persons came to A.I.R. station raising slogans about A.I.R. not broadcasting programmes in Maithili and for alleged anti-Maithili feelings and that the

Police took into custody about 25 persons.

Contracts for sweeping/cleaning etc.
jobs in IOC Pipelines
Head Office

4421. SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Oil Corporation Pipeline Head Office has given contracts for sweeping/cleaning jobs to private agencies ;

(b) if so, the reasons for giving contracts ;

(c) whether Indian Oil Corporation has not blocked the employment opportunities for Scheduled Caste candidates by giving these contracts and whether it is not a set back to Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme ;

(d) the number of candidates presently working against sweeping/cleaning job in Indian Oil Corporation Pipeline Head Office New Delhi against permanent vacancies ;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(f) the number of other contracts like maintenance of Office/electricians/repairs given to private parties and the justifications for these contracts ;

(g) whether these contracts have been given as per procedure laid down by Indian Oil Corporation ; and

(h) whether these contracts do not encourage middle-man practice ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मुरादनगर सुपर ताप बिजली-घर

4422. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुरादनगर में स्थापित किए जाने वाले सुपर ताप बिजलीघर से संबंधित तकनीकी और आर्थिक सम्भाव्यता रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण को कब प्राप्त हुई थी तथा उस पर शीघ्र निर्णय न लेने के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :

(क) और (ख) मुरादनगर में स्थापित की जाने वाली देश की राजधानी क्षेत्र की ताप विद्युत परियोजना के प्रथम चरण में 210-210 मेगावाट की चार यूनिटों की प्रतिस्थापना के लिए राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम ने एक व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट अगस्त, 1983 में प्रस्तुत की थी। केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण ने इसके लिए तकनीकी-आर्थिक स्वीकृति अक्टूबर, 1983 में दे दी है।

Licences for Nylon Filament Yarn Project

4423. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the firms who have applied for the licences of Nylon Filament Yarn Project during the last three years ;

(b) the names of the firms to whom the licences have been granted ; and

(c) the number of applications rejected and the number of applications still pending and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (c) As in the statement enclosed.

(b) Letters of intent have been issued to the following for setting up of new units and expansion of existing units for the manufacture of nylon filament yarn :—

1. Baroda Rayon Corporation Limited.
2. Century Enka Limited.
3. Garware Nylons Limited.
4. Jagatjit Cotton Textile Mills Limited.
5. J.K. Synthetics Limited.
6. Modipon Limited.
7. Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Limited.
8. Shree Synthetic Limited.
9. Petrofils Cooperative Limited.
10. Bihar State Industrial Development Corpn. Ltd.
11. Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Limited.
12. Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited.
13. West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Limited.
14. Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Limited.
15. Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Limited.

16. Karnataka State Industrial Investment & Development Corporation Limited.
17. Andhra Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited.
18. Shri S.R. Jain.

Statement

The following parties applied for industrial licences for the manufacture of nylon filament yarn during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 :—

1. Sidharth Dabriwala.
2. Mitco Consultants Private Limited.
3. Raj Kumar Bhartia,
4. Petrofils Cooperative Limited.
5. Swami Raj Bharti.
6. Jindal Paper & Plastics Limited.
7. Horizon Trading Company Limited.
8. Mahendra Kumar Jajodia.
9. K.K. Patodia.
10. Gujarat State Fertilizer Company Limited.
11. Malvika Textile Mills Limited.
12. Arthur Import Export Company Limited.

A letter of intent has been issued to Petrofils Cooperative Limited; applications of other parties have been rejected.

Details of pending applications are not published until after Government has taken a view thereon.

Gas Agency Fraudulently obtained in Jaunpur

4424. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a gas agency was fraudulently obtained in Jaunpur and the matter was brought to the notice of Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISRA) : (a) to (c) A complaint that the income of the selected candidate was more than the minimum prescribed and hence he did not meet the eligibility criteria was received. Investigations by the Oil Company revealed that the Complaint was correct. Before any action could be taken, one of the aggrieved parties filed a suit in the Court, both against the dealer selected and the Indian Oil Corporation. As the matter is subjudice, no final action has yet been taken.

Supply of Kerosene Oil to Jammu & Kashmir

4425. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that we have fallen short of kerosene oil this year :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the total quantity of kerosene oil being supplied to Jammu & Kashmir State from November 1983 to March 1984 ; and

(d) The total requirements of the State for the commodity and actual sup-

plies made so far in the current year taking note of severe cold and acute shortage of kerosene oil for cooking purposes in the present season in Jammu & Kashmir ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) As kerosene oil is a deficit product, its demand in the country is met by indigenous production and im-

ports, as considered necessary from time to time.

(c) A total quantity of 4350 tonnes kerosene oil per month has been allotted to Jammu & Kashmir State for the winter block comprising Nov. 1983 to Feb. 1984. The allocation for March, 1984 has not yet been decided.

(d) The allocations and sales of kerosene oil made to Jammu & Kashmir State during the current year, 1983-84 (April to Nov. 1983) are as under :

Month	(Quantity in tonnes)	
	Allocation	Sale
April, 83	2700	3000
May, 83	3100	3140
June, 83	3100	3180
July, 83	3400	3890
Aug., 83	3360	3470
Sept., 83	3360	3941
Oct., 83	3360	3700
Nov., 83	4350	4606 (Provisional)

Legal assistance provided by States to people

4426. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some States are providing legal assistance to the people ;

(b) if so, the names of such States giving legal aid to people ; and

(c) the rules and regulations enacted by State Governments that are being followed in rural as well as in urban areas in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM

NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In accordance with the recommendations and model scheme evolved by the Central Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes, State Legal Aid and Advice Boards have been constituted in a number of States—Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim and also in the Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry, for providing legal aid to the indigent. The State of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Karnataka have passed legislations for providing legal aid. The legal aid scheme formulated by the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh has been approved by the Central Committee. Further, steps are being taken by the Central Committee for accelerating the effective implementation of legal aid in the North-Eastern Hill States. A voluntary organisation for giving legal aid in Jammu & Kashmir has been set up

under the guidance of the Central Committee. The legal aid scheme in the State of Kerala is being implemented under the directions of the Central Committee. In West Bengal, the State Legal Aid Board has been registered at the initiative of some leading lawyers there and also under the instructions of the Central Committee.

Even though legal aid is being given in one form or the other by the rest of the States and the Union Territories, the Central Committee is taking steps to persuade them to follow the model scheme.

(c) Since the Rules and Regulations enacted by the State Governments are not available, steps are being taken to procure the same. However, a copy of the model scheme followed by the State Legal Aid Boards is annexed herewith for perusal. According to the Scheme, no distinction is made in its application to rural and urban areas.

Statement

Model Scheme for Legal Aid Programme

WHEREAS article 39A of the Constitution of India provides that the State shall secure that the operation of the

legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide for free legal aid, to ensure that the opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.

AND WHEREAS, the State Government has decided to establish a programme for providing free legal services to the weaker sections of the community ;

AND WHEREAS for the purpose of effective implementation of the legal service programme in the State and for certain other purposes, the Government ofhas decided to constitute the..... Legal Aid & Advice Board, which would be incharge of setting up, administering and implementing the legal service programme in the State.

NOW THEREFORE the Government of HEREBY constitutes the Legal Aid and Advice Board to be called "TheLegal Aid and Advice Board" (hereinafter referred to as the Board.)

Composition of the Board (1) The Board shall consist of the following members :—

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Minister for Law and Judiciary | President. |
| 2. A sitting Judge of the High Court, to be nominated by the Chief Justice. | Vice-President. |
| 3. A sitting or retired Judge of the High Court or a retired District Judge to be nominated by the State Government with the concurrence of the Chairman, Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Scheme and in case of a sitting Judge, then also in consultation with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court. | Executive Chairman. |
| 4. Advocate General | Member. |
| 5. The Secretary to the Government, Law and Judiciary Department. | Member. |
| 6. One Member of Parliament, to be nominated by the State Government. | Member. |

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 7. One Member of the State Legislature to be nominated by the Speaker. | Member. |
| 8. Chairman of the State Bar Council | Member. |
| 9. President of the High Court Bar Association, <i>ex-officio</i> , and two other representatives to be nominated by the Executive Chairman. | Member. |
| 10. One representative of Women, to be nominated by the State Government in consultation with the Executive Chairman. | Member. |
| 11. One representative of Scheduled Castes, to be nominated by the State Government in consultation with the Executive Chairman. | Member. |
| 12. One representation of Scheduled Tribes, to be nominated by the State Government in consultation with the Executive Chairman. | Member. |
| 13. One representative of Industrial Labour, to be nominated by the State Government in consultation with the Executive Chairman. | Member. |
| 14. One representative of Agricultural Labour, to be nominated by the State Government in consultation with the Executive Chairman. | Member. |
| 15. A Judicial Officer of the rank of District Judge or Civil Judge or an Officer drawn from the cadre of Deputy Secretaries of the Law Department of Government, to be nominated by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court in case of a Judicial Officer and in consultation with the State Government in case of Deputy Secretary to Government and in both cases, also in consultation with the Executive Chairman. | Member-Secretary. |

2. While the office of the Executive Chairman is vacant for any reason, the Advocate General *ex-officio* shall be the Executive Chairman of the Board.

3. *Term of Office of Members of the Board*—(1) The term of Office of a Member of the Board, other than an *ex-officio* Member, shall be three years.

(2) If any Member referred to at Serial Nos. (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), and (15) in clause 2 fails, without suffi-

cient cause to attend three consecutive meetings of the Board or ceases to represent the interest for which he has been nominated, he shall cease to be a Member of the Board.

(3) The State Government shall have the power to curtail the term of any Member referred to at Serial Nos. (10), (11), (12), (13), (14) and (15) in clause 2, at any time, if it finds that such Member is not taking sufficient interest in the activities of the Board.

(4) If any Member ceases to be a Member of the Board for any reason, the vacancy shall be filled up in the same manner as the original appointment and the person nominated will continue to be a Member for the duration of the term of office of the Member in whose place he is nominated.

4. *Powers and functions of the Board—*

(1) Subject to the general control of the State Government, it shall be the duty of the Board to take steps to establish a legal aid programme in the State for providing free legal services to the weaker sections of the community in the State. The State Board shall endeavour to arrange for provision of free legal services, including legal aid in any proceedings in any court or before any public authority, subject to the provisions of any Scheme or rules framed by the Board.

(2) The Board shall be in overall charge of the administration on and implementation of the legal services programmes in the State and shall in particular exercise the following powers and perform the following functions, namely :—

- (a) allot funds to the various Committees from out of the amount placed at its disposal by the State Government ;
- (b) control, regulate and supervise the working of the various Committees ;
- (c) lay down policies and give general or special directions to the various Committees for the proper administration and implementation of the legal service programme and for proper and adequate discharge of their duties and functions ;
- (d) call for an receive from the various Committees from time to time such reports, returns and information as may be considered

necessary in regard to the administration and implementation of the legal services programme ;

- (e) prepare, consolidate and submit to the State Government by the first week of May every year a general report regarding the administration and working of the legal services programme during the previous financial year ;
- (f) encourage and promote conciliation and settlement in legal proceedings ;
- (g) promote legal literacy and create awareness amongst the weaker sections of the community in regard to the rights, benefits and privileges conferred upon them by social welfare legislation and other enactments ;
- (h) enlighten the people in rural areas about agrarian reforms and facilities made available to them by the Central Government or the State Government from time to time and render legal services where necessary ;
- (i) arrange for publicity of important legislation concerning women, bonded labour, industrial workers, agricultural labour, tenants, agriculturists, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the community, as also legislation dealing with social and economic reforms ;
- (j) render assistance to the members of the weaker sections of the society in complying with necessary legal requirements in order to secure the benefits under the various schemes sponsored by the Central Government for the welfare of the public in general, or of any section thereof ;

- (k) organise legal aid camps for the purpose of reaching legal services to the weaker sections of the community in rural areas and in slums ;
- (l) arrange for holding Lok Nyaya-layas in different areas for the purpose of bringing about voluntary settlement of disputes ;
- (m) prepare a cadre of social workers for para-legal services ;
- (n) help the various Committees to set up legal service centres within their respective jurisdictions ;
- (o) encourage law colleges and law faculties of Universities to set up projects for giving free legal service to the weaker sections of the community and to help them in running such projects ;
- (p) hold and conduct seminars, conferences and campaigns for promotion of the legal services programme in all its aspects, including creation of public awareness and participate in all activities connected with the same ;
- (q) undertake and promote research, experiment and innovation in the areas of law affecting the poor with the object of removing the injustices from which the poor suffer, bringing about fundamental institutional changes and effectuating reforms in the law with a view to making it serve the interests of the weaker sections of the community ;
- (r) submit recommendations to the State Government regarding improvements in practice and procedure of the courts so as to reduce the costs and delays in litigation ;
- (s) suggest and recommend to the State Government such measures of law reforms as it considers necessary for the purpose of improving the socio-economic conditions of the weaker sections of the community and making social welfare legislation effective for them and draw the attention of the administrative bodies or authorities to their grievances and press for redress of such grievances ;
- (t) undertake socio-legal survey and research into the life conditions of the weaker sections of the community with a view to ascertaining their problems and difficulties and determining how far and to what extent social legislation has been able to achieve the objects and purpose for which it was enacted and to utilise social workers and the student for the purpose ;
- (u) appoint expert committees for the purpose of assessment and evaluation of the legal services programme undertaken by the Board and its various Committees ;
- (v) carry on such other activities as are incidental and conducive to the objects of the legal services programme ; and
- (w) perform such other duties and discharge such other functions, for the purpose of effectively implementing the legal services programme, as the State Government may direct.

5. *Executive Committee*—(1) There shall be an Executive Committee of the Board consisting of the President, Vice-President and the Executive Chairman of the Board, the Advocate General, the Chairman of the State Bar Council, the representatives of Women on the Board, one of the persons co-opted on the Com-

mittee for Implementation of the Legal Aid Scheme (hereinafter referred to as the Central Committee) for the State and the Member Secretary. The Chairman of the Central Committee will be ex-officio member of the Executive Committee.

(2) The Executive Committee shall have power to co-opt not more than two members.

(3) The Executive Committee shall be the executive arm of the Board and shall exercise all the powers and perform all the functions of the Board subject to any directions which may be given by the Board from time to time in that behalf.

6. *Committees*- The Board shall constitute Legal Aid Committees in the cities of..... and at the district and taluka tehsil headquarters, in accordance with such scheme or schemes as may be framed by Board in that behalf with the approval of the State Government.

7. *Advisory Council, etc.*—(1) The State Government shall constitute an Advisory Council, of not more than six persons, for the purpose of advising and assisting the Board in the establishment, administration and implementation of the legal services programme in the State.

(2) The Board shall have power to invite any person to attend and participate in its proceedings.

8. *Honorarium to Executive Chairman*—The Executive Chairman shall be paid a fixed honorarium of such amount not exceeding Rs.....per month in the case of retired Judge of the High Court and not exceeding Rs.....per month in the case of retired District Judge :

Provided that, the amount of honorarium shall not exceed the difference between the amount of the salary last drawn by the Judge of the High Court,

or as the case may be, the District Judge, and the amount of pension and pension equivalent to death-cum-retirement gratuity admissible to him.

9. *Honoraria*—(1) The members of the Board, other than the Member-Secretary, shall not be entitled to any remuneration ;

(2) The members of the Board who are nominated from amongst the Members of Parliament and the State Legislature shall be paid travelling and daily allowances as may be admissible to them in their respective capacities as Members of Parliament or the State Legislature, as the case may be.

(3) The ex-officio members shall be entitled to travelling and daily allowances according to the rules applicable to them. The members shall be paid travelling and daily allowances as admissible to Grade I Officers of the State Government under the normal rules.

10. *Member-Secretary*—(1) The Board shall have a wholetime Member-Secretary, who shall be either a judicial officer of the rank of District Judge or Civil Judge or an Officer, drawn from the cadre of Deputy Secretaries to Government. He shall be responsible for the custody and management of the properties and funds of the Board and for the maintenance of true and proper accounts of the Board and he shall get them audited and checked periodically.

(2) The Member-Secretary shall discharge such other duties and functions as the Board at the Executive Committee may, from time to time, assign to him.

11. *Staff of the Board*—The staff which may be sanctioned to the Board will be on deputation with the Board and will be under the administrative control of the Executive Committee while on deputation.

12. *Funds of the Board*—(1) The State Government shall, under appropriation duly made by law in this behalf, place at the disposal of the Board, from time to time, the necessary amounts for implementation of the legal aid programme.

(2) The Board shall also be entitled to receive and accept donations and grants to its legal aid programme.

(3) The costs, charges and expenses which may be recovered as a result of legally aided litigation and all other amounts received by it shall be credited to the State Government.

(4) The Board shall out of the amount placed at its disposal by the State Government make available necessary finances to the various Committees in such manner and to such extent as it thinks reasonable.

(5) The Board shall maintain true and proper accounts of the receipts and disbursements of all amounts placed at its disposal by the State Government. The accounts of the Board shall be audited in such manner as the State Government may determine.

13. *Eligibility for free legal aid -*

(1) Every citizen whose income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 5,000/- per annum shall be eligible for free legal services.

(2) This limitation as to income shall not apply in cases of disputes where one of the parties belongs to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, *Vimukta Jatis* and Nomadic Tribes or is a woman or a child.

(3) The Board and the Committee constituted by it may suo motu or an application made in that behalf by the opposite party, withdraw the grant of free legal services to an aided person, if it is found that such person has adequate financial resources to meet the cost of such legal services.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained herein, the Board may itself initiate proceedings or grant aid—

(a) in cases of great public importance; or

(b) in a test case the decision of which is likely to affect cases of numerous other persons belonging to weaker sections of the community; or

(c) in a special case which, for reasons to be recorded in writing, is considered otherwise deserving of legal aid.

14. *Headquarters of the Board*—

The Office of the Board and the Executive Committee shall be located in..... and the State Government shall provide suitable office accommodation and adequate staff for carrying out the functions of the Board and the Executive Committee.

15. *Decision by Majority*—All questions at any meeting of the Board shall be decided by majority of the members present and voting and in case of a tie, the person presiding shall have a second or casting vote.

16. *Continuance of existing schemes*—

The existing Legal Assistance Schemes for Backward Classes and members of the armed forces of the Union and low income ex-servicemen which are in force and more favourable to them shall be continued.

17. *Power to frame schema and to make rules and regulations*—(1) It shall be competent for the Board, with the approval of the State Government, to frame necessary scheme, from time to time providing for the constitution of legal aid committee, prescribing the conditions under which such committees shall function, laying down the procedure and mode of selection of advocates for providing legal services and the remunera-

tion to be given to them and providing for all other matters which are necessary for effective exercise of its powers and performance of its duties under this Government Resolution.

(2) It shall also be competent for the Board, with the approval of the State Government, to frame rules and regulations for the purpose of establishing and operating the legal services programme in the State and for regulating its own procedure.

(3) The State Government may accord its approval to any scheme, rule or regulation or any amendment thereof made by the Board under this clause without any modification or subject to such modifications as it may consider proper or return such scheme, rule or regulation or the amendment thereof to the Board for modifying the same in such manner as the State Government may direct.

(4) If it appears to the State Government that it is necessary or desirable for carrying out the purpose of this Resolution :—

- (a) to make any scheme in respect of matters specified in clause (1) or to amend any scheme made by the Board under that clause, or
- (b) to make any rule or regulation in respect of matters specified in clause (2), the State Government may call upon the Board to make such scheme, rule or regulation or amendment within such time as it may specify. If the Board fails to make such scheme, rule or regulation or amendment within the time as may be so specified, the State Government itself may make such scheme, rule or regulation or amendment and the scheme, rule or regulation or amendment so made shall be deemed to have been made by

the Board under clause (1), or as the case may be, clause (2).

Satellite Telecommunication Facilities for Telephonic Communication

4427. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide satellite telecommunication facilities for the people inside the country for telephonic communication in case there is a failure or delay in trunk call system; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Satellite telecommunication facilities within the country are for long distance and to inaccessible places where other means of communication cannot easily be provided.

(b) 28 earth stations and one road transportable terminal are operational. Two air transportable terminals are expected to be operational by mid 1984.

Complaints of Restricted Trades Practices by TV Companies

4428. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Monopolies and Restricted Trade Practices Commission has received any complaints regarding restrictive trade practices in the TV industry from certain consumers or their organisations, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action taken by the MRTP Commission has taken on the said complaints till date and the time by which the matter will be finally settled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has received on 5.12.83 a complaint filed under Section 10(a) (i) of the MRTP Act, 1969, for and on behalf of the Volunteer Organisation for the Interest of Consumer Education supported by 29 consumers. It has been alleged in the complaint that the Television manufacturers and dealers are indulging in the practice of tying sales of televisions with the after sales service. It has further been alleged that Television manufacturers have violated the undertaking given by them to the Government "that the retail price of Colour-TV set marketed by them would not exceed Rs. 7,500/- (turret tuner) and Rs. 8,000/- (electronic tuner)", inclusive of guarantee/warranty and Sales tax in Delhi. It has also been alleged that some Television manufacturers were charging service and handling charges or were charging considerable amount as "Extended Service."

(b) The MRTP Commission is directing preliminary investigation into the matter.

Companies not Paying Dividend to Shareholders

4429. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the present corporate set-up the gap between corporate ownership and management has been steadily widening;

(b) whether the controlling interests have been reduced to small minority owners in most of the large companies and even then they continue firmly to occupy the driving seat in nearly all such companies and they are mostly appropriating the resources to their own and their selected few favourites advantage;

(c) whether as high as 40 per cent of companies listed on Stock Exchanges in

India are currently not paying and dividend to the shareholders; and

(d) if so, what reforms Government propose to make in the existing law to correct the present situation and put a check on the minority owner-manager's mis-spending of shareholder's money and the transformation of the boards of directors from rubber-stamp bodies into independent, active and professional bodies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Information sought for regarding widening of gap between corporate ownership and management calls for a comprehensive analysis of the shareholding pattern of all the non-Government public Ltd., companies at work numbering as many as 12,000 at present. This would require examination of the annual return of these companies, which would be highly time-consuming, since these are filed with the Registrar of Companies where a company is registered. However, information on any individual company, as may be desired, can be collected and furnished.

(c) A quick study of the companies listed on Bombay and Calcutta Stock Exchanges which declared dividend during July '82 to June '83 has revealed that around 29% of them skipped dividend.

(d) The Companies Act, 1956, contains a number of provisions for the protection of the interests of shareholders; for ordering inspection, investigation, and special audit; for checking misfeasance, mis-management, fraud and breach of trust; as well as for appointment of Government Directors, if circumstances so warrant. The Act also contains provisions for regulating managerial appointments and remuneration, keeping in view the professional qualifications and experience of the persons considered for appointment.

**Promotion of Mail Accounting Assistants
in P & T Department :**

4430. **SHRI KRISHAN CHANDRA PANDEY :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during fifties and sixties, some of the postal staff were brought to Posts & Telegraphs Department for accounting works and they were not taken into Secretariat service, but given ex-cadre status and they have not been given any chance of promotion;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Third Pay Commission gave these people a chance of promotion and elevated them to Mail Accounting Assistants and also brought them to the status at par with Secretariat staff but there is no promotional avenue for them;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to give them promotion to the grade of Section Officer (Ex-cadre); and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) As a result of centralisation of Air Mail and surface Mail Accounting work, initially handled in the different Postal Circles, in the P & T Directorate, the staff of the lower formations was brought on transfer to the Directorate. They were not included in the strength of Central Secretariate Service (C.S.S.) Cadre as C.S.S. rule did not permit it. In accordance with recommendations of Third-Pay-Commission it was decided that :

(i) The mail accounting staff should be of two pay scales viz. 330-560 425-800, the posts in the lower scale being designated as Mail Accounting Clerks and the posts in the higher grade as Mail Accounting Assistant;

(ii) No more field staff should be brought into Directorate to fill up future vacancies.

(iii) The present incumbents should not be included in C.S.S. Cadres. The Mail Accounting Clerks' and Mail Accounting Assistants Cadres should be declared as dying cadres. Future vacancies should be filled up by C.S.S. staff by including the posts in C.S.S. Cadre.

(iv) Adequate number of higher posts should be created to provide justified promotional avenue to the present M.A.Cs. and M.A.Ss.

1 post of Junior Accounts Officer of DAA Section was converted in 1980 to that of Jr. Mail Accounting Officer in the scale of Rs. 550-900. to provide promotional avenue for Mail Accounting Assistants, on an experimental basis. One more post of Jr. Mail Accounting Officer has been recently created by upgrading one post of Mail Accounting Assistant.

(c) and (d) The present incumbents of the posts cannot be promoted to the Grade of Section Officer as C.S.S. Rules do not permit it.

**Upgrading of sub-Post Offices to
Head-Post Offices**

4431. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the P&T Department has decided to give the co-efficient of a Sub-Post Office to every seven branch offices attached to a Head Post Office for calculating the work load to upgrade S.P.Os. to Head Offices and also for creating new postal divisions by bifurcating the existing Postal Divisions ;

(b) if so, the date with effect from which this decision has been implemented; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision to this effect will be taken and implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS/ (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) 7 Branch Offices directly in account with a Head Post Office are taken as a Sub Office while upgrading Sub Post Offices to Head Offices only.

(b) 12-8-1983.

(c) In respect of bifurcation of existing Postal Division, each Branch Office is given the prescribed Co-efficient for calculating workload in accordance with norms laid down in consultation with Staff Inspection Unit of Ministry of Finance. There is no provision under these norms for treating 7 Branch Offices as equal to one Sub Office.

Implementation of Coal Mining projects in West Bengal

4432. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether fourteen coal mining projects sanctioned for implementation under Eastern Coalfields Ltd. in West Bengal have so far been implemented ;

(b) if so, the details of these fourteen coal-mining projects with the sanctioned

cost and anticipated production capacity of each of these projects with the location ;

(c) the details of the reasons of non-implementation of the projects, project-wise and action taken in each of the projects till date with the result achieved ; and

(d) the details of the target made for completing each of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) The construction work in 14 schemes of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. in West Bengal, though actually taken up was continued. Twelve schemes had to be discontinued due to obstruction created by local people demanding employment. The matter was taken up by Coal India Limited with the Government of West Bengal for starting work on these projects and an agreed basis for employment of local people in Eastern Coalfields Ltd. projects in addition to the surplus workers already available in the company, was arrived at with the approval of the Central Government. Since then the work on some of these projects has commenced. In the case of one project the site was not made available and in another project sanctioned during the current year, the work will be taken up after the approval of the Annual Plan 1984-85.

The details of these fourteen schemes are as follows :-

S. No.	Name/Location	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in crores)	Capacity (in million Tonnes/ year)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bansra OC	2.75	0.20
2.	Nakrakonda Exp.	3.78	0.21
3.	North Searsole 3 & 4, 5 & 6, 7 & 8 Incline.	9.92	1.16
4.	Ningha No. 4 Incline	15.25	1.60

1	2	3	4
5.	Bhanora West Block	0.96	0.36
6.	Bansra Purandip Incline.	0.73	0.15
7.	East Churulia Incline	0.58	0.10
8.	Dabor 'C' Seam Incline	0.44	0.06
9.	Adjoy-II	0.94	0.23
10.	Reopening of Churulia Seam	0.27	—
11.	Gourandih No. 8 Incline	0.18	0.09
12.	Dabor Special Seam Incline	0.67	0.12
13.	Palerband OC	1.95	0.24
14.	Seetaldheme OC	9.66	0.40

Manufacture of modern push button telephone instruments

4433. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what contribution can be made by the Research and Development of Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore, the Department of Electronics and also other sources in the country in the manufacture of modern telephone instruments ;

(b) Government's plans and decisions in this regard to meet the requirement of modern push button telephone instruments including replacement of the old and obsolete ones over the period 1983 to 1990 ; and

(c) the progress in the first six months in 1983-84 in response to Government's decisions in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c) The R & D Unit of I.T.I., Bangalore has been working on developing an improved version of telephone instrument with a

view to making the same reliable. The latest version of the telephone instrument under production in Indian Telephone Industries is the 677 type, which has been jointly developed by the Telecommunication Research Centre of P & T Department and Indian Telephone Industries.

With a view to meet the increasing demand and introducing modern production process for the manufacture of telephone instruments; it has been decided to augment the manufacturing capacity of the Bangalore and Naini Units of ITI to 5 lakh telephone per annum at each of these places with foreign collaboration. The telephones so manufactured will be partly with rotary dials and partly with push-button dials. The Department of Electronics has recently set up a working Group to consider coordinated purchase of technology for manufacture of electronic telephones and related special purpose components in the State Electronics Corporations.

Setting up of TV Relaying centre at Tirupati

4434. SHRI PASALA PENCHALALAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up TV relaying station at Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the latest position and when it is going to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Low Power TV transmitter is being set up at Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh. Site for the relay centre has been finalised and transmitter and other necessary equipment ordered. TV Relay centre at Tirupati is expected to be commissioned during 1984.

बिहार शरीफ में नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

4435. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में नालंदा जिला के बिहार शरीफ में 120 नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन लगाने के लिए नया बोर्ड स्थापित किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपभोक्ताओं को इस नए बोर्ड से टेलीफोन कनेक्शन न देने के क्या कारण हैं तथा ये कनेक्शन कब तक दे दिए जाएंगे?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) बोर्ड वास्तविक रूप से संस्थापित कर दिया गया है लेकिन नए कनेक्शन देने के लिए चालू करने से पहले इसका परीक्षण करना पड़ेगा और केबिल बिछाने आदि जैसे विविध कार्य सभी पूरे किए जाने हैं। साज-सामग्री उपलब्ध हो जाने पर बाकी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन 31 मार्च, 1984 तक दे दिए जाएंगे।

Production of ration card for issuing new or transferred Gas connection

4436. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Delhi L.P.G. distributors still insist on production of ration card by the consumer while issuing new or transferred LPG connection; and

(b) if not, the documents, which can alternatively be produced as proof of residence for getting new or transferred LPG connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISRA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. While taking delivery of a LPG connection, in the absence of ration cards, a customer can produce any other proof of his residential address, by furnishing rent receipt, a certificate from his/her employer, Passport, ownership agreement or House Tax Receipt etc.

गुजरात वाणिज्य मंडल और अन्य वाणिज्य मंडलों द्वारा कुछ समस्याओं के बारे में ज्ञापन दिया जाना

4437. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को गुजरात वाणिज्य मंडल तथा अन्य वाणिज्य मंडलों से कुछ समस्याओं के बारे में कोई ज्ञापन मिले हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौता क्या है और इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में कुछ वाणिज्य मंडलों से बातचीत की गई है, और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) प्राप्त ज्ञापनों का ब्योरा इस प्रकार है :—

(एक) गुजरात वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंडल से सौराष्ट्र में तूफानग्रस्त क्षेत्रों की दूरसंचार सेवाओं को पुनः चालू करने और ट्रंक व टेलिक्स सेवाओं को सुधारने के बारे में ।

(दो) पोरबंदर वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंडल से सौराष्ट्र की दूरसंचार सेवाओं को पुनः चालू करने तथा टेलीफोन/टेलिक्स प्रणालियों के किराया प्रभारों में छूट प्रदान करने के बारे में ।

सभी ज्ञापनों/प्रतिवेदनों की माबधानी-पूर्वक जांच की गई और सभी मामलों में तुरंत कार्रवाई की गई ।

(ग) जी हां । इस संबंध में महाप्रबंधक दूरसंचार ने गुजरात वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंडल अहमदाबाद के साथ 20-8-83 को चर्चा की । गुजरात में दूरसंचार सेवाओं को सुधारने के लिए वाणिज्य मंडल द्वारा उठाए गए मुद्दों पर तुरंत कार्रवाई की गई ।

Exploitation of Apprentices by the Employers

4438. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the employers exploit the apprentices appointed by them for one year under the Apprenticeship Act, by way of taking from them for more work than their regular employees and not paying overtime allowance to them for the overtime work ;

(b, whether the stipend of Rs. 300 per month paid to the apprentices does not commensurate with the heavy work done by them ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to raise the rate of stipend for at least skilled apprentices from Rs. 10 per day to Rs. 20 per day in view of the fact that even a non-skilled labour charges Rs. 20 per day particularly in urban areas ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The Apprenticeship Rule prescribe the weekly hours of work and therefore no employer can ask an apprentice to work beyond that. Further, the Rules also prohibit an employer from engaging the apprentice for training between 10.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. except with the approval of the Apprenticeship Adviser who gives the same only, if he is satisfied that such work is in the interest of the training of the apprentice. Hence, the question of paying overtime does not arise.

(b) to (d) An apprentice is one who learns the trade during the training period and, therefore, he can not be categorized as a worker. Hence, the stipend paid to the apprentice is not a wage and cannot be related to the work done by him as a trainee or the wage paid to a regular worker. The rate of stipend is periodically revised and it was enhanced last only Rs. 25.1.1982.

**Reservation for SC/ST in T.V. Centre
and AIR Station in Tamil Nadu**

4439. **SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI** : Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government orders providing reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officials at the time of initial recruitment, promotions and at confirmation stage are not being followed both in T.V. Centre and All India Radio in Tamil Nadu, from the date of issue of this orders, if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(b) if followed, Cadre-wise and year-wise details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Instructions for providing reservation for Scheduled Castes have been in force ever since

Independence. After the Constitution was promulgated, reservation was extended for Scheduled Tribes also. These orders are constantly reviewed and suitable instructions and clarification are issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. The details are available in the published book entitled Brochure on reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the service.

These orders and procedures laid down therein are duly complied with by All India Radio Stations/Offices in Tamil Nadu region and Doordarshan Kendra, Madras.

Year-wise information regarding the appointments made in terms of such orders from the inception is not readily available. However, information regarding the appointments, including promotions made during the last 6 years preceding to 1983 in All India Radio Stations/Offices in Tamil Nadu region indicating the total appointments made and those of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is appended :

	Group C	Group D	Staff Artists
1. Total recruitment/ promotions made.	238	107	42
2. Scheduled Castes.	51	44	6
3. Scheduled Tribes.	18	4	1

Similar information in respect of Doordarshan Kendra, Madras will be collected and laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Workers Affected by Lock-outs

4440 **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL** : Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite the fact that the number of strikes has been progressively

declining over the years, the number of workers affected in strikes has been increasing;

(b) if so, the estimated number of workers State-wise, who were affected by such strikes during the last one year and the man-days lost, as per information available with his Ministry;

(c) whether his Ministry have made any analysis of the workers being thrown out on small pretexts by the employers by declaring lock-outs or forcing the workers to go on strike by not paying them their proper dues or victimizing them;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) what further measures he proposes to suggest to the State Governments to improve employer-employee relations and prevent indiscriminate lay-offs, retrenchment or forcing the workers to go on strikes ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. The number of workers affected by strikes has also declined from 1.66 million in 1980 to 1.26 million in 1981 and 1.21 million in 1982. Figure for 1983 (up to September) is 0.87 million (provisional).

(b) A statement showing State-wise number of workers affected by strikes and the number of mandays lost due to them

during 1983 (January-September) is attached.

(c) and (d) A cause-wise analysis of industrial disputes shows that lockouts and strikes have generally been due to disputes over wages and allowances, personnel and retrenchment indiscipline and violence etc.

(e) With a view to developing reciprocal relationship between employers-employees, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 provides for the participation of elected representatives of workmen in bipartite Works Committees in Industrial Under-takings employing 100 or more workmen.

Under the existing provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, prior permission of the appropriate authority is required for lay-off and retrenchment. The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982 by extending this scope to establishments employing 100 or more workers would further reduce the incidence of retrenchment and lay-off.

Statement

Statement Showing the No. of Workers Affected and No. of Mandays Lost due to Strikes during 1983 (Upto Sept.) State-wise

Name of States/Union Territories	No. of workers involved (in '000) (P)	No. of mandays lost (in '000) (P)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	88	255
Assam	3	1
Bihar	95	348
Gujarat	13	157
Haryana	4	175
Himachal Pradesh	...	...
Jammu & Kashmir	*	*

1	2	3
Karnataka	17	245
Kerala	13	543
Madhya Pradesh	80	436
Maharashtra	216	13223
Manipur	*	3
Meghalaya	...	...
Nagaland	...	...
Orissa	10	24
Punjab	8	83
Rajasthan	13	327
Sikkim	...	...
Tamil Nadu	49	384
Tripura	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	34	283
West Bengal	217	778
Andaman & Nicobar	1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	—	...
Chandigarh	1	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	...	...
Delhi	4	198
Goa, Daman & Diu	*	17
Lakshadweep	...	...
Mizoram	...	...
Pondicherry	2	2
TOTAL	871	17985

(P) = Provisional.

(—) = Nil.

(...) = Not available.

(*) = Below 500

N.B. = Totals may not necessarily tally due to rounding of figures.

Action Plan 1983—93 for Removal of Rural Unemployment

4441. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Action Plan (1983—93) by some eminent economists, journalists, academicians and social workers has been released aiming at removal of unemployment in rural India;

(b) if so, the details of the action proposed by the above section of people; and

(c) when it is expected to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) A publication titled "An Action Plan : 1983—1993 for Removal of Unemployment in Rural India" prepared" in discussion—at two Conferences, one at Sabarmati and the other at Mount Abu" has been published by Sarvashri Vadilal Lallubhai Mehta, R. T. Popawala, Tarlok Singh and ten others. This Plan of Action is, according to the authors, "addressed to all citizens of India, but particularly to those with skills and resources, or who can organise voluntary work in a non-violent, self-reliant, but effective manner".

The Plan has focussed attention not on the whole range of activities embodied in the National Five Year Plan but on employment possibilities in the rural areas and the resources required for their fruition. The possibilities explored concern a few selected areas of economic activity, namely, cattle breeding and dairy development spinning on ambar charkha and other village industries, agriculture, especially dry farming, etc.

The areas dealt with in the Action Plan are those which have already received attention in the Sixth Five Year Plan, which is already under implementation.

Setting up of Gas based Fertilizer Plant in Vidarbha Region, Maharashtra

4442. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have suggested to Central Government for setting up a gas-based fertilizer plant in the Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been considered; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) At present, the Central Government do not have any scheme for setting up additional gas-based fertilizer plant in Maharashtra, apart from the Thal project which is already under construction. However, if more gas would be available from the Bombay High than what is presently estimated, the question of locating a plant in the Vidarbha region could be kept in view, taking into account among other things, the demand for fertilizer during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Telecasting of Cultural Programmes of Various States in National Programmes of T.V.

4443. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States, folk-dances and cultural programmes of which were telecast from the various television centres under the national programme alongwith the number and duration of

such programmes, during the last one year;

(b) whether remote hilly and backward areas of the States like Himachal Pradesh is one of such States which has been completely ignored in the matter of telecasting cultural programmes and folk dances/songs under the national programmes; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or being taken to ensure the coverage of cultural programmes of such States particularly Himachal Pradesh, in the National programmes of TV in proportion to the number of programmes allotted to other States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :
(a) Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir. Five programmes from Himachal Pradesh have been included in the National Programme during the last one year consisting of a duration of 110 minutes.

(c) National Programme has been designed to include programmes from all the States. It is our continuous endeavour to give coverage to representative programmes from all the states within the constraints of time of the National Programme.

मध्यप्रदेश में उज्जैन के दूरसंचार
केन्द्र का विस्तार

4444. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्यप्रदेश में उज्जैन के दूर-

संचार केन्द्र के विस्तार के लिए आवश्यक
सभी उपकरणों की आपूर्ति की जा चुकी है
और यदि नहीं, तो ये कब तक उपलब्ध करा
दिए जाएंगे ;

(ख) यह विस्तार कार्य कब तक पूरा
कर लिया जाएगा तथा इसके परिणाम-
स्वरूप इस केन्द्र की क्षमता कितनी बढ़
जाएगी ; और

(ग) 1983-84 में उक्त क्षमता में
कितनी वृद्धि करने की योजना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय
एन० पाटिल) : (क) उज्जैन टेलीफोन
एक्सचेंज (2400—3000) के विस्तार के
लिए अपेक्षित उपकरण में से कुछ प्राप्त हो
गया है तथा शेष सामग्री जनवरी, 1984
तक प्राप्त होने की आशा है ।

(ख) विस्तार कार्य मार्च 1984 तक
पूरा होने की संभावना है तथा इससे एक्स-
चेंज की क्षमता 2400 से बढ़कर 3000
लाइनें हो जाएंगी ।

(ग) 1983-84 के दौरान क्षमता में 600
लाइनों का विस्तार करने की योजना है ।

T.V. Holders required to pay
T.V. Licence free for 1984

4445. SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a black and white T.V.
holder is required to pay T.V. Licence fee
for 1984 in case of non-use of the T.V.
on its being discarded or its going out of
order and being beyond repairs ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and
under what orders ;

(c) the relief he proposes to give to those whose T.V. sets are not used at all being out of order and beyond repairs ; and

(d) whether any procedure has been laid down in this behalf ; if so the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The licences in respect of T. V. sets which have become permanently incapable of being used are not required to be renewed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Rule 20 of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Possession) Rules 1965 laid down that no licence is necessary in respect of Wireless set (including T.V. set) which the licensing Authority or the officer authorized by him for the purpose, has certified to have become permanently incapable of being used. Licences for such T.V. sets will be cancelled on application by the licensee, by the Post Office where the licence stands.

Promotion of Producers, Deputy Chief Producers and Chief Producers in A.I.R.

4446. SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Producers, Deputy Chief Producers and Chief Producers working in All India Radio ;

(b) how many among those, have completed 25 years service as Staff Artists in A.I.R. ;

(c) in which grade, these Chief Producers and Deputy Chief Producers were

placed on 1 October, 1964, when the fee scale of staff Artists was introduced in A.I.R. ;

(d) whether it is a fact that these specialists have not got adequate promotion in comparison to regular Programme personnel ; and

(e) whether Government propose to consider their case for promotion before implementing the new scheme, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN) : (a) As on 31.3.1983, the following is the number of Producer, Deputy Chief Producers and Chief Producers working in All India Radio :—

Producers	191
Senior Producers	33
Deputy Chief Producers	4
Chief Producers	4

(b) 38

(c) Out of the 8 Chief Producers and Deputy Chief Producers as above, 4 were working as Assistant Producers in the fee scale Rs. 280-575; 2 were Producers in the fee scale Rs. 425-770; 1 was a Script Writer (Senior) in the scale Rs. 425-625 and 1 was not in position in the All India Radio then.

(d) The Staff Artists are contract employees and are in a different stream and cadre; a comparison of their prospects with regular Programme Cadre will not be appropriate.

(e) This will depend upon the provisions in the recruitment rules and the availabilities of vacancies.

**Memorandum by Central Trade Unions
of Rehabilitation Industrial Corporation
Calcutta**

4447. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum dated 17 November, 1983 jointly submitted by five Central Trade Unions of Rehabilitation Industrial Corporation, Calcutta ;

(b) their demands and suggestions ; and

(c) the steps Government are proposing to take their demands and suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demands/suggestions of the Labour Unions are as follows :—

(1) Non-supply of raw materials to the production units due to paucity of funds and thereby deterioration in the working of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation as compared to the achievements made during 1982-83.

(2) Revival of 1980 "7-Man Committee".

(3) Non-payment of statutory dues by the Corporation.

(c) The Government of India have already released working capital loan of Rs. 36.00 lakhs to the Corporation in October, 1983 for supply of raw materials etc. to the production units of the Corporation. In addition, cash credit limits upto about Rs. 2.66 crores have also been approved to enable the Corporation to

avail of finance from the Commercial Banks. The corporation has been supplying raw materials to the production units depending on the orders received and the capability of the units to sell the products.

The '7-man Committee' referred to in the Memorandum, was set up by Government on 7th March, 1980 and the reports of the members of the Committee were received on 29th July, 1980. The question of revival of this Committee, at this stage, does not arise.

As regards the question of payment of statutory dues by the Corporation, the management of the Corporation has already been requested to take necessary steps for clearing the dues.

**Pulse Code Modulation Systems
Manholes in Delhi Telephone
network**

4448. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the Pulse Code Modulation (PCM) Systems manholes in Delhi Telephone Network is prone to flooding during the rainy season and thereby give poor performance between one place to another; and

(b) whether suitable arrangement has been made to improve the junction working by constructing PCM Repeater housing above the ground ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, repeaters installed in the Pulse Code Modulation manholes are pressurised and water cannot enter the repeaters affecting performance.

(b) In view of 'A' above the question does not arise. However, in certain cases

Pulse Code Modulation repeater housing catinets have been constructed above the ground to suit the specific situations.

खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए केन्द्रीय कानून बनाना

4449. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन्होंने यह कहा है कि केन्द्र सरकार खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय कानून नहीं बनाएगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए केन्द्रीय कानून बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया था। विभिन्न राज्यों में विद्यमान विविध दशाओं के कारण एक समान कानून के कार्यान्वयन में कठिनाईयों के परिणाम स्वरूप और राज्य श्रम मंत्रियों के बीच ऐसे किसी एक समान कानून के लिए मतैक्य न होने के कारण भी, यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि इसे राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दिया जाए, जो स्थानीय दशाओं और अपेक्षाओं को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए केरल कृषि कर्मकार अधिनियम, 1974 के अनुसार ऐसा कानून बनाएं।

Sneaking of Nurses from Kerala to Saudi Arabia

4450. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have information relating to sneaking of nurses from Kerala to Saudi Arabia forged immigration certificates and with under qualifications ;

(b) whether it is a fact that private recruiting agency has collected huge sum from each such recruitment ; and

(c) if so, the details with the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A few complaints from individuals were received in this regard. These complaints have been referred to the Police.

(c) The Delhi Police have registered a case under the Indian Penal Code and the Emigration Act.

Non-depositing of statutory contribution to Provident Fund and ESIC by Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Calcutta

4451. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the statutory contribution to Provident Fund and ESIC have not been deposited for the last couple of months by the management of the 'Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Calcutta ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) and (b) It is a fact that due to

difficult ways and means position there have been delays in the depositing of Provident Fund and ESI contributions by the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticas Limited, Calcutta. Government have been assisting this undertaking to improve its ways and means position. It is therefore expected that the contribution would be deposited more promptly in future.

Establishment of Refineries

4452. **SHRI SUBODH SEN** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there exist locational concentrations in the chain of establishments for refining crude oil ;

(b) whether the Eastern Region of the country has been neglected so far ; and

(c) whether Government have any plan for the immediate expansion of Haldia Refinery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Presently, there are 12 refineries in the country; out of these 5 are located in the Eastern Region.

(c) A proposal for the expansion of the Haldia Refinery is presently at an advanced stage of consideration of the Government.

Day of Closure of Gas Agencies in West Delhi

4453. **SHRI SHIBU SOREN** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether shopkeepers and other establishments in a large number of Housing colonies in West Delhi like

Uttam Nagar, Janakpuri, Tilak Nagar, Tagore Garden, Subhash Nagar, etc., observe weekly holiday on Wednesday ;

(b) if so, whether LPG gas agencies like Jayanti Gas Agency, Prabhat Gas Agency, S.K. Agency, Fair Deal Agency, etc. observe holiday on Sunday thereby causing great hardship to consumers which are mostly able to register their gas complaints and requests on Sundays ; and

(c) if so, whether Government will instruct these gas Agencies to observe weekly holiday on Wednesday instead of Sunday and to improve their consumer service which is very bad at present and avoid hardship to Government employees who are mostly inhabiting these colonies ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) While all the Indane distributors and some of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation & Bharat Petroleum Corporation distributors observe Sunday as weekly off day, some other distributors of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation observe Wednesday as weekly closed day.

(c) Presently there is no plan to change the existing closure day of the distributors.

Commercialisation of programme on Television

4454. **SHRI N. SELVARAJU** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether any fresh instructions have been issued to the authorities of T.V. Stations not to commercialise the programmes in the light of specific instances of corrupt practices brought to the notice of Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF PHRLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-
ARJUN) : No, Sir. Specific instances of
corrupt practices brought to the notice of
Government are dealt with in accordance
with the Conduct Rules in so far as the
Government servants are concerned and
in terms of the contract in regard to staff
artists.

**Filling up of posts of Sr. Administrative
Officers in AIR**

4455. SHRI SAMINUDDIN : Will
the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to
state :

(a) whether complaints have been
received about the holding of DPC for
filling up the posts of Sr. Administrative
Officers in AIR and other administrative
irregularities regarding DPC for Steno-
graphers, Reporter (Monitoring) and De-
partmental Examination for Head Clerks
and Accountants ;

(b) if so, the nature of the complaints
and action taken thereon ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the DPC
for 1983 vacancies of Sr. Administrative
Officers in All India Radio/Doordarshan
has been held without following the ins-
tructions of the DPC ; and

(d) the details of the DPC held,
number of year-wise vacancies for 1982
and 1983 and number of persons consid-
ered by these DPCs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-
ARJUN) : (a) and (b) A communication
was received from the Hon'ble Member
who has asked this question. A reply
was duly sent to him after examining the
relevant records. It was conveyed that
except in one case where the Depart-
mental Promotion Committee had been
convened prior to amendment to the
Recruitment Rules and in another, where
a review Departmental Promotion Com-
mittee had to be held to consider the
claims of a person who was in the consi-
deration zone but not considered earlier,
in other cases the rules and procedures
had been duly followed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The particulars of the Depart-
mental Promotion Committees held in
1982 and 1983 in the grades of Senior
Administrative Officer, Senior Steno-
grapher Reporter (Monitoring) are as
follows :—

<i>Category</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of vacancies</i>	<i>No. of persons considered</i>
1. Senior Administrative Officer	1982	5	15
	1983	6	17
2. Reporter (Monitoring)	1982	8	24
3. Senior Stenographer (English)	1982	12	31
4. Senior Stenographer (Hindi)	1983	3	5

Oldest Equipment of Telephone Exchanges used in India

4456. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how old is the oldest equipment of Telephone Exchanges used in India ;

(b) whether Government are having any comprehensive programme to replace the old equipments ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The oldest equipment of Telephone exchanges working in India will be 25-30 years old.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Government is having comprehensive programme to replace the old equipments. The following points are taken into consideration while replacing :

- (i) life of equipment ;
- (ii) wear and tear of parts ;
- (iii) unsatisfactory service.

As and when the equipment completes its normal life of 25 years, a Committee of experts is formed to examine the condition of the equipment and on the recommendation of the Committee, the old equipment is scrapped and new installed in its place.

**Labour Force in Handmade Cheroot/
Cigar Industry**

4457. SHRI RAJAGOPALA RAO MODDAPALLI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the total approximate labour force employed in handmade cheroot/cigar industry all over India ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : No precise estimate of the labour force employed in hand-made cheroot/cigar is available in the Ministry of Labour.

Failure of Mechanical Compressors at Haldia

4458. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two of the three oxygen compressors of the Ammonia Plant in the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Unit of Haldia have suffered a serious damage ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the reasons for the damage ;

(d) whether a decision has been taken either to repair or to replace the compressors ;

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(f) whether a decision has been taken to run the third compressor of the project, if so the details therefor ; and

(g) whether the project will be ready for full commercial production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, The 2nd, 3rd and 4th stage cylinders and pistons of two out of the three Oxygen Compressors of Haldia Unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. have been partly damaged alongwith other accessories due to fire.

(d) and (e) Necessary action to replace the damaged parts in the two compressors and rectify the defects is in

progress. Quotations have been received from the foreign suppliers/compressor manufacturers for supply of damaged parts.

(f) The 3rd compressor is presently under repairs. HFC have been advised to add some safety equipments as a precautionary measure, before this compressor is actually started. It is expected that it will be possible to work this compressor from March, 1984 onwards.

(g) The project is expected to be ready for commercial production after the repair of the compressors is over and subsequent trial run of the plant has been made.

Telecommunication Facilities in Koraput District of Orissa

4459. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the telecommunication facilities in some parts of the Koraput district in Orissa circle of his Ministry are not technically feasible on open wire due to inaccessible terrain and power parallelism ;

(b) if so, the names of the places and the areas where such difficulties are coming in the way of telecommunication development therefor ;

(c) the alternative system and technique to be adopted for linking these areas with telecommunication facilities and the result of the examination of the proposals therefor ; and

(d) the progress made by his Ministry to instal the telecommunication towards in different selected places of the district under the digital telecommunication programmes so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of the places where such difficulties are being experienced are (1) Machakunda (2) Motu (3) Bandhugaon (4) Dasmonthpur (5) Khoirput (6) Kudumalugumma (7) Podia (8) Ramnaguda.

(c) The above places are proposed to be covered by Multi Access Rural Radio System as alternative Telecom. arrangement.

(d) Provision of integrated digital network in koraput district is under consideration.

Use of Bio-Gas on War-Footing

4460. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether Government will encourage Bio-gas on war-footing and also utilise fully natural gas and thereby save our forests, ecology and future well-being ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Under the National Project on Biogas Development, the Government is encouraging the installation of biogas plants to the extent possible. Under this project a biogas plant can be installed by any householder in rural area, subject to availability of adequate inputs like Cattle dung, minimum space required for the plants. Facilities like Government subsidies, bank loans are available to all. For utilisation of natural gas the present policy is to utilise it for production of fertilisers, LPG. Petrochemicals etc. As a fall-back arrangement, associated gas which is produced alongwith crude oil, can be given for purposes of generation of power. However, for combined cycle power plants for the gas-based fertilisers plants and for selected continuous process plants like refinery, provision of gas is considered on merits, subject to long-term stable availability.

उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों को बिजली की उपलब्धता

4461. श्री छांगुर राम : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पीछे ओबरा बिजली घर में हुए विस्फोट के बाद से उत्तर प्रदेश में भारी विद्युत संकट पैदा हो गया है और कृषकों को नियमित और पूरे समय बिजली नहीं मिल रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि को पूरे समय बिजली उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ; और

(ग) इस स्थिति पर कब तक काबू पा लिया जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :

(क) ओबरा विद्युत केन्द्र में आग लगने के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्युत की उपलब्धता कम हो गई है। तथापि, कृषि क्षेत्र को सात घंटे प्रति-दिन विद्युत सप्लाई की जा रही है।

(ख) और (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्युत की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के सिंगरोली सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र से अधिक विद्युत लेने की अनुमति दे दी है। मध्य प्रदेश में कोरबा सुपर ताप विद्युत सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था की गई है। ओबरा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की यूनिट सं० 12 और 13 अब पुन. चालू कर दी गई है और इससे कृषि के लिए सप्लाई में सुधार के साथ-साथ उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्युत की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने में सहायता मिलेगी।

Construction of a T.B. Hospital for Bidi Workers at Dhuliyān (West Bengal)

44 2. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 5671 on 5 April, 1983 regarding construction of T.B. Hospital for Bidi workers at Dhuliyān (West Bengal) and state :

(a) whether allocation of job for carrying out the execution of the proposed T.B. Hospital at Dhuliyān in the Murshidabad district in West Bengal has been given to the concerned C.P.W.D. Circle ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) when the execution work is likely to be taken up ; and

(e) the scheduled time-limit by which the execution of the scheme is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Design Bureau for Medical and Health Buildings, Directorate General of Health Services have allocated the work to the Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D. Eastern Zone, Calcutta. Preliminary Estimates are in the process of preparation by the concerned C.P.W.D. authorities.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Immediately after preparation of preliminary estimates, the job is likely to be taken up by the C.P.W.D.

(e) It is expected that the job will be completed by the concerned C.P.W.D. authorities within a period of 2 years.

**Setting up of TV Centre at Berhampore
in Murshidabad**

4463. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased
to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a centre/
station for relaying TV programmes is in
the process of setting up at Berhampore
in Murshidabad district in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ;

(c) the progress so far achieved ;

(d) the scheduled time limit by which
it is expected to be completed ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING AND IN THE DE-
PARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :
(a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A High Power TV
transmitter is under installation at
Berhampore in Murshidabad district.
Site has been acquired and orders for
10 KW TV transmitter, other necessary
equipment and 150 M Steel tower placed.
Construction of tower has been taken up.
The transmitter is expected to be com-
missioned during 1984.

(e) Does not arise.

“रंगदारी कर” की बसूली

4464. श्री बयाराम शास्त्र्य : क्या ऊर्जा
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की
जानकारी है कि कुछ गैर-कानूनी तत्व लोहा
पट्टी, दोही बाड़ी और बसन्तीमाता
कोयला खानों में “रंगदारी कर” के रूप में

200 रुपए से 500 रुपए प्रति ट्रक बसूल कर
रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसे रोकने के
लिए सरकार किसी विशेष दल द्वारा इस
संबंध में जांच करवाएगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण
क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :
(क) समाज विरोधी तत्व कोयला ट्रकों पर
“रंगदारी कर” के रूप में अवैधानिक धन
बसूल करते थे। दिनांक 26 अक्टूबर, 1983
को बसन्तीमाटा, दहीबाड़ी कोलियरियों में
कोयला डम्प के पास इन गैर-कानूनी गति-
विधियों के लिए दो व्यक्ति पकड़े गए थे
और उनके विरुद्ध एक मामला शुरू किया
गया है।

(ख) और (ग) घनबाद में पुलिस
प्राधिकारियों ने “रंगदारी विरोधी सेल”
स्थापित किया है और इस कदाचार को
प्रभावी ढंग से समाप्त करने के लिए निर्देश
भी दिए गए हैं। कंपनी ने विभिन्न बिज्जी
केन्द्रों पर नोटिस भी लगाए हैं जिनमें उप-
भोक्ताओं द्वारा दी जाने वाली कीमतें
बताई गई हैं और उपभोक्ताओं को चेतावनी
दी गई है कि अधिसूचित कीमतों से अधिक
कोई भुगतान नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।
इस विषय पर की गई कार्रवाई को देखते
हुए, इस स्थिति में आगे और जांच आव-
श्यक नहीं समझी गई है।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालयों में कर्मचारियों की
कठिनाइयों/शिकायतों को दूर
करने हेतु व्यवस्था

4465. श्री कमला मिश्र मजुकर : क्या
ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों/सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में कर्मचारियों की सामान्य कठिनाइयों/शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए क्या प्रबंध किए गए हैं ;

(ख) उनके मंत्रालय में अब तक स्टाफ काउंसिल का गठन न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इस बारे में उपेक्षा के लिए सरकार की ओर से कौन उत्तरदायी है ; और

(घ) स्टाफ काउंसिल के गठन का कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :

(क) से (घ) ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में कर्मचारियों की सामान्य कठिनाइयों/शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए कोयला विभाग और पेट्रोलियम विभाग में कार्यालय परिषद् (आफिस काउंसिल) गठित की गई हैं ।

इस मंत्रालय में ऊर्जा के गैर पारम्परिक स्रोत विभाग 6.9.1982 को स्थापित किया गया और फिलहाल यह विभाग गठित किए जाने की प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है । अभी तक कार्यालय परिषद् का गठन नहीं किया गया है ।

विद्युत विभाग तथा इसके सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों सहित विभाग परिषद् का विधान तैयार कर लिया गया है । कार्यालय परिषद् के गठन के लिए कार्रवाई चल रही है ।

*Opposition M Ps. invited by A.I.R.,
Varanasi, Lucknow and Allahabad to
express their views on National
Anniversaries etc.*

4466. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of IN-

FORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the names and details of Members of Parliament from the Opposition who were invited by the A.I.R. Stations at Varanasi, Lucknow, Allahabad and other stations of Uttar Pradesh to express their views on National anniversaries, festivals, occasions of local importance during last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENT AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : AIR Stations observe national anniversaries/festivals and occasions of local importance as per a calendar drawn up and according to programme requirements. In Uttar Pradesh, there are, in all 8 AIR Stations but one Station viz., Kanpur, is operating only as a commercial broadcasting Centre. The information for the period—1-4-80 to 31-3-83—on the aforesaid types of programmes arranged by the remaining 7 AIR Stations in Uttar Pradesh indicating the names of those M.Ps. who belong to the Opposition, who had participated, the title of the programme and the subject matter, would be collected and laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Appointment of Secretary of Central Electricity Authority

4467. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact, that the post of Secretary, Central Electricity Authority, is filled from amongst the Engineers in Central Electricity Authority ; and

(b) if so, the reasons why this administrative type of post is not filled from amongst the I.A.S. for the betterment of the staff of C.E.A./Government.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) The post of Secretary, Central Electricity Authority has in the past been

filled from amongst officers of the Central Power Engineering (Group-A) Service. Consequent on the restructuring of the Central Power Engineering (Group-A) Service in June, 1982, it was decided that future appointment to the post of Secretary, Central Electricity Authority would be regulated under the Senior Staffing Scheme of the Government under which officers of the All-India Service as well as the Central Services including the Central Power Engineering (Group-A) Service would be eligible for appointment to the post.

Excise Duty Structure on Drugs

4468. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why Government are changing the excise duty structure on drugs a basic necessity which is resulting in an increase in the price paid by the consumer ;

(b) whether this, goes against the policy of making medicines available to the masses at their affording levels ;

(c) the reasons why Government have taken this decision when recently it reduced the excise duty on several luxury items like air-conditioners, refrigerators, television sets and automobile tyres ;

(d) whether he has taken up this matter with the concerned Ministry as it does not fall in the purview of his own Ministry ; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. C. RATH) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Finance by notification dated 13th September, 1983 reduced the trade discount from 25% to 15% in respect of patent or proprietary medicines. As a result of

this change the retail prices of major medicines as approved by the Government were affected by 1.125%.

(c) to (e) The decision to effect changes in the trade discount rates has no relation with reducing the excise duty on items like air-conditioners, refrigerators, televisions etc.

Financial Aid for setting up of Bassein Gas Project

4469. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any financial aid for setting up of Bassein gas project;

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

(c) when project will start operation ?

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

(b) A loan of US\$ 222.3 million from the World Bank and another loan equivalent to US\$ 50 million from Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development has been approved.

(c) The pipeline from South Bassein to Hazira will be completed in 1984.

Completion of the platform complex together with the desulphurisation plant are likely to be completed by mid 1986.

कोयले को मात्रा और किस्म का
इस्पात के उत्पादन पर प्रभाव

4470. प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
डा० मुन्नाशंकर स्वामी :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र के महाप्रबंधक द्वारा दिए गए इस बक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि कोयले की मात्रा और किस्म का इस्पात के उत्पादन पर प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई जांच की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो जांच के निष्कर्ष क्या हैं और उन पर की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (घ) राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र को कोयले की पर्याप्त सप्लाई बनाए रखी गई है । परन्तु, कोयले की किस्म के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं । इस मामले में सुधार की कार्रवाई तत्काल की गई थी और इसके परिणामस्वरूप राख के प्रतिशत को लेकर काफी सुधार दिखाई पड़ा है क्योंकि यह प्रतिशत कम हो गया है ।

Dispute between Sunnis and Shias in U.P.

4471. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government and U.P. Government have so far not implemented the order of the Supreme Court in the case of a dispute between the Sunnis and the Shias ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Complaints Against Refusal by Indian Companies for Transfer of Shares

4472. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

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

(a) the nature of complaints received by the Company Law Board from prospective non-resident Share-holders in investment allowed as per budget proposals of 1983-84.

(b) whether there are any complaints of non-registration of shares purchased by the non-resident Indians;

(c) if so, the names of the companies who refused to comply and the reasons; and

(d) the action taken by Company Law Board according to rules against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member while referring to "complaints" received by the Company Law Board from prospective Non-Resident Share-holders, is having in-view the "appeals" which could be filed under Section 111 of the Companies Act, against refusal of companies to transfer the shares. From the-records available with the Company Law Board, no appeal under Section-111 *ibid* from prospective non-resident shareholders appears to have been filed.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, Department of Company Affairs has no authentic information in the matter.

(d) Does not arise in view of (b) and (c) above.

बिहार से घ्राए श्रमिकों को नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर बंधुआ मजदूरों के रूप में कार्य करने को विवश किया जाना

4473. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्रमिकों को बंधुआ मजदूरों के रूप में कार्य करने को विवश करने वाला एक गिरोह दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सक्रिय है, जो बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के श्रमिकों को पंजाब से लौटते समय जबरदस्ती उतार लेता है ;

(ख) क्या इन श्रमिकों को जामा मस्जिद के पास सेवा कुटीर में भिखारियों के रूप में रखा जाता है और उनसे विभिन्न फैक्टरियों में वर्षों तक काम करवाया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में कोई संसद सदस्य गृह मंत्री से मिला था और उसने एक बंधुआ मजदूर, जो वहां से निकल आया था, से मिलवाया था ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने सेवा कुटीर की गतिविधियों की जांच करवाई है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन और दिल्ली पुलिस ने सूचित किया है

कि ऐसा कोई गिरोह नहीं है और न ही पुलिस को ऐसी किसी प्रकार की घटना के बारे में सूचित किया गया है ।

(ग) श्री राम विलास पासवान, संसद सदस्य (लोकसभा) इस संबंध में गृह मंत्री जी से मिले थे ।

(घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, सेवा कुटीर एक भिक्षु-कल्याण केन्द्र (बेगर होम) है, जो कि किंगजवे कैंप में स्थित है (और न कि जामा मस्जिद के नजदीक), और दिल्ली प्रशासन के समाज कल्याण विभाग के अधीन कार्य कर रहा है । यह दिल्ली में भिक्षु-कल्याण केन्द्रों में से एक गृह है, जहां भिखारियों को बम्बई भिक्षा-वृत्ति निवारक अधिनियम, 1956 के अधीन रखा जाता है । दिल्ली प्रशासन के अनुसार इस भिक्षु-कल्याण केन्द्र में रखे गए भिखारियों के लिए भोजन व्यवस्था एवं आवास तथा व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण के लिए आवश्यक व्यवस्थाएं की गई हैं ।

Representation from P & T Employees in Kerala Regarding their Grievances

4474. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any representations from the P&T employees in Kerala regarding action taken against the employees by way of termination of services, suspensions transfers and other actions in connection with May, 1982 agitation ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ; and

(c) if steps have been taken to redress their grievances, the reasons for not taking any steps to solve their problems ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (HRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. Some representations against break in service from the employees were received by the Director General Posts and Telegraphs and they were transferred to the Heads of Circles for disposal under the powers delegated to them.

(b) and (c) The question does not arise.

Rules for appointment of Government Advocates

4475. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any rules for deciding the suitability about panel of

Lawyers at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and also about the Central Government Advocates all over the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) There are no rules for deciding the suitability of the panel counsel appointed at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. However, there are different categories of Central Government Advocates who are whole-time employees. Such Central Government Advocates are appointed in the Branch Secretariats of this Ministry at Bombay and Calcutta as also in the Central Agency Section of this Ministry in the Supreme Court. The eligibility qualifications of the Central Government Advocates have been set out in the statement attached.

Statement

Eligibility Qualifications of the Central Government Advocate

Name of the post	Age	Educational & other qualifications
1	2	3

In Branch Secretariat at Bombay and Calcutta

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Senior Central Government Advocate
(Rs. 2500-125/2-2750) | Not exceeding 50 years. | (i) Should be an Advocate as defined in the Advocate Act, 1961 (25 of 1961) who has practised as such for 17 years' including the period during which he had practised as Solicitor/Attorney of the High Court of Bombay or Calcutta prior to 1st January, 1977 |
|--|-------------------------|---|

or

An Advocate coming within the proviso to rule 1 of Chapter I of the Calcutta High Court (Original Side) Rules, 1914 who practised as such for 17 years (for posts in Calcutta only)

- (ii) Must be entitled to act as an Advocate on the Original Side of

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the High Court of Bombay or Calcutta as the case may be.

Note 1 :-A candidate who is not qualified under entry (ii) above may also be appointed to the post but his appointment thereto shall be subject to the condition that he acquires the qualifications within a period of one year from the date of such appointment.

Note 2 :-Qualifications are relaxable at the discretion of Union Public Service Commission in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.

Note 3 :-The qualification(s) regarding experience is/are relaxable at the discretion of the Union Public Service Commission in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes if at any stage of selection, if the Union Public Service Commission is of the opinion that sufficient number of candidates from these communities possessing the requisite experience are not likely to be available to fill up the vacancies reserved for them.

2. Central Government Advocate
(Rs. 2000-125/2-2500)

Not exceeding 50 years
(Relaxable for Govt. Servants)

(i) Should be an Advocate as defined in Advocates Act, 1961 (25 of 1961) who has practised as such for 12 years' including the period during which he had practised as Solicitor/Attorney of the High Court of Bombay or Calcutta prior to 1.1.1977.

or

An Advocate coming within the proviso to rule 1 of Chapter I of the Calcutta High Court (Original Side) Rules, 1914 who practised as such for 12 years' (for post in Calcutta only)

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- (ii) Adequate experience of Income-tax Litigation work (for 1 post at Calcutta and 1 post at Bombay)
- (iii) Must be entitled to act as an Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court of Calcutta or Bombay as the case may be.

Note 1 :-A candidate who is not qualified under entry (iii) above may also be appointed to the post but his appointment thereto shall be subject to the condition that he acquires the qualification within a period of one year from the date of such appointment.

Note 2 :-Qualifications are relaxable at the discretion of the Union Public Service Commission in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.

