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Tuesday, May 10, 1983
Vaishakha 20, 1905 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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CONTENTS

No. 48, Tuesday, May 10, 1983/Vaisakha 20, 1905 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 952, 953 and 956 to 958	1—34
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 954, 955 and 959 to 973	34—48
Unstarred Questions Nos. 10843 to 11075	48—296
Papers laid on the Table	297—312
Committee on Petitions	
Minutes	312
Railway Convention Committee	
Statement showing Action taken by Government	312—313
Messages from Rajya Sabha	313
Assent to Bill	
Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1983	313
Committee on Subordinate Legislation	
Nineteenth Report	313—316
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance	316—329
Reported massive marine fraud by two Delhi-based industrialists of Jain Shuddha Vanaspati involving deliberate sinking of two make fraudulent insurance claim	
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	316—325
Shri Janardhana Poojary	325—327
Shri Pranab Mukherjee	328—329
Statement re Registration of Applications for telephones by freedom fighters and scheme for payment of freedom fighters pension through Post Office Savings Bank	
Shri V.N. Gadgil	329—330
Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	330—331
Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Bill—Introduced	331—332
Mines (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	332
Matters Under Rule 377—	
(i) Need for construction of over-bridge at Vanmankhi railway crossing in Bihar	
Shrimati Madhuri Singh	333

*The sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii) Need for opening an Archaeological Circle Office in Orissa			
Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik	...	...	333—334
(iii) Need for opening certain offices of Railways in Orissa			
Shri Chintamani Jena	...	...	334—335
(iv) Need for stopping use of the Indraprastha Stadium for performing cultural and musical programmes			
Shri Rasabehari Behera	...	...	335—336
(v) Need for taking effective measures for controlling hazards of pesticides			
Shri Lakshman Mallick	...	...	337
(vi) Need to develop Krishnapatnam Port in Andhra Pradesh			
Shri Pasala Panchalaiah	...	...	337—338
(vii) Financial assistance to Kerala for solving drinking water problem in the State			
Shri K. Kunhambu	...	...	338—339
(viii) Penalty being charged for affixing photographs on the driving licences in Delhi during the extended period			
Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh	...	..	339—340
(ix) Need to establish mollasses-based industries at Khalilabad in U.P.			
Shri Krishna Chandra Pandey	...	...	340—341
(x) Need to issue licence for setting up of Cooperative Sugar Mill in Puwayan, district Shahjehanpur (U.P.)			
Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar	...	...	341—342
(xi) Need for strictly implementing use of Hindi in Government offices			
Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar	...	...	342
(xii) Need for releasing more quota of foodgrains for Tripura			
Shri Ajoy Biswas	...	...	343
(xiii) Need for early completion of power projects in Bihar			
Shri R.P. Yadav	...	...	343—344
(xiv) Need for re-opening the Birla Mills of Delhi			
Shri Saifuddin Choudhury	...	...	345
(xv) Levy of 'Entry Tax' by Tamil Nadu Government on entry of goods into local areas of the State			
Shri Era Anbarasu	...	...	345—346
(xvi) Need to solve problems of Railway workers			
Shri Ramavtar Shastri	...	...	346—347
(xvii) Exorbitant escalation of rents demanded by Bombay Port Trust			
Shri Ratansingh Rajda	...	...	347—348
(xviii) Need for development of areas under Maehhlishahr constituency of Uttar Pradesh			
Shri Sheo Sharan Verma	...	...	348—349

Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill			
Amendments made by Rajya Sabha— <i>Agreed to</i>	...	...	349—350
Motion <i>re</i> Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Reports of U.P.S.C.			350—405
Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty	...	...	351—357
Prof. Narain Chand Parashar	...	...	357—362
Shri Ram Singh Yadav	...	...	362—367
Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar	...	...	367—375
Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev	...	...	375—376
Shri G.M. Banatwalla	...	...	376—380
Shri Y.S. Mahajan	...	...	380—383
Shri P.K. Kodyan	...	...	383—388
Shri Chandra Pal Shailani	...	...	388—393
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	...	...	393—403
Shri Mool Chand Daga	...	...	403—404
Shri Sunder Singh	...	...	404—405
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	...	...	405—417
Reported unauthorised entry of Transnational Information Corporations into the country	...	...	406—411
Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty	...	...	406—407
Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	...	...	411—417
Shri Bheekhabhai	...	...	413—414
Motion <i>re</i> Contempt of the House.	...	...	418—420

LOK SABHA

— — —
Tuesday, May 10, 1983 | Vaisakha 20.
1905 (Saka)
 — — —

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
 Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKAR *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Implementation of Provident Fund Act By Public Undertakings

*952. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a record number of 437 exempted public sector undertakings out of a total of 1175 have not complied either fully or partially with the statutory provisions of the Employees' Provident Fund Act and Family Pension and Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for not implementing the Provident Fund Act by the public sector undertakings; and

(c) whether any direction has been issued by the Union Government, to these public sector undertakings to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to available information, 437 exempted public sector units (including a number of departmental undertakings under the Central/State Governments) had not reported compliance in respect of certain matters as on 31-2-1982.

(b) and (c) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STAMENT

The non-compliance reported relates to the establishments, which have been granted exemption under section 17 (1) (a) or 17 (1) (b) of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act in respect of the Employees Provident Fund Scheme. The exemptions have been granted in consideration of the fact that the employees of the establishment are in receipt of provident fund benefits which on the whole are not less favourable than the benefits provided under the Act/Scheme or that they are in receipt of provident fund, pension and gratuity and such benefits are not less favourable than those under the Act/Scheme. These exemptions are subject to certain conditions. The exemption in respect of family pension and Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme are being granted separately if the establishments have comparable schemes.

2. The non-compliance are generally of the following types : —

- (i) Failure to transfer the provident fund money to the Board of Trustees;
- (ii) non-submission of prescribed returns;
- (iii) non-payment of inspection charges;
- (iv) non-implementation of the Family Pension Scheme;
- (v) non implementation of the EDLI Scheme;
- (vi) non-payment of administrative charges under the EDLI Scheme;

3. It is difficult to attribute any specific reason for (i) and (ii) above, except that some of the sick mills taken over by the Government have not transferred the provident fund money mainly because of financial

difficulties. Items (iii) to (v) above generally relate to departmental undertakings under the Central/State Governments. These undertakings have been of the view that their employees are already in receipt of provident fund, pension and other benefits, which are in no way inferior to the benefits available under the EPF Act. Their provident Fund account etc. are audited by Government auditors and there is hardly any scope for provident fund money being mis-utilised. There was, therefore, no point in first covering them under the EPF Scheme and then granting them exemption and recovering inspection charges.

4. The case of departmental undertakings was considered by a Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri. G. Ramanujam to review the working of the EPF Scheme and they have recommended exclusion of the departmental undertakings from the purview of the EPF Act. The recommendation of the Committee has been accepted and the departmental undertakings under the Central Government, whose employees are in receipt of provident fund and pension benefits as admissible under the Government rules have been granted exemption, as a class, under Section 16(2) of the EPF & Misc. Provisions Act, 1952. The State Government have also been requested to consider grant of similar exemption to departmental undertakings under them, provided their employees are in receipt of provident fund and pension under the Government rules. The question of grant of similar exemption to autonomous bodies and certain other categories of establishments, whose employees are in receipt of provident fund, pension as in the case of Government employees, is under consideration of the Government.

5. The effect of the exemption granted under section 16 (2) is that establishment concerned goes out of purview of the Act altogether and the question of compliance with any of the provisions of the Act does not any longer arise. This being the position, the non-compliance position reported as on 31st March, 1982 has undergone a change and the actual number of exempted establishments still not complying would be much smaller. So far as non-payment of

administrative charges for EDLI Scheme and other type of non-compliance in respect of public Sector Units are concerned, these are periodically brought to the notice of concerned Ministries/Departments and State Governments with the request to secure compliance.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : I have gone through the hon Minister's statement. It is a very lengthy statement. In the last sentence in the last paragraph he has mentioned :

"So far as non-payment of administrative charges for EDLI Scheme and other type of non-compliance in respect of public sector units are concerned, these are periodically brought to the notice of concerned Ministries/Departments and State Governments with the request to secure compliance."

The Study Committee pointed out that a sum of Rs. 18 crores were in arrears from both public and private sector undertakings in respect of exempted establishments as on 31st March and also that a sum of Rs. 44 crores was not invested by the Boards of exempted establishments resulting in a huge loss of interest. Further 2031 organisations had paid interest lesser than what is prescribed by the Government.

If one goes through the written statement, he will have the feeling that everything is all right. But in the detailed statement given in the report these are the factual positions brought in.

So, in view of the gross negligence on the part of the defaulting organisations, what was the action taken by the Government in the past and what concrete steps Government propose to take to check such defaulting organisations in the future ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir the defaults committee by the public undertakings are of a particular nature. If we examine the nature of the defaults, it becomes clear that they are of technical nature. Most of the public undertakings are giving the family pension benefits and other benefits to their workers. What is expected to be done by them is to give the returns

and give inspection fees and things like that. They can be held as non-compliance for the defaults of this nature. That also has to be taken into account. The public undertakings which have not complied are generally the public undertakings which were taken over by the Government because they were sick. Take, for instance, the textile mills, jute mills and certain engineering industries also which have also become sick.

Because of this, the number of non-compliance by the public undertakings seems to have been inflated. Government has now taken a decision not to keep them under the Act itself but to exclude them from the purview of the act. Before 1958 they were not under the Act. After 1958 act, they are also following all provisions and giving all the facilities to the workers. So, the Government has taken a decision to exclude them from this Act. If we take into account the industries which are excluded, there are hardly fifteen industries which have not complied with requirements under the Act. Upto now they have taken certain steps. They have given notice to them. Certain prosecutions are also launched against them and certain penalties have also been imposed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You put your second supplementary, if any.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Sir, the hon. Minister has already stated that Government has taken a decision to remove some of the public undertakings—not the entire public undertakings—from the purview of this Act. I have no complaint there. But, Sir, two cases are mentioned about Punjab and Haryana. They have not complied with any of the provisions of the Provident Fund Act though they were brought within the purview from 1959. Does the Government propose to include these two organisations within the purview of the Act?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : There is a dispute whether they would come under the Act. That dispute itself has to be decided.

Just now, as I have explained, the Central Government public undertakings have been excluded from the jurisdiction of this

Act and Government is collecting information with regard to the public undertakings under the State Governments also.

Having collected that information, proper decision would be taken.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : My question relates to the functioning of the Commissioner which is directly related to this question. Because of the problem in the regional offices, many of the claims are not settled. (*Interruptions*) I am talking about the provident fund and I am coming to the point. It takes me time. There were some attacks within the department. The Commissioner for Provident Fund was attacked. It was brought to the notice of the Government that due to the illegal attack on the officers of the department, many of the claims are not settled.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When did it happen?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Last week. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : It is a one-sided version.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Come to the subject.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : I am surrounded by many people. I am not saying that; it is not a one sided version.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are surrounded by many hon. Members. You put your question.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Why do you allow him? This is a talk between the major trade unions at Trivandrum. That is why these people are here. This is not relevant to the question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : After all, he is your friend also.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Yes, he is very much my friend. That is why I am trying to correct him.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : I am not interested on this side or that side.

I am submitting to the House that such incidents have taken place. You are not patient enough. Prof., You are impatient

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER . He is a Professor first.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Sir, he is impatient.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I am not impatient.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Please don't disturb me. I am not yielding. Sir. It has happened. I am not saying that this Labour union or another Labour Union is at fault. My submission is. what action has the Government taken in this matter. It is a serious matter as far as the Provident Fund its implementation is concerned.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What has it got to do with the main question, Mr. Arakal ?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : It is connected with the Provident Fund.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir. probably the Hon. Member wants to know as to why the incident has taken place and what has been done in that respect. Well, the matter is being investigated by the police authorities and we will try to know why it has happened.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष जी, भविष्य निधि अधिनियम का उल्लंघन निजी कारखानों के लोग तो करते ही है, सरकारी कारखानों में भी खुलकर इसका उल्लंघन हो रहा है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए नान-कंप्लायन्स के बारे इस वक्तव्य में जो 6 उदाहरण पेश किए गए हैं उनमें मैं दो ही पढ़कर बता दूँ।

(i) Failure to transfer the Provident Fund to the Board of Trustees :

(ii) Non-submission of prescribed returns and so on.

मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि 6 तरीकों से जो उल्लंघन हो रहे हैं, उनको ठीक करने के लिए आपने कौन सी कार्यवाही की है ताकी आपके कारखाने इस तरह से इस अधिनियम का उल्लंघन न करें ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि उल्लंघन करने वालों के खिलाफ क्या आपने कोई कार्यवाही भी की है ? यदि की है तो क्या ?