Notes 3 :-The qualification(s) regarding experience is/are relaxable at the discretion of the Union Public Service Commission in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes, if at any stage of selection, the Union Public Service Commission is of the opinion that sufficient number of candidates from these communities possessing the requisite experience are not likely to be available to fill up the vacancies reserved for them.

In Branch Secretariat at Calcutta and Delhi High Court

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>3. Junior Central Government Advocate
(Rs. 840-40-1000-EB-40-1200)</p> | <p>Not exceeding 45 years.
(Relaxable for Government Servants).</p> | <p>(i) Should be an Advocate as defined in the Advocates Act, 1961 (25 of 1961) who has practised as such for three years including the period during which he had practised as Attorney/Solicitor of the High Court of Calcutta or Bombay prior to 1.1.1977.</p> |
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(ii) Should have experience of litigation work in Courts.

(iii) Must be entitled to act as an Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court of Calcutta or Bombay as the case may be.

Note : (1) A candidate who is not qualified under entry (iii) above may also be appointed to the post, but his appointment thereto shall be subject to the condition that he acquires the qualification within a period of one year from the date of such appointment.

Note : (2) Qualifications are relaxable at the discretion of the Union Public Service Commission in case of candidates otherwise well qualified

Note : (3) The qualification(s) regarding experience is/are relaxable at the discretion of the Union Public Service Commission in the case of candidates belonging to the SC and the ST, if at any stage of selection, the UPSC is of the opinion that sufficient number of candidates from these communities possessing the requisite experience are not likely to be available to fill up the vacancies reserved for them.

In Central Agency Section in the Supreme Court

4. Senior Government Advocate. Preferably below 50 years (Relaxable (Rs. 2500-125/2-2750) for Govt. servants)

(i) A Practising Advocate of a High Court or the Supreme Court at least 10 years standing and conversant with the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court.

or

An Attorney of the High Court of Bombay or Calcutta of at

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least 10 years standing, with practical experience in a Solicitor's firm of repute, entitled to practice in the Supreme Court.

or

An Officer of a State Judicial Service of atleast 10 years standing.

- (ii) Must be registered as an Advocate on record of the Supreme Court as provided under the Supreme Court Rules, 1966, as amended from time to time.

5. Additional Govt. Advocate
(Rs. 1800-100-2000)

45 years and below
(Relaxable for Govt. Servants)

- (i) A Practising Advocate of the High Court or the Supreme Court of atleast 8 years standing and conversant with the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court ;

or

An Attorney of the High Court of Bombay or Calcutta of atleast 8 years standing and with practical experience in a Solicitor's firm of repute, entitled to practice in Supreme Court ;

or

An officer of a State Judicial Service of atleast 8 years standing.

- (ii) Must be registered as an Advocate on record of the Supreme Court as provided under the Supreme Court Rules, 1966, as amended from time to time.

6. Deputy Government Advocate
(Rs. 1500-60-1800)

45 years and below
(Relaxable for Govt. Servants).

- (i) A practising Advocate of atleast 7 years standing of a High Court and conversant with the Practice and procedure of Supreme Court.

or

1	2	3
7. Assistant Government Advocate, (Rs. 1200-60-1600)	45 years and below (Relaxable for Govt. Servants)	<p>An Attorney of the High Court of Bombay or Calcutta of atleast 7 years standing with practical experience in a Solicitor's firm of repute entitled to practice in the Supreme Court;</p> <p>or</p> <p>An Officer of the State Judicial Service of atleast 7 years standing.</p> <p>(ii) Must be registered as an Advocate on record of the Supreme Court as provided under the Supreme Court Rules, 1966, as amended from time to time.</p> <p>(i) A Law Graduate with experience in the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court for atleast 5 years.</p> <p>or</p> <p>At Attorney of the High Court of Bombay or Calcutta of atleast 5 years standing with practical experience in a Solicitor's firm of repute.</p> <p>or</p> <p>An officer of a State Judicial Service of atleast 5 years standing.</p> <p>(ii) Must be registered as an Advocate on record of the Supreme Court as provided under the Supreme Court Rules, 1966, as amended from time to time.</p>

Note :-
(for posts No.
4, 5, 6 & 7)

A candidate who is not qualified under entry (ii) above may also be appointed to the post but his appointment thereto shall be subject to the condition that he acquires the qualification within a period of one year from the date of such appointment.

(Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.

**Use of Bonded Labour by IFFCO,
Kalol.**

4476. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the judgement delivered by Division Bench of Gujarat High Court in the case of use of Bonded Labour by Indian Farmers' Fertilisers Cooperative (IFFCO) factory at Kalol ;

(b) whether in the judgement, the court has directed the State Labour Commission to identify firms and contractors employing bonded labour ;

(c) whether the judgement states that the existing legislation on abolition of bonded labour and migrant workers suffers due to non-compliance and non-vigilance of Labour Commissioners ;

(d) if so, what directives have been given by the Centre to Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Bihar, Gujarat and other State Labour Commissioners where bonded labour still exists ; and

(e) what other steps have been taken to end the evil practice of bonded labour and child labour ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) Government is aware of the judgement delivered by the Gujarat High Court in the case of Contract Labourers employed in the Indian Farmers' Fertilisers Cooperative (IFFCO) factory at Kalol (Gujarat). In the judgement, the High Court has ordered the State Labour Department to make a through survey of the condition of the Contract Labourers in the State and also to detect unlicensed contractors. In the wake of the judgement, the Government of Gujarat has reportedly

decided to initiate strict action against contractors who are not complying with the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, and for undertaking a crash programme of inspections of the working conditions of the labourers employed by major contractors in the State. A squad consisting of 8 Government Labour Officers is also stated to have been set up for this purpose. The State Government has reported that on the enquiries made by the Commissioner for Labour, it was found that there were no bonded labourers in Indian Farmers' Fertilisers Cooperative (IFFCO) factory at Kalol, Gujarat.

(d) and (e) Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers rests entirely with the State Government concerned. All the State Governments (including Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Gujarat) have been requested, from time to time, to take urgent and effective steps, including undertaking of intensive surveys in susceptible areas and isolated pockets for securing an early release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers, wherever found existing. With a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in rehabilitation of bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been launched from 1978-79 under which the State Governments are provided with Central financial assistance on a matching grant (50 : 50) basis for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers. The Scheme envisages provision of rehabilitation grant of Rs. 4,000/- per bonded labour, half of which is given as Central Share. With a view to ensuring that the bonded labourers are rehabilitated on a permanent basis, the State Governments have been advised to suitably integrate/dovetail the Centrally Sponsored Scheme with similar other schemes namely, 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 resources available under different schemes for the purpose of effective rehabilitation of bonded

labourers. A blue-print containing the detailed guidelines for bringing about such an integration has also been sent to the State Governments for their guidance.

दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों का एक साथ प्रसारण

4477. श्री बिरदाराम फुलवारिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्सैट एक-बी की सफलता के बाद सम्पूर्ण भारत में एक साथ टेलीविजन के कार्यक्रम दिखाने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें कितना समय लगेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) उस समय विद्यमान सभी दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों से कार्यक्रमों को साथ-साथ टेलीकास्ट करना इन्सैट-1ए और माइक्रोवेव सिकों का उपयोग करके 15 अगस्त, 1982 से शुरू किया गया था । इन्सैट-1ए के बाद, कार्यक्रमों को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर टेलीकास्ट करना विदेशी उपग्रहों को किराए पर ले करके अक्टूबर, 1983 तक जारी रहा । इन्सैट-1बी के चालू हो जाने के बाद, मौजूदा केन्द्रों तथा उत्पन्न शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटरों से कार्यक्रमों का राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर टेलीकास्ट किया जाना इन्सैट-1बी तथा माइक्रोवेव सिकों के माध्यम से जारी है ।

Bio-Gas from Distillery Waste

4478. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the technology has been developed in India to produce bio-gas from distillery waste ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to utilise the distillery waste for bio-gas on a large scale in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Technology for generation of bio-gas from distillery effluents developed in the country is in pilot stage. The process involves diphasic anaerobic treatment of the distillery effluents. The Department provides financial support towards capital cost for setting up a full scale demonstration plant in a distillery.

Meeting of American Official with Chairman Rajasthan State Electricity Board

4479. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an American Embassy official had met the Chairman of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board and has asked for technical information about the entire power system of the State and the reasons for the closure of the Atomic power station ;

(b) if so, whether Government had given permission to the Chairman to meet the American Embassy official ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Rajasthan State Electricity Board has

reported that Chairman, Rajasthan State Electricity Board did not meet any official of the US Embassy asking for information about the power system of the State and the reasons for the closure of the Atomic Power Station. No such information was ever furnished to any such person by Chairman of Rajasthan State Electricity Board.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Does not arise.

Steps to reduce production cost of Drugs and Medicines to compete in World Market

4480. SHRI K. ARUNACHALAM : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of drugs and medicines manufactured in India is prohibitively higher to compete in the world market ;

(b) if so, the reasons for such higher cost ; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed to be taken to reduce the production cost so that we can compete in the world market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) and (b) The cost of production of bulk drugs depends upon the cost of inputs, scales of operation, technology adopted etc. It has generally been found that the costs of most of the bulk drugs produced in the country are higher than the prices prevailing in the international market on account of higher cost of energy and other chemicals produced in the country as well as adopted technologies and lower scales of operations. Formulation prices in India appear to be comparable to prices in other countries.

(c) In order to enable the manufacturers to bring down their costs they are permitted to get appropriate technologies and while granting industrial licences/expansion in capacity, viable capacities are being now allowed so that production costs could be minimised.

Anandpur Sahib Hydro Electric Project

4481. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the paucity of funds and non-clearance by Union Government have held up construction work in the 33 km Anandpur Sahib hydro electric channel;

(b) if so, when the project will begin; and

(c) the steps being taken to start the construction work and expedite it ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise as their is no hold-up in construction.

ब्यास-सतलुज लिंक परियोजना

4482. श्री जय राम वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ब्यास-सतलुज लिंक परियोजना के पूरा होने में कितना समय लगा और कुल कितना खर्च हुआ ;

(ख) क्या सच है कि परियोजना 220 जार्ने लेने के बाद पूरी हुई है, और इनमें अधिक जार्ने दो भूमिगत सुरंगों के निर्माण के दौरान दम घुटने से हुई हैं ;

(ग) क्या भूमिगत सुरंगों के निर्माण में उचित सुरक्षा व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी जिससे इतने लोगों को अपनी जान से हाथ धोना पड़ा ;

(घ) मृतकों के परिवारों को क्या सुविधा या प्रतिपूर्ति प्रदान की गई है ; और

(ङ) क्या इन शहीदों की स्मृति में कोई स्मारक बनाया गया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :
(क) ग्राहिकी यूनिट अर्थात् यूनिट 6 के 10 नवम्बर, 1983 को चालू हो जाने के साथ, ब्यास-सतलुज लिंक परियोजना, जो 1961-62 में आरंभ की गई थी, लगभग पूरी हो गई है। परियोजना पर कुल व्यय 448.81 करोड़ रुपए के लगभग बैठेगा।

(ख) और (ग) सुरंगों में हवादारी के लिए उचित रूप से व्यवस्था में ब्यास सतलुज लिंक परियोजना के निर्माण के दौरान ड्यूटी पर 228 श्रमिकों की मृत्यु हुई। इनमें से केवल 70 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु सुरंगों में दुर्घटना के कारण हुई। तथापि, सुरंगों में दम घुटने के कारण कोई मृत्यु नहीं हुई। सुरंगों में कुछ दुर्घटनाएं सुरंगों के निर्माण के दौरान सामने आने वाले घटिया भू-वैज्ञानिक संस्तर के कारण तथा सुरंगों में अचानक कचरा की भरमार होने तथा पानी आ जाने के कारण हुई। कुछ दुर्घटनाएं श्रमिकों द्वारा अपने आप गलतियां करने के कारण हुई।

(घ) औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1942 तथा उपदान अधिनियम 1972 के अनुसार, परियोजना के मृत कर्मचारियों के

परिवारों को पर्याप्त क्षतिपूर्ति/उपदान का भुगतान किया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त, मृत व्यक्तियों के निकटतम संबंधी को ब्यास परियोजना प्राधिकारियों द्वारा करुणाजनक आधार पर नौकरियां भी दी गईं।

(ङ) शहीदों की याद में पन्डोह और हराबाग के स्थानों पर स्मारक भी बनाए गए हैं।

Supply of L.P.G. in Bombay

4483. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the LPG gas cylinders are given to customers after a week or two of the order in Bombay ;

(b) total number of LPG distributors in Greater Bombay and their places and the number of LPG cylinders allotted to each distributor; and

(c) the number of distributors belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and number of cylinder allotted to each?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Function of State Electricity Boards vis-a-vis Private Companies

4484. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in Nav Bhatat Times of September 22, 1983 stating that the State Electricity Boards

have accumulated losses of about Rs. 4,400 crores up to 1979-80, while the top five electricity companies in private sector had increased their profits almost three times in the two years after 1979-80.

(b) full facts in this regard; and

(c) steps taken to reduce the heavy burden on public exchequer on this account?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A report to this effect appeared in the Navbharat Times issue of 22nd September, 1983.

The cumulative losses of the State Electricity Boards upto 31.3.1980 were not Rs. 4400 crores. Nine State Electricity Boards of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal accumulated a total loss of Rs. 839.4 crores upto 31.3.1980. Six State Electricity Boards of Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu had a cumulative profit of Rs. 257.4 crores upto 31.3.1980. The State Electricity Boards of Assam and Meghalaya incurred cumulative loss of Rs. 61.4 crores upto 31.3.1979. In the case of these two Boards, the figure upto 31.3.1980 is not available. Assuming that their cumulative loss upto 31.3.1980 would not undergo a material change, the total cumulative loss of all the State Electricity Boards would work out of about Rs. 644 crores.

The five private sector power companies, viz. Ahmedabad Electricity Supply Company, Calcutta Electricity Supply Company, Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company, Andhra Valley Power Supply Company and Tata Power Company, earned a profit of Rs. 5.22 crores during the year 1979-80, which increased to Rs. 17.75 crores during the year 1980-82.

In this connection, it may be pointed

out that the functioning of the State Electricity Boards and private sector companies is not comparable. Private sector companies operate small systems with heavily concentrated loads in large cities; They have not to build long transmission and distribution lines and sparsely loaded rural lines. They have also not to supply electricity to farmers and other essential consumers subsidised rates. Consequently, their overhead charges, T&D losses, inventory establishment, etc. would be at a much lower level than the State Electricity Boards, who have been given mandate to take electricity to every nook and corner of the State as a welfare service, irrespective of considerations of cost, and also to supply electricity to certain categories of essential consumers such as weaker sections of society etc. at subsidised rates, sometimes much below cost.

(c) With a view to reduce losses, the State Electricity Boards have been requested to improve their capacity utilisation, reduce transmission and distribution losses, economise in in-puts like coal and oil in thermal generation, reduce staff costs, introduce better inventory control, arrange for early and full realisation of assessed revenues to prevent accumulation of arrears and consider appropriate revision of tariffs. Through the Electricity (Supply) Amendment Act, 1983, Section 59 (1) of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1984 has been amended. The Amendment provides for adjustment of the tariffs so as to ensure that the total revenues in any year of account shall, after meeting all expenses properly chargeable to revenue, including operating, maintenance and management expenses, taxes (if any) on income and profits, depreciation and interest payable on all debentures, bonds and loans, leave such surplus, as is not less than 3% or such higher percentage as the State Government may notify, of the value of fixed assets of the Board in Service at the beginning of such year.

Capacity Utilization of Fertilizer Plants

4485. **SHRI SUDHIR GIRI :** Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of capacity utilisation of our fertilizer plants in 1981, 1982 and 1983; and

(b) whether targeted production of fertilizers was achieved in those years and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) Capacity utilisation of fertilizer plants during the financial years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 was as follows :—

Year	Percentage Capacity Utilisation	
	Nitrogenous Fertilizers (N)	Phosphatic Fertilizers (P ₂ O ₅)
1980-81	52.8	65.9
1981-82	66.9	70.1
1982-83	67.2	69.1

(b) Production of phosphatic fertilizers fell short of the target during 1980-81 and 1982-83, but exceeded the target in 1981-82. Production of Nitrogenous fertilizers, however, fell short of the target during all the three years.

The main reasons for shortfall during different years were input limitations, equipment, power and labour problems.

Study of Energy Need During Next Ten Year

4486. **SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study had been made for the need for energy for India during the next ten years and the estimated investment therein;

(b) the financial assistance available or energy development from International Agencies and its details;

(c) whether any efforts have been made to secure preferential assistance and concessional finance from the International Agencies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The Central Electricity Authority have recently prepared a National Power Plan according to which the requirement of electrical energy by 1994-95 would be approximately 332 and 382 billion units corresponding respectively to low and high scenario envisaged for the growth in the industrial sector. The Working Group on Energy Policy had earlier estimate the demand for various forms of fuel upto the year 2000-2001. The Reference Level Forecast (RLF), related to the demand where no deliberate measure was taken to restrict and manage the same. The Optimum Level Forecast (OLF) related to the demand based on adequate measures being taken to guide the energy growth along the optimal path. The forecast made by the Working Group on Energy Policy for coal, oil and electricity for 2000-2001 are as follows :—

	RLF	OLF
Coal (Million tonnes)	531	427
Oil (million tonnes)	93	69
Electricity (Twh)	552	458

According to the study undertaken by the CEA, the requirement of funds for electricity during the Seventh Plan and Eighth Plan would be broadly of the order of Rs. 55,000 crores and Rs. 81,000 crores respectively at 1982-83 Prices.

(b) The assistance, based on available information from the World Bank for power projects, is detailed in the enclosed Statements I&II.

(c) and (d) IDA assistance is concessional in character and it carries no interest charge. A commitment fee of 0.5% on the undisbursed portion of the credit and a service charge of 0.75% on the disbursed portion are levied. This is repayable even-50 years including a grace period of 10 years. Soft loan is also available at items from bilateral sources.

Statement-I

Statement Giving Details of IDA Credits for Power Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Credit No.	Amount of Credit (US\$ MILLION)	Date of Signing	Closing Date
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Forth DVC	19-IN	18.50	14.2.1962	31.12.69 (Close)
2.	Second Koyna Power	24-IN	17.50	8.8.1962	30.9.70 (do)
3.	Kothadudam Power	37-IN	20.00	24.5.1963	31.12.68 (do)
4.	Beas Equipment Project	89-IN	23.00	29.6.1966	30.6.74 (do)
5.	Second Power Transmission	242-IN	75.00	3.5.1971	31.3.77 (do)
6.	Third Power Transmission	377-IN	85.00	9.5.1973	30.9.78 (do)
7.	REC-I	572-IN	57.00	23.7.1975	31.12.80 (do)
8.	Forth Power Transmission	604-IN	150.00	22.1.1976	30.6.83 (do)
9.	Singrauli Thermal Power Project Stage-1	685-IN	150.00	1.4.1977	31.12.83
10.	Korba Thermal Power Project Stage-1	793-IN	200.00	12.5.1978	31.3.85
11.	Ramagundam Thermal Power Project Stage-1	874-IN	200.00	2.2.1979	31.12.85

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	REC-II	911-IN	175.00	21.6.1979	31.3.84
13.	Singrauli Thermal power Project Stage-II	1027-IN	300.00	5.6.1980	31.3.88
14.	Farakka Thermal Power Project Stage-I	1053-IN	225.00	11.7.1980	31.3.87
15.	Second Korba Thermal Power Project	1172-IN	SDR's 325.6 (\$400)	4.2.1982	31.12.89
16.	Upper Indravati Hydro Project	2278-IN	156.4	8.6.1983	30.6.91

Statement-II

Statement Giving Details of IBRD Loans for Power Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Loan No. (US\$Million)	Amount of Loan	Date of signing	Closing Date
1.	Domodar	72-IN	19.50	23.1.1953	30.6.58(Closed)
2.	Trombay Power	106-IN	16.20	19.11.1954	30.9.66 (do)
3.	Trombay Extension	164 IN	9.80	29.5. 957	30.9.66 (do)
4.	Third DVC	203-IN	25.00	23.7.1958	30.6.65 (do)
5.	Koyna Power	223-IN	25.00	8 4.1959	30.4.65 (do)
6.	Power Transmission	416 $\frac{1}{2}$ -IN	70.00	11.6.1965	60.12.70 (do)
7.	Second Kothagudem Power	417-IN	14.00	11.6.1965	31.12.70 (do)
8.	Ramagundam Thermal Power Project Stage I	1648-IN	50.00	2 2 1979	31.12.85
9.	Third Trombay Thermal Power Project	1549-IN	105.00	19.6.1978	31.3.84
10.	Farakka Thermal Power Project Stage-I	1887-IN	25.00	11.7.1980	31.3.87
11.	II Ramagundam	2076-IN	300.00	6.1.1982	30.6.88
12.	R.E.C. III	2165-IN	304.5	22.6.1982	30.6.86
13.	Upper Indravati Hydro Project	1356-IN	SDR's 156.00 (\$ 170.00)	8.6.1983	30.6.91
14.	Central Power Transmission Project *	2213-IN	250.7	8.6.1983	31.3.89

* Not yet declared effective

Agreement for Import of Crude and Sulphur from IRAQ

4487. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement with the Government of Iraq has been entered into for import of crude and sulphur from that country as appeared in the news item in the "Times of India" dated 21.9.1983;

(b) if so, the quality and quantity of crude and sulphur to be imported from that country, the terms and conditions of the agreement and the signatories to it on both the sides;

(c) the mode of payment i.e. commercial price, economic price, OPEC price or friendly price and when first shipment is expected to reach India; and

(d) the names and status of the leader of Indian delegation and other members thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Agreements have been signed between Indian Oil Corporation and State Oil Marketing Organisation, Baghdad of Iraq for import of 4 lakh tonnes of Iraq crude oil and 1 lakh tonnes of sulphur.

Payment for crude oil will be at official selling prices whereas for sulphur will be as provided in Indo-Iraq deferred payment agreement.

It would not be in commercial interest to give further details in this regard.

(d) The names and status of leader and other members of Indian delegation which visited Iraq are given in Annexure-A.

Work done by Law Commission and its Annual Expenditure

4488. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Law Commission constituted by Govt. in December, 1981 has practically no work;

(b) if so, the purpose of setting up the Law Commission;

(c) the work that has been done by the Commission and how many reports have been submitted to Government since its constitution; and

(d) the annual expenditure being incurred on the Law Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) It is not correct to state that the Law Commission constituted by Government in December, 1981 has practically no work. The Commission is doing its work in accordance with the terms of reference laid down by Govt.

(c) The present Law Commission has prepared and submitted seven Reports to the Govt. It has also circulated working papers on various subjects for eliciting public opinion.

(d) The annual expenditure on the present Law Commission during 1982-83 was Rs. 11,33, 940/-. In this year's budget a provision of Rs. 12,51,000/- has been kept for the Law Commission.

श्री श्रीक. भविष्य निधि आयुक्त कार्यालय दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित जन जातियों के हितों के

4489. श्री बनबारी लाल : क्या अब

और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त कार्यालय, दिल्ली में अनेक अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के हैड क्लर्क पिछले तीन से पांच वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे हैं परन्तु उनकी सेवाओं को अभी तक नियमित नहीं किया गया है ;

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

(ग) उनकी सेवाओं को कब तक नियमित किया जाएगा ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के दो हैड क्लर्क पिछले 3 से 5 वर्षों के लिए तदर्थ आधार पर काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन उन्हें अभी तक नियमित नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) हैड क्लर्कों के काडर में विभागीय पदोन्नति कोटा के अंतर्गत नियमित पद उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) उनकी सेवाओं को भत्तों रोस्टरों और उनकी वरिष्ठता के अनुगार तब नियमित किया जाएगा जब विभागीय पदोन्नति कोटा के अन्तर्गत नियमित पद उपलब्ध होंगे ।

Shortage of Jute Bags in Fertilizers Plants

4490. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN
DEV :
SHRI GHULAM MOHAM-
MAD KHAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of jute bags have hit the availability of fertilizers and a huge quantity has not been lifted by Government agencies, causing accumulation at the plants;

(b) whether it is also a fact that large scale exports have create shortage of jute bags affecting the availability of fertilizers in the country;

(c) if so, the requirements and production of jute bags for the fertilizers plants; and

(d) the steps taken to remove the shortage of jute bags for fertilizers?

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

(a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The question does not arise.

Crops Damaged Due to Non Supply of Power in Time

4492. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL
REDDY :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR
MEHTA :
DR. SUBRAMANIAM
SWAMI :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that crops in various States of the country have been damaged for non supply of power to the farmers in time and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to meet the power shortage and its

proper supply to the farmers to save their crops?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) It is not correct that crops in various States have been damaged due to non-supply of power. Although there is a power shortage in the country, priority in supply of power is accorded to agricultural consumers, and Government have directed State Electricity Boards to maximise supply to agricultural consumers. Supply to farmers in various parts of the country varies from 6 to 24 hours per day.

Setting up of Indo-British Joint Working Group in the Area of Tele-Communications

4493. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Government has suggested the setting up of an Indo-British joint working group in the area of tele-communications; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The existing Memorandum of Understanding for Industrial collaboration between India and the U.K. provides adequate framework for cooperation in the field of tele-communications also. Therefore, there is no need for setting up any more formal liaison groups for the purpose.

Lower demand estimates for wide range of Essential Drugs

4494. DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Govern-

ment have lowered the demand estimates for a wide range of essential drugs leaving a wide gap between demand and supply;

(b) whether Penicillin, Streptomycin, Tetracycline, and similar drugs, so essential for primary health care facilities, have created a gap between demand and supply; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for expansion and growth of drugs industry in the country?

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

(a) and (b) The Sixth Plan demands for various bulk drugs and formulations were anticipated on the basis of projected growth rates. In the light of actual consumption during the last three years some of these projections are found to be over pitched while some others are under pitched. In order to arrive at a more realistic demand targets on the basis of actual consumption a mid term review is being carried out. However, Planning Commission as part of their mid term appraisal have revised the overall targets for bulk drugs and formulations. Mid term review has not created any gap between demand and supply.

(c) The Government have already taken the following steps for expansion and growth of drug industry in the country :—

- (i) A large number of Industrial Approvals including DGTD Registrations have been granted.
- (ii) Expansion in the capacity of bulk drugs and formulations in the Public Sector, has been undertaken.
- (iii) Assistance is given for removing bottlenecks in production by the introduction of improved technology, in the procurement of raw

materials, and supply of utilities in respect of existing drug units.

- (iv) Implementation of Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent is monitored, and the difficulties in implementation, if any, in respect of such units is gone into.
- (v) The scheme for automatic growth has been extended to the drug industry.
- (vi) The schemes for recognition of installed capacities and the scheme for re-endorsement of higher capacity have been extended to the drug industry subject to certain conditions.

Steps to reduce the cost of litigation

4495. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether litigation in India continues to be very costly;

(b) whether this high cost of litigation prevents very often the common man from approaching the law courts for justice; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to bring down the high cost of litigation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) The cost of litigation is dependent on various factors like the fees chargeable by the lawyers, court fees, delays in the disposal of cases, distance which the litigant has to cover to come to the court, etc. As various steps for reducing the cost of litigation have been taken, it would not be correct to say that the litigation in India continues to be very costly. It would also be incorrect to say that the common man is very often

prevented from approaching the law courts for justice.

(c) For bringing down the cost of litigation legal aid is being rendered to an appreciable extent by several States in the country. Efforts are afoot to reduce the delay and the arrears and the question of rationalisation of court fees is also at a fairly advanced stage.

उपभोक्ताओं के नये आवासों पर गैस सिलेंडरों की सप्लाई

4496. श्री धनवार ग्रहमद : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाना बनाने की गैस उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा एक ही गैस डोलर के क्षेत्र में आवास बदलने पर नए आवास पर गैस सिलेंडर सप्लाई प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया तथा नियम निर्धारित किए गए हैं और गैस उपभोक्ताओं को नए पते पर गैस सिलेंडर की सप्लाई प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या औपचारिकताएं पूरी करना आवश्यक है ; और

(ख) उन व्यक्तियों को नए पते पर गैस कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या औपचारिकताएं पूरी करना आवश्यक है, जो खाना बनाने की गैस के लिए नए कनेक्शन के लिए प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं और जिन्होंने गैस कनेक्शन के आबंटन से पूर्व ही मकान बदल लिया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) एल. पी. जी. के उपभोक्ता को अपने सम्बन्धित वितरक को आवास/वास्तविकता के प्रमाण के रूप में उपयुक्त दस्तावेज के साथ एक पत्र देना पड़ता है जिसमें आवास के बदलने की सूचना दी जाती है

जिसके बाद वितरक अपने निश्चित विपणन क्षेत्र में उपकरण को उपभोक्ता के नये आवास में स्थानान्तरण करने और वहाँ सिलेंडर सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था करता है।

(ख) भावी उपभोक्ता, जिसका नाम प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज है, संबंधित वितरक को, उसके विपणन क्षेत्र के अन्दर आवास का पता बदलने के बारे में एक पत्र द्वारा सूचित कर सकता है।

जब भी प्रतीक्षा सूची के अनुसार भावी उपभोक्ता की बारी आ जाती है, वितरक, उपभोक्ता द्वारा सूचित पते पर प्रस्ताव संबंधी पत्र भेज देता है।

Legislation by States for Farm Workers

4497. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has pointed out to State Governments that there will be no Central Legislation for farm workers and the States have been asked to frame their own legislation ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not introducing Central legislation for farm workers ;

(c) whether any suggestion has been made by him or any directive has been issued in regard to the framing of law for farm workers ; and

(d) if so, how many States have agreed to implement Centre's suggestion in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEEREN-

DRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) The question of having a Central law for agricultural workers was considered at various levels and in the absence of any unanimity of views for a Central Legislation, it has been decided to leave it to the State Governments to enact legislations to meet the local conditions.

(c) The States have been requested to enact a suitable State legislation on the lines of the Kerala Agricultural Act, 1974 and draft of a Central Bill.

(d) The State of Gujarat is considering enactment of a State legislation shortly and some other States are also considering the proposal.

Inflated production of coal in B.C.C.L.

4498. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an inflated production to the tune of 20 lakh tonnes of coal in the the B.C.C.L. has recently been detected by the Chairman of Coal India Limited; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Merger of Indian Aluminium Company with Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd.

4499. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given their final approval to the scheme for merger of Indian Aluminium Co. and Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the merged company, 26 per cent of the shares will be held by a foreign multinational, ALCAN ; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the objections voiced to the merger by the INDAL employees as well as numerous shareholders as being against the national interests ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Constituencies for which elections have been postponed

4500. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the constituencies in the country, both Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies, for which elections have been postponed indefinitely and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : A statement received from the Election Commission showing the names of constituencies for which elections have been pending for a long time and the reasons therefor, is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing the names of constituencies for which elections have been pending for a long time and the reasons therefore

Name of the State	No. and Name of the Constituency	Date of vacancy	Cause of vacancy	Reasons for postponement
1	2	3	4	5
<i>House of the People</i>				
1. Assam	5-Kokrajhar (ST) 6-Barpeta 8-Mangaldoi	10-1-1980 10-1-1980 10-1-1980	Poll adjourned on 17/20-2-83 -do- Poll countermanded due to death of candidate on 6-5-83 Poll adjourned on 17/20-2-83	The law and order situation in the State is not conducive to hold the elections. The question of holding adjourned and countermanded polls could be considered as and when the situation in the State becomes normal.
2. Punjab	6-Hoshiarpur	22-7-1982	Resignation	The State is under President's rule and the Assembly is in suspended animation. The Commission therefore deferred the bye-election. The law and order situation in the State is also not conducive to the holding of the bye-election.

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Legislative Assemblies

1. Assam	32-Bongaigaon	27-2-1983	Poll adjourned on 17/20-2-83	The law and order situation in the State is not conducive to hold the elections. The question of holding adjourned and countermanded.
	33-Bijni	27-2-1983	Poll countermanded due to death of a candidate on 3-9-83.	
	34-Abhayapuri North	27-2-83	Poll adjourned on 17/20.2.83	Polls could be considered as and when the situation in the State becomes normal.
	35-Abhayapuri South	27-2-83	-do-	
	65-Kalaigaon	27-2-83	-do-	
	66-Sipajhar	27-2-83	-do-	
	71-Dhakiajuli	27-2-83	-do-	
	72-Darchalla	27-2-83	-do-	
	75-Sootea	27-2-83	-do-	
	76-Biswanath	27-2-83	Election countermanded on 15.2.83	
	77-Behali	27-2-83	Poll adjourned on 17/20.2.83	
	78-Gohpur	27-2-83	-do-	
	81-Laharighat	27-2-83	-do-	
	99-Majuli (ST)	27-2-83	-do-	
	118-Duliajan	27-2-83	-do-	
	119-Tingkhong	27-2-83	-do-	
	120-Nabarkatia	27-2-83	-do-	

2. Jammu & Kashmir
- 48-Doda
- 18-4-83
- Commission has ordered the declaration of result by the R.O. as nullity.
- Commission orderd for repoll in 16 polling stations on a date to be decided later. The case is pending before the J & K High Court. Date of completion of election from 48-Doda Assembly constituency has been extended upto 31.12.83.
3. Punjab
- 110-Pakka Kalan (SC)
- 20-5-83
- Death
- The State is under the President's rule and the Assembly is in suspended animation. The Commission has therefore deferred the bye-election. The law and order situation in the State is also not conducive to hold the bye-election.

देश में बेरोजगार

4501. श्री कृष्ण बत्त मुल्तानीपुरी : क्या श्री अमर और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्यवार, पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान रोजगार कार्यालयों में अपने नाम

पंजीकृत कराने वाले बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों में से महिलाओं की संख्या कितनी है ?

श्री अमर और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) संगत सूचना संलग्न निवरण में दी गई है ।

विवरण
रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा किए गए पंजीकरण (कुल तथा महिलाएं)
(हजारों में)

राज्य	निम्नलिखित के दौरान किये गये कुल पंजीकरण**			निम्नलिखित के दौरान महिलाओं के बारे में किए गए पंजीकरण**		
	1981	1982	1983 (जनवरी-सितम्बर)	1981	1982	1983 (जनवरी-सितम्बर)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	319.9	310.1	308.0	49.3	49.0	46.5
2. असम	125.0	129.2	110.6	16.4	20.3	20.6
3. बिहार	807.8	503.4	424.2	33.9	23.6	20.2
4. गुजरात	225.1	225.2	170.7	33.1	34.5	27.4
5. हरियाणा	217.6	253.8	167.5	27.9	30.6	22.1
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	70.6	62.4	55.4	11.2	10.0	10.0
7. जम्मू व कश्मीर	32.7	36.8	24.8	4.4	5.2	3.4
8. कर्नाटक	202.2	218.4	179.0	38.4	44.4	37.3
9. केरल	380.2	364.9	258.7	187.5	164.4	123.0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. मध्य प्रदेश		413.9	397.1	332.3	48.4	45.7	36.7
11. महाराष्ट्र		663.0	588.4	449.4	88.7	82.1	62.7
12. मणिपुर		33.8	17.7	14.5	6.8	3.8	3.2
13. मेघालय		7.0	6.5	5.4	2.0	2.0	1.6
14. नागालैण्ड		4.6	3.8	4.1	0.8	0.8	1.0
15. उड़ीसा		219.1	205.3	159.6	14.6	15.4	13.7
16. पंजाब		231.9	210.5	167.4	40.0	37.3	30.4
17. राजस्थान		213.5	195.8	181.2	17.8	16.1	15.3
18. त्रिक्कम*							
19. तमिलनाडु		492.9	513.2	438.8	111.2	154.7	110.9
20. त्रिपुरा		24.8	11.2	5.0	7.4	3.5	1.5
21. उत्तर प्रदेश		799.1	858.1	719.7	50.7	50.0	42.0
22. पश्चिम बंगाल		541.4	505.0	466.0	100.6	103.8	92.6
संघ शासित क्षेत्र							
1. अण्डमान व निकोबार							
द्वीप समूह		2.7	2.4	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.4

2. जरूणाचल प्रदेश*

3. चण्डीगढ़	32.0	26.2	24.0	5.7	4.7	3.9
4. दादर व नागर हवेली @						
5. दिल्ली	183.5	184.6	162.2	26.0	26.5	25.1.
6. गोवा	13.2	12.3	9.5	3.7	3.7	2.7
7. लक्षद्वीप	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
8. मिजोरम	10.7	10.2	13.4	2.1	2.8	3.4
9. पाण्डिचेरी	8.6	10.9	9.7	2.4	3.2	3.1
जोड़ :	6276.9	5862.9	4863.1	931.7	938.7	760.5

नोट : 1. * कोई रोजगार कार्यालय काम नहीं कर रहा ।

2. ** इस सूचना में रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा किए गए पुनः पंजीकरण भी शामिल हैं ।

3. @ हाल ही में उपलब्ध सूचना से पता चलता है कि इस मंत्र शासित क्षेत्र में एक रोजगार कार्यालय खोला गया है, जिसके बारे में सांख्यिकीय विवरणियां अभी प्राप्त होनी हैं ।

4. पूर्णाकों के कारण जोड़ मेल नहीं भी खा सकते ।

5. यह आवश्यक नहीं कि रोजगार कार्यालयों के पास पंजीकृत सभी व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हों ।

**Awarding contracts for THAL-VAISHET
Plant**

4502. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :**
SHRIMATI PRAMILA
DANDEVATE :
SHRI MOTIBHAI R.
CHAUDHARI :

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

(a) the progress made in awarding contracts for the THAL-VAISHET Project ;

(b) the names of the major contractors and the works assigned to them ;

(c) whether any contracts have been given to a firm in Italy ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) to (d) The main consultancy contracts for Ammonia plant and Urea Plant have been settled and signed respectively with M/s. Haldor Topsoe (HTAS) of Denmark on 15.2.1981 and M/s. Snamprogetti of Italy on 30.1.1981 in collaboration with M/s. Projects & Development India Ltd., with whom RCF have entered into a separate agreement.

The Gross fees for the services for the Ammonia Plant are \$ 16.95 million besides Rs. 95.24 million to be paid to Projects & Development India Ltd., (PDIL) as Sub-contractors to M/s. HTAS.

The Gross fees for the services for Urea Plant are \$ 4.98 million besides Rs. 48.53 million for the services to be rendered by M/s. PDIL.

The scopes of work for both the agreements broadly include Licence, Know-

how, process design and basic engineering, detailed engineering, procurement service and technical assistance to erection and imparting training to RCF technical personnel.

**Setting up of Doordarshan Centre in Kutch,
Saurashtra and Gujarat**

4503. **SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :**
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received some proposals, representations, letters, etc. from Gujarat, State, various organisations and institutions, Members of Parliament, M.LAs and other VIPs, various Chambers of Commerce and expert committees to establish Doordarshan Centres in various parts of Kutch Saurashtra and Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the action taken thereon on each ones ;

(d) the outcome thereof ;

(e) how many such centres have been decided by Centre so far and the names and places of such ones

(f) the plans, programmes and estimates thereof ; and

(g) when they are expected to be ready for relay purposes ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING AND IN THE DE-
PARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :** (a) to (g) Yes, Sir. A number of suggestions for setting up TV Centres in Gujarat have been received.

A full fledged TV Centre at Ahmedabad (10 kw Transmitter with Studio set-

up), two High Power TV Transmitters at Rajkot and Dwarka and six Low Power Transmitters at Surat, Vadodra, Bhavanagar, Bhurch, Patan, and Navasari are under implementation, in Gujarat State.

TV service with 1 kw output has already been started from Ahmedabad w.e.f. 19-11-83. All the Transmitters are expected to be commissioned during 1984-85. The studio set up at Ahmedabad is expected to be commissioned during 1985-86. The above projects are estimated to cost as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
TV Centre Ahmedabad	Rs. 953.54
TV Transmitter with Programme Production facilities at Rajkot	Rs. 354.85
TV Transmitter Dwarka	Rs. 270.3
Low Power Transmitters	Rs. 139.8

Complaints Against Some Dialogues and Words in Film "Sautan"

4504. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the complaints from Members of Parliament, V.I.Ps. and various foreign organisations that there are some dialogues and words which are repugnant to the Scheduled Castes in the film "Sautan" ;

(b) if so, the details of such complaints and the dialogues and words ;

(c) the action taken thereon ;

(d) the outcome thereof ;

(e) whether Government have any proposal to ban such a film ;

(f) when and how ;

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(h) under what circumstances, the Film Censor Board has allowed showing of the said film "Sautan" ?

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

(a) to (g) Government have received complaints saying that the film "Sautan" (Hindi) as certified by the Board of Film Certification contains dialogue/words derogatory to the Scheduled Caste community. Some Members of Parliament have also written to us about the film. The complaints relate to contemptuous references in the film to the Scheduled Castes community, mainly the use of the word "Achut". An enquiry under section 6 of the Cinematograph Act 1952 has been initiated against the film. Appropriate orders will be passed on conclusion of the enquiry.

(h) The Board of Film Certification, examined the film, in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the guidelines issued thereunder and granted 'U' certificate with three cuts on 24-5-83.

Terms and Conditions of Merger of Coal Washeries with B.C.C.L.

4505. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the coal washeries situated at Santaldih, Patherdih and Dnydha which were under Steal Authority of India have been merged with Bharat Coking Coal Limited ;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Trade Unions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DAL-BIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The four washeries of Steel Authority of India Ltd. which were being managed by Bharat Coking Coal Limited on the basis of power of Attorney have been transferred to Bharat Coking Ltd. with effect from 1-10-1983.

(c) There is a mixed reaction on the part of Trade Unions.

Complaints Against Transfer of Shares

4506. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and nature of complaints received during the past ten months from share-holders of the public and private companies with regard to their transfer of shares by companies ; and

(b) the action taken by Government in all these cases/complaints ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member, while referring to complaints against transfer of shares is having in view the "appeals" to be filed under Section 111 or the Companies Act. During the past ten months (from February to November, 83) 53 appeals under Section 111 *ibid*

have been filed with the Company Law Board, voicing grievance against the companies concerned for refusal to transfer the shares.

(b) The appeals are under consideration.

Power Plants under Implementation in Orissa

4508. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the name and the number of major power projects under implementation in Orissa during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) the target dates of completion of those power projects ;

(c) the progress made so far in the completion of each of those power projects ; and

(d) the details thereof .

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (d) The Sixth Plan envisaged an addition of 360 MW now generating capacity in Orissa, comprising of 220 MW thermal and 340 MW hydro, of which 220 MW thermal has already been commissioned. 106 MW of hydro capacity is expected to be added by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan while 240 MW is expected to spill over to the Seventh Plan period. The anticipated dates of completion and the details of the progress made so far in respect of these projects is given in the Statement enclosed,

Statement

Power Projects in Orissa during the Sixth Plan

Name of the project and capacity	Target date of Completion	Progress of the Project
1. Talchar Extension Thermal Power Project (2×110 MW)	1st Unit-March, 82 2nd Unit-March, 83	Already commissioned.
2. Rengali Hydro Electric Project (2×53) MW)	1st Unit-Oct, 1984 2nd Unit-March, 85.	Dam excavation is nearly complete and masonry/concreting works are in advanced stage of completion. 8 spillway gates have been installed. Installation of spiral casting and speed ring of Unit-I has been completed. Erection of draft tube for Unit-II has been completed and concreting is in progress. Foundation of all the columns and erection of about 50% of the columns has been completed. The levelling work of switchyard is over and delivery of most of the switchyard equipment has been completed.
3. Upper Kolab Hydro-electric Project State-I (3×80) MW)	1st Unit-Aug. 85 2nd Unit-Feb. 86 3rd Unit-Aug. 86	Work on all the components of the project is at an advanced stage. The dam excavation has been completed and concreting/masonry works are in progress. Head race tunnel has been excavated and concreting will be taken up shortly. The excavation of penstock tunnels has also been completed and fabrication work of steel liners for penstock tunnel and penstock is in progress. Service Bay has been constructed and erection of EOT crane in service bay is in progress. The Draft Tube of Unit-I, has been aligned and concreted.

Mejhia Power Project

4509. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how the Mejhia Power Project will be implemented ; and

(b) whether the project has been abandoned or the work has been begun on the construction of Mejhia Power Project ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) The proposal of the Damodar Valley Corporation for installation of thermal power station comprising three units of 210 MW each at Mejhia in Bankura District of West Bengal has been accorded techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority subject to the following inputs being tied up.

- (i) Clearance from environmental angle.
- (ii) Cooling water arrangements.
- (iii) Coal linkage.
- (iv) Funds.

Whereas, items at (i) & (ii) above have been settled, dialogues to tie up coal linkage and funds are going on.

Drugs Classified as Involving High Technology

4510. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of drugs like Magestrol Acetate, Phanaquone, Methdialzine HCL, Dexamethasone, Halothane, Trimethoprim, Pyrimethamine etc. which have been classified as involving high technology are produced by foreign companies from penultimates ;

(b) the names of high technology bulk drugs which involve import content of 50 per cent, the names of intermediates imported, the prices of the drugs in the international market and the reasons for deciding their technology contents as high ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to review the nature or technology involved in the production of such type of drugs, if so, by when ; and

(d) the present status of these drugs while deciding expansion and endorsement of capacities ?

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

(a) No, Sir ; only Halothane, out of the seven drugs mentioned here, is being produced from penultimate stage.

(b) The names of high technology bulk drugs which involved import content of more than 50 per cent, their c.i.f. cost and the major intermediates/raw materials imported for production of the same, as submitted to the High Level Committee, are as follows :

Bulk Drug	Cost of imported bulk drug (Rs./Kg.) c.i.f)	Major imported, intermediate/ raw-material used.
(1) Trimethoprim	529.83	Trimethoxy benzaldehyde.
(2) Dexamethasone	31960.00	16-Alpha-methyl-9 (11)-Anhydro-prediisolene, Acetate (BB-17).
(3) Vitamin-E Acetate/ Succinate.	202.00	Trimethylphenol and Isophytol
(4) Ibuprofen,	306.00	Isobutylbenzene.

The High Level Committee had carefully examined and recorded the details of the criteria and reasons for considering the processes as involving high technology.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) Expansion proposals, as and when received, are examined keeping in view location, basic stage production if the application is from FERA companies, current status of proposed item covering demand, approved capacity, production, imports etc. and the parameters set out by the New Drug policy.

Out of the four drugs mentioned in reply to part (b) above, re-endorsement of capacities has been allowed in respect of Vitamin-E and Ibuprofen as per the April 1982 REC policy.

Criteria Followed by ONG : for Assessing and Awarding Global Tenders

4511. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission does not follow any laid down criteria for assessing and awarding Global Tenders ;

(b) whether it is fact that assessment has differed on various criteria from tender to tender ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the officers of the Offshore and Exploration Division who make the, maximum purchases in foreign exchange are in the same Department handling same jobs for an extremely long length of time though their qualifications have no technical aspect ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Use of A.I.R. and Doordarshan by political parties during election campaign

4512. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal that, with a view to relegating some of the expenses of elections of candidates to the State, media like AIR and Doordarshan should be allowed to be used on a wider scale by political parties during the election campaign as in U.K. ; and

(b) if so, what is the response of Government to this proposal ?

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

(a) No, Sir. In fact, there is already an approved scheme of election broadcasts over AIR/Doordarshan, in terms of which time facilities for broadcasts over AIR/Doordarshan are given free to the representatives of political parties recognised by the Election Commission as the 'National' Parties and 'State' parties when the General Elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies are held.

(b) Does not arise.

Electricity to M.P. Villages

4513. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether target had been set for providing electricity to 52% of villages in Madhya Pradesh during the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the district wise progress made so far in achieving the target under

rural electrification set for the 1983-84 financial year ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Out of total 70,883 census villages in Madhya Pradesh, 32,838 villages constituting 46.3% were electrified upto 31-3-83.

Planning Commission has fixed a target of electrification of 3,333 villages for 1983-84 and with the electrification of targetted villages the level of electrification in the State would reach 51.3%.

(b) and (c) 1,777 villages have been electrified upto 30-11-1983 during 1983-84 in the state of Madhya Pradesh. District-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

District-wise details of villages electrified in the State of Madhya Pradesh during 1983-84 (upto 30-11-1983)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Villages electrified
1	2	3
1.	Bhopal	18
2.	Sehore	50
3.	Raisen	89
4.	Hoshangabad	28
5.	Betul	86
6.	Gwalior	43
7.	Bhind	10
8.	Datia	10
9.	Morena	29
10.	Guna	89
11.	Sivpuri	61
12.	Vidisha	57
13.	Rajgarh	88
14.	Indore	—
15.	Khandwa	7
16.	Khargone	21
17.	Ratlam	10
18.	Mandsaur	8

1	2	3
19.	Dhar	14
20.	Jhabua	11
21.	Ujjain	—
22.	Dewas	18
23.	Shajapur	16
24.	Jabalpur	29
25.	Narsinghpur	64
26.	Seoni	51
27.	Mendla	25
28.	Balaghat	40
29.	Chhindwara	—
30.	Sagar	38
31.	Damoh	24
32.	Tikamgarh	90
33.	Rewa	19
34.	Satna	10
35.	Penna	11
36.	Chhatarpur	24
37.	Sidhi	102
38.	Shahdol	32
39.	Raipur	82
40.	Durg	21
41.	Rajuandgaon	63
42.	Bastar	42
43.	Bilaspur	58
44.	Raigarh	41
45.	Sarguja	54

राष्ट्रीय पटसन निर्माता निगम, कलकत्ता में मकान किराया और अन्य भत्तों की अदायगी में भेद-भाव

4514. श्री रामस्वरूप राम : क्या और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय पटसन निर्माता निगम की स्थापना चार वर्ष पूर्व की गई थी और इसके अन्तर्गत छः मिल चल रही हैं और उनमें 40 हजार श्रमिक कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा इसकी सभी यूनिटों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो चुका है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन छः यूनिटों में से पांच यूनिटों के श्रमिकों को मकान किराया भत्ते की अदायगी की जाती है ;

(ग) क्या केवल आर० बी० एच० एम० जूट मिल, कटिहार (बिहार) के श्रमिकों को ही मकान किराया भत्ते की अदायगी नहीं की जाती है जबकि इसके अधिकांश श्रमिकों को पहले 20 प्रतिशत मकान किराया भत्ता दिया जाता था और अब 7-1/2 प्रतिशत दिया जाता है ;

(घ) क्या श्रमिकों का मकान किराया भत्ते की अदायगी के संबंध में उन्हें दिनांक 20.8.1983 को एक अभ्यावेदन दिया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो आर० बी० एच० एम० जूट मिल के श्रमिकों को मकान किराया भत्ते की अदायगी कब तक की जाएगी और यदि मकान किराया भत्ते की कोई अदायगी नहीं दी जाती है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रीम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) से (ङ) सरकार को तारीख 26.5.1983 का एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है, जो आर० बी० एच० एम० जूट मिल, कटिहार (बिहार) के श्रमिकों को मकान किराया भत्ते के भुगतान के बारे में है। वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के अनुसार, जून, 1980 में स्थापित नेशनल जूट मैग्नेफिकैचरस कारपोरेशन अपने सेवा नियमों और विनियमों, 1982, जिन्हें 1.4.1983 से लागू किया गया, के अंतर्गत आर० बी० एच० एम० जूट मिल, कटिहार सहित अपनी सभी छः राष्ट्रीयकृत यूनिटों के प्रबंधकीय और पर्यवेक्षी कार्मिकों को मकान किराया भत्ते का भुगतान कर रहा है। विनियम के अंतर्गत आर० बी० एच० एम० यूनिट के अधिकारियों को पहले से वेतन का 20 प्रतिशत की दर से भुगतान किए गए मकान किराया भत्ते को अब घटा कर वेतन का 17 1/2 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है।

यह निगम कलकत्ता में और इसके इर्द-गिर्द स्थित 5 यूनिटों के श्रमिकों को उनके मूल वेतन + मंहगाई भत्ते का 5 प्रतिशत की दर से मकान किराया भत्ते का भुगतान पश्चिम बंगाल मकान किराया भत्ता संदाय अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अनुसार कर रहा है, जैसा कि तारीख 22.2.1979 के त्रि-पक्षीय समझौते में व्यवस्था की गई है। वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के अनुसार, पश्चिम बंगाल मकान किराया भत्ता अधिनियम के उपबंधों को क्षेत्राधिकारिक रोक के कारण आर० बी० एच० एम० यूनिट, कटिहार (बिहार) के कर्मकारों पर स्वतः लागू नहीं किया जा सकता।

Self-sufficiency in essential drugs

4515. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made various effects to become self-sufficient in essential drugs ;

(b) if so, the names of the essential drugs on which self-sufficiency has been achieved so far ;

(c) the year by which the country can become self-sufficient in all other essential drugs ; and

(d) the steps taken therefor ?

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

(a) and (d) Government have made various efforts to become self-sufficient in essential drugs. The steps taken in this regard are as under :

- (i) A large number of Industrial Approvals including D G T D Registrations have been granted.
- (ii) Expansion in the capacity of bulk drugs and formulations in the Public Sector, has been undertaken.
- (iii) Assistance is given for removing bottlenecks in production by the introduction of improved technology, in the procurement of raw materials and supply of utilities, in respect of existing drug units.
- (iv) Implementation of Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent is monitored, and the difficulties in implementation, if any, in respect of such units is gone into.

(v) The scheme for automatic growth has been extended to the drug industry.

(vi) The scheme for recognition of installed capacities and the scheme for re-endorsement of higher capacity has been extended to the drug industry subject to certain conditions.

(b) and (c) A state of self sufficiency has been achieved in certain bulk drugs namely, Sulphamethoxacole, Trimethoprim and Metronidazole. Further, there had been no imports or very nominal imports during the year 1982-83 for the drugs listed in the statement attached.

For the remaining essential bulk drugs various steps as listed in reply to part (a) and (b) above had been taken/are being taken to step up the indigenous production to meet the country's requirement as early as possible.

Statement

I. Antibiotics

1. Chloramphenicol Powder
2. Chloramphenicol Palmitate

II. Sulpha Drugs

1. Sulphadimidine
2. Sulphacetamide/Sodium
3. Sulphamethizole
4. Phthalyl Sulphathiazole
5. Sulphaphenazole
6. Sulphasomidine
7. Sulphaguanidine
8. Sulphanilamide

III. Vitamins

1. Vitamin C
2. Nicotinic Acid
3. Nicotinamide

IV. Analgesics Antipyretics Etc.

1. Oxyphenyl Butazone

V. Anti T.B. Drugs

1. PAS and its salts
2. INH

VI. Anti Malarials

1. Amodiaquin

VII. Anti Diabetics

1. Chlorpromide
2. Tolbutamide
3. Glybenclamide
4. Insulin

VIII. Cardio Vascular Drugs

1. Xanthinol Nicotenate

IX. Anti Histamins

1. Diphenhydramine

X. Tranquilizers and Sedatives

1. Diazepam

XI. Anti Filarials

1. DEC Citrate

XII. Immunological Agents

1. Triple Vaccine
2. Tetanus Anti-Toxin
3. Diptheria Anti-Toxin

XIII. Anti Dysentery Drugs

1. Diloxanide Furoate

Writing off of coal at Pit-heads

4516. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to write off nearly four million tons of coal at pit-heads ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor stating the amount involved including the cost involved in producing the quantity of coal proposed to be written off ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Coal India has taken steps to carry out detailed verification of stocks and this is still in progress. Based on such verification, so far, approximately 0.68 million tonnes of coal in BCCL is being written off and approximately 0.32 million tonnes of coal is being adjusted towards domestic consumption. In ECL also certain stocks are proposed to be written off. The final position with regard to the stocks to be written off in all the subsidiaries of CIL will emerge only on completion of the verification by special teams which is in progress. This information together with the information regarding the amount involved and cost of production of coal proposed to be written off will be obtained and laid on the Table of the House.

अधिग्रहित भूमि वाले किसानों के परिवारों के सदस्यों को तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में रोजगार देने के लिए व्यवस्था करना

4517. श्री मोतीभाई झार० चौधरी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा तेल गैस कुओं को खोदने के लिए जिन किसानों की भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया है, उनके परिवार के किसी सदस्य को तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में रोजगार देने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की जाएगी ;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में कोई नियम बनाया गया जबदा पहले कोई परिपत्र जारी किया गया था और यदि नहीं, तो क्या जिन किसानों को अधिशुद्धीत की गई है उनको सहायता के लिए कोई नियम बनाया जाएगा ;

(ग) क्या ऐसे कोई मामले हैं जिनमें उन किसानों को रोजगार दिया गया हो, जिनकी भूमि का अधिशुद्धण किया गया था और यदि हां, तो कहलोल-जोहाना-मैहसाना तेल क्षेत्र में कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया है ;

(घ) क्या इस प्रकार का कोई अनुरोध इन तीनों क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्तियों से यह अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है और उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) :
(क) से (ङ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत की जायेगी ।

Conversion of Pathanapuram Telephone Exchange into Automatic Telephone Exchange

4518. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the Pathanapuram telephone exchange in Quilon district of Kerala into automatic exchange ; and

(b) if so, by what time it will be completed ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of a TV centre at Ahmedabad

4519. SHRI R. P. AEKWAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a TV Station is being set up at Ahmedabad ; and

(b) whether Baroda and other surrounding areas will be covered by the said TV Station ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND, IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The coverage would extend to a range of about 120 KMs.

Promotion Policy for SC/ST Employees in the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner's Office, West Bengal

4520 SHRI D. L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, West Bengal, Calcutta is not granting any promotion to Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees since 1979 as per Reservation Rules ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are also not maintaining quota for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in the Departmental Examinations and are neither allowing

relaxation nor holding any separate examination for SC/ST candidate as per Department of Personnel O. M. No. E-36021/10/76 Estt. (SCT) dated 21.1.1977; and

(c) if replies to (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor; and the steps Government propose to take against the erring officers to avert impending unrest among the Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c) As a result of an injunction order issued by the Calcutta High Court, Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, West Bengal, has been restrained from operating reservation rules in the matter of promotions, etc. of SC/ST employees since January, 1980.

Counter-affidavit in the case has been filed in December, 1982. The case has been heard in part. The matter is being pursued with a view to getting the case disposed off early.

Expansion of capacity of Bharat Petroleum Corporation

4521. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Petroleum Corporation propose to expand its capacity from six million tonnes ;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the proposal ; and

(c) the main feature of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) A letter from the Chairman, Bharat Petroleum Corporation for adding additional

capacity of 3 million tonnes has been received by the Government. There is no proposal submitted to Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Modernisation & Diversification of Schemes of Cochin Refinery

4522. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the modernisation and diversification of the Cochin Refinery of Kerala, the implementation of schemes and the cost since 1980; and

(b) whether it is a fact that every year the Refinery is closed for a few weeks and the consumers, especially of LPG, have to suffer shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Cochin Refinery Limited is engaged in the implementation of two projects namely Secondary Processing and Capacity Expansion. The Secondary processing Facilities Project is estimated to cost Rs. 116.46 crores, which on completion will enable the refinery to process 100% Bombay High Crude or 100% imported crude or any mixture of crudes. This will also enable the Refinery to produce more diesel oil, kerosene and liquified petroleum gas.

The expansion of Refinery capacity from its present 3.5 million tonnes per annum to 4.5 million tonnes per annum is estimated to cost Rs. 15.93 crores.

The expenditure incurred on the above projects till 1982-83 was 59.91 crores. It is anticipated that an expenditure of Rs. 64 crores shall be incurred during 1983-84.

Both the above projects are scheduled for completion during 1984-85 and the work is progressing as per schedule.

(b) Periodic shut-downs of the Refineries is necessary for maintenance and overhaul. Refinery at Cochin is also shut-down for planned maintenance once in 18 months for 3 to 4 weeks. Before such a shut-down all product tanks are filled up to the maximum extent possible. Moreover, supply from alternative sources is also arranged to meet the area demand.

Unit-5 of Parli Thermal Power Station

4523. **SHRI A. T. PATIL** : Will the **MINISTER OF ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of setting up of Unit-5 (10 MW) of Parli Thermal Power Station Extension is under consideration of Government for about a year; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government and decision Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) The scheme for installation of Unit-5 (210 MW) at Parli Thermal Power Station forwarded by Maharashtra State Electricity Board in January 1983 has been accorded techno-economic approval of Central Electricity Authority on 8.11.1983 and is awaiting investment decision.

Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchange at Bhubaneswar

4524. **SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA**: Will the **Minister of COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an electronic telephone exchange at Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, the reasons of delay in implementing the proposal;

(c) the efforts made by Government to expedite the implementation of the proposal; and

(d) when the electronic telephone exchange is expected to be established at Bhubaneswar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (c) There is no proposal at present for setting up an electronic exchange at Bhubaneswar.

(d) Establishment of an electronic exchange at Bhubaneswar is contemplated in the 7th Plan when indigenous production of electronic exchanges becomes available.

Contingent Expenditure Rising in the Office of Postmaster General, Bihar Circle, Patna

4525. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI**: Will the **Minister of COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contingent expenditure is rising day by day most fastly in the office of the Postmaster-General, Bihar Circle, Patna on account of wasteful expenditure on contingencies like serving cold and hot drinks and furnishing of office chambers;

(b) the actual amount spent under the head 'contingency' in the office of the P.M.G. Patna during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 till date; and

(c) if the figures indicate progressive rise despite repeated orders to curb and contain such expenditure, whether Government will indicate the deterrent they propose to impose for arresting this wasteful expenditure spree?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS : (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The contingent expenditure in the office of Postmaster-General, Bihar Circle, Patna

during the last two years indicates an increasing trend because of the escalation in the prices of the various items of office use. The increase is not mainly due to the increase in the expenditure on Hot and Cold drinks as well as the furnishing of office chambers.

(b) The expenditure on contingencies during the year 1981-82 was Rs. 1.21 lakhs including the expenditure of Rs 1018/- on Hot and Cold drinks. The expenditure during 1982-83 was Rs. 2.17 lakhs including an expenditure of Rs. 2514/- on Hot and Cold drinks and Rs. 18576/- on furnishing of office chambers. The expenditure on contingencies upto September, 1983 was Rs. 1.67 lakhs which includes an expenditure of Rs. 3426/- on Hot and Cold drinks and Rs. 5569/- on furnishing of office chambers.

(c) The Postmaster-General, Bihar Circle, Patna has been suitably advised in the matter.

**Deduction of wages of Colliery workers
in B.C.C.L.**

4526. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of large scale deduction of 8 days' wages of colliery workers in B.C.C.L. alleging constant absence from duty or strike, if so, the facts in detail;

(b) whether it is a fact that in two cases in Mohuda area (Area No II) and in Phularitaur colliery (Area No. I), the deduction was made pending conciliation and without following rules;

(c) whether he is also aware that in the above two cases, the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Dhanbad advised the B.C.C.L. management against such illegal deduction;

(d) whether it is also a fact that even the advice has been ignored; and

(e) whether the B.C.C.L. management has been authorised to ignore the Central Labour Department, if not, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Deduction of 8 days wages is done only in cases where workers go on illegal strike. This is done in accordance with the provision of Section 9(2) of the Payment of Wages Act. There have been 2452 such cases in BCCL between 24.8.83 to 15.11.83.

(b) to (e) In these two cases also management took action under Section 9(2) of the Payment of Wages Act for deduction of wages, after following the prescribed procedures. The Regional Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad has been appraised that the management has not contravened Section 33 of the I.D. Act as alleged. Also, no advice from the Regional Labour Commissioner against the deduction of wages was received by the management.

सी० सी० एल० द्वारा सहायक उद्योगों
के संवर्धन संबंधी नीति को लागू
न किया जाना

4527. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान सी० सी० एल० की गलत नीति के कारण सहायक उद्योगों को खतरे के बारे में "रांची-एक्स-प्रेस" के प्रथम पृष्ठ के कालम 3, 4 और 5 पर प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो इसमें उल्लिखित समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ताकि लघु उद्योगों को बचाया जा सके ; और

(ख) सहायक उद्योगों के संवर्धन संबंधी सी० सी० एल० की नीति क्या है और इस का किस प्रकार-क्रियान्वयन किया गया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) :
(क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**Termination of Services of Employees in
IOC Pipelines Head Office, New Delhi**

4528. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in Indian Oil Corporation Pipelines Head Office whose services were terminated since December, 1979 till date and the reasons for their terminations in detail; and

(b) how many cases for submitting false bills by the employees are pending in Indian Oil Corporation Pipelines Head Office, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) From 1979 till date, services of a messenger, a stenographer and a systems Officer were terminated by IOC Ltd. (Pipeline Head Office) New Delhi. The messenger was dismissed on proven charges of misconduct, i.e. claiming reimbursement in respect of false medical bills. The services of the other two employees were terminated on account of their continued unauthorised absence from duty ranging from 4 to 8 months.

(b) Only one alleged case of claiming and receiving payment against false medical bills is being looked into by IOC at present.

Law to Check Misleading Advertisements

4529. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no law which debars advertisers to see that they do not advertise their goods to which they are not entitled and mislead the general public therefrom; and

(b) if so, how is Vespa PL 170 advertising that its scooter is the best "you never had it so good" when Lohia's XE is much better in quality?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) There is no bar on publicising trade marks used or proposed to be used within the frame-work of the existing laws and professional and advertisement ethics. It is primarily for the advertisement industry to take suitable steps for evolving appropriate standards, usage and practice in this regard.

(b) The punch line cited is one of the usual advertising claims not to be taken literally.

बेगार कराये जाने सम्बन्धी मामले

4530. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में बेगार कराये जाने संबंधी मामले अब भी घटित हो रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनको पूर्णतः रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) वर्ष 1980 से अब तक बेगार के कितने मामले सरकार के ध्यान में लाए गए हैं ; और

(घ) प्रत्येक मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) से (घ) बंधित श्रम पद्धति (जिसमें पेशागी या ऋण के पुनः भुगतान के प्रतिफल के रूप में ऋणदाता के लिए ऋणी द्वारा किए गए बेगार या आंशिक बेगार श्रम पद्धति भी शामिल है) को बंधित श्रम पद्धति (उत्पादन) अधिनियम, 1976 के अधीन 25.10.1975 से सम्पूर्ण देश में कानूनी रूप से समाप्त कर दिया गया है। अधिनियम के प्रारम्भ होने पर, सभी बंधुआ श्रमिक किसी प्रकार के बंधित ऋण देने के सभी दायित्वों से मुक्त हो गए और उनके ऋण समाप्त हो गए। अधिनियम के अधीन बंधुआ श्रमिकों का पता लगाने, उन्हें मुक्त कराने और पुनर्वासित करने की जिम्मेवारी केवल संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की है। तथापि, बंधुआ श्रमिकों का पता लगाना, उन्हें मुक्त कराना तथा पुनर्वासित करना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। बंधुआ श्रमिकों की विद्यमानता के बारे में 11 राज्यों, अर्थात् आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु तथा उत्तर प्रदेश ने सूचित किया है। राज्य सरकारों से समय समय पर अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे तत्काल और प्रभावी उपाय करें, जिसमें बंधुआ श्रमिकों, जहाँ कहीं ये विद्यमान हैं, का शीघ्र पता लगाने और उन्हें पुनर्वासित करने के लिए अति संवेदनशील क्षेत्र में गहन सर्वेक्षण करना शामिल है। राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, पहली अप्रैल 1980 से 30 सितम्बर, 1983 तक 38654 बंधुआ श्रमिकों का पता लगाया है और उन्हें मुक्त कराया गया। इसकी तुलना में

इसी अवधि के दौरान मुक्त कराए गए बंधुआ श्रमिकों, जिन्हें पुनर्वासित किया गया, की संख्या 27 866 थी।

Construction of Salal, Thien and Dool Hasti Hydel Projects

4531. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of Salal, Thien and Dool Hasti Hydel Projects in Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) whether an agreement has been signed or understanding reached for the construction of these projects between the State and the Centre spelling out the agreement, and what shall be the State's share in the output besides participation in the maintenance and construction of the projects;

(c) the total expenditure incurred so far on the projects; and

(d) when they are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (d) Construction of the various components of Salal HE Project is under progress. The 1st Unit of the project is expected to be commissioned in December, 1985 and the second and third units in May & October, 1986 respectively. Infrastructure works for Dul Hasti Project are under progress and the project is expected to be commissioned in 1990-91. The Project report for Thien HE Project in Punjab has been revised and is to be cleared techno-economically by CEA. However, pending clearance of the project, Government of Punjab have carried out certain works on the project. The date of completion of Thien will depend on the provision of resources for the project. Government of Punjab is taking all neces-

sary steps to include adequate provision to complete the project expeditiously.

(b) Thien HE Project is being executed by the State of Punjab out of its own plan resources. An under-standing has been reached with the Government of Jammu & Kashmir regarding execution of Salal and Dul Hasti HE Projects in the Central Sector. These projects would be executed, operated and maintained in the Central Sector. Allocation of power to J&K as its share from Salal according to the revised capacity is to be determined. The share of J&K in Dul Hasti project would be determined in accordance with the Central formula for sharing of power and benefits from Central Sector HE Projects.