श्री शिवराव वी० पाटिल : श्रीमन्, पहले सवाल का जवाब देते हुए मैंने सम्माननीय सदस्य के सवाल का जवाब दिया है। मैंने यह बताने की कोशिश की थी कि जो सरकारी कारखाने हैं उनकी तरफ से जो नान-कंप्लायन्स हुई है उसमें बहुत सारी टैक्निकल रूप में नान-कंप्लायन्स है। सरकारी कारखाने प्राविडेंट फंड, पेंशन बेनिफिट्स आदि दूसरे कानूनों के नीचे देते ही हैं, इस कानून के नीचे का सवाल अलग हो जाता है। इस को ध्यान में रखकर उनको इस कानून के दायरे से निकाल कर बाहर लेकर जाना है। अब पहले जो चीजें उनकी तरफ से प्रोविडेंट फंड कमिश्नर के या इस आफिस में मालूम कराने की थी उसके सम्बन्ध में उनको नोटिसेज दी गई है। उसके सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही भी की गई है और उस सम्बन्ध में जबकि डिसप्यूट है और यह बात स्पष्ट नहीं है कि वे इस कानून में आते हैं या नहीं, वह इसपर लागू होता है या नहीं और जो पेंशन दे रहे हैं वह बिल्कुल बराबर है या नहीं, ऐसी जब बात है तो उसमें उनको समझाने की और उनकी तरफ से काम करवाने की घोषणा की गई है। सबसे अहम चीज यह है कि इस नान-कंप्लायन्स में जो चीजें हुई हैं उसमें सिक यूनिट्स की संख्या बहुत है। मैंने पहले ही उत्तर में बताया कि टेक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्री और जूट इण्डस्ट्री जो कि सिक है, जिनके पास पैसा नहीं है मजदूरों को काम देने के लिए उनके अन्दर ही इसको किया जा रहा है। (व्यवधान)

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ ऐसी कितनी यूनिट्स हैं, सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी, जिनमें मजदूरों से पैसा काट लिया गया है और उसके बाद प्राविडेंट फंड में जमा नहीं कराया गया ?

इस प्रकार की कितनी यूनिट्स हैं जिनमें प्राविडेंट फंड दोनों तरफ से काट करके डिपार्टमेंट में जमा कराया गया लेकिन उसकी आज तक रसीद नहीं मिली? इस प्रकार के कितने केसेज हैं जिनमें मजदूरों ने लोन के लिए एप्लाइ किया लेकिन उनको लोन नहीं मिला? मतलब यह है कि जो आपका प्रोविडेंट फण्ड का विभाग है, उसे यह मालूम ही नहीं है कि कितने लोगों का प्रोविडेंट फण्ड जमा है और कितने लोगों का नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह है कि जिन लोगों ने मजदूरों के पैसे काट लिए हैं, उनके खिलाफ आपने आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है। अभी थोड़ी देर पहले मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि उनके खिलाफ प्रोसीक्यूशन कर रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब कितने केस प्रोसीक्यूशन किए हैं?

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने यह प्रश्न किया है कि अब तक कितने केस प्रोसीक्यूशन किए हैं? मैं आपको इस बारे में आंकड़े दे सकता हूँ। एक अप्रैल, 1982 तक के आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं।

Cases launched—2,743 :

Cases decided—2,696.

Amount realised—Rs. 250.16 lakhs.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : प्रोसीक्यूशन के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूँ, एक भी नहीं हुआ है।

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Case launches between 1st April and 31 1st December, 1982 for prosecution under Section 106 and 409 of the Indian penal Code were 496, Cases decided-26.

डिपार्टमेंट के आंकड़ों के बारे में बारे में सब आंकड़े दे सकता हूँ। यदि आप इजाजत दे, तो मैं सब दे सकता हूँ, लेकिन मैं उनको टेबिल पर रख दूंगा। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am satisfied with the reply.

Target of Production of Non-Conventional Sector During 1983-84 and 1984-85

*953. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware of the urgent need to supplement the Conventional sources of production of energy like thermal, hydel and atomic by non-conventional sources of energy and if so, what are the targets fixed by Government for production of energy in the non-conventional sector during 1983-84 and 1984-85 ;

(b) Whether Government have considered the desirability of giving heavy subsidy to individuals/private organisations who may have to buy machinery for this ; and

(c) if so, what is Government's thinking in this regard and what are the present facilities available for individual or private organisation for production of energy in the non-conventional sector ?

MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir, The production of energy from non-conventional energy sources is a countrywide decentralised programme and involves the participation of various organisations at the Central and State level. Consultations are in progress with the State Governments and several Central Government departments and agencies towards the formulation and implementation of these programmes, The question of fixing targets for wider application of devices and systems based on mature technologies will be considered in the light of the response received in this connection. The target of 400,000 family sized biogas plants has been fixed under the National Project on Biogas Development for the Sixth Plan. The target for this programme for 1983-84, is currently under finalisation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(c) Various fiscal and promotional incentives are already available for industrial and commercial establishments, including

private sector, for accelerating the pace of production and utilisation of non-conventional energy devices and systems. These include enhanced depreciation allowance, exemption from excise duty, soft term loans, refinancing facilities, and exemptions from sales tax in some States and Union Territories. Subsidies are available for individuals for family sized biogas plants, water pumping devices based on non-conventional energy sources, and solar cookers.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I must congratulate the Hon. Minister for doing very well in the field of conventional sources of energy. But, Sir it is necessary that we should draw a national plan for development of non-conventional alternative sources of energy which will at once meet the requirement of the rural economy as also help boost the requirement in the urban areas. The need for the development of this source is great because with the present pressure on wood and devastation caused due to felling of trees, upsetting of ecological balance can never be stopped. You can achieve this only by the change in the sources of energy.

Part (b) of the question is whether the Government have fully explored the possibility of developing bio-mass energy in our country, We have very big potential for using the rural bio-mass, which is now being burnt out, for generation of electricity which can feed the rural small-scale industries and also help the growth of the small-scale industrial based industries as well as agricultural farms May I know by what time it can be achieved as a national programme?

And (c) part of my question is. May I know whether government have made any headway for popularising solar energy in the rural areas for agricultural purposes. According to my information, excepting solar cookers and solar reflectors which are mainly confined to urban areas no positive breakthrough has been achieved for promoting this source of energy for the economy who need it most but who are getting the least of it. If so, what are the positive plans that the government have drawn up for setting up giant size solar power centres in rural agricultural centres for the development of agro-based small scale industries

and what are the allocations made for the development of this source of energy during 1983-84 particularly for the rural areas?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The hon. member has raised diverse perceptions of the question. Firstly, he wanted to know whether the entire non-conventional sources is treated as a national programme. In fact, the various sources of non-conventional energy are being taken up on a war footing. I agree that many aspects of non-conventional energy are still at the experimental stage, but some of the programmes like bio gas we have taken up from the utilitarian point of view and also for the purpose of seeing that it develops the village economy to a great extent. Therefore, the first part of the question which he has asked is whether we are treating it as a national programme. It would suffice to say, I give the answer in the affirmative. The second aspect which he dealt with was with reference to the forestry. I must submit that large scale implementation of the forestry programme has been taken up during the 6th Plan. This is with reference to social forestry. The scheme which includes rural fuel wood, plantations has the total central grant of Rs. 50 crores in the 6th Plan itself. It envisages raising the seedling in 2.6 lakh hectares of area and free distribution of about Rs. 5.8 crore seedlings. The scheme implemented in 100 districts during 1980-81 and more districts have been taken up during 1981-82. Recently, the number of districts to be covered under the scheme has been increased from 101 to 157. My hon. friend has asked about the bio-gas energy. In this field, they are quite at an advanced stage. As I submitted in the answer to the main question, in the 6th Five Year Plan, the target has been fixed at 4 lakh bio-gas units to be set up, During 1981-82, we were able to complete 25, 369 bio-gas plants in different areas; in 1982-83, we could complete 57, 473, though I have said that so far as 1983-84 is concerned, target has not been fixed, but I am estimating on the basis of the present indication of discussion that we are likely to fix the target at 75,000-roughly about that. On the question of solar energy, it is true, as my hon. friend has said, that our experiments with reference to cooker etc. have been successful to a great extent; and his main thrust of the question on this issue

was with reference to the rural area, particularly with reference to pumping through the solar energy. The whole thing is at the experimental stage, and I must say that the Research and Development Division has been doing a very good work. I am confident, once we complete this experimental stage, in which we are at the threshold, I am sure, this will be taken up on a large scale.

This should help the proper development of the rural economy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you not still satisfied? Do you want to put a second supplementary? All right put a very short supplementary.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : As a non-conventional alternative source of energy, the Government has been considering polluted water from distilleries and it can be an additional source of energy. If so how is the Government going to break through because the polluted water is already a very big problem—a very serious problem from the health point of view—in the rural areas?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : It is still in an experimental stage and our Research & Development units are looking into it.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : I take it that synthetic oil is a non-conventional source of energy. About 20 or 25 years ago the first report of an expert committee was submitted and the Government have been sitting over it. That was in favour of this idea and suggested that it would be cheaper than the *the imported crude oil*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even twenty-five years back ?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Yes, that, was mentioned in the expert committee report and that their recommendation. There was a second committee, and that committee also suggested that one million metric tonnes of crude oil should be produced from coal and a plant should be set up. Since then, I had written letters to the Minister, the Prime Minister and even to shri S.B. Chavan, but they have not yet come to a decision so far.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER ; What is your question? Do you want to know whether they have received those letters?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : They have not yet taken a decision. It means surrendering the interests of the country, and losing thousands and thousands of crores of rupees of foreign exchange—hard earned foreign exchange—and sacrificing the interests of the country. I want to know when the Government will come to a final decision about this and set up a synthetic oil plant. It brooks no further delay.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : At the outset, you will agree with me that this question cannot be a supplementary to the main question. But, none-the-less I will answer. On this issue there was a discussion in this House more than once. My friend's name-sake, Dr. Ghosh, was appointed in 1955 to head a committee to go into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Not 'Niren'?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I said only 'Ghosh'; it was the 'Ghosh Committee'.

Afterwards, this matter was gone into in detail even in the 'seventies, the Chakraborty Committee has also gone it, and in fact, after we had discussion in the last session, on this issue, I had promised that I would myself place : on the Table of the House the result of the investigation, I had appointed a committee, and I had also laid it on the Table of the House as to what exactly is their thinking. Even today the feeling is that it is not going to be economically feasible. It is on that ground, again another committee studied it, and they have studied the findings of this yet another committee, which has gone into it. If my friend has any reports whereby he is of the view that it is going to be economically feasible, I welcome him; he can pass it on to me and I will consider it.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज देश में पावर की बहुत कमी है और मारे वन साफ़ होते जा रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस बात के ऊपर विचार करती है

कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के अलावा प्राइवेट सेक्टर भी इस क्षेत्र में काम करें और तथा सरकार प्राइवेट सेक्टर वालों को भी इस काम में लगाने का विचार रखती है ?

दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि आपने वायो-गैस के बारे में बताया है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 4 लाख वायो-गैस प्लान्ट लगेंगे तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि गांवों में कम्युनिटी के आधार पर क्या आप कम्युनिटी वायो-गैस प्लान्ट लगाने के बारे में विचार करते हैं ? अगर आप एक एक पंचायत में निःशुल्क कम्युनिटी बेसिस पर वायो-गैस प्लान्ट स्थापित करते हैं, तो इस से वहां के रहने वाले लोगों को बहुत फायदा होगा। क्या सरकार इसके बारे में कोई विचार रखती है ?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : माननीय सदस्या ने जो नान-कन्वेन्शनल रिसोर्सिज का सवाल पूछा है और यह जानना चाहा है कि हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर को भी एन्करेज कर रहे हैं या नहीं, तो उस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर को भी एन्करेज कर रहे हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं कि पूरा इसको पब्लिक सेक्टर में ही रखा जाए। अगर कोई प्राइवेट पार्टी आती है तो उसके बारे में सोचा जा सकता है। हालांकि कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो नान-कन्वेन्शनल रिसोर्सिज की मशीनरी वगैरह को मैन्यूफैक्चर कर रहे हैं और उनको हम बराबर प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं।

जहां तक कम्युनिटी वायो-गैस का सम्बन्ध है, इसके बारे में यह निवेदन करूँ कि पांच जगहों पर हमने कम्युनिटी वायो-गैस की स्थापना की है। दूसरे गांवों में भी इसको आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है। एक्सपेरिमेंटल बेसिस पर 19-20 गांवों को चुना गया है और वहां पर वायो-गैस के प्लांट लगाये गये हैं। और दूसरी जगहों के बारे में भी सोचा जा रहा है।

विशेष सम्पर्क (लिंकेज समिति)

*956. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गत वर्ष एक विशेष सम्पर्क (लिंकेज) समिति गठित की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो रिपोर्ट की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(घ) उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The long term Standing Linkage Committee (Special Linkage Committee) was reconstituted in May, 1982.

(b) to (d) This Committee meets at periodic intervals to consider long term coal linkages to power, cement and steel plants. The concerned Departments are represented on this Committee.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : I asked the question : whether a special linkage committee was set up by Government last year; if so, so, whether the committee has submitted its report to Government; if so, the salient features thereof; and action taken by Government thereon? That question has not been replied to at all.

THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): My hon. friend has asked the question with reference to the special linkage Committee. That is a Committee which does the work continuously. It is not as though this committee will submit the report and leave the matter there. It has been set up in 1982 so that it continuously works on a long term basis. Every time it takes into consideration the long term requirements and then determine the linkages. I do not know whet-

her the hon. Member is referring to yet another Committee, Fazal Committee, which was set up.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: I am only asking whether they have made any specific recommendations with regard to the supply of coal and fresh investment in coal mines or fresh linkages to be established with regard to the thermal power stations?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Since you have asked the question with reference to the special linkage committee, I submitted that this does not submit any report. This goes on rationalising the linkages on a long term basis. It is a continuous process of this Committee. Therefore, it is not as though it would submit the report and become *functus officio*. There is yet another committee called Fazal Committee, which was set up in 1982 for the purpose of providing rationalisation of linkages. That Committee is still working. It has not submitted its report.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Is it a fact that the Committee has suggested that fresh investment for the development of coal mines linked with thermal stations should not be made until a clearer picture about the future of the thermal power stations emerges? Is it not a fact that there are at least 12 new power projects and 17 captive plants for which no adequate allocation of funds have been made so far? Is it not a fact that this Committee has recommended that the special linkages should be reviewed so that funds could be allocated to those units which are in the pipeline?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I am sorry that the supplementary is again on an assumption that the Committee has submitted its report. I have made the position clear. I do not know where I am wrong.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They must be belonging to some committee. You can name that committee.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: My point is whether the Government aware of any such suggestion, made by any committee, to which I have referred?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I have made the position clear. There seems to be some communication gap between me and Mr. Sinha. I think I have not explained my position properly. I submitted that there is a special Linkages Committee. This committee, which continuously goes on working, takes into consideration the linkages on the long-term basis. This Committee is headed by the Secretary of the Department of Coal and the membership consists of the Adviser (Projects), Department of Coal. They are all officials, I will not like to go into the details thereof. Their work is continuously to go on adjusting the linkages with the consuming centres. That is the work of this Committee. Therefore, the question of submitting a report and becoming *functus officio* does not arise. I have referred to the Fazal Committee. Fazal Committee has been set up so that it could rationalise the linkages. That Committee has not submitted its report as yet.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Probably they have.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: It they have submitted the report after 10.30 A.M. today I cannot say but till 10.30 A.M. today I am aware that this Committee has not submitted its report.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: As the hon. Minister has said there obviously appears to be communication gap or perhaps I have not put it properly. May I know from the Government, even with regard to the Special Linkages Committee, has it not suggested that no investment should be made in those coal mines which are linked with thermal power stations unless a clearer picture emerges and is it not a fact that there are 12 new power projects and 17 captive plants which are suffering for want of funds? Has it not come to the notice of the Government?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: There is no doubt that we are suffering from the shortage of funds. There are certain projects which we could not take up because of the shortage of funds. But the point is that in spite of that where we found that for certain types of coal new mines have to be opened so that they could feed either the steel plants or the power plants, we have been taking it up.

In fact, recently so far as ECL is concerned, there were some problems that had to be sorted out and after the problems have been sorted out, I must say that the Chief Minister of West Bengal was very helpful as a result of which we have been able to take up the new mines in that area because the coal there is of a higher quality. So, I must submit that the difficulties were being faced. I am not saying that the difficulties were not being faced. Even this Coal Linkages Committee has also been finding some difficulty because of the paucity of funds and also because of the wrong linkages, I will call it irrational linkages, but that is being sorted out.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY Mr. Deputy : Speaker, Sir, it is very good of the Minister that they established a committee for linkages. I want to know from the Minister whether he is going to establish another committee to avoid leakages?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I must say that there is not only some force but some basis for the question that has been posed by my hon. friend. I have conceded in this House that leakages had been there. I would

not like to mince matters but I will certainly consider this matter.

Telephone Exchanges Provided with S.T.D. Facility

*957 **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) how many telephone exchanges are at present provided with STD facilities and which are they, with details thereof; and

(b) To how many more exchanges Government propose to provide this facility, with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The list of telephone exchanges having STD facilities is furnished in the Annexure.

(b) It is planned to extend STD facilities to 253 more stations in the country after completion of all necessary works subject to availability of funds and equipment.

Annexure

LIST OF STATIONS HAVING STD FACILITIES

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Adilabad
2. Anantpur
3. Anakapalle
4. Gundivada
5. Guntur
6. Kakinada
7. Khammam
8. Machilipatnam
9. Ongole
10. Palakole
11. Patancheru
12. Rajahmundry
13. Secunderabad
14. Tadepalligudem
15. Srikakulam
16. Tirupathy
17. Vishakapatnam
18. Vizianagaram
19. Vijayawada
20. Mahaboobnagar

21. Warangal
22. Kompolli
23. Bhimayaram
24. Renigunta
25. Prodattur
26. Cuddappan
27. Adoni
28. Chilakaluripet
29. Ibrahimpatnam
30. Chittor
31. Nellore
32. Guntakal
33. Nalgonda
34. Shrikalahasti
35. Gudur
36. Nandyal
37. Tenali

BIHAR

1. Arrah
2. Chapra
3. Darbhanga

4. Dhanbad
5. Jamshedpur
6. Muzaffarpur
7. Patna
8. Ranchi
9. Samastipur
10. Sasaram
11. Bokaro
12. Kathiar
13. Motihari

KARNATAKA

1. Bangalore
2. Belgaum
3. Bellary
4. Bhadrabathi
5. Gadag
6. Hubli
7. Mangalore
8. Mercara
9. Mysore
10. Shimoga
11. Tumkur
12. Udipi
13. Davangere
14. Hassan
15. Puttur
16. Harihar

TAMILNADU

1. Chidambaram
2. Chingleput
3. Coimbatore
4. Dharmapuri
5. Erode
6. Kancheepuram
7. Kodaikanal
8. Kovilpatti
9. Madras
10. Madurai
11. Mannargudi
12. Mayuram
13. Nagapattinam
14. Oatacamund
15. Pajapalyam
16. Salem
17. Theni
18. Tiruchi
19. Tiruppur
20. Tiruvarur
21. Tuticorin
22. Udumalpet
23. Vellore
24. Villupuram

25. Virudhunagar
26. Pudukkottai
27. Sattur
28. Tirumangalam
29. Attur
30. Methupulayam
31. Ranipet
32. Dindigul
33. Tiruvellur
34. Nagarcoil
35. Trinuvelli
36. Housr

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Agra
2. Aligarh
3. Allahabad
4. Bareilly
5. Bulandshahr
6. Dehradun
7. Deoband
8. Faizabad
9. Ghaziabad
10. Gorakhpur
11. Hapur
- 12. Kanpur
13. Kosikalan
14. Lucknow
15. Meerut
16. Mirzapur
17. Modinagar
18. Moradabad
19. Mussorie
20. Muzaffarnagar
21. Raibareilly
22. Rampur
23. Saharanpur
24. Saha Jahanpur
25. Unnao
26. Varanasi
27. Sitapur
28. Pilibhit

KERALA

1. Alleppey
2. Alwaye
3. Cannanore
4. Changennur
5. Ernakulam
6. Kottayam
7. Kozhikode
8. Kunnamkulam
9. Narakkal

10. Palghat
11. Quilon
12. Tiruvalla
13. Trichur
14. Trivandrum
15. Neyyatinkara
16. Kottarakara
17. Taliparamba
18. Mavelikara
19. Anagamally
20. Chalakudy
21. Palai
22. Chowghat
23. Guruvayur
24. Malapuram
25. Manjeri
26. Adoor
27. Shertalai
28. Badagada
29. Attingal
30. A Kalpeta

ORISSA

1. Berhampur
2. Bhubaneswar
3. Cuttack
4. Rourkela
5. Chowdwar

RAJASTHAN

1. Alwar
2. Bharatpur
3. Dholpur
4. Jaipur
5. Jodhpur
6. Kota
7. Udaipur
8. Ajmer

SIKKIM

1. Gangtok

MAHARASHTRA

1. Amraoti
2. Bhiwandee
3. Bombay
4. Jaisinghpur
5. Jalgaon
6. Kalyan
7. Kolhapur
8. Kolpewadi
9. Kopergaon

10. Miraj
11. Nagpur
12. Nasik
13. Pimpri
14. Poona
15. Puntamba
16. Rahata
17. Sangli
18. Washi
19. Yeotmal
20. Wardha
21. Telegaon Dabhade
22. Ahmednagar
23. Karad
24. Satara
25. Aurangabad

HARYANA

1. Ambala
2. Bhiwani
3. Faridabad
4. Gurgaon
5. Hissar
6. Karnal
7. Panipat
8. Rohtak
9. Sonapat
10. Yamuna Nagar

GUJARAT

1. Ahmedabad
2. Baroda
3. Gandhinagar
4. Jamnagar
5. Mehasana
6. Nadiad
7. Rajkot
8. Surat
9. Bhavanagar
10. Bulsar

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Bhopal
2. Indore
3. Jabalpur
4. Katni
5. Raipur
6. Sehore
7. Ujjain
8. Gwalior
9. Morar
10. Khandwa
11. Dewas
12. Bilaspur

PUNJAB

1. Abohar
2. Amritsar
3. Bhatinda
4. Chhaharta
5. Hoshiarpur
6. Jullundur
7. Kapurthala
8. Ludhiana
9. Patiala
10. Phagwara
11. Ferozepur
12. Rajpura

WEST BENGAL

1. Andal
2. Asansol
3. Bahula
4. Barakar
5. Burdwan
6. Burnpur
7. Calcutta
8. Durgapur
9. Haldia
10. Jamuriahat
11. Kharagpur
12. Neamatpur
13. Raniganj
14. Rup-Narainpur
15. Siliguri
16. Coochbehar
17. Darjeeling
18. Malda

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR The hon. Minister has given a long list of telephone exchanges having STD facilities. But these are only on paper. Most of the telephone exchanges which are supposed to have STD facilities are not at all working.

SHRI SHATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is like the Government, which does not work.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Have the Government any concrete plan or scheme to improve the STD system? How many complaints have been received regarding the fault in the STD system?

19. Kalyani
20. Kalimoong

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Simla
2. Mandi

JAMMU & KASHMIR

1. Anantrag
2. Baramula
3. Jammu
4. Sopore
5. Srinagar
6. Udhampur

ASSAM & NE STATES

1. Dimapur
2. Gauhati (Dispur)
3. Kohima
4. Shillong

UNION TERRITORIES

1. Chandigarh
2. Delhi
3. Marago
4. Panjim
5. Vasco-De-Gama
6. Pondicherry
7. Yenaam
8. Aizwal

NOTE :- Multi exchange areas like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras etc. have been taken as one exchange only.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Generally, when the subscriber does not get the STD line on the first attempt, he complains. We put the STD as working satisfactorily if we get 60 per cent acceptance on testing i.e. when we try 100 times and get it 60 times when we call distant stations. It also depends upon the traffic jam during busy hours... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why can't you hear the Minister? Then you can put a supplementary.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Many subscribers try to put calls during the busy office hours between, say, Bombay-Delhi or Bombay-Pune. At that time, may be the

failure rate is a little more and the subscriber is required to try 2 or 3 more times. We are trying to sort out this difficulty by installing electronic exchanges in the four metropolitan exchanges with 25,000 lines, out of which 8,000 lines are already commissioned in Praba Devi in Bombay. The others in Delhi, Madras and Calcutta will be commissioned very shortly. If INSAT-I had been operational, we could have got 7,000 channels in which case it would have been easier to connect distant stations like Ernakulam and Jullundur. We are hoping that when INSAT-II comes into operation, the difficulties will become less in this regard.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR It is not correct to say that it is only during the busy hours it is difficult to get STD lines. Even when we try continuously for two days, we may not get through one STD call. In fact, by that time one could go to that place and come back. Then, one STD call made through one telephone is metered through another telephone. There are so many complaints of that type. I have myself forwarded some such complaints to the hon. Minister. What is the concrete programme the Government are proposing to have to avoid such complaints?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : To avoid such complaints we install single unit line analyser. Four such analysers are already working in Delhi. Whenever complaints from subscribers come about over-billing or the STD calls of one subscriber being put in the bill of another, we put the single line unit analyser on his line to test whether the complaint is genuine or not. If we find that the complaint is genuine, we try to give him rebate.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : Providing STD facilities to all State capitals is a laudable step. But, at the same time, there is neglect of rural areas, particularly divisional headquarters, which is not in conformity with the policy of the Ministry. There are three or four divisions in a State. Sometimes they connect even the district headquarters, neglecting the division. I would like to know whether there is any proposal to connect all the divisions. Because, the way in which the system is functioning, it is necessary to connect at

least all divisional headquarters. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether all the divisions are being connected by telephone.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Sir, first, we kept the priority of connecting all the district headquarters which we have not been able to complete yet. And then, when the number of divisional head quarters will come with the priority in mind, if the number of telephones, that is, 1500 telephones, are there at a particular divisional headquarters, it is getting priority after the district headquarters. For having the STD facility, the first pre-requisite is to have automatic exchange at the district headquarters, and that is very much required there; and the second is installation of S equipment at the station; the third is provision of trunk automatic exchange to which the station will be connected for STD/NSD facilities; and the fourth is, installation of long distance reliable medium to connect the stations to the trunk automatic exchange:

All these pre-requisites are required for connecting the district or the divisional headquarters as the case may be with STD facilities.