(c) The total expenditure incurred up to November, 1983 on Salal & Dul Hasti Projects was Rs. 267 crores and Rs. 7 crores respectively. The expenditure incurred on Thien HE Project upto September, 1983 was Rs. 66.14 crores.

Sale Permission of Lease-Hold Double Storeyed Rehabilitation Colony, Patel Nagar

4532. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sale permission in case of lease-hold double-storeyed rehabilitation colony in Patel Nagar, had been granted only upto April, 1979, and

(b) if so, the reasons for not granting sale permission beyond that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) :

(a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise,

Safety measures for Coal Miners

4533. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the suggestions made for the safety of the coal miners ;

(b) the time-bound programme to implement these suggestions by Coal India Limited, and other agencies ; and

(c) the progress made in regard to the implementation of the said suggestions until now ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) At present coal companies are implementing vigorously the recommendations of the Committee on safety in coal mines set up in 1976 which submitted its report in 1979. The details and status of their recommendations are as under :-

The Committee had given 66 major recommendations of which 15 have already been implemented. These recommendations include the setting up of Internal Safety Organisations in the coal companies, preparation of time bound programme in respect of sand stowing, development of open cast mining to meet future requirement of coal, formulation of annual safety programme and monitoring of progress achieved, activation of pit safety committees, keeping wet bulb temperature in underground working place below 32.5°C etc.

There are other recommendations which are under progressive implementation. Many of these recommendations relate to mechanisation of the coal face, such as long wall mining with power support, introduction of hydraulic mining, replacement of basket loading by conveyors and mechanised loaders at coal faces etc. Since the implementation of such recommendations calls for heavy

investment and availability of trained work-force, the same can be implemented only over an extended time frame,

There are other recommendations of a miscellaneous nature, such as providing of dust sampler equipment so as to assess and evaluate the status of dust problems in coal mines, restricting noise level to 140 DB and prohibiting workers from entering the work area without ear protection, methods of tackling underground fires, dealing with dangers arising out of subsidence in coal mines, long and short term measures to prevent rope haulage accidents in coal mines, measures to be adopted to prevent accidents due to explosion of gas etc. The monitoring of these recommendations is being done through Internal Safety Organisations in the subsidiary companies, and through the Safety Board in Coal India Ltd. Coal India has been directed to ensure that all these recommendations are implemented in the quickest possible time within the time frames stipulated in the Annual action Safety Plan of coal companies.

Apart from the above, the recommendations of the 5th Conference on Safety in mines are also being implemented by the coal companies.

Establishment of New Super Thermal Power Stations

4534. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to State :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish more Super Thermal Power Stations in the country besides those under construction at present ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) by when these are likely to be cleared by the Centre ; and

(d) when the work is to be started and by when it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Central Electricity Authority has accorded techno-economic clearance to the expansion stage of Farakka (2×500 MW), Kahalgaon (Stage-I, 4×210 MW), and the National Capital Region (Stage-I, 4×210 MW) Super thermal power projects. In addition, National Thermal Power Corporation is taking action to prepare feasibility reports for setting up super thermal power projects at Talcher, Manu-guru, and Chandrapura.

(c) Investment decisions in respect of Farakka expansion, Kahalgaon and National Capital Region projects can be taken after the funding aspects have been tied up. In regard to the remaining projects a decision can be taken after their techno economic viability has been established.

(d) The preliminary work in respect of the National Capital Region, Farakka expansion and Kahalgaon projects is expected to be taken up in 1984. The first units of these projects are likely to be commissioned four to five years from the date of placement of orders for the main plant equipment.

बिहार के कटिहार जिले में बैना गाँव में डाकघर खोलना

4535. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के कटिहार जिले में बैना गाँव के लोगों को वहाँ पर कोई ग्रामीण डाकघर न होने के कारण कठिनाइयाँ हो रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बैना गाँव, जो ग्राम पंचायत का मुख्यालय भी है, में एक डाक-

घर कब तक खोल दिया जाएगा और यदि वहां पर डाकघर नहीं खोला जाएगा तो उस के कारण क्या हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) बैना में डाकघर खोलने के प्रस्ताव की जांच कर ली गई है और वहां 3 कि० मी० की दूरी पर एक अन्य डाकघर होने के कारण इसका औचित्य नहीं पाया गया। दूरी के लिए निर्धारित मानदंड में ग्राम पंचायत वाले ग्रामों को ढील नहीं दी जाती है।

India's Cooperation sought for New and Renewable Sources of Energy

4536. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign countries have sought India's cooperation for development and utilisation of new and renewable sources of energy under the Technical Co-operation Programme ;

(b) if so, the names of such countries; and

(c) the details regarding the co-operation extended by Government in their favour in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (c) From time to time Government receives enquiries and requests from other developing countries concerning the development and utilisation of new and renewable sources of energy. Among the countries which have availed of or have expressed interest in availing of the expertise and facilities available in India or exchanging experience in this field are, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Thailand, Angola, Brazil, Burundi, Egypt, Jamaica, Kenya, Laos, Madagascar, Malaysia,

Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Upper Volta and Vietnam. Specific requests are considered and appropriate action taken by way of providing training facilities, experts, or arranging study tours, providing technical information, etc. It is proposed to supply a few items of renewable energy equipment to some Pacific Island countries.

Seniority list of Jr. Draughtsmen

4537. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the decision of the High Court regarding seniority list of Jr. Draughtsmen has been implemented since 5 January, 1981 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Electricity Authority has not implemented the decision of the High Court, Delhi ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the promotions *ad-hoc* to *ad-hoc* were done before 5 January 1981, if so whether it has been considered in the cases of SC/ST in different categories if not, why ; and

(d) whether 40-point roster has not been considered, if so, whether it is not clear-cut violation of the instructions of Government of India O. M. No. 36021/3/76 Est. (SC) dated 20 April, 1978 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Pursuant to the judgement of the High Court of Delhi on 5-1-1981 on a Writ Petition filed in 1970 and the subsequent order dated 2-11-1982 passed by the Delhi High Court, Seniority List of Junior Draughtsmen was prepared by the Central Electricity Authority and circulated on the 27th November, 1982.

(c) and (d) During the pendency of the Writ Petition, promotions were made by the Central Electricity Authority of *ad hoc* basis. While making such *ad hoc* promotions, the claims of the eligible candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were also considered as per Government instructions. Instructions of Government of India as contained in the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms' O.M. No. 36021/8/76-ESTT (SCT), dated the 20th April, 1978, did not require maintenance of a 40-point roster in the matter of *ad hoc* promotions.

Telephone Lines of Dhanbad

4538. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of blocks in the country without telephone lines as on 1-9-1983 ;

(b) whether he is aware that the telephone connection with Block Development Office of Baliapur in Dhanbad district of Bihar has been cut off, if so, since when it has been cut off, and the reasons for that ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the same district there is no telephone line in Chandankeyain and Tondi Block inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, if so, the steps taken to take telephone line there ; and

(d) whether there is any special provision to connect backward areas with telephone line even without being remunerative; if so the details of such provisions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Ninety-four Block Headquarters in the country are without telecommunications facilities are upto September, 1983,

(b) Yes, Sir. The telephone connection in Block Development Office of Baliapur was disconnected on 2.11.78 due to non-payment of a bill of Rs. 600.60 only.

(c) The proposal for opening of Long Distance Public Telephone at Chandankeyain is under process. Tondi Block Block Headquarter is already having a Long Distance Public Telephone facility.

(d) Yes, Sir. The details of such provisions are given in Annexure-I and II laid on the table of the House. [Placed for Library. See No. LT 7604/83].

Action against workers for unauthorised absence

4539. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers against whom departmental actions have been taken for alleged unauthorised absence in B. C. C. L. in the months October and November, 1983, facts in detail giving the break-up according to the type of action ;

(b) percentage of prices rated and time rated, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst the punished workers ;

(c) whether it is a fact that action has been initiated in 1983 and advertised in the local dailies of Dhanbad for absenting in 1975, if so, justification of such action ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that there are five basic causes for absenteeism like less quarters, unhealthy food and social backwardness, if so, the steps taken to remove them, facts in details ?

THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on Table of the House.

Increasing the number of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts

4540. **SHRI K. PRADHANI**: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the time of the Supreme Court is spent on the disposal of Writs and Constitutional cases ;

(b) whether any suggestions had been made for increasing the number of Judges in the State High Courts and the Supreme Court ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) According to the information furnished by the Registry of the Supreme Court, the answer is in the negative.

(b) and (c) No proposal has been received from Chief Justice of India for increasing the Judge strength of Supreme Court.

Proposals from the State Governments concerned for increasing the Judge strength of the High Courts of Bombay, Gauhati, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Delhi have been considered and it has been decided to increase the Judge strength in the High Courts of Bombay, Gujarat, Gauhati Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka.

Separate Repairs and Maintenance Workshop for State Electricity Boards

4541. **SHRI K. PRADHANI** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre proposes to set

up a separate repairs and maintenance workshop to assist the State Electricity Boards in improving the upkeep of the thermal units ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of this proposal ;

(c) the agency which will run this workshop ; and

(d) whether keeping in view the location of some major power projects in Orissa like Talcher Thermal Power Project, Government will consider the need to set up some such workshop in that State also, in case it is decided to decentralise the setting of such workshops ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (d) A measure suggested to improve the performance of the existing thermal power stations is the setting up of a Repairs and Maintenance Organisation to assist the State Electricity Boards. No concrete proposal has been finalised in this regard. The agency, and the location of the workshops, can be decided only after a decision is taken to set up a repairs and maintenance organisation.

Negotiation with World Bank re. Dudhichua Coal Mining Project

4542. **SHRI K. PRADHANI** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether negotiations with the World Bank on the Dudhichua coal matter stands at present and is likely to suffer due to delay in the increase in coal prices suggested by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices ; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present and the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Dudhichua Coal Project was appraised by a World Bank Mission which visited India in March, 1983. The Project is being further processed in the Word Bank.

Supply of Gas Connections to Consumers Registered with Alka Frames, Anand Niketan, New Delhi

4543. **SHRI K. PRADHANI** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1245 on 22.11.1983 and state :

(a) whether neither the Alka Frames, Anand Niketan, New Delhi nor the distributors of other Oil Companies to whom the waiting list from Sl. Nos. 1108 to 1382 of the former is stated to have been transferred, have so far sent any intimations to these harried wait-listed persons who had been awaiting their connections for the last about five years to deposit money and collect their cylinders ;

(b) whether he will direct the Indian Oil Corporation to ask the dealers concerned to inform these wait-listed persons without any further delay ;

(c) whether he will also consider the desirability of re-transferring some of these wait-listed persons who may so desire to the IOC Dealer as soon as he starts functioning ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) M/s Alka Frame's waiting list from 1108 to 1382 has been transferred to M/s Raman Gas and intimation has been given to the wait listed customers.

(c) and (d) One Indane Distributorship is likely to start operating in areas of Anand Niketan, R.K. Puram As soon as this Distributorship is commissioned the remaining waiting list of M/s Alka Flames will be transferred for releasing connections.

Complaints Regarding Functioning of Telephones in Bhavnagar and Amreli District in Gujarat

4544. **SHRI NAVIN RAVANI** : will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of complaints were received against the telephone department in regard to (1) excess billing of telephone calls (2) non-working of telephones (3) faults in telephones, etc. at Bhavnagar and Amreli Districts of Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the detail of complaints received during the year 1982 and from 1-1-1983 to 31-8-83 ; and

(c) the steps taken to solve the problem and improving the efficiency in regard to the working system of telephones in these districts ?

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

(b) Details of complaints received are as under :-

	From	1982	1-1-83 to 31-3-83
(i) For excess billing.	Bhavnagar	—	—
	Amreli	22	27
(ii) Non-working of telephones.	Bhavnagar	—	13
	Amreli	25	133
(iii) Faults in telephones.	Bhavnagar	10	20
	Amreli	107	150

(c) Following steps were taken to solve the problem and improving the efficiency :-

- (i) Periodical meetings are being held with Chamber of Commerce to solve their problems and prompt action are being taken to improve the telecom services.
- (ii) Most of the complaints were due to devastation caused by cyclone. Remedial actions were taken in cyclone affected areas on top priority to restore the services.
- (iii) Efforts are being made to replace the overhead lines by underground cables.
- (iv) Maintenance routines and inspections are being tightened up.
- (v) Subscriber meters are being kept under observation as and when required.
- (vi) Constant watch and supervision is being kept by the concerned officers for proper functioning of telephones.

Steps Taken to Make Plastic Materials Durable to Suit Irrigation

4545. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to make the plastic materials durable to suit irrigation needs as the existing plastic material is not being used for the purpose and the Indian Petrochemicals Limited is suffering in terms of production and profit ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan and programme of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited has made arrangements with technically equipped processors for manufacture of quality LDPE film for canal lining.

Post Office open at the Highest Altitude in H.P.

4546. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the post office at the highest altitude in the world has been opened recently in Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details about this post office and whether any special incentive

has been given to the staff employed there ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (c) An extra departmental Branch post office has been opened on 5-11-83 at Hikkim in account with KAZA in Himachal Pradesh at an altitude of 14500 ft. but its comparative world position is not known. No additional incentive allowance is permissible as per rules in such cases.

Telecommunication Facilities in Rural Areas

4547. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have launched a special programme for the provision of telecom facilities in the rural areas called MARRS (Multi Accens Rural Radio System) ;

(b) if so, the details of the programme for each circle for the remaining pe riod of the Sixth Five Year Plan and its break-up for each State in case of multi-State Telecom Circles i.e. North Western and North Eastern Circles ; and

(c) the total allocation made for the installation of this system along with the number of P.C.Os. targetted for opening upto the end of Sixth Five Year Plan in each State and the number installed so far in them separately ?

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

(b) The Details are given in the Annexure.

(c) The expenditure for one LDPT (Long Distance Public Telephones) under MARR Scheme is estimated at Rs. 1.5 lakhs. Depending upon availability of equipment from indigenous sources as well as financial resources, the Project Estimates for the scheme would be sanctioned and funds allocated for implementation gradually. The number LDPTs commissioned so far under MARR Scheme is given below :

	Installed	Commissioned
1. Andhra	9	9
2. Gujarat	14	14
3. Tamilnadu	12	8
4. Maharashtra	30	Nil
5. Haryana	1	1

Statement

Name of the Telecom	Name of State(s) Served	Tentative Plan for Opening LDPTS under MARR Scheme during the 6th plan.	
		No. of Base Stations.	No. of LDPTS
Andhra	Andhra	23	395
Bihar	Bihar	13	195
Gujarat	Gujarat	15	291
J&K	J&K	2	31
Karnataka	Karnataka	23	268
Kerala	Kerala	18	482
Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	10	217
Maharashtra	Maharashtra	4	58
North East	(i) Assam	Nil	Nil
	(ii) Manipur	1	15
	(iii) Meghalaya	5	54
	(iv) Nagaland	Nil	Nil
	(v) Tripura	1	15
North West	(i) Haryana	2	29
	(ii) Himachal Pradesh	13	177
	(iii) Punjab	Nil	Nil
Orissa	Orissa	18	155
Rajasthan	Rajasthan	46	1117
Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	23	371
Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	27	881
West Bengal	(i) West Bengal	8	163
	(ii) Sikkim	Nil	Nil
		252	4914

**Dismantling of staff-Quarters by N.F.L. for
Naya Nangal-Talwara Railway Line**

4548. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** : Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Fertilizers Ltd. have started dismantling residential staff quarters which are located on the proposed route for Nangal-Talwara Railway Line, which is under construction in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which the dismantling would be completed so as to enable the line project to be constructed at a good speed?

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

(a) Not yet Sir.

(b) The construction of new quarters for the occupants of the existing quarters is presently in progress. After the construction of the new quarters, and the occupation of the same, the existing quarters will be handed over to the Railways for dismantling.

**Expansion of Songs and Drama Division in
Network State and Union Territories**

4549. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** : Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to expand the existing Songs and Drama Division network so as to locate a unit in each district of the States/Union Territories;

(b) if so, the nature of the programme of expansion contemplated;

(c) whether any priority would be given to the expansion in hilly States like Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, North Eastern States and hill regions of State like U.P.,

(d) if so, the nature of priority being accorded or which may be accorded; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN)** : (a) The Government is not considering any proposal for expanding the existing network of Song and Drama Division at present.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

**Implementation of Award of Labour Court
between Indian Oil Corporation and its
Employees Union**

4550. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI**: Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Award of Labour Court, Patna in reference case No. 14 of 1980, between the Indian Oil Corporation versus Indian Oil Employees Union has not been implemented as yet;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Award has been confirmed by the supreme Court by dismissing the appeal filed by the Indian Oil Corporation, S.L.P. No. 9147 of 1983; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken for the implementation of Award and the cases of unnecessary delay?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI VEEREN-
DRA PATIL)** : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c) According to available information, a Special Leave Petition No. 9147 of 1983 filed by the Indian Oil Corporation was dismissed in limine by the Supreme Court. The Government of Bihar who are the appropriate authority under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 will have to take necessary action in the matter.

Number of consumers allotted to each LPG Distributor in Patna

4551. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per policy decided by his Ministry, the L.P.G. distributors of the oil companies cannot have more than three thousand consumers allotted to each of them;

(b) if so, the number of L.P.G. distributors at Patna including Danapur and the number of consumers attached to each of them;

(c) whether it is also a fact that at Patna some distributors are having more than three thousand customers;

(d) if so, their particulars and the reasons for giving special favour to them; and

(e) the steps Government propose to stick to the policy decided earlier?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) There is ceiling on the refill trade of the L.P.G. distributors in different cities and not on the number of consumers allotted to them. For Patna the ceiling is 3,500 refills per month.

(b) Sl. No.	Name of the distributors	No. of consumers (as on 31-10-83)
1.	S.K. Trading Co.	4538
2.	Subhchandini Gas Service	4932
3.	Patliputra Gas Service	4292
4.	Anamika Indane	5595
5.	R.V. Enterprises	3557
6.	Deepsikha Gas Service	3340
7.	Jaishree Enterprise	3260
8.	Vaishali Enterprises (Danapur)	2418
9.	Avadhraj Agencies	1000
		(as on 30-9-83)

(c) and (d) Two distributors, namely, S.K. Trading Co. and Anamika Indane are presently operating above the ceiling. S.K. Trading Co., being the earliest distributor at Patna were catering to the entire area and naturally having large number of customers. Anamika Indane have crossed the ceiling owing to transfer

of about 1,000 customers from another distributor under transfer to another location.

(e) Distributors operating above the ceiling are being brought to the ceiling level gradually by appointing new distributors in the area.

EPF Arrears in Rohtas Industries, Dalmia Nagar (Bihar)

4552. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of rupees of the provident fund of the workers of Rohtas Industries, Dalmia Nagar are in arrears for years together;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the management is not prepared to make payment of arrears even after the decision of the High Court;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that no attention has so far been paid to this in spite of repeated letters written by the Dalmia Nagar Mazdoor Union and a Member of Parliament;

(d) if so, the reasons for the indifference on the part of Government; and

(e) whether Government will take steps to see that the payment of the arrears due to the workers is expedited or Government will initiate legal action against the management of the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR):

(a) According to the Provident Fund Authorities, M/s. Rohtas Industries Limited, Dalmia Nagar, which is a relaxed establishment under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, has not transferred to the Board of Trustees, an amount of Rs. 1.07 crores towards the provident fund contributions and the amount of loan recovered from the wages of the employees for the period 2/83 to 10/83.

(b) to (d) Complaints regarding non-deduction of Provident Fund contributions

on ad-hoc payment made to the employees of M/s. Rohtas Industries have been received by the Government and are being looked into.

(e) The Provident Fund Authorities are reported to have issued a show cause notice to the management directing them to transfer the entire amount of outstanding dues to their Board of Trustees. They have also been informed that if they fail to transfer the money, the relaxation granted to them will be cancelled and prosecutions will be launched against them. Meanwhile, the management is reported to have obtained an injunction from the Calcutta High Court against any legal or penal action being taken against them by the Provident Fund authorities, pending disposal of writ petition filed by them.

Completion of Coal Mining Projects

4553. SHRI KRISHNA CHADNRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets for completing thirty coal¹ mining projects under Eastern Coalfields Limited in West Bengal, project-wise and action taken in each case; and

(b) the details of the employment made till date in these projects, project-wise, and anticipated potentiality of employment after completion of these projects project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The details of the thirty coal mining projects of Eastern Coalfields Limited which are under implementation in West Bengal are as follows:-

S. No	Project	Sanctioned Production capacity (million tonnes/ years)	Anticipated date of completion
1.	Nimcha OCP	0.30	1984-85
2.	Dhandih OCP	0.16	1984-85
3.	Narsamuda	0.18	1984-85
4.	Bhanora West	0.36	1984-85
5.	Dubeswari	0.18	1984-85
6.	Bansara-Purandip	0.15	1984-85
7.	Barmondia-Barachak	0.12	1984-85
8.	Adjoy-II Kushadanga	0.23	1984-85
9.	Kumarkhela OCP Ph. II)	0.60	1984-85
10.	Bankola	1.08	1984-85
11.	Kunustoria	0.66	1985-86
12.	Chora OC	0.27	1985-86
13.	Bonjomahari OC	0.30	1985-86
14.	Parasea 6 & 7	0.34	1985-86
15.	Purushotampur	0.46	1985-86
16.	Sodepur	0.55	1987-88
17.	Parasea Singaram Seam	0.14	1987-88
18.	Ratibati	0.90	1988-89
19.	Bahula	1.20	1988-89
20.	Dhemomain (Revised)	1.42	1989-90
21.	J.K. Nagar	0.86	1989-90
22.	Parbelia	0.80	1989-90
23.	Ningah	1.60	1990-91
24.	Khottadih	0.87	1990-91
25.	Seetalpur	0.40	1990-91
26.	Chinakuri	1.00	1991-92
27.	Satgram	1.00	1992-93
28.	Amritnagar	1.14	1992-93
29.	North Searsole	1.16	1992-93
30.	Jhanjhra	3.50	1993-94

(b) Information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Jhanjhra Coal Mining Projects

4554. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDHAR** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jhanjhra coal mining project to West Bengal is being implemented by the Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

(b) if so, details of the Jhanjhra project with the location, estimated reserve, estimated raising on the completion of project and total capital requirement for investment with the date of sanctioning of the project and capital investment made till date ; and

(c) the details of the employment potentially of the project and details of the progress made till date with amount invested so far year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given below :—

Location : Jhanjhra-I Block is located in the eastern side of the Raniganj Coalfield in West Bengal.

Mineable reserve : 244.66 million tonnes.

Capacity : 3.5 million tonnes per year.

Estimated : Rs. 184.55 crores (1982 estimate)

Capital investment :

Date of sanction : 10.12.1982

Actual expenditure upto August, 1983 : Rs. 6.74 crores

(c) The project is expected to employ 3127 personnel in a phased manner upto 1991-92. The project construction activities like incline drivage, shaft sinking, power supply etc. have been taken up. The year-wise expenditure has been as follows :—

1981-82	Rs. 1.29 Cr.
1982-83	Rs. 0.58 Cr.
1983-84	Rs. 4.87 Cr. (upto August, 1983)
Total upto August, 1983.	Rs. 6.74 Cr.

Manufacture of Telephone Instruments

4555. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of imported items and also their value which were imported in each of the last three years and are proposed to be imported in the next three years which are related to the manufacturing of telephone exchanges, push button instruments, cables and other instruments required in the manufacturing and the maintenance of the above ;

(b) whether government have received any proposals/suggestions about indigenous contributions to reduce burden on foreign exchange ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Profit on Investment in Telecommunications

4556. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN** :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that investment in telecommunication has inbuilt capacity of generating 20 to 25 per cent profit on investment ;

(b) what is the position in India and how does it compare with what position in Japan, France, West Germany, Britain and U.S.A. ; and

(c) the steps taken and to be taken to make India's telecommunications not to incur losses but to earn reasonable profits ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. While the investment in telecommunications have high potential for good returns, the actual profitability depends on several factors.

(b) According to the latest figures available the rate of return for telecommunications investments for the year 1981-82 is 21.1%. Information for other countries is not available.

(c) Question does not arise as India's telecommunications system is not incurring losses.

Change over from Labour intensive Services to Automation in Postal Services

4557. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any suggestions have been made to Government that the postal system must shift from labour intensive service to automation in mail processing and other work if the Government want to extend it further to rural areas without increasing the current losses of around Rs. 140 crores annually ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the postal service losses are expected to rise to Rs.

500 crore by 1987 if the current labour intensive practice were to be continued ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No such suggestions has been received by Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

गुजरात में कोयले का भण्डार

4558. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात के कुछ भागों में कोयले का भण्डार पाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इसका खनन करने के बजाय इन भण्डारों को गैस में परिवर्तन करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इससे संबंधित योजना का व्यौरा क्या है और उस पर अनुमानतः कितनी लागत आवेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस अन्वेषण द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण से गुजरात राज्य में विस्तृत कोयला भण्डार होने की पंती चल रही है।

(ख) और (ग) ऐसा कोई भी प्रस्ताव इस समय सरकार के विचारार्थीन नहीं है।

Absorption of Apprentices in the Establishments

4559. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the Apprenticeship Act has helped in solving the unemployment problem on permanent basis ;

(b) whether the employees are expected to take apprentices in addition to their regular strength of employees ;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the employers reduce the number of regular posts in their establishments and in their place employ the apprentices ;

(d) whether employers give preference to their ex-apprentices while recruiting the personnel for the same trade on regular basis ; and

(e) whether Government will make it obligatory on the part of the employers to absorb on regular basis the apprentices trained by them if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) By providing necessary skills through apprenticeship training under the Apprentices Act, 1961, the employability of the apprentices is enhanced.

(b) Yes, Sir. As per the Apprentices Act, employers are required to engage apprentices in accordance to the ratio of apprentices to workers other than unskilled in each trade, as prescribed under the Apprentices Rules.

(c) No, Sir. No such cases have come to the notice of the Government.

(d) Employers normally prefer to employ trained apprentices against regular vacancies. Further they have also been requested to earmark at least 50% of vacancies for direct recruitment and fill up 50% of these direct recruitment vacancies by passed out apprentices.

(e) No, Sir. It has not been found feasible to make it obligatory for the employers to absorb the apprentices trained by them as it is not legally sustainable.

Opening of new telephone exchange in J&K and connecting Srinagar Jammu and Leh through satellite

4560. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand of telephone connections in Jammu & Kashmir State which are pending and waiting sanctions for as long a period as six years and above ;

(b) when and how many new telephone exchanges and connections are proposed to be given to the Jammu and Kashmir State this year or in the near future to tie over this difficulty ; and

(c) whether Srinagar Jammu and Leh are also being connected with the rest of country through satellite ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The number of subscribers waiting for telephone connections as on 30.11.1983 is 4725 and the number of subscribers waiting for a period of 6 years and more is 113.

(b) 5 telephone exchange and 1750 connections are proposed to be given during 1983-84. In the near future

exchanges will be expanded wherever feasible and new exchanges will be opened.

(c) Satellite Earth Stations have been set up at Leh and Srinagar. At present there is no proposal to set up a Satellite Earth Station at Jammu.

Installation of High Power Transmitters and increase in frequencies of AIR and TV centre, Srinagar

4561. **SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to install high power transmitters and increase the frequencies of A.I.R. and T.V. Centre Srinagar, its being necessitated by State's proximity to Afghanistan, Pakistan, China and Russia ;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to beam special programmes to the neighbouring countries especially to cater the listeners in Pakistan and in the Pak-occupied Kashmir ; and

(c) if so, action stipulated in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN) : (a) to (c) High Power Transmitters of Radio and TV are already in service at Srinagar.

Two High Power TV transmitters at Jammu and Poonch and two Low Power Transmitters at Leh and Kargil are being installed in the Jammu and Kashmir state under Special TV expansion plan. With the implementation of these scheme an estimated 89% of population of the state is expected to get TV coverage by the end of VI Plan.

Installation of Solar Pump Sets

4562. **SHRI K. MALLANNA** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's policy regarding the installation of solar pump-sets has been quite satisfactory so far as the question of its performance is concerned ;

(b) if so, the number of solar pump sets installed so far and the plans for the next year ; and

(c) the result of experience gained in this regard in various States ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) One hundred and two pumps have been supplied by the Central Electronics Ltd. to various organisations for trial and demonstration purposes upto 30th November, 1983. Reports received indicate that the performance of the pump has generally been satisfactory with normal maintenance. Further development and improvements are being carried out in the pumping system. The plans for the next year are being worked out.

Amount spent to Rehabilitation Refugees from Sri Lanka

4563. **SHRI K. MALLANNA** : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the amount spent by Government to rehabilitate the repatriates from Sri Lanka from 1 January, 1983 to 31 October, 1983 ; and

(a) the number of repatriates from Sri Lanka who have been rehabilitated so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA-

VIR) : (a) An amount of Rs. 576.79 lakh (Rs. 23.75 lakhs on Relief and Rs. 553.04 lakhs on Rehabilitation) has been spent by the Government of India on persons of Indian origin from Sri Lanka during the period from 1st January, 1983 to 31st October, 1983.

(b) According to the reports received from various State Governments, upto the end of September, 1983, 84,996 Sri Lanka repatriate families who were eligible and had approached the State Governments have been rehabilitated.

**Investment in Diversification by
I.T.C. Ltd.**

4564. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the I.T.C. Ltd., Calcutta backed out of the investment in shares of India Cements Ltd., and Ashoka Papers, which was sold of late ;

(b) if so, whether the I.T.C. has taken to some diversification, if so, what are its projects and whether it had obtained MRTP clearance ; and

(c) the capital outlay involved on this diversification and how much it expects to meet from its existing equity and reserves ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The Industrial Development Bank of India has confirmed that the share transactions with the ITC Group (including the subsidiaries of ITC Ltd.) were reversed and the shares of India Cements Ltd. and Ashoka Papers purchased by the ITC Group from various financial institutions have been returned to the concerned institutions at the price at which they were originally purchased.

(b) A communication (not a formal application under MRTP Act) has been received from M/s. ITC Ltd., on 7.12.83 conveying their intention to enter the field of computer software production facility and seeking a confirmation whether the proposed project is exempt under the provisions of the MRTP Act. The request is under examination.

(c) Details of capital outlay in the project and its financial have not been provided by the company.

**Small Units in Asansol-Durgapur
Region Affected Power
Shortage**

4565. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some five hundred small-scale units employing an estimated ten thousand workers in the Asansol-Durgapur region have been affected due to power shortage ; and

(b) if so, the assistance which Central Government propose to render and save the situation leading to the unemployment of such a large number of poor workers ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Bursting of LPG Cylinder in
Lucknow**

4566. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the tragic death of a young girl (Baby) due to bursting of LPG cylinder in Lucknow (Dainik Jagran, of 20 October, 1983);

(b) whether this accident was due to neglect of Indian Oil Corporation and its dealers ; and

(c) whether Government will ensure and enforce delivery and connection of gas cylinder's to the burners by trained personnel as per rules all over the country ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) An effort is made by the Oil Companies to ensure that safety instructions are followed by the dealers who are responsible for distribution of gas cylinders.

Guidelines for Transfer and Posting
of Class I & II Officers in PIB,
Publications Division and
D.A.V.P.

4567. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the generally accepted guidelines for postings and transfers of Class-I & II Officers in PIB, Publications Division and D.A.V.P. ;

(b) Category wise details of the officers, who are working on the same post for more than 5 years ;

(c) the details of these officers who have been transferred and posted twice within three years ;

(d) the actual reason of transfers of these officers and retaining some officers for more than five years ; and

(e) the steps being taken to end the practice of partiality of retaining some officers on the same post for more than five years and transferring some officers within three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-
ARJUN) : (a) The officers of these two categories working in PIB, Publications Division and the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity belong to defferent Services/Cadres. The over-riding criterion observed in the matter of postings and transfers of these officers is the administrative requirement.

(b) The information is given in the statement attached.

(c) There has been only one case in these three Media Units where an officer had to be transferred twice within last three years in the same grade. This Officer was Shri V.N. Chari, who was posted from Calcutta to Madras and then back to Calcutta.

(d) and (e) The transfers are mainly made in accordance with the administrative requirements. The question of partiality, therefore, does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing details of the officers who are working on the same post for more than five years.

S. No.	Name	Present Post	Grade/Scale of pay
1	2	3	4
1.	Sh. A.N. Bhardwaj	Dy. Principal Information Officer, PIB, Srinagar.	Jr. Administrative Grade of CIS, Group 'A' (Rs. 1100-2000)
2.	Sh. R.K. Jain	Information Officer, PIB, New Delhi.	Sr. Time Scale (Gr. I) of CIS, (Rs. 1100-1600)
3.	Smt. Laxmi Tripathi	Editor, Publications Divn., New Delhi.	-do-
4.	Sh. R.N. Tiwari	-do-	-do-
5.	Sh. Hari Singh	-do-	-do-
6.	Sh. S.K. Ray	Sr. Correspondent, Publications Division, Calcutta.	-do-
7.	Sh. S.S. Marwah	Information Officer, PIB, New Delhi.	-do-
8.	Sh. A.K. Wanchoo	-do-	-do-
9.	Sh. H.R. Pandotra	Campaign Officer, DAVP, New Delhi.	-do-
10.	Sh. V.H. Desai	Asstt. Information Officer, PIB, Bangalore.	Jr. Time Scale (Gr. II) of CIS Group 'A' (Rs. 700-1300)
11.	Sh. Hiteshwar Mehdi	Asstt. Information Officer, PIB, Gauhati.	-do-
12.	Sh. B.L. Saha	Asstt. Editor, Publications Divn., New Delhi.	-do-

1	2	3	4
13.	Sh. J.S. Jayant	Asstt. Editor, Publications Divi., New Delhi.	Jr. Time Scale (Gr. II) of CIS Group 'A' (Rs. 700-1300)
14.	Sh. M.M. Lal	-do-	-do-
15.	Sh. N.N. Sharma	-do-	-do-
16.	Sh. Narinder Singh	Asstt. Information Officer, PIB, New Delhi.	Grade III of CIS, Group 'B' (Rs. 650-1200)
17.	Sh. S.S. Shafi	-do-	-do-
18.	Sh. G. Srinivasaa Rao	Asstt. Information Officer, PIB, New Delhi.	Grade III of CIS, Group 'B' (Rs. 650-1200)
19.	Sh. Dalip Singh	-do-	-do-
20.	Sh. J.M. Nagpal	-do-	-do-
21.	Sh. D.C. Mehndiratta	-do-	-do-
22.	Sh. M.R. Malik	-do-	-do-
23.	Sh. G.C. Dwivedi	Asstt. Information Officer, PIB, Jaipur.	-do-
24.	Sh. N.D. Sandil	Asstt. Information Officer, PIB, Jabalpur.	-do-
25.	Sh. R.B. Mane	Asstt. Information Officer, PIB, Bombay.	-do-
26.	Sh. H.A. Ahmed	-do-	-do-
27.	Smt. V.M. Joshi	-do-	-do-
28.	Sh. I.G. Mashram	-do-	-do-
29.	Sh. A.R. Wagh	-do-	-do-
30.	Sh. H.S. Kamble	Asstt. Information Officer, PIB, Nagpur.	-do-
31.	Sh. G.M. Mustafa	Asstt. Information Officer, PIB, Patna.	-do-

1	2	3	4
32.	Smt. V.C. Rukmani	Asstt. Information Officer, PIB, Madras.	Grade III of CIS, Group 'B' (Rs. 650-1200)
33.	Sh. V. Thirunavakarasu	-do-	-do-
34.	Sh. J.B. Raju	Asstt. Information Officer, PIB, Hyderabad.	-do-
35.	Mohd. Moizuddin	Asstt. Information Officer, PIB, Calcutta.	-do-
36.	Sh. P.K. Majumdar	Asstt. Information Officer, PIB, Port Blair.	-do-
37.	Sh. G.P. Sohani	Asstt. Editor, DAVP, New Delhi.	-do-
38.	Mohd. A. Siddiqui	Asstt. Editor, Publications Division, New Delhi.	-do-
39.	Smt. K. Mackreff	-do-	-do-
40.	Smt. Urmila Kataria	-do-	-do-
41.	Sh. Habib Ashraf	-do-	-do-
42.	Sh. G.T. Munshi	Asstt. Editor, Publications Division, Ahmedabad.	-do-
43.	Sh. M.K. Rao	Asstt. Editor, Publications Division, New Delhi.	-do-
44.	Smt. S. Bahuguna	Asstt. Editor, Publications Divn., New Delhi.	Grade III of CIS, Group 'B' (Rs. 650-12.0)
45.	Smt. Nirmala Subramanian	-do-	-do-
46.	Kum. M.B. Laher	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4
47.	Smt. Ratna Mishra	Asstt. Editor, Publications Divia., New Delhi.	Grade III of CIS, Group 'B' (Rs. 650-1200)
48.	Smt. Anjani Bhushan	-do-	-do-
49.	Smt. Lalita Zakaria	-do-	-do-
50.	Kum. Sneh Rai	-do-	-do-
51.	Sh. M.Y. Siddiqui	-do-	-do-
52.	Sh. B.S. Madan	-do-	-do-
53.	Sh. V.G. Mathur	-do-	-do-
54.	Sh. A.A. Shiromani	Dy. Chief Editor, (CWMG Unit) Publication, New Delhi.	Rs. 1300-1700/-
55.	Sh. J.P. Uniyal	-do-	-do-
56.	Sh. R.P. Singh	Section Officer, PIB, New Delhi.	SO's Grade of CSS (Rs. 650-1200)
57.	Sh. Kulwant Rai	Section Officer, DAVP, New Delhi.	-do-
58.	Sh. Baldev Raj	PS to PIO, PIB New Delhi.	Grade I of CSSS (Rs. 650-1200)
59.	Sh. R.N. Chadda	Media Executive, DAVP, New Delhi.	Rs. 1100-1600
60.	Sh. J.N. Gupta	Financial Advisor & Chief Accounts Officer, DAVP, New Delhi.	-do-
61.	Sh. R.P. Dhyani	Inspector of Exhibition, DAVP, Lucknow.	Rs. 700-1300/-
62.	Sh. B.S. Bhaduria	Hindi Officer, DAVP, New Delhi.	Rs. 650-1200/-

1	2	3	4
63.	Sh. C.S. Maurya	Asstt. Production Manager, (Printing & Publicity) DAVP, New Delhi.	Rs. 650-1200
64.	Sh. J.D. Virley	-do-	-do-
65.	Sh. R.K. Jolly	-do-	-do-
66.	Sh. S.L. Seem	-do- (outdoor publicity)	-do-
67.	Smt. Deepti Rani Gupta	-do-	-do-
68.	Sh. M.C. Cyne	Asstt. Media Executive, DAVP, New Delhi.	-do-
69.	Sh. Ved Parkash	-do-	-do-
70.	Sh. P.V. Gupta	-do-	-do-
71.	Sh. R K. Bhandwal	-do-	-do-
72.	Sh. R.P. Choudhuri	Asstt. Engineer (Model) DAVP, New Delhi.	-do-
73.	Sh. Krishan Kumar	Asstt. Research Officer, (Visual), DAVP, New Delhi.	-do-
74.	Sh. D.K. Das	Sr. Artist, DAVP, New Delhi.	-do-
75.	Sh. D.P. Jagtap	-do-	-do-
76.	Sh. A.K. Mukherjee	-do-	-do-
77.	Sh. S.V. Ghorpade	-do-	-do-
78.	Sh. Ram Kishore	-do-	-do-
79.	Sh. S.D. Gupta	-do-	-do-
80.	Sh. Subrata Das	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4
81.	Sh. K.K. Verma	Sr. Artist, DAVP. New Delhi.	Rs. 650-1200
82.	Sh. Khosa	-do-	-do-
83.	Sh. H.P. Wahtal	Field Exhibition Officer, DAVP, Jammu.	Rs. 650-960
84.	Sh. Muzaffar Ahmed	Field Exhibition Officer, DAVP, Patna.	-do-
85.	Sh. V.S. Sharma	Field Exhibition Officer, Madras.	-do-
86.	Sh. D.J. Chartawar	Tech. Asstt. (Architect) DAVP, New Delhi.	Rs. 560-900
87.	Sh. Pyare Lal	-do- (Model)	-do-
88.	Sh. Vaskar Nayyar	-do- (Advertising)	-do-
89.	Sh. N.N.S. Dhingra	-do-	-do-
90.	Sh. Lahlithqodre	-do-	-do-
91.	Sh. R.P. Puri	-do-	-do-
92.	Sh. H.H. Goraya	-do-	-do-
93.	Sh. Puran Chand	-do-	-do-
94.	Sh. R.D. Midule	-do- (Advertising Hindi)	-do-
95.	Smt. M. Mohini	Tech. Asstt. (Architect) DAVP, New Delhi. (Advertising Hindi)	-do-
96.	Sh. J.P. Varshaney	Data Processing Officer, DAVP, New Delhi.	-do-
97.	Sh. R. Sarangaa	Art Executive, Publications Divn., New Delhi.	Rs. 1100-1600
98.	Sh. K.C. Sethuraman	Production Officer, Publications Divn., New Delhi.	-do-
99.	Sh. H.H.N. Tandon	-do-	-do-
100.	Sh. B.B. Nayyal	Asstt. Publications Divn., New Delhi.	Rs. 425-800

Curbs on Large Houses

4568. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to impose curbs on large houses and if so, Government's decision in the matter (Indian Express of 22, October, 1983) ;

(b) whether these curbs will also apply to firms of non-resident Indians ; and

(c) whether Government will put curbs on salaries and perks of owners/ staff of Non-Resident Indian units as for business houses in India specially on wasteful expenditure on lunches etc., in expensive restaurants in India and abroad ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) In the concerned news item, the relevant portion concerning this Department was the reported opinion of the AICC (I) that "the activities of large houses should continue to be controlled in accordance with national priorities." There was no indication about specific action, if any, to be taken by the Government concerning such activities. The position in this regard is that the MRTP Act, 1969, as it stands, seeks to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment and control monopolies etc. In conformity with these objectives, proposals of the MRTP houses concerning substantial expansion, establishment of new undertakings, mergers etc. are being regulated by Government keeping fully in view the extant industrial policy and national priorities. It is, however, proposed to amend the MRTP Act shortly to make it even more appropriate instrument of Government policies in this regard.

(b) All monopoly houses and their inter-connected units, whether owned or controlled by the non-resident Indians or otherwise, fall within the ambit of the MRTP Act and have to undergo the prescribed drill in connection with their fresh proposals for setting up new/additional capacities and take-overs etc.

(c) The salary and perquisites of the managerial personnel of private sector undertakings are regulated by the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Government guidelines on managerial remuneration for top personnel (Managing Director, Whole-time Directors, etc.) do not apply to other business executives including non-resident Indians. However, wasteful expenditure or lavish entertainments beyond the delegated powers of the Board/Directors of the companies is to be taken note of by the statutory auditors in their annual report.

Loktak Hydro-Electric Project comes to a Grinding Halt

4569. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appeared in the 'Blitz' of 22 October, 1983 wherein it has been stated that the Rs. 108 crore "Loktak Hydro-Electric Power Project" which came to a grinding halt due to 3 meter breach in the seven KM Tunnel following a huge landslide is a bristling corruption ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(c) whether inquiry into the matters has since been conducted and if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The collapse of the tunnel was a natural calamity. The offending official involved in the tarpaulin case referred to in the article has been punished after due enquiry.

Payment of Bills for computerisation work by Indian Institute of Mass Communications

4570. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Institute of Mass Communication undertakes computerisation for any of its activities ;

(b) whether it is a fact that heavy computerisation work was assigned to one of the former colleagues of Evaluation Professor in the last three years ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Computer bills for substantially large amount were paid without comparing the computer time charged and computer outputs delivered by that former colleague ; and

(d) if so, the details of computer time charged, the computer outputs received and the missing computer outputs ?

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) Computer operations involve transferring of data from the field documents to the cards and/or then to tape before processing. The data thus entered need corrections, updating, sorting etc., for processing. Once the data are on the corrected tape file, these can be processed by a computer. Computer services of various types are available at

different installations. All the needs of a user cannot be met by any single installation.

As the Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC) does not have an in-house computer or programmer, it was felt necessary to appoint consultants for programming and carrying out computer operations at different installations as per the requirements of the Department of Evaluation. Six agencies responded to the quotations invited for this purpose. On the basis of comparative quotations, Messrs. S.C.G. Consultants were adjudged to be the lowest. It is correct that the Executive Director of this firm had been one of the colleagues of the present Head of the Department the Evaluation Studies of the IIMC before his joining the Institute.

The nature of computer services required by the Department of Evaluation Studies of the IIMC was such that apart from Messrs. S.C.G. Consultants, computer facilities available elsewhere, e.g., the Council for Social Development (C.S.D.) and Delhi University Computer Centre (DUCC) had also to be used. The C.S.D. was willing to run the computer at its installation but not willing to go to other installations. The DUCC was willing to offer computer at a concessional rate but not willing to undertake punching of programme support. Therefore, there was a need to split the work into preparation of tape files and running them at different installations. Messrs. S.C.G. Consultants had the facilities of the preparation of cards/images and transferring them on to tape for the preparation of tape files. They were also the only agency who were willing to go to various installations for undertaking the processing work. Hence they were requested to prepare data for computerisation and to run the processing at DUCC and CSD.

All the operations of computer operations do not yield computer outputs. For example, sorting, programme interrupt, error failures, voltage fluctua-

tions failure of experimentation, simulation, sorting, tape transfers/or disk to memory transfers etc. do not yield outputs. Outputs relating to analysis are available in the Department for all the computerised projects. Bills come from different installations and are checked for the work done by the officers concerned and recommended for payment. It is not correct to say that the bills for

large amounts were paid without comparing the computer time charged as computer output.

There are no missing computer outputs. The computer time used at different installations, rates and total expenditure incurred including unpaid bills in the last three years (1980-1983) is given in the statement attached.

Statement

Statement of Computerisation During 1980-83

	CSD Rs.	SCG Rs.	DUCC Rs.						
1. Computer time per hour.	1000.00	250.00	500.00*						
2. Data entry/ punching	200.00	200.00	—						
	Hrs.	Mts.	Sec.	Hrs.	Mts.	Sec.	Hrs.	Mts.	Sec.
3. Computer time utilisation.	31	52	35	09	36	00	51	56	52
4. Amount paid/ computer time.	31,875.50		2,400.03		25,973.89				
5. Data entry/ punching	2,011.40		12,811.20		—				
6. Stationary @ Rs. 130 per thousand pages.	2,346.60		—		—				
7. Travel charges (full)	—		1,524.90		—				
8. Service charges @ 10% of computer time.	—		2,265.79		—				
Total of items from 4 to 8	36,233.50		19,001.92		25,973.89 = 81,209.31				

Concessional rate for educational institutions, otherwise Rs. one thousand per hour.

मथुरा रिफाइनरी में सफाई कर्मचारियों की भूख हड़ताल

4571. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान मथुरा रिफाइनरी में सफाई कामगार यूनियन द्वारा करीब दो महीने से चलाई जा रही भूख हड़ताल आंदोलन की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनकी मांगों को पूरा करने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस आन्दोलन में भाग लेने वाले अधिकांश अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारी हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इन मांगों को कब तक पूरा करायेगी और सफाई कामगार कब तक स्थायी किये जायेंगे ?

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

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 16 नवम्बर, 1983 को उप श्रम आयुक्त, आगरा के सामने हुई बातचीत के बाद, आन्दोलन अब समाप्त कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, आंदोलन करने वाले कर्मचारियों में अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारी भी सम्मिलित हैं ।

(घ) रिफाइनरी के प्रबंधकों द्वारा सफाई कर्मचारियों के 20 खाली पदों की सूचना स्थानीय रोजगार कार्यालय को दी जा चुकी है और अन्य उम्मीदवारों के साथ

रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा भेजे गये सफाई कर्मचारियों के उम्मीदवारों पर विधिवत रूप से विचार किया जाएगा । यह भी तय किया गया है कि शेष सफाई कर्मचारी, जो रिफाइनरी में ठेकेदारों के माध्यम से काम कर रहे हैं, एक सहकारी समिति का गठन करेंगे और समय-समय पर छोटे ठेके उन्हें देने पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

Agreement for Transfer of Technology Between India and Sweden

4572. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into some kind of understanding with Swedish Government for transfer of technology for energy;

(b) if so, details of the said understanding;

(c) the details of the areas of technology transfer for which understanding has been achieved with Swedish Government; and

(d) items our country is going to Swedish Government, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (d) There is no agreement with the Swedish Government for the transfer of technology for energy. Association of Indian Engineering Industry (AIEI) and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), however, have held preliminary discussions with their Swedish counterpart regarding the cooperation in a number of areas including energy. Government of India and Sweden have also signed a Development Cooperation Agreement on 15th September for a period from 1st October, 1983 to 30th June, 1985 under which Sweden will make available

to India a sum of S.Kr. 680 million, out of which an amount of approximately S.Kr. 350 million is tied to imports of goods and services from Sweden. Out of S.Kr. 350 million, a sum of S.Kr. 100 million is to be used for cooperation in energy sector during the period of agreement.

Request of Employees of Sick Units, taken over by a Company for Exemption from Payment of Damages

4573. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrial employees of sick units taken over by any company, have approached Government for exemption from payment of damages in regard to Provident Fund due from the taken over units;

(b) if so, views of Government on the said requests of the industrial employers;

(c) whether Government intend to consult employees unions also in the matter;

(d) if so, when, details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir. Request for waiver of damages levied under section 14B of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 have been received from some sick units.

(b) to (e) A proposal for charging reduced rates of damages from industrial/commercial units, that have been declared sick, is under consideration of the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees' Pro-

vident Fund. Further action in the matter will be taken in the light of the decision of the Central Board of Trustees.

Attempt to set on Fire the Earth Satellite Station, Hariparbat

4574. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about a dozen miscreants attempted to set on fire the earth satellite station at Hariparbat near Srinagar on 13 October, 1983; and

(b) if so, whether the intruders, equipped with sharp-edged weapons, overpowered the chowkidar on the duty and forced their entry into the battery and engine rooms of the station?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

Lock-outs and strikes in the country during the last five years

4575. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the figures for mandays lost in lockouts and strikes during the last three years giving State-wise break-up thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : A statement showing State-wise number of mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts, during the years 1981, 1982, 1983 (upto September), is attached.

Statement

Statement showing the No. of Mandays lost due to Strikes & Lockouts, separately for the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 (June-Sept).

Name of States/ Union Territories	No. of mandays lost (in 000) during					
	1981		1982 (P)		1983 (Jan-Sept)(P)	
	S	L	S	L	S	L
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	3,846	511	1,424	533	255	178
Assam	44	15	3	—	1	5
Bihar	1275	240	726	701	348	401
Gujarat	397	320	344	479	157	303
Haryana	410	38	21	17	175	95
Himachal Pradesh	37	—	...	...	...	...
Jammu & Kashmir	10	—	...	...	*	—
Karnataka	3213	1315	268	22	245	—
Kerala	1974	1160	1028	1025	543	90
Madhya Pradesh	1414	12	253	4	436	190
Maharashtra	2896	1194	8375*	520	13223	729
Manipur	56	—	...	...	3	—
Meghalaya	—	4	—	6	...	...
Nagaland	—	—	...	...	...	...
Orissa	305	42	130	65	24	14
Punjab	65	16	110	1	83	14
Rajasthan	656	169	352	119	327	53
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	2995	1160	1546	453	884	457
Tripura	43	10	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	822	652	247	268	283	147
West Bengal	1135	8505	513	13416	778	9187
Andaman & Nicobar	30	2	73	9	2	—
Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	...	...	—	—
Chandigarh	7	—	2	—	1	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	...	...
Delhi	61	13	23	56	198	67
Goa, Daman & Diu	310	—	73	—	17	37
Lakshadweep	—	—	...	...	...	...
Mizoram	—	—	...	...	...	...
Pondicherry	165	—	132	—	3	—
TOTAL	21208	15375	15643*	17733	17985	11969

(S) = Strike, (L) = Lockouts.

(P) = Provisional

(—) = Nil

(...) = Not Available.

(*) = Excluding mandays lost due to Bombay Textile Strike.

N.B. = Total may not necessarily tally due to rounding of figures.

HVDC Transmission Programme

4576. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Finance Ministry have asked the Energy Ministry to take the H.V.D.C. transmission programme out of the purview of the recent World Bank loan;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) the final decision in the matter?

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

(b) and (c) The Nordic Investment Bank has offered to co-finance the HVDC transmission programme, which is a component of the Central Power Transmission Project being financed by the World Bank. A decision in regard to taking the HVDC component out of the World Bank loan has not yet been taken.

Telephone/Telex Bill : ()

4577. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every year a good amount of money becomes unrecoverable so far as the telephone/telex bills of Posts and Telegraphs Department are concerned; and

(b) if so, figures for such amount for the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The amount of Telephone revenue written off as irrecoverable is quite negligible compared to the amount of bills issued each year as may be seen from the figures given below:

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Year	Amount of Telephone bills issued.	Amount written off during the year.	Percentage of Col. (3) to (2).
1	2	3	4.
1980-81	56194	24.00	0.043
1981-82	67065	12.29	0.018
1982-83	80750	57.07	0.070

No. amount relating to Telex bills has been written off

Rationalisation of Procedure for Withdrawals from Post Office Savings Bank Accounts of Deceased Account Holders

4578. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that every year a large amount of money goes into Government fund out of postal savings account because account holders become non-traceable or they are dead and procedure for the next of kin to get the money is so cumbersome that it requires more money to file legal suit that the amount itself and hence people prefer to give it up and if so, figures for the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken to rationalise the present procedure which has be-

come obsolete so that the common man particularly the legal heir can get the money back ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, the prescribed procedures are simple enough for settlement of such cases.

(b) . Does not arise.

Leakage of Classified Documents Relating to Fertilizer Plants

4579. SHRI B. V. DESAI : SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

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

(a) whether C.B.I., after 27 months of intensive investigation, has launched prosecution against seven persons, including a retired I.A.S. Officer, for leaking out classified documents relating to fertilizer plants to unauthorised agencies;

(b) if so, the action taken against those held responsible and the action proposed to be taken; and

(c) the agencies to which these fertilizer documents were supplied ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A complaint U/s 120B IPC r/w 5(1) (a) and 5 (2) of Official Secrets Act has been filed in the Court of Metropolitan Magistrate, New Delhi on 30.8.1983. The case is under Trial.

(c) The CBI investigation has revealed that the official documents were leaked out from time to time during 1979-80 to Shri I. S. Pai, Branch Manager, M/s Harshadray Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi and Shri Nanak Sheth, Regional Manager Industrial Consulting Bureau, New Delhi through Shri Jawand Singh Khurana, Liaison Assistant, ICI Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi and Shri Manmohan Krishan Gaur, Senior Liaison Officer, Modipon, Modinagar.

Proposal to Promote a Larger Light Weight and Durable Cylinder for L.P.G. by Bharat Aluminium Company

4580. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Aluminium Company proposes to promote a larger light weight and more durable cylinder for liquified petroleum gas;

(b) if so, whether any experiment has been made in this respect; and

(c) if so, the result achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) A request for production of aluminium LPG cylinders by M/s. Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. was received through Ministry of Steel. Test marketing of these cylinders (to be imported) would be undertaken to ascertain their suitability in Indian conditions.

Financial Crisis in Indian Telephone Industries

4581. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Telephone Industries is facing a serious financial crisis for the second year in succession this year;

(b) what puts the ITI which has in the meantime acquired the necessary technological capability and competence in the field of telecommunications to such a critical situation; and

(c) the corrective steps taken so far to restore its health ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Satyagraha Launched by the Supervisors and Teachers of Heavy Engineering Corporation

4582. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Satyagraha launched by the Heavy Engineering Corporation

Supervisors' Association and the Heavy Engineering Corporation Teachers' Association from 14 December, 1982 had been called off from 7 March, 1983 after a settlement had been reached between the Heavy Engineering Corporation Management and the Associations on 5th March, 1983 to pay a sum of Rs. 36/-PM to Supervisors and teachers from 1 January 1982 ;

(b) if so, whether the settlement dated 5 March, 1983 arrived at regarding the payment of Rs. 36/-PM from 1 January, 1982 has been implemented, anomalies removed and demands redressed by the management ; and

(c) if no action has so far been taken by the Management to implement the above settlement, when the Management is propose to implement, remove and redress them to prevent the impending industrial unrest and what action is being taken against the officers responsible for this unrest ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) Required information is being collected from concerned authorities and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Payment of EPF Contribution by the Mill Owners of Textile Units in Bombay taken over by Government

4583. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE

PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Provident Fund arrears which the Mill Owners of the thirteen textile mills in Bombay, which have been taken over by Government, had to pay as their contribution for the Employees Provident Fund share, in respect of each Mill ; and

(b) the steps being contemplated to ensure that before compensation is paid this amount is fully subscribed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) :

(a) According to the Provident Fund authorities, there were no outstanding dues against the following three mills as on 18.10.1983 :-

1. M/s. Podar Mills Limited ;
2. M/s. Shree Madhusudan Mills Ltd., ; and
3. M/s. Tata Mills Limited.

A statement showing the outstanding amount of provident fund dues against the remaining 10 mills is attached.

(b) Provident Fund authorities are being advised to take up the question of payment of the outstanding dues with the custodians appointed by the Government.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Mill	Provident Fund dues upto-date (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	M/s. Elphinstone Mills.	3.42
2.	M/s. Finaly Mills Limited	23.04
3.	M/s. Gold Mohur Mills Limited	22.49
4.	M/s. Podar Processor	0.36
5.	M/s. New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ltd.	2.80
6.	M/s. Shree Sitaram Mills Limited	72.56
7.	M/s. Jam Manufacturing Co. Limited.	18.96
8. & 9.	M/s. Kohinoor Mills Co. Limited, (No. 1 and 2).	6.53
10.	M/s. Kohinoor Mills Co. Limited (No. 3)	1.71

Export of Films

4584. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of INFOR-
MATION AND BROADCASTING be
pleased to state :

(a) the names and the languages of
films exported in 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;
and

(b) the programmes of Government
for exporting Indian films during
1983-84 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :
(a) Details laid on the Table of the House.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 7605/83].

(b) The bulk of export of Indian
feature films is organised and negotiated
by the producers/distributors directly with
foreign buyers. These exports are however
canalised through National Film Develop-
ment Corporation which realises canalisa-
tion fee. It is, therefore, not feasible to
indicate Government programme in this
regard as initiative for export lies with
private film producers/distributors. In
addition to above the National Film
Development Corporation also exports
some films directly for which they have
distribution rights. The National Film
Development Corporation will endeavour
to increase its export during 1983-84 to
the extent feasible.

Shifting of Income Tax Appellate Tribunal

4585. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government are consider-
ing to shift the Income tax Appellate
Tribunal from Orissa; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM
NABI AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Use of Wastes for Biogas

4586. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the
Minister of ENERGY be pleased to
state :

(a) whether steps have been taken to
use sewage and sullage on a large scale
for biogas, investigations carried out to
find out the comparative study of the
various procedures used in the utilisation
of these wastages for production of fuel
and fertilizers and machines designed for
processing of bio-mass available locally
for chopping, pellet making pyrolysis,
gassification, etc. and for the production
of oil, methane or methanol, etc. from the
materials available locally ; and

(b) whether scientific recycling will be
given priority during the Plan period in
view of the energy crisis and likely
increase in the cost of inorganic fertilizers
as well as their possible shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI
P SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Two biogas
generating plants using sewage have
already been installed and another two
are under installation to study their per-
formance under actual field conditions. A
Task Force to look into the possibility of
using the technology for large scale utili-
sation has been constituted.

Projects have been initiated to convert
solid refuse into various fuels through
different routes like pelletisation, pyroly-
sis, gassification, incineration etc. and also
into fertilisers for carrying out a
comparative study.

Machines have been designed/developed
for some of these processes/products and
are being tested for their performance.
Efforts are being made to develop

machines for other processes like conversion of bio-mass/solid refuse into liquid fuels.

(b) Priority is being accorded to the R&D for recycling of bio-mass including various kinds of refuse materials.

**बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में आकाश-
वाणी केन्द्रों की स्थापना**

4587. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के जयपुर और जोधपुर केन्द्रों से प्रसारित होने वाले कार्यक्रम राजस्थान में आधे सीमांत बाड़मेर और सीमांत जिलों के आधे भाग में ठीक नहीं सुने जा सकते हैं और शेष आधे भाग में बहुत कम सुनाई देते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त स्थानों में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चौथा, पांचवीं छठी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में शामिल किए थे ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस क्षेत्र के नजदीक करांची और हैदराबाद रेडियो स्टेशन बहुत शक्तिशाली हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में अधिक शक्तिशाली आकाशवाणी केन्द्र स्थापित करने की प्राथमिकता प्रदान करेगी और यदि हां, तो कब तक और किस तरह करने का विचार है ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा
संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री**

बल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों के पश्चिमी भाग आकाशवाणी के जयपुर और जोधपुर केन्द्रों की प्राथमिक ग्रेड के सेवा क्षेत्र से बाहर पड़ते हैं। इसलिए इन क्षेत्रों में आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों का संग्रह संतोषजनक नहीं है।

(ख) बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में रेडियो स्टेशनों की स्थापना के प्रश्न पर 5 वीं और छठी योजनाओं में शामिल करने हेतु प्रस्तावों को तैयार करते समय विचार किया गया था। इन प्रस्तावों को संसाधनों के अभाव और अन्य परियोजनाओं की सापेक्ष प्राथमिकताओं के कारण शामिल नहीं किया जा सका।

(ग) यह समझा जाता है कि इन स्थान पर उच्च शक्ति के मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर कार्य कर रहे हैं यहां तक कि जोधपुर में उच्च शक्ति वाला ट्रांसमीटर है।

(घ) अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना को तैयार करते समय इस पर समुचित रूप से विचार किया जाएगा।

Cancellation of Cooking Gas Agencies due to Irregularities

4588. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number and particulars of Cooking Gas Agencies in Delhi and other parts of the country which have been cancelled during the current year so far ;

(b) if so, the details of irregularities committed by these Gas Agencies which have been cancelled ; and

(c) other penalties imposed on them besides cancelling their allotment ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Undermentioned LPG distributorships have been terminated by the oil companies during the current year 1983-84 :

1. Vivek Gas Service, Khan Market, New Delhi.
2. Sriram Distributors, Calcutta, West Bengal.
3. Langer Trading Corporation, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh.
4. Devpal Hydrocarbons, Bhuj, Gujarat.
5. Shri Ram Gas Agency, Trivandrum, Kerala.
6. Prabha Enterprises, Alwaye, Kerala.

7. Mane and Vatrak Gas Service, Thane, Maharashtra.

(b) The required information is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) As per normal practice, on reconciling of accounts, recoveries are made for loss of equipment from the distributorships terminated. Apart from this, if any dues are outstanding on Corporation account, the same will also be recovered, by resorting to legal action if necessitated.

The terminated distributor at Thane has obtained interim injunction from the Court for maintaining status quo and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation has also preferred an appeal. The matter is thus sub-judice.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Distributors	Reasons for Termination
1	2	3
1.	Vivek Gas Service, New Delhi	Supply of refills to unauthorised customers, non-maintenance of stock registers, violation of safety precautions, supply of under-weight refills, lack of control/interest in the business etc.
2.	Sriram Distributors, Calcutta.	Serious customer complaints, malpractices in accounting of equipment, deliberate delay in payment of Corporations dues and non-payment of claims, disregard to safety rules and procedure etc.
3.	Langer Trading Corporation, Ujjain	Issuance of unauthorised connections, shortage of cylinders, collection of payment for hot plates much in advance from the customers etc.
4.	Devpal Hydrocarbons. Bhuj.	Complaints of harassment to customers, collecting of advance payment for refill

1	2	3
		supplies, flouting of instructions given by local Civil Supplies Authorities and the Corporation, constant refill backlog even during comfortable availability, poor maintenance of godown and records etc.
5.	Shri Ram Gas Agency, Trivandrum.	Issuance of out of turn connections to persons not registered at all, misuse of equipment, non-payment of debit notes, poor financial management, hardship caused to bonafide customers, distributor not managing the operation himself etc.
6.	Prabha Enterprises, Alwaye.	Falsification of documents, habitual delay in payment of SV deposits, providing misleading information, misuse of facilities provided by the Corporation and other malpractices.
7.	Mane and Vatrak Gas Service, Thane.	Collecting of unauthorised amount and over charging the consumers

**Disputes Pending in Labour Courts
Industrial Tribunals in Delhi**

4589. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial/labour disputes pending in Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals in Delhi between workers/unions and public sector management ;

(b) how many among them are more than two years old ; and

(c) the list of the disputes and also the year from which they are pending ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI VEEREN-
DRA PATIL) : (a) 1074 as on 31-10-1983,

(b) 503.

(c) As per Annexure attached.

Statement

S. No.	Name of parties	Year
1	2	3
1.	Sant Ram Vs. Prototype Prod.&T.C.	1968
2.	Sh. Shyam Lal Vs. Fertilizer Corp.	1980
3.	Sh Yog Raj Vs. D.T.C.	1981
4.	Workmen Vs. D.E.S.U.	1981

1	2	3
5.	Dharam Veer	Vs. M.C.D. 1981
6.	Nar Singh	Vs. I.T.D.C. 1981
7.	Sh. Shujauddin	Vs. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. 1976
8.	Sh. Dharam Veer	Vs. D.T.C. 1975
9.	Kiran Singh	Vs. M.C.D. 1978
10.	Gur. Pd.	Vs. M.C.D. 1978
11.	Gur. Pd.	Vs. M.C.D. 1978
12.	Sri Chand	Vs. M.C.D. 1978
13.	Simru Singh	Vs. Hindustan Petroleum Corp. 1980
14.	Ram Pd.	Vs. M.C.D. 1981
15.	Kailash Devi	Vs. M.C.D. 1981
16.	Mukhtiar Singh	Vs. M.C.D. 1981
17.	Ram Rattan	Vs. D.D.A. 1981
18.	Bhagtoo	Vs. Dte. of Health Service 1978
19.	Dal Bahadr	Vs. Dte. of Health Service 1978
20.	D.T.C.	Vs. Data Ram 1980
21.	M.C.D.	Vs. Chottey Lal 1981
22.	M.C.D.	Vs. Workmen 1981
23.	M.C.D.	Vs. Sada Nand 1981
24.	M.C.D.	Vs. Sawa Ram 1981
25.	I.T.D.C.	Vs. Madan Singh 1979
26.	D.T.C.	Vs. Workmen 1976
27.	D.T.C.	Vs. Workmen 1975
28.	D.T.C.	Vs. Sant Lal 1981
29.	D.E.S.U.	Vs. K.K. Jain 1976
30.	NCAER	Vs. Workmen 1978
31.	M.C.D.	Vs. Aas Mohd. 1980
32.	M.C.D.	Vs. Workmen 1981

1	2	3
33.	D D.A.	Vs. Workmen 1976
34.	Modern Bakeries	Vs. Workmen 1981
35.	D.T.C.	Vs. Data Ram 1980
36.	M.C.D.	Vs. Workmen 1981
37.	MC.D.	Vs. Sada Nand 1981
38.	M.C.D.	Vs. Sewa Ram 1981
39	NCAER	Vs. R.N. Gowwami & Others 1977
40.	I.T.D.C.	Vs. Madan Singh 1979
41.	Modern Bakeries	Vs. Joshi 1981
42	D.T.C.	Vs. Workmen 1976
43.	D.T.C.	Vs. Workmen 1975
44.	AIIMS	Vs. Workmen 1981
45.	M.C.D.	Vs. Sant Ram 1976
46.	D.E.S.U.	Vs. Bharat Singh 1980
47.	M.C.D.	Vs. Sham Sunder 1981
48.	M.C.D.	Vs. Durga Pd. 1981
49.	M.C.D.	Vs. Workmen 1980
50.	M.C.D.	Vs. Dalpat Singh 1981
51.	M.C.D.	Vs. R.D. Tarry 1977
52.	N.D.M.C.	Vs. Chander Pal 1981
53	M.C.D.	Vs. Amar Jeet 1978
54	M.C.D.	Vs. Bhagwani Devi 1981
55.	D.T.C.	Vs. Vishnu Dutt 1981
56.	D.T.C.	Vs. Ram Kishan 1975
57.	M.C.D.	Vs. Sukh Lal 1981
58.	M.C.D.	Vs. Prem Singh 1981
59.	M.C.D.	Vs. Ajor 1979
60.	D.E.S.U.	Vs. Om Prakash 1978

1	2	3
61. D.T.C.	Vs. Sammey Singh	1980
62. M.C.D.	Vs. Chander Mani	1981
63. M.C.D.	Vs. Sheo Pd. Sharma	1979
64. M.C.D.	Vs. Ram Niwas	1979
65. M.C.D.	Vs. Ram Prasad	1980
66. I.T.D.C.	Vs. Prem Parkash	1980
67. M.C.D.	Vs. Khiali Ram	1980
68. M.C.D.	Vs. Asa Nand Jatelly	1980
69. N.D.M.C.	Vs. Dhara Singh	1980
70. D.E.S.U.	Vs. Rajinder Tondon	1980
71. M.C.D.	Vs. Mahabir	1981
72. M.C.D.	Vs. Daulat Ram	1981
73. M.C.D.	Vs. Gauri	1981
74. D.E.S.U.	Vs. Durga Prasad	1981
75. I.T.D.C.	Vs. Workmen	1981
76. M.C.D.	Vs. Workmen	1981
77. M.C.D.	Vs. Raghu Nath Singh	1981
78. M.C.D.	Vs. Ram Shera	1981
79. M.C.D.	Vs. Dharam Veer	1981
80. M.C.D.	Vs. Workmen	1981
81. M.C.D.	Vs. Workmen	1981
82. M.C.D.	Vs. Jung Bahadur	1981
83. M.C.D.	vs. Workmen	1981
84. D.T.C.	vs. Attar Singh	1981
85. Jagdish Kumar	vs. M.C.D.	1981
86. Babu Lal	vs. Board of Examination A.I.I.M.S.	1981
87. Rattan Singh	vs. Hindustan Construction Co.	1981
88. Gynthia Davis	vs. Mother Dairy	1981

1	2	3
89.	Prem Singh	vs. Ajudhia Textile Mills 1981
90.	Jai Dayal	vs. Maulana Azad Medical College 1981
91.	Salek Chand	vs. D.T.C. 1979
92.	Vijay Malik	vs. University of Delhi Hostel for Women. 1979
93.	Parbhathi & others	vs. D.E.S.U. 1979
94.	Vinod Kumar	vs. University of Delhi 1979
95.	Workmen (Stenographers)	vs. D.E.S.U. 1979
96.	K.C. Rajdeo	vs. Engineers India Ltd. 1979
97.	N. K. Pardasaney	vs. Super Bazar 1978
98.	Jai Pal	vs. D.E.S.U. 1978
99.	Sneh Sharma	vs. I.T.D.C. 1978
100.	Rajbir	vs. D.T.C. 1975
101.	Ramsaran	vs. D.E.S.U. 1975
102.	Rajender Prashad	vs. D.T.C. 1974
103.	Mohan Das	vs. D.T.C. 1974
104.	Bachan Singh	vs. I.T.D.C. 1973
105.	Hoshiar Singh	vs. The Ganesh Flour Mills 1971
106.	Ashok Kumar	vs. Modern Bakeries 1978
107.	Satpal	vs. Modern Bakeries 1978
108.	Guru Dutt	vs. D.E.S.U. 1981
109.	M.C. Gupta	vs. D.T.C. 1981
110.	M.S. Gupta	vs. D.T.C. 1981
111.	Roomal Singh	vs. N.D.M.C. 1981
112.	Roshan Lal Gupta	vs. M.C.D./D.D.A. 1979
113.	R.K. Sharma	vs. D.E.S.U. 1981
114.	Dunnu Ram	vs. D.T.C. 1980
115.	Rattan Singh	vs. Hindustan Construction 1980
116.	Pritam Singh	vs. N.D.M.C. 1979

1	2	3
117.	Roshan Lal vs. Hotel Ranjit	1979
118.	Nank Chand vs. Project & Equipment Corp. of India Ltd.	1978
119.	Ajit Rai vs. Project & Equipment Corp. of India Ltd.,	1978
120.	M.L. Narang vs. -do-	1978
121.	Om Prakash Luthra vs. -do-	1978
122.	B.K. Saxena vs. -do-	1978
123.	Prakash Chand vs. D.T.C.	1974
124.	Sri Kishan vs. D.T.C.	1974
125.	Chandan Singh vs. D.T.C.	1974
126.	Tikkam Singh vs. D.T.C.	1974
127.	Ram Adhar vs. D.T.C.	1974
128.	Kripal Singh vs. D.T.C.	1974
129.	Inder Singh vs. D.T.C.	1974
130.	Chotu Ram vs. D.T.C.	1974
131.	Devi Singh vs. D.T.C.	1974
132.	Babu Lal vs. D.T.C.	1974
133.	M.C.D. vs. Ratan Singh & Others	1981
134.	D.E.S.U. vs. R. N. Sharma	1979
135.	D.E.S.U. vs. M. P. Sharma	1980
136.	D.E.S.U. vs. R. N. Sharma	1978
137.	D.E.S.U. vs. C. P. Negi	1980
138.	D.E.S.U. vs. D. C. Gupta	1981
139.	D.T.C. vs. Shiv Dayal	1981
140.	NACE Research vs. Workmen	1981
141.	M. C. D. vs. Girdhari Lal	1981
142.	Karam Singh vs. D. E. S. U.	1979
143.	Madan Lal vs. M. C. D.	1981

1	2	3
144.	Siya Ram	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1979
145.	Dharam Veer	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1979
146.	Roby	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1979
147.	Pally	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1979
148.	Ram Phal	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1979
149.	Banwari	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1979
150.	Mohan Lal	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1979
151.	Hari Ram	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1979
152.	Chaman Singh	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1979
153.	Ajudhi	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1979
154.	Mool Chand	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1979
155.	Balbir	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1979
156.	Mange Ram	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1979
157.	Chandu	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1979
158.	Mangat Ram	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1979
159.	Tilak Ram	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1979
160.	Kalu	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1979
161.	Ram Pal	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1979
162.	Latore Ram	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1979
163.	Rajender Singh	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1979
164.	Babu Lal	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1979
165.	Banwari Lal	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1977
166.	M. C. D.	Vs. Jai Kishan 1981
167.	M. C. D.	Vs. Vir Bhan 1977
168.	M. C. D.	Vs. Workmen 1981
169.	M. C. D.	Vs. Workmen 1980
170.	M. C. D.	Vs. Workmen 1981

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171. D. E. S. U.	Vs. Workmen	1981
172. M. C. D.	Vs. Workmen	1977
173. M. C. D.	Vs. Ram Asrey	1981
174. M. C. D.	Vs. Workmen	1976
175. M. C. D.	Vs. Workmen	1980
176. M. C. D.	Vs. Ram Kishan	1981
177. M. C. D.	Vs. Abdul Satar & others	1980
178. M. C. D.	Vs. S. K. Mahajan	1980
179. D. E. S. U.	Vs. Workmen	1975
180. M. C. D.	Vs. —do—	1981
181. M. C. D.	Vs. —do—	1981
182. M. C. D.	Vs. —do—	1981
183. M. C. D.	Vs. —do—	1981
184. D. E. S. U.	Vs. —do—	1981
185. M. C. D.	Vs. —do—	1978
186. M. C. D.	Vs. —do—	1978
187. M. C. D.	Vs. —do—	1980
188. M. C. D.	Vs. —do—	1980
189. M. C. D.	Vs. Water Supply	1980
190. M. C. D.	Vs. Surajmal Tayagi	1980
191. D. T. C.	Vs. —do—	1981
192. M. C. D.	Vs. —do—	1981
193. D. E. S. U.	Vs. Workmen	1977
194. —do—	Vs. —do—	1980
195. M. C. D.	Vs. —do—	1980
196. —do—	Vs. —do—	1980
197. —do—	Vs. —do—	1980

1	2	3
198.	M.C.D.	Vs. Workmen 1978
199.	-do-	Vs. -do- 1980
200.	-do-	Vs. -do- 1979
201.	-do-	Vs. -do- 1979
202.	-do-	Vs. -do- 1980
203.	-do-	Vs. -do- 1980
204.	-do-	Vs. -do- 1980
205.	I. T. D. C.	Vs. M. M. Gupta 1980
206.	D. E. S. U.	Vs. -do- 1981
207.	J. N. Bedia	Vs. D. T. C. 1978
208.	Rameshwar Dass	Vs. M. C. D. 1981
209.	Bullian	Vs. -do- 1975
210.	K. S. Yadav	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1981
211.	Hoshiar Singh	Vs. D. T. C. 1979
212.	O. P. Nandwani	Vs. -do- (3) 1981
213.	Durender Singh	Vs. -do- 1981
214.	Raghu Nath	Vs. -do- 1980
215.	Hari Chand	Vs. -do- 1979
216.	Shiv Narayanan	Vs. -do- 1976
217.	Vijay Kumar	Vs. -do- 1978
218.	Lakshman Singh	Vs. -do- 1976
219.	Hari Chand	Vs. -do- 1980
220.	Rati Ram	Vs. -do- (2) 1981
221.	Chandra Bhan	Vs. -do- 1976
222.	Vijay Takyar	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1980
223.	Hoshiar Singh	Vs. D. T. C. 1980
224.	Gulam Rasool	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1980

1	2	3
225.	G. N. Bedi	Vs. D. T. C. 1979
226.	Bhool Singh	Vs. -do- 1980
227.	Babu Ram Toophan	Vs. M. C. D. 1981
228.	Jagdish Chander	Vs. -do- 1981
229.	Balbir Singh	Vs. D. T. C. 1981
230.	Ramu	Vs. M. C. D. 1981
231.	Ganpat Singh	Vs. -do- 1981
232.	Gokal Das	Vs. -do- 1979
233.	Suraj Pal	Vs. D. D. A. 1978
234.	J. R. Agarwal	Vs. M. C. D. 1976
235.	Jaidev	Vs. -do- 1981
236.	Sita Ram	Vs. D. D. A. 1980
237.	Ram Avtar	Vs. M. C. D. 1981
238.	Sita Ram	Vs. D. D. A. 1978
239.	Basant Lal	Vs. M. C. D. 1979
240.	Rajesh Kumar Agarwal	Vs. -do- 1981
241.	Ram Gopal	Vs. D. T. C. 1975
242.	Suresh Chand	Vs. N. D. M. C. 1981
243.	Mam Ram	Vs. M. C. D. 1978
244.	Hamid Ali	Vs. -do- 1980
245.	Kalicharan	Vs. -do- 1981
246.	Daropati Devi	Vs. -do- 1981
247.	P. B. Lal	Vs. -do- 1974
248.	Shandu Lal	Vs. -do- 1981
249.	Jaya Kumar	Vs. D. T. C. 1975
250.	Om Prakash	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1977
251.	D. S. Chaturvedi	Vs. D. E. S. U. 1981

1	2	3
252. Ishwar	Vs. M. C. D.	1980
253. Gauri Shankar Jindal	Vs. -do-	1981
254. Shabir Ahmad	Vs. -do-	1981
255. Puran	Vs. -do-	1980
256. D. E. S. U.	Vs. Workmen	1979
257. M. C. D.	Vs. -do-	1980
258. -do-	Vs. -do-	1980
259. -do-	Vs. -do-	1981
260. -do-	Vs. -do-	1979
261. -do-	Vs. -do-	1980
262. I. T. D. C.	Vs. -do-	1981
263. D. E. S. U.	Vs. -do-	1980
264. -do-	Vs. -do-	1981
265. Super Bazar	Vs. V. P. Bhambri	1975
266. D. E. S. U.	Vs. Workmen	1981
267. M. C. D.	Vs. -do-	1978
268. -do-	Vs. -do-	1980
269. -do-	Vs. -do-	1981
270. -do-	Vs. -do-	1979
271. -do-	Vs. -do-	1981
272. -do-	Vs. -do-	1981
273. -do-	Vs. -do-	1980
274. -do-	Vs. -do-	1980
275. D. T. C.	Vs. -do-	1980
276. M. C. D.	Vs. Jai Narain	1969
277. -do-	Vs. Workmen	1980
278. D. E. S. U.	Vs. -do-	1980

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279. D.E.S.U.	Vs. Workmen	1980
280. M, C, D.	Vs. -do-	1981
281. -do-	Vs. -do-	1981
282. N, D, M, C.	Vs. O. P. Sethi	1978
283. M, C, D.	Vs. Workmen	1980
284. -do-	Vs. -do-	1978
285. -do-	Vs. -do-	1981
286. Super Bazar	Vs. -do-	1981
287. M.C.D.	Vs. -do-	1979
288. D,S,I,D,C. Corp.	Vs. -do-	1979
289. D.E.S.U.	Vs. Satish Kumar	1981
290. D.E.S.U.	Vs. Phool Chand	1981
291. D.E.S.U.	Vs. Jai Prakash	1981
292. M.C.D.	Vs. WORKMEN	1981
293. M.C.D.	Vs. -do-	1980
294. M.C.D.	Vs. -do-	1981
295. M.C,D.	Vs. -do-	1980
296. M,C D.	Vs. -do-	1981
297. M.C.D.	Vs. -do-	1981
298. M.C.D.	Vs. -do-	1980
299. M.C.D.	Vs. -do-	1976
300. M.C.D.	Vs. -do-	1980
301. Tirath Singh	Vs. D.E,S,U.	1978
302. Prem dass	Vs, M.C.D.	1978
303. S. S. Bindra	Vs. D T.C.	1981
304. Inder Pal	Vs. D.T.C.	1981
305. Amar Singh	Vs. D.E,S,U.	1980

1	2	3
306.	Sardare	Vs. M.C.D. 1981
307.	Sadanand	Vs. M.C.D. 1981
308.	Kishori Lal	Vs. M.C.D. 1981
309.	H. S. Bhardwaj	Vs. M.C.D. 1981
310.	Prem Prakash	Vs. I.T.D.C. 1979
311.	Amar Singh	Vs. M.C.D. 1979
312.	Ram Singh	Vs. Super Bazar 1979
313.	Bansi Lal	Vs. D.T.C. 1979
314.	Bhatra	Vs. M.C.D. 1979
315.	Kartare	Vs. D.E.S.U. 1981
316.	Ram Pat	Vs. D.E.S.U. 1981
317.	M. C. Chopra	Vs. N.D.M.C. 1981
318.	Banvari Lal	Vs. DCM Silk Mills 1980
319.	Banvari Lal	Vs. DCM Silk Mills 1980
320.	-do-	Vs. -do- 1977
321.	S. N. Gupta	Vs. D.T.C. 1981
322.	B. C. Jain	Vs. D.T.C. 1981
323.	T. C. Jain	Vs. M.C.D. 1977
324.	T. N. Sharma	Vs. M.C.D. 1980
325.	Het Singh	Vs. D.T.C. 1981
326.	Mangal Singh	Vs. M.C.D. 1981
327.	Smt. Sudersan	Vs. M.C.D. 1981
328.	Smt. B. Richard	Vs. M.C.D. 1981
329.	Smt. Lila Devi	Vs. M.C.D. 1981
330.	Smt. Prem Cyril	Vs. M.C.D. 1981
331.	Jokhi Ram	Vs. M.C.D. 1981
332.	Pancham	Vs. M.C.D. 1981

1	2	3
333. Mita Ram	Vs. M.C.D.	1981
334. G.S. Bhutta	Vs. M.C.D.	1981
335. Leela Wati	Vs. M.C.D.	1981
336. Miss S. A. Mashilh	Vs. M.C.D.	1981
337. Sahin Saran Singh	Vs. M.C.D.	1981
338. Singar Dass	Vs. D.D.A./M.C.D.	1974
339. Krishan Lal	Vs. D.D.A.	1981
340. Shyam Sawrup	Vs. N.D.M.C.	1981
341. Padma Devi	Vs. M.C.D.	1981
342. Devki Nandan	Vs. M.C.D.	1981
343. Smt. Nutho	Vs. M.C.D.	1981
344. B. N. Gohl	Vs. M.C.D.	1981
345. Basu	Vs. -do-	-do-
346. Jaipal	Vs. -do-	-do-
347. Trilok Singh	Vs. M.C.D./D.D.A.	-do-
348. Kishan	Vs. D.D.A.	-do-
349. Bharat Singh	Vs. M.C.D.	-do-
350. -do-	Vs. -do-	-do-
351. Bishambar	Vs. M.C.D.	-do-
352. Yad Kumar	Vs. -do-	-do-
353. Daulat Singh	Vs. -do-	-do-
354. Smt. Maina Devi	Vs. -do-	-do-
355. Kishan Lal	Vs. -do-	-do-
356. Manorah	Vs. -do-	-do-
357. Jagpal Singh	Vs. -do-	-do-
358. M.C.D.	Vs. WORKMEN	1980
359. M.C.D.	Vs. -do-	1979

1	2	3
360. M.C.D.	Vs. Workmen	1979
361. M.C.D.	Vs. -do-	1980
362. D.T.C.	Vs. -do-	1979
363. I.T.D.C.	Vs. -do-	1978
364. M.C.D.	Vs. -do-	1980
365. M.C.D.	Vs. -do-	1981
366. M.C.D.	Vs. -do-	1980
367. D.T.C.	Vs. -do-	1981
368. D.E.S.U.	Vs. -do-	1976
369. M.C.D.	Vs. -do-	1968
370. I.T.D.C.	Vs. Rampal	1980
371. D.T.C.	Vs. Dhram Pal	1971

List of disputes pending before Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi

List of pending cases of 1977

1. State Bank of India	2
2. Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd.	1
3. Union Bank of India	1
4. Oriental Bank of Commerce	1
5. New Bank of India	1
6. Central Bank of India	3
7. Bank of India	1
8. Bank of Baroda	1

List of pending cases of 1978.

1. Punjab & Sind Bank	3
2. Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd.	4
3. Bank of Baroda	1
4. Life Insurance Corporation of India	1
5. State Bank of India	5
6. New Bank of India	1
7. Union Bank of India	3
8. Bank of India	1
9. Allahabad Bank	1
10. United Commercial Bank	1
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List of Pending Cases of 1979

1. United Bank of India	2
2. Oriental Bank of Comm.	1
3. State Bank of India	3
4. Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd.	1
5. Punjab National Bank	1
6. Allahabad Bank	1
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List of Pending Cases of 1980

1. Punjab National Bank	5
2. Vijaya Bank	1
3. Lakshmi Comm. Bank	1
4. Food Corporation of India	1
5. United Bank of India	1

6. Central Bank of India	5
7. State Bank of India	2
8. United India Insurance Co.	1
9. State Bank of Patiala	1
10. Allahabad Bank	2
11. Life Ins. Corporation of India	1
12. Bank of India	2
13. Hindustan Comm. Bank	3
14. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	4
15. Jaipur Udyog	1
16. Rajasthan State Mines	3

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List of Pending Case of 1981

1. Oriental Bank of Comm.	2
2. Bank of Maharashtra	3
3. Union Bank of India	1
4. Bank of Baroda	2
5. United Bank of India	3
6. Central Bank of India	3
7. Punjab National Bank	6
8. Allahabad Bank	1
9. Dena Bank	1
10. Sank of India	1
11. State Bank of India	3
12. Indian Bank	2
13. New Bank of India	1
14. Food Corporation of India	3

15. J & K Minerals Ltd.	1
16. Food Corporation of India	2
17. Hindustan Comm. Bank	3
18. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	4
19. State Bank of Patiala	2
20. Benaras State Bank	1
21. Raj. State Mines	2
22. U.P. State Minerals Dev. Corporation.	1
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	53
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Total in respect of GGIT-cum-LC New Delhi from 1977 to 1981	132
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Grand Total	503
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Regularisation of Gas Connections in Gujarat

4590. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for new gas connections pending as on 1st April, 1983 in Gujarat, District-wise;

(b) the steps taken by Government to clear the applications;

(c) whether it is a fact that thousands of people are having the gas cylinders illegally and are getting the gas through the agencies in black market; and

(d) if so, whether Government will consider to regularise their connections by charging nominal charges so that the

black marketing is stopped in the country and particularly in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The District-wise break-up of applications pending for new connections in Gujarat as on 1.4.1983 is given in Annexure.

(b) Steps have been taken to provide new gas connections according to a phased enrollment plan.

(c) No specific instance has come to notice.

(d) In view of (c) above, does not arise.

Statement

District	Total
Mehsana	16,559
Kaira	14,204
Broach	578
Surat	75,669
Baroda	54,789
Balsar	12,765
Ahmedabad	1,32,292
Banaskantha	2,511
Kheda	19,530
Bharuch	8,211
Valsad	15,069
Panchmal	1,398
Gandhinagar	7,253
Kutch	3,807
Bhavnagar	11,494
Rajkot	17,330
Surendranagar	6,420
Jamnagar	6,700
Junagarh	14,430

Amendment to Indian Evidence Act,
1872

4591. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

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

(a) whether the Law Commission has
suggested major changes in the Law on

Evidence to provide for safeguards to
protect the courts from taking into consi-
deration any evidence obtained by illegal
or improper means ;

(b) if so, whether the Commission has
presented a draft which could be inserted
within the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 for
the purpose ;

(c) if so, whether Government have
examined those suggestions ; and

(d) if so, by what time final decision in regard to the introduction of the amendments in the Act, is likely to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) In its Ninety-fourth Report on "Evidence obtained illegally or improperly", the Law Commission has discussed the question and has recommended that a new Section as Section 166 A be inserted in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. The Commission has also presented a draft of the proposed new Section.

(c) and (d) The Report is under active consideration of the Government. Since the Report is got to be translated into Hindi and then printed in English and Hindi version separately for circulation to various High Courts, Bar Council State Governments and Union Territories as well as to the Supreme Court to elicit their opinion, it is difficult to indicate the time-frame within which a final decision on the question of acceptance of the recommendation of the Law Commission and of introducing an Amendment Bill can be taken. The question of introducing an Amendment Bill would arise if the recommendation made by the Law Commission is accepted.

Closing of Railway Mail Service Sorting Section in the Country

4592. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for closing the 180 mail sorting sections under railway mail service functioning in different parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons of closing down those railway mail service sorting sections ;

(c) the numbers of such railway mail service sorting sections functioning under South Eastern Railway withdrawn so far ;

(d) whether Government are aware that the closure of those mail service sorting section is causing delay in the delivery of letters ; and

(e) if so, the alternative steps proposed to be taken to expedite the mail delivery and to provide suitable employment to those employees loosing job due to the closure of those railway mail service sorting sections ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Sorting of mail in 142 sorting Sections of the Railway Mail Service has been discontinued.

(b) Sorting in trains is an expensive process, the cost involved is about three times the cost of sorting in stationary mail offices. Besides, non-supply of scheduled mail vans, dim lights in running trains, unhealthy working conditions and inadequate accommodation in trains etc. are also other major factors, which weighed with the Department of selectively withdraw sorting work in running trains. The mail so far sorted in mail trains is being conveniently being handled in stationary mail office.

(c) Seven.

(d) Discontinuance of sorting work in trains does not in any way adversely affect the delivery of letters.

(e) In the event of conversion/abolition of sections, adequate alternative arrangements are made for the disposal of mail without delay. The conversion did not result in retrenchment. The staff rendered surplus have been redeployed in the existing RMS offices.

Demand and Production of Petroleum Goods

4593. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY
be pleased to state :

(a) the demand for petroleum pro-
ducts projected for 1984-85, the terminal
year of the Sixth Plan ;

(b) the original estimate made for
the demand of petroleum products for
that period ;

(c) whether there is a difference bet-
ween the demand projected now and the
original estimate made for the year
1984-85 ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(e) the consumption of petroleum
products in the Sixth Plan (year-wise) ;
and

(f) the programme undertaken by
Government to increase the production of
petroleum products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN
THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI
GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a)
39.6 million tonnes.

(b) 45.5 million tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The original estimate for 1984-85
was generally based on an annual com-
pound growth rate of 9.03 percent over
the demand for the base year 1979-80.
The current estimate has been worked out
on the basis of actual consumption/
demand of products in the previous
years.

(e) Year	Consumption (million tonnes)
1980-81	30.9
1981-82	32.5
1982-83	34.66
1983-84	36.2 (Estimated)
1984-85	39.6 (Estimated)

(f) To increase the indigenous pro-
duction of petroleum products in the
country, the refining capacity is being
augmented in phases. The existing capa-
city of 37.8 million tonnes per annum is
expected to increase to 45.5 million tonnes
by 1984-85 and about 62 million tonnes
by 1989-90.

Computerisation of Supreme Court Cases

4594. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of LAW,
JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to com-
puterise the case of Supreme Court is
under the consideration of Govern-
ment ;

(b) if so, when the above proposal is
expected to be implemented ; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM
NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) No proposal
as such as been received of formulated by
the Government in this regard.

Reduction in percentage of Government Employment to increase productive use of Financial Resources

4595. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the
Minister of LABOUR AND REHABI-
LITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central
Government employees constitute about
20 per cent of the total nonfarm working-
force in the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to
reduce the percentage of Government em-
ployment so as to increase productive use
of scarce financial resources ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. Compared to provisional figures of employment in the non-agricultural sector (main workers), as revealed by Population Census, 1981, the employment in Central Government establishments (as per Employment Market Information Programme of the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation) accounted for only 4.2 per cent. This estimate leaves out Assam where the Population Census, 1981, could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of the Census.

(b) Does not arise.

Misuse of STD by Staff in Visakhapatnam

4596. **SHRI K.A. SWAMI :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the increase in STD meter-tampering at the Exchange level in Visakhapatnam ;

(b) the vigilance steps being taken to apprehend erring and guilty employees; and

(c) the details of measures already taken in Visakhapatnam to curb this growing tendency to misuse STD by staff ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. As no such case has come to notice.

(b) Instructions already exist to handle such situation.

(c) Following steps have been to curb the misuse of STD facility by staff :—

- (i) Instructions have been issued to seal individual subscribers meters located at telephone exchange to prevent malpractices and to lock Meter Room to prevent unauthorised entry.
- (ii) Entry to Main Distribution Frame room has been banded to unauthorised persons to avoid possibility of disconnecting the metering wires.
- (iii) Random checks of meters, associated lines and equipment are being carried out.
- (iv) Supervision is being tightened.
- (v) Raising and locking of distribution points.
- (vi) Locking of cabinets and pillars.

Introduction of Licenced Post Officers to reduce losses and widen postal services

4597. **SHRI K. A. SWAMI :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are examining proposals to introduce Licenced Post Offices to reduce losses and widen postal services ;

(b) if so, the measures being taken to implement this suggestions ; and

(c) whether any such Licenced Post Offices have been earmarked for Andhra Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (c) Introduction of licensed post offices was one of the suggestions in the Seminar recently held by the Deptt. No policy decision has yet been taken.

**Vividh Bharati Commercial Station for
Visakhapatnam**

4598. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why Vividh Bharati commercial station was not sanctioned for AIR Visakhapatnam ;

(b) whether it is a fact that small and less important places were given priority-over Visakhapatnam in installing low-power T.V., Vividh Bharati and P.I.B. office ; and

(c) whether his Ministry has any guide-lines in this regards ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MILLIKARJUN) : (a) With the introduction of commercials on the primary channel, the entire network of primary channel carries commercials to a very limited extent. Visakhapatnam is one of the stations on the primary channel of AIR. Commercials will gradually be extended to more programme chunks on the primary channel and advertisers will be able to avail of the facility of booking commercial advertisements on the Visakhapatnam Station.

(b) It is not a fact that small and less important places than Visakhapatnam were given priority in installing low power T.V. station, Vividh Bharati and P.I.B. office. Under the special plan for T.V. expansion, a high power T.V. transmitter would be installed at Visakhapatnam which would be commissioned during 1984-85. Due to financial constraints, it is not possible, for the present, to set up a new office of PIB at Visakhapatnam. Visakhapatnam is already on the primary channel of AIR and the entire net-work of primary channel carries commercials.

(c) In the setting up of a commercial AIR centre, the revenue earning potential has to be worked out first. Information relating to size of the population in the service area, nature and extent of commercial activity and cost of living index are also taken up for evaluation.

Concentration of newspapers, facility of communication, regional coverage etc. are factors, which are, among others, taken into consideration in opening new P.I.B. offices.

Replacement of Present Trunk Telephone Exchanges

4599. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present Trunk Telephone Exchanges in the country are proposed to be replaced by new sophisticated electronic exchanges ;

(b) if so, whether the required equipment will be produced indigenously or acquired from abroad ; and

(c) when the change-over is expected to be brought about ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

राजस्थान के कोटा और झालावाड़
जिलों में सार्वजनिक
टेलीफोन केन्द्र

4600. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के कोटा और झालवाड़ा जिलों में अक्टूबर, 1983 तक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों को लाइनों के आभाव में अनेक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र कार्य नहीं कर रहे थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि शाहाबाद, गरदा, काबा थाना (कोटा), मनोहर थाना, अकलेरा डाग, गंगाघर, चामहाला और हरनाबाद (झालवाड़) में इस समय टेलीफोन ठीक ढंग से कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बिजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) के उत्तर को मद्दे-नजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) और (ङ) उपर्युक्त (ग) के उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

सभी राज्यों के बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा बिजली की एक समान दर अयोजना

4601. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य के बिजली बोर्ड की हानि और लाभ का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) एक यूनिट बिजली उत्पादन की राज्यवार लागत कितनी है तथा प्रत्येक राज्य में उपभोक्ताओं से एक यूनिट बिजली के लिए कितना पैसा वसूल किया जाता है ;

(ग) राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के घाटे को नियंत्रित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या सुझाव दिए गए हैं ; और

(घ) उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :

(क) के० वि० प्रा० द्वारा लगाए गए हिसाब के अनुसार विभिन्न राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के लाभ/हानियों को दिखाने वाला विवरण उपाबंध-एक में दिया गया । सभापटल पर रखा गया । [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 7606/83]

(ख) एक यूनिट विद्युत के उत्पादन की राज्यवार लागत उपलब्ध नहीं है । ऊर्जा के प्रति यूनिट प्रभार अलग-अलग राज्यों में भिन्न-भिन्न हैं तथा भार की श्रेणी के अनुसार हैं । अनुमानित औसत दरों का हिसाब लगाया गया है और वे उपाबंध-दो (1), दो (2) और दो (3) में दी गई हैं । सभापटल पर रखा गया । [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 7606/83]

(ग) और (घ) राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के वित्तीय कार्य निष्पादन सहित समग्र कार्य-निष्पादन का मुख्य उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है । राज्य बिजली बोर्डों से उनके क्षमता समुपयोजन में सुधार लाने, पाषरेण और वितरण हानियों को कम करने ताप विद्युत उत्पादन में कोयले और तेल जैसे निवेशों में कफायत करने, स्टाफ के

व्यय को कम करने, बेहतर मास सूची निबंधन शुरू करने, बकाया राशियों को संचित होने से रोकने के लिए निर्धारित किए गए राजस्व की शीघ्र और पूरी वसूली करने की व्यवस्था करने तथा टैरिफों में समुचित संशोधन करने पर विचार करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है। विद्युत (प्रदाय) संशोधन अधिनियम, 1983 के जरिए विद्युत (प्रदाय) अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 59 (i) को संशोधित कर दिया गया है। संशोधन में टैरिफों को समायोजित किए जाने की व्यवस्था है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि प्रचालन, अनुरक्षण और प्रबंध व्ययों, आय और लाभों पर कर (यदि कोई हो), मूल्यह्रास और सभी डिबेंचरों, बाण्डों और ऋणों पर देय ब्याज सहित राजस्व पर प्रभावी सभी खर्चों को समुचित रूप से पूरा करने के बाद किसी भी वर्ष के लेखे में कुल राजस्व में इतना अधिशेष बचना चाहिए जो कि किसी वर्ष के प्रारंभ में सेवा में बोर्ड की प्रचल सम्पत्ति के मूल्य का 3% से कम अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा यथा अधिसूचित अधिक प्रतिशत से कम न हो।

इंस्टर्न कोलफील्ड लिमिटेड में खानों को बंद करने के कारण बेरोजगार हुए श्रमिक

4602- श्री बापू साहिब परहेकर :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री मोतीभाई झार० चौधरी :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंस्टर्न कोलफील्ड लिमिटेड के अधीन अनेक खानें गत कुछ वर्षों के दौरान बंद कर दी गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कितनी खानें बंद कर दी गई हैं ;

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो गये हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन खानों के बंद होने के कारणों की जांच की है और उन कारणों को दूर करने के उपाय किये हैं ; और

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

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री जी० शिव शंकर) :

(क) से (ङ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाएं

4603. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों (उत्तर प्रदेश) से ग्लाक-वार विधिवत् अशेषित कितनी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाएं ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम को प्राप्त हुई है और प्रत्येक योजना निगम को किस तारीख को प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ख) ये योजनाएं कब तक स्वीकृत कर दी जायेंगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :

(क) और (ख) 30.11.1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों की कोई भी ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम स्वीकृति के लिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम

के पास नहीं पड़ी है। तथापि मार्च, 1983 में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम को पिथौरागढ़ जिले की एक स्कीम प्राप्त हुई थी जिनमें 96.26 लाख रु० की ऋण राशि से पिथौरागढ़, मुनाकोट, काउली चिनाल, डिगटाड़, गोंगो-लीहाट और मुन्शीयारी ब्लाक में 87 गांवों के विद्युतीकरण का प्रस्ताव था। अगस्त, 1983 में इसे उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली को इसमें संशोधन करने के लिए लौटा दिया था। निगम को संशोधित स्कीम अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। संशोधित स्कीम जैसे ही राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से प्राप्त होगी ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा इस पर विचार किया जायेगा बशर्ते विचार करते समय निधियां उपलब्ध हों।

उत्तर प्रदेश पिथौरागढ़ में यू० एच०
एफ० केन्द्र की स्थापना में
देरी होना

4604. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या संचार
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में पिथौरागढ़ में यू० एच० एफ० केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए स्थान अंतिम रूप से चुन लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ करने में देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं और अनावश्यक देरी न होने देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी हाँ

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अभी तक भूमि वास्तविक रूप से नहीं सौंपी है।

कार्रवाई चल रही है। भूमि उपलब्ध न होने के कारण ही इसका निर्माण कार्य शुरू करने में विलंब हुआ है।

शारदा और धौली गंगा परियोजनाओं पर व्यय की गई राशि

4605. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान टनकपुर में शारदा नदी परियोजना और धौली गंगा परियोजना पर पृथक-पृथक कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की गई और तत्संबंधी कार्य की वर्तमान प्रगति क्या है ;

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं के कार्य की प्रगति धीमी होने के क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें दूर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) आगामी योजना वर्ष के दौरान इनमें से प्रत्येक परियोजना पर सरकार का कितनी राशि व्यय करने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :

(क) और (ख) शारदा नदी पर टनकपुर जल विद्युत परियोजना के निर्माण पूर्व अन्वेषण कार्य पर तथा धौलीगंगा परियोजना के अन्वेषण कार्यों पर नवम्बर, 1983 तक चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान क्रमशः 12 लाख रुपये और 36 लाख रुपये व्यय हुए हैं। टनकपुर जल-विद्युत परियोजना पर निर्माण से पूर्व अन्वेषण-कार्य पूरे होने वाले हैं। धौलीगंगा परियोजना (चरण-1) के अन्वेषण कार्य चल रहे हैं और परियोजना रिपोर्टें मार्च, 1985 तक तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान टनकपुर परियोजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए अपेक्षित निधियां, निवेश संबंधी निर्णय हो जाने के बाद, उपलब्ध करायी जाएंगी। घौलीगंगा परियोजना के अन्वेषण कार्य के लिए राष्ट्रीय जल विद्युत निगम ने संशोधित अनुमान प्रस्तुत किए हैं। संशोधित अनुमानों के स्वीकृत होने के उपरांत वर्ष 1984-85 में इनके लिए आवश्यक निधियां उपलब्ध करायी जाएंगी।

20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध सुविधाओं का प्रचार

4606. श्री मूल चंद डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्षेत्रीय इकाइयों, जिला स्तर व राज्यों की राजधानियों के स्तर पर बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का प्रचार किस रूप में किया गया और प्रत्येक किस्म के प्रचार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कभी कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों को जो सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराई जानी हैं, उनसे उन्हें अवगत करा दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यह सर्वेक्षण किस तरह किया गया था और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

मल्लिकाजुन) : (क) 14 जनवरी, 1982 को घोषित 20 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के बारे में सूचना का देश भर में प्रसार इस मंत्रालय के विभिन्न माध्यम एककों अर्थात् पत्र सूचना कार्यालय आकाशवाणी, दूरदर्शन, विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय गीत और नाटक प्रभाग, क्षेत्रीय प्रचार निदेशालय आदि द्वारा विभिन्न उपयुक्त रूपों में किया जा रहा है। इन माध्यम एककों द्वारा इस कार्यक्रम का प्रचार विभिन्न अन्य अभियानों/ गतिविधियों के साथ-साथ किया जाता है अतः इस कार्यक्रम पर अलग से कितना व्यय किया गया इसके आंकड़े देना संभव नहीं है। तथापि, विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के प्रचार पर किए गए व्यय संबंधी उपलब्ध सूचना विवरण-एक में दी गयी है।

(ख) और (ग) यह आंकड़े के लिए कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम सहित अन्य कार्यक्रमों का श्रोताओं पर क्या प्रभाव रहा और इन्हें कितना सुना जाता है, आकाशवाणी का श्रोता अनुसंधान एकक क्षेत्र सर्वेक्षण करता है। इस प्रकार प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार कार्यक्रमों में सुधार किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, सभी माध्यम एककों को अपने कार्यक्रमों के बारे में प्रतिक्रियाएँ विभिन्न रूपों अर्थात् सभाचारपत्रों, पत्रों या श्रोताओं, दर्शकों की प्रतिक्रियाओं के माध्यम से प्राप्त होती हैं। इस प्रकार प्राप्त जानकारी इन यूनिटों के लिए यह जानने में सहायक होती है कि कार्यक्रम कितने प्रभावी रहे और उनके रूप/प्रस्तुतीकरण में क्या परिवर्तन वांछनीय है। आकाशवाणी द्वारा जुलाई, 1983 में किए गए क्षेत्र सर्वेक्षण का व्यौरा विवरण-दो में दिया गया है।

विवरण-एक

20 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम का प्रचार करने पर विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा किया गया व्यय ।

	1982-83	1983-84
(1) विज्ञापन	32,19,000 रु०	41,67,600 रु० (30-11-83 तक)
(2) प्रदर्शनियाँ	15,55,000 रु०	13,28,900 रु० (19-11-1983)
(3) मुद्रित प्रचार	4,91,529 रु०	2,80,000 रु० (15-12-1983 तक)
(4) बाह्य प्रचार	37,325 रु०	82,995
(5) रेडियो और दूरदर्शन पर विज्ञापन	...	7,30,000 (21-1-84)

विवरण-दो

नये 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के प्रसारण कितने लोगों तक पहुँचे और उनका कितना प्रभाव हुआ, इसके बारे में क्षेत्र सर्वेक्षण

प्रधान मंत्रों के नये 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के प्रचार और प्रसार के लिए आकाशवाणी अपने पूरे संजाल पर कई कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है। समाज के कम सुविधा प्राप्त तथा असुरक्षित वर्गों तक ये कार्यक्रम कहां तक पहुंचे हैं, इसके लिए 11 और 14 जुलाई 1983 को अहमदाबाद, भोपाल, मैसूर और पटना तथा इनके आस पास के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। इस सर्वेक्षण में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के कस्बे/शहरों के गंदी बस्तियों में रहने वाले भूमिहीन मजदूरों,

गरीब कारीगरों, सीमित भूमि वाले किसानों, अनुसूचित जातियों आदि लोगों को लिया गया था।

शहरों/कस्बों में उत्तर देने वाले दो सौ व्यक्तियों को चुना गया था। इनमें से 200 परिवार ऐसे थे जिनके पास रेडियो थे और इतने ही बिना रेडियो वाले परिवार थे। आस पास के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 15 गांव चुने गए तथा प्रत्येक गांव में से उत्तर देने वाले 20 लोग थे। इस प्रकार, इन चार केंद्रों के ग्रामीण नमूने में 300 व्यक्ति थे। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के रेडियो तथा रेडियो विहीन बराबर संख्या के परिवार लिए गए। वहां के स्थानीय नेताओं और विस्तार कार्यकर्ताओं के सहयोग से इन नमूना कस्बों/गांवों में इनके हितवाहीकारियों को भी इस में शामिल किया गया।

निष्कर्ष

अहमदाबाद

1. अहमदाबाद और उसके आसपास के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक दस में से नौ उत्तर देने वालों को 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम की जानकारी थी। ग्रामीण परिवारों में 92 प्रतिशत तथा रेडियो विहीन परिवारों में 86 प्रतिशत परिवार इससे परिचित थे।

2. 20 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम को लोगों तक पहुंचाने प्रमुख साधन रहा। शहर में 91 प्रतिशत रेडियो वाले परिवारों तथा 59 प्रतिशत रेडियो विहीन परिवारों को इसकी जानकारी रेडियो के जरिये हुई। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रेडियो वाले परिवारों में जो उत्तर देने वाले चुने गए थे उनमें से अधिकतम मंख्या (81 प्रतिशत) ने बताया कि उन्हें इसकी जानकारी रेडियो के द्वारा हुई। जिन के पास रेडियो नहीं थे उनमें से 29 प्रतिशत लोगों ने बताया कि उन्हें रेडियो के जरिए मालूम हुआ और 55 प्रतिशत को इसके बारे में उनके मित्रों और पड़ोसियों ने बनाया

3. गरीब शहरी/ग्रामीण लोगों से सीधे संबंधित कार्यक्रमों के प्रति उनकी जागरूकता अधिक थी। जहां तक उत्तर देने वाले शहरी लोगों का संबंध है वे परिवार कल्याण, गंदी बस्तियों का सुधार, भवन निर्माण योजना, प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा और कालाबाजारी को खत्म करने के उपायों से परिचित थे। मकानों के लिए जगह (63 प्रतिशत), पीने के पानी की सुविधाएं (43 प्रतिशत) परिवार कल्याण (37 प्रतिशत), उचित दर दुकानें (33 प्रतिशत) और ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण (27 प्रतिशत) जैसी योजनाओं के

बारे में लोग ज्यादा जानते थे। ग्रामीण लोगों को रोजगार कार्यक्रम, समाज के लिए बनों की उपयोगिता, आदि के बारे में बहुत कम जानकारी थी।

4. 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम से संबंधित किए गए प्रसारणों में से बाल सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी प्रश्न उत्तर, लोक वृत्त और कविता पाठ को श्रोताओं ने अत्यंत सराही। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के ऐसे उत्तर देने वाले जिनके पास रेडियो सैट थे उन्होंने ग्रामीण और आदिवासी कार्यक्रमों को ज्यादा सुना।

मंसूर

1. मंसूर शहर (80 प्रतिशत) और उसके आसपास के क्षेत्रों (70 प्रतिशत) में 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के प्रति जागरूकता ऊंची थी।

2. विभेदक ब्याज दर, घर के लिए जगह, आवास योजनाएं, पीने के पानी की सुविधाएं और परिवार कल्याण जैसी योजनाएं जो उनसे सीधी सम्बन्धित थी के बारे में उत्तर देने वालों को कोई खास जानकारी नहीं थी।

3. 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के बारे में शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को इसकी जानकारी देने में रेडियो प्रमुख साधन रहा। शहरों में इसकी जानकारी पहुंचाने में समाचारपत्रों का स्थान दूसरा रहा जबकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिकांश उत्तर देने वाले ने बताया कि उन्हें इसकी जानकारी मित्रों और आस-पड़ोस से मिली।

4. 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम की विभिन्न योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन में लगी एजेंसियों के

बारे में उत्तर देने वालों को बहुत कम जानकारी थी। फिर भी इनका लाभ मिलने वाले लोगों को जिला और तहसील स्तर तक की एजेंसियों के बारे में जानकारी थी।

5. आकाशवाणी मैसूर द्वारा विशेष कर परीक्षण किए/स्थापित रूपों में प्रत्येक सप्ताह प्रसारित किए जाने वाले 20 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रमों सम्बन्धी प्रसारणों/चौकों के सबसे ज्यादा श्रोता थे।

पटना

1. उत्तर देने वाले 86 प्रतिशत ग्रामीणों तथा 80 प्रतिशत उत्तर देने वाले शहरी लोगों को इसकी सबसे ज्यादा जानकारी थी।

2. 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम तथा विभिन्न योजनाओं सम्बन्धी सूचना के प्रसार में रेडियो प्रमुख साधन रहा। क्रमशः 70 से 80 प्रतिशत शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को इसका ज्ञान रेडियो द्वारा हुआ। पटना शहर में उत्तर देने वालों में से 28 प्रतिशत को इस बारे में जानकारी देने में समाचार पत्रों का योगदान रहा। शहरों और गांवों में आपसी बातचीत द्वारा इससे सम्बन्धित जानकारी पहुंचाने में इसका महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा।

3. अधिकांश उत्तर देने वालों का विचार था कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के प्रचार करने और लोगों को उन एजेंसियों, लाभ उठाने के लिए जिनसे सम्पर्क किया जा सकता है, के काम बताने में रेडियो महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। कुछ ने बताया कि आकाशवाणी पटना से "चौपत्तिक" कार्यक्रम की आवृत्ति बढ़ाई जाए।

4. सर्वेक्षण से पूर्व के सप्ताह के दौरान 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम पर प्रसारित विभिन्न मर्दों में से 8 जुलाई, 1983 को सायं 8 बजे प्रसारित नाटक 'घर परिवार' के उच्चतम (22 प्रतिशत) श्रोता थे।

भोपाल

1. भोपाल और इसके आसपास के गांवों में रेडियो वाले परिवारों में इसकी जानकारी 81 से 85 प्रतिशत के बीच थी। रेडियो विहीन परिवारों में उत्तर देने वालों में से 61 प्रतिशत ग्रामीणों और 52 प्रतिशत शहरी लोगों को इसकी जानकारी थी।

2. जहां तक रेडियो वाले परिवारों का सम्बन्ध है ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में इसकी सूचना पहुंचाने में रेडियो प्रमुख साधन रहा। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जिनके पास रेडियो नहीं थे उनको इसकी जानकारी समाचारपत्रों की माफत मिली।

3. कुछ ही उत्तर देने वाले 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी योजनाओं को बताए थे।

4. भोपाल शहर में 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम पर होने वाले विभिन्न प्रसारणों को सुनने वालों में रेडियो वाले परिवार 10 से 20 प्रतिशत थे तथा रेडियो विहीन परिवार 12 से 31 प्रतिशत थे। आसपास के गांवों में जिनके पास रेडियो थे वे 12 से 31 प्रतिशत थे तथा जिनके पास रेडियो नहीं थे वे 8 से 17 प्रतिशत थे।

5. अधिकांश उत्तर देने वालों का विचार था कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम और इसके क्रियान्वयन से संबंधित एजेंसियों के बारे में जानकारी लोगों तक पहुंचाने में रेडियो सबसे प्रभावी सिद्ध हो सकता है।

सारांश : ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि समाज के कम सुविधाओं वाले वर्गों के कल्याण के लिए 20 सूत्री धार्मिक कार्यक्रम तथा इसकी विभिन्न योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के बारे में काफी लोगों की जानकारी है। फिर भी, पीने के पानी की आपूर्ति, उचित दर दुकानों का खोलना, मकानों के लिए जगह, भवन, योजनाओं और परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम जैसी योजनाएं जिनका लोगों से सीधा वास्ता पड़ता है बारे में लोगों की जानकारी अधिक थी।

उल्लेखनीय है कि अधिकाधिक उत्तर देने वालों ने प्रमुख साधन रेडियो को ही बताया। इससे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण यह है कि जिनके पास रेडियो नहीं थे उन्होंने भी सूचना का महत्वपूर्ण साधन रेडियो ही बताया।

ग्रामतौर पर 20 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों/योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए एजेंसियों के बारे में लोगों का ज्ञान अपर्याप्त था। मसूर में, इनकी जानकारी केवल उन्हीं लोगों तक सीमित थी जिन्हें इनका लाभ मिला है। इससे यह जाहिर है कि जिन एजेंसियों को इसके लिए सम्पर्क किया जाता है उनके क्रियान्वयन/निष्पत्ति के बारे में ज्यादा प्रचार किया जाना चाहिए।

20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम से सम्बन्धित प्रसारणों में नियमित कार्यक्रम, पारिवारिक ग्रामीण कार्यक्रम, लोकवार्ता (गुजरात में कार्यक्रम का एक रूप) जैसे समय परीक्षित और स्थापित कार्यक्रमों के श्रोता सबसे अधिक थे।

Issue of Commemorative Special Stamps

4607. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of commemorative special stamps issued during the last four years, yearwise ;

(b) the number of International Philatelic Exhibitions attended by P&T Department during the last four years, giving details of countries year-wise ;

(c) the number of Philatelic Exhibitions arranged in the country during the last four years, giving details of stations year-wise ;

(d) the total expenditure incurred towards (b) and (c) above giving details item-wise in each case ; and

(e) advantages attained in view of the expenditure incurred in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) 22, 39, 37 and 38 commemorative/special stamps were issued during the years 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 respectively.

(b) The Department participated in six philatelic exhibitions (Bulgaria, West Germany, Brazil, Italy-twice and Thailand) during 1979, five exhibitions (U.K., Norway, Italy, Rome, and West Germany) during 1980, two exhibitions (Austria, and Japan) during 1981 and one exhibition (Canada) during 1982.

(c) to (e) information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house as soon as received.

Commissioning of Refineries

4608. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for late commissioning of the Mathura refinery where the delay of four years caused rise in the cost of the project from 97 crores to 250 crores ;

(b) the steps being taken to ensure the timely commissioning of refineries at Karnal and Mangalore, which stand sanctioned ; and

(c) the details of the cost of these projects and approximate time of their commissioning ?

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

(a) The Mathura refinery, which was scheduled for commissioning in April 1980, could be commissioned only in January 1982 due to the following reasons :—

- (i) Delay in receipt of working drawings from USSR.
- (ii) Floods during 1978.
- (iii) Delay in supply of equipment and materials by indigenous and foreign vendors ;
- (iv) Power cuts and interruptions in power supply.
- (v) Shortage of cement, steel and consumables.
- (vi) Industrial unrest.
- (vii) Delay in the execution of Turn-key contracts for Thermal power plant, waste water treatment plant etc.

The cost of the project as per feasibility report was estimated at Rs. 97 crores which was based on 1973 prices. Subsequently, this was revised to Rs. 192.32 crores in May 1979 as per

the Detailed Project report which was based on early 1977 prices. The final cost of the project prepared in April, 1982, taking into account the orders placed etc., works out to Rs. 253.92 crores.

(b) and (c) The proposals for setting up a new refinery each at Karnal and Mangalore are presently under an advanced stage of consideration of the Government. Both these refineries are scheduled for commissioning during the 7th Plan Period. As per the preliminary Feasibility Reports submitted by the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. and the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. for the Karnal and Mangalore Refinery projects, these projects are estimated to cost Rs. 989.86 crores and Rs. 1121.56 crores respectively. These are based on March 1983 prices.

TV Programmes

4609. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for an overhaul of TV programmes to represent rural life ; and

(b) whether Government propose to introduce any plan for increasing the duration of colour TV programmes ?

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

(a) Even at present, various Door-darshan Kendras produce and telecast programmes representing different aspects of rural life as well as programmes aimed at imparting essential and useful education to the rural viewers on agriculture, animal husbandry, health, family welfare, etc. During the VI Plan period, the existing programme production facilities

are being augmented at Cuttack and Hyderabad and new programme production facilities are being created at Nagpur, Ranchi, Gorakhpur and Rajkot to produce area-specific programmes exclusively for the rural masses in the selected 18 districts of 6 States, viz. Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. This is being done under the approved scheme for TV utilisation of INSAT programmes. Government have also appointed a Working Group of distinguished persons/communications to prepare a detailed software plan for Doordarshan. This Group will make recommendations on *inter-alia*, steps for improvement in production of rural programmes. Programme improvement is, however, a continuous process.

(b) April, 1982 Government decided to introduce colour TV in the country in a phased manner. All the existing 41 transmitters have since been rendered colour compatible. All the schemes under execution during VI Plan are being implemented directly for operation in colour. Conversion of the existing TV studios for production of more and more programmes in colour is being taken-up in phases depending on the availability of resources and equipment.

Survey of Unorganised Labour Engaged in Collection of Raw Hides and Skins

4610. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK** : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted of unorganised labour engaged in the collection of raw hides and skins to formulate programmes for their socio-economic upliftment ; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to conduct such a survey, and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal to conduct such a survey at present.

Prosecution Against Chelmsford Club Ltd.

4611. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT** : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Registrar of Companies, Delhi and Haryana has launched prosecutions against Directors and Officers of Chelmsford Club Ltd ,

(b) if so, outcome thereof ; and

(c) whether the Directors/Officers of the said club have moved a petition before Delhi High Court under Section 633 (2) of the Companies Act, praying for their exoneration from liability in the said prosecution in which the Registrar of Companies is a respondent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The case is now pending before the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi.

(c) Yes Sir.

M/s. Sahib Singh (Agencies) Private Ltd.

4612. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT** : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Officials Liquidator attached to Delhi High Court has launched misfeasance

proceedings under section-543, 538 and 541 against Bhai Mohan Singh ex-Managing Director of Sahib Singh (Agencies) Private Limited under liquidation; and

(b) if so, the full facts and details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The misfeasance application under Section 543 read with Sections 538 and 541 of the Companies act, 1956, was filed by the Officials Liquidator, attached to the Hon'ble Delhi High Court on 21st September, 1981 against the ex-directors of Sahib Singh (Agencies) Private Ltd., (In Liquidation) including Bhai Mohan Singh who was the Managing Director of the said company on grounds of falsification of books, fraud, mis-appropriation, misuse, embezzlement, diversion of funds, misfeasance and breach of trust in respect of assets of M/s. Sahib Singh (Agencies) Private Ltd., (In Liquidation) and requesting that they might be held liable and responsible jointly and severally to the amount of Rs. 1,33,49,840.33 representing the loss suffered by the company. The proceedings are pending before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

Modernisation of Power Generation Stations

4613. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a grant of two million pounds is available to the country for consultancy in rejuvenation/modernisation of power stations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a project report for this purpose has been submitted by the Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board to Government; and

(c) if so, when, and the decision re-

garding sanction of the project report and providing funds to Madhya Pradesh for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board had submitted a project report for rejuvenation/modernisation of thermal power stations in Madhya Pradesh for techno-economic appraisal of the Central Electricity Authority. Certain clarifications have been sought by Central Electricity Authority from Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. The final project report is yet to be submitted by Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. The report submitted earlier by MPEB does not indicate funding of the cost of consultancy estimated at Rs. 552 lakhs from any available grant of two million pounds.

Selection Committee for Choosing Announcers, News Readers Etc.

4614. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Selection and Monitoring Committee for choosing Announcers, News Readers and National hook-up News Reporters in Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the criteria for choosing the above?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The selection of Presentation Announcers and News-Presenters in Doordarshan including News Readers on the National-hook-up is made by a Selection Committee. The Committee is headed by the Director of the Kendra from which programme is telecast, other senior officers of the Kendra and one or two experts from outside are its Members. There is no category of National hook-up News Reporters in Doordarshan.

There is mechanism for initial monitoring of the performance.

(b) while choosing Announcers, their general appearance, their presentability on the screen, the quality of their voice and their ability to present programmes in an attractive manner is kept in view.

In the case of News Presenters, in addition to the above criteria, they should possess proficiency in current affairs and ability to present news in an effective manner.

Films involved, sex and violence

4615. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the rules and procedure followed when a title/name of a film itself indicates involvement of sex and violence in the film;

(a) how the Censor Boards Pass such films with 'A' certificates; and

(c) whether there have been any protests regarding the allowing the film 'Sex Boy' and 'Sexy Nights' for screening for the public?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) All films, which include the titles, are examined by the Board of film Certification in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952 and the guidelines issued thereunder. No separate rules or procedure have been laid down for the Board to examine the titles of films. If a title of a film contravenes any of the guidelines, then the Board objects to such a title 'A' certificates are granted to films which are considered by the Board as not being suitable for exhibition to non-adults.

(c) According to the Board of Film Certification, no film has been certified with the title 'Sex Boy' or 'Sexy Nights'. However, some Delhi distributors and exhibitors with a view to attracting public attention had displayed posters and also given advertisements in the papers with English names of South Indian films. There have been complaint/newspaper reports protesting against the screening of these films. On 3.9.83 at about 9 A.M. some members of the Committee on Portrayal of Women in the Media staged a demonstration outside Odeon Theatre at Delhi where a South Indian film with an English title (The Crazy Lady) was being screened. However, the screening of the said film was discontinued by the theatre owner himself.

In view of the reports appearing in the press surprise inspections were carried by the police of some cinemas at Delhi, but nothing illegal or violative of any provision of the Cinematograph Act/rules could be detected. The Delhi distributors/exhibitors were also advised by the police not to display English title in respect of South Indian films.

Grant of permission to states to import power generating sets

4616. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have approached Central Government for grant of permission to import power generating machinery; and

(b) if so, the names of such States alongwith the names of the States whose requests are still pending with Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Requests for permission to import power generating equipments have been received from time to time in the past from U.P., Kerala, Karnataka, Harayana, Tamilnadu,

Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura etc. The proposals received regarding the import of equipments are processed in line with the Import Policy in force and the procedures laid down for the aforesaid purpose. On the basis of the material available on record, no concrete proposal for the import of a major power equipment is pending in the Department at this stage.

Expansion of TV in Gujarat

4617. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any schemes for television expansion programmes in Gujarat during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 which also covers the remote areas of adivasi and backward areas;

(b) if so, the names and details thereof;

(c) the amount spent during the last three years on TV expansion programmes and schemes in Gujarat; and

(d) the ratio of Gujarat in expenditure of the same in comparison to other States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN : (a) and (b) High power (10 kw) Transmitter at Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Dwarka and Low Power (100 w) transmitters at Surat Vadodra, Bhavnagar, Navasari, Bhruach and Patan are being installed in Gujarat State, during the remaining VI Plan period. With the implementation of these schemes, an estimated 69% population of Gujarat in the following 18 districts is expected to get TV coverage at end of VI plan.

1. Jamnagar
2. Rajkot
3. Surendranagar
4. Gandhi Nagar
5. Ahmedabad
6. Kheda
7. Mahasana
8. Sabar Kantha
9. Amreli
10. Junagadh
11. Bhavnagar
12. Bharuch
13. Panch Mahals
14. Vadodara
15. Surat
16. Kachch
17. Valsad
18. Banaskantha

(c) A plan expenditure of Rs. 265.18 lakhs was incurred on setting up of TV centre at Ahmedabad during the last three years (1980-83). In addition to the above, an amount of Rs. 44.39 lakhs was spent for TV Centre, Rajkot out of Non-plan funds.

(d) The expenditure on TV projects in Gujarat State is 11.74% of the total expenditure incurred on this account during the three year period.

Misuse and Misappropriation of EPF Amount

4618. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the apprehension expressed by some officials of the Labour

Ministry that Provident Fund amounts were being misused and misappropriated ;

(b) if so, from which sources, the said officials have said so ;

(c) the total arrears of the employers contribution to the Provident Fund during the last five years of each industry and in each State ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken against the said employers and also to ensure that the Provident Fund amounts are not misused and/or misappropriated ?

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

(b) The apprehension was based mainly on the rising trend of arrears in respect of provident fund and other dues, as indicated by the following figures:—

As on 31st March	Total arrears (Rupees in crores)
1981	60.75
1982	73.75
1983	98.84

(c) The State-wise and industry-wise break up of arrears are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) In order to ensure that the employers do not misappropriate the provident fund contribution deducted from the wages of employees an explanation to section 405 Indian Penal Code was added in October, 1973, to specify that any employer who has deducted the employees' share of P. F. contributions from the wages of the employees and failed to deposit the same to the Provident Fund shall be deemed to have com-

mitted a breach of trust and dishonestly misappropriated the Provident Fund and shall be liable to be prosecuted under section 406/409 Indian Penal Code. So far, 2368 prosecutions under section 406/409 Indian Penal Code have been filed by the Employees' Provident Fund authorities against the employers who are suspected to have misused the Provident Fund. In addition, the EPF authorities are taking the following steps for the recovery of arrears of EPF dues:—

I-Unexempted Establishments :

- (i) Revenue Recovery Certificates are issued to the District Collectors in terms of Section 8 of the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952;
- (ii) Damages are levied on belated payments at graded rates in terms of Section 14B of the Act;
- (iii) Prosecutions are launched under section 14 of the Act;
- (iv) The Courts are approached under section 110 of Criminal Procedure Code to bind the accused employer for good conduct;
- (v) Wherever it is felt that the punishment awarded by Lower Court is meagre and inadequate appeals are made to secure enhanced punishment;
- (vi) Defaults are brought to the notice of the Employees' Union/Employers' Organisations with the request to use their good offices for expediting payment.

II—Exempted Establishments

- (i) Prosecution cases are launched under Section 14(2A) of the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952;

- (ii) Penal interest at graded rates are charged on belated transfer of provident fund money ;
- (iii) Action is taken to cancel the exemption granted.

Geo-Thermal Energy by Hungary to INDIA

4619. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that an agreement for providing geothermal energy by Hungary to India has been entered into as reported in the "Indian Express", Chandigarh edition of 18 September, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other Members of Hungarian delegation who visited India, held discussions with Indian counter-parts and outcome thereof ;

(c) the areas where experiments on projects are being conducted with Hungarian assistance and the progress thereof ; and

(d) whether similar offers have also been received from other developed nations viz. France, Japan, West Germany, U.S.A., U.K., if so, details thereof, and if not, reasons for seeking assistance in each and every field from the communist countries ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

बीड़ी मजदूरों को पेंशन, ग्रेज्युटी,
भविष्य निधि और सामूहिक
बीमा योजना की सुविधा

4620. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या

अस और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में बीड़ी मजदूरों को पेंशन, ग्रेज्युटी, भविष्य निधि और सामूहिक बीमा योजना आदि की सुविधाएं मिल रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन कर्मचारियों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है जिनको अब तक इस प्रकार की सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं ; और

(ग) क्या देश भर में बीड़ी मजदूरों को इस प्रकार की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने का सरकार का विचार है ; और यदि हां तो इसके लिए क्या तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है और इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए क्या योजना तैयार की गई है ?

अस और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री शिरेइ पाटिल) : (क) से (ग) वर्तमान सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं में पेंशन की व्यवस्था नहीं है। तथापि, उपदान सदाय अधिनियम, 1972 के अंतर्गत उपदान प्रसुविधा उपलब्ध है, लेकिन भविष्य निधि परिवार पेंशन और कर्मचारी जमा सम्बद्ध बीमा योजना की प्रसुविधाएं कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन उपलब्ध हैं। इन दोनों अधिनियमों के अधीन बीड़ी उद्योग की व्याप्ति निम्नानुसार हैं :—

उपदान सहाय अधिनियम, 1972

यह अधिनियम किसी कारखाने पर लागू होता है जैसा कि कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 2 के खंड (ड) में परि-

भाषा की गई है। कारखानों में नियोजित बीड़ी श्रमिक अधिनियम के अधीन उपदान की अदायगी के हकदार हैं।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952

इस अधिनियम के उपबंधों को 31 मई 1977 से बीड़ी उद्योग पर लागू किया गया था जिनमें 20 या अधिक श्रमिक काम कर रहे हैं। तथापि कुछ बीड़ी विनिर्माताओं ने बाद में उच्चतम न्यायालय में रिट याचिकाएं दायर की जिनमें बीड़ी उद्योग को अधिनियम की प्रयोज्यता को चुनौती दी गई थी और स्थगन आदेश प्राप्त किया। उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। उन श्रमिकों की संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है जिन्हें उपरिलिखित दोनों अधिनियमों के अधीन सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं।

Collection of Unauthorised Amount by LPG Agent of Hindustan Petroleum Ltd. Thane City Maharashtra

4622. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Investigating Officer has been appointed by Government to investigate unauthorised amount collected by the LPG agent of Hindustan Petroleum Ltd. in Thane city (Maharashtra) ;

(b) if so, whether the Investigating Officer has submitted his report and, if so his findings ;

(c) the number of consumers given refund so far by the said agent ;

(d) whether any action has been taken against him ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) if not, the reasons for delay ?

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

(b) The investigating Officer has submitted his report and confirmed the following findings ;

(i) About 500 subscription vouchers had been released by the dealer in Kalwe/Membra areas which are outside his delivery zone.

(ii) Certain subscription vouchers were found to have been issued with incomplete/fictitious addresses without reference to proof of residence.

(iii) An extra amount, over and above the authorised amount of money against deposit of cylinder and regular, was charged by the dealer in several cases.

(c) Refund has been given to 111 customers.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Consequent to the investigations and dealers written statement to the effect of his having overcharged some customers, the provisional letter of appointment to this party has been withdrawn and treated as cancelled. The party has obtained an interim injunction from the city civil court which compels the oil company to maintain supplies of cylinders to the party. However, an appeal has been preferred in the District Court.

(f) Does not arise.

**Coal Mine under Eastern Coalfields
Central Saharjosi area**

4623. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a coal-mine opened by more than a thousand miners in June 1979, in Eastern Coalfields' Central Saharjosi areas in Sinthal Parganas District of Bihar was bulldozed and more than 200 workers were arrested in November, 1981; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Problems created due to increase in crude
oil production**

4624. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increase in the country's crude oil production has created a number of problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to tackle them?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) No problems are being faced for the processing of crude oil produced indigenously except that the Bombay High crude oil cannot inherently yield certain products of our requirement with the existing processing facilities available in some of the refineries in the country. However steps have already been initiated for the expansion and modernisation of the refineries at Cochin, Madras, Vizad and Bombay to augment the processing of this crude by the end of 1984-85.

**Implementation of Energy Development
Programme in Rural Areas**

4625. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that absence of reliable basis in providing fuel to villagers and delay in solving rural energy problem, have caused uneven economic development, stagnation in conditions of village life and migration of peoples from villages to urban areas;

(b) whether it is proposed to provide for organisational and institutional inputs for better implementation of energy development programme in rural areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Efforts are being made for providing the organisational and institutional inputs for better implementation of energy development programmes in rural areas through renewable sources of energy and other available sources of energy.

**Take over of De-Se-Chem, a Calcutta
based bulk drug manufacturing
Private Company**

4626. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far to revive De-Se-Chem, a Calcutta based bulk-drug manufacturing private company in view of suggestions made by the Industrial Development Bank of India; and

(b) whether Government have considered and decided the question of taking over or nationalisation of this important drug unit which produce life saving drug in bulk?

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

(a) Government have not received any suggestion from the Industrial Development Bank of India for the revival of M/s, De-Se-Chem, Calcutta.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for the taking over or Nationalisation of the Company.

बिना रेगुलेटर वाले नए किस्म के गैम सिलेंडर

4627. श्री अनवार अहमद : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिना रेगुलेटर वाले नए किस्म के गैम सिलेंडरों में तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से अधिक गैम लीक होने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो रेगुलेटर वाले पुराने सिलेंडरों को बिना रेगुलेटर वाले नए सिलेंडरों से क्यों बदला जा रहा है ; और

(ख) क्या रेगुलेटर वाले सिलेंडर के स्थान पर नए किस्म के बिना रेगुलेटर वाले सिलेंडर देने पर संबंधित उपभोक्ता को रेगुलेटर की जमा राशि वापस की जाती है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) चूंकि नये प्रकार के सिलेंडर में भी रेगुलेटर है इसलिए गैस के लीक होने की कोई संभावना नहीं है ।

(ख) : उपरोक्त (क) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

सेवा निवृत्ति के बाद महाप्रबंधक इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज, रायबरेली के सेवाकाल को बढ़ाया जाना

4628. श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार महाप्रबंधक इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज रायबरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश) के सेवा काल को सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु हो जाने के बाद बढ़ाया है और यदि हां, तो उसका सेवा काल बढ़ाने का आधार क्या है ;

(ख) क्या महाप्रबंधक ने पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान उपक्रम द्वारा लिए गए और अंतिम रूप दिए गए साक्षात्कारों को कई बार निरस्त कर दिया था ; और

(ग) महाप्रबंधक के पद पर उन की नियुक्ति के बाद उनके द्वारा अब तक निकाले गए सरकारी धन का ध्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० एन० नाडगिल) : (क) इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज के रायबरेली कारखाने के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, कार्यकारी निदेशक हैं न कि महाप्रबंधक । इसके मौजूदा पदधारक श्री वाई० एन० तिवारी का सेवाकाल उनकी अधिवृत्ति की तागिख के बाद एक वर्ष अर्थात् 1-4-1983 से 31-3-1984 तक बढ़ाया गया था क्योंकि रायबरेली कारखाना निर्माणाधीन था और इस कार्य को सम्पन्न करने के लिए अपेक्षित अनुभव रखने वाला उपयुक्त व्यक्ति ढूँढना कठिन था ।

(ख) इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज के रायबरेली कारखाने के कार्यकारी निदेशक ने किसी साक्षात्कार को निरस्त नहीं किया है।

(ग) इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज, रायबरेली के कार्यकारी निदेशक, श्री वाई० एन० निवारी, इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज के सामान्य नियमों के अनुसार अपना सामान्य वेतन और अनुमत्य भत्ते प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

**Aid from Federal Republic of Germany
for Neyveli Project**

4629 SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federal Republic of Germany has so far given financial and technical assistance amounting to Rs. 240 crores for the Neyveli project;

(b) whether negotiations for assistance for the third phase of Neyveli project are currently going on; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Federal Republic of Germany is providing financial assistance to the Neyveli Lignite Corporation since 1965. For completed projects, an amount of DM 170.67 million has been utilised by the Corporation. In addition, for on-going projects FRG Financial Institution have agreed to finance DM 517 Million and, of this, loan agreement has been signed for DM 389 million. Loans under different loan agreements are concluded only in terms of DMS and loan amounts in different years have been received in different exchange rates.