As far as my friend's question is concerned, he may be more interested in Andhra Pradesh.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the Minister replies, you must hear him patiently so that you may not be put to the trouble of asking another Supplementary.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : The following are the additional stations planned for providing STD facilities : Karimnagar, Sangareddy, Nizamabad, Chirala, Eluru, Samalkot, Rovupalayam, and Kurnool. In Andhra Pradesh, out of 23 districts headquarters, 19 are automatic exchanges and four are yet to be automatised.

श्रीमती प्रमिला वंडवते : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ, इस सदन में पहले भी दो, तीन बार यह सवाल उठा था कि एस० टी० डी० की वजह से बिल बढ़ जाते हैं क्योंकि कहीं न कहीं मनीपुलेशन होता है, इसीलिये हर

टेलीफोन के लिये एक मीटर की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये जिससे लोगों को पता चले कि हम कितने काल कर रहे हैं। अतः जहां पर एस० टी० डी० है वहां मीटर की व्यवस्था की जाय, वरना हम भी अपने टेलीफोन से एस०टी०डी० निकाल रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि आपके पास क्या ऐसी शिकायतें आयी हैं कि एक खास समय होता है जब एस०टी०डी० फंक्शन नहीं करता है, बम्बई में यह आम शिकायत है कि मटका का नम्बर जब खुलता है उस समय में एस०टी०डी० फंक्शन नहीं करता है, और समय खत्म होने के बाद फंक्शनिंग शुरू होती है। क्या इस शिकायत के बारे में आप कुछ जांच करेंगे? और मीटर देने के लिये आप कौन सी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं जिससे हर व्यक्ति अपने टेलीफोन से कितनी काल करता है उसका पता रख सके और उसी के मुताबिक अपना बिल दे सकें?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): Sir, as far as the first part of the question is concerned, according to the technical experts it is not possible to institute a metre at the subscriber's place. That is nowhere in the world; it is not technically feasible.

As far as the second part of her question is concerned, I will certainly look into it.

(Interruptions).

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Sir, after seeing this list, especially the Maharashtra list, I find that only three places from Vidarbha out of the 9 districts and one place from Marathwada, that is, Aurangabad, from out of 7 districts have been shown in the list of 25 places which are connected with STD. May I know whether the hon. Minister from Western Maharashtra will do justice to this neglected area of Vidarbha and Marathwada?

(Interruptions).

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: From the national point of view we will try to do justice even to the remotest areas and we do

assure the hon. Member that Vidarbha and Marathwada will not be lagging behind. It is only a question of traffic and the number of calls. What I am telling is that the station gets priority if it is a district headquarters or if it has 1500 or more lines, subject to availability of equipment and finances.

(Interruptions)

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने बताया कि 100 यदि एस०टी०डी० काल करें तो 60 बार मिलती है, लगता है कि मंत्रीजी को स्वयं का अनुभव नहीं है चूंकि इनके सैक्रेटरीज काल लगते हैं, यदि वह स्वयं करें या मिनिस्ट्री से बाहर जायें तो उनको पता लगेगा ..

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल यह था कि मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में यह कहा कि 100 बार एस० टी० डी० का नम्बर लगाया जाये तो 60 उसमें से अवश्य मिलता है मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बात गलत है। आप सदन के सारे सदस्यों से पूछ लें कि 100 बार में 100 बार नहीं मिलता है।

ये जिला मुख्यालयों को एम०टी०डी० लाइन पर लाना चाहते हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हू कि राज्य के कैपिटल से तो एम०टी०डी० लाइन मिलती नहीं, जिला मुख्यालय में जो ये एम०टी०डी० ले जाना चाहते हैं तो उसकी क्या हालत होगी?

एक इन्होंने कहा कि डिजिटल सिस्टम करना चाहते हैं जिससे सुविधा होगी, वह क्या है?

श्री विजय एन० पाटिल : मैं राज्य के मुख्यालय का जवाब दे रहा था। एस०टी०डी० 100 बार के बाद 60 बार मिलता है, यह हमारा टेस्ट है। अगर सामने वाला नम्बर एग्ज चलता हो तो वह फेल्योर हो जायेगा जिसका कोई इंडीकेशन इसमें नहीं आता है। दूसरे जब ट्रैफिक जाम होता है तो भी फेल्योर हो जाता है। नम्बर मिलाने के लिये

2, 4, 5, बार ट्राई करना पड़ता है तब एस० टी० डी० मिलता है । ट्रैफिक जाम न ही इसके लिये हम ट्रांसमिशन के चांस बढ़ा रहे हैं । नये एक्सचेंज की कैपेसिटी बढ़ा रहे हैं । उसके बाद एस० टी० डी० जल्दी से मिलने लगेंगे । मैंने अभी कहा कि हमारे 20 ट्रंक ओटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज अभी हैं आगे चलकर हम 34 टी० ए० एक्स० करने जा रहे हैं । उसकी कैपेसिटी जब बढ़ेगी तो आपकी एस० टी० डी० मिल सकता है ।

SHRI K. MAYA THEVAR : Please allow me to ask question.

MR. DUPTY SPEKER: This question has already taken more than twenty minutes. So manyhon. Members want to ask question. You give notice for discussion under Rule 193. I will allow one more discussion to-morrow.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER I am on a point of order. You are misleading the House. To-morrow there is no session.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give notice to the Chair. I Will allow one more discussion under Rule 193, To-morrow I said. What is misleading there ? I am not misleading. Next question-Shri Panigrahi.

Coal Production in Eastern Coalfields

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the overall growth rate of coal production of Eastern Coal fields declined;

(b) if so, the reason of the sharp set back in production by Eastern Coal Fields; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to overcome those bottlenecks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) One of the main reasons for the decline in production in Eastern Coal-

fields Limited has been that the Company could not commence production from a number of inclines, which have been developed, due to obstruction by local youth seeking employment; and, consequently it has not been possible to off-set the fall in production from old mines in which reserves are being gradually exhausted. Another important factor responsible for lower production has been the shortage of power for the mines.

Intervention of the Government of West Bengal has been sought to overcome the problem of obstruction by the local population in regard to the opening of new inclines. Constant liaison is being maintained with the concerned agencies in order to improve the supply of power and captive generating sets are also being installed to supplement the supply from outside sources.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, as the hon. Minister has stated in his reply, the Government has admitted that there is an overall decline in the growth-rate of coal production in the Eastern Coal-Fields. I would like to know what were the targets fixed by the Eastern Coalfields Limited in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and what was the real production that was achieved during these three years ?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Sir, the information regarding targets and achievement by the ECL during the last three years is as follows :

Year	Target (in million tonnes)	production
1980-81	22. 50	22. 70
1981-82	24. 20 (Revised)	24. 22
1982-83	25. 80	22. 72

(provisional)

As I have explained in the main body of answer, this is due to the factors of powers failure, industrial relations etc.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, from the answer it is clear that the production of ECL declined from the target of 25. 80 million tonnes to 22. 72 million tonnes only in the year 1982-83. May I know from the hon. Minister what was the problem which was created by the unemployed

youth as the Government itself has said that the fall in production was because of the obstruction by the local youth? The ECL could not go into production in the new inclines, and therefore the production has suffered.

Secondly, the Government has said that because of the power shortage, the production has suffered. I would like to know on these two counts. Do the local youth not allow the production of coal in the ECL? Have they not cooperated with the Government to increase production? Was adequate power not available for the production and if so, what was the shortage of power? Have these new captive plants been installed? if so, who are the different agencies that have promised to supply power to the Government for running ECL?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Sir, the obstruction is created by these people because 8 inclines are read for production but they are not being allowed to be operated by these workers.

With regard to shortfall of production due to power failure, in 1981-82, the loss was 14.90 lakh tonnes due to this power failure. In 1982-83, the loss due to power failure was 21.93 lakh tonnes. Due to industrial relations also, the loss was 3.36 lakh tonnes in 1982-83. Similarly, there was also some loss of production due to absenteeism and other reasons such as rain, non-receipt of equipment, inadequate offtake etc. These are all factors which are responsible for lower production in the ECL.

SHRI : SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Has the attention of the hon. Minister been drawn to the news-item that appeared in the *Statesmen* day before yesterday that instead of producing coal, the mines are producing stones? And that is being supplied even to different power-houses. If so, who are the persons responsible and what steps the Government contemplates to do and when are they going to break that stony-silence?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I think, this news-item has come either on Sunday or Monday in the

Statesmen. I have taken note of it. I have already asked for the report from the concerned BCCL and not ECL. I have asked for the report.

Apart from the fact that various steps were taken to strengthen the vigilance as also to prevent the shales being put in the wagons, on the basis of report that might come with reference to what has appeared in the newspaper *Statesmen*, action will be taken.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I have written many letters to the hon. Minister, Mr. Shiv Shankar, regarding corruption and what are the main reasons for the production not coming up to the mark. I want to know what steps he is going to take.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am getting his letters investigated. I have also informed him. They are under investigation.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Billing of Electricity by DESU and N.D.M.C.

*954. **SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4944 on 10 August, 1982 regarding billing by DESU and NDMC and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in collecting the information; and

(c) by what date the information will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) The required information has been laid on the Table of the House on 29.4.1983.

Investigations on Indigenous Drug "Guggal"

*955. **SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether pharmacological investigations on an indigenous drug 'Guggal' have been carried out ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken for planned protection of this herb with a vast potential by the pharmaceutical industry ?

The Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :

(a) and (b) Pharmacological investigations on Guggul (*Commiphora mukul*) have been carried out under the auspices of Indian Council of Medical Research and Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha at various places as also by the Central Drug Research Institute, Luknow. These investigations have revealed that Guggul possesses anti-inflammatory and anti-arthritic properties and lowers the level of Cholesterol and other lipids in the serum and prevents atherosclerosis.

(c) The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha is developing a medicinal plants garden of Guggul in 140 acres of land at Mangaliawas near Ajmer in Rajasthan State.

Poor Reception of T.V. Programme in Bangalore

*959. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from the viewers of Bangalore (Karnataka) about the poor reception of television programmes there; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) T.V. Relay Centre at Bangalore is located on the Delhi-Bombay-Madras microwave link which passes through as many as fifteen major microwave centres, In spite of this lengthy route, the technical quality of TV

programmes telecast by the TV Relay Centre, Bangalore has been generally fair. However, occasionally some deterioration is noticed due to deficiencies in performance of microwave links. These deficiencies are rectified with the cooperation of the P&T Department from time to time.

Soviet Assistance for Thermal Power Station in Kahalgaon in Bhagalpur

*960. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the subject of the additional thermal power stations in Kahalgaon in Bhagalpur in Bihar was discussed during the Indo-Soviet talks on new projects; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) : There was preliminary discussion in the Second meeting of the Indo-Soviet Working Group on Power held in December, 1982 about the possibility of cooperation between USSR and India about a new thermal project. Kahalgaon was one of the possible projects. The two sides agreed to exchange preliminary views and information in this regard.

Protection of Interest of Journalists and Non-Journalists of Uni.

*961 SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY :
SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :

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

(a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in the Surya India magazine of February 1 to 15, 1983 regarding the affairs of the United News of India, News Agency, recipient of Government subsidies and grants;

(b) if so, whether many superannuated persons including retired Government employees are engaged by this News Agency on contract basis as alleged therein ; and

(c) Whether Government propose to protect the interests of the regular and per-

manent journalist and non-journalist employees of the News Agency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news agencies including UNI are in the private sector and are free to manage their own affairs. They are not required to inform the Government about appointments made by them from time to time.