(b) and (c) Negotiations are being held for financing the extension projects of the

Neyveli Lignite Corporation. No agreement has yet been signed for this purpose.

Stopping of presents given by big companies

4630. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the practice prevailing in some of the companies in the private sector where the Directors receive costly gifts and give such Diwali gifts to Government officers and other VIPs;

(b) whether firms like Reliance, Raymonds, Birlas, Gwalior Rayons add others give costly suits apart from attractively packed packets of dry fruit to the Government Officers and other VIPs as Diwali gifts;

(c) if so, under what law or rule giving and receiving of such gifts by the Directors at the cost of the taxpayers money is permitted and to what head of account these are debited; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken to prevent such misuse of shareholders/tax payers' money?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) This is not to our knowledge and no such information is available from the annual accounts and reports of companies.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Printing of Voters List for Assam Elections

4631. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that elections to the Assam State Assembly were held in February, 1983;

(b) if so, the date and year when the voters list were printed on the basis of which elections in Assam were held; and

(c) the printing press's name where those voters lists were printed?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Elections were held on the basis of electoral rolls finally published in 1979 with reference to 1.1.79 as the qualifying date. These rolls were reprinted in the year 1982; polling booth-wise, of different dates.

(c) The information has been called for by the Election Commission from the Chief Electoral Officer, Assam and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड की
हारिलडीह कोयला खान में
दुर्घटना

4632. श्री छांगुर राम : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या घनबाद के निकट भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड की हारिलडीह कोयला खान में हुई दुर्घटना में कई खनिक मारे गए थे ; और

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान उक्त दुर्घटना से पूर्व और कितनी दुर्घटनाएं हो चुकी हैं तथा वे किन-किन स्थानों पर हुईं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० निच शंकर) :
(क) जी, हां। भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० की हारिलडीह खान में पापी भर जाने के कारण दिनांक 14.9.1983 को जो दुर्घटना हुई उसमें 19 खनिकों की मृत्यु हो गई थी।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-घटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Effect of Resource Constraints on Vital Projects and Purchase Plants

4633. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are facing a serious resources constraint and many vital projects and purchase plans abroad cleared are yet to be taken up and are being delayed for lack of matching rupee funds;

(b) if so, whether the projects being delayed include among others the gas-based fertilizer projects in North India and the Pipeline Project from South Bassein to Hazira in Maharashtra gas cracker complex and Karnal and Mangalore refineries; and

(c) if so, the main reasons for the vital projects under resource constraint ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) The problem of resources constraint is real and has to be reckoned with in taking investment decisions on major projects. At the same time, resources are found for projects which have been assigned high priority. Those mentioned in the question are at advanced stages of consideration, and decisions about undertaking them are expected to be taken in the near future.

Terms of Chairman of M/s ITC Ltd.

4634. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount paid by the ITC Ltd. to its former Chairman Mr. A.N. Haksar after the expiry of his five year tenure including the commission amount paid earlier when he sought retirement in 1976-77 or so and later got re-employment for five years ;

(b) the Office which he is holding at present in the ITC, New Delhi, its remuneration and perks whether his appointment had been approved by Government ;

(c) the remuneration including all perks paid to the present Chairman, ITC

and TO other five next highest paid Officers and their designations ; and

(d) the term of the present Chairman and how he was appointed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :

(a) The Central Government had approved the appointment of Shri A.N. Haksar as Whole Time Chairman-Director for 5 years with effect from the date he retired (30.6.1975) from the service of the company on a remuneration of Rs. 7500/- p.m, commission at the rate of one per cent of net profit of the company subject to a maximum of 50 per cent of salary and perks as was admissible under the then prevailing guidelines on managerial remuneration. The amount paid to him by way of remuneration during 1975-76 to 1979-80 is as under :—

<i>Years</i>	<i>Amount (Rupees)</i>
1975-76	1,17,209
1976-77	1,44,530
1977-78	1,59,735
1978-79	1,78,035
1979-80	1,76,412

The remuneration received by Shri Haksar prior to his appointment from 1.7.75 consisted of a salary of Rs. 8000/- p.m., dearness allowance of Rs. 3,150 - p.m., representation allowance of Rs. 750 - per month, annual bonus equivalent to one month's salary and perquisites. No retiral benefits were paid by the company to Shri Haksar in 1975. However, the Trustees of the Pension Fund paid him by way of commutation a sum of Rs 3,82,831/- and a pension after commutation of Rs. 4493/- per month.

(b) As per available records, Shri Haksar is Chairman Emeritus of M/s. ITC Ltd. No remuneration is paid by

the company to Shri Haksar as Chairman Emeritus. He is, however, not in the Board of Directors of the company and as such the question of the Central Government approving his appointment and remuneration does not arise.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) The present Chairman of the company is Shri J.N. Sapru and he was elected by the Board of Directors of the company as Chairman with effect from 12.1.1983. Shri Sapru was earlier, approved as a Whole Time Director of the company for a period of 5 years with effect from 2.4.1979.

Statement

*Statement Showing Gross Remuneration ETC. of Shri Jagdish Narain Sapru & Five Other Next Highest Paid Officers.
(For the period ending 15 months on 30.6.1983)*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Total remuneration Rs.</i>
1. Shri Jagdish Narain Sapru	Chairman	1,35,921
2. „ Ashok Awal	New York Representa- tive	3,50,101
3. „ S.B. Aibara	Corporate Affairs Counsellor	2,09,473
4. „ D.P. Barua	Director	1,86,920
5. „ J.M. Khanna	Member I.T.D.B. & General Manger, Joint Venture, Napal	1,77,431
6. „ S.M. Keshava	Member (Research) I.T.D.B.	1,75,397

Manufacture of Drugs from Marine Life

4635. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture drugs from marine life ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the drugs likely to be produced from marine life and for what disease ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Ordinances issued under Article 123 of the Construction

4636. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Will the Minister of LAW,

JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of ordinances issued under Article 123 of the Constitution since January, 1965 to 1967, 1968 to 1977 and 1978 to 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : The required information is given below :—

<i>Period</i>	<i>Number of Ordinances issued under article 123</i>
1965 to 1966	29
1968 to 1977	140
1978 to 1983	61

Power Generation in Private Sector

4637. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any suggestion from the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry has been received by Government about power generation in the private sector to augment the country's total power generating capacity; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry had carried out a study regarding the possibility of private sector participation in power generation and had sent a copy of the same to Government for consideration. The Federation has, however, been asked to submit specific proposals in this regard indicating, *inter-alia*, the level of their financial participation so that Government could examine the proposals on merits.

**Manufacture of Electric Typewriters
By HTL**

4638. SHRI SATYANARAYAN
JATIYA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Teleprinters have started making electric typewriters with foreign collaboration and the reasons for doing so ;

(b) whether it is also fact that they have the monopolistic right to make telex machines and no one else is allowed to make telex machines ;

(c) the backlog on deliveries of telex machines ; and

(d) the reasons as to why has this monopoly not improved to telex ma-

chines in the last 20 years and where is the need to go into a field which is non-priority when many companies are making electric typewriters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The manufacturing processes involved in the manufacture of Electronic Typewriters are similar to those involved in the manufacture of Electro-mechanical Teleprinters which the Company is currently producing. The Company proposes to switch over to the manufacture of Electronic Teleprinters. The manufacture of Electric Typewriters has, therefore, been taken up as a suitable diversification programme in order to utilise the infrastructure created for the manufacture of Electro-Mechanical Teleprinters,

(b) According to the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government of India the telegraph apparatus has been included in the Public Sector. However, at present, Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. is the only factory in India manufacturing Teleprinters and ancillary equipment.

(c) There is no backlog of deliveries of teleprinters and ancillary equipment with HTL.

(d) The scope for improvement in the Electro-mechanical teleprinter is very limited. With great strides made in technology, the Electro-mechanical Teleprinters have become obsolete and Electronic Teleprinters are now in vogue all over the world. The HTL will also switch over to the manufacture of Electronic Teleprinters with foreign collaboration shortly.

According to the information available, there is, at present, no other Company in India manufacturing Electric Typewriters. According to market survey, there is a substantial potential demand for Electric Typewriters and hence it was decided to manufacture Electric Typewriters. Moreover, this field is a very suitable line of

diversification for phasing out Electro-mechanical Teleprinters.

Assistance to Ruined People of Deva, Chhumb and Manavar During Pakistani Attack of 1971

4f39. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether thousands of people of Deva, Chhumb and Manavar were ruined during the Pakistani attack in 1971 ;

(b) if so, the number of people who lived in refugee camps and the number of those who did not go to refugee camps but stayed with their relatives ; and

(c) whether assistance and facilities being given to the people living in refugee camps are not being given to those who stayed with their relatives, if so, the detailed reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) During the Indo-Pakistan Conflict 1971, numerous persons from Chhamb Niabat Sector were adversely affected.

(b) About 18700 persons displaced from Chhamb Niabat Sector got admitted in the refugee camps. The exact number of others who stayed outside the refugee camps is not known.

(c) In terms of Government policy, only those persons who got admitted to the refugee camps were eligible for relief and rehabilitation assistance at the approved scale of assistance.

Changes in P.F. and I.T. Rules for House Building Purposes

4640. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rules regarding withdrawal of Provident Fund money for house building have been liberalised by Government ;

(b) if so, whether the Income Tax Rules have also been suitably amended to bring these provisions in line with certain modifications to the Employees Provident Funds Scheme, 1982 ; and

(c) the details of these changes in PF and IT rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c) The provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 relating to grant of non-refundable advance for house building purposes were liberalised with effect from 3rd October, 1981. The liberalised provisions of the Scheme provide for grant of advance to the extent of the member's basic wages and dearness allowance for twenty four months or his own share of contributions together with the amount of employer's share of contribution to which he would have been entitled at that time had he ceased to be a member of the Fund and sought settlement together with interest thereon or the actual cost of the dwelling house/flat, whichever is the least. The Income Tax Rules regarding withdrawal of provident fund money for house building purposes have also been amended on the above lines in so far as their application to those drawing wages not exceeding Rs. 1600/- per month are concerned.

Amendment of Provident Fund Act

4641. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Provident Fund Act has been amended for enabling employees

to withdraw the contribution for constructing houses ;

(b) if so, the date from which the above amendment will come into effect ; and

(c) the steps taken to enable the employees to withdraw the contribution for all other important purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) The provisions relating to grant of non-refundable advance for house building purposes are contained in paragraph 68-B of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme. These provisions were liberalised with effect from 3rd October, 1981.

(c) The Scheme already provides for grant of non-refundable advance for medical treatment in case of certain specified diseases, marriage or post-matriculation education of children, meeting unforeseen expenditure in case of loss of property due to flood, etc.

Import of Capsule Filling Machines

4641-A. **SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pfizer Limited of Thane, Bombay ordered two capsules filling machines "Zanasi" with capacity of filling 1,20,000 capsules per hour through M/s. Sarabhai International and one of them already installed ; and

(b) if so, (i) whether the Pfizer Limited, has violated the MRTP Act, (ii) whether it is against the declared industrial policy of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) and (b) According to a representa-

tion received from Pfizer Employee's Union, Bombay, M/s. Pfizer are alleged to have ordered two such machines through M/s. Sarabhai International.

M/s. Sarabhai International have intimated that they have not supplied any such machine to M/s. Pfizer so far. However, they have obtained endorsement on their additional licence from Joint C.C.I. & E., Bombay, for one automatic capsule filling machine with an operative capacity of about 80,000 capsule per hour, and among the various parties to whom this machine was offered, M/s. Pfizer Limited have accepted the offer. Further details in this regard are being ascertained from the DGT and M/s. Pfizer Limited. The legality of the proposed installation by M/s. Pfizer is being looked into.

State Correcting reply to USQ No. 1304

Part (a) dt. 22-11-83 re. Construction of Departmental buildings for Post Offices in the Hill region of U.P.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : In part (a) of the reply it has been stated that 41 post offices in hill region of Uttar Pradesh do not have departmental buildings. The correct position is that 308 post offices in hill region of Uttar Pradesh do not have departmental buildings. 41 post offices are located in the departmental buildings. The mistake occurred on account of some confusion in the statistical information which was collected telegraphically because of shortage of time and is regretted.

The statistical mistake has been detected when information relating to part (b) of the Question for which assurance has been received. This has caused the delay in correcting the Reply. The delay is regretted.

12 hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI (Bombay North-East) : I would like to draw your attention to the fact that last Friday the Defence Minister said here in answer to a question that there is no threat to the country. There is no unusual troop movement. How the Prime Minister, when Parliament is in session, outside, the Parliament says there is a threat. We would like a statement from the Government as to what is the actual position. Has the Parliament been told the right thing or the Prime Minister has told the right thing?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : Sir, the Hon. Law Minister is here. We would like to hear from him about the question of setting up a bench of a High Court in Western U.P. This is very important, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : We have done it twice. It is all right now.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : Sir, You are aware two years ago the Hon. Minister Shri Bishma Narain Singh had promised us that the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill will be taken up. It was introduced also. This time also it was shown in the Rajya Sabha Agenda that it will be introduced there. How is it that it has not been taken up so far? If it is not being brought now, will the Government give us the benefit with retrospective effect? I want to know this, Sir. It has been completely neglected.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : The PAC has also made certain recommendations regarding the amendments in the Land Acquisition Act. Sir, it is a very unfortunate phenomenon that land of Kisans are being taken at a nominal price and thereafter it is being auctioned by the DDA at a very high price. Rs. 50,000 per square metre of land is the auction price that is taken by the DDA.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : You must give me a patient hearing. This is very important because it will reveal what the Congress (I) is actually doing?

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the place. This is not the way to do.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : In the presence of the Chief Minister of Assam, one Congress (I) leader wanted to incorporate two districts of West Bengal into Assam.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not allowed.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It involves the integrity of the territory...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : This is integration by parts.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I shall do it in the afternoon. Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : How could it be without my permission?

श्री सत्यसाधन चक्रवर्ती जी, आप जोर से बोलिए, कुछ बरिए, लेकिन इससे आप की बात का कोई मतलब नहीं निकलता है।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : How could it be without my permission.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, I have given notice of a Call Attention today, but there is no Call

attention. I don't know why it has not been admitted. It is regarding**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed at all.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, it is very important.** We are very much concerned.

(*Interruption.*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever he has spoken will not go on record. It is not allowed. This does not behave you. I did not expect this from you, Mr. Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : (*Interruption.*)**

MR. SPEAKER : I know what it is.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Sir, has Mr. Halder joined the Congress (I) Party? How has he joined before elections? Is it a defection, Sir? How is he sitting on this/side?

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 19 तारीख को मैंने कनटेनर एंड क्लोजर कंपनी में काम करने वाले 900 लोगों की तरफ से पेटिशन दिया है। बैंक ने उस कंपनी को लिक्विडेट कर दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसे पेटिशनज कमेटी को दिया है।

(*व्यवधान*)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पेटिशन कमेटी से मिलिए। यहां पर नहीं।

It should be raised in the petitions Committee. Not here; it will go to the Petitions Committee. Not here. Go to

the Petitions Committee. That is what the Committee is for.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिला-बजह बात करने मे कोई फायदा नहीं है। इस तरह रिकार्ड का पार्ट नहीं बन सकता है। आप बुजुर्ग आदमी हैं और मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ।

...(*व्यवधान*)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नॉट एलाउड

...(*व्यवधान*)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई बात नहीं है। हो गया। ठीक है।

...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. SPEAKER : What is all this? I do not know what he is saying. If he has any decency, he should sit down.

(*Interruptions*)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको कुछ हो गया तो मुझे मुसीबत हो जाएगी। आप बैठ जाइए।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): The Home Ministry has continuously been avoiding to answer my question relating to recruitment of staff by RAW...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : You should read the rules and regulations.

(*Interruptions*)**

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्ट्सगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स एरिया रिस्ट्रिक्शन बिल पास किया है, लेकिन.....

MR. SPEAKER : What is the point of order? Give me some motion. Not like this. Not allowed, like this. No question again; it does not have any reason or rhyme.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट एलाउड ।

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Alleppy) : Several times, we the lady Members raised the question of amendment to the Dowry Prohibition Act. Other Ministers have replied to us. But now the Law Minister himself is here. We want to know...

MR. SPEAKER : You give it in writing; not like this.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : It is a pertinent question.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not Question Hour. It is not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : You give me in writing. I will forward it. Please sit down. This is not the way to do it,

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पहला निवेदन है कि कम से कम आप किसान को किसान के संबंध में कहने का थोड़ा सा टाइम दे दीजिए। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम किसके ऊपर विश्वास करें। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किसान रीली में...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हो रहा है। करेंगे। I am after it. But you should not do like this.

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : आप मुझे मेरी बात कह लेने दीजिए। आप मेरी बात तो सुनिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुन लिया है। बैरी-बारी बान क्या सुनूँ। इस तरह से नहीं।

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : आप भी कृषक समाज के अध्यक्ष हैं और मैं भी कृषक समाज का अध्यक्ष हूँ। कम से कम एक बात तो आप किसानों की बात कहने दीजिए। अध्यक्ष जी, सरकार के सामने...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देता हूँ। इसमें कसर थोड़े ही है।

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : जब प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं, मिनिस्टर कहते हैं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हो रहा है।

... (व्यवधान) ..

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review on and Report of Madras Refineries Ltd., Madras, 1982-83, of National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd., New Delhi for 1982-83 and of Biecco Lawrie Ltd., Calcutta for 1982-83.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): 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 :—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Refineries Limited, Madras, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Madras Refineries Limited, Madras, for the year 1982 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7436/83]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7437/83]
- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Biecco

Lawrie Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Biecco Lawrie Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7438/83]

Notifications under Representations of the People Act and Report of and Review on Central Wakf Council, New Delhi for 1982-83.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950:—
- (i) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Madras) Amendment Order, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 437 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1983.
- (ii) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Bihar) Amendment Order, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 468(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1983.
- (iii) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Bombay) Amendment Order, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 517(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1983.

- (iv) **The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Uttar Pradesh Amendment Order, 1983** Published in Notification No. S.O.524(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 1983.
- (v) **The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Mysore) Amendment Order, 1983** published in Notification No. S.O. 528(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7439/83]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Wakf Council, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Wakf Council, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7440/83]
- Notification under Essential Commodities, Act, Review on and Report of Madras Fertilizers Ltd., Madras for 1982-83, etc.**
- THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : I beg to lay on the Table—**
- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of sections of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—
- (i) **The Drugs (Prices Control) Fourth Amendment) Order, 1983** published in Notification No. S.O. 599(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1983.
- (ii) **The Drugs (Prices Control) (Fifth Amendment Order, 1983** published in Notification No. S.O. 606 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1983.
- (iii) **The Drugs (Prices Control) (Sixth Amendment) Order, 1983** published in Notification No. S.O. 893 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th December: 1983. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7441/83]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Madras, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Madras, for the year 1282-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7442/83]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Fertilizers Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Fertilizers Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7443/83]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Udyogamandal, Kerala, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Udyogamandal, Kerala, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7444/83]
- (d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, Dehri-on-Sone, Bihar, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, Dehri-on-Sone, Bihar, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7445/83]
- (e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Projects and Development India Limited, Sindri, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Reports of the Projects and Development India Limited, Sindri, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7446/83]
- (f) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizers Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizers Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7447/83]
- (g) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals, Limited, Rasayani, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Rasayani, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7448/83]
- (h) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Bombay, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Bombay, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7449/83]
- (i) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Paradeep, Phosphates Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Paradeep, Phosphates Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7450/83]

Statements showing action taken by Government on various assurances, promises, etc. given by Ministers during various Sessions of Seventh Lok Sabha

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : On behalf of Shri H.K.L. Bhagat : I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Seventh Lok Sabha :—

(1) Statement No. XXVI	—	Third Session, 1980.
(2) Statement No. XXI	—	Fifth Session, 1981.
(3) Statement No. XV	—	Sixth Session, 1981.
(4) Statement No. XIV	—	Seventh Session, 1981.
(5) Statement No. XIII	—	Eighth Session, 1982.
(6) Statement No. IX	—	Ninth Session, 1982.
(7) Statement No. VIII	—	Tenth Session, 1982.
(8) Statement No. VI	—	Eleventh Session, 1983.
(9) Statement No. II	—	Twelfth Session, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7451/83]

Annual Report etc. of Worker Education, Nagpur for 1982-83, Report of and Review on National Council for Safety in Mines, Dhanbad, for 1982-83, etc.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): On behalf of Shri Dharmavir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Worker Education, Nagpur, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7452/83]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the National Council for safety in Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 1982-83 along with 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 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7453/83]
- (3) A copy of the Annual Report, (Hindi and English versions of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 on the working of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act,

- 1952, The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952. The Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971 and the Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7454/83]
- (4) 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 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Accounts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1982-83 together with Audited Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-7455/83]
- (5) A copy of the Annual Report [Hindi and English versions] of the National Labour Institute, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7456/83]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee for the year 1982-83.
- (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 1982-83. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-7457/83]

Review on and Report of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd., New Delhi, for 1982-83 and Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., New Delhi for 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH):
On behalf of Shri R. C. Rath, 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 :—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7458/83]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7459/83]

Notification under Monopolies and Respective Trade Practices Act and Notifications under Companies Act

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL :

On behalf of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (Recruitment of Members of Staff) Second Amendment Rules, 1983, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 927 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1983 under sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7460/83]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
 - (i) G.S.R. 843 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th November, 1983 declaring Messrs Sri Raja Raja Cholan Mutual Benefit Fund Limited to be a 'Nidhi' under section 620A(1) of the Companies Act, 1956.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 844 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th November, 1983 declaring Messrs Paighat Permanent Fund Limited to be a 'Nidhi' under section 620A (1) of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7461/83]

Review on and Report of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore for 1892-83 and of Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras for 1982-83

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the follow-

ing papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1982-83 along with Auditor Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7462/83]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7463/83]

Notifications under Regional Rural Banks Act, and Notification re Market Loans

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 :—
 - (i) The Gurdaspur Amritsar Kshetriya Gramin Vikas

- Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 2342 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1983.
- (ii) The Shivalik Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 2343 in Gazette of India dated 28th May, 1983.
- (iii) The Kapurthala Firozpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meeting of Board) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 2344 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1983.
- (iv) The Vindhyavasimi Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 2345 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1983.
- (v) The Aurangabad Jalna Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983 in Notification No. S.O. 2346 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1983.
- (vi) The Nagaland Rural Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 2347 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1983.
- (vii) The Shri Sathvahans Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 2348 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1983.
- (viii) The Nainital Almora Kshetriya Gramena Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S.O. 2349 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1983.
- (ix) The Chaitanya Grameen Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 2359 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1983.
- (x) The Shahjahanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 2351 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1983.
- (xi) The Rajgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 2352 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May 1983.
- (xii) The Kolar Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 2353 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1983.
- (xiii) The Chandrapur Gadchirali Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 2354 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1983.
- (xiv) The Thar Anchalik Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 2355 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1983.
- (xv) The Mewar Anchalik Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 2356 in Gazette of India dated the 28 May, 1983.

(xvi) The Chhindwara-Seeni Kshetriya Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No S.O. 2357 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1983.

Bill, 1981, be further extended upto the first day of the last week of the Hundred and Twenty Ninth Session of the Rajya Sabha.”

(xvii) The Vidur Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 2358 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1983.

12.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Sixty-eighth Report

(xviii) The Bijapur Gramina Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 2359 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7464/83]

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): I beg to present the Sixty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

(2) A copy of Notification No. F 4 ()-W&M/83 (Hindi and English versions) dated the 16th December, 1983 regarding market loans. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7465/83]

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

Seventh Report

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): I beg to present the Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee of Privileges.

12.06 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have 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 19 December, 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 :-

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

(i) Fourteenth Report

SHRI P.V.G. RAJU (Bobbili) : I beg to present the Fourteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

(ii) Minutes

“That the time appointed for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Mental Health

I beg also to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sitting of the Committee on Absence of Mem-

bers from the Sittings of the House held on the 16th December, 1983.

12.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Delay in constructing the proposed Fishing Harbour at Paradip (Orissa)

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK (Jagat-singhpur) : The proposal of Government of Orissa for construction of a fishing harbour at Paradip was taken up with the Government of India as far back as 1970. The State Government have pursued this matter at the level of Union Minister on several occasions. But it is unfortunate that though over a decade has passed, the proposal has not been materialised so far.

The estimate for Paradip fishing harbour has been updated from time to time and the cost estimate is increasing every year. At present about 5.0 mechanised and non-mechanised boats are operating in area. A few hundred more boats are expected to be operated in Paradip area by the end of the 6th Plan period. At present trawlers are being accommodated temporarily at wooden-jetties in a very limited space inside the turning basin of main harbour without any facility. In the absence of fishing harbour facilities trawlers are creating problems for the Paradip port authorities.

It is therefore absolutely necessary that a fishing harbour is set up at Paradip without any further delay. I request the Government of India to take immediate steps in the matter.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने नियम के अनुसार 250 शब्द का सैटर बना कर दिया था, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस में से तीन लाइनें लिख कर भेज दी हैं।

मैंने हाथरस की काटन मिल के बारे में कहा था, लेकिन इस में "हाथरस" शब्द ही नहीं है, मैं इस को क्या पढ़ूँ ? मेरे पास ओरिजनल है, अगर आप आज्ञा दें तो उस को पढ़ दूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखूंगा। आप का यह कल करना दूंगा। आप बैठ जाइये।

- (ii) Need to provide immediate relief to malaria-affected people of Shahjahanpur (U.P.)

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD (Shah-jahanpur) : Sir, I may be permitted to draw the attention of the House and the Government towards the grave and serious condition in District Shahjahanpur, U.P. caused by the killer disease which was later on identified as Malaria. The malaria which broke out in several villages claimed not less than 700 lives. The tragedy of such an alarming magnitude could have been averted had the Public Health Department of the State and the Central Malaria Eradication Department taken sufficient anti-Malaria measures well in time and acted promptly in diagnosing the disease at an early stage and by distributing medicines in the affected areas. Surprisingly, no spraying operations to check this disease have been made in the State during the last few years. The lack of adequate means of communication which prevented the supply of sufficient quantity medicines and medical help to the suffering people also added to the deterioration of the situation.

I, therefore, request that some concrete steps for controlling the disease and improving the means of communication should be taken by the Central Government so that timely medical help could be rushed to the affected areas. Immediate relief should be given in the affected areas to provide a nutritive meal once a day to the affected poor persons in all the villages who are still facing death due to

mal-nutrition and re-occurrence of the disease.

(iii) **Need to withdraw the proposed like in Service charges levied by Mormugao Port Trust, Goa**

*SHRI J. S. PATIL (Thane) : Goa's iron ore export industry is facing a severe crisis due to the world-wide demand-recession. In addition to this, the proposed measure of Mormugao Port Trust to increase its service charges by 61 per cent has hit hard the ore export units of Goa. Two mine-owner exporters have already stopped functioning. A couple of more exporters are likely to close down their units due to steep service levy hike by Mormugao Port Trust. The ore industry which earns Rs. 140/- crores every year in foreign exchange will become irretrievably sick in near future rendering many workers jobless.

Mormugao Port Trust has raised service charges to make its mechanical ore handling plant self-sufficient. The operation of the plant is showing losses for the past two years. Iron ore exporters feel that losses can be wiped out by instilling more efficiently in the port's working and maintaining proper coordination in its activities. Mormugao Port Trust is making good its losses by increasing the service charges.

All the exporters associations in Goa have opposed the move of Mormugao Port Trust to increase its service charges and appealed to withdraw its hike. But their appeals have fallen on deaf ears. I, therefore, request the Government to take appropriate steps to withdraw the proposed hike in service charges and save the iron ore export industry of Goa from becoming extinct.

(iv) **Need for financial help from central government to Uttar Pradesh for completing the ongoing irrigation projects**

श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र (मिर्जापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सिंचाई कृषि उत्पादन

बढ़ाने का मुख्य आधार है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल में अनेक सिंचाई योजनाएँ वर्षों से प्रारम्भ की गई हैं किंतु वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण पूरी नहीं हो पा रही हैं। योजना की लागत क्रमशः बढ़ती जा रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त जिन क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई के कोई साधन नहीं हैं और वहाँ बंधे बंधियाँ एवं नलकूप बनाना आवश्यक है, उन क्षेत्रों में भी सिंचाई के नये कार्यक्रम नहीं चल पा रहे हैं। उक्त बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं का उनके क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने में बहुत बड़ा योगदान होगा। उदाहरण के लिए ज्ञानपुर पम्प नहर, सोन पंप नहर, देवकली पम्प नहर, कनहर बन्वा तथा अन्य मझोली एवं छोटी बंधियाँ तथा नलकूप इत्यादी मिर्जापुर, बनारस इत्यादि पूर्वी उत्तर के असिंचित क्षेत्रों के लिये अत्यंत आवश्यक और उपयोगी हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश का सिंचाई विभाग धन की कमी के कारण उक्त योजनाओं को पूरा नहीं कर पा रहा है। साथ ही नयी योजनाएं भी नहीं चल पा रही हैं।

मेरा केन्द्रीय सरकार से निवेदन है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सिंचाई क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए तथा असिंचित क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए उक्त योजनाओं के लिए धन की सहायता प्रदान की जाये।

(v) **Re. need for payment of funds by Central governments for modernisation of Bijnore Sugar Mills**

श्री बंगल राम प्रेमी (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिजनौर बीसी जिले की स्थापना 1983 में हुई थी और 1946 से लगातार यह मिल लीज पर चलाई जाती

[श्री मंगल राम प्रोभी]
रही है, जिसका उद्देश्य मात्र लाभ कमाना था। परिणामस्वरूप मिल की मशीनरी अत्यंत जीर्ण-शीर्ण हो गई है और यह मिल बीमार मिलों की सूची में आ गई। चीनी मिल के मजदूरों एवं स्थानीय कारखानों के हितों को सुरक्षित रखने के उद्देश्य से 1971 में राज्य सरकार ने इसका अधिग्रहण कर लिया परन्तु अनेक कानूनी अड़चनों के कारण इस मिल का आधुनिकीकरण नहीं किया जा सका और लगातार यह घाटे में चलती रही। निरंतर पेराई क्षमता में गिरावट आती गई। इस समय इसकी पेराई क्षमता प्रदेश की अन्य मिलों की अपेक्षा सब से कम 1100 क्विंटल प्रतिदिन रह गई है, जबकि अन्य मिलों की क्षमता 2500 क्विंटल प्रतिदिन से अधिक है।

बिजनौर क्षेत्र ईख की खेती के लिए लगभग समस्त उत्तर प्रदेश में अपना एक विशिष्ट स्थान रखता है। इस दृष्टिकोण से केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा एक चीनी मिल लगाने के लिए 12.3.82 को एक लाइसेंस निगंत किया गया। आस्ट्रेलियन तकनीक के आधार पर इसे आधुनिकीकरण हेतु परियोजना की विस्तृत रूपरेखा तैयार की गई, ताकि कालांतर में इसकी पेराई क्षमता बढ़ा कर 4500 क्विंटल प्रतिदिन तक की जा सके। इस योजनान्तर्गत कुल व्यय 11 करोड़ रुपये है, जिसमें से 4.80 करोड़ रु० प्रदेश सरकार एवं शेष धनराशि भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक द्वारा दिया जाना है। परियोजना की सभी औपचारिकतायें पूरी कर ली गई हैं।

अतः कृषि मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि इस दिशा में कारगर कदम तुरन्त उठाकर उक्त

परियोजना को क्रियान्वित किया जाय और केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा देय राशि अविम्ब भुगतान कराया जाये, ताकि बिजनौर चीनी मिल का आधुनिकीकरण हो सके और गन्ना किसानों एवं मजदूरों को समुचित लाभ पहुंच सके।

धन्यवाद

(vi) Demands of workers of Bijli Cotton Mills, Hathras (U.P.)

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) :
आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के माध्यम से मैं मदन का ध्यान अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र हाथरस (उत्तर प्रदेश) के बिजली काटन मिल्स में हो रही अनियमितताओं, हेरा-फेरी तथा मजदूर विरोधी कार्यों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह मिल नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन की एक इकाई है। इसके प्रबंधकों ने ऐसी नीति अपना रखी है, जिससे मजदूरों में घोर अमंतोष और रोष व्याप्त है। यदि उनकी समस्याओं का तुरन्त निराकरण नहीं किया गया, तो किसी भी वक्त स्थिति विस्फोटक बन सकती है।

मेरी मांग है कि मजदूर की यथोचित मांगे जैसे कि छुट्टियों का वेतन जो कि छुट्टियों औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, लखनऊ द्वारा मजदूरों को एवार्ड के तहत दी गई है, त्योहारों की छुट्टियों का पूरा वेतन और वेतन वृद्धि, श्रमिकों की सुरक्षा के समुचित प्रबंध, ग्रेचुयेटी की वकाया का भुगतान, श्रमिकों की तरक्की की नीति का पालन, श्रमिकों के लिये केन्टीन, रेस्टरूम आदि की व्यवस्था, शीघ्र पूरी की जानी चाहिए।

(vii) Need to enforce drug standards by State Drug Control authorities

SHRI A.K. BALAN (Ottapalam) : The State Drug Control authorities are not in a position to enforce standards satisfactorily. So far only five states have set up adequate drug testing facilities in the country. In fact, the two Central Drug Testing Laboratories, *viz.*, the Central Drugs Laboratory at Calcutta and Central Indian Pharmacopocia Laboratory at Ghaziabad are assisting 21 States and Union Territories in testing the standards of drugs.

The existing capacity for testing facilities varies from 6,500 samples a year to 10,000 samples a year in both these laboratories. There was a Centrally sponsored scheme to assist the States to the extent of 100 per cent in establishing testing facilities. It was transferred to the States after three years. But there is no progress in this scheme.

Under the existing law, if a sample is found to be sub-standard, the name of the drug and its batch number along with the name of its manufacturer can be given out to Press only after the accused manufacturer is convicted by a court of law.

I request that when a particular sample has been seized and found sub-standard after test in a Central drug laboratory, the facts should be given out to the Press, television and Radio to forewarn the public against the use of such drug.

According to an official report, of the samples tested out, 18 per cent of the drugs are found as sub-standard. Some of the drugs imported into the country during the preceding three years have also been found to be sub-standard.

Government are unable to confirm whether the drugs involved in the 3,457 samples found sub-standard in 1981-82 were physically destroyed to avoid such samples finding their way into the market.

I would urge the Minister to look into the matter.

(viii) Need to expedite setting up a Super Thermal Power Station near Brajraj Nagar in district Sambalpur Orissa

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Sir, through you, time and again I have raised the same question under Rule 377.

There has been an inordinate delay in setting up a thermal power station in 16 Valley around Brajraj Nagar, Orissa. For a 840 MW thermal power station, annual requirement of coal is about three million tonnes. According to GSI investigations, coal deposit in 16 Valley is estimated at around 2,588 million tonnes. According to the opinion expressed by Regional Director, CMPDI Ranchi, sufficient coal is available in 16 Valley for setting up a large thermal power station around Brajraj Nagar. Availability of other facilities such as water, power and land, etc. for setting up such a power station in 16 Valley is also a favourable factor.

Orissa State Electricity Board estimates shortfall in annual energy need for the State at 331 to 790 MW during the period from 1984-85 to 1989-90. A thermal power station of 840 MW installed capacity would meet an annual energy requirement of about 4,300 G.W.H. 16 Valley is sited suitably for the location of such a super thermal power station.

In view of the above, I urge the Minister of Energy to expedite the setting up of a Super Thermal Power Station around Brajraj Nagar in Sambalpur district, Orissa.

(ix) Repurcussions of multi-storeyed buildings on water supply etc. in Madras

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : During 1981, on protests from

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

various quarters and on the matters being raised in Parliament, the Government of Tamil Nadu had temporarily kept in abeyance the approval for construction of new multi-storeyed building in Madras city. All of a sudden, it was announced through Press that the Government of Tamil Nadu will permit construction of new multi-storeyed residential buildings in Madras city.

It is well-known fact that Madras city is experiencing acute water scarcity besides inadequate drainage facilities, worn-out roads and transport problems. I want to recall the timely help rendered by Government of India through Railways, in bringing water from Vijayawada to Villivakkom to cater to the needs of Madras city this year. Even the extended areas of Madras city do not get the minimum water supply, let alone the drainage, roads and street lights. Increasing the jurisdiction of the Corporation of Madras on one side and allowing the construction of multi-storeyed residential buildings on the other side, without any worthwhile scheme undertaken to improve the existing amenities to the population, will definitely lead to breakdown of the existing system itself and the people of Madras city will undergo untold hardships in the near future.

12.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair*]

I, therefore, request the Minister of Works and Housing and the Department of Environment of the Government of India to prevail upon the Government of Tamil Nadu to withdraw its recent orders and curb the construction of new multi-storeyed residential buildings till all basic amenities required for a civilised city are made available.

12.25 hrs.

**BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT)
BILL—Contd.**

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI K.S. NARAYANA (Hyderabad): First of all, I would mention about the regional rural banks. Though they have been started with a lot of fanfare, proper attention is not being given to their functioning. They seem to be interested only in starting these branches and taking credit for opening so many branches, because they are not showing any interest in properly running these banks. The State Governments are also not showing any interest in running these banks efficiently. The result is that poor people in the rural areas are deprived of the banking facilities. The programmes that are being envisaged by the Government of India are not reaching them. There is every need to see that these rural banks function properly and for the purpose for which they have been established.

In those areas where the rural banks are functioning, the Reserve Bank does not permit the commercial banks to open branches. The result is that neither the rural banks are functioning properly, nor are the commercial banks allowed to go there. So, the people in the rural areas are not able to get credit or the other facilities of banking. So, this policy should be reversed and at least in selected areas the commercial banks should be allowed to establish their branches.

In the first instalment of nationalisation of banks, 14 banks were taken over. Later on, six more banks were nationalised, making a total of 20. I think the time has come when the third instalment of nationalisation should be taken up, because some of these private banks do not undertake or implement some of

the welfare measures. They seem to think that only the nationalised banks need implement them and they are meant only for rich people. Therefore Government of India should consider seriously the question of taking up more banks in their fold.

Previously, the banks were free from corruption. Now corruption has become a normal practice in banks and it has crept into the banking system. As a result of this corruption, per people, those belonging to the weaker sections, are deprived of accessibility to banks. Only the well-to-do people, rich people, traders and industrialists, manipulate and take advantage of the facilities of these banks, depriving the poor people of their due. I would suggest that a Vigilance Cell should be set up at the apex level to go into cases of persons and organisations, be it banks or individuals, who are well known for such things. Government should proceed against them. The Vigilance cell should curb this evil of corruption, if it cannot completely eliminate it.

Sir, the disciplinary aspect is the casualty in the banking system. I do not like to go into the reasons for the indiscipline, but it has become the order of the day in the functioning of the banks. The top officers of banks admit that there is indiscipline, but they are afraid of taking action against the erring staff. The trade unions are powerful in the banking organisation and I think trade unionism is one of the causes for the indiscipline spreading in the banking sector. The Central Government should evolve some machinery to curb this indiscipline. Of course I do not think trade unionism encourages indiscipline among the workers; no regular trade union encourages indiscipline, but indiscipline is taking place and people at the top are not able to check this indiscipline and they say that trade union is responsible for this. So, this aspect has to be gone into thoroughly. Where there is this indiscipline, the customers' services suffer. The staff will not be able to attend to the

customers properly and this sort of a thing very much exists in the banks now. Though our energetic Minister, Mr. Poojary, is trying to do his best to check things like this, yet there should be ultimately some machinery to look into this.

Another aspect which I would like to go into is the objective of nationalisation. The banks were nationalised by the Government only to bring them nearer to the people. Banks were always away from the poor people, they were meant only for the businessmen, they were meant for big landlords, they were meant only for the big people, moneyed people; they never catered to the needs of the smaller men or the weaker sections. So, the objective of nationalisation was to bring these banks to the doorstep of the poor people, and to see that their programmes are taken up and to be of some assistance to the people in all walks of life so that a new era of prosperity is ushered in the rural areas. But this is not being done, the reason being the people who are administering or the top people are not committed and they are not interested in helping weaker sections of the people. Initially the banks started in a good way taking up the programmes of weaker sections, but unfortunately, with the advent of the Janata Government in 1977, the intire policy was reversed. People were not approached to go near the banks. There was altogether a different attitude. Now, of course, with the advent of Congress(I) Government, with the coming again of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, things are now changing. But still, unless the men at the helm of affairs in the banking organisation are interested, the programmes for the weaker sections will not go further. I would like the Minister to state in his reply what is the percentage of the loans or credit given through the whole banking system that is given for implementing the programmes of the weaker sections. They give small amounts of loans here and there for a rikshaw or an auto-rikshaw to poor people and they publicise it as if they are always concentrating on the programmes of the weaker sections. People approach us

[Shri K.S. Narayana]

and they complain to us. When we telephone to the banks, they say that there is no money, we are looking into it.' No proper reply is given and it is becoming a show or a farce so far as the programmes of the weaker sections are concerned. So, I would like the Minister to take particular interest in this regard. For this, when the Government appoint people as Chairmen or Directors of the banks, they should take proper care to see that people who are committed or people who are interested in taking up these programmes and helping the poor and common people through the banking system are appointed. Unless such people are posted at the helm of affairs, these programmes will not go very far. The Directors on the Board of Directors also should be competent men, they should be men who are well-informed and they should see whether the objective of nationalisation is achieved or not. The Board of Directors should act as eyes and ears of the people. Such people should be appointed and such top officials should be appointed who can deliver the goods. Thorough screening should be done for the purpose. Good people who are interested in executing the policies and programmes of the Government should be put at the helm of affairs.

I would say our Ministers, particularly Shri Poojary, has been of very good reputation. He has been effective in implementing the programmes, particularly the programmes for the weaker Sections. I would like to compliment him.

With these suggestions, I conclude.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : With regard to this Banking Laws there is much to be said. After the nationalisation of banks, several issues have cropped up. Here the Government proposes certain amendments out of which some are necessary. But, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill 70 of 1983 in which

there is a proposal for prohibition of acceptance of deposits by un-incorporated bodies. About this I would like to stress this point because society has its structure in this country. There are certain moneylenders who are rendering some service to the people—say widows in the villages. Your branches have not reached there. That entire structure or infrastructure, whatever you name it, is not there. Because of that Saraf Associations have made representation to the Government on the way in which you are stopping this thing. If we say you can collect deposits from ten people only, then this entire thing will come to a standstill.

Your other amendments I support. But as far as this thing is concerned, I would like the Government to think *de novo*. The basic objective, it is difficult to understand and much less appreciate, this underlying objective behind the introduction of the Bill and more particularly the amendment mentioned above which is likely to have a far-reaching effect on various sectors of the economy. If the Government is determined to protect and promote the interest of the depositors or root out mal-practices on the part of certain elements in the informal credit market, then there are various ways and means by which these aims could be achieved. It is apprehended that such a drastic measure will result in squeezing the source of credit in the informal credit market which will not only paralyse the normal course of conduct of business in the urban and rural areas but also provide wide scope for unhealthy and undesirable practice, a situation which can hardly be viewed with equanimity. We humbly feel that rigorous restrictions on acceptance of deposits by the un-incorporated bodies as also draconian measures to control them would only cause serious damage to the economy resulting in hardship to millions of people without any commensurate benefit to anybody".

This is the representation that they have made. Here they have made out a case. I would not go into its details. Since all the branches of our nationalised banks have not reached the rural areas in the far

flung areas, what would happen to those people. In society, there are certain widows. Now, they go and deposit their amount some people. Now, here, the entire transaction is on trust. On the basis of trust certain shroffs are carrying on this. If you restrict their dealings only up to 10 depositors with regard to individuals and then 100 with regard to unincorporated firms, then it would be a stumbling block in the healthy give and take policy in which deposit is being deposited with these people. (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should have raised a point of order.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Sir, I am addressing the hon. Minister through you.

Now, Sir, having stated this, these people had approached me in Bombay. Then, Sir, all the Shroff Associations are already agitated over it. Now, I have got a memorandum which, I think, has been submitted to the Government also. It is Gujarat State Shroff Association. Likewise, that agitation has spread everywhere and there is an apprehension that if the Government goes on with this provision, then the entire transactions which are being carried on smoothly at places where no banking facility is available, will come to a stop and a standstill and the rural people and the lower-middle-class people will be very much affected. Now, they have stated the reason why it is an unjustified move and what is the magnitude of the problem. There are certain implication on vital sectors. The move will be an obstruction to informal credit structure. It will be a death blow to distributive trade. It will have a detrimental effect on rural sector. Then, it has been mentioned that it will have a crippling impact on indigenous banking. It will aggravate unemployment. There are certain drastic penal provisions about which also they have stated. They have mentioned about the erosion of moral values also. Well, Sir, we may keep it aside. We all should be very much concerned with the moral

value also. Now, it has a far-reaching impact. They have stated all this in their memorandum.

I would only like to highlight one or two main points. It has to be realised that the informal credit structure comprising of trade, business, commission agents and indigenous bankers has been rendering valuable services since times immemorial to various sectors of the society and more particularly in rural and semi-urban areas. What is more, they occupied a place of pride due to personalised service to both clients and depositors coupled with high efficiency and prompt service at low over-head cost. Even though, greater percentage of information credit structure is unsecured *vis-a-vis* the bank credit which is mostly secured, the default is very low. Despite substantial expansion of bank branches not only of the nationalised banks but also the national rural banks and the cooperative banks, the informal credit market continues to serve the increasing needs of the internal trade, industry and commerce of the country which highlight its viability and indispensability. Even in developed countries like U.S.A. informal and non-banking commercial credit markets operate without being subjected to close customary and legal regulation characteristics of commercial banking and its variants. In the circumstances, instead of destroying such informal credit structure, it would be quite useful to revitalise and reinvigorate it, so as to enable it to play as effective and efficient role in the service of vital sectors of the economy in the country.

Now we are giving a death blow to the distributive trade. Our country has highly developed network of distributive trade having 3.3 million retailers alone to handle business worth Rs 45,000 crores per year. The Government must take into account the magnitude of this distributive trade which is going on.

There are 3.3 million retailers alone to handle business worth Rs. 45,000 crores every year. This means six retail shops per

[Shri Ratansinh Rajda]

1000 people. Analysis of the distributive network in rural and urban areas indicates that there is a retailer for 37 families in urban and 50 families in rural areas of the country. The scope for expansion of trade in rural areas is large. It is estimated that on current trends, the rural trade in India will grow by 15.8 per cent per annum and urban trade by 8 per cent based on quantum of trade. This highlights the economic function performed by the distributive trade in a far flung country like ours. The informal credit market provides all types of credits, including, loans, advances, call money, cash credit etc. to the distributive channels and these play a significant role in the distribution of goods from producing centres to the consuming centres namely, cities and metropolitan areas as also rural areas. The bulk of credit needs the distributive trade are not by informal credit structure which in turn depends largely on the deposits received from depositors. Thus, this Bill which seeks to hamper the free flow of funds to the distributive trade and sector will have disastrous impact on the entire trade, commerce and industry. This is one aspect of the problem.

On the rural sector also, it will have a very detrimental effect. It is significant to note that despite expansion of the banking structure, the credit requirements of the rural sector of the economy have not been fully met.

With a view to accelerate the process of all round development of rural areas, the Government has embarked upon the new 20 point programme with greater emphasis on Integrated Rural Development. They are talking of the integrated rural development. But they are far from it. They have not touched even a fringe of the problem in this country so far. Although the Government has undertaken the massive welfare programmes of rural uplift under I.R.D.P., etc., the results achieved so far leave much to be desired partly because of the lukewarm attitude of the commercial banks in participating

in the programme to the extent expected. The size of the rural market is not only large but also challenging. Under the circumstances, the informal credit market is required to meet a large credit gap in the rural areas necessitated by increasing the requirements of funds by farmers.

Viewed from this context, the Bill is inconsistent with the declared policy of the Government to protect and promote the development of rural areas and to bring them in the mainstream of progress. Apart from that, it will have a crippling impact on indigenous banking. It is pertinent to point out here that indigenous bankers i.e. Shroffs play a vital and positive role in financing not only agriculture, but also trade and industry operations in mofussil centres. The role of indigenous banking has been recognised by the Banking Laws Committee and others and hence any attempt to curb its activities by negative legislation cannot but have crippling effects on the economy as repayment, of funds by borrowers which has already been invested by them in land, plant and machinery, etc. or stock in trade would be extremely difficult.

Then, the question is that the problem of unemployment will be aggravated. I would not touch on that point very much.

Again, drastic penal provisions have been made, namely, the provisions to search premises and punish them with rigorous imprisonment up to a term of two years, or with fine, are not only unduly harsh and undemocratic, but also undesirable and unjust as well. Such harsh provisions are applied only to the hardened criminals and not to the people engaged in trade or business.

I would not say that if they do black-marketing or anything, they should be saved. You may pounce upon them.

But these people who are carrying on healthy trade practice should not be harassed by the bureaucratic machinery. We know how they are just dragged into

all the intricacies of the bureaucratic machinery. From that point of view, these penal provisions are very harsh. Instead of providing any relief to the consumers, such provisions will ultimately harm their interests and business may be passed on to the hands of antisocial elements. In the circumstances, such drastic provisions will only be more harmful than doing any good and they must be dropped. That is one of my demands.

Apart from that, there would further impact. The conclusion resulting from the above is rather dismal and disappointing. Farmers in the rural areas will be faced with the twin problems of selling their output and getting their requirements. The units in small-scale and tiny sectors will be placed in a very precarious position for want of flow of funds from the informal credit structures and consequently they will be unable to function effectively and efficiently and distributive trade will be substantially disturbed and dislocated. The net result would be that all intermediaries functioning in the market will be rendered ineffective and the prices of agricultural products may come down to uneconomic levels to the detriment of the farmers in the rural areas. In the process, the consumers all over the country will have to suffer the most.

Thus the destruction of alternative credit system, by drying up almost all sources of institutional credit, would have far-reaching impact on various sectors of the economy.

Under the circumstances, what should be done is that the relevant provisions restricting deposits taken in Sections 45 and 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, on page No. 567 of the Bill may be dropped.

In the alternative, it should be reconsidered, after obtaining the report from the Expert Committee on the lines suggested and the amendment may be suitably modified so as to include small businessmen and industrialists.

Having stated this, I think that I have made it clear that no facilities are available to the rural people wherever nationalised branches are not there.

3.3 million retailers are transacting business worth over Rs. 45,000 crores per year and if we do not want to draw upon this source, the Government will have to think *de novo* on this point.

In view of the points mentioned by me above, I request that this Bill should be referred to the Select Committee.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Sir, Shri Ratansinh Rajda, once a youth Congress leader, has made a very constructive speech. It is in refreshing contrast to the speeches of the other leaders in the Opposition.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : His wisdom has naturally grown with age.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : You are also of the same class.

I congratulate the young Minister of Finance who is doing Yeoman service in the Ministry of Finance, specially in the banking sector. This is a very difficult job and he is acquitting himself very well. He is taking lot of interest to streamline distribution of the advance of money from the banks.

Some of the opposition leaders stated that there are bureaucrats sitting in air-conditioned rooms in banks.

I would like to know from these very leaders whether the bankman should sit under the tree with all the money with them.

Even when money is locked in strong room, many dacoities are taking place.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Yes. That is true.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : An executive man must have some comforts so that he may concentrate on work. For participating in debates in Parliament we are also having some sort of facilities in the House. Here we should not grudge small facilities being given to them. The other day the Prime Minister, while speaking in Madras, has said that bureaucracy is bad but not the officers who are working; now our officers are not bureaucrats, but they are civil servants. In Madras the Prime Minister declared so in unambiguous terms, and she has appreciated the work that is being done by our officers; whether in government or in public undertakings or in banking institution or anywhere else, they are doing very good job.

● We are all pleading for advancing of money. But my case is the other way. You advance money and you also recover it. If you go on taking away water from the big reservoirs like Bhakra Nagal or Pochampad or Srisailam or Nagarjunasagar, they have also to be filled up again. If that is not possible, the whole system will collapse. Here banks give advance to the people. Previously the advances were given only to very few persons. Now they have to give to a large number of persons in the rural areas. Here I want to make a suggestion to the hon. Minister. He is, of course, taking a lot of pains to give money to the agriculturists, artisans, unemployed graduates and others. I would point out that the share of the advances to the villages is very small. Even now it has not gone beyond 15 per cent. The aim of the Government is to take it over 25 per cent of the total advances. I want to know what are the plans for that and also how he is going to boost the morale of these officers. It had been said that the bank officers are favouring only the ruling party people. That is an uncharitable or unfortunate criticism. These officers do not make any distinction between one Member and

another Member. We have got Parties, we have got groups and we may try to score a point over with other. But here why should we blame the officers? The officers treat all alike. In order to draw money, you have to complete some formalities. They have to see whether those formalities have been completed or not, whether the creditworthiness is there. On our side if we are getting more cases, that is because we have got more trained workers in Congress(I), and we fill up the forms correctly and take the people to the bank and ask them to advance money. I myself was in charge of distribution of about Rs. 2 crores in those days, before Independence. There were no banks in those days; I was managing a sugar factory and I used to give money without any security; I knew each and everybody and I used to collect back the money hundred per cent. I am talking about pre-independence days. Prof. Ranga knows very well; he was kind enough to visit my place and help me in several elections several times. Those people now say, "Mr. Reddy, as an officer you used to help us so much, but now you have become a Member of Parliament and you are not helping us". I told them, "If you want, I will resign my Membership and come back as Manager of the factory and give you money". They say, "No; we hear your name on the radio and we feel that we are ourselves speaking; we are happy".....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If anybody applies for loan, you can stand surety. Why can't you stand surety for those people?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I am doing it. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If any Member of Parliament stands surety for the person applying for loan, they will definitely give.

AN HON. MEMBER : Mr. Reddy's case is different.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Recovering the money back is very important. That is why, if anybody takes the responsibility of recovering the money, I think, the banks will have absolutely no objection. Here the money which the banks are having is not their own money. The money belongs to the individuals who save small amounts and deposit in the bank. And they get small amounts of interest and they have to take care of those people and it is the people's money and it belongs to the nation. The bank men are not proprietors; they are only custodians of this money. I want the Banks to distribute more money to the poor people.

13 hrs.

Much before nationalisation, there were some banks who were doing all this. They adopted some villages. In my own village the Syndicate Bank started giving loans to the villagers much earlier than nationalisation. Later on other banks also followed suit. Even private banks are also competing with the nationalised banks and it is a very good augury. I would request the Minister to take steps to see that more money is passed on to the agriculturists for production. For productive work only we should give more money and not for household consumption. Even for building purposes, there must be some restriction. Building is an unproductive activity. Of course, it is a basic necessity but loans should be given for productive purposes so that people may take it and use it and produce more and we may have a better standard of living.

SHRI NURUL ISLAM (Dhubri) : In supporting the amendments on the banking law, I would like to make a few observations

The banking system in our country has to play a vital role in our economy. So I urge upon the Government to see that the amendments they have brought are not exhaustive and comprehensive. In view of that the banking system should

undergo further revolutionary changes to suit the needs of our times.

We have nationalised the banks no doubt, but we could not nationalise the minds of the executives of the banks and that is most vital. For that, I feel the Government should undertake a massive motivation programme for the officials of the banks so that the bank official should feel for the country and the people of the country. They should not try to serve the people of the country in their own traditional way. This motivation programme should be undertaken by Government to compel the officials to serve the poor and the have-nots of the country and not the haves only.

The Government should come out with a comprehensive planning and should tell the people by what definite period of time the Government is going to give a comprehensive and exhaustive banking service to the people of the country.

Then, Sir, the Government has the banking branch population ratio fixed at 17000 per bank branch. I do not know on what basis this has been fixed. In some parts of the North Eastern Region the Branch population ratio varies from 120,000 to 140,000 and I have taken pains to bring it to the notice of the Finance Minister that in my constituency the bank branch population ratio varies from 120,000 to 140,000. But I am yet to know his reaction. About six months back I brought it to his notice. So I want a definite answer from the Minister what concrete steps the Minister is going to take in this regard in my constituency in particular and in the north-eastern region in general.

Then, Sir, if you look at the performance of the banks and other financial institutions in the backward regions and more particularly, in the North-Eastern Regions you will simply be shocked. The bank people cannot assign any reason save and except that there is a dearth of

[Shri Nurul Islam]

officials and staff, they are short for want of which, they could not cover or enter these areas on this plea. These are certain basic grievances that the people have raised during discussions.

I would like to request the hon. Minister as also the Government to look into the genuine grievances of the bank people as well. I think Government should give a clearcut guideline to the bank people to make a proportional investment in the rural areas, at least in the agricultural sectors. So far as my knowledge goes, in the North-Eastern region, the banking investment in the agricultural sector is almost nil. Most of the nationalised banks come with a particular plea that the north-eastern region boys cannot compete in the all-India competition. As a result, most of the officials are selected from outside the region who do not understand the language, the dialect or even the habits and customs of the people. As a result of that, they could not mobile the people. In fact the rural areas need a revolutionary change. I have also brought it to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister And yet want to know his reaction.

With regard to the performance of some financial institution like the I.D.B.I. and others, I like to draw the attention of the Minister. What could be the reasons for the poor performance in the North-eastern region. I request that he should fix a target or a ceiling for the financial institutions to make proportional investments in the industrial sectors in this region in particular. I believe that, if a target is fixed for these banks, then they will leave no stone unturned to create entrepreneurs in these areas in collaboration with the consultancy organisations existing in those areas.

Keeping these genuine grievances of the bank people in view, I hope the hon. Minister will come up with some more suitable amendments on the Banking Laws. I do not know whether the Government has any machinery to assess the performance of the nationalised banks

as well as the financial institutions. If not, I believe, the Government should have at least some effective watchdog measures so that their performances can be reviewed after every quarter. Whenever we take up a national or economic programme, it must have some sort of legal sanction so that the officials work and may not become delinquents and they do their work keeping in view the national interests to serve these areas specially. Here I would like to point out one thing. Our most precious 20-Point Programme should receive priority in the banking sector. That is not so now if we enquire into it fully. So far as D.R.D.A. loan scheme is concerned, Government could not make a substantial progress only because of the bank procedure. Why can't the Government liberalise the banking procedure so as to extend this D.R.D.A. scheme. My next point is in regard to the alarming number of criminal cases being on the increase like frauds, forgery, impersonation, misappropriations, cheating of the banks etc. Why cannot the Government come out with a comprehensive amendment to the Criminal Laws making this a national crime thereby awarding a certain capital punishment for this. At the same time, we all know that the robberies and dacoities are also on the increase, particularly, in the banks. Why cannot Government make proper security arrangements to reduce the number of the robberies and dacoities in the banks? I want a categorical answer from the hon. minister as to what steps Government are going to take to reduce the number of bank robberies and dacoities.

My next point is this. You will note that a large number of boys, after getting their proper training under the TRYSEM scheme of I.R.D.P. are sitting idle for want of proper banking finance. I hope the hon. Minister—the young Minister—will look into this matter. At least a ceiling should be fixed to every bank branch that they should at least finance such large numbers of trained boys in TRYSEM scheme in consultation with the District Industrial Organisations.

Now, Sir, I would like to make one other point. That is this. The financial institutions also should have a target of investment in the backward regions for promoting the industrialisation of the areas. Lastly, Sir, I would like to emphasise another point. In the matter of constitution of the Board of Directors for the Banks and the financial institutions, Government must change the pattern of the Board by giving an opportunity to those representing different interests such as agricultural interests, small traders' interests, big industrial interests etc. Over and above these, the regional interests must be served. Otherwise some regions are likely to be neglected while some others are favoured. That creates a regional imbalance resulting in consequential dissatisfaction and violent movements. The Banks and the financial institutions must feel that they are for the country and for the people. The rules and regulations are framed for the convenience of the people and not for the banking staff.

With these few words, I support the amendments on the Banking Laws. Before concluding, Sir, I extend my heartiest thanks to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate.

I thank you once again.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Satish Agarwal.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the House is currently debating the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill/1983. I have received a lot of representations from various sections of the society some have opposed the introduction of this Bill while some have welcomed the proposals contained in the Bill.

I, for one, am personally not against this Bill. On the contrary, I welcome such a move. I would take this opportunity of saying a few words about the functioning of the Banks as such though,

I am fully aware of the fact that the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri Janardhana Pooljary who is a best friend of mine has since long been doing his utmost in improving the affairs of the bank.

Since nationalisation, unfortunately, the functioning of the banks has deteriorated. Particularly, the customer services have gone down. And now, nobody cares for the customers' services because they feel that after nationalisation, the persons' perquisites are secure and, normally, no firm action is expected to be taken against the working staff. This has come to light on the floor of Parliament that there are hundreds of cases of fraud. Robberies have become an order of the day. This causes a serious concern to the Members of Parliament particularly because the objective of bank nationalisation was not to lead to such frauds and robberies.

Sir, another aspect of frauds and robberies is the irregularities in the advances of loans. Now, there are two aspects of the whole matter. Firstly, advances which are earmarked by the Government to be sanctioned to the priority sector are not made available to those sectors. For example, this is on record of the committees and this has come to light that under our Sixth Five Year Plan Rs. 600 crores are to be given by the banks as loans to the weaker sections and Rs. 300 crores are to be given as subsidy to the small and marginal farmers. The government announced on the floor of the House that Rs. 4,500 crores will be utilised under this particular head over a period of five years. Now, the subsidy of Rs. 300 crores is linked to the grant of the loan. Public Accounts Committee examined this question and it was brought to the notice of the committee and its report has been presented—that there was non utilisation of the subsidy to be given to the small and marginal farmers. Rs. 300 crores were not utilised. The question arose why it was not utilised. The answer was that it was not utilised because the banks did not sanction the loans. So, the

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

subsidy was not made available. Now, the loans are not sanctioned by the banks to the benefit of the poor sections of the society and that is why there is shortfall in the utilisation of the subsidy. This is the position on the one side.

On the other side, Sir, the House is aware that an advance of Rs. 25 crores was given by the Central Bank in Bombay to Kapadia group which is more or less a bad debt. I do not want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to many such instances but I would like to mention one more instance of this nature. There is one ESAL group. This group is in London. Now, Rs. 45 crores were advanced to this group without proper securities and without proper sanctions RBI has conducted an inquiry into it and reported all business on the part of bank management. This Rs. 45 crores were sanctioned to one** younger brother of** well known in Indian circles in** against improper securities.

Sir, I do not object to the sanction of a loan because he happened to be the younger brother of **but this loan was sanctioned and RBI has conducted an inquiry. Some sort of reporting has been made about the bank management. Now, what has happened in this case. The man concerned was** who incharge of the bank in London. He sanctioned it. This gentleman later on joined as an executive of this ESAL group. If your bank executives or other high functionaries sanction loans to this extent against rules and guidelines and then they join those particular business houses as executives then is it not *malafide*? What preventive steps have you taken? What are the guidelines with regard to seeking employment, after retirement, in those private houses? And this is common knowledge, this is the case everywhere. You find people retiring from the Defence Services joining some multinational companies or some other big business houses and then working as

liaison officers for them. This is how they develop some vested interest in the Government service to help those or to favour those particular concerns; and subsequently they join them. This is the position which we find. And therefore I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten the House with regard to this affair. If it is not possible for him today to reply to me, he can write to me later on as to what the position is, in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Agarwal, you have mentioned some names; there is some sort of an allegation also...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : No, Sir, no allegation; he has already retired...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You could have given it to me in writing.

I will go through the record. If anything is not to be included I will expunge it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I was only saying, he was the man in charge; he has retired...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You could have given it in writing.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, I am not at all making any allegation. I am only giving facts and I am trying to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the position, what action he has taken, what he is trying to do.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have mentioned the names of persons also.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : After all, names have to be mentioned here in regard to certain things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am only quoting the rule.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : That is all right, Sir. There is no allegation as such. In this particular context also, you are well aware of the questions that have arisen in Parliament. When Ministers reply to questions and when supplementaries are being asked, with regard to certain persons, no advance notice under Rule 53 is given to the Chair. After all, facts are facts. Government has to clarify the position. Discussion in Parliament cannot be secretive in that way. In another case also, the Chairman of the Syndicate Bank, Mr. Raghupathi was removed from service in September 1983 when there was so much uproar in Parliament with regard to certain affairs with regard to collusion with Reliance Textile Industries etc. In that regard, my question is this. Now, what amendment in the rules or guidelines you are going to make with regard to seeking reemployment or employment in private houses and private concerns? There are provisions under the Income-tax rule; there is a provision under the Customs Law; there is some provision in your Service Rules also, whereby, retiring officers cannot seek reemployment anywhere else, particularly with whom he was dealing while in Government service. Regarding Executives in the banking sector, have you framed any such guidelines or instructions or standing orders? Have any such instructions or guidelines been issued by the Government or by the Reserve Bank of India whereby such Chairmen or Chief Executives of Banking Organisations would be ineligible for seeking any jobs with such persons with whom they had previous dealings?

I think the hon. Minister can reply to this question which I have raised while replying, and if he is not able to give reply just now, he may write to me later on.

Now there is one more thing which I would like to say. Much more responsibility lies there on your shoulders. The Reserve Bank of India is a statutory authority; it is functioning under an enactment of parliament. The branches are nearly 30,000 throughout the country.

The deposits may run into Rs. 70,000 crores. So many foreign exchange transactions and other things are involved. Every day we are having lot of questions. Will you kindly consider introducing Test Audit of the Banking sector by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?

Sir, as it is, as things stand today, the Life Insurance Corporation, the General Insurance Corporation, the IDBI, the IFCI, the ICICI and all these term lending institutions, and other banking sector (which control the whole economy of the country) are kept outside the purview of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. And if it is kept outside the purview of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, it is also automatically kept outside the purview of the important Parliamentary Committee like the Public Accounts Committee or the Committee on Public Undertakings. That is to say, this sort of closer scrutiny by a Parliamentary Committee (which consists of Members of all parties, belonging to all sections of the House) is completely debarred. And, therefore, Sir, a time has come when the Government should seriously consider this question of introducing auditing system by the C&AG of India, instead of their own auditing by private auditors or auditors appointed by the authorities concerned, and thereby extending the jurisdiction of Parliamentary Committee and Financial Committees, to oversee and look into their functioning. Also, this will reduce the number of Questions on this subject which are being asked on the floor of the House. This will give the necessary and needed insight to hon. Members to look into the whole functioning of the Banking sector, which is so very vital for Indian economy as on date. This is very important.

Lastly, as the Government has agreed to our request for referring the LIC Bill to a Select Committee, the report of which is to be submitted to the House in the first week of the Budget Session, that is hardly two months are there, similar, it would have been much better and I

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

would have welcome it much more, if the Government would have considered our request for this Bill also. I would request the hon. Minister even at this stage to consult his senior whether the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill can be referred to a Select Committee, which will examine the whole issue in a month's time or six weeks' time and submit its report in the first week of March, so that during the Budget Session, the whole Bill is passed after a careful scrutiny and examination of all the provisions of the Bill. This is because I have certain facts with me which I do not want to repeat here, whereby the small investors in this country have been cheated by fake and bogus companies, proprietary firms, and other such houses formed by such people whereby a seventy-crore scandal has come to light in Calcutta, and a fifty crore scandal in Delhi. There is a similar firm in Shahdra; they asked the small depositors to deposit their money with him on a high rate of interest; the depositors came forward with the deposits, but now nobody knows where the office is, where the board is and where the office-bearers are. In that background, in the interests of the small investors, I welcome this Bill, but the Government must also make available credit facilities to all sections of the people including the small scale, which is not available at the present moment, as pointed out by the earlier speaker.

Now, you have laid down the norm that for every 17000 or 18000 people, there should be one bank branch, I know that in certain areas, 17000 population, you will find over an area of hundred miles. Look at the Jaisalmer and Barmer districts in Rajasthan. Therefore, you have to create a network of regional rural banks for serving and meeting the needs of the people in the rural areas and the villages. The organisation of the regional rural banks has not yet been placed on a scientific basis. There is so much disparity with regard to the pay and perquisites of the employees of the regional rural banks and the other scheduled banks, and they have genuine grievances.

I earnestly request you to look into the grievances of the employees of these regional rural banks, who are there to serve the people at their door steps. You may kindly try to eliminate their grievances which they have highlighted by demonstrating at the Boat Club. I, of course, did not join them, but I am here to represent their grievances. Their grievances seem to be quite genuine and require urgent consideration at your end. You may kindly look into them and send me a reply later on, as to what you intend to do them.

While welcoming this Bill, I would certainly request the hon. Minister to consider whether this Bill can be referred to a Select Committee, whose report can be submitted within two months' time.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Sir, at the outset, I would say that there is absolutely no necessity for referring this Bill to a Select Committee, many of the provisions in this amending Bill relate to procedural matters and certain improvements, and it does not involve very much the question of policy. To me it does not appear quite sensible to refer the Bill to the Select Committee, and allow the time to lapse unnecessarily.

The banking sector, as a whole, has had creditable performance during these years; there is no doubt about it, and the nation gives a green signal to the Finance Minister to go ahead; but there is a lot of scope for improvements. Even the Banking Commission, 1972 had set out certain guidelines, and I am afraid, those guidelines have not been completely followed and carried out.

At the outset I should place a very small point about the secret money that is being handled by the management. Is there any guideline about how the secret money will be handled? A number of instances are brought to my notice that secret money is being misutilised. It is being utilised for different purposes, which is not desirable. This is a point on which I would expect the Deputy Finance

Minister to enlighten the House. The question is whether the guidelines have been issued to the Banks in this regard or not. And if they have not been issued will be issue guidelines in this regard?

My next point is that in the Bankers' Book Evidence Act some improvement has been made here but my submission is that it would not solve the problem because the Supreme Court has categorically decided that although a certified copy of the Bank document can be utilised, yet the fact remains that it has to be established that those Accounts are being maintained in due course of the business. It is essential. So, my submission is that it would be better perhaps if the Amendment had stated that there would be a presumption that the certified copy is of the Account which has been maintained in due course of business, unless otherwise established. Perhaps that would answer the problem in view of the Supreme Court decision in the Gauhati Bank case of 1967.

Sir, coverage of the population in India by banks no doubt cannot be compared with the developed countries. But there is no doubt about that it has improved a lot. Sir, credit gap is being widened. Although Rs. 600 crores was provided, it could not be utilised. My submission is that the banks should consider themselves as creative banks. Unless that is done, we cannot solve the problem. As a matter of fact, the leaders of commerce and industry are utilising a substantial amount of bank finance for their own needs and the poor and weaker sections are not getting the share they deserve. I recall one historical incident. Emperor Jahangir wanted to make the availability of justice easier. That is why he installed a chain by the side of the River Jamuna and declared that anybody coming from any part of his Empire seeking justice should pull the chain and he will attend to it. Similarly, banks branches are being enlarged and a number of branches are being opened and funds are being provided to serve the poorer and weaker sections of the society. But the fact remains as Jahangir failed to

provide, justice to his people because nobody tried disturb the Emperor for fear of his getting annoyed, similarly, although the banking branches are there in the rural areas, no people belonging to the weaker sections approach its Officers or those in authority for grant of a loan because they are afraid of the whole atmosphere existing there. That is why I submit that there must be a creative role. Creative role has been defined by Rockefeller as the existence of receptability. That is the banks must receive the persons but must have flexibility. They must have a note of optimism. But the present position is that generally they feel this will not be successful, this cannot be done, and you can go away. Somehow or other they discourage the people. If they discourage the people, they will not serve the purpose.

Another thing is that the banks must have courage to take risks and social responsibility must be in their mind. So, my submission is unless that creative factor is cultivated in the banking management and unless the decision making process is re-oriented as has been recommended by the Banking Commission, I think we cannot go ahead as we desire. Of course there has been progress and you deserve congratulation for the expansion of the banking activity and for the adoption of the policy that the weaker sections must be properly attended to, but the fact remains that it has not been possible.

Another aspect on which I make my submission is that the backward areas, backward States, backward communities as such are not properly looked after. I give an example of Orissa. There the amount of deposit that is made available is not ploud had back, but is diverted to the affluent areas. Similarly, I would point out that the backward people, the tribal people are not absolutely helped. Since a new cultural vision has to be generated, the bank officials should take a lead to go to them. It is not that by simply framing rules people will go to the banks and request for a loan.

[Shri Brajmohan Mohanty]

When we organised public meetings in favour of the bank nationalisation—and you know the forces which are opposed to bank nationalisation—people put different kinds of questions to us. They ask how is it that the interest charged is more than double the capital. Normally, the Money-lender's Act provides that in no case the interest will be more than the capital. But so far as bank is concerned that rule is not there at all. So, my submission is that there should be a re-thinking on this point and that the interest should not be allowed to grow two times, three times or five times the capital.

Another aspect on which I want to make my submission is about existence of trade unionism in the banks. I am happy that there have been trade union activities since long, but I may point out that the vision of the trade unionism in banks is not a healthy one. They never think of the improvement of performance in the banking sector. They never think where the lapses exist for which the nation is suffering and why is the banking activity becoming unpopular. They are concerned only about their personal advantages and amoluments. That is all-right, but along with that they should have a better outlook. Therefore, I say the trade unionism has to develop on healthy lines. That is very important.

Shri Agarwal has made a reference about the bank robbery incidents. I know the bank robbery is not a phenomena in India alone. It is there all over the world. That is the modern phenomena that has developed. Therefore, on that background we should not assess the success or failure. If it is to be criticised it has to be seen in the context if it has been discharging its social responsibility that has been entrusted to it. That is most important.

Sir, I support the Amendment and wish that the Finance Minister will look into the deficiencies that exist in the

banking sector and see to it that it improves its performance.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur) : Sir, through the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, nine principal Acts are being amended.

I welcome clauses 9 and 10 which relate to the prohibition of acceptance of deposits by individuals, firms and other unincorporated bodies from the public beyond a certain specified number of depositors. The interests of the unwary and uninformed depositors are being safeguarded.

Here, I would stress the need for extending the provisions of Deposit Insurance Act to Fixed Deposits in the private sector companies which have no security at all. Many leading companies, though they are governed by the Companies Act, dupe the depositors. This requires to be looked into immediately.

The Prime Minister is trying to lift the people below the poverty line by various programmes like IRD NRE and the Employment Guarantee Scheme. We are assured on the floor of the House that in the rural sector, for a loan of Rs. 5,000/- or less, the banks should not ask for security. But the practical experience is that they do ask for landed security. From where will the weaker sections, i.e. the ordinary people and artisans give landed security? Artisans will have some tools and equipment. When they approach a bank for a loan of Rs. 2500/- the banks ask for a security of Rs. 5,000/-. The Prime Minister and everybody in the Government are interested in weaker sections. But how will those poor people give the guarantee?

You should instruct the banks that from people who ask for loans below Rs. 5,000/-, they should not demand land security. Then only you can lift weaker sections from below the poverty line.

The total credit being given by the banks is of the order of Rs. 60,000 crores, out of which a sum of Rs. 3,000 crores is being given for IRD throughout the country. It means that Rs. 57,000/- crores go for urban development.

I know practically and personally an instance in which a Divisional Management Madurai has categorically instructed the branches not to implement the schemes covered under the new 20-point programme. I have brought this to the notice of the Deputy Minister of Finance. He issued orders transferring that officer, and he has also given necessary instructions on how to employment the 20-point programmes. Yet they are not being implemented by the bank. Once again I have brought—this to the notice of the Deputy Minister, that that officer is continuing merrily, and the 20-point programme is wilting. There will be several such instances throughout the country.

Similarly, the managers of the banks demand some margin through brokers. In every branch, there are brokers. Only through brokers can people approach the manager. This is what happens before the loan is sanctioned to tiny and small industries. This kind of corruption is rampant. You should look into it and take strong action in such cases. Wherever such cases are brought to notice, the Finance Ministry should look into them very seriously.

Just because a customer refused to toe the line of the manager, all the credit facilities for him have been stopped by the Indian overseas Bank. Penal action is being taken against him for recovering the dues from him, because he wrote to the Government. He has been a client of the bank for nearly fifty years. Yet this is his fate. I brought this also to the notice of the Deputy Minister. He did pass some orders, but they are not being implemented.

It is being said that there are district level coordination committees, and block

level coordination committees—the Finance Secretary said this in a meeting—to ensure that the credit facilities given by the banks are not duplicated. I know that there are no such committees in which the local Mfs. are associated. I am not associated at the district or block level. So, how can I believe that there is a committee? There is no such committee functioning. There must be district level committees on which the Mfs. should be associated, and then only there will be effective co-ordination and expeditious implementation of the 20-point programme.

The Deputy Minister talks about discipline in the banks. You are all talking about it. I appreciate it. But in one of the branches of a bank in New Delhi, a branch manager was slapped by an employee in the presence of so many others; and he died of shock. It happened in Parliament Street. What action has been taken against such errant employees? It happened one and a half years back.

I have to say that there is no proper auditing of branches. I am told that only 18 branches have been audited, as against a total of 6,000 branches. Naturally, there will be malpractices galore in the banks, if there is no fear of auditing.

I request the hon. Deputy Minister to look into my suggestions and take effective action.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी जो यह बैंक-
कारी (संशोधन) विधेयक सदन में लाए
हैं, मैं इस का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा
हुआ हूँ।

सब से पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना
चाहता हूँ कि हमारे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक होने
की वजह से सारे देश के अन्दर बड़ा लाभ
हुआ है लेकिन हमारे जो विपक्ष के लोग हैं,

[श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुत्तानपुरी]

उन की तरफ से ऐसी बातें कही जाती हैं और हमारे अग्रवाल साहब ने भी फरमाया है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक होने की वजह से डाके ज्यादा बढ़े हैं। इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि डाके तो पहले भी ज्यादा पड़ते थे जबकि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक नहीं थे लेकिन अब क्योंकि बैंकों में इस तरह का प्रावधान किया गया है कि गरीब लोगों को ज्यादा लाभ मिल सके, इसलिए अब उन लोगों को भी इन का फायदा मिलने लगा है।

मैं आप के जरिए से सरकार को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिस इलाके से मैं आता हूँ—मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश से आता हूँ—वहाँ पर बैंकों की ब्रांचेज का बहुत अभाव है और उस के कारण हमारे यहाँ गरीब लोग उन से फायदा नहीं उठा पाते हैं। हमारे प्रदेश के अन्दर गरीब लोगों ने बैंकों में सी० टी० डी० एकाउन्ट्स में और दूसरे खातों में बहुत ज्यादा पैसा जमा कराया है लेकिन जो धन इकट्ठा हुआ है, उस का सही ढंग से प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता। हमारे यहाँ कुछ ब्रांचेज शहरों में तो हैं लेकिन जो दूरदराज के इलाके हैं और जहाँ बर्फ पड़ती है या ऐसे इलाके हैं, जहाँ पर आबादी का आभाव है, वहाँ पर बैंकों की ब्रांचेज नहीं हैं क्योंकि आप कहते हैं कि इस के लिए 30 हजार की आबादी होनी चाहिए। कोई कहता है कि 1 लाख से ऊपर वाली आबादी वाले शहरों में ही बैंक की सुविधाएं होनी चाहिए। हमारे यहाँ तो एसेम्बली सीट के लिए पापूलेशन 50 हजार से ज्यादा नहीं है। अब नये स्टेटिस्टिक्स के मुताबिक कुछ आबादी बढ़ी है। इस कारण

हिमाचल प्रदेश में और ब्रांचेज खुलने की जरूरत है।

एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोग तो बैंकों की नौकरी के मामले में जीरो हैं क्योंकि बैंक के एग्जामिनेशंस टफ होने के कारण वहाँ के लोग उन में नहीं जा सकते और मैदान से जो लोग पहाड़ों पर नौकरी करने के लिए जाते हैं, वे वहाँ ठहरना नहीं चाहते। वे वहाँ पर लोगों की सेवा करने के लिए नहीं बल्कि पहाड़ी लोगों को तंग करने के लिए वहाँ जाते हैं। वे कम्प्लेंट करा देते हैं ताकि उन की वहाँ से बदली हो जाए।

मेरे क्षेत्र में बहुत सी जगहों पर हाई स्कूल नहीं हैं। हाई स्कूल और कालेज में पढ़ने के लिए किसी को शिमला जाना पड़ता है, किसी को चंडीगढ़ जाना पड़ता है। अपने घर से दो-दो, तीन-तीन सौ किलोमीटर हमारे पहाड़ी इलाके के बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिए जाना पड़ता है। हमारे यहाँ आजकल बर्फ पड़ती है और आजकल हमारे यहाँ तीन महीने के लिए स्कूल और कालिज बंद रहते हैं। अगर हमारे पहाड़ के बच्चे कहीं से पढ़-लिख कर आ भी जाए तो भी वे गवर्नमेंट के महकमों के लिए या बैंकों के लिए सेलेक्ट नहीं हो पाते। आपके बैंकों में पहाड़ी लोगों का बहुत कम रिप्रि-जेंटेशन मिला हुआ है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर आप पहाड़ी लोगों को ठीक ढंग से फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं तो लाजमी तौर पर वहाँ के लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दे कर तैयार कीजिए और उनको नौकरी देने का प्रावधान कीजिए।

इसके अलावा बैंकों से उद्योगपति हरियाणा में भी लोन ले लेते हैं, फिर हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी लोन ले लेते हैं। यही हाल पंजाब के बड़े लोगों का है। वे लोग भी बैंडर एरिया के लिए स्कीम बना कर पास करा लेते हैं और पंजाब के बैंकों से भी लोन ले लेते हैं और हिमाचल के बैंकों से भी लोन ले लेते हैं। फिर वे कारखाने नहीं लगाते जिससे कि वहां के लोगों को रोजगार प्राप्त हो। जो पैसा पंजाब के लोगों को हिमाचल प्रदेश में इस्तेमाल करने के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से मिलता है, उस पैसे का वे सही इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं। वे अपनी स्कीम मंजूर करा कर पैसा तो प्राप्त कर लेते हैं लेकिन उस पैसे का वे मिसयूज करते हैं। बहुत कम लोग ऐसे होंगे जो कारखाने लगाते हैं, मेक्सिमम लोग ऐसे हैं जो कारखाने नहीं लगाते हैं। इस तरह से हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोग नौकरियों से वंचित रह जाते हैं।

आपके प्राइवेट कारखानों में भी यही हो रहा है और जो हमारे राष्ट्रीय कारखाने हैं जिनमें कि हिन्दुस्तान के खजाने का पैसा लगा हुआ है, जो राष्ट्रीयकृत कारखाने हैं, उनमें भी घाटा जा रहा है। आप किसी भी कारखाने को ले लें जिनमें कि गवर्नमेंट का पैसा लगा हुआ है। उनमें जो अफसर हैं वे ऐसे नहीं हैं जिनसे कि आपके कारखानों का घाटा पूरा हो सके। अपने खजाने को खोखला होने से बचाने के लिए आपके प्रबंध स्ट्रॉंग होने चाहिए। यह नेशन का पैसा है।

कई मित्रों ने यहां कहा कि गरीब लोगों की मदद के लिए 9 सौ करोड़ रुपये का टारगेट रखा गया है लेकिन यह 9 सौ

करोड़ रुपया गरीब लोगों के लिए खर्च नहीं हुआ है। यह पैसा इसलिए खर्च नहीं होता है कि जो बड़े बड़े आदमी हैं वे अपने कामों के लिए बैंकों से पैसा ले लेते हैं। जो आम आदमी है, साधारण आदमी हैं, उसको बैंकों से पैसा नहीं मिलता है। गांव के गरीब आदमी को पैसा नहीं मिलता है। आप गरीब आदमियों को बीस सूत्री प्रोग्राम दें तभी उन लोगों की हालत अच्छी होगी। अगर गरीब लोगों को सही मदद मिले, उनके लिए पैसे का सही यूटिलाइजेशन हो तो उनको लाभ पहुंच सकता है। लेकिन पैसे का सही यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं होता है। बड़े आदमी छोटे-मोटे कारखाने लगाने के लिए पैसा लेते हैं लेकिन वे कारखाने न लगाकर और चीजों में पैसा खर्च कर देते हैं। कोई-कोई तो कार खरीदने में पैसा लगा देते हैं। इससे आपके इयूज भी बढ़ते जाते हैं।

इससे इस देश के अन्दर एक जाल पैदा हो रही है। ऐसे लोग ही फिर डाके मारने वाले लोगों में शामिल होते हैं। हमारे हिमाचल में तो कहीं डकैती नहीं होती, लेकिन पंजाब और दिल्ली में यह होती है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं कि आपके बैंकों से कई आदमी बिना गारन्टी के, बिना प्रोसीजर के और बिना किसी लिखाई-पढ़ाई के पैसा ले लेते हैं। आपके आफिसर लोग ये पैसा देते हैं। ऐसे आफिसरों को बैंकों में नहीं रखना चाहिये जो कि आपके बैंकों का दिवाला पीटने के लिए वहां जाते हैं। आपको एडवांस वसूल करने के लिए आफिसरों का टारगेट भी फिक्स करना चाहिए कि उन्हें इतनी रिक्वैरी इतने दिनों में करनी है। तभी आपके बैंक काम कर सकते

[श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी]

हैं, तभी देश आगे बढ़ सकता है। अगर बैंकों का पैसा हम गलत आर्दामियों के हाथों में जाने दें तो इससे देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। इससे हम लोग गरीब आर्दामियों की मदद करने के लिए ज्यादा कोशिश करते हैं, उस काम में भी ज्यादा मदद मिल पायेगी। इसके बगैर बैंकों का काम सफल नहीं होगा। गरीब आर्दामी तभी आगे बढ़ सकेगा जब बैंकों की पूंजी ठीक तरह से गरीब आर्दामी के पास पहुंचेगी। आज हमारे किसानों को बहुत परेशानी होती है। चाहे किसी भी चीज का बीज हो या प्लांटेशन लगाना हो, उसके लिए ऋण लेने के लिए कई कई चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं। समय में पैसा मंजूर नहीं होता। इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि गरीब आर्दामी को, किसान को समय के अंदर पैसा मिल सके। तभी उसकी तरक्की हो सकेगी। गरीब लोगों का बैंकों में पूरा योगदान है। उन लोगों द्वारा बैंकों में पैसा जमा किया जाता है लेकिन उसके मुताबिक उनको सहायता प्राप्त नहीं होती। इसके लिए मैं माननीय पुजारी जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे अफसरों पर कंट्रोल करें और उनको निर्देश दें कि गरीब आर्दामियों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए। जब हमारी बाक्यी में इस प्रकार की मंशा होगी तभी इस देश को बनाने वालों का कल्याण हो सकेगा। तभी हम गरीब आर्दामी को उठा सकते हैं। नारे से नहीं उठा सकते। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि नारों से कुछ नहीं होगा। अभी हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि लोगों ने फ्लोर मिल लगाई है उनको उसके बाद सेलर लगाने के लिए सबसिडी दी जा रही है। अभी

आसाम के भाई बतला रहे थे कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में ऐसे आर्दामी रखे जाते हैं जिनको पता ही नहीं होता कि किसान की क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं। किसानों के लिए उनकी ही क्लास का आर्दामी होना चाहिए तभी वह किसानों का भला कर सकता है। इसी प्रकार हरिजन और आदिवासियों के कल्याण के लिए उन्हीं की क्लास के आर्दामी को प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो आज जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं उनके रिश्तेदार ही उसमें सलेक्ट होंगे और एक क्लास पैदा हो जाएगी। गरीब आर्दामी को उसमें कोई स्थान नहीं मिलेगा। न शहर के गरीब आर्दामी का भला होगा न गांव के गरीब आर्दामी का भला होगा।

यह जो बैंकिंग ला अमेंडमेंट बिल लाया गया है उसका तो मैं समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन इन बातों पर विचार करने की जरूरत है। जब तक गरीब लोगों को फायदा नहीं देगे तब तक देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकेगा। प्राइवेट उद्योगों और सरकारी कारपोरेशंस को जो लोन दिए गए हैं उनको देखिए कि उसमें कितना ओवर ड्यू है और वह किस तरह से वसूल हो सकता है ताकि काम ठीक प्रकार से चल सके। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इन बातों की ओर ध्यान देकर जो कदम प्रधान मंत्री जी ने गरीबों के लिए उठाने के लिए बताए हैं उनको उठाकर 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाया जाए। इन बातों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

14 hrs.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN
(Gauhati) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, before I start, I first want to congratulate the Finance Minister for introducing this bill

for amending the Banking Laws. While congratulating him I would like to draw his attention to some salient facts that I have come across in connection with the implementation of the 20-point programme as well as about the present situation since 1979 in Assam. I hope he will consider it and if necessary come up with suitable amendments to make some provision if necessary.

At the outset I would like to mention, as you know, that these Banks have been nationalised with the intention that the public funds will be made available to the downtrodden and poor.

14.02 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

But even after the lapse of a period of fourteen years the banks are not functioning properly. I would like to draw your attention to the working of some banks, particularly about the implementation of the DRDA scheme, and that too in my constituency. The UCO Bank at Doboka received several applications under the DRDA scheme and all the applications are kept pending. Similarly in another block in my constituency, in Rampur the Palasmeri branch of the UCO bank received 196 schemes sponsored under the DRDA scheme and out of them 149 are kept pending. In another case of Bijoynagar the central Bank of India branch received 64 schemes and kept pending 53. At Chaigaon all such applications pertaining to those schemes under the DRDA scheme have not been sanctioned. When I enquired about this, the Bank Manager told me that until and unless the field officer concerned certifies it, he is not in a position to sanction any amount. And the most vital thing is, up to this day no such field officer has been appointed in that particular branch of the bank.

In another case during my recent visit I came across a Bank Manager who was reluctant to attend a meeting being pre-

sided over by the local M.L.A., about the implementation of the 20-Point programme as well as the DRD scheme.

Now, if these are the instances in my constituency, I am sure there will be many more cases in every nook and corner of the country where the nationalised banks are being opened which are supposed to honour the requests from the needy persons. If this is the state of affairs; may I ask how we are going to achieve or fulfil the mandate that has been given to the nationalised banks in 1969 to see that bank finances are made available to the downtrodden people. I hope our Finance Minister has a very wide scope of these problems and he will do something in this regard and if necessary bring forward the necessary amendments.

I would like to draw your attention to the conditions in the State of Assam since to agitation of 1979 has started. I am surprised to find that while the State Government officers and employees are threatened with pay cut and other punitive measures for not attending their duties but no such action has been taken against other officers and employees of the financial institution including Banks under the Central Government, the National Banks, the L. I. C. or General Insurance Corporation. Rather I found to my surprise that even the Regional Managers, even the Branch Managers of the banks remained absent on those days. I could not understand this double rule that on the one hand the State Government—at that time under President's rule and at present under Congress rule is emphasising discipline and exhorting its employees that they must be present failing which there will be disciplinary action besides pay cut and on the other hand such things are thoroughly absent in all government financial institutions in Assam. I do not understand any logic behind this.

Now, may I say that the daily performance of these nationalised banks, of these commercial institutions, in Assam is also deplorable. For instance, when one

[Shri Bhūbaneswar]

goes to encash even an ordinary cheque from Savings Bank account, one has to wait sometimes to the extent of one hour or even 1½ hour. So, such is the sorry plight of the financial institutions in Assam and they are at worst stage at present in Assam. May I ask our Finance Minister through you to do something to improve the working of these financial institutions in Assam and to curb this indiscipline, etc. I also urge upon him to make necessary provisions for carrying out the regular trade union activities but it does not mean that you will allow the bank employees as well as the employees of other financial institutions to do as they like as is the case at present in Assam.

So, these are some of the serious things that are going on at least in that part of the country which he will note and in the light of which I hope he will make necessary amendments and will take suitable steps. With these words I conclude.

श्री नाथू राम मिर्चा (नागौर) :
राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों का हमारा तजुर्बा लम्बा नहीं है। इसलिए इसके बारे में जो कानून और नियम आदि बने हैं उन में समय-समय पर तजुर्बे के अनुसार परिवर्तन हो यह बाजिब ही है। जो संशोधन इस कानून में पेश किए गए हैं उन में एक विशेष यह है कि अगर किसी डिपॉजिटर की मौत हो जाए तो नामिनी मुकर्रर करने का उन लोगों को हक प्राप्त हो जाए और सकमैशन एक्ट के नीचे जो लम्बी कार्रवाई करनी पड़ती है अपना हक जमाने के लिए उस मुसीबत से उनको छुट्टी मिल जाए। इसका मैं हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ।

ग्रामीण बैंक भी हमारे देश में बने हैं। इन बैंकों को स्पांसर करने वाले दूसरे कई

बड़े बैंक हैं। लेकिन इन में जो सर्विस रूल हैं और उनके नीचे जो नियम और उप-नियम होने चाहिये, वे अभी तक नहीं बने हैं। इसका बड़ा भारी असर इन बैंकों में नौकरी करने वाले लोगों पर पड़ता है। ये लोग कनफ्यूज्ड हैं। उनके जो मामले होते हैं निपटने का भी कोई तरीका होना चाहिये, कोई विधि होनी चाहिये। उनकी सर्विस कंडिशन तथा दूसरी बातें व्यवस्थित न होने की वजह से उन मामलों को निपटने में बहुत कठिनाई होती है और कई तरह के मामले सर्विस क्लास के लोगों के पैडिंग हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि ग्रामीण बैंकों में सर्विस करने वाले लोगों के लिए भी कायदे कानून बन जाने चाहिए और उनके वास्ते भी यही नियम होने चाहिये जो दूसरों के लिए हैं।

एक खास बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। जिस प्रकार की हमारी इच्छा नहीं थी उन प्रकार की कार्रवाई आज भी बैंकों में होती है। बैंकों में हमने कभी नहीं सोचा था कि इस प्रकार से रिस्वत और भ्रष्टाचार का काम चलेगा। बड़ा दुःख होता है, आज कोई भी आदमी किसी प्रकार का लोन लेना चाहें, चाहे ट्रक के चेसिस का लोन हो, बेल का छकड़े का या किसी चीज के लिये लोन लेने जाये, खासतौर से छोटे काश्तकार की बात मैं करता हूँ, उसका लोन मंजूर होने में बहुत समय लग जाता है। अगर लोन मंजूर हो जाता है तो उसमें सबसीडी का मामला आ जाता है, बैंक के कर्मचारी उसका अधिग्रहण कर लेते हैं और उस आदमी को लोन काफी कम मिलता है। बैंक से लोन लेने में उसके साथ छीना-भपटी होती है, इसमें बहुत भ्रष्टाचार होता है। मेरी कल्पना नहीं थी कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में इस प्रकार से कार्यवाही होगी।

बड़े लोग तो उन लोगों से आसानी से मिल जाते हैं और उसमें और भी बड़ा मामला होता है जिसमें कि बैंक वालों का हिस्सा होता है। यह बात मैं तजुबों से कह रहा हूँ, मिलने-जुलने वालों से बातचीत होती है, निश्चित रूप से तजुर्बा है इसलिए निश्चित रूप से जोर देकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि बैंकों में इस बात को आप कैसे रोक सकते हैं, इसके बारे में आपको सख्ती बरतनी पड़ेगी। बैंकों में लोगों को अच्छी तनख्वाहें मिलती हैं फिर भी इतना मालूम है कि एक छोटा सा बैंक मैनेजर अगर 2, 3 माल कहीं रह जाता है तो वह 2, 4 लाख रु० लूटकर वहाँ से निकलता है। इस तरह का व्यापक भ्रष्टाचार आजकल बैंकों में हो रहा है, इसके बारे में आप विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें। कुछ ईमानदार आदमियों की ज्यादा भर्ती हो, अच्छे लोग इसमें ज्यादा आयें, आपको इस बात की कोशिश करनी पड़ेगी।

गरीब लोगों को बैंकों से समय पर लोन नहीं मिल पाता है। जिस काम के लिए लोन लेना चाहिए जिस समय चाहिये, जैसे फटिलाइजर या सीड के लिए चाहिये जो कि खेतों के लिये खास समय पर किसान को चाहिये, उस समय अगर लोन किसान मिले तो उसे फायदा होता है, को-आपरेटिव बैंक्स में तो जरूर इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है, कि गरीब लोगों को समय पर दिया जाए लेकिन दूसरे बैंकों में इस तरह की फाइलें लम्बी चली जाती हैं और समय पर उनको लोन मिलता नहीं है। इससे किसान को नुकसान होता है और समय पर लोन मिलने से उसकी पेइंग कैपेसिटी अच्छी हो सकती थी, यह कम हो जाती है क्योंकि उस पैसे का वह सही इस्तेमाल

नहीं कर सकता। इस तरह से बैंकों का प्रोब्लम-ड्यू बढ़ जाता है। अगर लोगों पर कर्जा चढ़ता चला जाये और बसूली ठीक से न हो तो आखिर में इसका बहुत बड़ा प्रसर देश की इकनामी पर पड़ता है।

मेरा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि लोन लोगों को ठीक समय पर दिया जाये और उसी से ठीक समय पर रिक्वेरी हो सकती है। लोगों को समय पर अपनी इंस्टालमेंट देना में सहूलियत मिल सकती है। जिस परपज के लिये लोन दिया जाये अगर उसी परपज में उसका खर्च हो तो उसका रिटर्न प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ने से ठीक मिलने लगेगा। इस व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ तरीके से हमें जमाना पड़ेगा, इस पर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा।

अन्त में ज्यादा समय न लेकर मैं सरल बैंक के लोगों की सर्विसिज के बारे में फिर निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि नियमों का पालन होना चाहिये।

श्री गिरवारी लाल व्यास (मीलवाड़ी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं बैंकिंग साज (अर्मेंड-मेंट) बिल 1983 का समर्थन करता हूँ। सबसे पहला मेरा सुझाव है कि बैंकों की जितनी शाखाएं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में होनी चाहियें, उसकी अभी तक कमी है। एक तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

हमारे राजस्थान में रीजनल रूरल बैंक कहीं कहीं स्थापित हुए हैं। बहुत सारे स्थान ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर इनकी शाखाओं की स्थापना नहीं हुई है। आपने जो हिसाब लगाया है कि 17 हजार पर एक, उस हिसाब से जब तक आप बैंकों की शाखाएं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नहीं खोलेंगे, तब तक लोगों को

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

उनका जितना फायदा मिलना चाहिये, नहीं मिल सकेगा। यह व्यवस्था निश्चित तरीके से बहुत आवश्यक है।

मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। भीलवाड़ा में बैंकों की बहुत कमी है।

रिजनल रूरल बैंकों और कोऑपरेटिव बैंकों के जरिये से ऐसी व्यवस्था स्थापित करनी चाहिए, जिससे वाकर सैक्शंज, सिड्-यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्ज के लोगों और एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स की खेती-बाड़ी और बच्चों की पढ़ाई वगैरह की तमाम आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जा सके। जब तक हम बैंकों के जरिये उनकी सब आवश्यकताओं को पूरा नहीं करेंगे, तब तक उनका शोषण नहीं होगा। आप किसी भी कास्त-कार की जमीन का एसेसमेंट कर लें और उसके आधार पर उसकी साल भर की आवश्यकताओं का भी एसेसमेंट कर लें और उसे एक पास-बुक मुहैया करा दें, जिससे उसको अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार बराबर कर्जा मिलता रहे, उसकी प्राडक्शन में कोई कमी न हो, उसकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति भी होती रहे और उसको शोषण से मुक्ति भी मिल जाए।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने जिज्ञासा किया है कि नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद बैंकों में किस प्रकार की अव्यवस्था हो गई है। इसमें दो राय नहीं हैं कि नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद बैंकों की जमा-पूंजी बहुत बढ़ी है, उनकी शाखाएं भी बहुत खोली गई हैं और लोगों को कर्जा भी बहुत मिलने लगा है। लेकिन इसके साथ यह भी देखने की जरूरत है कि एक कस्टमर और दुकानदार के बीच जो व्यव-

हार होना चाहिए, क्या बैंकों के द्वारा वह डिपॉजिटर्स को उपलब्ध किया जा रहा है या नहीं। बैंक के बाबू हों या मैनेजर, उन्हें इस बात की कोई परवाह नहीं है कि डिपॉजिटर्स पैसा जमा करवाता है या नहीं, उसको पैसा वक्त पर मिलता है या नहीं। वे लोग इसको अपनी जिम्मेदारी नहीं समझते। नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद बैंकों में यह जो गैरजिम्मेदारी की भावना आ गई, उसकी कुछ वजह ट्रेड यूनियनों भी हैं। मैं ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट की बुराई नहीं करता, क्योंकि मैं खुद भी उसमें काम करता हूँ। लेकिन उसकी वजह से यह जो बुराई आ गई है, उसको दूर करना चाहिए। जब तक यह भावना रहेगी, तब तक यह मूवमेंट ठीक प्रकार से नहीं चलेगी। इस लिए कर्मचारियों की परफार्मेंस को कसौटी बना कर या अन्य प्रकार से ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि वे लोगों के साथ सद्भावना से व्यवहार करें।

मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में प्रावधान है कि लोन के दुगने से ज्यादा पैसा बसूल नहीं किया जा सकता। लेकिन बैंक जिस तरह से गरीब आदमियों को लूट रहे हैं, क्या मंत्री महोदय ने उस पर तबज्जुह दी है या नहीं? अगर एक आदमी को पांच हजार रुपए का लोन दिया जाता है और फेमिन, बाढ़, फसल नष्ट होने या किसी और नैचुरल कैलेमिटी की वजह से वह डिफाल्टर हो जाता है, तो उससे तीन चार गुना पैसा बसूल किया जाता है। मेरे जिले भीलवाड़ा में पंजाब नेशनल बैंक द्वारा लोगों से तीन चार गुना ज्यादा पैसा बसूल किया जा रहा है और लोगों की जमीन जायदाद नीलाम की जा रही है। इसको रोका जाना चाहिए।

हम काश्तकार को इस लिए पैसा उधार देते हैं कि उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत हो, लेकिन अगर उसका भूकान, जमीन और ऐसेट्स नीलाम करा दिए जाएं, तो इससे उसकी स्थिति पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ेगा। जब क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड का प्रावधान दूसरों पर लागू है, तो वह बैंकों पर लागू क्यों नहीं किया जाता? पुराने जमाने में जिस तरह पठान सूद को बढ़ा कर पैसा बसूल करते थे और लोगों का शोषण करते थे, बैंकों द्वारा उससे भी ज्यादा शोषण किया जा रहा है। इसको रोकने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। अगर इसको नहीं रोका जाएगा, तो काश्तकारों पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ेगा। एक निवेदन यह है कि जितने भी आपके फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीचूशंस हों, चाहे वे भारत सरकार के हों या प्रोवि-शियल सरकारों के हों, इनमें किस प्रकार से पैसे को एडवांस किया है, क्या इसके संबंध में भी जानकारी है? वहां पर किस तरह का करप्शन फैला हुआ है? मैं खास तौर से अपने जिले के बारे में आपको बताना चाहता हूं। यहां दस हजार स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज बनीं, उनमें 15 परसेंट सन्सिडी का मामला है, क्योंकि वहां पर बैंकवर्ड इलाका है। सन्सिडी का पैसा लोग खा जाते हैं और जो लोन लिया जाता है, उसके रि-पेमेंट का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है। इन फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीचूशंस में बड़ा करप्शन है। लोन देने के लिए परसें-टेज बंधा हुआ है। इस परसेंटेज के हिसाब से यदि उनको दे दिया जाता है, तो जितना मर्जी चाहो पैसा ले लो। यह भी नहीं देखा जाता है कि कोई जैन्युइन केस है या नहीं है। उनको तो सिर्फ अपने बन्धे हुए पैसे से मतलब है। इस बारे में वहां पर कोई रोक-टोक नहीं है। मैंने कई बफा आपका ध्यान

आकर्षित किया है। मिलवाड़ा जिले के प्रन्दर ही दो बड़ी कंपनियां हैं। एक मेवाड़ टैक्स टाइल और दूसरी मिलवाड़ा टैक्सटाइल—इन्होंने अपने नाम बदल दिए हैं। उसमें भारत सरकार का जितना पैसा था, आई० डी० एम० ए० का जितना पैसा इसमें फंसा हुआ था, उसको खत्म करने के लिए ही उन्होंने नई कंपनी बना ली है। इस संबंध में आपको चिट्ठी लिखी तो कह दिया कि इससे हमारा कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीचूशंस से ताल्लुक है। उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। आपको यहां से 12 करोड़ रुपया उसमें लगा हुआ है। इस प्रकार आपके पैसे उन्होंने सिक यूनिट बता कर अपने दूसरे ऐसैट्स खड़े कर लिए हैं। इस तरीके से जो काम करता है, उसके खिलाफ आपको कदम उठाने चाहिए, नहीं तो आपको बहुत बड़ी दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

एक बात मैं डायरेक्टर्स के नोमिनेशन के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं। इसमें भी बहुत बड़ी गड़बड़ी है। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि ऐसे वेस्टेड इंटरैस्ट के डायरेक्टर्स बन जाते हैं, जो अपनी कंपनी को दूसरी कंपनी से पैसा दिला देते हैं और दूसरी कंपनी को अपने यहां से पैसा दिला देते हैं। इस प्रकार के फ्रॉड्यूलेंट लोगों के खिलाफ शिकायतें भी आई हैं, लेकिन अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। यदि आपको काश्तकार का डायरेक्टर बनाना है, तो काश्तकार का डायरेक्टर बनाना चाहिए। यदि आपको आर्टिसन का डायरेक्टर बनाना है तो आर्टिसन का डायरेक्टर बनाना चाहिए। आप करते यह हैं कि जो दिल्ली में आर्टिसन की बहुत बड़ी दुकान खोल कर बैठा है, उसको डायरेक्टर

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]
बना देते हैं। लेकिन जो ब्लू गांव में बैठ कर काम करता है, जो थ्रसली आर्टिसन है, उसको डायरेक्टर नहीं बनाते हैं। ऐसे फोड्यूलेंट लोगों को ले लिया जाता है, जो सारा इस प्रकार का काम करते हैं। इसके संबंध में भी कोई न कोई निश्चित तरीके से कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो फ्राड के केसेज हो रहे हैं, फोरजरी के केसेज हो रहे हैं, मिस-एप्रोप्रिएशन के केसेज हो रहे हैं, रोबरी और डाक्यटी के केसेज हो रहे हैं, इनको रोकने की क्या व्यवस्था आपने की है। इसके संबंध में किसी प्रकार का कोई प्रावधान आप ने नहीं किया है। यदि इस संबंध में कोई जानकारी चाहता है, कितने मिस-एप्रोप्रिएशन हुए हैं, कितने फ्राड्यूलेंट एक्ट हुए हैं या अन्य प्रकार की चीजें हुई हैं। तो कहा जाता है कि ये सिक्रेट बातें हैं, इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं दी जा सकती है। जब इस प्रकार की कोई जानकारी नहीं दी जा सकती, तो ऐसी हालत में बैंकों के अन्दर जो गलत काम हो रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ किस प्रकार आवाज बुलंद की जा सकती है। उनको रोकने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। क्या इसके संबंध में कोई मशीनरी इवाल्व की है, जिस के जरिए इस प्रकार के एक्ट्स को रोका जा सके। बैंक जब नेशनलाइज नहीं हुए थे, उस समय इस प्रकार के फोड्यूलेंट एक्ट्स और चीटिंग के केसेज बहुत कम होते थे, लेकिन नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद इन की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है और आप के कर्मचारी स्वयं इसमें लिप्त होते हैं। चाहे मैनेजर हो, कॅशियर हो, एका-

उन्टेन्ट हो—सब इस तरह के कामों में लिप्त हैं और उन के जरिये ही फ्राड्यूलेंट एक्ट्स और मिस-एप्रोप्रियेशन होता है। जब तक आप उन के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। अगर आप ट्रेड यूनियनों के दबाव में आ जायेंगे और उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे तो हमारी यह बैंकिंग इंस्टीचूशन बिल्कुल बरबाद हो जायगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उन के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही करें तथा उस की जानकारी भी लोगों को होनी चाहिये। इन-इन लोगों ने ये-ये कारनामे किये हैं और उन के खिलाफ सरकार ने या बैंक अथारिटीज ने ये-ये कार्यवाही की है।

हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम चलाया है जिस के अधीन आई० आर० डी० पी० और "ट्रायसम" के प्रोग्राम चलते हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों में बहुत घपला है। आई० आर० डी० पी० के अधीन जो लोन दिया जाता है उस में जो सबसिडी का एमाउन्ट होता है उस को ये लोग खा जाते हैं, उस गरीब तक पहुंचने नहीं देते हैं। इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन आप की मंशा यह है कि लोगों को गरीबी की सतह से ऊपर उठाया जाय, लेकिन उस उद्देश्य का कार्यान्वयन नहीं हो रहा है। आप को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि आई० आर० डी० पी० के अधीन जो लोन और सबसिडी दी जाती है वह पूरी उस गरीब तक पहुंचे। इसी तरह से जो ट्रायसम का कार्यक्रम है उस में ट्रेनिंग के दौरान 150-200 रु० महावार स्कालरशिप दिया जाता है लेकिन वह उस तक नहीं पहुंच पाता है। उस के बाद स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री लगाने के लिए जो लोन और सबसिडी मिलती है उस में

से सबसिद्धी खा जाते हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप निश्चित तरीके से ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि यह रूपया उस गरीब तक पूरा पहुँच सके।

बैंकों के लिये आप प्राइवेट आडिटमें रखते हैं जिन से बैंक के अन्दरूनी मामलों की जानकारी सरकार को नहीं मिलती है। वहाँ जो गड़बड़ पाई जाती है उस के बारे में न पालियामेंट को पता होता है और न जनता को कुछ मालूम हो पाता है। जब हमारे यहाँ आडिटर् जनरल हैं, तो इन बैंकों के आडिट का काम भी उन की माफ़त किया जाय जिस से वहाँ जो गड़बड़-घुटाला हो रहा है उस की जानकारी हम को मिल सके।

ब्लोक लेविल पर आप ने बैंकों की एड-वाइस के लिये कमेटी बनाई हुई है लेकिन डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर कोई कमेटी नहीं है और जो है उसमें कलैक्टर और सरकारी अधिकारी होते हैं जिस की बजह से वहाँ जो गड़बड़ होती है उस की जानकारी हम को नहीं हो पाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेविल पर भी आप कमेटी बनायें जिस में जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हों, ताकि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर बैंकों के लोन में जो गड़बड़ होती है उस को ठीक किया जा सके।

आप ने जो अमेण्डमेंट्स पेश की हैं वे निश्चित रूप से ठीक हैं और मैं उन का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन जो सुझाव मैंने दिये हैं उन पर भी विचार किया जाय ताकि वहाँ अच्छी व्यवस्था हो सके और जनता को इन सुविधाओं का लाभ मिल सके।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla):
Mr. Chairman, Sir I feel that in our country banking sector has reached a level where I find it is very well organised. I had an occasion to pay a visit to the RBI Headquarters at Bombay and I was satisfied with the operational efficiency of the RBI. But there also I find that the RBI was, in one way, not performing its functions properly. Just now I have said that the operational efficiency of the RBI satisfied me, but when I raised the issue regarding the functioning of nationalised banks in Jammu and Kashmir State, particularly the State Bank there, the RBI was ready to organise an inquiry. but I told them that this is not the way, we have to institutionalise a kind of supervision which is very effective. Therefore, I would suggest one thing. The RBI has various functions to perform but its most important function is to see that it controls credit supply in the country effectively. So far as the nationalised sector is concerned, I am not satisfied with the functioning of various banks because my experience relates to the operation of these banks in Jammu and Kashmir. My experience tells me that these nationalised banks are not performing their functions properly and there is a kind of plunder that goes on. What is the body that can check this? The only body available in the country is the Reserve Bank of India.

We expected many things since the nationalisation of banks, but I don't suppose that the system has responded to the aspirations of the people. I do not know whether the hon. Minister who is sitting on that side all alone this time, knows the fact that we created a credit supply of Rs. 5000 crores, which was pumped into the system and there is an allegation that out of Rs. 5000 crores only Rs.300 crores have gone to the rural sector. When nationalisation was introduced, the country was told that it would revolutionise the rural sector and many an article appeared in the press, and it was said that Gandhiji's dream would be realised and tremendous development would be organised in the rural sector through banks because banks were

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

the vehicle of development. If this figure is correct—because it has been often quoted in the press and the Minister must know better—out of the credit of Rs. 5000 crores generated in the country and passed on to the people through banks, the rural sector got only Rs. 300 crores. There are laudable schemes, I must say like IRDP and NREP. These are very good programmes, like the Prime Minister's 20-point programme. Some people use the whole programme as a political tool, but as a student of Economics, I feel that a lot of good could be done to the country through the 20-point programme, and similarly these IRDP and NREP schemes are very laudable schemes. But I do not think these schemes are properly operated upon. And so far as banks are concerned, you will be surprised to know that almost all the malpractices committed by the institutions go unnoticed. As you go to the bank, you have to repose trust in the bank. You deposit money in and you get a cheque book and you buzz off from the counter. There ends the matter.

What goes on between the banker and the actual loanee, particularly the person who comes from the rural sector, nobody knows. I related some stories about this to the RBI and they were very much surprised. As I told you, they were going to conduct an inquiry; may be they have done it. But I am not going to be satisfied because of the *ad hoc* manner in which the RBI would be ready to conduct an inquiry.

I want to inform the House that in my State there are nationalised banks which are not functioning properly,—I must name one, that is, the State Bank of India, because against that bank's operational policy there was a lot of hue and cry. In a meeting of the District Development Board comprising the cabinet and other representatives of people. Convened at Kupwara, which is the Headquarters of the district, there were about a dozen

people with written complaints against the functioning of the State Bank of India and all these complaints related to the lending operation.

The greatest objection that I can raise here in the House is that the procedure regarding lending is never publicised properly. Kupwara is comparable to any District in the rural sector in the country. Our people are uneducated—70 to 80% of them. All the time the lending strategy or procedure is published in English. We can see the brochure and pamphlets in colours lauding the success of the bank. But they have never publicised their schemes in language which is understandable to the people who come to the Bank. That is seldom in Urdu and never in Dogri or Kashmeri. All the time it is in English. So, they keep a kind of curtain of secrecy. Nobody knows what is the procedure. If you talk to the Manager or the Chairman of the Bank he will sit with you and he will explain that it is a simple as anything. But it is the illiterate man who has to borrow from the Bank. He could know only if it was explained to time properly. As publicity is all the time in English, Banks do not reach the people. People are asked to understand themselves. If they do not understand, they miss the bus.

As I said earlier, ultimately the feeling was voiced in a District Board Meeting that the money that was lent to the people under various scheme went to the people who had long arms and not the people who were genuine borrowers. So, a lot of corruption had taken place. I was told specifically about the State Bank of India. May be, the same thing is happening with other banks. There is a lot of corruption. 'X' amount of money that is invested in Jammu and Kashmir State, 80% of that goes to people who can grease the palm of the staff working in that Bank. Between the Manager and the Chairman there is a large gap. Between the Chairman of that Bank and the Governor of the Reserve Bank there is a very wide gap. If there is a complaint, the Reserve Bank of India looks into it. But I want the reform to be rationalised.

I have some basic objections to the deposits that are created in Jammu and Kashmir State and the lending of money in that State. There is a complaint, perhaps Minister of Finance may be knowing better that there is widespread corruption in so far as lending is concerned. There is large scale corruption so far as recruitment of staff is concerned. There are various complaints showing how they do not encourage local talent. If the Minister wants to know the fuller story I can bring details to his notice. The biggest objections that I have against the nationalised banks in the Jammu and Kashmir is that as per a survey 80% of the deposits created in the State are lent outside the State. About the State Bank of India I know it definitely. I have no objection if it was done with a clear cut policy understandable to the people of Jammu and Kashmir State because our country is one. If money is lent outside the State, I have no objection on principle. But if people wanted to have credit in the Jammu and Kashmir State and they do not get it and the Banks invest the money outside the State is not fair. You know that Jammu and Kashmir State is not industrially advanced. I have already said in the House earlier that out of Rs. 25550 crores that were invested in this great country in the establishment of large scale industries, Jammu and Kashmir State, share was 0.06%. Now this is the background against which the lending in the State should have been streamlined. 80% of the deposits generated in a poor State like Jammu and Kashmir State are lent outside the State by the State Bank of India and my impression is that other banks also do the same thing. 80% of the deposit are lent outside Jammu and Kashmir. 20% of the deposits which is available for lending in Jammu and Kashmir is lent to those people who can grease the palm of people at the helm of affairs in the Banks. You can see what kind of reform you have achieved through Banks in the rural sector.

We are told that Rs. 3000 crores will be pumped into the rural sector through IRDP. We have to ask a question—will this money go to the right pockets? The

Minister will have to answer our genuine query and he has to ensure that the money that will be pumped into rural sector will go to the right pockets. I do respect that the Ministry of Finance will take serious notice of the issues I have raised.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Why do you not ask the question in your State?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Ultimately the responsibility rests with the Central Government. If you say about the agricultural development, you cannot say that it is a State subject. You have the Ministry of Agriculture.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, he specifically raised a point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Finance Minister will deal with it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Our responsibility is to give money.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): I rise to support the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1983 which has been introduced in the House and it has been deliberated by the Members—both from the ruling and the opposition party.

The basic purpose of nationalisation for which banks have been nationalised is to give benefit of the banking facilities to the rural mass—where 75% of the people live. Before nationalisation, the banking net-work in the country was one branch for every 65000 people. Now it is roughly one branch for 18000 people and the target is to have one branch for 17000 people. Before nationalisation there were about 8262 branches in the country and now there are about 45000 branches in the country. In those days the rural branches were hardly 74 all over the country. Now there are a large number of branches which are in the rural areas.

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While we criticize the banking organisation, we must bear in mind the comment of the Finance Minister in this House—the banking organisation has developed in a massive way but the infra-structure which is necessary to give this service to the people, the expertise which is necessary in the banking organisation is very much lacking. Though the Government policy is there to help the people in the rural areas, they have not been able to do unto their best satisfaction. To criticize the bank officials, Government, and the employees by and large in the House will not be just. We have to see the present set up of the banking organisation, the customer service as well as the credit policy which is being followed by the Government. One of the reasons, why bank was nationalised is to improve the regional imbalance and the social imbalance in the different sectors. There was a time when the banking organisation was not within the reach of the weaker section of society.

There was a time when the most-backward States did not get so much help from the banks. If you take your State, West Bengal, you will see before nationalisation, most of the banks were concentrated in the city of Calcutta and not in the rural areas. Now, they are spread in the rural areas and people are getting certain benefit. Sir, to get these benefits to the people, we need committed bank officers and committed bank employees. But at the same time, we need responsible borrowers. I am connected with the banking organisation as a member of the 20-point committee, I.R.D.P. and others in my State. To throw the burden always on the bank and to say that banks are not doing is also not correct. To say that the bank employees are not cooperating is also not correct. As a borrower, when we take money, we must also be responsible enough to return that money to the bank to see that the money circulation is there. A tendency is being developed all over the country that the Government is willing to give money and we should take the money and not return it or not

utilise for the purpose for which it is given. If this attitude is continued, it is no use blaming the bank officials and bank employees or the Government. What happens is that many of the bank employees are blamed. Government guidelines are there to give money. The bank officials process them and they give the loans. Now, the relationship between the customer and the bank should be apart from other norms, based on good faith. If the customer did not keep a good faith entrusted by the bank, the poor bank officers and employees cannot help it. As pointed out by the high officials of the Reserve Bank and others, sometimes some steps are taken against them for which basically they are also not responsible. I am not trying to defend the bank employees or the officials of the State Bank or United Bank of India or any other bank. This is one aspect where the Members of Parliament leaders of the political parties and the social workers should involve themselves to prepare the public mind to that extent that what money they are taking is the nation's money and unless they utilise this money properly, their next generation or their kith and kin would suffer. This earnestness must come among the borrowers.

While introducing the Bill, the hon. Deputy Minister for Finance, Shri Janardhana Poojary has said that he has taken into account the report of the Banking Commission, 1972 and the recommendations of the Subordinate Legislation Committee. He has also elaborated certain points regarding the interests of the depositor or the holder of a locker if he or she dies. He has also tried to deal with sensitive issue for which in West Bengal many of the small depositors have lost the private investments and deposits. But I would like to draw his attention to certain points of my State, Assam and I will finish within three minutes. In Assam, while the All-India norm is to have one branch for every 17,000 people, we have one branch for every 31,545 people. According to the All-India radio, there is a backlog of 533 branches in

Assam. It is not only that. About 109 licences have been issued by the Reserve Bank but various nationalised banks are not opening their branches there. I will urge upon the Deputy Minister of Finance, Shri Poojary to look into this particular problem and to see that this backlog is taken care of. If you do not take this backlog into consideration, we will suffer the most. My friend, Mr. Nurul Islam also drew the attention of the Minister to this point.

Another thing which I must say is when you take the population pattern into account, that is, one branch for 17,000 people, the communication difficulties in a remote area should be taken into consideration and you must reduce the population pattern and do it according to the position of the area and the communication with the main branch.

In Assam, there are certain branches which cater to the need of the people from the area of as distant as 30 to 35 miles. The borrowers mostly tribal people, have to come from their villages to the bank which is quite far away. It becomes quite expensive for them. So, I would request the hon. Deputy Minister for Finance to take care of this also.

Many hon. Members have elaborately discussed about the I.R.D.P programme. I do not want to go into that. But in June, 1983, in Assam, there are as many as 55,000 cases pending before the banks. When we had a meeting of the State level committee, as I said. I am a member of the banking organisation, they have said that they are prepared to process the applications but they are short of staff. The recruitment of the staff in North-eastern region through the Banking Services Commission must be speed up. Of course, we are grateful to the banks in North-eastern region because after the deliberations in the last meeting with the Finance Minister, each bank has got a task force. Whenever there is a backlog, they send this force to the particular branch to see that the cases are processed. But this is

an ad-hoc measure. The number of employees required for each branch should be provided and while appointing the employees, local people should be given due weightage.

As I said, ours is a very economically backward area. The industrial development in that area is also very much lagging and I will urge upon the hon. Deputy Minister for Finance, who is a good friend of mine, to look into the matter. When we write letters, replies are sent, "It is being looked into" and it is passed on to the officials. But it is not being followed up in the Ministry by the bureaucrats. When we write letters about the small scale industries and the medium scale industries, it will be wrong on the part of the bureaucrats to think that we are trying to bring before the Government certain particular cases. It has been happening that the entrepreneurs in the area are not getting as much guidance and encouragement from the banking organisation as they should have got. As many Members in the opposition and even many Members from the ruling party have said, if I know how to manage with the bank, I can get the things done. If I do not know how to manage with the bank, I may not get it. For that reason alone, it needs a fresh look in the attitude of giving money especially in the small scale industries and medium scale industries because it is very difficult for us to appoint each and every boy in the Government service or private services. We must develop our industry and for that, the Government should come forward with certain positive steps so that this is being done.

Lastly, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that the bank organisation should be instructed to follow the Government guidelines. There is a scheme called Integrated Urban Development Programme (IUDP). In my State, there are 6 towns which are taken for this purpose. In West Bengal, they have taken 13 towns. So, what happens is that Rs. 40 lakhs will be given by the Central Government, Rs. 40 lakhs

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will be by the State Government and Rs. 20 lakhs have to come from the nationalised banks. First I thought that this scheme was only for Assam. When we go to nationalised banks, they do not come to pay their part. Most of the schemes are sponsored by the Municipal Boards in different States and it is very difficult if you ask the Municipal boards to give their audited statement of accounts because their accounts are audited by the A.G. or the Local Examiner of Accounts. But the bank authorities ask the municipal board to give accounts for the last 5 years being audited by the chartered accountants. It is not possible to give.

Secondly, they say, "You give your list of assets and liabilities. The assets and liabilities of a municipal board are vested property by the Government and if you want to make an evaluation of that, it will take another 6 to 7 months. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister that for the scheme which has been sponsored by the Works and Housing Ministry to develop small and medium towns all over the country, there should be standing instructions from the Finance Ministry to different nationalised banks that, when a scheme has been approved by the Government of India which is presented by the State Government who have considered the viability about construction of small markets or mini markets or super markets, the banking organisation should not stand in the way. In my own State, the Silcher Municipal Board is suffering on that account. I think, many other Municipal Boards must be suffering. I would request the hon. Minister to take personal interest in the matter, to take care of that and to solve the problem.

With these words, I thank the Government for bringing forward this Bill which will help in the development of the country as well as the banking sector. I also thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members for having given constructive suggestions and also for making constructive criticism. Yesterday, 8 hon. members of this House took part in the debate and, today, about 12 to 13 hon. members have taken part in it. I will not take much time of the House. But before dealing with each and every point raised by the hon. members, I may express my apology that, in view of the fact that the time available is very short, I may be pardoned for not meeting all the points that were raised yesterday and today.

At the time of moving the Bill for consideration, I had mentioned about the salient features of this Bill. So, I do not want to repeat all that once again. That is why I shall confine my answers to only certain points raised by the hon. members in the course of the debate.

About the branch expansion policy in the rural and semi-urban areas, a point has been raised in the House during the course of the debate on this Bill. I would submit that before nationalisation, there were 8321 branches as on 19th July, 1969 and, today, we have got 42,027 branches throughout the country. This is a massive expansion that has taken place in the banking sector. At the time of nationalisation, there were 1830 branches in the rural areas, that is, 22 per cent and, today, we have got more than 22,000 branches in the rural areas, that is, about 53 per cent. So, we are looking after the rural sector.

Apart from that, we have got the branch licensing policy for the period between 1982 and March, 1985. According to this policy, we have to open 10,000 branches throughout the country. In the rural and semi-urban areas of deficit districts we have to open 7,540 branches. Before nationalisation, for 65,000 population in the country, there was only one branch. Today, the all-India average is that for 16,000 population, there is one branch. By March, 1985, our aim is to open one branch for 17,000 population

in the rural and semi-urban areas in all districts. In order to achieve this, we are going to set up 7,540 branches in the rural and semi-urban areas of deficit districts alone.

As far as the north eastern region is concerned, my hon. friend, Mr. Santosh Mohan Dev, said that there is one branch for a population of more than a lakh. He even went to the extent of saying that there is one branch for 1,30,000 population.

15 hrs.

I may bring to the notice of the Hon. Members that in rural and semi-urban areas, there is one Branch today in

the State of	For a population of
Assam	33,000
Meghalaya	17,000
Manipur	44,000
Nagaland	15,000
Tripura	23,000
Arunachal Pradesh	20,000
Mizoram	33,000

To improve banking coverage to 1 branch for 17,000 people 460 branches are required in Assam and 35 in Manipur, 12 in Meghalaya, 7 in Nagaland and 8 in Tripura. The process of identification of Centres is still continuing.

The Reserve Bank of India made the allotment as follows as regards the opening of Branches :

Assam	195
Manipur	21
Meghalaya	23
Tripura	14
Mizoram	15

This is as per the Branch licensing policy.

In addition to this, it has been stated that rural banks are very effective and that more rural banks should be opened. It has also been stated that the terms and conditions of the employees of the rural banks should be brought on par with the service conditions of the Commercial banks. Today we have got 150 rural banks throughout the country covering 260 districts. By March, 1985, we are going to have 170 regional rural banks covering 270 districts. So we are going to reach that target also. So far as the performance of the regional rural banks is concerned, they are doing very good job in the rural areas. The regional rural bank has a low cost structure. These were started in the rural areas in order to cater to the needs of the rural people whose pre-investment income does not exceed Rs. 6,500/-, per year. We have to go to the help of the weaker sections. The Regional Rural Banks Act was introduced in 1976. It has been made very clear that the employees of these banks cannot expect to have their service conditions on par with those of the commercial banks because the regional rural banks are a low cost structure. Therefore, the service conditions of the employees of the regional rural banks would be on par with the employees of the State Government.

For the uplift of the weaker sections particularly in the rural areas, we have the IRDP and the DRI Scheme. So far as the IRDP is concerned, Shri Satish Agarwal is right in saying that under this Scheme we have to give loans amounting to Rs. 3,000 crores which flow from banks in the cooperative sector. During the period of the Five Year Plan, Rs. 1,500 crores has to come from budgetary allocations on 50 : 50 basis, 50% from banks in the cooperative and 50% from State Government. An Hon. Member is not right in saying that this subsidy has not been given in the year, 1980-81. I will give the figures. In the year, 1980, the term loan that is given from banks and cooperative sector is Rs. 289 crores and in the year, 1981-82

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it is Rs. 467 crores. In 1982-83 it has been raised to about Rs. 714 crores.

In addition to that, I may bring to the notice of the Hon. Members that the total amount including subsidy given to State Governments for the purpose of strengthening of local administration amounted to Rs 158.63 crores in 1980-81. In the year, 1981-82, it was Rs. 264.65 crores and in the year 1982-83 it was Rs. 359.58 crores.

It cannot be said that we have not reached the target in the year, 1982-83. We have reached the target in the year, 1982-83.

On the contrary, we have exceeded the target. This has been made possible because of the checks and cross-checks we made and of the steps and the measures we have taken. It is only because of our efforts that it has been possible to increase the term loan up to Rs. 714 crores in the year 1982. This is given from banking and cooperative sector.

Besides, Government have fully realised that something more should be done in the rural areas particularly in the agricultural sector. There is one special programme. That has been worked out in the Department of Agriculture. This programme is supplemental to IRDP and it is identical to IRDP. But for the purposes of minor irrigation and afforestation, we have provided a subsidy of Rs. 5 lakhs to each block. There are 5,000 blocks in the country and on 50 : 50 basis, about Rs. 250 crores has been provided and this amount also must come from budgetary allocation and this is particularly under the special programme that has been introduced in the year, 1983.

It is true that there are complaints from various sectors. There are some malpractices. Not only that, the poorer sections are not being paid. What steps Government has to take? The Hon.

Members from Opposition and from Treasury Benches also, have placed their views and criticism before the House. We have been seeing the criticism appear in the press and also from outside the Parliament. What is the duty of the Government? Government has to take steps. The people complain that the financial help is not reaching the weaker sections. If corruption exists, if DRDA, that is, the local administration of the State Government is not working effectively, what is the duty of the Government? What the Minister has to do? Is he to keep quiet? Is the Minister personally to see that the financial aid is reaching the masses or not? Obviously, the Minister cannot go to each and every place and see that everything is all right. In spite of the difficulties, I have covered Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka and also some of the other States.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : What about Jammu and Kashmir?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : For the purpose of rendering financial help to the masses, the mass loan function is being held. The other day I was in Kanpur. We have given an amount of Rs. 2 crores as loans to 14,000 people. The loans were given under IRDP and various other programmes. We have made personal enquiries from the people themselves whether corruption exists and whether the amount of the loan is reaching them or not. We have satisfied the people. Likewise, we have given in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh to 7,067 people an amount of Rs. 1,30,00,000/-. There also I made open enquiries from the people in the presence of the press and the public whether corruption exists and I satisfied myself that there was no corruption. Not only that, I have called the people there and made personal enquiries. When there is deficiency, we have to rectify. I am seeing things for myself and keeping everything in perfect order.

While I continue to make these efforts, I request and seek cooperation from Hon. Members from the other side.

You know what difficulties we are facing. I am facing threats. Not only that. In Dharwar, after the distribution of the loans, when I come out from the hall, there where about 3,000-4,000 people. When it was being given, I was there, and I said, "Give the best service to the poorer sections of the people; do not treat them as beggars".

There have been some complaints, and some hon. Members also have raised the point whether upto Rs. 5,000 surety is required. Even some hon. Members of the House do not know this, even the press do not know; the people do not know. It is the duty of the Government to make them understand as to what is available from the banking sector. In the mass loan function, we are telling the people. In spite of instructions, that has not been made known to the public. In that function I have stated that upto Rs. 5,000, for productive purposes, for the weaker sections, security is not required. That is the guideline from the Government; that is the guideline of the Reserve Bank of India. This has not gone to the grassroot level. I am questioning the people, I am questioning the beneficiaries whether they had been asked to furnish surety, security. So many verifications are being done and we are taking action. whether it is required or not, it is for the hon. Members to come to a conclusion. We have been doing this: upto Rs. 5,000 no surety is required, no security is required. Only the asset created out of the loan could be hypothecated. No other security is required upto Rs. 5,000. For crop loan upto Rs. 1,000 no surety is required. Upto Rs. 5,000, only the crop is to be hypothecated; that is sufficient. Upto Rs. 1,000, only demand promissory note is sufficient. How many people know about it? Even some bank people do not know. This point about security has been raised. An hon. Member, from our party has said that these people are asking for security, nobody knows: Mr. Kosalram has gone on recorded saying

that even for Rs. 2,500 security is asked. I want to make only one distinction, and that is what is meant by 'productive purpose': that should be made clear. I will give one example. If a cycle is taken for hiring purpose, then it gives income. If it is used for selling papers or for selling banyans or some textiles, then it is for a productive purpose. But if the same cycle is taken for "wandering or for eve-teasing, then it is not for productive purpose; there, surety, security is required. (*Interruptions*) I am only giving an example. If one goes in for a refrigerator, it is not for productive purposes; there, surety, security, is required. So, if it is for productive purposes, then surety, security, is not required. We want to make it very clear that for productive purposes security or surety is not required. Even in the case of village industries and cottage industries, it has been stated. How many people know that even upto Rs. 25,000 no collateral security is required? This is the position. We have to make it known. This is our responsibility, this is the responsibility of the Government. Even in the banking sector, the people who are working, if at all they have got the commitment, if they have got the dedication, they, have to give the guidance when people come. That is why I have been saying that they should treat everybody with a smile and give them guidance, educate them, give the full particulars; then only people will get the benefit. It has been asked as to what steps have been taken to improve the customer service. On an earlier occasion also I have stated what action has been taken. I paid surprise visits. That is in the knowledge of the House, that is in the knowledge of the country. A meeting was convened by the Finance Minister and it was made clear to them. What was happening before? I do not want to go into details. In some of the branches—I do not want to generalise—people used to come at 11.30 and go at 2.30; after seeing the matinee show, they would come only the next day, but were asking the Manager to write that they were working on the previous day upto 8.00 p.m. Over-time also is asked. So we stopped. I do not generalise. Some black sheep are

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there. So many cases are there where the Managers were given threats also. We stopped such malpractices. What is the effect of the steps taken? In the year 1982 we have saved for the country Rs. 16.85 crores on overtime alone. We have not stopped it. Wherever it is required, we are giving it. We have not stopped it. Whether this is required, whether the action is required from the Government—that is only for the consideration of the hon. Members. I do not think that any member has challenged or attacked us on that ground. On the contrary, I must be grateful that the hon. Members, most of them, have supported me and even the Press also has supported me. Now, my only submission is: it is true that the customer service should be improved and it is true also that we have to give the best service and efficient service to the people of the country. That is one of the 20 point programme and that is the last point and we have to implement it.

Coming to the other points raised by the hon. Members, a question was asked as to what is the amount that has been given under the DRI scheme. We have been able to give under the DRI scheme Rs. 340 crores upto 30th September, 1983.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) : Very small amount.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : As you know, there is the priority sector.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : What was the target? And how much you have given? Question does not arise that you have given such and such amount. The question is: what was the target and how much you have given. Let me know and also let the House know.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Under the IRDP programme every year we have to give Rs. 600 crores and we have to identify 600 families from each block and give Rs. 600 crores in a year

and during the period of the Sixth Five Year Plan we have to give Rs. 3000 crores. Now I will give you the figures. In the year 1982 under the guidance of our Finance Minister, after verifying, we have been able to cross the Rs. 600 crores target and we have given Rs. 714 crores. That is the result of the step that has been taken.

Now, so far as our commitment to weaker sections is concerned, nobody has heard my talking about big industrialists. Even in the Press also it is said that we have been talking about the weaker sections only. I have been talking about the weaker sections only... (Interruptions) You can give a derisive smile, you can laugh away also. But a sincere attempt is being made and it will be made whether you laugh or you give me a smile or whether you condemn it or appreciate it. But this attempt will be made even at the cost of reputation and even at the cost of popularity. I have become a most unpopular person in the banking sector. I know that. If at all I want to stick to power, I would not have gone to that extent, condemning people who are doing something, when there is a deficiency—not all the people. I have done it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : But you are popular with us. Why do you worry?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should not suffer from any such misapprehension.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : About the hon. Member from your Party, Mr. Datta...

MR. CHAIRMAN : At the moment I have no party.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is non-aligned.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : He made very good points also and he asked about the profitability.....

15.19 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the chair.*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Now he has become CPM.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : He asked about the profits of SBI its subsidiaries and the nationalised banks. In the year 1980 it was Rs. 65.94 crores, 1981—Rs. 64.47 crores, 1982—Rs. 77.56 crores.

About the capital-fund ratio, one question has been put by the hon. Member, Mr. Datta. About this, I want to say that we lay greater emphasis on the social obligations. The profitability, though I have given that, has also come down and the capital ratio has also come down. I do not say that it is increasing.

Sir, about the priority sector, the hon. Members have asked—what is the amount that has gone to the weaker sections under the priority sector. As on September, 1983, under the priority sector, we have been able to give Rs. 12,818 crores. Out of this, to the weaker sections, the amounts comes to Rs. 2,475 crores—about 19 and odd per cent. This is the amount that has been given to the people. So far, what is the growth that has taken place in the banking sector. Prior to nationalisation, bank deposits were about Rs. 4646 crores. To-day as of June 1983, we have got the figure which comes to about Rs. 53,000 crores and odd. About the credit that has been deployed under various sectors, the figure that has been given is about 3,599 crores in 1961 and the amount deployed by the system is Rs. 35,881 crores in June 1983.