(c) The interests of the employees of newspapers and news agencies are protected, *inter-alia*, by the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, as amended from time to time. This Act provides for, among others, fixation/revision of rates of wages, termination of service, hours of work, gratuity, payment of gratuity, recovery of money due from an employer etc.

Construction of Platforms by O.N.G.C.

*962. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the plans of O.N.G.C. to construct offshore platforms in coastal regions for oil drilling operations;

(b) the places where they will be constructed during the current financial year; and

(c) details of foreign collaborations entered into for the purpose of constructing offshore platforms?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No fixed platforms are proposed to be installed for drilling wells in coastal regions at this stage since it is planned to utilise suitable types of mobile offshore-drilling rigs (such as jacks-up drillships, semi-submersibles etc.) which can be readily shifted to various drilling sites. (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Measures to Accelerate Rural Electrification North in Eastern Region

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during recent conference at Shillong new measures to accelerate the pace of rural electrification in the North-Eastern Region in context of the new 20-Points Programme were discussed;

(b) if, so the details thereof ;

(c) whether a time-bound programme for the village electrification and pump sets energisation was prepared; and

(d) what is the analysis for the potential and utilisation of electricity in the region and its details?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) A conference of the representatives of the State Governments and State Electricity Boards in North-Eastern Region was convened by Rural Electrification Corporation in April 1983 at Shillong. Besides reviewing the existing status of rural electrification programmes in the region the conference agreed upon the preparation by the State Governments/ Electricity Boards of a time-bound programme for accelerating the pace of rural electrification.

(d) The assessed annual hydro-power potential in North-Eastern Region is of the order of 105.9 TWH. Actual exploitation would depend on techno-economic feasibility of individual schemes, availability of resources and growth of demand. The annual energy potential developed so far is 0.37 TWH, while the potential under development is 1.64 TWH. Out of 37,416 villages in the region, 10,896 villages have been electrified upto the end of March, 1983. There is also some, though limited, utilisation of power for agricultural pump-sets.

Registration for New Gas Connection in Delhi

*964 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) what are the dates of registration for new domestic gas connections in Delhi covered upto 31 March, 1983 in various parts of the Capital;

(b) whether any measures are proposed to be taken to see that the people who got their names registered for new domestic gas connections earlier are allotted the same irrespective of the area where they reside;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The dates of registration covered upto 31st March, 1983 in various parts of Delhi and New Delhi areas are ranging, by and large, between January 1979 to December 1981, except that in small areas the coverage is upto 1977 only.

(b) and (c) To bring about parity in coverage, whenever difference between the existing sale and prescribed ceiling limits for distribution permits, the oil companies have been advised :—

(i) to a range for inter-Oil Company transfers of waiting lists ;

(ii) to release more connections for enrolment in those areas where the waiting lists are pending for a longer number of years. Action is also being taken to establish new dealerships in those areas where waiting lists are inordinately large.

(d) Does not arise.

New Coal Mining Projects

*965. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether new guideline have been issued to the coal companies to indicate power requirements and wagons to be allocated for the new mining projects;

(b) if so, what are the details of the guidelines issued to these coal companies

(c) whether a high power committee has also stated that the projects should be cleared in two stages; and

(d) if so, the details of the stages suggested by the high power committee ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Project Reports for new projects regularly contain information about power requirement and loading facilities. Coal Companies and CMPDIL have been asked to see that the project reports also contain information about requirement of wagons.

(c) and (d) PIB has recommended to the Government, introduction of two-stage approval through Public Investment Board, the project formulation proposals being cleared in the first stage and second stage approval being based on detailed feasibility report.

Telecast of Programme "Issues Before Parliament's"

*966. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI BHIM SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the programme "Issues before the Parliament" was widely appreciated by the television viewers;

(b) if so, why was the programme discontinued; and

(c) whether the programme would be restored on the Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) The programme "issues Parliament" is a popular programme and before it is proposed to continue this programme in future.

Censorship of Foreign Magazines

*967. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what are the agencies which are authorised to censor foreign news magazines;

(b) whether Customs are one of such agencies;

(c) if so, under what provision of law Customs have been authorised to censor newspapers or news magazines;

(d) in how many cases, Customs have censored news magazines, etc. during the last one year; and

(e) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) No central Government agency has been authorised to censor foreign news magazines.

(b) to (e) Do not arise. However, the Customs authorities can prohibit entry into India of foreign publications in accordance with the provisions contained in Section 11 of the Customs Act, 1962.

Changes in Labour Laws to Promote Industrial Relations

*968. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce any changes in the existing labour laws with a view to promote industrial relations;

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

(c) when the changes are proposed to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The Government introduced four Industrial Relations Bills in the Parliament in the year 1981-82, namely, the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Amendment Act, 1982. The Hospitals and Other Institutions (Settlement of Disputes) Bill, 1982 and the Trade Union (Amendment) Bill, 1982. Out of these, the first two Bills have been passed by the Parliament

whereas the others are likely to be considered in the near future. The Government had, in addition to enacting these laws for improving the industrial relations situation, also called the National Labour Conference in September, 1982. The conference made certain recommendations regarding further amendments in Industrial Relations Laws and also set up a separate committee to go into this question.

(b) Some of the more important recommendations made by the National Labour Conference and its committee relate to the setting up of Industrial Relations Commissions, recognition of a Negotiating Agent for collective bargaining, verification of membership of trade unions, a code of conduct for trade unions and holding of a strike ballot before calling for a strike among other suggestions.

(c) These recommendations are still being considered in consultation with State Governments and other interests concerned.

Demand and Availability of Soda Ash

*969. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) what is the demand and availability of soda ash;

(b) the number of units manufacturing soda ash in the country and the production capacity of these units, separately;

(c) the steps proposed to increase the production of soda ash to meet the requirement of households and chemical industry; and

(d) whether a meeting of the manufacturers and consumers of soda ash was held in April this year; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The data of indigenous production of soda ash, estimated demand, imports during the years 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are furnished below :

(FIGURES IN LAKH TONNES)

Years	Estimated Demand	Production	Imports	Total availability
1978-79	6.00	5.81	0.234	6.044
1979-80	6.20	5.56	1.35	6.91
1980-81	6.30	5.63	1.16	6.79
1981-82	6.80	6.32	0.49	6.81
1982-83	7.30	6.35	(upto Sept. '81) Not available	(upto Sept. '81) Not available

Note :- Import Statistics are compiled and published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. There is usually a time lag in compilation and publication of data. Import statistics for the period subsequent to September, 1981 are not yet ready. Once the data are compiled, they would be published in the Monthly

Statistics of Foreign Trade of India (Vol. II) copies of which would be available in the Parliament Library.

(b) There are five companies engaged in the manufacture of soda ash. The details of installed capacity of each company are indicated below :

Name of the Company	Annual installed capacity (in tonnes)
1. M/s Tata Chemicals Limited, Mithapur, Gujarat	3,60,000
2. M/s Saurashtra Chemicals, Porbandar, Gujarat	2,30,000
3. M/s Dhrangadhra Chemical Works, Dhrangadhra, Gujarat	65,000
4. M/s Hari Fertilizers Limited, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	39,600
5. M/s Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu	66,000
	Total : 7,60,600

(c) Additional capacity of 10.40 lakh tonnes has been approved by the Government to augment indigenous capacity. Production of the existing units is being monitored to ensure optimum utilisation of the installed capacity.

(d) The Government had recently convened a joint meeting of indigenous soda ash

manufacturers and representatives of various soda ash consumers interests to discuss various issues regarding production, distribution, pricing and import of soda ash. It is proposed to set up a High Powered Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State of Chemicals and Fertilizers to examine the various suggestions made by the participants with a view to taking necessary action.

**दामोदर घाटी निगम द्वारा छोटा नागपुर
घाटी में लघु पन-बिजली योजनाएं**

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार छोटा नागपुर की घाटियों में तथा देश के अन्य पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में लघु पन-बिजली घर स्थापित करने की योजना के तत्काल लागू करने का है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्रीशिव शंकर) : 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में लघु जल विद्युत स्कीमों के विकास पर बल दिया जा रहा है। देश के विभिन्न भागों में लगभग 80 माइक्रो/मिनी जल विद्युत केन्द्र प्रचालन में हैं तथा अन्य 54 केन्द्रों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। राज्य सरकारों/बिजली बोर्डों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे लघु जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं का पता लगाने और उनका आगे विकास करने के लिए योजना तैयार करें। चूंकि पठारी और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में उपयुक्त स्थान पाए जाने की सम्भावना है, अतः ऐसे क्षेत्रों को भी इस कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया जाएगा। क्रियान्वयन की गति तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता की सुनिश्चितता और साधनों की उपलब्धता के सुनुसार विनियमित होगी।

**Andhra Stops Power Supply to
Karnataka**

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

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh has stopped its promised power supply to Karnataka for technical reasons;

(b) if so, whether the State of Karnataka has not been receiving power from Andhra Pradesh from 15 March, 1983;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Andhra Pradesh had agreed to supply surplus power to the State from February 20 following talks between the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka;

(d) whether the argument put forward by the Andhra Pradesh was that it has stopped the power supply as four of its generators had failed but the Karnataka Electricity Board refused to accept this reason;

(e) if so, whether this decision of the Andhra Pradesh has further aggravated the power crisis in the State; and

(f) if so, what are the steps Centre proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (f) As a consequence of the discussions held between Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka on 20-2-83, Andhra Pradesh started giving assistance to Karnataka from 20-2-83, despite the fact there is not much surplus in Andhra Pradesh. The supply of power to Karnataka from Andhra Pradesh was however, stopped from 19-3-83 for a few days only due to multiple outages of thermal units at Kothagudam Thermal Power Station. The Andhra Pradesh is continuing to give assistance to Karnataka as per agreement reached between the two Chief Ministers.

Since the assistance being provided by Andhra Pradesh is very marginal, the discontinuance of assistance for a few days did not aggravate the power supply position in Karnataka to a large extent.

The power supply position in Karnataka would improve with the onset of monsoon in June '83. As the other neighbouring States in the Southern Region i.e. Kerala and Tamil Nadu are also facing power shortage, assistance from these states is not possible at the moment.

**Enhancing Capacity of Polyester
Filament Yarn**

*972. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Ministry of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are enhancing the capacity of the existing units producing polyester filament yarn and restricting new units even belonging to non-resident Indians to come up even if they

were prepared to set up the industry in 'No Industry District' in the country ;

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

(c) the number of applicants, who want to set up new units and are non-resident Indians and who have been refused permission and what are the particulars of these units?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) Proposals for setting up new units and enhancement of capacity of existing units are processed from time to time; details of applications are not published until after Government has taken a view on them.

Acceptance of Deposits For Booking of Cars By Maruti Limited

*973. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item captioned "long queues for Maruti bookings" in the Hindustan Times of 10-4-1983;

(b) if so, whether Government's permission has been obtained by the Maruti Company for securing deposits from the public under rules for acceptance of public deposits by limited companies;

(c) if not, what action is proposed to ensure that such deposits do not exceed the prescribed limits;

(d) whether the Company has advertised that they would be paying only 7 per cent interest on such deposits and that also if a deposit remains for at least one year; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to press the company to pay interest at a reasonable rate and for the entire period of deposit, even if it is less than one year ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The invitation and acceptance of deposits by non-banking non-financial companies

are regulated by Section 58-A of the Companies Act and the rules framed thereunder. According to clause (vi) of rule 2 (b) of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, any advance received by a company against orders for the supply of goods or properties or for the rendering of any service does not fall within the definition of term 'deposit' as defined in the Rules *ibid*. There is no other legal provision in the Companies Act requiring companies to take prior approval of the Central Government for securing any advance from the public for the supply of goods or properties etc. (which will include an automobile).

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) of the question above.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Under the Companies Act, 1956 and Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975, there are no such powers with the Government.

Representation from Sanyukta Khadan Mazdoor Sangh, Korba

10843. SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sanyukata Khadan Mazdoor Sangh, Korba (M.P.) had addressed a representation to the Chairman, Coal India Ltd., Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta complaining against corruption, shortage of coal stocks, over-reporting of production, etc. at Manikpur project; and

(b) if so, specific details there about and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Non-Imposition of Penal Damages By EPI Commissioner, Bihar (Patna), Against Establishments Which Have Not Paid Their Dues

10844. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that penal damages as required under section 14B of the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous provisions Act, 1952 have not been levied so far by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar, Patna against those establishments which have not paid the dues in time putting the E.P.F. Organisation and Government into heavy loss running into crores;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what are the details of those establishments exempted and non-exempted and what are the tentative amounts of damages to be levied;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the said Regional Provident Fund Commissioner for not initiating necessary proceedings under section 14B of the said Act in respect of all such establishments in time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (d) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

Setting up Research Organisation for All India Radio and Doordarshan

10845. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up a strong research organisation for All India Radio and Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) All India Radio already has a Research Department set up in April, 1937 with the primary aim of undertaking radio wave propagation studies in the MF and HF bands for scientific planning of broadcasting services and of investigating problems related to the maintenance and development of broadcasting in India. Over the years, it has

developed into a major R & D organisation with well developed laboratory, workshop and library facilities. The Research Department provides common service to Akashvani and Doordarshan and its activities have expanded to cover almost all aspects of radio and TV broadcasting.