The hon. Member, Shri Agarwal, has stated that the C&AG should audit the accounts of the Banks. As you know, they have got the statutory protection. All the informations cannot be divulged. The information relating to the business affairs of the individual constituents except in

accordance with the provisions of law or usage and customs, cannot be divulged and, if it is subjected to the auditing by the C&AG, what will happen is that this will happen is that this will come under the purview of P.A.C. and it will also become public. That is why it is not at all possible. That is the answer. (*Interruption*) I shall write to the hon. Member about the particulars he wanted to know from me.

Sir, I am touching some of the important points only because only limited time is available to me. Regarding I.R.D.P. programme, we are advancing the loan at the rate of 10 per cent. Under the D.R.I. programme, we are giving loan at the rate of 4%. Even in the case of priority sectors, in the backward areas, the rate of interest charged is at 10 per cent. You know that the banks have to pay for Rs. 100/-. The present maximum deposit rate is 11 per cent. Hence, we will not be in a position to reduce this bank rate.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैंने यह कहा था कि अगर किसी ने बैंक से एक हजार रुपये का कर्जा लिया तो उससे बैंक द्वारा तीन हजार रुपये वसूल किये जा रहे हैं। यह तो अमाऊंट डबल से भी ज्यादा हो गया और कोर्ट के मुताबिक डबल से ज्यादा अमाऊंट कोई वसूल नहीं कर सकता है। फिर बैंक यह कैसे वसूल कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, the hon. Member must keep one thing in mind. For every Rs. 100 that has been deposited into the bank, about 35% will go as a statutory liquid ratio. This will be given at the lower rate of interest for the development purposes. The cash reserve ratio is 8½ per cent. There is now an incremental amount that has to be adjusted. The balance of Rs. 50 and odd is available for advance purposes. Out of this, 40% of the total advances will be given at the concessional rate. The amount that is available for

[Sri Janardhana Poojary]
giving it at a higher rate is 22 per cent. So, out of Rs. 100, about Rs. 22 only is available.

Even under IRDP programme Rs. 600 crores have to flow at the rate of 10 per cent. So, the banks are not in a position to reduce the rate of interest.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मेरा मतलब यह है कि श्री टाइम वसूल किया जा रहा है।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : If there is any complaint and they are not following the guidelines, we will not allow anybody to exploit. The hon. Member may kindly bring it to my notice and will take action.

श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास : भीलवाड़ा में पंजाब नेशनल बैंक श्री टाइम वसूल कर रहा है।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Now, Sir, I am going to conclude. I thank the hon. Member and am also going to complete within half an hour as promised. I am grateful to the hon. Members for their views and suggestions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 and the Banking Companies (Acquisition

and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the House will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments to Clauses 2 to 5. The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(Amendment of section 42)

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South) : I beg to move :

"Page 4, line 15,—

—for "each alternate Friday"

substitute "second and last Friday"(5)

Sir, my amendment is very simple. In the Bill it is stated that every alternate Friday they have to send the demand and time liability statement. Now, in the month of February there are only two alternate Fridays whereas in other months there are three alternate Fridays. Therefore, what I have suggested is that instead of having alternate Friday it should be second Friday and last Friday. It will help us in bringing about uniformity. Therefore, I propose that instead of each alternate Friday it should be taken as second and last Friday of the month. This is the simple amendment that I have moved.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, if we accept the present amendment as suggested by the hon. Member then there will not any uniformity and it will not facilitate any meaningful comparison of the Banking data. So, it is not acceptable.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put

amendment No. 5 moved by Shri T.R. Shamanna to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negativate.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are on amendment on Clauses 7 to 9. So, I Put

Clauses 6 to 9 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That Clauses 6 to 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 6 to 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 10 (Insertion of New Chapter after Chapter III B)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move :

"Page 6,—

for lines 28 to 35, substitute—

"Table

(i) Individual	Not more than twenty-five depositors excluding depositors who are relatives of the individual.
(ii) Firm	Not more than twenty-five depositors per partner and not more than two hundred and fifty depositors in all, excluding, in either case, depositors who are relatives of any of the partners.
(iii) Unincorporated association of individuals	Not more than twenty-five depositors per individuals and not more than two hundred and fifty depositors in all, excluding, in either case, depositors who are relatives of any of the individuals constituting the association."(1)

Page 7,—

for lines 8 to 10, substitute—

"(a) a person shall be deemed to be a relative of another if, and only if,—

- (i) they are members of a Hindu undivided family ; or
- (ii) they are husband and wife ; or
- (iii) the one is relate to the other in the manner indicated in the List of relatives below :

List of Relatives

1. Father.
2. Mother
(including step-mother).
3. Son
(including step-son)
4. Son's wife.
5. Daughter
(including step-daughter).
6. Father's father.
7. Father's mother.
8. Mother's mother.
9. Mother's father.
10. Son's son.
11. Son's son's wife.
12. Son's daughter.
13. Son's daughter's husband.
14. Daughter's husband.
15. Daughter's son.
16. Daughter's son's wife.
17. Daughter's daughter.
18. Daughter's daughter's husband.
19. Brother
(including step-brother)
20. Brother's wife.
21. Sister
(including step-sister).
22. Sister's husbands ;"(2)

for "ten" substitute "twenty"(6)

Page 6 line 30,—

for "ten" substitute "fifteen"(7)

Page 6, lines 31 and 32,—

for "one hundred" substitute "one hundred and fifty"(8)

Page 6, line 33,—

for "ten" substitute "fifteen"(9)

Page 6, line 33,—

for "one hundred" substitute "one hundred and fifty" '(10)

I have given my reasons yesterday also.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is moving withdraw.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : No, not withdrawing. The Karnataka Chamber of Commerce have expressed their view regarding this Bill. Mr. T.S. Kashyap, President of the Karnataka Chamber of Commerce is reported to have said as follows :

"While the existing law was sufficient to curb shady dealings by unscrupulous persons, the Bill cuts at the root of the informal credit structure and will harm, in particular, the interests of small traders, small industrialists, self-employed artisans and technicians and the like."

This view has not only been said by Karnataka Chamber of Commerce, but by Gujarat Chamber of Commerce also. Here I quote the news item regarding Gujarat Chamber of Commerce.

"The chamber provident has urged the finance minister to withdraw the harmful provisions of the Bill or

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : I beg to move :

*Page 6, line 29,—

to entrust them to a selected committee of Parliament for further examination.

Appreciating the Governments anxiety for protection of small depositors' interest the Gujarat Chamber chief has submitted that the prevailing compulsory deposit insurance scheme should be suitably extended to cover the deposits lying in informal credit markets. Such a positive approach will help to eliminate application of penalty and punishment to such economic offences."

So I have requested that Clause 10 may be amended. I have moved that in respect of 'individual' it should be :—

"Not more than twenty five depositors excluding depositors who are relatives of the individual."

Otherwise how can they run the business ? बड़े अफसोस की बात है अगर आप सारी मरचेन्ट कम्युनिटी को बाहर फेंक देंगे?

In respect of firm, I have said :

"Not more than twenty five depositors per partner and not more than two hundred and fifty depositors in all, excluding, in either case, depositors who are relatives of any of the partner".

And regarding unincorporated association of individuals I have said this :—

"Not more than twenty five depositors per individual and not more than two hundred and fifty depositors in all excluding in either case, depositors who are relatives of

any of the individuals constituting the association."

I have given definition of 'person'. I have stated :—

A person shall be deemed to be a relative of another if, and only if—

- “(i) they are members of a Hindu undivided family ?
- (ii) they are husband and wife,
- (iii) the one is related to the other in the manner indicated in the List of Relatives below."

—and I have given the list also. They are :

Father, Mother (including step mother), Son (including step son), son's wife, Daughter (including step daughter), Father's father, Father's mother, Mother's mother, Mother's father, Son's son, Son's son's wife, Son's daughter, Son's daughter's husband, Daughter's husband, Daughter's son, Daughter's son's wife, Daughter's daughter, Daughter's daughter's husband, Brother (including step brother), Brother's wife, Sister (including step sister) and Sister's husband.

I request that my amendments may be accepted.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA : Sir, I have already moved by amendments. Every individual can take 15 deposits instead of 10 deposits. The total number of partners in a firm will be 10 and therefore the total number of deposits will be 150 in all. My argument is, only, this: In Karnataka, after the Debt Relief Act was passed, in respect of all those whose income is less than Rs. 2400 per annum,

[Shri T.R. Shamanna]
the debt is deemed to have been liquidated. There were money lenders who were doing this money lending business. Looking to the penalty clause and imprisonment and such provisions, the few money leaders who were there, left the business because for them it was not profitable. Nationalisation has not been a boon to the people. Syndicate Bank, one of the nationalised banks, refused to give loans for one month. They said, that they were not permitted to give loans.

You may bring any number of enactments. People are clever enough to adjust to the situation. If one is allowed to have ten deposits, and he wants to have more deposits, he will take another benami partner, when he can have twenty deposits, and thus he will hoodwink the law. I, have, therefore, moved my amendment so that the law is more generous; instead of ten, let it be fifteen, and instead of hundred, let it be hundred and fifty. That is my simple amendment.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
After the introduction of the Bill in the Lok Sabha in May, 1983, a number of representations have been received by the Government as well as by the Reserve Bank from various associations including shroff associations, merchants organisations, Chambers of Commerce and individuals with various suggestions. The main contentions are that the provisions in the Bill will be harmful to trade, business and industry, that their impact on the units in the small scale and tiny

sectors would be disastrous and further that they would adversely affect the informal credit system which is traditionally an alternative to the credit extended by the commercial banking system.

The rationale behind these amendments is to ensure that the interests of the unwary and uninformed depositors are adequately safeguarded, while the legitimate interests of trade, commerce and industry are not adversely affected.

Government have examined the matter in consultation with the Governor, Reserve Bank. Government feel that the apprehensions of the trade in relation to the amendments are exaggerated. However, we propose to accept the amendments moved by Shri M.C. Daga and feel that these are sufficiently liberal to protect the legitimate interests of trade and industry.

The number of depositors from whom deposits may be accepted by individuals, firms and associations of individuals is proposed to be increased. Deposits accepted from relatives will be totally exempted from the proposed ceilings. Joint Deposits will count as one deposit. With the exemptions already provided in the Bill, Government expect that there will be no hardship to trade, small business and others.

So far as the amendments of Shri T.R. Shamanna are concerned, I think, this is quite liberal, and he may not press his amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendments No. 1 and 2 to clause 10 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“Page 6,—

for lines 28 to 35, snbstitute—

“Table

(i) Individual	Not more than twenty-five depositors excluding depositors who are relatives of the individuals.
(ii) Firm	Not more than twenty-five depositors per partner and not more than two hundred and fifty depositors in all, excluding, in either case, depositors who are relatives of any of the partners.
(iii) Unincorporated association of individuals	Not more than twenty-five depositors per individual and not more than two hundred and fifty depositors in all, excluding, in either case, depositors who are relatives of any of the individuals constituting the association.”(1)

Page 7,—

for lines 8 to 10, subitsute—

“(a) a person shall be deemed to be a relative of another, if, and only if,—

(i) they are members of a Hindu undivided family; or

(ii) they are husband and wife; or

(iii) the one is related to the other in the manner indicated in the List of relatives below :—

List of Relatives

1. ✓ Father
2. Mother
(including step-mother)
3. Son
(including step-son)
4. Son's wife.
5. Daughter
(including step-daughter)
6. Father's father
7. Father's mother
8. Mother's mother
9. Mother's father
10. Son's son
11. Son's son's wife
12. Son's daughter
13. Son's daughter's husband
14. Daughter's husband
15. Daughter's son
16. Daughter's son's wife
17. Daughter's daughter
18. Daughter's daughter's husband
19. Brother
(including step-brother)
20. Brother's wife
21. Sister
(including step-sister)
22. Sisters husband; "(2)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I shall put amendments nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 to clause 10 moved by Shri T.R. Shamanna to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 6 to 10 were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 10, as amended, do stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.
Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill*

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are no amendments to Clause 11 to 25. The question is :

"That Clauses 11 to 25 do stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.
Clauses 11 to 25 were added to the Bill.*

Clause 26—(Amendment of section 24)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I beg to move :

'Page 14, line 18,—

for "book value" substitute "book value or face value" (3)

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : I beg to move :

'Page 14, line 22,—

for "forty" substitute "thirty-three and one-third" (11)

While fixing up the liquidity asset, the amount has been raised from 25 per cent to 40 per cent; 40 per cent is too much for the reason that the money that is borrowed is a dear money and got at a higher rate of interests; and the cash reserves do not get any interest; and the investment which forms part of the liquidity asset gets about 7 to 8 per cent; and then

bills receivable and bills payable are not much. This liquidity asset is very much less than what they borrowed. Therefore, if 40 per cent is kept as the liquidity, reserve particularly the cooperative banks will suffer a lot. I would, therefore, suggest that, 40 per cent being too high, instead of 40 per cent, the maximum should be 33 and one-third; that will enable the cooperative banks to keep their money not only in liquid position but also in remunerative and more enterprising position. If all the money is locked up to the extent of 40 per cent, it would be difficult to give it to the weaker-sections and also other form of loan to trade and industry. Therefore, I urge that this 40 per cent be reduced to thirty three and one-third.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
As against the statutory limit of 25 per cent fixed for the statutory liquidity ratio SLRs in Section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act 1944, the present limit fixed up the RBI for SLR is 35 per cent. This is by the moral suasion exercised by the RBI. The hon. member has suggested the maximum limit of SLR at thirty-three and one-third as against 40 per cent proposed in Clause 26 of the Bill. In view of the fact that the present limit of SLR is 35 per cent of the demand and time liabilities, the proposed amendment of the hon. member is not acceptable.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No. 3 moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga to the vote of the House.

The question is :

‘Page 14, line 18,— for “book value” substitute “book value or face value” ’ (3)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put Amendment No. 11 to Clause 26 moved by Shri T. R. Shamanna to the vote of the House.

The Amendment No. 11 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is.

“That Clause 26, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motin was adopted.

Clause 26, as amended, was to added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 27, to 41 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 27, to 41 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up Clause 42, Amendment No. 4 is to be moved Shri Mool Chand Daga.

Clause 42— (Amendment of section 56)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I bag to move :

‘Page 29, line 41,— for “book value” substitute “book value or face value” ’(4)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
We accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

‘Page 29, line 41,— for “book value” substitute “book value or face value” ’(4)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 42, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 42, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we come to Clauses 43 to 75.

The question is :

"That Clauses 43 to 75 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 43 to 75 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ramavatar Shastri, do you want to speak now ?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Yes.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, मैं बैंककारी विधि (संशोधन) विधेयक के तीसरे वाचन के क्रम में निम्न-लिखित दो विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ—

पहला—यह खुशी की बात है कि देहातों

में किसानों एवं दूसरे कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को कर्ज देने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक की शाखाओं की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। इस संख्या में और वृद्धि होनी चाहिए। परन्तु दुःख है कि अपेक्षा के अनुसार न किसानों को कर्ज मिल रहे हैं और न कमजोर वर्ग के दूसरे लोगों को। हाँ—कुछ चतुर-चालाक लोग इसका अधिक लाभ उठा रहे हैं। समाज विरोधी तत्व बैंक अधिकारियों पर दबाव डाल कर कर्ज तो ले लेते हैं, परन्तु कर्तों की अदायगी कभी नहीं करते।

देहातों के बैंकों में भ्रष्टाचार एवं कदाचार बड़े पैमाने पर घूस गया है। किसानों एवं दूसरे गरीब लोगों को कम से कम पांच से दस प्रतिशत तक घूस दिए बغير कर्ज नहीं मिलता। जो लोग इस प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा नहीं देना चाहते उन्हें नाना प्रकार का बहाना बनाकर टरका दिया जाता है या अनावश्यक विलंब किया जाता है। बेकार नौजवानों के साथ ऐसा किया गया है। इसके अनेक उदाहरण मेरे पास हैं।

कदाचार का एक उदाहरण यह भी है कि बिहार के मधुबनी जिले के बीस बाइस ग्रामीणों से कर्जों की किस्त की बसूली की नोटिसों तो तामील कर दी गई हैं, परन्तु उन्हें कर्ज कभी नहीं दिये गये। इस प्रश्न को इस सदन में कई बार उठाया जा चुका है परन्तु पता नहीं कोई कार्यावाही की गई या नहीं ?

2. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, डालमियानगर (बिहार) में लूट भ्रष्टाचार है। वहाँ के एक अधिकारी जिसे चाहते हैं लाखों रुपये कर्ज

के रूप में दे देते हैं। उन्होंने समाज विरोधी तत्वों को अपने पास जमा कर रखा है। विरोध करने वालों को वह गोली मार कर हत्या कर देने की धमकी देते हैं। उन के कदाचार के बारे में मुझे एक मुद्रित पर्चा मिला है, जिस में उन के विरुद्ध 32 बड़े ही गम्भीर आरोप लगाये गये हैं। मैंने अपने खोन से इन आरोपों की जांच करवाई है जो सच पाये गये हैं। मैं उस पर्चे को वित्त मंत्री के पास आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए भेज रहा हूँ।

पर्चे से यह स्पष्ट है कि स्टाफ एसोसिएशन का उक्त पदाधिकारी बैंक का राजा बना हुआ है। वह जो चाहता है करता है। कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। उक्त बैंक में वह दस वर्षों से काम कर रहा है। पता नहीं, उस के लिए ट्रान्सफर का कोई कानून है या नहीं ?

उक्त अधिकारी के विरुद्ध 32 सूत्री आरोपों की जानकारी भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के बड़े बड़े अधिकारी को है। परन्तु पता नहीं, वे शांत क्यों हैं। अतः मंत्री महोदय से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि वह उस बैंक में चल रही घूसखोरी, धांधली तथा अन्य गड़बड़ियों की शीघ्र जांच करवा कर उचित कार्यवाही करें ताकि वहां से आतंक का राज समाप्त हो सके।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, I share the concern of the hon. Member and about the specific instances which have been brought to the notice of the House we will make an inquiry. So far as that is concerned, there is no doubt about it. But if we generalise it, it will be counter-productive.

I have stated earlier in my main reply that we are making all our efforts to

check malpractices, even corruption. I personally went, as I stated, to Rajasthan. In one district we had more than 1,500 beneficiaries. When I made enquiry, only one beneficiary stood up and said that he had parted with Rs. 100 and Patwari took that money, not the bank people. Then immediately I asked the Collector to take action. There were 1,499 beneficiaries who stated that they gave no money amounting to corruption. So, that is why I say if you generalise it, it is going to be counter-productive. On the contrary, the people, particularly the weaker sections, will be under the impression that hereafter for getting any loan they have to part with some money as corruption. It is not correct also. We should not create such a panic in the minds of the people. Wherever there are such instances we are assuring the hon. Members that we will be very serious and we will take action.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North-East) : Just for Minister's information. I am only requesting the Minister to go through the report brought out by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in this regard published only recently.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the question is : "That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we go to next item, that is, Motion under Rule 388.

15.52 hrs.

MOTION UNDER RULE 388

Suspension of first proviso to Rule 74

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : On behalf of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, I beg to move the following :—

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

"That this House do suspend the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Bill to provide, with a view to the more effective realisation of the objectives of nationalisation of life insurance business, for the dissolution of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and for the establishment of a number of corporations of the more efficient carrying on of the said business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, to a Joint Committee of the House."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Chairman, thanks to the Indian Airlines, yesterday I could not reach here in time to express my opposition to the introduction of the Bill. Anyway, I will briefly make up for the lapse yesterday by expressing my views on the motion that is already moved by the hon. Minister.

While moving the motion, in fact while formulating the Bill, the entire basis has been the recommendations of the Era Sezhiyan Committee, whose report he has already submitted. But, strangely enough, even while accepting the proposal for the break-up of LIC into five corporations, they have isolated and accepted only one recommendation of the Era Sezhiyan Committee, while totally disregarding the rest of the recommendations. In relation to the promotional policy, investment norms, bonus to shareholders and all other related matters, they have remained conspicuously silent about all these recommendations and they have taken up only this particular recommendation.

As far as the motivation of this Bill is concerned, we are told that if there is an element of competition in the working of the LIC, they will augment the business of the LIC particularly in the rural side, and that will augment the efficiency of

the operational functioning of the LIC. It is far from the truth. It is an accepted fact that, if there is to be an element of competition between a number of entities, in that case, there must be certain dissimilar conditions that prevail among themselves. For instance, as far as the promotional policy, the investment policy, the investment policy, the bonus to the shareholders and all related problems are concerned, as far as these five Corporations are concerned, you will find that they have identical policies. There is nothing to compare and there is nothing like competition. Therefore, to think in terms of projecting an element of competition in these five Corporations, wherein competition itself cannot exist, I think that is a meaningless rationale that is sought to be built up.

Then, again, we are told that LIC is unwieldy. As far as LIC is concerned, there are 940 branches. But, as far as the State Bank of India is concerned, it has more than 6,000 branches.

Again, we are told that the proportion of rural business will increase. In 1957, when the LIC was formed, at that time the share of rural business was of the order of 5 per cent, whereas in 1982, for which year the report has already been submitted, we find that this share would be actually more than 32 per cent and, in the further report, it is likely to go up further.

16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair*]

What is the rationale behind referring a Bill to a Joint Select Committee. It is an accepted fact that when there is consensus on the basic approach to the Bill, only to work out the details, for scrutinising the details, a Bill is generally referred to the Joint Select Committee. As far as this Bill is concerned, consensus exists against the LIC split up; it does not exist in favour of the LIC split up. Therefore, referring this Bill to the Joint Select Committee will be a meaningless proposition.

The Government should review its policy and withdraw the Bill, even at this stage, rather than recommending a reference of this particular Bill to a Joint Select Committee. Already, the scrutiny is completed. The proposal was already scrutinized by the Select Committee and Shri C. D. Deshmukh in that debate said that it is a meaningless proposition to have this referred to a Committee.

The Estimates Committee of the Second Lok Sabha in 1961 has also rejected the concept of dividing the LIC into corporations. Even the Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Commission has rejected it. More than that, even the Morarka Committee had rejected it in toto. Shri C. D. Deshmukh in this very House has stated,

"On general grounds, it seems to me that if the LIC has to be ultimately responsible for life business, it should be extremely difficult to bring to work a number of corporations. For instance, the state of competition is bound to be restricted. It would be difficult to justify the existence of different corporations..."

The Estimates Committee of the Second Lok Sabha in 1961 said the same thing; so also the Study Group of the ARC and the Morarka Committee. So, in view of all these considerations and, since the successive committees, including the Estimates Committee,.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are not opposing the motion under the rules?

16 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am coming to that...(Interruptions). Therefore, I say that since this problem was scrutinised by a number of Committees including even the Administrative Reforms Commission and a clear-cut base was built up, I feel that instead of suggesting reference to the Joint Select

Committee, even at this stage the hon. Minister for Finance can show the courtesy to the House, accept the consensus in the House and withdraw the proposal to refer the matter to the Joint Committee, and on the contrary withdraw also the original Bill, and maintain the *status quo*. Then we will try to work out the details of the efficiency of the administration of the LIC.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will complete this now.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will finish it today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is going to be a stiff opposition to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right. It will take only 10 minutes.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : How can you do this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House can do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right, if you do not want, we will take it up tomorrow.

Now, let us take up discussion under Rule 195.

16.02 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OF CERTAIN PERSONS INCLUDING RETIRED OFFICERS OF THE DEFENCE SERVICES

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

may recall the attention of this House that when I sought to raise in the Lok Sabha the same problem for adjournment motion on 5th December 1983, I did it with the highest sense of responsibility because this House cannot be divided on the question of national security, and therefore I said, 'With the highest sense of responsibility I am raising this issue and I will be quite satisfied if the Defence Minister comes forward in response to our query with a statement', and I was happy to note, the next day the Defence Minister, Mr. Venkataraman, was able to place before the House a statement confirming the issue that we had raised on that particular day of 5th December, 1983, pointing out to certain ex-Army men retired from the Defence Services succumbing themselves to certain espionage activities and becoming part and parcel of spying.

As far as the statement by the Defence Minister and the Home Minister is concerned, it confirms the issue that we had raised on 5th December. The matter has got wider import and I wish it will be looked upon only from the point of view of national security and therefore, I fully agree with the sentiment of the House on that day that we are just not concerned whether one agency or the other agency is involved as far as subversion of our security is concerned and therefore, I, on my part, will never make any effort to shield the espionage activities either of CIA or of KGB, or for that matter, of any other agency in the country functioning against the interests of the country.

I have with me two interesting references, one is edited by Howard Frazier. The title of the book is, *Unclouking the CIA*, which gives full information about the inner working of the CIA, what is their organisational pattern and what they tried to do in India and elsewhere. I have also another reference book, '*KGB*' by John Barron, in which also we can have the glimpse of the inner working of the KGB organisation. And

on the basis of this, I would like to place before the House certain facts and figures.

As far as the original problem is concerned, the issue came up on the basis of certain news item that had appeared in the press that some Defence personnel holding very important key position in the Air Force and in the Army were actually caught in the trap. They had become the pawns in the hands of the foreign agencies like the CIA to subvert the national interest of security of the country and supply certain important documentary evidence and certain military secrets to Americans through the CIA agency. That is how the question came up. If you recall a right, it was confirmed by the Defence Minister that some of the retired personnel of the Defence Services had tried to utilise the sensitive position that they had held during their office after their retirement and try to supply to other countries some of the important information. One name that was confirmed was Frank Larkins, retired Major-General and strangely enough this is the same officer who was recipient of the Param Vishishta Seva Medal, Why I am referring to this? As far as the foreign agencies are concerned, they always try to keep a watch on sensitive positions in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. It is because of the patriotism of our armed forces, the naval force and men belonging to the Air Force, that what has appeared around is the aberrations and distortions and they do not reflect the general character of the men in the Army, men 'in the Navy or men in the Air Force. This Major-General was employed by the CIA at a monthly salary of Rs. 5000/- per month and he had also mobilised his brother i.e. Air Vice Marshal Ken Larkins who was again employed by the CIA at a salary of Rs. 3000/- per month. Again there was one more important person involved in this spying i.e. retired Lt. Col. Jasbir Singh who tried to sell country's military secrets to America. As far as the part of the espionage was concerned, another important person that was involved was arms contractor Jaspal Singh Gill. I will

come to this name later on as to how in the sugar scandal he is involved and there how he tried to take advantage of certain sensitive positions. These are the persons who are involved.

As far as detection of this episode is concerned, I think tribute must be paid to our officers and men of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The espionage activities involving CIA were unearthed when Major General Frank Larkins offered a bribe of Rs. 30,000/- to reveal defence secrets to Group Captain in uniform. But the Group Captain who had patriotic sentiments, he refused to accept the bribe. Not only he refused to accept the bribe, but he told his superiors that here is the spying that is operating. Some of the ex-Defence personnel are working at it. He revealed that information. He refused the bribe and as a patriotic duty he gave all the details that were available to him and as a result of it spying was un-earthed. This is the tribute to the patriotism of our armed forces.

Incidentally, I must congratulate our Defence Minister, Shri Venkataraman for one significant decision that he has taken. If you try to go through all previous cases of espionage, you will find that these ex-Servicemen had utilised the particular position for their modus operandi. The retired army men, the retired navy men, the retired air force men, who retired at very high position, they after retirement would visit the Defence Library. There are a number of occasions on which important persons holding important positions in the Defence Library, they would get up and salute their retired officers. After all they were senior persons. They would have contacts with them. All the details will be given to them. They would go to all the corridors of the library and they would try to get necessary information. From that they would try to collect clues. There are a number of service men who are available at library. They would try to set up contacts with them. Through them they would get sensitive information. From them they would get source of certain documentations and with the

help of that they would carry on their spying activity or espionage activities. Taking note of that, our Defence Minister has taken the right decision of banning the entry of all ex-servicemen in the defence forces to come to the library. I think, it is a step that he has taken by way of abundant caution. It is not a slur on all the ex-army men or all the Defence forces by way of abundant caution? He has given the correct instructions and as a result of that, I think some results would be achieved.

Let us try to find out what has been the nature of the espionage work in which three officers and one army contractor are involved. In Frank Larkins' espionage case, the CIA tried its best to obtain for Americans information about the Electronic Avionics and other fittings including the Surveillance cameras inside the MIG 25 and the specialised equipment installed in the T-72 tanks. Sir, some of the details have appeared in our journals and they also appeared in some of the foreign journals. Now, this is a very important and sensitive information that was sought to be collected. The army dealers utilised their contacts with the ex-servicemen for a number of reasons. They know that these people have the basic information on all the sophisticated arms, their utilisation, tactical arms and other sophisticated arms. Therefore, there has been some sort of collusion between the arms contractor, arms suppliers and also some of the ex-servicemen who have got adequate knowledge about all these aspects

There is one aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the House. I do it with a full sense of responsibilities. I do not do it to find any fault with the Government because the Governments have come and Governments have gone. But this trend in aberration continues. And this is sometimes giving respectability to some of the agencies doing the espionage work-out consciously but sometimes some of the actions that are taken by the Government for its own benefit and purpose sometimes lend credibility to some of the foreign intelligence agen-

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cies like the CIA, KGB, SIS in U.K. and agencies in Pakistan and elsewhere. That has happened on a number of occasions. I would like to point out to you how such collaborations in the 60s reached its climax. The collaboration, for instance, was between the CIA on the one side and the Indian Government on the other for the best of purposes and national interest. But I would like to point out to you that even in our own national interest sometimes we try to take assistance and help from some of the agencies like CIA. In that case, they gain certain amount of credibility; they find certain roots among the Defence forces in the country. They come in contact with some of the important sensitive information and sensitive areas and they are likely to exploit that particular situation to the detriment of India's interest and security at a later stage. This collaboration between the CIA and India has been utilised on a number of occasions for certain projects :

- (1) establishment of a top secret base at Charbatia near Cuttack in Orissa,
- (2) support for the Dalai Lama who had fled to India from Tibet from the clutches of Chinese,
- (3) Escape of Svetlana Stalin to India from Soviet Union.
- (4) Expedition to Nanda Devi to plant a monitoring device on its summit to detect China's nuclear tests.

Some of these aspects are confirmed on some occasions by statements of concerned Ministers on the floor of Lok Sabha. And lastly, it was the surveillance of former Defence Minister. I do not refer to the name. These were the areas and these were the fields in which the Government of India tried to utilise even the collaboration of the CIA in order to serve our national purpose or certain aspects which they felt very important,

I know that those who run the Government have to take the risk of taking certain steps which are calculated in the wider interests of the nation. But sometimes we have to weigh and balance both the things, what is the advantage or disadvantage that is likely to be accrued to us and what is the advantage that is likely to be accrued to those agencies which ultimately work against interest of our country.

It is my contention that the Government should apply their mind. It is their own assessment that will ultimately guide them on this sensitive issue, as to whether we can use foreign agencies in our country, collaborate and cooperate with them, even for our own objectives, whether that will give us the advantage or that will give them better stabilisation in this country and greater credibility to operate in espionage field. This is the point that is to be borne in mind.

It is more interesting to know what is the role of various intelligence agencies *vis-a-vis* India. As I said the other day, I do not want to bring in any ideological considerations in this debate at all. Whoever be the member in this House, either on the side of the Opposition or on the side of the Treasury Benches, we are all basically interested in the integrity of the country and we are basically interested in the security of our land. Therefore, we will never draw any ideological distinction between one sort of an agency and another. As far as those agencies are concerned, they might be working to the best interest of their own nation. But ultimately we are more interested in the interest of our own country and, therefore, let us try to find out which are the various agencies that are operating in our country and what is the role that they are playing.

Firstly, in the late 50s, the KGB photographed an Indian Embassy employee in Moscow in a drunken state and blackmailed him into spying for them on his return to India. Harry Rozitzke describes this in his book-KGB, the eyes of Russia".

Secondly, according to John D. Smith, a CIA colleague of Rositzke, succeeded in securing enrolment of a former Indian army Chief for spying, in favour of America through the agency of CIA.

Thirdly, in 1979, the Janata Government had to send back two Soviet diplomats on charge of spying on the eve of Kossygin's visit to India.

Fourthly, in 1976, the I.B. arrested F.D'souza, a Deputy Principal Information officer with the Press Information Bureau (PIB) for trading secret documents with the British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS). Later on, the documents turned out to be forged ones. Not only he tried to fool us but he also tried to fool them who were trying to utilise him in the espionage. It was only the saving grace for us that the documents which he provided happened to be forged documents.

Fifthly, since this news had appeared and his arrest was also confirmed by the Government, there is no harm in mentioning this and, that is, Mr. Mahabir Prasad, Personal Assistant to Mr. Y.B. Chavan, Home and Deputy Prime Minister in Charan Singh's Government was arrested in 1979 for saying for KGB.

Then, there are certain involvements in the economic deals in the country. They have got a wider repercussion. In this context, I would like to refer to a spy in Swiss Sugar Scandal. I would here refer to Mr. Jaspal Singh to whom I referred earlier. He was arrested under the Official Secret Act—it was confirmed by the Defence Minister—along with three military officers mentioned in the Home Minister's statement also. He was also involved in the multi-crore sugar deal involving a Swiss firm in 1976.

Sir, if you recall, sometime back, I tried to refer to that scandal in this House. But just as some of the scandals got disappeared in thin air, no further discussion could take place. The Hon.

Speaker had said that we would find some time to discuss that also. But, unfortunately, the scandals are more and the time is less and as a result of that, we did not find adequate time to discuss these scandals. But it is very important.

The Swiss firm NOGA had agreement with the State Trading Corporation in India for import of huge quantities of sugar from India. The agreement was already signed and it is a Swiss firm NOGA that had already signed the agreement. The price structure was also agreed upon. But NOGA did not fulfill the particular terms of agreement when they found that the international market price of sugar crashed down. They looked at it from purely commercial angle and, therefore, though they entered into a signed agreement, they refused to respect that agreement.

You may recall Swaraj Paul was also allegedly involved in the deal in which Shri Jaspal Singh acted as the main agent. Shri Jaspal Singh was the main agent. He has such an ingenuity that he did not involve himself only in the arms deal. He also involved himself in the secret deal. Probably, he wanted to make his army deal more sweet and, therefore, probably he wanted to enter into secret deal also. But he entered into that. He tried a number of manipulations and lot of things appeared about this particular deal.

Intelligence Bureau is already investigating the activities of Gills MG international which was reportedly involved in major arms supplies to the West.

There was a news item in one Hindi daily "Hindustan" in which they had brought forward a news and, I remember right, my colleague Prof. Tiwari had also raised that question on the floor of the House and demanded from the Hon. Speaker that since there is a news that half-a-dozen Embassies in Delhi and their employees are involved in espionage activities and that a good number of them

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are staying in Vasant Vihar in New Delhi and also on the Rajdoot Marg, these activities should be gone into.

- (i) The Intelligence Bureau and the Delhi Police had named Mr. Francis Shafer, the Attache in the US Mission, allegedly setting up the espionage spy ring among retired defence officials. Mr. Shafer left India in 1982. The news had already appeared that Mr. Francis Shafer, an Attache in the US Mission, is involved in espionage ring and, even then in 1982, he was allowed to leave the country.
- (ii) An Additional Private Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs was arrested in 1977 for passing on secrets to Soviet Russia.
- (iii) An Officer of the Central Information Service was caught giving information to Rumania.
- (iv) Many Persons spying for Pakistan were arrested from among the Army Officers in the famous Sambar spying case.

Probably you know and perhaps you remember why these Persons were demonstrating in front of the house of the Minister of Defence. Later on, let of details came in. And the story also became one of the important scandals in the espionage story.

All these aspects only indicate how vulnerable is the ground on which we are functioning.

While pointing out all these, I do not say that the Ministry of External Affairs, the various services of the Government of India, and the various Defence Services are all polluted by spy activities. It is far from that. I am very Proud that Indian Army, Navy and Air Force have a glorious tradition.

Whereas the loyalties of the Army, Navy and Air Force in different countries around India had collapsed for their participation in various coups, it is only in India that the Army, Navy and Air Force have stayed away from all such coups and that is a saving grace for our country. I am proud of it.

I shall not pick up the straw in the wind. They will always indicate the direction in which the wind is blowing.

These are the various aspects that are to be kept in mind. If you personally go through all the information that I have placed before the House, you will find that as far as India's security is concerned, we cannot be complacent. I referred to various agencies.

I will conclude by referring to one important event and that is the 1962 Chinese aggression. In the post-1962 aggression and pre-aggression period of 1962, you probably may remember and recall that Kalimpong had become the nest of spies. They were providing information about many secrets of India to the adjoining countries. All these have to be kept in mind.

I have given information about all available agencies only to make it explicitly clear that, as far as India's defence and security are concerned we should be second to none in not remaining complacent about the defence preparedness and in maintaining the secrecy of the top military documents. If you show a little complacency, we will be doing it only at the peril of our country, the peril of the security, and I am quite confident, on whichever side we may sit in this House, on both sides of this House there are Members who are pledged and committed to the defence and security of the country and, therefore, we will stoutly oppose any activity that results in espionage activities harming the security and defence of the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Member, two hours have been allotted for this discussion. Prof. Madhu Danda-

vate who moved the Motion has taken some time; he may take more time because he has moved and it has been permitted. The other hon. Members who are going to follow him will not take more than ten minutes each. Then only when the Minister replies, there will be some Members present in the House. I would make an appeal to all the hon. Members, whether they participate in the discussion or not, to be present in the House; the number that is present now should continue to be there till the end, till the Minister replies,

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, who decided about two hours ? Because in the Business Advisory Committee we did not decide that the duration would be two hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not know who decide this. But I find here that the time likely to be available is two hours. It is under the rules. This is discussion under rule 193.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : 'Likely'. This is a very important subject...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said on umpteen occasions here that I have no objection to giving more time. But what I find is that the hon. Members, after they have spoken, go away. Then finally the Minister has to reply only to the Chair. Some hon. Members in the back benches do not get a chance and they blame the Chair. This is a very important subject and we have to observe restraint because this is on defence. Therefore, there is no chance for making any political speech. So, you do not require more time. That is why I suggest—Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty will agree with me—that hon. Members may not take more than ten minutes each. My request is that all Members who are now present in the House may continue to sit till the Minister replies; the same number must be maintained...

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) : If it is a ruling, let it be there always, all the time, Why only today?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I say this from experience. I am making a request like this because to preside over an empty House is not liked by me. I want that some Members should be present. Then I will also be active. I am also a politician. Therefore, I would like to have some audience when I preside over... (Interruptions) I would note all those Members who are present now and who go away. Next time they will not get a chance to speak.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, national security is of prime importance for any country for that matter and it is of so much of importance to us today because we are hemmed in from different directions with different types of forces and pressures, geo-political, geo-strategic and so on. This question is of utmost importance for the people of this country. I am very glad to notice that Prof. Madhu Dandavate has enumerated many of the facets of the problem that have also been flashed in the newspapers.

For instance, *India To-day* has capiously brought out a number of facts and some of its own reflections. I will, therefore, restrict myself as per your bidding to a few observations which are cogent to the problem in the hand.

My first observation, its this. This crime, spying, espionage is inexcusable. One cannot allow any one to play about with this particular crime. Therefore, we have to make up our mind, shall I say, legally and otherwise, as to how to be more effective to deal with any spying for that matter.

India cannot sell out its integrity. We gained our independence after centuries of hard work and subservience. It had a bearing on the subject also subservience for centuries, losing the character, the

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

basic character. Therefore, my first observation to the legal experts, also, to the Government, to the House and also to the people at large is that in other countries punishment for such crimes is capital punishment. I know we have the law of the land and we have to take measures according to what we all feel and how we all feel in the case. But I cannot help saying this out because the dangers looming all around indicate that we have to be very very correct, upright and also effective. For that matter we have to be very carefully as to how we even change the Act if necessary, to make it more effective against the spies and against any one who works as quisling and has a hand in espionage. That is my first observation.

Then, of course, I understand and we all understand that espionage and spying is done by a type of specialists, very highly trained specialists the world over and record shows and you have all been reading about it over the years. Even the supermost type of countries have to guard themselves as the espionage agents do work and sometimes quite successfully. Secrets are gained with regard to various types of weapons. It may be cosmic type of secrets. It may be weapon of war and so on, but it is happening and that is a second observations. We have to guard and watch against because everybody and every country have become vulnerable against the attack of those specialists whichever side it may come in from and for that I would wish to recommend to the Government and to this august House that we now have to take the subject very very seriously.

I was very glad to notice Mr. Dandavate bringing out thing on a 1.0-Party basis. Most of it was that, the tone of it was that; yes, it is acceptably good. It is with that intention that we have to put our heads together to make certain that India does not let anything leaking of that nature that we have noticed lately. There is no secret about it now. Everybody

knows and there is the CIA's hand. He has given his confession and so on, Larkins has done it and I am very sad about it. It is not that there cannot be probe from any other direction. Yes, Sir, everybody, is working feverishly to get what he can commulatively to make balance. Ultimately, any kind of permutations and combinations so far as balance of power is concerned, always keep on working. Therefore Intelligence-gaining has become a proper subject.

I am very glad that at the High Command level, that is, at the Governmental level, the directions which I have been reading on the subject given are also adequate. The defence Ministry and the Ministry of Defence do that. But, do the tentacles work properly and effectively? You train themselves up and really appreciate the situation keeping the perspective in view. These are the things that Government has to watch the active type of intelligence people. After all when you find out something from the Directorate of Weapons and Equipments or some installations when you meet the people who are handling these things *de facto*, at that time, that is the service personnel. If we have our intelligence working, General Staff Intelligence A, it may have to do with the equipment, the security of personnel, the security of installation, security of information, security of various other things that form to be the items to be handled and to be looked into, we have to watch these, are to be very carefully handled; they have to be trained up and analysed. Put the man in position who has been checked and rechecked from the security angle, from the point of view of security personnel. From General Staff (Intelligence) A right from D down to Z. Have we got the process of checking it up and re-checking it up? You have to tone up all these checking agencies as also the working agencies so very correctly and regularly and you cannot take the word of anybody for that matter. You are talking about the national security from the defence angle. If we have that measure and if we implement it that way, then, I think we have the capacity; we have the braintrust; we have got the

capability as also the qualitative type of immaginations to beat anybody in the world and checkmate against any kind of incursion by outside agencies who take things away from us. It is a question of war potential; it is a question of information.

माइना-ए-सिकन्दर
जामे-मय-अस्त बिगर
ता बरतो धर्जा दारद
अहवाले मुल्के दारा ॥

They used to say about Alexander the Great who had some kind of a mirror through which he used to perceive the whole things. That is the method by which we know about the correct information about the enemy or supposed to be the enemy—potential enemy—or anybody for that matter. Anybody could be an enemy or friend at any time. That is how things are going on. Therefore, we have to watch that part of it. This is observation No. 3. The other point that I want to bring to your kind notice is this. We have to watch also in so far as our serving personnel and our ex-service personnel are concerned and how they are to be handled. That is one thing. I have told you enough about the handling of the serving personnel. Now, if I may point out to the House here, the ex-service men are the best trained and are loyal and they are the most Indianised type of people; they fight for India; they fight for the motherland. What else is left? How can you doubt the integrity of such types of personnel at any time? We have to watch. We have to watch and to keep them busy. And how to keep them busy in the right sort of direction is the point so that we are not let down at any time.

In that context, do we think of employing and keeping the people busy? Here in Delhi there are so many ex-generals, so many brigadiers who are twiddling their thumbs but doing nothing. They go at the age of 52 or 54, and someone lurse them with so much of money and

so on and so forth. Some of them will fall down because of the lack of character. We have lost it. I am sorry to say this. From over a century or so, we have lost the basic character. I see them all round in Delhi. Cheats, *dokhebaz* and all types of people are around. Therefore, we have not to let clean people fall prey to this type of weakness and for that I request you to see where you can employ them best. Keep them busy and they will not let you down. But this is one part and that does not excuse any spy for having any kind of shield by way of not being looked after. That is not to be. I had struck it out in my first observation. We should not accept any excuse.

Finally, my request to the House and I was very glad to hear the tone set by Prof. Dandavate—is that the whole House everytime must be one on this account. The whole House must always condemn without any bias or a lien—you can have your liens and you can keep on doing your business as you like east or west, north or south I could not care less. Independence will never come again. No vivisection is going to be allowed. To the last man and to the last round India will fight and we will not allow anyone to interfere in our integrity. In so far as your humble servant is concerned use me anyway you wish to. I will be serving, serving and serving for one view only that India cannot now be put under any kind of outside pressure—may be from west, east or south. With this intention I pass on to you—my mind—for whatever it is worth. Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue we are now discussing is important because it concerns the security of the State, stability of our society and also it concerns the people of India very much. The way Press has carried the reports and given publicity it shows that our country has become very much security conscious. It is very good thing.

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraboarty]

Sir, this is not for the first time that such espionage activities particularly on the part of Central Intelligence Agency of the USA has come to the limelight. I was going through the debates of this House on previous occasion and to my utter astonishment I have found that many a time the activities of the CIA were discussed in this House. Not only that, government once instituted a committee to go into the activities of the CIA. The findings of that committee have not been placed before Parliament. It has been kept a secret. That was done when Mr. Chavan was the Home Minister.

Now, Sir, so far as this particular incident is concerned we learnt from the Press on December 6 that four persons were arrested—a retired Major General, a retired Air Vice Marshal and a retired Lt. Colonel. They were arrested when, on November, 10. Almost after one month when this arrest took place we came to know about it. We came to know about it through the Press. But the Government did not come before Parliament when Parliament was in session, to make a statement about it, that there was an espionage case and then Government arrested four persons; they were prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act. Then a few questions arise which we and the Government have to consider carefully.

When high ranking officers are involved in such cases, does it not involved the security of the country? Security of the country depends upon the patriotism, unity, integrity and dedication of the officers and the jawans. I do not say that our officers are unpatriotic. It is not my view. But what I say is this: This incidents proves that there are some high ranking officers—I am sorry to say this—who are capable of 'selling themselves' for a paltry sum of money to foreign intelligence agencies thereby endangering the security of the country, jeopardising the security of the nation.

This aspect should be noted by the House and by the Government and it is time that we have a fresh look at the type of army training that we have. We should have a fresh look at the type of links some of these officers have with the Anglo American world; what type of attitudes they have and what their links are. My second question is this: How is it that these retired officers run these consultancy services and consultancy agencies? They get themselves involved in various 'arms deals'. They run the lobby of the foreign arms manufacture here in this country. It is high time that the Defence Minister comes with a firm hand and puts a bar on such officers; they should not be allowed to have any connection or any link at all with any foreign arms manufacturer. What they do is, they exploit their wide connections which they had in the army as officers. They could not be allowed to do this. Not only this. If you go through the Press Reports now-a-days what you see is this, There are so many high ranking officers who are involved in this sort of consultancy services, which is nothing but a racket. In the Press you find their names even after retirement they get involved in such consultancy services, they carry on their lobbies here for the foreign arms manufacturer, and exploit their previous connections which they had in the army. Government have arrested four—three officers and one jawan. Now, the pertinent question which arises in this: From whom have they obtained the information? Has it not been obtained from the existing officers? Is the Government aware that this has been done by some 'well-placed' officers who are in the know of things, who have passed on this 'classified' information to foreign agencies? You have arrested three retired officers. But have you tried to find out the connection with the existing officers, the serving officers, because it was one serving officer who refused to work as an agent? I must congratulate that officer. But their must be some others from whom information was collected. I would like the government to throw some light on it; whether they had any enquiry. I do not know.

whether it is a secret or not; but it should not be. What steps they propose to take about it ?

In India, most of our sophisticated arms are supplied by the Soviet Union. It is the CIA which is objectively interested in knowing about our new acquisitions, their performance, their proving trials, and not the country which is supplying them, because it is already known. Time and again, it is the CIA which has been indulging in such activities; and this is a proclaimed aim of CIA.

Richard Bissel, a former Deputy Director of the CIA in charge of covert operation—CIA has covert and covert operations; white and black; not by complexion; white—legal operation, embassy staff; black—dark operation,—has disclosed “that the third world countries are extremely vulnerable to the CIA operation.” He says, “These nations, underdeveloped, are often corrupt, seemed made to order for the clandestine operation of the agency simple because their governments are much less highly organised; there is less security consciousness; there is relatively small sums of money, whether delivered directly to local funds or deposited for their leaders in Swiss Bank accounts can have an almost magical effect in changing their volatile political life. In such an atmosphere, CIA clandestine services have over the years enjoyed considerable success.” This is what the CIA says about the underdeveloped countries. They can bribe with small sum; they can do it. I did not believe it when I was reading it, but seeing this espionage with Rs. 5000 a month, they have been able to purchase Air Marshal, Retired Lt. Colonel, Major General. It is astounding.

Is the government aware of the fact that at present in India 5 CIA trained agents are working in USA Embassy at different levels ? I am quoting from Dr. Mander's *Who's Who* in CIA. I would ask the government and particularly the two Ministers to consult that book *Who's Who*. He has named the

present USA Ambassador as the trained CIA agent and 5 CIA agents working at different levels—Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi. I want the government to go through it. I would also like to discuss about it in the security environment of the sub-continent. Are you aware of the fact that in Colombo, in Kathmandu, in Dhaka, the USA Ambassadors are all trained CIA agents ? You can get their names from Dr. Mander's book *Who's Who*. This is done with a purpose. The target is the sub-continent, the constitutionally elected government, to destabilise our society. They are doing it in Punjab and in Assam. Times without number, we have tried to attract your attention to what is happening inside India.

What are the forces they are trying to de-establish ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude in two minutes more.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I will take only two minutes more ?

This is not a secret thing. No other a person than the Ex-President Mr. Gerald Ford, after the subversion of democratic Government of Chile, when he was asked, he said as follows :

Question : Under what international law do we have a right to attempt to de-establish the constitutionally elected Government of another country

Answer : I am not going to pass judgment on whether it is permitted or authorised under international law. It is a recognised fact, historically, as well as presently, that such actions are taken in the best interests of the countries involved.

This was the reply given by President Gerald Ford in a Press Conference on September 16, 1974. Clearly, an ex-American President Mr. Ford says that

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

‘we have a right to subvert a constitutionally elected Government, as we did in Chile, as we are trying to do, as we tried to do in the Bay of Pigs and as we killed Patrice Lumumba.....’ These are all facts. I can name the books. They are ‘*The invisible Government*’ and ‘*I was a CIA Agent*’. These books are available. All the facts are there.

Therefore, it appears that the Government should be conscious. This is only the tip of the iceberg—or I should say—the tip of the glacier.

In cultural fields, through educational fields, and their universities, like Colombo, Harvard there the CIA is spending many funds and they have foundations in India, they have formed foundations; Asian foundation you know our experience, they have got it. But there are educational foundations, agricultural research foundations, these are utilised by the Americans, the CIA to know things, to subvert, to de-stabilise and to train our bright young man for their own foreign policy purposes.

I would request the Government to answer in a straight-forward manner the questions I have raised, the last but not the least. The Home Minister has said in his statement of the 14th December that—

“Search of the premises of some of the arrested persons led to seizure of classified defence documents.”

What type of documents, you must say. The question is, this pertains to knowledge of equipments, or just strategic knowledge? This should be clear. What actually were they trying to do? What information, were they trying to collect? And how far were they successful in getting that information? Sir, with this I would end.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have established a record today.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : With these words, I would like the Government to give answers to the questions and also assure the nation, assure the country, that they will remain vigilant and will leave no stone unturned to unearth what is still to be unearthed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Rajesh Pilot.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the topic and the subject we are discussing, as earlier stated by every hon. Member are of national importance. And I do not want to go into the details; nor will I discuss whether the CIA is involved or the KGB is involved; or who is right or wrong. We have to see ourselves that we are right. I will just give some suggestions how such incidents can be detected, what are the remedies and what are the situations which will help in improving the matters to see that such incidents do not recur.

As everybody has said, history will never pardon the three retired Services Officers for their act. But history will also bear out that it was a Service Officer who came out to help them in catching this team and it was through his courage that what was happening for the last one and a half years was exposed. The only thing which I gather from the last three four days remarks in newspapers briefing on the subject, is that the main subject which we must consider today is—it is not that the whole House will not condemn this act, everybody will condemn this act—but this House must reach or this Government must reach some decision as to why this thing has happened and what remedy we are going to take in future so that national security is not hampered and is not endangered any more.

17 hrs.

Mr. Gill has been operating M. G. International—a firm which has been dealing in arms with foreign countries—and he has been dealing with this firm for the last 4-5 years. Even he has given a tender for .50 heavy machine gun on the European Arms and the gun has been tried at Mhow as per the newspapers and the tender was about to be accepted. This is one of the factors which is attracting the people to get in touch with the foreign people or with such agencies which are involved in such acts, as Professor very rightly said, and it is also a fact that so many retired officers take these jobs after their retirement. There are some information which will always remain top secret. For example, I have worked as a Squadron, I know the strength of the Squadrons is a top secret document, I need not go to the Air Headquarters, I need not get this information from Service Book, I have that information with me and it will remain as top secret. So it has to be my character, there is nothing wrong with the Services. May be that Services have not supplied any information to these retired officers. Because they had been on such appointments, they had worked on such sensitive appointments that they have passed on the information on behalf of Services but it may not be correct that Services have given any information to these people. Because of their sensitive position, because of their retaining those appointments for some time, they must have passed on the information on their own. This is what I gather. Even in my Defence speech—the hon. Defence Minister is sitting here—I had requested him that why cannot Government buy straight from government to government, why have these agents in between, why should they make use of this money which is given as commission, why cannot we use it for the welfare of the Service people or retired people? The commission is very big. If you buy items worth Rs. 500 crores from one country to another, you get a few crores. So, these attractions have to be cut off at least from the Defence deals, at least from the Defence.

Department. Government can get into negotiations with another government that “all right you are selling it, we are buying it. Finish it off, why involve a third person in it?” This suggestion I had mooted out in my last Defence debate that this factor is not only damaging or is wasting funds from national resources but is also encouraging such activities. So, I request the Defence Minister, today who is physically present here, that he must give a thought to this. The moment they stop this, the involvement of retired Service Officers will immediately stop. If you get a good salary after retirement at the age of 50 or 52, as the hon. Member has already mentioned that you look for a job, you look for a re-settlement and when you get handsome salary, you get tempted to join them. So, my first suggestion is that we must take it seriously that if we stop involvement agents in these arm deals, we will be able to stop people's involvement in the firms. My second suggestion is about the Defence records. There are lot of things which are of operational requirement. When we originate an information, it is of very high importance but the moment it reaches the required people, it passes through so many stages that the degree of importance goes down. I would not go into detail but I would submit to the hon. Defence Minister that more vigilance is required on passing the information, on passing the documents. There is some small leniency on their part which is in practice in Services. This has to be taken up in a very serious manner.

This instance has happened in Delhi where the Home Intelligence is available, all the three Services' intelligence is available, whether it is Navy or Army or Air Force. All these three Services Intelligence is available, Home Ministry, CBI and Intelligence Bureau are available, but this has taken time and it has been held by a Service officer who was approached. And why was he approached.

I have been pleading in this House that a serving officer, even if he is of the rank of Air Marshall or Air Commodore, he

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

cannot buy even a plot of land. This is the financial condition of a serving or retiring service officer. This particular officer, who got them caught, he was in need of money. He had applied for a DDA flat. He was running from place to place to raise the money because the last date was fast approaching. When he was in such a predicament, he was approached by these people. Look at the courage of this officer. He did not refuse the offer, he went to his senior officer and told him "these people are approaching me, some people seem to be behind them, please get them caught". Then a trap was laid and these people were caught.

It is not the Intelligence Branch or the Home Ministry which took the initiative; it was a service officer who took the initiative. Instead of the initiative coming from the Intelligence Branch, it is the service officer who went and reported it and hence these people got caught. This shows, that the Intelligence Branches of the services have to be tightened up.

When officers are being detailed for these courses, the practice in the services seems to be to detail those officers who do not have a very high grade, which is wrong. Now what is happening is, anybody who is not doing well, who has not come up in the services, he is detailed for such courses. One reason for this is, credit for such a course is not given in the matter of promotion. This is an important factor, which must be taken into consideration. If you detail for such training officers who are not upto the mark, it is wasting the training and money. Now the credit given for such a training is very meagre. That is why really talented people avoided such courses. The result is that officers who are superseded or who are about to retire are taken for such courses; also on compassionate grounds officers are put in such jobs. This is very wrong. Serious consideration should be given to this aspect and only officers of integrity and

capability should be selected. It should be a selective posting and not an adjustable posting.

I fully share the view of Prof. Madhu Dandavate that we have to take strong measures. There is no use the whole House condemning it as a very bad act. Condemnation alone will not give us any fruitful results. We must ask what steps they are going to take for the future. I am not saying this can be stopped overnight. But unless the administration is toned up, the right type of people are posted and resources are given to them to carry on their work, things will not improve.

As was rightly pointed out by the General, we are wasting most of our talent at the age of 52 or 53. We have to utilize them in a proper manner. Some thought should be given to this aspect. Now every year 4000 to 5000 officers retire. It is quite a large number and most of them are of the rank of Major or Lt. Col. or even above. In fact, this is the age, 48 to 52, when a person wants to do something to resettle himself, because then his children are of the school-going or marriagable age. He is mentally and psychologically in a frame of mind when he wants a regular income to discharge his family responsibilities and to have a settled life.

These are some of the suggestions which I brought I should give on this occasion.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (संदपुर)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज यह मामला जो हम लोगों के बिचाराधीन है, यह बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है। देश की सीमायें असुरक्षित हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी के अनुसार युद्ध का खतरा है। हमारे भी आन्तरिक बहुत से मसले हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में हमारे मुल्क में इस प्रकार की घटनायें हो रही हैं, यह निश्चय ही चिंता का विषय है।

देश की स्वतंत्रता, एकता और आजादी की रक्षा के संबंध में यह जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न है और हमें बड़ी खुशी है कि आज हम सब लोग, जिन्होंने इस डिबेट में भाग लिया है, बहुत ही गम्भीरता के साथ इस मामले में विचार कर रहे हैं। निश्चय ही यह मामला राजनीति से अलग है, बल्कि इसका सम्बन्ध हमारे मुल्क की सुरक्षा से है। पिछले 15-20 दिन पहले सेना के जिन तीन अधिकारियों को पकड़ा गया, यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। मैंने आज कुछ पुरानी फिंगर्स को देखा है—उन को देखने से मालूम हुआ कि बहुत पहले भी ऐसी घटनायें हुई हैं चाहे उस में वायु सेना के अधिकारी हो, थल सेना के अधिकारी हों या नौवीं के अधिकारी हों। इतना ही नहीं मेरे पास कुछ समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग है, समय कम है इस लिए मैं पूर्ण रूप से उन के बारे में नहीं बतला पाऊंगा जिन में कुछ गोपनीय कागजों को विदेशियों को सौंपा गया है। पिछले दिनों सेना भवन का एक असिस्टेंट और एक स्टेनोग्राफर गिरफ्तार किये गये जिन के द्वारा पाकिस्तान को लगातार सूचनायें दी जा रही थीं। पिछले तीन वर्षों में इस तरह के कामों में 300 लोग पकड़े गये। इतना ही नहीं, हमारे गोपनीय रक्षा संस्थान में एक विदेशी ब्रिगेडियर ने प्रवेश किया था— 1973 में इसी हाउस के अन्दर बिसूजा का मामला आया था जिस ने देश में काफी तहलका मचा दिया था। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि ऐसी घटनायें यहाँ पर बराबर होती जा रही हैं। अगर कोई नई घटना घटी हो या पहली घटना हो तो इस पर सीरियसली विचार करें, लेकिन जब इस तरह की काफी घटनायें हो चुकी हैं और उन पर इस सदन में कई बार विचार

हुआ है तो हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि जो लोग इस के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं, चाहे हमारे रक्षा मंत्री हो या गृह मंत्री हों उन्होंने अब तक समुचित रूप से क्या कार्य-वाही की ?

6 मई, 1983 को लोक सभा में हमारे वर्तमान रक्षा मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में कहा था कि रक्षा मंत्रालय के तीन अधिकारी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रक्षा सामग्री के कागजात किसी दूसरे देश के विदेशी जासूसों को सौंपते हुए पकड़े गये। उस पर यहाँ चर्चा हुई थी उस के बाद प्रकाश चन्द्र चड्ढा नाम का इंजीनियर था जो पकड़ा गया था, उस के बारे में चर्चा भी हुई थी। इस तरह की घटनायें होती रहती हैं और उन पर यहाँ बहस होती रहती है—इन के लिए कोई परमानेंट साल्यूशन होना चाहिए।

कभी हम लोग सी० आइ० ए० की बात करते हैं, कभी के० जी० बी० की बात करते हैं। आज सबेरे एक सज्जन हमारे पास आये और उन्होंने कुछ पेपर्स मेरे पास छोड़ दिये। मैं इन पेपर्स को मंत्री जी को दूंगा। इस में कोई राजनीति का मामला नहीं है। इस में बहुत सी अनहोनी बातों का जिक्र है। हम को यह मालूम नहीं है कि कहाँ तक ये सच हैं या झूठ हैं, न मेरा किसी से लगाव है, चाहे सी० आइ० ए० हो या के० जी० बी० हो, हमारे देश के लिये तो दोनों खतरनाक हैं। हमारे पास जो ये कागज आये हैं—इन में लिखा हुआ है—

‘My role as KGB agent in the sub-
version of India.....’

[श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

टामस-शूमैन नाम का आदमी दस वर्ष पहले भारत आया था। एक जापानी पत्रकार श्री मागायोशी कानेको के एक प्रश्न के जवाब में उस ने बताया—हम लगातार दो साल तक हिन्दुस्तान में सोवियत रूस का प्रचार करते रहे, उस का प्रोपेगण्डा करते रहे और उन्होंने इस काम में हमारे देश के पत्रकारों, हमारे टेलीविजन को इस्तेमाल किया। यह इसमें छपा हुआ है। यह "इंटरनेशनल अफेअर्स, 223, टैगार पार्क" से छपा हुआ है।

इसी तरह ता कुछ समाचार "कैरावान" में निकला है जो दिल्ली प्रेस से निकलता है। इसमें एक बड़ा अजीब समाचार है और यह भी सच है और यह भी हम मंत्री जी को देंगे। इस में पृष्ठ 7-8 पर लिखा हुआ है MOSCOW HAND IN INDIA प्रधान मंत्री के भूतपूर्व सेक्रेटरी** और पीस काँसिल के प्रधान ** इन लोगों पर आरोप लगाया गया है प्रमोद कुमार नाम के सज्जन द्वारा कि इन्होंने गोपनीय सामग्री विदेशों में भेजी है और इस के बारे में हम ने यह भी देखा है कि एक मुकदमा भी कायम किया गया है। किसी सज्जन ने मुकदमा कायम किया है और वह अदालत में चल रहा है। इसी लिफाफे में एक और पैम्फलेट मिला। किस ने यह दिया है, हम नहीं जानते। किसी ने हमारे कमरे में यह डाल दिया। यह इतना बड़ा पैम्फलेट है और इस में सारे का सारा मैटीरियल लिखा हुआ है और भेजने वाले का नाम और एड्रेस भी है और इस में "ओनलुकर" का हवाला है 23 सितम्बर, 1983 का। इस में यह आरोप है कि यह जो वर्तमान सरकार

है, इस को गिराने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। इस में डिटेल्स में वर्णन है और इस में श्री पालकी वाले का भी वर्णन है। मैं ये सब कागज सौंप दूंगा।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay south): The latest Caravan says that the Soviet Union has plotted to oust Shrimati Indira Gandhi. (Interruptions)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : इस प्रकार की इस में सामग्री है जो कि मन को बहुत धक्का और ठेंस पहुंचाती है। इस तरह से एक बड़ी अजीब सी स्थिति में हम लोग आ पहुंचे हैं कि हमारे इस मुल्क में क्या हा रहा है। क्या हम आज इतने ज्यादा एलर्ट नहीं हैं और हमारी ये जो संस्थाएं हैं जासूसी को वे एलर्ट नहीं हैं और हमारा जो गृह मंत्रालय या रक्षा मंत्रालय है, वह कैसे काम कर रहा है, कुछ ममझ में नहीं आता। हम आरोप नहीं लगा रहे हैं। हम जानते हैं कि इतने बड़े मुल्क की जिम्मेवारी हमारे गृह मंत्रालय पर है और रक्षा मंत्रालय पर है लेकिन यह सब जो हो रहा है, इसके लिए वे क्या कर रहे हैं। ये सब खबरें आ रही हैं और हमारे देश में यह सब हो रहा है, इस के लिए वे क्या कर रहे हैं।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दो-चार सुझाव छोटे-मोटे दूंगा और इन बातों की विशेष गहराई में नहीं जाऊंगा। पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेना के अधिकारों रिटायर होने के बाद घरों पर जाते हैं, 50-52 वर्ष के वे होते हैं, वे अपने घरों को चले जाते हैं। हम यह चाहेंगे कि सेना की कार्य-प्रणाली में जो लोग जिम्मेवार होते हैं, उन पर हमारे देश की जासूसी संस्थाएं जरूर नजर रखें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : राज्य सभा का मेम्बर बना दो ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हमारे साथी ने सुझाव दिया कि उन को राज्य सभा का मेम्बर बना दिया जाए। हम समझते हैं कि तब तो इन को और ज्यादा अधिकार मिल जाएंगे। फिर इस के बाद सेना से रिटायर होने के बाद सेना के अधिकारी विदेशों में घूमने के लिए जाते हैं, मैं डिबेट की एक कापी पढ़ रहा था, उस में हमें देखने को मिला कि आज से 7-8 साल पहले कुछ सेना के अधिकारी जब यहां पर खाली हो गये और उन्हें काम नहीं मिला, तो वे विदेश में गए और विदेशों में उन को दावतें दी गई और उनका मन बहलाया गया और उन से बहुत सारी जानकारी प्राप्त की गई। तो मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी को यह सुझाव दूंगा कि हमारी सेना के जो जिम्मेवार लोग विदेशों में जाते हैं, उन पर ध्यान रखने की जरूरत है।

इस के अलावा कुछ उच्च सैनिक अधिकारी विदेशों में अध्ययन करने के लिए जाते हैं। कुछ हथियार हम यहां पर बनाते हैं और इसके साथ ही साथ और बहुत से यंत्र बाहर से खरीदते हैं, और उन के बारे में वे ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त करते हैं, प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करते हैं। इस काम के लिए जो कुछ अधिकारी बाहर जाते हैं, तो वे वहां की जासूसी संस्थाओं से या वहां के दूसरे लोगों से मिलते हैं, जिन को हमारे देश के बारे में जानने की बहुत इच्छा होती है और जासूसी कराने की इच्छा होती है। वे कब किस को खरीदते हैं, इस पर नजर रखने की जरूरत है।

कुछ पैसे की बात चली और राजेश

पाइलट जी ने बहुत अच्छे ढंग से बात रखी कुछ विदेशी संस्थाएं यहां रोजगार करती हैं और हम भी बाहर रोजगार करते हैं। कुछ प्राइवेट लेन देन होता है, जो कार्य यहां पर कराया जाता है, उसके एवज में। जैसे कि जो गिरफ्तार किये गये, उनमें से एक को पांच हजार रुपये महीना दिया गया, उनके छोटे भाई को तीन हजार रुपये महीना दिया जा रहा था। वह राशि अपने यहां के मुल्क में दी जा रही थी। मैं ध्यान दिलाऊंगा कि जो यहां विदेशी व्यापार होते हैं, पैसे के लेन देन होते हैं, यह सारा सरकार के द्वारा हो। इससे हमारे यहां मुद्रा का हिसाब-किताब हो सकता है, इससे मुद्रा की चैकिंग हो सकती है इसलिए इस तरफ भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

मान्यवर, यहां जो बहुत से विदेशी दूतावास हैं, उनमें कुछ ऐसे कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं जो कि संदेहास्पद हैं। हमारे पास एक सूचना है कि चार आदमी, जो कि किसी बहुत बड़े देश के जासूस हैं, वे भारत में रह रहे हैं और खुलेआम काम कर रहे हैं।

एक मिस्टर ओशाका दशेव बलादामीर हैं जिनको 9 फरवरी, 1978 को केनाडा से निकाल दिया गया था।

दूसरे मिस्टर माइ० यो० नो० फंड्रोविच हैं जिन्हें मार्च, 1976 में फ्रांस से निकाल दिया गया था।

तीसरे, मिस्टर यू० री० सैनोनो हैं जिन को 19 जनवरी, 1974 को चीन से निकाल दिया गया था।

चौथे हैं, मिस्टर टेरिटी सिनको, जिनको अप्रैल, 1982 में स्पेन से निकाल दिया गया था।

[श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

ये चारों लोग आज हिन्दुस्तान में हैं और इनमें से पहले व्यक्ति सोवियत बाइस कौंसल, मद्रास में, दूसरे रूसी कौंसल, कलकत्ता में, तीसरे सोवियत ट्रेड मिशन, दिल्ली में और चौथे एरोपलोट, कलकत्ता के दफ्तर में काम कर रहे हैं। ये कौन लोग हैं, यह तो बात ऊपर कही जा चुकी है। मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि इनकी जांच की जाए।

मैं यह भी सुझाव दूंगा कि हमारे यहां दूतावासों में जो ऐसे व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं, जिनको कि किसी राष्ट्र ने जासूसी के आरोप में अपने यहां से निकाल दिया था, वे चाहे किसी भी राष्ट्र के हों, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वे अमेरिका के हों या रूस के हों, किसी भी राष्ट्र के हों, उनको अपने यहां दूतावासों में काम करने न दिया जाए। हमें उन राष्ट्रों से यह कहना चाहिए कि जिन व्यक्तियों का चरित्र ऐसा हो, उन व्यक्तियों को वे हमारे यहां दूतावासों में काम करने के लिए न भेजें।

अगला सुझाव मैं यह दूंगा कि जो शस्त्र हम खरीदने जाते हैं, हमारी सरकार दूसरे देशों में खरीदने जाती है, जैसा कि हमारे एक मित्र ने कहा कि हमें शस्त्र खरीदने हैं, हमें सीखना है, और बहुत से दूसरे सामान भी खरीदने हैं, यह ठीक है। लेकिन यह जरूरी नहीं है कि हम ये दलालों या बिचौलियों के माध्यम से खरीदें। जो सामान हमारे यहां कहीं और से आये, उसके लिए हम यह चाहेंगे कि हमारी सरकार, हमारे विशेषज्ञ स्वयं वह सामान खरीदें। हमारी सरकार अपने विशेषज्ञों को वहां भेजे और वे जाकर देखें कि हमारे लिये वह सामान उपयुक्त है या नहीं। अगर उपयुक्त

है तो हम सीधे जाकर खरीदें, इसमें बिचौलियों की जरूरत नहीं है।

हमारी इंटरनेशनल पालिसी है जिसके कि हम सब लोग बराबर गीत गाते हैं। हम यह नहीं कहते कि वह अच्छी है या बुरी है। लेकिन हमारे जो सहयोगी मित्र राष्ट्र हैं, जो हमको अपना सामान देते हैं, या हमारे से जो परामर्श करते हैं, हमारे सामानों को देखते हैं, हमें उनसे भी सावधान रहने की जरूरत है। क्योंकि हो सकता है कि हमारे से ज्यादा अच्छा सम्बन्ध उनका दूसरे देश से हो और हमारी बातों को वे दूसरे देश को बता देते हों। इस प्रकार भी जासूसी के कार्य हो रहे हैं।

मैं यह पेपर आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को सौंप दूंगा। यह जो स्पाइंग का विषय है, यह हमारे देश की राजनीति का मामला नहीं है। यह हमारे देश के 70 करोड़ लोगों का मामला है। यह उन लोगों का प्रश्न है जो कि हजारों, लाखों की संख्या में इस देश के लिए बलिदान हो गये, मर गये और जिनके जीवन के बलिदानों और जिनकी जद्दोजहद के बाद इस देश को आजादी प्राप्त हुई अगर हमारे आजाद मुल्क में इस प्रकार की जासूसी होगी, हमारे देश की चीजें दूसरे देशों को पहुंचती रहेंगी तो इससे हमारे देश को क्षतण होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया।

श्री राजसिंह यादव (अलवर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन में जो विषय लिया जा रहा है वह बड़ा गंभीर है और गंभीर इस मामले में है कि

इसमें धार्मी के इतने ऊँचे पदों पर आसीन व्यक्ति ब्रासुसी के कार्य में रत पाए गए। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा पहली बार हुआ है कि मेजर जनरल जैसे व्यक्ति एस्पियनेज में इन्वाल्ड हैं। यह हमारे लिए गर्व की बात है कि अब तक धार्मी आफिसर्स का स्टैंडर्ड रहा है देश भक्ति का। देश-भक्ति की परंपरा में चाहे हमारा सिपाही हो, आज तक रिकार्ड रहा है कि इस तरह की एकटीविटीज में कभी संलग्न नहीं रहा है। अभी तक जितने भी काण्ड हुए हैं एरिपयनेज के, उसमें आफिसर्स ही पाए गए हैं।

सबसे मुख्य बात मैं माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि कितने अरसे से यह काम हो रहा था। अब्खार से पता चलता है कि काफी समय से यह चल रहा था। इसका पता क्यों नहीं लगा। रक्षा मंत्रालय का इंटेलीजेंस और होम मिनिस्ट्री की इंटेलीजेंस को इस बात का पता क्यों नहीं लगा? इसका क्या कारण है? इसके साथ-साथ एक कंफेशनल स्टेटमेंट कोर्ट में मेजर जनरल लार्किम ने दिया है, आज ही दिया है वह भी अपने आप में डिसेप्टिव एस्पियनेज मालूम होता है। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि वह स्टेटमेंट इसलिए दिया गया हो कि विदेशी दूतावास के लोग जो इसमें इन्वाल्ड हैं उनके बारे में अधिक जानकारी न की जाए, अधिक इन्वेस्टीगेशन न किया जाए। उस ओर से सरकार का ध्यान बंटाने के लिए इस तरह का कंफेशनल स्टेटमेंट दिया गया हो। यह जो मेजर जनरल लार्किम का ब्राज स्टेटमेंट आया है इसकी गहराई से जांच होनी चाहिए कि किस उद्देश्य से यह पेश किया गया है। इसके पीछे क्या सज है। इस पर हमारे रक्षा मंत्री पूरी तरह से गौर फरमाएँगे, ऐसा

मुझे विश्वास है। जो उन्होंने अपने कंफेशनल स्टेटमेंट में कारण दिए हैं वे कर्वेसिंग नहीं हैं। उन्होंने बताया है कि घूमने के लिए जाते थे और कोई विदेशी डिप्लॉमेट उनके संपर्क में आता है और उसके कुत्ते के काटने के कारण एक दूसरे के संपर्क में आते हैं और उसके बाद शुरू-शुरू में 5 हजार दिया जाता है। इसके बाद लगातार एक दूसरे को भोज देते हैं और काफी लंबे अरसे तक ये कार्यवाही चली। तो इस अवधि में आपको और आपके इंटेलीजेंस डिपार्टमेंट को इसकी जानकारी न होने का क्या कारण था। उसका बैंक बैलेंस आमदनी से ज्यादा पाया गया है। उसका एकाउंट दिल्ली में है। आस्ट्रेलिया जाने के लिए उसने पासपोर्ट लिया। क्यों जाना चाहता था। कितने दिन से वह आस्ट्रेलिया जाने की तैयारी कर रहा था, क्या इस बात की सूचना आपको नहीं थी? इतना बड़ा अफसर देश छोड़कर क्यों जा रहा है, दूसरी जगह क्यों सेंटल होना चाहता है, यह अपने आप में एक गंभीर मुद्दा है। इन सब के बारे में जानकारी करना आवश्यक है।

इसके साथ-साथ अभी जो रक्षा मंत्रालय ने आदेश दिए हैं कि सीक्रेट डाकूमेंट्स तक रिटायर्ड आफिसर्स नहीं जाएँगे। अभी तक जो कंसल्टेंसी के नाम पर या कांटीव्यूशन लेने के नाम पर जो होता था वह भी अपने आप में बड़ा घातक था। इसलिए तुरंत कार्यवाही की गई है और वहाँ तक इनकी पहुंच को रोक दिया गया है। लेकिन फिर भी इस तरह के इन्वाल्डमेंट इंडायरेक्ट तरीके से इनफ्लुएंसेशन वहाँ न पहुंचे इसके लिए भी क्या आप रोक लगाएँगे? जितने भी मिलिट्री में काम करने वाले लोग हैं या सिविलियन आर्गनेंस में हैं या और दूसरे

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

तरीके से हैं, वह इनफरमेशन भी किसी भी तरीके से लीक न हो, इसके बारे में आप और कोई दूसरे मजबूत कदम उठाएँ, जिससे आगामी आने वाले समय में एस्पियनेज की इस तरह की घटनाएं न हों।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि एक इस तरह का सैल कायम किया जाए जिससे हमारे रिटायर्ड आफिसर्स जो विदेशी लोगों के सम्पर्क में आते हैं, उनके ऊपर निगरानी रखी जा सके। उनके पास ऐसी इंफार्मेशन होती है जो हमारे विरोधी राष्ट्र के पास पहुंचती है तो जिससे हमारे राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा को खतरा हो सकता है। क्या इस तरह का सैल मुकर्रर किया जाएगा जिससे रिटायरमेंट के बाद भी उनकी गति-विधियां मालूम हो सकें। खासतौर से उरा आफिसर की सराहना करनी चाहिए जो मेजर जनरल और एअर.वाइस.मार्शल के रैंक से भी नीचे का आफिसर था और जिसने आर्मी के हाइएस्ट आफिसर को सूचना दी कि इस तरह का रैंकेट चल रहा है। वह आफिसर सराहना के योग्य है। इन शब्दों के साथ, माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि वे इस संबंध में और मजबूत कदम उठाएं।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, I also join the Hon. Members in congratulating the Government for being able to conduct this operation with great deal of efficiency. Even if the primary information came from one of their own officers but that itself shows the high level of morale that an officer thought it fit to inform the Government and be the stool pigeon, so to speak, in this operation.

But discussion here naturally would not be on the case alone because, after

all, the case is being prosecuted. The Government is being reluctant to come out with details. But, I thought the discussion would cover the ramifications of espionage in our country.

Again, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and others like Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri and others said that this country is a happy hunting ground of intelligence Agencies of many countries and primarily, the CIA and KGB and it is not only in terms of obtaining documents. The present case is one of being able to get certain defence documents about the deployment and character of Soviet weapons. But the kinds of espionage that are going on today in the world and in India, in particular, is "multi-dimensional". For example, today our country is being spied, every inch of our territory is being photographed, by satellites of both the Soviet Union and of United States and the satellite photography is so good that they can tell what crops we well be growing, what will be the output of crops and some countries in the United States boast that they can even photograph the licence plate of an automobile moving on a particular road by satellites. There is no protection against that as such, unless you develop the technological capability or killer satellite which will go and shoot other satellites. We are far away from that and, therefore, as far as our defence installations are concerned, as far as our troop movements are concerned, by and large, I learn that the satellite are quite effective in providing information to both the super-powers and, therefore, with this level of intelligence, there is very little we can do it combat it or have a counter-intelligence.

The second level of espionage activity in our country is the penetration of certain vital organs, the organs of the Government particularly our own intelligence set up. And here we have had instance in the past where we have seen dramatic demonstration of this kind of penetration. I would recall for you the classic English case of Philby, who was, in fact, the senior most intelligence official of the British Secret Service. When he

was posted in Washington in the U.K. Embassy there, he was, in fact, the seniormost and he had been recruited during the college days as a KGB agent. In fact, when he was about to be arrested, he defected and went to the Soviet Union. So, this kind of thing goes on penetrating the intelligence service itself. It is very difficult to visualize the extent to which the penetration has taken place in our country. But I would say, judging by the fact that this Government was able to nab these people after a great deal of surveillance and without any tip-off to the officers, that our intelligence set-up still seems to be in a robust health. Mr. Venkataraman should be congratulated and Mr. Sethi should be congratulated for keeping this, and also the previous Defence Ministers and home Ministers who have kept this, by and large a penetration proof from foreign intelligence. But this is an area where, I think, special attempts, special efforts, will have to be made continually because it is not an easy affair. There is discontent in the intelligence organizations. Mr. Pilot graphically brought out the problems facing the retired military personnel. But I think even in intelligence set-up these problems would be there and we have to examine this and take special care.

The third level is, of course, the espionage that is done through penetrating organizations like trade unions. A large number of trade unions are targets for foreign intelligence activity and this is one area which, I think, both the countries, both the super powers, are giving extremely detailed attention to. This is an area in which Government should take a great deal of care.

The fourth, which has now become very important, especially in the last five or six years, is the espionage activities done through, what is called, 'disinformation'. I would like to tell this House that 'disinformation' is different from 'misinformation'. You know what 'information' is. 'Misinformation' is wrong information. But 'disinformation' is dishonest information which looks authen-

tic but, which, in fact, is meant to confuse or create a wrong impression...

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : It makes you dizzy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It makes you dizzy. I give you an example. Recently the Naval Chief of Thailand had a Press Conference in which he said that the Government of India had given the Nicobar Island as a Soviet base. This was intended to prejudice the world opinion against India. It turned out not to be true and it was later on contradicted. Similarly we get information in our country about certain postures of our allies or neighbours which are published in the press and which are not authentic. The *Patriot* recently published a news item about balkanisation of India which the U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. is supposed to have given out in his speech. This 'disinformation' is growing and we have to guard ourselves against it, we have to be careful. I lot of innocent people become victims there. Sometime people write books. We do not know whether, for example, Mr. Seymour Harsh, when he wrote the book in which he alleged that Shri Morarji Desai was a CIA agent, was in fact a victim of this kind of disinformation or, for that matter, Mr. Patrik Moynihan when he wrote that Mrs. Indira Gandhi had taken money from the CIA, whether that was also a part of disinformation technique or not. We have to be careful about this, particularly the journalist world which is a target for this kind of disinformation technique.

Finally, there is the technological espionage. What we have seen today, what the army officials had engaged in, would come in this category of 'technological espionage'. Of course, the information which has so far reached the Americans, I do not think, was of great value. You caught them in the earlier stage itself. They should be congratulated for that too. This process of involving an agent is a thing which matures

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

over time. If you read Kim Philby's autobiography, you get a fair idea. how systematically over a period of 10 or 15 years or even 30 years the whole thing is done. But, if the Americans are interested in the Soviet equipment in our country, the Russians are interested in the computers that come in from the west into our country. For example, about a year ago, a Professor of Electronics in the Indian Institute of technology. Delhi, had been arrested and sent out from the Institute because he was collecting vital information about the computers that were being supplied by western countries to the IIT and he was passing them on to the Soviet Union and he was then apprehended as a KGB agent and removed from service and now I do not know what happened to him.

So this kind of technological espionage is now going on in a big way and it is here we have to be very careful because we get weapon systems from both the super powers and we have to be careful about that. Therefore, I would say—I will not take much time, because you are glaring at me...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not only I am looking at you but I am looking at the clock also.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : He is a knowledgeable person. So many of us are very ignorant. This is a very important thing. Let him go on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Professor, I have not told him anything He himself.. As a matter of fact the time to ring the bell has just now come.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : In our country, the Members of Parliament should be provided with documented evidence. A lot of loose talk goes on as to what is KGB and what is CIA. There is enough material and this can be provided. I give you an illustration. The World Peace Councils Organisation.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why can't you take up some classes for the Members ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : That will be under the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Every one of us would like to learn from you.....

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : He is very experienced in this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :But we will not take our lessons.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : You want him to take classes on spying ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Take the World Peace Council It functions in our country. Sometime ago they applied for what is called non-governmental organisation status to the United Nations. That is very prestigious title. Many organisations have that status which enables a private organisation to have an office in the United Nations. When they apply for it, they have to go through an examination and in that, the World Peace Council Chief admitted that the bulk of the funds for the World Peace Council comes from no other organisation but the KGB. It is all documented. This is not something ...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This is real dis-information.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am a responsible member of the World Peace Council and unlike him, I am a patriot. I challenge his statement..... This is disinformation. You are accusing. I am a member of the World Peace Council. Where did you find this document that they get the funds from KGB ?

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I will be happy to place the entire.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : This is a very serious matter. He says that the World Peace Council Chief has said all that. That has come on the document.(Interruptions).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What is the document ? This is disinformation.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty and Shri Ram-avtar Shastri happen to be members of that body.

If the World Peace Council gets its funds from KGB, naturally both the members are sought to be associated with the KGB. This is a very serious matter. It is a very serious allegation.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Who is the Chairman of that Organisation ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, he should substantiate it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him say his own point of view.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Many members on that side also attended the International Peace Conference.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : We may be ignorant of what all they are doing.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I will be happy—you suspend your judgment—at the next occasion, that is, tomorrow, to place the United Nations documents in regard to the application made by the World Peace Council to be affiliated as an NGO, that is, UN Non-governmental Organisation, the replies of the Chairman in the questioning.....

(Interruptions). The Chairman is Mr. Ramesh Chander. We know that.

I am taking full responsibility to what I have said.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, in a very subtle way this is what he is trying to do. You should allow me to speak. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him conclude,

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He is trying to divert the attention of the house. (Interruptions).

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : If he has got any documentary evidence, let him place it on the table of the House.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : He says that this is an admission of the Chief of the World Peace Council that the funds emanate from the KGB. It is his statement. Let him substantiate only this portion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has made the statement. He says that he takes the responsibility to that (Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Now, Sir, he makes all kinds of loose statements. Why are they upset ?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : He said that we make loose statements. Please allow him to speak. (Interruptions).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We are here discussing about the espionage activities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; You can speak only if he is yielding.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you do not agree with him you can record your protest. That is what you can do. But, you cannot stop him from speaking. He has made the statement.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : It is very unfair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has made the statement. If you do not agree with that, you can protest against that. That is all you can do.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : One of the hon. Members of this House, Mr. Swamy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is Dr. SWAMY.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : One of the hon. Members of this House Dr. Swamy accuses the other members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you accusing other Members, Dr. Swamy ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He says he is not accusing any of you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN [CHAKRA-BORTY] : I stoutly protest against this. I am a Member of the World Peace Council.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have allowed it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : The point here is that Dr. Subramaniam Swamy accuses that the World Peace Council is funded by the KGB. Several Members including myself are also the Members of the World Peace Council—including Mrs. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai, who happened to be the General Secretary of the A.I.C.C.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : What do you want ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Just listen to me. They attended the International Conference organised by the World Peace Council. We feel that this is not funded by the K.G.B. Therefore, he is indirectly—I say directly—accusing many

Members of this House. Is he entitled to do that ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. Please sit down. He will reply now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I want your ruling (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Have some sense of proportion. Please do not talk about it lightly. Funds are coming from the Gulf Countries also. Please do not open the Pandora's box. (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have made your point. Let him reply.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I would like to remind the House..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is replying to Shri Chitta Basu. (*Interruptions*). This is not the way.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why are you so much agitated. Let. Dr. Swamy continue...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, this House will recall that in 1967 the Asia Foundation was found to have received funds from OIA and one of the people who used to participate in Asia Foundation functions and also associated with Asia Foundation was Shri Krishna Menon. Nobody will accuse him of being a CIA agent. Similarly, if some hon. Members have participated in World Peace Council functions that does not necessarily mean that they are working for the KGB.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But, Dr. Swamy, I think you have never said that World Peace Council is an organisation of KGB.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, by making this kind of reckless statement he cannot be allowed to go with impunity.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, I will tell you what I have said what documents I will be producing. I am saying that the World Peace Council is very active in India. (*Interruptions*) The World Peace Council is very active in India. (*Interruptions*) They have applied to the United Nations for being considered as non-governmental organisation. In order to qualify for that you have to undergo a fair amount of scrutiny and that includes budget—where the money comes from. In the cross-examination that took place—and these documents are available and I will be happy to place them on the Table of the House—the World Peace Council Chairman admitted that the accounts that he submitted were a small fraction of the total funds and ultimately admitted that these funds came from KGB. This is what I will be able to show you tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. Next subject.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, it is a very serious subject. Espionage is going on from both these sources. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, I would say both powers are involved. Therefore, we have to consider all aspects (*Interruptions*) The Minister of State for Defence will bear me out as he was also with me in Rajya Sabha that ten years ago the Government of India caught some Soviet Diplomats. Swaran Singh was the Foreign Minister at that time. At that time Soviet diplomats were caught. During 1969 we expelled two KGB agents. And this process goes on. I have not been able to confirm and let the Minister confirm it that even this year some people were suspected to be connected with KGB. Mr. Sonkar Shastri did mention four or five names of those who have been expelled from other countries for KGB activities and who are today working as diplomats in the Soviet embassy. I am sure there are some in the American

side also. In fact, I think, what should be done is, a pooling of information. Those who have good sources in the Soviet Union should tell us what the Americans are doing and those who have good sources in America should tell us what the Russians are doing; so, this country is benefited, if I may put it in a light vein.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : And we have to come into the picture between Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty and Dr. Swamy to do the job...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, Mr. Satish Agarwal's organisation has been from the very beginning accused of being a front organisation of CIA—I don't believe it. If you read any Leftist magazine, you will see, they have always accused them of being a CIA agent. It is a very serious matter. Now, in this one year France has expelled 40 KGB agents—where Communists are in power—Mr. Mitter and is there, along with the Socialists. England has expelled 90 persons this year. Sweden has expelled 11 KGB agents. Switzerland, 6. Norway, 4. Denmark, 3. Japan 4. Bangladesh, 18. Sri Lanka 7.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : How do you get this information ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : It is a very serious matter. Where you can get this information ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This has appeared in the newspapers; it has been put out by some International News Agency.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, will you kindly permit me to interrupt him for a minute ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. We are very much short of time. He is concluding.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Government did not allow a US diplomat, and rightly so and we supported them at that time. A diplomat like Griffin was not allowed to come into this country. It is also incumbent upon the Government—in order not to show any tilt—to see that diplomats who have been expelled from other countries for espionage activities also do not come into this country. You should do it with all other diplomats. Therefore, in conclusion, I would only say this. Sir, I have not gone into the question of 'De-stabilisation' and all that—it is a very pet topic. After all, I could bring Palkhiwala's letter any say how destabilisation could take place.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have gone beyond that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : These are not subject matters just now. The point is this. These multi-dimensional activities have to be combated only with great deal of information itself with people like us. Members of Parliament, Members of the Legislative Assemblies, the journalists etc. For this, I think, Parliament should be taken much more into confidence in the working of these International Organisations.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I am not going to speak. I have already written a letter to Mr. R. Venkataraman. If he chooses to reply, he may reply to his points.

The Minister of Defence (Shri R. Venkataraman) : Yes, Yes. I will reply to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will reply, when he replies.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Sir,

you have said when we started the debate that that hon. Members should stay here upto the end...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes they are going to do it, they are going to stay.

18 hrs.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : But I am afraid it may not be so I have very short time at my disposal and I am supposed to be brief. I don't want to repeat all the facts. Hon. Member have made certain references and some of them have already appeared in daily papers and magazines like 'Today' 'Week' and so on. Sir, we are those who can never tolerate any sort of interference by any foreign nation whatsoever in any way, either it may be KGB; it may CIA; or it may be any other agency. That day is a most unfortunate day when any such foreign agency works in our country. So far as those countries are concerned, it is true that it lies in their interest to take to such steps. Of course, while reading the old stories of agents like that of Mata Hari and others we take joy with those documents, and it may be to the credit of those nations also, but, Sir; I feel ashamed to stand here and see that our senior army and military officers fall prey to such sort of espionage activities by others. In spite of the fact that we have got lot of intelligence machinery with us in Home Department, with the Prime Minister's Cabinet, with the Defence Minister, our officers are falling a prey to such espionage activities. Is it not a matter of great worry for us? It is really a matter of very serious concern that in spite of such a large network of intelligence the gentleman was carrying on all these things for last about five years and we have not been able to catch him upto now. Sir, is it not a fact that many of our senior officers are engaged in these arms deals? If they are allowed to carry on such deals, they become either the agents of some local dealers here or some foreign dealers or some people

who are interested in selling the arms to our country. Therefore, why these people should be allowed to carry on such deals? I don't know why can't we put a bar after a particular stage that an official of the army or military will not be allowed to carry on supply arrangement or supply contracts, may be that of arms or some other important matters concerned with Defence.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Without their advice how can you make any purchase from anywhere ?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : I think I am not clear. What I was saying is that after their retirement they become agents of these parties when they continue to sell all these things. Of course, without an expert advice nobody can purchase anything. One who is in Service has to be allowed. But to allow others who have already retired to have some sort of connections with these deals, I am afraid will help encourage such activities.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It should be government to government deal.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Secondly, I would like to know whether you have got any list with you of those people who are serving here in different Embassies or any other organisations who had been expelled from other countries on the charge of espionage or some such activities. If you can make a list of that type that will be helpful for your intelligence. Of course, I have got a small list of those belonging to the K.G.B. who had been expelled from other countries because of their espionage of some such activities and are working here in India. I don't say it is the case with the K.G.B. alone. CIA people are also involved in such activities. For example, one Mr. Anatoli Pavlovich Oropinoki was expelled from U.K. in 1971 and he is at present serving in the Russian Embassy at New Delhi.

Similarly another person, Mr. Vladimir Mikhailonch Stychkov was expelled from Ethiopia in 1964 and he is at present serving in New Delhi. Then Mr. Leonid Niklavovich Zhegalov was expelled from USA in 1970 and he is also at present working in New Delhi. Similarly, one Vladimir Ivanovich Oshkaderov was expelled from Canada in 1978 and he is a Vice-Consul in Madras at present. Another gentleman is Ivanov Yevgeniy Federovich, expelled from France in 1976. There are other people also. I need not take the time of the House in giving their names. I make it very clear that it is not restricted only to KGB. About the persons who have been expelled from other countries, we should have information. Why don't we have that information? And why are these people working here? That precaution should be taken. I don't know whether it is being taken or not.

I cannot give all my suggestions in such a short time. But my insistence is that after all, it is really not doing any credit to us that we were not able to find out these people for such a long time. Earlier also, there were espionage activities in the name of Nanda Devi project and others. They say it was in collaboration with us. I don't mind if it is within our knowledge or for attaining a particular objective. I don't even mind that, but anything which is going on without our knowledge, and is against our interests—it is the most serious thing. First priority should be given to locate such things.

I do not know under what Sections these people are going to be charged. Only a few days back, we said that we should enhance the punishment for rape. My suggestion is as far as espionage is concerned, there must be capital punishment. We must provide capital punishment, because it is against the interests of the nation. If they are found guilty in the court, they should be punished immediately and hanged; hanged publicly. You may not agree with me. Not only should they be put in jail; they should be

[Shri N.K. Shergwalkar]

publicly hanged. According to me, the greatest crime is the one against the nation, i.e. to defile our nation; to do anything which is unpatriotic, according to my conception, is the most heinous and serious of offences.

I would request the Minister: please do take steps for the future, and do not allow these things to be repeated again.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Shri Frank Anthony.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I will intervene at this stage, so that the Minister for Home Affairs can speak later.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians) : I wanted to raise something.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : All right; I will speak after you.

18.06 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI
in the Chair]

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians) : I felt I ought to speak, because unfortunately two senior members of my community, have been involved—two brothers. I am more than sorry; I am ashamed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We do not cast any aspersion on the community, for that matter.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Exactly; I am telling you what happened. One is a Major General, and the other brother is an Air Vice Marshal.

I happen to be a leading lawyer; and so, both the wives came to me, but at different intervals, to get my professional services. This was sometime after their arrest, and before it had broken in the

press. I was taken aback. I told the wife; 'I have been fifty years in the Criminal Law Bar. In that time, I have never heard a single member of the community being even indicted for spying. I would not give my consent to appear. But my junior went.

I am not giving out any professional secret. I will be the last to do it. My junior went, and he met both of them separately. They were both housed in a particular jail. He came back; he ran away and came back and said. "The elder brother told me that he had confessed to a Magistrate." I was more than shocked. I told the wife who had gone along with him that I could not handle the case. But one of the wives was insistent. She said: "After all, you are a leading lawyer. You are the leader of the community also." I said: "That is precisely why I am not taking this case."

PROF N. G. RANGA : Thank you.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I told her that I was ashamed. What I am going to say now will probably not commend itself to my friend, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. I know his proclivity and he very cleverly capered over the basic issue that we are discussing and that is CIA espionage in this country by trying to draw a parity between them and the KGB.

Every country has its intelligence service including spying. Put I am concerned with the CIA. As it happened, on the 4th of November, long before anything broke about this case, in addressing the All India Annual Conference of my organisation with a large number of delegates, I referred this specific report came out in the Press—that the CIA empire today is being revitalised, reactivated by a newly appointed Director; I think his name is William J. Casey, a particularly close friend of President Reagan; and that has entered the scales decisively today. I read a lot of books from America; and I have a well-known very good friend of mine, not originally,

American but settled there, a brilliant professor, I get some of the latest books from him; and in one of the books I read that in their official list, the CIA list, what are officially designated as major operations, these major operations are designed to subvert, to destabilise certain foreign countries, 10 or 11 countries are in that de-stabilisation list—list of major operations of the CIA. And I said in my speech that I was now convinced that India was now in the major operations list of the CIA; and I said this because of the policy of the present President, President Reagan has an anti-Communist paranoia, and because of that anti-Communist paranoia, he is going around the world, trying to seduce states trying to snare them by uninhibited pouring in of money and of arms to come within American tutelage—to put it bluntly to be clients of America. And today I believe India by itself is strategically, geopolitically an extremely important country, but there is also the leadership that India has today; it is a special leadership when Indira Gandhi spoke at the United Nations; she spoke not only as the Prime Minister of the largest democracy in the world, but she spoke as the Chair-person of NAM—101 Members of the UN, spearheading what President Reagan now regards as an impediment to a basic strategic policy of his, trying to draw a ring of military bases and client states around the USSR.

What do we see today? I read a quite lot. What we see today a mindless pouring in of ultra-sophisticated weapons into Pakistan, a mindless pouring in of money into Pakistan.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : In a mindless manner.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Today, I say this with all responsibility that Pakistan is obviously as much an American surrogate as Israel to protect the American interest especially in West Asia. And we know from bitter experience that we have been aggressed against repeatedly

by Pakistani military dictators using American arms.

One of the books I am reading today happens to be the one which my friend Subramaniam Swamy has referred to. He talked about Seymour Hersh. I know my friend has got obsession in that matter. I am not dealing with that. The Price of Power—that part, I read with little interest where he said that a former Prime Minister was in the regular pay of the American Government. But it is not that. But Seymour Hersh—I do not know him; I have heard of him. The case is there and he says he will prove that; that is a different matter. I believe Seymour Hersh is one of the most reputable American investigative reporters. What I was concerned with is his exposure of CIA activity.

He talked about the domestic subversion, he talked about subversion, especially of Chile and the exercise to destabilise Salvador Allende of Chile. I noticed this. I made a mental note of it. In 1958 the Americans backed a particular person for the Presidentship, put in all the money they had and Allende lost. Just lost. When he was elected in 1970, the Americans were determined to have him out because of his political orientation. In 1970 they decided to destroy him. The major instrument was the CIA. Allende was assassinated three years later in 1973. I was interested in Hersh's analysis. He said, that the CIA had admitted, that they had spent eight million dollars in de-stabilising Chile and they also said this—this is the point I have specially noted—they penetrated all the elements of the Government of Chile, Political, military and civil, This is the greatest danger today. We have this particular thing under lined in this case. It is not that we are defending these people. As I said I am ashamed of it. But we have a kind of negative advantage. For the first time we have a confession nailing to the counter, specifically by names, a whole lot of American spies masquerading as diplomats in this country. We have them here. And as I said,

[Shri Frank Anthony]

you should know that you have this setup. I feel, that India is on the C.I.A.'s 'major operation' list. And there are other prongs for de-stabilising the country, through economic pressure. Before Allende the World Bank gave 234 million dollars to Chile. After the Allende election not one loan, not one dollar. And today we are under economic pressure, whether it is from the World Bank or other organisation. The Prime Minister has said that we are almost over the economic hump; that we are taking a minimal of percentage, but we need that, the aid on soft terms; we need it. But the pressure is there. It was one of the prongs that were used for subverting and destabilising Allende. I really believe—because I deal almost every day with murder cases, particularly from the Punjab—that much of the terrorist and secessionist activities in the sensitive areas are being abetted by the CIA in arms and in money. And I will tell you why.

I do not want to say anything against my Sikh friends. I have a lot of Sikh friends. Some of them are my juniors. One or two of them are misguided. I go to Chandigarh fairly regularly. When I met one of them, I asked him :

“What are you doing? You are furnishing the image of your community”, do you know what he told me. What do you think, Mr. Sethi is going to do by denying our arms? He thinks that we depend on Indian arms. We do not depend on them. Incidentally, Mr. Sethi is depriving old shikaris life myself of our guns. He said get lashings of smuggled weapons from America with different markings, and from Pakistan. We do not need Indian arms. That is what he said.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You should give the name of that friend to Mr. Sethi—the friend who told you that they were getting arms—so that he can investigate.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Do you think that he is going to admit that? That is common knowledge—that the weapons are being smuggled and used, ultra sophisticated weapon. They are not licensed weapons.

I am doing one of the most sensational murder cases in Delhi. There were two gambling kings; my client is alleged to have shot one gambling king. His brother engaged me and he was shot when he was coming out of a picture hall. One of them said: you have engaged Frank Anthony? We can bribe other lawyers; we cannot bribe Frank Anthony? I was saying that they were using the most sophisticated revolvers, most sophisticated pistols, that has nothing to do with the guns produced in India. Yes, the Sikhs do fish for a little land. Some of them use crude tamachas, hand-made guns but now they are using, not only for murders but for all this terrorist, violent activities smuggled arms, imported weapons, small arms and sten guns.

I want to make one suggestion. I have had something to do with defence activities from the time of the National Defence Council. I was its member and the Viceroy used to preside over it during World War II. I have always tried to be on the Defence Consultative Committee. Unfortunately we have now got some scheme of rotating us. Now, when the Chinese attacked us, Jawaharlal Nehru had me among seven or eight of us called us every day to discuss about the progress of Chinese attack. I learnt lot but one thing struck my memory which is very relevant now. The Chinese were advancing. I am not talking about when we sent up soldiers without the necessary equipment and arms but when the Chinese were coming into India; but that time we had concentrated some of our finest and best equipped troops between, I think, Sela and Bomede La. And then I heard from a very reliable source that the Air Force Intelligence had got it from the pilots that the Chinese were very thinly strung out. Their advance into India was very thin.

strung out, The Army Intelligence Service had no coordination with the Air Force. They did not know what the Air Force Intelligence had at their finger-tips. They thought that Chinese were coming in massive numbers. I do not want to say what I said against Krishna Menon but I attacked him very bitterly that because of the leadership he provided. Our Indian Jawans, properly led are the finest fighting men in the war but they had a rotten General at the top and they were given an order to retreat because they did not have available the Air Force Intelligence, otherwise they could have hammered the Chinese. There was only one person I forget his name, it ended with Singh, he was not a Sikh but a Rajput. He refused, he said: I will not. He fought and he died but he hammered them in Ladakh—company strength hammering completely the regimental strength of the Chinese. We did not give it publicity but this lesson I learnt that there was no coordination—I am talking of 1962—between the Air Force Intelligence and the Army Intelligence Service. And this is the suggestions I want to make. I do not know whether they have any apex body for real coordination between their Intelligence Departments. Have you got it between your three Military Services? I do not know. Have you got it with your civilian services? That is why somebody said it here that the Intelligence people had very little to do with exposing this case. I feel now, and my friend has said that we have threats from all sides, that there is need for urgent appreciation of it and to see to what extent can we completely coordinate our different Intelligence Departments.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Madam Chairman, I do not find words to adequately express the anguish I feel over the events that have happened in the recent past. It has tarnished the image of our country and, to an extent, our Defence Services, but I am happy to report to the House that as against one or two Larkins, there has been at least a Jasjit Singh who very properly, appropri-

tely, reported this matter and burst, this spying.....(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : He should be rewarded.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : He will be. I can assure the House that as against one per cent of possible black-sheep in our Defence forces, 99 per cent are patriotic and have the sense of duty and they will not let down this country. The recent events have shown clearly that if ever such an opportunity occurs, then the person who is involved, will bring it to the notice of the higher authorities and then see that this is burst. This is a lesson that we have drawn. At the same time, I must confess that the security arrangements in respect of documentation have not been all that perfect as they should have been. After all, one learns from mistakes. I must say that the way in which we have kept the documents had led to a possible abuse or misuse of this kind.

18.25 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** *in the Chair*]

Immediately on getting this information, I myself visited the G Block and H Block, where these documents are kept. We have immediately taken steps to see that these documents are segregated and kept in better custody and also, at the same time, seen to it that nobody other than authorised persons have access to it. In espionage, information as such is not very important. What is important is the manuals, the documentation and the technical parameters connected with it.

In our country we are receiving equipments from two sources, the Soviet source as well as the western sources. It is only natural that each should try to know what

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the other has. It is our responsibility, it is our great and very high moral responsibility to see that information of the one does not leak out to the other.

18.26 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

The efforts that we have made since this discovery need not be detailed, because it has more or less appeared in many papers and so on. But I wish to assure the House that, so far as document is concerned, we have plugged almost every hole, we have seen to it that they are kept in proper custody, we have seen to it that access is regulated, we have also seen to it that certain persons, whom we trusted in the past, are not given free access to these areas and we have also seen to it that the security measures are strictly monitored. In fact, it is easy for us to lay down a large number of security measures, but unless they are monitored, and unless they are checked and verified at every stage, they will have no value. All these steps we have taken.

I agree with the hon. Member, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, when he said that we cannot afford to be complacent. Well, we have realised it to our cost and we will certainly not do it; we will not allow any leakage of any kind in the future. It is a matter in which all of us are interested and there is no question of any party, or opposition Government, in this matter. National security is superior, and has to be higher than all other duties. Therefore, I have taken this advice and I say we will not be complacent about this matter.

In dealing with this subject, members have mixed up two different ideas and two different topics. One is espionage and spying of details of military value. The other is purchase of equipment from different countries. Some of the retired officers have no doubt taken up agencies for some of the foreign

defence equipment sellers. My friend, Shri Rajesh Pilot made a very valuable suggestion that we should deal directly with the Government. I am glad he is here, because I explained it to him once before; he did not remember it and he made it again. In most of our transactions in defence with the socialist countries, we deal with them on a Government to Government basis and there is no intermediary. But, in the western countries, the defence or military establishments is in the private sector. We cannot deal with the Government when the armament manufacture is in the private sector and they are peddled and sold by them in all parts of the globe.

We cannot deal with the Government because—take, for instance, something we buy from west Germany. There, the armaments industry is in the hands of the private sector. Similarly, in other countries, in U.K., in France, in the United States...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : In France is it not Government ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : No. It is a fiction that the armaments company or institution is autonomous and it carries on like a private sector. We cannot deal with the French Government for these things. Of course we deal with them for getting into a memorandum of understanding with regard to the supply of technological information and so on. But the actual purchases have to be made from the various private sector industries or Government financed but managed as a private sector industry. In this case we have long ago issued instructions in our office that no middlemen will be allowed and today we do not deal with any middlemen. A number of people have mentioned that we are dealing with middlemen, we should avoid middlemen. But what happens is that those we want to sell equipment go and catch hold of one those people who either have or pretend to have influence with people in power and authority and if it is how

these people come into the picture. Otherwise Government as such never deals with them. No contract is signed with any agency, it is signed always with the principal. During negotiations, we do not allow agents, we allow only the principals to come and negotiate. In spite of it, of course, there are people who go about saying—I won't blame anybody, they know Venkataraman is the Minister of Defence, he can take the blame, and then they go about saying that they will get this contract through influence, and in their anxiety these people want to sell their equipment and therefore, they engage these people to surreptitiously do what they cannot legally or openly do. This is the difficulty in our country. We have not allowed any agent in any of the transactions.

You said about 50 machine guns.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : M.G. International.

SHRI R VENKATARAMAN : Yes, heavy machine-guns. Would you like to hear the story ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I mentioned it from the newspapers.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : One Company wanted to sell, it, and they come. Of course, there are 3-4 companies from different countries, and that Company offered a certain equipment. We tested and we found that the barrels broke on test. Then we tried another. When the other one...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Was the test bad or were the barrels bad ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The other one, when we put to test, had also the defect. In regard to the one we tried, the trigger broke and even today after two years we have not been able to make up our mind about the purchase of these heavy machine-guns and our Army is very much insistent on getting some kind of equipment in view of the threat which is posing to us, which Mr. Frank Anthony mentioned very clearly.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : So, he has revealed the top secret.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Another thing I wanted to inform the House or is...

MR. SPEAKER : He might be intending to leak it out.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : every disappointed tenderer, bidder, rushes to the press and then gives his version of the whole transaction.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Dis-information.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I am going to deal with dis-information separately.

The result is that people get a distorted picture. Every disappointed man—in my experience in two years I have found—has never accepted that the other man has won the contract on fair basis. He will immediately go and say. 'So and so has been bribed, and so much has been done' or something of the kind. This is the wretched thing in this. Another thing is that we want to indigenise and produce our own equipment. All the foreign dealers will join together and run down our indigenising. They say you have failed here, you have failed there, your main battle tank transmission is bad, your engine is bad or your suspension is bad. You will find lots of articles like this and this really puts our Defence scientists and technologists in down-hearted and down spirited level. It brings them down to that level. These are all tricks of the weapon trade. I want to tell the hon. Members that everything that appears is not true. In fact, it is only one version. It is not the correct version. It is only one version. This is how it goes on.

General Sparrow said we must have a checking agency with regard to the

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

persons whom we employ. I want to ask General Sparrow—would he as a General have ever suspected a Major General or Air Vice Marshal of being capable of this kind of activity. We take for granted certain code or level of conduct in respect of persons of certain level and here is a case in which a person of such a high rank as Air Vice Marshal,—he could have been Chief of the Air Staff,—that kind of people now indulge in these activities it is really a matter of regret. I would say that it is not because we have not checked these people; we have very rigorous thorough checking before the people are taken into the service and this continues. But it is very difficult if people of that level indulge in anti-national activities.

Shri Chakraborty said that the high ranking officers are becoming consultants or agents. Since we have passed orders that no agents will be admitted, now they have assumed another name—'consultant'. We do not easily give permission for retired officers to take up private commercial employment which will have anything to do with defence. So they do not get employment. But they have been forming themselves into a company or a firm or something of the kind and call themselves consultants. But our prohibition applies not only to agents but also to consultants and we do not deal with them. They may be consultants to the foreign firms which want to sell, but it from me, they are not consultants to the Defence Ministry. They are only consultants for the people who want to sell arms and ammunitions here.

Then he further asked a question—is information collected about the serving officers? We have a system. But by and large we have been taking the serving officers of higher ranks on the trust. I do not think it would be proper to do anything which will erode that image. If you start checking on every Chief of Staff and Vice Air Marshal and all that, then there will be a complete breakdown of morale. We have to accept

certain things and merely because one stray black sheep has done something, to tarnish the entire defence services of any anti-national activity, would be ruinous. It would be wrong.

Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri asked me a question whether we also ask the diplomats to leave wherein we find that their activities are not in the interest of the nation. This we do and hon. Members know that we have done it in the past.

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy gave a lot of information. In fact he was a little pedagogic. It is a part of probably the reminiscence of his past.

MR. SPEAKER : Not demagogic.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Pedagogic, not demagogic.

The satellite photograph, of course, can take very minute details. But they have not yet discovered an x-ray satellite photography. So, we have counter-measures. We camouflage them. When we camouflage them, they cannot take pictures of what we are doing. It is not as if the satellites are impermeable. It is not something which cannot be in any way met. We can meet them. It is very simple. If you put a Camouflage over it, if you put a tent over the tank, it would looklike a tent. Therefore, here also we are fully equipped in this field and we have nothing to worry about it.

Then, he said, there are various agencies through which the espionage agents act. I am thankful to him for all the information. He has more information than many Members on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Is this superflous ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am educating him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
You concede that it is information and not disinformation.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Well, in this also we have very sizable and very effective counter-espionage system, double-agency system where people act as if they are the spies of the other countries and act as spies for us. So, all these systems we have. So, we have nothing to worry on that account.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Please do not give out their names.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Then, I come disinformation. Decoys are the best form of disinformation and we have used them to a very large extent in our Defence. We have also methods of giving wrong information which may be taken. In fact, even in this particular case, if we had not wanted to pursue these people and then to the source and arrest them, we would have asked our Group Captain to give information which is totally false, which is totally incorrect and he would have taken Rs. 30,000 for the totally false information. Here we have used in this case, the Group Captain's information to track down to the very last person who is involved in it. I am sorry we could not reach the final destination. Before that we had to arrest this Larkins who was trying to leave the country. If he was not leaving, very probably, we would still have pursued to see where exactly this document finally goes. We were keeping an excellent surveillance on this. When this person was about to leave the country, you cannot arrest him without a case. Therefore, we had to file a case and when we filed a case, we could arrest him. We have got lot of information, as Mr. Frank Anthony said, from the confession. We are not giving out all the confessions, the things which are said in the confessions, as Mr. Anthony knows, because it would not be evidence unless it is corroborated and so on. It is possible to retract.....

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : If it is made before the magistrate, it will be accepted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is evidence. It is not proof. Therefore, we do not want to disclose all this information so that counter-measures and counter-activities may be engineered for the purpose of thwarting the prosecution. In fact, there are very many cases in which people have retracted from their statement and then it will become very difficult. Therefore, are justifiably keeping back some of the information.

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you use the same word "foolproof" ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Fool-proof ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Don't divide it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
Just now he said that I was no fool.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Then, Shri Shejwalkar asked me this question whether we have a list of persons who have been expelled from the other countries. I will go only to this extent of saying that we have information. I would ask you to accept that and leave it at that.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : What I am Worried is, you must be having the list. Why do you allow them ? Why don't you have some sort of counter-measure against those people ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I do not want to be drawn into any debate on this matter. The explanation is obvious. I only have to say. this is all the information I can give. Beyond that, I cannot say anything more because if I begin to enter into a discussion on this, I may have to say more than what I am permitted to say. If you want, I will talk to you in the Lobby.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

Then, Mr. Anthony mentioned about the CIA being re-vitalised. Well, we have that information. In fact, we are worried because, as he himself pointed out, the amount of weapons and equipment which are pouring into Pakistan, are far far in excess of their defence requirements. In fact, that Pakistan is being used as a sort of an advance post for the West makes us very nervous about the position and that is why we are trying to buy all equipment from all people. There are certain equipments which we get from the Soviet Union.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : The American Defence Secretary had recently said that they had achieved strategic consensus in Pakistan.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We know that.

In fact, they said, it is a forward rapid deployment base. Then they said, it is a strategic consensus which they have achieved.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It was widely publicised.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : What we are worried about is the weapons which they are getting. If they have the strategic consensus of the people without the weapons, we have no objection. It is their look out. What we are worried about is the weapons that they are getting.

You take one instance. How can they use submarrines against India ? How can they use Harpoons against India ? The Harpoon is a sea missile. But once they have it and our oil installations, offshore, are threatened, we have to match it with our own equipment which will be equal to the Harpoon. We have to match it for submarines ourselves. This is our position. That is what we are doing now. We are going ahead with our defence preparations to the extent that we will

always be ahead of Pakistan. You can take it from me that at no point of time would India be lagging behind Pakistan. We will always go ahead and we will strive our best to see that we are ahead of you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Not only ahead, but four times ahead. That is the margin of safety.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Again, Mr Anthony raised a very important question about coordination. We have marched a long way after 1962. We have the Chiefs of Staff Committee where all the Chiefs of Staff meet regularly, every week, and exchange information. We have also an intelligence agency here which monitors all the information which is get from both, Home and Defence or any other. Whatever the position was in 1962, today there is perfect coordination.

Another question on which there has always been a debate is, whether we should have one Chief for all the Services or we should have three Chiefs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Steer the debate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Nobody raised this question today.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You can raise it and answer it. If you like.

DR. R. VENKATARAMAN : It was also raised during the debate on the Demands for Grants and I had sufficiently answered that.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Is there any coordination between civilian and military Departments ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Yes, it has been organised. Of course, I cannot say anything more than that except to say that there is now coordination bet-

ween the civilian information of I.B. and the Defence intelligence and so on.

Shri Satish Agarwal wrote to me a letter in which he said "Had proper action been taken on a statutory complaint filed by one, Maj. Anand, the whole of the spy espionage would have been revealed as early as 1981."

I have gone through the whole file. The statutory complaint which Maj. Anand filed was against the adverse remarks made against him by his superior officers in the annual character roll, the service register and against that, he has a right of statutory appeal and this statutory appeal is looked into by the Service, then it comes to the Ministry and it comes finally to the Minister in charge.

Shri Satish Agarwal wrote to me saying that it had not been put up to the Minister and it had been disposed of the official level.

The correct position is that this was actually decided by the then Minister for Defence on the 13th December, 1980. The complaint was dated August, 1980. The complaint referred mainly to the adverse remarks.

The only thing which mentioned anything about some kind of leakage of information was about one subordinate officer Shri V. Subramaniam and that merely said this man has been in charge of classified information and he has been absent for a long time. We have pursued this matter and we have terminated his services.

Beyond that, there was no mention either of Larkins or of anybody or any case of espionage of information leaking out and so on.

The major also wrote a number of other letters apart from the statutory complaint and these were also inquired into and it was found that he had expressed all sorts of things in a very

exaggerated manner. There was no basis for that.

The Hon. Member Shri Satish Agarwal said that one Brig. Kapoor was involved in this and that he was in a sensitive position. After his letter was received, I have transferred him from the sensitive position so that any information must be looked into carefully. He has been transferred.

But without proof, we cannot take any action. We are looking into this matter and we will certainly go deep into it.

As I answered all the points, I thank the House for the patient hearing.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I seek only one clarification. I do not want to embarrass the hon. Minister. But is there any letter on file relating to Brig. Kapoor about whom Larkins had confessed in court that he made the documents available to him and, if so, is there any complaint against Brig. Kapoor about his involvement in espionage activities and corruption? Is there any other complaint against Brig. Kapoor, not a statutory complaint, but any other complaint.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : In fact, you, would have found that I do not hold back any information. Whichever is possible to give, I always give. In the Demands for Grants, I gave lot of information about our defence. In this case, some information has been received. But,

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I do not want to embarrass you.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : No. I do not say that. Some information has been received, but not from Maj. Anand, not from the person whom you mentioned. But, from other source, some information has been received that this person was responsible for introducing Lt. Col. Jasbir Singh.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

Well, we are investigation into it.

18.54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Is it true that in 1980 the Intelligence Bureau informed the Military Intelligence about the whole thing and that the Military Intelligence actually did not take that information seriously, regarding this Maj. General.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is not correct.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : The Minister has replied that they cannot stop the consultancy services. I have made a point regarding retired employees, how they are utilising their position and are trying to influence indirectly the Ministry or the high-ups. Are you going to take any steps regarding that because ultimately they are being employed by the consultancy services? Can you not put a bar that they cannot be members of consultancy services?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I have said about that. You have probably not heard me. I have said that what we have done with regard to agents, we have already done long ago with regards to consultants. They are not consultants to us. They are consultants to foreign ... We do not deal with consultants, we do not deal with agents. All our transactions are directly with the arms and ammunition sellers. We ask them to come here and we assign the contract. We never accept any...

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Can you not ban that, that they cannot be consultants for others.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : How can we? I will ask the Legal Department whether it can be done.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : What about capital punishment.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : The hon. Minister has informed the House that the concerned officer, Group Captain Jasjit Singh, will be rewarded. I do not know whether this can come within the purview of the House or not. The House, on behalf of the Deputy-Speaker also, commends the officer for his timely action though it was expected of a Defence officer.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : That is what I said.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Mine is a very simple question. about the classified document which was passed on to Mr. Larkins as it has come out in the press. The topmost person who was entrusted with the responsibility of this document had, as it has come out pleaded ignorance about the importance of this document. My simple question is whether such a person who does not have full knowledge about the importance of documents is still continuing in such a position.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I do not understand the question. You are talking in so many convert names and things. What exactly you mean, I do not know. If you mean that there is one officer now in service who did not know the importance, the information is wrong.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, the Defence Minister has already intervened. Now there are four Members yet to speak, two from the ruling Party and two from the Opposition. Today all Members were present according to the request of the Chair. Now Mr Kodiyan.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Sitchar) : After hearing the Defence Minister, I do not want to speak. I surrender my chance.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : I also surrender my chance.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor) : I am not surrendering. I want to fight.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Take five minutes. Yourself and Mr. Chitta Basu to speak.

SHRI. R. VENKATARAMAN : I suppose, you are not armed Mr. Kodiyan.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir many of the Points have already been covered. I do not want to repeat the points which have already been made by the previous speakers. But after hearing the reply of the hon. Defence Minister, I want to mention one thing. The hon. Minister, Shri R. Venkataraman, has said that there were some lapses in keeping the documents, some security lapses were there, But now those lapses have been taken care of and the necessary plugging has been done. So far so good. But one thing still remains to be answered and that is, according to press reports, these espionage activities by Mr. Larkins and others had started some years ago. According to some press reports—5 years and according to some other reports it has started ten years back and some have even suspected that this espionage activity by larkins might have begun while he was still serving in the army....

19 hrs.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : He is a Britisher.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : First he was helping the Britishers and it was the Britishers who had recommended him to the CIA that he had been doing a very good service, 'so you can take him into confidence'.

So, what I want to ask the hon. Minister is this—if the Home Minister can reply let him reply—I want

to know when these activities had actually started and when did it come to the notice of the Government and concerned Defence authorities. Was it when this patriotic Airforce Group Captain reported about Larkins' activities to his superior authorities? Then it must have been very late. This referred officer was awarded PVSM which is one of the highest military honours. So, it is then clear that our intelligence services, that is the IB and the military intelligence service, both the services, have failed and failed miserably, I should say.

So far as our general intelligence is concerned, it has failed on many crucial previous occasions—at the time of Bangladesh crisis resulting ..

AN HON. MEMBER : No, no.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : ...in the assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his family. We did not have sufficient information on what was happening or going to happen there. Therefore, this point has to be tackled. I want the hon. minister to reply to this point whether there was any lapse so far as our intelligence service is concerned, whether there was any lapse on the part of the military counter intelligence and then what steps have been taken to remove these lapses....

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a warning bell that you must not take more time.... Please go on.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN: My hon. friend, Shri Shejwalkar had put a pertinent question. The Minister has explained that the Ministry does not employ any consultants or agents from among the retired Army personnel and they are free to serve as consultants with the private arms sellers or foreign concerns selling military equipment. He had asked whether it can be allowed. This is a pertinent question because I consider this to be one of the main sources of espionage so far as our defence forces are concerned and in so far as our defence preparedness is concerned. Therefore, these

[Shri P. K. Kодиyan]

retired Army officers, senior officers of the Armed Forces should not be allowed to take up...

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We have not allowed at all.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : ... any liaison work at all. If you are not allowing them and if they take up this work, they should be proceeded against. Something should be done about that. How, Sir, our friend, Dr. Subramaniam Swami who gave information about this type of espionage was very clever.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What all information Dr. Swamy gave was disinformation. Why do you worry?

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Dr Swamy gave information. The Hon. Minister of Defence had also given a lot of information. About the espionage through satellite etc. he has replied already. But, in the course of that, Dr. Swamy said that whatever information that has been given is not of—very serious nature.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Who said that?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I did not say that.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : He created that impression and then, probably, he jumped to the KGB—the World Peace Council and the K.G.B.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : He will produce the documents tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He said that. Now you will please conclude.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Sir, I want to point out one more aspect of the problem of espionage. Some Members have tried to be very very non political—balancing it

between the C.I.A. and the K.G.B. If there is C.I.A. then there is K.G.B. also. According to them it is a non-political and an innocuous question | It is a question of not only the security of our country but it is a question of the existence of the independence of our country. As Shri Frank Anthony mentioned in his speech, there is a move by the American intelligence Agency to de-stabilise the institutions, the parties and the countries which are not their liking. India is among the list of countries which the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States of America wants to de stabilise. I should say that put the khalistan expemists have prepared a hit list. The CIA has also prepared a hit list and, among the developing countries, India is in the hit list of the American imperialism. That is why we cannot take the espionage question in a Non-political and in a light-hearted manner. It is part of the deep political game by the American Imperialism. Shri Frank Anthony also mentioned about the strategic consensus that Pakistan has arrived at with the U.S. It is as a part of the strategic consensus that these modern and sophisticated weapons—not defensive weapons but the offensive weapons—are being poured into that country and it has become a serious threat to our security and our country is being surrounded by or encircled by the American military bases in the Indian ocean on the one hand and, on the other, by the Anti-Indian elements in our neighbouring countries propped up by C.I.A. Therefore, this espionage activity should be taken as part of the American game to de-stabilise our country.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister about the steps which are being taken against the forces of de-stabilisation in our country. The activities of CIA are not confined to espionage alone. You remember, Sir, some time back there was 'operation Brahmaputra' in which some Americans were involved and by the time the Americans were asked to leave that place disturbances had already started in the North Eastern part of the country. You know, Sir, the details of the insurgent elements' activities in the North Eastern region were used to be broadcast

by Voice of America coming from Taiwan. Even our people could not know about these things.

Shri Anthony has also mentioned about the weapons coming across our borders. All these are part of the activities organised under the plan of destabilisation. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether people who are known to be connected with the CIA activities and who have been mentioned in the list of the CIA 'who is who' compiled by Julius Mader whether any of those people are in our country and functioning from the American embassy? Sir, even the U.S. ambassador according to information available is connected with CIA. He had his training in the West Germany in the College of Intelligence. Some of the other known CIA people are still working in the American embassy. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to take action against these people and also ask this ambassador to leave this country. *(Interruptions)* A few months back he had characterised the Khalistan separatist movement as a liberation movement like the Peoples' Liberation movement in Puerto Rico. Can an ambassador of the country like United State or any other country make such remarks? So, from all this it is clear that he has CIA background. Therefore, I would request the government to ask him to leave this country. With these words I conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall be very brief. I shall touch only those points which concern the hon. Home Minister. Because, the hon. Defence Minister has already made his observations. So, it is not necessary for me, and it is also not useful for me, to refer to points relating to his Ministry.

The statement which the hon. Home Minister has made has brought out three facts.

Number one is this : He admits that there is an Espionage network, working

in this country. Secondly, he also admits that certain sensitive information was sought to be given out for monetary considerations. Then, he has stated that there are arrangements for counter-intelligence in our country.

Well, so far as this espionage activity is concerned, I have to join with other hon. Members who have already expressed their concern which relates to a very important and vital question, namely, our National Security.

While discussing a subject of this nature, there should not be any party differences. We should all rise above party considerations, party differences. We should all express our view that adequate steps must be taken by the Government to further tighten up and strengthen the existing security arrangements.

I would like to point out to the Defence Minister that the Larkins Episode has brought to light some very important and vital areas which have got to be further scrutinised. One is, about the activities of American agencies. In this case it is very clear that the CIA is involved. I think, whatever might have been said by Dr. Swamy, the Government admits that the CIA is involved. The USA are very keen to know in every minutest detail about the Soviet equipments that we have brought in. Therefore, this is very important. This aspect should be taken note of seriously.

Secondly, my point is this : The Defence Minister has made a statement that he has nothing to do with the consultants, or ex-servicemen being employed by others, who deal in arms. Now, Sir, my information is that some 70 companies are operating in this country who deal with arms and equipments. In almost all the companies, ex-servicemen are occupying key positions. Why? There must be some reason for that. Otherwise they would not have employed so many of our ex-servicemen in their organisations. So, this is a point to be taken note of. Sir, I would not have made

[Shri Chitta Basu]

this point at all, had it not been connected with the security question. Sir, I don't say that every ex-servicemen should be put under a cloud. I don't say that every ex-servicemen should be doubted or he should be put under a cloud of suspicion or any such thing. But the question arises : He could these private companies be in a position to have access to our vital military secrets? My information is this, and I want to share it with the House. There is a company in our country which has got deals with seven western and East-European countries. This is every likelihood of such a company having an Ex-serviceman in a key position there, who may have access to our military secrets. So, all these things create a feeling of suspicion in our minds. I think we should not gloss over these facts. I am sorry, I think the previous speakers could not impress upon the Defence Minister. Therefore, he has minimised the importance of this aspect. Having regard to this very importance of the matter, I would once again request him to re-consider whether some kind of measures can be imposed on the employment of ex-servicemen in the companies which deal with arms?

Sir, the Home Minister has made a claim that effective counter-intelligence are also being done in our country. There are various organisation for that and I know it is not the occasion for me to discuss them. But, Sir, RAW is an important agency. RAW was conceived for the purpose of external counter intelligence. If I am not correct about Rs 70 crores is spent annually on RAW and that amount is not audited even. That amount is spent for clandestine operations. I don't know who controls RAW. But I don't know whether they would agree or admit that RAW is also being utilised for different other internal purpose. During the Emergency everybody knows, at least this side of the House knows, what was the role of the RAW. Sir, you will be astonished to learn that RAW has been utilised to have analysis on some electoral prospects. For that it had some field

surveys by it. They have got a large number of Field Officers, who are being utilised to analyse what is the electoral prospect of one candidate against the other. I have reports that RAW is also being utilised to get the information about the dissidents against the Chief Ministers of different states.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In spite of the information they got through RAW, the ruling party was defeated in 1977 by you. Therefore, you must not believe that information.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Therefore you give warning to them that whatever they might be doing, or whatever might be the strength of RAW, however RAW is utilised against the Opposition parties, the people will take a correct decision at an appropriate time.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY : People took the correct decision in 1980.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : But, Sir, why do we spend Rs. 70 crores for this information ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : But, Sir, I am told RAW is also being utilised now to get information about the dissidents against their own Party Chief Ministers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not a correct thing. You are a very senior Member. It is not a debate on RAW. This is on espionage. You are bringing in extraneous thing. I am sorry you should not bring in all these things.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : This is not a debate on RAW. Secondly this information is absolutely wrong.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : That is all right. It is within the pervue because you say there are many agencies,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The importance of the debate is being lowered by bringing in all these things.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : RAW was conceived as an external counter-intelligence agency. My question is has the RAW done its proper functioning ? Has it been properly utilised ? It may not please you, but that does not mean I should not speak the truth.

MR. SPEAKER : You should not bring in local subjects.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) :
 उपाध्यक्ष जी, ये मूल बात से हट कर बोल रहे हैं, हमें इस पर आपत्ति है। हम इस तरह की बातें सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं...

श्री चित्त बसु : मूल बात से नहीं हटा हूँ।
 I am interested to see...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is going to conclude. Mr. Bhagwan Dev, please sit down.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : My point is that RAW is an agency to collect external intelligence. That is also a counter-intelligence agency. Has it been properly utilized ? Is it working for the purposes for which it was set up ? Am I not entitled to get that answer ?

Unfortunately, I have said something which does not please them. But my charge is that RAW has not been properly utilized for the purpose for which it was set up. Even in the matter of organization of RAW and other agencies, there are certain weaknesses; for example there is some confusion among the officers and field workers. It is quite well known. I think government should know it. There is overlapping. There is dissatisfaction and frustration. It is necessary for the Government to see that an organization of agencies designed and created for the purpose of collecting intelligence

works properly. Unless that is done, naturally you cannot strengthen the security of the country.

Lastly, certain points have been made about the collaboration of this Government with CIA. It was mentioned by Prof. Madhu Dandavate, I don't want to add to the names of collaboration schemes. There are many; but I would only like to mention the Charbetia base, a very important base created by CIA near Cuttack. It is similar to the base established by former CIA Director Bill Colby in Thailand. Let them explain whether it is so or not. They say it is bigger than the CIA base in Peshawar from where CIA conducted the U-2 reconnaissance mission. I do not know to what extent they can inform this House, but it is a clear case that CIA is involved, and it is also clear that in the past, Government also collaborated with certain projects of the CIA. What has Government to say ? You say that we should also extend our cooperation for the strengthening of national security. We do; but unless you can snape your relations with CIA, and take effective steps to defeat this kind of imperialist machinations, how can the Defence interests of our country and our national security be guaranteed ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I am grateful to the Defence Minister who has intervened in the debate, and has answered all the points mentioned by the hon. Members and thereby to a great extent lightened my job. I share, as he does and as the entire Government shares—the anxiety that the hon. Members have expressed with regard to the defence of the country; and I can assure that we shall take all possible steps, we are taking all possible steps, to see that the country's security is not endangered.

I have listened with rapt attention to the points raised by the hon. Member and the suggestions which they have made during the course of the debate. I would now make a brief reference to the posi-

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

tion regarding the investigation, as it stands. The four, accused persons—Maj. Gen. (retired) F. D. Larkins, Air Vice Marshal (Retired) K. S. Larkins Lt. Col. (Retd.) Jasbir Singh and one Jaspal Singh who represents a private firm namely M/s. Emgeen International Pvt. Ltd., have been arrested and remanded to judicial custody. Certain secret and classified documents have been seized during searches. Maj. General (Retd.) F. D. Larkins has also made a confessional statement before the court. In the course of investigation many secret/restricted documents and manuals were recovered at the instance of Lt. Col. (Retd.) Jasbir Singh who had got these documents unauthorisedly issued from D.G.I. and E.M.E. libraries.

So far statements of 40 witnesses have been recorded. The statement of two important witnesses have been recorded u/s 164 Cr.P.C. before the court. Investigations conducted so far have led to the collection of sufficient evidence to prosecute the accused persons in the court of law.

Hon. Members have also expressed concern regarding the operation of intelligence agencies to the detriment of the security and integrity of the country. The operation of intelligence agencies at the international level is well known to all. Espionage activities are not confined to India alone, Members would know that even big powers have had their spy scandals. Within the country, we are nevertheless constantly vigilant against espionage activities and are fully alive to the need to ensure that operations of foreign intelligence agencies do not pose a threat to our national security. The Central and State intelligence agencies maintain constant vigilance to detect, unearth and take all other action against any attempt at espionage. The steps taken include the maintenance of close watch on possible routes of infiltration across the border, vigilance over strategic areas and vital installations, constant review and strengthening of

security arrangements in Government offices and establishments etc.

Hon'ble Members would appreciate that busting of an espionage network is an extremely difficult task, and I Join the hon. Defence Minister and the House in Congratulating one of the defence officers who has done this job. It is through constant effort that our defence and civilian intelligence organisation have been able to unearth a number of cases of espionage.

I thank the hon'ble Members for the views expressed and for the suggestions made by them especially with regard to the need for improving security measures in Government we have constantly been reviewing the procedure for the maintenance of secrecy in Government. After the detection of this case, security measures in the Ministry of Defence have been further tightened. The investigation of the case is also doing on. I could say that the investigation that have been made till now have been very successfully and worthwhile and further investigation will be done expeditiously. Government will continue to maintain vigilance to safe-guard the integrity and the security of the country.

A large number of cases of espionage indulged in by the intelligence agencies of the various foreign countries have been detected and registered in last so many years. Many of these cases are under investigation and many others have been put up for trial. Since 1973, 102 persons have been convicted under the Official Secret Act to various terms of imprisonment ranging upto 14 years. In one case, the accused was convicted in May 1983 in 27 years of imprisonment under various sections of law. The sentence is to run consecutively and not concurrently.

As far as measures which have been recently taken for plugging loopholes in security system are concerned, I would like to mention a few :—

All the retired service officers who had earlier been given identity cards to enter Defence Headquarters Security Zone have been debarred entry and their identity cards have been declared invalid and are being withdrawn. The retired service personnel now have to go through the normal reception channels to visit the officers in the DHQ Security Zone. The retired civilian personnel in any case are permitted to visit Defence HQrs through reception channel only.

The classified and restricted documents, books, literature, etc. have been segregated in the DGI's organisation and kept separately in a library where only officers/personnel authorised by two senior officers would be permitted to refer to the classified/restricted documents, etc. DGI's libraries outside Delhi have been sealed pending introduction of new procedure.

The existing identity card system is being discarded and with effect from February 15, 1984, a new series of identity cards would be issued to the personnel working in the Defence Headquarters. The present system of permitting the service personnel to enter Defence Headquarters on the basis of service identity cards would also be discarded and the service personnel posted in the Defence Headquarters would be issued identity cards/validation cards for entry to the place of their work.

Only gazetted officers would have access to various offices of the reference headquarters. In all the other cases identity cards would be valid only for the place of normal work of the employee.

Security checks have been intensified by carrying out surprise checks, night patrolling and by keeping a special watch in the habitual late sitters in office.

In the special checks organised, a thorough search is made of the bags, brief-cases, hand-bags, etc. as the entry/exit points.

Special security points have been established in the South Block to avoid visitors to the Ministry of External Affairs and FAs Section of the Ministry of Home Affairs struggling into DHQ Security zone

Procedure of escorting the visitors in and out is being followed rigorously.

The visitors' passes are issued for specified time indicated on the visitors' slip and the visitors have to be escorted back through the gate from which they have entered.

The number of employees who are authorised to draw room-keys to get the rooms opened from the guard room has been restricted. And so on and so forth.

As far as coordination between the various agencies of the Defence Department and the Intelligence Department and the Police Department are concerned, it has been further strengthened and I am sure, hence forth such occasion would not arise when such military secrets would be able to be passed on to foreign agencies.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY :** It is true that three U.S.
Embassy Officials had to quit India ?
You have neither named the agency nor
the country.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : It is not—it has
not been—our policy to mention them
when friendly relations with other coun-
tries are concerned. Anybody who is
connected with this has already left the
country, whether of this country or of
that country.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY :** You have not said anything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is all
right now.

The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m.
tomorrow.

19.36 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday,
December 21, 1983/Agrahayana
30, 1905 (Saka)*