2. The recent contributions made by the Research Department have included the development of highly complex and modern technical equipment for the coverage of the IX Asian Games and the Non-Aligned Summit by All India Radio and Doordarshan.

3. With a view to strengthening the Research Department so that it could effectively meet the contemporary needs of the broadcasting networks, a sub-committee constituted by the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) for Akashvani and Doordarshan has drawn up recommendations; these have to be considered and implemented in a phased manner.

4. As an initial step, however, Government have approved a capital expenditure of Rs. 117 lakhs for the implementation of a set of P & D Projects as part of the 1980-85 Plan (Science and Technology component).

Material and equipment missing from stores of Collieries under area V Sizra of B.C.C.L.

10846. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) total materials and equipment found missing and stolen in various stores of the collieries under Area V Sizra of B.C.C.L. in the years 1981 and 1982, facts in details with colliery-wise break-up in that area;

(b) whether he is specially aware of disappearance of huge materials from Sendra Bansjora Colliery Store in that area, if so details of that; and

(c) if so, the steps taken thereon?

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

Complaints Regarding Misuse of Newsprint

10847. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints during the last one year regarding use of newsprint supplied to one paper being used for another newspaper; and

(b) if so, the details of the complaints and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) No specific complaint has been received in this regard by the Registrar of Newspapers for India. The use of newsprint allotted to one newspaper by another newspaper is not permitted. However, the newsprint Control Order, 1962, as amended from time to time, permits a consumer of newsprint only to transfer a stock of newsprint to another consumer by way of loan for a period not exceeding three months provided both the parties inform the Controller of Newsprint, i.e. the Registrar of Newspapers for India, about the said transfer within thirty days thereof.

Proper Supply of Gas Cylinders

10848. SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware of the blackmarketing racket of gas cylinders in Salem including cooperative market dealers selling cylinders without seniority registration of the consumers to change the empty cylinders; and

(b) whether gas cylinders which are not with proper weight and used cylinders are supplied to consumers; if so, what action is proposed to be taken for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI

GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Complaints alleging irregularities in supply of gas cylinders in Salem were received in this Ministry. The matter was got investigated through the oil company concerned. However, for want of evidence, the irregularities as alleged, could not be established.

Promotion of Stenographers

10849. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in February, 1982, Ministry of Home Affairs have issued instructions to every Ministry to promote Stenographers Grade-D belonging to 1974 batch to the post of Grade-C Stenographers under C.S.S.S. Cadre on long term/regular basis;

(b) if so, whether the instructions have been fully implemented; and how many persons have been promoted; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in implementing the above orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) In February, 1982, the Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Personnel & A.R.), issued an Office Memorandum fixing the zone for making temporary promotions from amongst eligible candidates up to the 1974 Select List of Stenographers Grade-D to Grade-C of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service against long-term vacancies pending the availability of Select List Grade-C Stenographers.

(b) Yes, Sir. Fifty-four Grade-D Stenographers have been promoted to Grade-C in the Department of Power cadre, while four Grade-D Stenographers have been promoted to Grade-C in the Department of Petroleum. There is no eligible Grade-D Stenographer within the prescribed zone in the Department of Coal and the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources for promotion to Grade-C of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of Coal to Small Consumers

10850. SHRI GULSHER AHMED : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Coal India Ltd. has recently revised its policy regarding supply of coal to small scale consumers by creating stockyards at various places in the country; and

(b) if so, what measures are contemplated to reduce this undue burden on small scale consumers of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Issue of Press Accreditation Cards
for Asiatic Language Papers**

10851. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether small language papers were denied accreditation for the Asiatic; and

(b) if not, the names of the small language newspapers to whom accreditation was accorded?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Accreditation for the Asiatic to the Indian News Media Organisations was granted by the Indian Olympic Association on the basis of the recommendations of the Accreditation Committee to the Government. It is not correct to say that small language newspapers were denied accreditation.

(b) The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

STATE MENT

S. No. Name language and periodicity of the Newspaper and place of its publication

1. Doorendesh, Hindi daily, Delhi
2. Janyug, Hindi daily, Delhi
3. Sandhya Samachar, Hindi daily, Delhi
4. Tej, Urdu daily, Delhi
5. Aftab-e-Jadid, Urdu daily, Bhopal
6. Aftab, Urdu daily, Srinagar
7. Desh-Ki-Dharti, Hindi daily, Kota
8. Jangan, Hindi daily, Jodhpur
9. Khel Manch, Hindi weekly, Manipur
10. Nyaya, Hindi daily, Ajmer.
11. Siasat Jadid, Urdu daily, Kanpur
12. Gomantak, Marathi daily, Goa
13. Hindustan, Sindhi daily, Bombay
14. Navaprabhat, Marathi daily, Panaji
15. Ethiroli, Tamil daily, Madras
16. Kerala Bhushanam, Malayalam daily, Kottayam
17. Daily Salar, Urdu daily, Bangalore
18. Azad Hind Urdu daily, Calcutta
19. Aabshar, Urdu daily, Calcutta
20. Ghazi, Urdu daily, Calcutta
21. Desh Darpan, Punjab daily, Calcutta
22. Janata, Manipuri daily, Imphal
23. Mizo Arsi, Mizo daily, Aizawal
24. Olympic Sports, Bengali Weekly, Calcutta
25. Romai, Mizo daily, Aizawal
26. Dainik Sambad, Bengali daily, Agartala
27. Stadium, Bengali weekly, Calcutta
28. Lok Lahar, Punjabi daily, Jullundur

**Involvement of D.S.I.D.C. in Operation
of Bhatti Mines**

10852. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the failure of DSIDC in the operation of Bhatti Mines; and if so, the action taken in the matter: and

(b) whether it is correct that since 1978, 41 deaths have taken place without any family having received any compensation so far ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) As intimated by DSIDC mining operations in the areas of the Bhatti Mines which have been declared unsafe and dangerous under Section 22 of Mines Act, 1952 have been stopped since 28.1.1983. However, DSIDC is exploring the possibilities of working the areas which are relatively safe.

(b) 47 persons have died in the accidents that have taken place in the Mines of DSIDC since 1978. An ex-gratia payment of Rs. 5,000/- has been made to the legal heirs of the deceased by Delhi Administration/DSIDC as under :-

1980 — Rs. 5000/- each in 5 cases

1981 — Rs. 5000/- each in 5 cases

1982 — Rs. 5000/- each in 6 cases.

1983 — Rs. 5000/- each paid to 6 persons and cheques ready in respect of 3 persons. Heirs being identified.

In addition, Workmen Compensation Commissioner is processing the cases of payment of compensation to the legal heir of the deceased under the Workmen Compensation Act, 1923.

Working of Sulphuric acid Manufacturing Unit at Barauni

10853. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar Government's joint Sector Sulphuric Acid Manufacturing unit at Barauni is working at only 18 per cent capacity for want of adequate orders; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) According to information received from Govt. of Bihar, M/s Ranjan Chemicals Limited, a joint sector sulphuric acid plant of Govt. of Bihar at Barauni, has been operating around 25% of its rated capacity mainly on account of lack of adequate orders.

Sensitive Scenes Appearing in Indian Movies

10854. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in India kissing is not permitted in the public, on the stage and in cinema;

(b) whether it is a fact that often exciting and sensitive scenes of kissing appear on the silver screen as in 'Swami', 'Ek Bar Phir' or 'Satyam Shivam Sundaram'; and

(c) if so, even after a complete ban how and why these scenes appear in the movies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (b) All films intended for public exhibition are examined by the Board of Film Censors in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952 and the guidelines issued thereunder. According to these guidelines, the Board has to ensure inter-alia that human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity. However, there is no reference in the guidelines to kissing as such. Kissing in Indian films is not generally allowed by the Board. But in a very few films, where the shot of kiss cannot be regarded as vulgar, obscene, depraving and titilating and where such a scene is an integral part of the film kissing has been permitted. In the opinion of the Board, such shots containing the kiss were innocuous. Such shots appeared in films like Kanakambara (Kannada), Satyam Shivam Sundaram (Hindi), Ek Bar Phir (Hindi) and Swami (Hindi).

Appointments of Security Guards in CIL on forged appointment letters

10855. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any cases of security guards having been appointed in CIL on forged appointment letters in ex-change of lumpsum amount have come to the notice of Government ;

(b) whether there were regular vacancies against which those guards were absorbed; and

(c) whether employment exchanges in the area were notified about such vacancies?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Reservation for SCs/STs in Neyveli Lignite Corporation

10856. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that under job mobility scheme, job advertisement for technical side no reservation has been made for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes w.e.f. 1 February, 1977 in Neyveli Lignite Corporation if so, the reasons thereof; and

(b) what are the cadres coming under the above category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) A scheme of Job Mobility cum Time Bound Promotion Scheme was introduced in Feb., 1977 in orders to remove the then prevailing stagnation amongst the workers (viz. Unskilled, Semi-skilled and Technicians of various grades). According to the scheme, workers who have put in specified number of years of service and who have satisfactory C. Rs for the preceding years are considered for being promoted to the next higher grade. At certain levels, trade tests are also prescribed before they are considered for next grade. As such all employees who have put in the requisite number of years of service including SC/ST are promoted.

Newsprint Allocation Policy For 1983-84

10857. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared newsprint allocation policy for the year 1983-84,

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when it is likely to be announced?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The policy is in the last stages of finalisation, but it is difficult to indicate a firm time limit within which it will be announced.

Number of Gas Connections Attached to Each Gas Agency in Trans Yamuna Colonies

10858. SHRI K.B.S. MANI :
SHAI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what are the numbers of gas connections attached with each Gas agency in trans-Yamuna colonies;

(b) whether the number of connections with any one dealer is nearabout three times of the number of connections attached with any other dealer due to which customers are inconvenienced but the dealers are not bring increased, and

(c) by when Government propose to increase the number of dealers in trans-Yamuna colonies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The number of gas connections attached with each LPG distributor in Trans-Yamuna colonies is given blow:-

Name of the distributor	No. of connections
M/s. Shaheed Subhash Gas service	6490
M/s. Amar Gas Service	7402
M/s. B.N.Gupta & Company	7832
M/s. Vishal Gas Service	4094
M/s. Supreme Enterprises*	1196
M/s. Sivanikaa Enterprises*	1448
M/s. Vijay Rattan Enterprises	6244
M/s. United Agencies	3400
M/s. Ex-Delhi Gas Workers Cooperative Society*	1500

*Newly-commissioned distributorships.

(b) and (c) Newly commissioned distributorships have comparatively lesser number of customers as compared to others but the number is increasing progressively with release of new connections through them.

With the commissioning of at least four more LPG distributorships in the Trans-Yamuna colonies during the current year it is expected that the existing demand in this area would be adequately met.

Vacant Posts in Coal India Ltd.

*10859. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of top managing and engineering posts are lying vacant in Coal India Ltd. for a number of years without regular appointments; if so, the details of such position; and

(b) whether the post of Chief Engineer, E & M, Coal India has been filled up by regular appointment; if not, the reasons thereof?

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

Cities Linked With Delhi By S.T.D.

10860. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the cities which are linked with Delhi by S.T.D. upto 31st March, 1983;

(b) whether there is any proposal to link more cities with Delhi by S.T.D. during the year 1983-84; and

(c) if so, the names of these cities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) List of stations State-wise linked with Delhi on S.T.D. level '9'/'0' is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 1. Yamunanagar

2. Rewari

3. Sirsa

4. Jabalpur (Jabalpur to Delhi direction already working)

5. Raipur (Raipur to Delhi direction already working).

STATIONS LINKED WITH DELHI ON STD (LEVEL '9' & '0')

ANDHRA

1. Vijaywada
2. Kakinada
3. Rajahmundry
4. Vishakhapatnam
5. Guntur
6. Tirupathy
7. Gudivada
8. Ongolo
9. Palakole
10. Machilipatnam
11. Bhimvaram
12. Ankapalli
13. Vijanagram
14. Hyderabad
15. Warangal
16. Khammam
17. Anantpur

BIHAR

18. Patna
19. Ranchi
20. Jamshedpur
21. Dhanbad
22. Chhapra

23. Samastipur
24. Muzffarpur
25. Darbhanga
26. Arrah
27. Sasaram

GUJRAT

28. Ahmedabad
29. Gandhinagar
30. Surat
31. Rajkot
32. Barodha
33. Mehsana
34. Nadiad

J & K

35. Jammu
36. Srinagar

KARNATAKA

37. Bangalore
38. Mysore
39. Mangalore
40. Dovan gere
41. Udipi
42. Belgaum
43. Bollary
44. Shimoga
45. Bhadravati
46. Tumkur
47. Mercara
48. Hubli

KERALA

49. Ernakulam
50. Trivandrum
51. Kozikode
52. Trichur
53. Cannanore
54. Alloppy
55. Kottayam
56. Palghat
57. Quilon
58. Alwaye
59. Narkkal
60. Truvalla
61. Chengannur
62. Mavelikara

M.P.

63. Bhopal
64. Indore
65. Gwalior
66. Ujjain
66. A Dewas

MAHARASHTRA

67. Bombay
68. Poona
69. Nagpur
70. Nasik
71. Aurangabad

N.E.(ASSAM)

72. Gauhati
73. Shillong
74. Kohima
75. Dispur

PUNJAB

76. Amritsar
77. Patiala
78. Bhatinda
79. Ferozepur
80. Ludhiana
81. Jullundur

HARYANA

82. Bhiwani
83. Faridabad
84. Gurgaon
85. Hissar
86. Karnal
87. Panipat
88. Rohtak
89. Sonapat
90. Saharanpur
91. Ambala
92. Yamunanagar

HIMACHAL

93. Simla

ORISSA

94. Bhubneswar
95. Cuttack
96. Rourkela

RAJASTHAN

97. Ajmer
98. Alwar
99. Jaipur
100. Jodhpur
101. Udaipur
102. Kota
103. Bhartpur

TAMILNADU

104. Madras
105. Coimbatore

- 106. Trichi
- 107. Virudhanagar
- 108. Triupur
- 109. Udumalpet
- 110. Erode
- 111. Ooty
- 112. Salem
- 113. Theni
- 114. Vellore
- 115. Kovilpatti
- 116. Mayuram
- 117. Mannargudi
- 118. Nagapatinam
- 119. Tiruvarur
- 120. Tuticoria
- 121. Chingleput
- 122. Chidamberam
- 123. Villupuram
- 124. Rajapalayam
- 125. Dharamapuri
- 126. Nagarcoi
- 127. Dindigul
- 128. Metupalayam
- 129. N/S Trinovelli N/S

U. P.

- 130. Aligarh
- 131. Bulandshahr
- 132. Dehradun
- 133. Hapur
- 134. Kanpur
- 135. Lucknow
- 136. Modi Nagar
- 137. Meerut
- 138. Mussoorie
- 139. Muzaffar Nagar
- 140. Moradabad
- 141. Varanasi
- 142. Allahabad
- 143. Rai Bareilly
- 144. Gorakhpur
- 145. Bareilly
- 146. Sitapur
- 147. Shahjahanpur
- 148. Agra
- 149. Kosikalan
- 150. Pilibhit

W. B.

- 151. Calcutta
- 152. Asansol
- 153. Kharagpur
- 154. Durgapur
- 155. Burdwan

- 156. Silliguri
- 157. Haldia
- 158. Roopnarainpur
- 159. Neyamatpur
- 160. Barkar
- 161. Rani Ganj
- 162. Burnpur
- 163. Jamuria
- 164. Andal
- 165. Bahula
- 166. Gangtok
- 167. Mald

UNION TERRITORY

- 168. Pondicheery
- 169. Panjim
- 170. Aizwal
- 171. Chandigarh

I.S.D.

- 172. London

Exploration of Lignite in Rajasthan

10861. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre had agreed to provide finance for exploration of lignite in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) A sum of Rs. 1 crore has been provided for lignite exploration programme in Rajasthan in Neyveli Lignite Corporation's budget for 1983-84.

Construction of P&T Building in Janakpuri, New Delhi

10862. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) when the Posts and Telegraphs Department obtained possession of the plot for Post and Telegraph office in A-3 Block Shopping Centre, Janakpuri, New Delhi.

(b) the steps since taken to complete the formalities and undertakes the construction of the Post and Telegraph Office building there;

(c) the formalities, if any, yet to be completed before the building construction is taken up;

(d) the reasons for delay in completing the formalities and taking up the construction work; and

(e) when the construction of the said building is proposed to be taken up and completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Possession of the plot in A-3 Block Shopping Centre Janakpuri, New Delhi, was taken by the P&T Department on 30-1-80.

(b) Schedule of accommodation for the post office building which is proposed to be constructed on this plot has been prepared. Preliminary drawings for the building are under preparation.

(c) Preliminary drawings will be submitted to the concerned Municipal authorities for their approval to the plan for the proposed building. Thereafter estimates for the building will be prepared. On the basis of the approved estimate, tenders will be invited for awarding the work.

(d) It has not been possible to complete processing of the project and begin construction work for want of preliminary drawings.

(e) This project is approved for construction during the current plan (1980-85) subject to availability of funds.

**Regularisation of Muster Roll Workers/
Casual Labourers in Communications
Ministry**

10863. DR. A.U. AZMI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any order issued by Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in 1979 regarding regularisation of muster roll workers/casual labourers appointed by his Ministry and its Depts./Subordinate Offices;

(b) whether these orders of Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms

had been implemented by his Ministry and its Depts./Subordinate Offices; if so, the number of workers whose services had been regularised; if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether his Ministry proposes to get this order of Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms implemented in his Ministry and its Depts. Subordinate Offices in the near future; if so, by when it is likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The number of workers whose services had been regularised is as under:-

Ministry (Proper)Nine

Monitoring Organisation Overseas Communications Service

Nil-Casual labourers are being employed for short durations only.

Posts & Telegraphs Department. Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) Orders on the subject are already being implemented.

Extension of L.P.G Scheme to New Cities.

10864. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the cities in each State covered under LPG scheme in 1982-83;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce this scheme in other cities also during the year 1983-84; and

(c) the names of such cities and the criteria adopted for sanctioning LPG agency in a particular city ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) According to 1982-84 plan (1st Part) oil companies are expected to open

608 new EPG agencies in the country during current year as per State/Union Territory-wise details given as under. The Second Part of their programme has not yet been finalised.

1. Andhra Pradesh	(56)
2. Assam	(17)
3. Bihar	(30)
4. Gujarat	(46)
5. Haryana	(22)
6. Himachal Pradesh	(11)
7. Jammu & Kashmir	(12)
8. Karnataka	(28)
9. Kerala	(33)
10. Madhya Pradesh	(33)
11. Maharashtra	(52)
12. Meghalaya	(02)
13. Nagaland	(03)
14. Orissa	(13)
15. Punjab	(32)
16. Rajasthan	(21)
17. Tamil Nadu	(62)
18. Tripura	(01)
19. Uttar Pradesh	(67)
20. West Bengal	(39)
21. Arunachal Pradesh	(02)
22. Chandigarh	(04)
23. Delhi	(17)
24. Goa, Daman & Diu	(03)
25. Pondicherry	(02)
Total	(608)

The names of towns are not readily available.

(c) Subject to product availability, LPG (cooking gas) facilities are extended to new markets generally on the basis of following considerations :—

- (i) anticipated customer potential;
- (ii) maximum utilisation of distribution equipment; and
- (iii) viability of operations.

Accordingly, town with a population of 20,000 and above are being covered in a phased manner from this year onwards.

Directions To Foreign Drug Manufacturing Companies For Classification of Technology

10865. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any directions have been issued to foreign drug manufacturing companies in respect of each bulk drug produced by them for classification of technology involved in their process of manufacture of each individual drug; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the criteria adopted by the high level committee and process to manufacture bulk drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) In December, 1979, individual foreign drug companies were intimated about the nature of technologies involved in the processes for manufacture of bulk drugs as identified by the High Level Committee.

(b) The main criteria adopted by High Level Committee for the purpose of identification of 'High' technology are as follows :—

1. Isolation and extraction involving sophisticated processes such as counter current liquid extraction, repeated chromatography or narrow cut fractionation.
2. Fermentation processes; use of enzymes for chemical transformation;
3. The steps of operations involved in a chemical synthesis;
4. Reaction temperatures above 250°C or below (–) 30°C.
5. Reaction pressures of 10 atmospheres and above;
6. Use of potentially explosive materials;
7. High temperature vapour phase catalytic processes;
8. Use of toxic materials;
9. Purification and separation by different types of sophisticated technique;
10. Careful on-line process controls;
11. Degree of sophistication employed to ensure health safety and quality;
12. New drugs discovered in India involving detailed pre-clinical, laboratory and clinical trials.

The processes of manufacture of each bulk drug by foreign companies are treated as confidential.

**Shortage of Wireless Operations in
N.W. Telecom. Circle**

10866. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of wireless operators in the N.W. Telecom. Circle;

(b) if so, whether the Wireless Telegraph Station at Bharolian in Bilaspur District is not functioning for want of Wireless Telegraph Operator; and

(c) if so, the likely date by which the shortage would be overcome and the Operator appointed at Bharolian?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In February, 1984.

Apparels Export Promotion Council

10867. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the Articles of Association of the Apparels Export Promotion Council, a Company limited by Guarantee and licenced under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, have denied voting rights to over 60 per cent of their membership by calling them as "Associate Members"; and

(b) the reasons for the Regional Director, Company Law Board, Kanpur, to have approved such illegal articles before granting the licence referred to above?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The Articles of Association of Apparels Export Promotion Council do not provide voting rights to Associate Members.

(b) The regional Director, Company Law Board, Kanpur has already advised the company to take necessary corrective action. The company has, however, intimated that since the matter regarding differential voting rights pertaining to various classes of its

members is sub-judice (in the Delhi High Court), final action has to wait for the Court's order.

Decline in Import of Soda Ash

10868. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the industries depending on soda ash are facing a great difficulty due to decline in the import of soda ash;

(b) if so, the reasons for the sharp decline in the import of soda ash; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to increase the import of soda ash to meet the domestic demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) to (c) Imports of soda ash during 1979-80 and 1980-81 have been to the extent of 1.35 lakh tonnes and 1.16 lakh tonnes respectively. During 1981-82 (upto September, 1981) imports were to the extent of 0.49 lakhs tonnes. Information on the imports after September 1981-82 are not yet available.

There has been an increase in domestic annual production of soda ash from 1978-79. The increased domestic production of soda ash is one of the factors for the decline of its imports.

Imports of soda ash is on Open General Licence during 1983-84. Any actual (industrial) user can import the material.

**Reference of Adoption of Children Bill to
Minorities Commission**

10869. SHRI F.H. MOHSIN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Adoption of Children Bill was referred to the Minorities Commission;

(b) if so, the view expressed by the Commission in the matter; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto and whether the Bill in question will be amended accordingly or a new bill introduced?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b) Certain representations received from Parsees with respect to the Bill were forwarded to the Commission and the Commission also received directly representation from various sections of the Parsee community both for and against the exclusion of the community from the purview of the Bill. After taking into account the views expressed by the representatives of the Parsee community who gave evidence before the Commission and evidence which was recorded by the Joint Committee of Parliament which considered the Adoption of Children Bill, 1972, the Commission formulated its views with respect to the Bill and forwarded the same to Government. The Commission has stated that the exclusion of any community from the purview of the Bill would be unconstitutional as being violative of articles 15(1) and 25(1) of the Constitution. The Commission's view is that "those who think that their religion or a scriptural text binding upon them forbids adoption are not only free not to adopt but also to persuade others of the same religious denomination not to do so. Beyond that the freedom of those who oppose adoption, even if it be a socially beneficial secular, and legal device serving the demands of social justice, cannot extend. They cannot disable or compel others of the same religious denomination to hold their own beliefs and opinions." The Commission has, therefore concluded that instead of excluding any community from the purview of the Bill which would be unconstitutional the matter might be left to be regulated in accordance with the views of the adopting parent as well as the guardian of the child to be adopted. For this purpose, the Commission has recommended the insertion of a provision requiring the filing of declarations by the adopting parent as well as the guardian of the child to be adopted. The declaration by each should be in writing in the prescribed form and to the effect that according to the declarant there is no religious

prohibition against adoption accepted as binding on him or her.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Share Holding of Interconnected Companies of Tata, Birla, Mafatlal, Singhania, Thapar, Shriram, Modi, Garewara and Escorts

10870. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) the shareholding of the following families controlling various companies and inter-connected companies of the large industrial houses manned by them as per latest figures available with his Ministry.

- (i) Tata;
- (ii) Birla;
- (iii) Mafatlal;
- (iv) J.K. Singhania;
- (v) Thapar;
- (vi) Shriram;
- (vii) Modi;
- (viii) Garewara;
- (ix) Escorts;
- (x) Goenkas of Calcutta and
- (xi) Ambanis of Reliance Textiles; and

(b) the percentage of their holdings when compared to the total assets controlled by these groups?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b) The equity shareholdings of families controlling the companies in the 11 large industrial houses as well as such holdings as percentages to total assets of these houses are shown in the statement annexed.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Industrial House	Value of equity shares held by group persons	Percentage to total assets
Tata	669.28	0.36
Birla	300.00	0.18
Mafatlal	529.99	0.99
J.K. Singhania	340.33	0.65
Thapar	70.12	0.16
Shri Ram	12.49	0.04
K.P. Goenka	24.81	0.25
Modi Garware Escorts Reliance Textile	} Information not readily available in the Ministry	

Welfare Scheme for Landless Agricultural Workers in Andhra Pradesh with Central Assistance

10871. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for the welfare of the landless agricultural workers has been introduced in Andhra Pradesh, with Central assistance; and

(b) if so, since when and the number of such workers benefited under the scheme in Andhra Pradesh district-wise upto 31 March, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) Under the 20-Point Economic Programme, concrete schemes have been formulated both by the central and State Governments and are being implemented for the welfare of rural workers and landless agricultural workers all over the country, including the State of Andhra Pradesh, for allotment of houses sites, agricultural land, provision of housing facilities, supply of drinking water, better health care, education, supply essential commodities through a public distribution system, welfare of women and children by way of implementation of nutrition programmes in tribal, hill and backward areas, development of

Scheduled castes & scheduled Tribes, provision of better wage employment through the National Rural Employment Programme, rehabilitation of bonded labour and assisting the "poorest of the poor" through the Integrated Rural Development Programme. District wise details of the number of workers benefited, as on 31st March, 1983, in the State of Andhra Pradesh, are not available.

Formation of Drug Development Council

10872. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the information of a drug development council;

(b) if so, the proposed constitution of the council;

(c) when it is going to be set up, and

(d) when it will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) Government have already constituted a National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council with effect from 19th April 1983. A Statement showing the names of the Members of the Council is attached. The Council is meeting on 28th May 1983.

STATEMENT

*List of the Members of the Development Council for Drugs and
Pharmaceutical Industry*

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Shri Vasant Sathe, Minister, Chemical and Fertilizers | Chairman |
| 2. Shri Ram Chandra Rath, Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers | Vice-Chairman |
| 3. Shri S. Ramanathan, Secretary, Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers | Member |
| 4. Dr. I.D. Bajaj, Director General of Health Services, Ministry of Health. | Member |
| 5. Dr. S.S. Gothoskar, Drug Controller, Ministry of Health. | Member |
| 6. Shri Krishan Mohan Bhamidipati. Member of Parliament from Rajya Sabha. | Member |
| 7. Shri Mahendra Prasad, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha | Member |
| 8. Dr. V. Ramalingaswami, Chairman, Indian Council of Medical Research | Member |
| 9. Prof. Sharma, Department of Chemicals Technology, Bombay University, Bombay | Member |
| 10. Dr. Nam Joshi, Specialist in Indigenous Medicines, Bombay | Member |
| 11. Dr. Nityanand, Director, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow | Member |
| 12. Dr. M.G. Garg, President, Indian Medical Association, Delhi | Member |
| 13. Mr. George Daniel President, Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India, Bombay | Member |
| 14. Shri J.B. Modi President, Indian Drug Manufacturers Association, Bombay. | Member |
| 15. Shri Jagmohan Singh Kochhar All India Small Scale Drug Manufacturers Association, Delhi | Member |
| 16. Shri Y.H. Gharpure, Managing Director, Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Poona | Member |
| 17. Shri Vinoobhai Shah President, All India Organisation of Chemists | Member |
| 18. Dr. B.B. Gaitonde, New Delhi | Member |
| 19. Shri Raja Kulkarni, Labour Leader, Bombay | Member |
| 20. Dr. M.D. Ballal Chief Cardiologist Silver Jubiles Cardiac, Rehabilitation & Research Centre Project Sadar, Nagpur | Member |
| 21. Shri Yashodhan Kale Chartered Accountant, Bombay | Member |
| 22. Shri M. Satyapal, Secretary, DGTD | Member |
| 23. Shri D. Zaveri, Chairman Export Promotion Council, Bombay. | Member |

24. Dr. V. Venkitanarayanan Joint Secretary (Drugs)
Department of Chemicals & Fertilizers
25. Shri Vinay Malik Joint Secretary and Development
Commissioner (Drugs), Department of Chemicals &
Fertilizers

Member

Member Secretary

Recruitment in Esso After Nationalisation

10873. SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) when the ESSO foreign oil company was taken over by Government, the relevant details in this regard;

(b) whether after the nationalisation of the said company, any policy was enacted and rules were framed and implemented since July, 1976 for the recruitment of new employees other than those already continuing as LIL/ESSO employees; if so, the details thereof stating all the menualised HPCL positions, grades and pay scales for the new recruits; and

(c) is it a fact that the scales of pay and other benefits applicable to the various HPCL grade posts were not disclosed by the Corporation to their new recruits till mid-1980; if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) By ESSO (Acquisition of Undertakings in India) Act, 1974, the marketing activities of Esso Eastern Inc. were vested with Government of India with effect from 13.3.1974. On 14.3.1974, a Participation Agreement was signed between the President of India and Esso Eastern Inc., USA, by which Government acquired 74% equity shares in Esso Standard Refining Company of India Limited and additional 26% shares in Lube India Limited. In the latter company, Government already had 50% shares. Lube India Limited was merged with Esso Standard Refining Company of India Limited and a new company in the name of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) was formed with effect from 15.7.1974. The remaining 26% equity of Esso was transferred to

HPCL on 1.10.1976, after which HPCL became 100% Government owned company.

(b) After Government take over, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) framed recruitment guidelines based on public sector norms which envisaged the recruitment of non-management regular staff through Employment Exchanges and officers through all India advertisements. The details of recruitment made in the various scales of pay are given in the statement attached.

Most of the fresh recruitment in officers grade is made as Officer Trainees on a consolidated stipend for one year with a bond to serve the Corporation for three years after absorption on satisfactory performance during training period and thereafter the officers are also given the scale of pay and other allowances. In case of unionised staff, the fresh recruitment in clerical grade is made in the salary grades as mentioned in the statement referred to above and are taken as commercial apprentices on a consolidated pay for one year and are absorbed as per rules in regular scales. For labour staff, new entrants are requisitioned from an Employment Exchange and are recruited in the scale applicable to their position.

(c) For officers prior to mid-1980, it was not the policy of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited to provide information in respect of pay scales, allowances and benefits to the individual concerned officer if it was not applicable to him. The rationalization of the pay-scales and allowances applicable to the employees of the erstwhile foreign oil companies namely, ESSO, Caltex and Lube India in line with public sector norms was completed in mid-1980 and thereafter such information was available to any officer even though the information was not applicable to him. For non-management staff, information regarding their grades etc. was always available.

STATEMENT

Non Management Marketing**Entry grade and scale of pay**

H-01	360-8-400-10-500-12-560
H-02	390-10-440-12-560-14-630
H-03	410-12-470-14-610-15-685
H-05	465-15-540-16-700-17-785
H-06	505-16-585-17-755-18-845
H-08	575-19-570-20-870-27-1005
H-09	655-20-755-25-955-30-1105

BOMBAY REFINERY :

R-01	360-8-400-10-500-12-560
R-04	475-14-545-15-695-17-780
R-05	515-15-590-17-760-18-850
R-06	535-17-620-19-810-20-910
R-07	575-19-670-20-870-27-1005

VIZAG REFINERY :

R W.1	325-8-365-9-428-12-488
R-W.2	375-10-475-12-595
R-W.3	470-15-590-17-675 18-765

OFFICERS : MARKETING/CORPORATE

Group A 1050-50-1750-60-2110

REFINERIES :

Group A 1050-50-1750-60-2110

Representative position

General Workman, Sweeper, Cleaner.
 Watchman, Peon.
 Tank Truck helper, Lab.
 Attendant, Assistant Cook.
 Light vehicle driver, Fitter,
 Heavy vehicle driver, Fork Lift Operator, Electrician.
 Clerk-cum-Typist, Lab. Tester Switchboard Operator.
 Stenographer, Key Punch Operator, Comptist.

Janitor, Yardman, Peon.
 Car driver, Draftsman 'C'
 Security Guard, Heavy Vehicle driver.
 Boiler Attendant.
 Forklift Driver, Assistant Technician,
 Clerk-cum-Typist Junior Steno, Junior Draftsman.

Sweeper, Labourer, Peon.
 Watchman. Driver.
 Typist, General Clerk, Operator 'C',
 Mechanic 'C' Draftsman 'C', General Stenographer.

Sales Representatative. Depot Supervisor, Terminal Supervisor, Operations Officer, Refuelling Supervisor, Plant-in-charge-LPG Filling Plant-Shift Captin-T and E State, Asst. Engineer-Construction, Asst. Engineer-O and D, Telecom-BPPL, Asst. Sales Engineer Asst Roads Engineer Acconnts Officer, System Officer, Audit Officer.

Superintendent—Production
 Superintendent—OM & S
 Superintendent—LPG
 Engineer —Maintenance
 Engineer —Development]
 Engineer —Projects
 Engineer —Inspection
 Technical Engineer.

Expansion of AIR, Kurseong

10874. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a plan to expand the A.I.R., Kurseong and add more programmes in view of its location in a backward hilly area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) A.I.R. Kurseong is even now a full fledged Station with a 20 KW SW Transmitter. It is originating 74% of its programmes in the different programme formats and is transmitting for over 11 hours everyday. A permanent Type II Studio is under construction. However, there is no proposal to add more programmes.

Refusal of Textile Mills to take Workers Back

10875. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is correct that Bombay textile mills have refused to take in 10,000 mill workers and if so, is this in accordance with Government policies/decisions vide (Financial Express dt. 4-4-1983); and

(b) what corrective steps Government have in mind to meet this harassment to labour ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) According to information received from Government of Maharashtra, no permanent workmen reporting for work have been refused work by the mill managements in Bombay. Only those workmen whose services have been terminated by the managements for having participated in the illegal strike or for having committed acts of violence, sabotage etc., have not been taken back to duty. However, the State Government have received

some complaints regarding non-absorption of striking workers who desire to resume work. The State Government have, therefore, appointed an informal Tripartite Committee with a representative each of the Bombay Mill Owners Association, the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh and the State Labour Department to visit the mills and sort out the problem.

Utilisation of Alcohol Distillation

10876. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a poor utilisation of alcohol distillation capacities in the country and there is also a shortage of alcohol for many user industries all over the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that industrial alcohol and molasses are being exported;

(c) whether it is correct that instead of exporting alcohol and molasses (used as cattle feeds) at throw away prices we are importing petroleum and milk products, contrary to national interests; and

(d) whether Government propose to ask the SACC to review the position which will ensure that vested interests are not at play as before in the Ministry's decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) The overall utilisation of distillation capacity in the country is low. Currently no shortage of alcohol is reported. However, for various reasons, the overall position of lifting of Alcohol by Alcohol Based Industries has been less than the allocations.

(b) The Government have permitted export of 4.75 lakh tonnes of molasses and 100 lakh litres of alcohol through State Trading Corporation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

Review of High Technology Drugs

10877. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to regularly review nature of high technology drugs (vide L.S. Unstarred Question No. 8698 on 26 4.83) and if so, details of how this is proposed to be achieved; and

(b) whether it is routine practice of Government of India to invite comments of 'certain' members of "erstwhile" Committee and if so, details of norms and guidelines on the subject ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) No detailed norms have been laid down by the Government in such matters. These are dealt with by the exercising judgement and discretion as done in disposal of other important official work.

Expenditure on Research and Development of Drug Companies •

10878. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some 73 Drug Companies are doing R&D in the country involving heavy expenditure and if so, what are the salient points of new developments arising therefrom;

(b) whether Government are satisfied that this is not merely a cover to take advantage of Income-tax exemption; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the cases of firms diligently and individually to avoid misuse?

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

(a) to (c) There are 73 drug companies having recognised Research and Development facilities. The rest of the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal to Amend Industries (Development And Regulation) Act

10879. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 835 on 26th April, 1983 regarding policy for research in manufacture of basic drugs and state whether Government have any proposal or desire to suitably amend Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to empower Government to impose any conditions in the Industrial Licences of foreign and Indian companies in public interest?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : There is a proposal to amend Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951 to cover, inter-alia, the provision to empower Government to impose suitable conditions on industrial licences in public interest.

News Item Captioned "Epilepsy Patients Victims of Controversy"

10880. Shri DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Epilepsy patients victims of controversy" appearing in 'Indian Express' New Delhi, dated the 16th April, 1983 :

(b) what steps he proposes to take to make availability of the Schedule X drugs for the suffering public not only in the capital but outside also ; and

(c) what steps he has initiated to get these drugs particularly drugs requiring a combination of Phenobarbitone and other ingredients at the IDPL and HAL Poona ?

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

(b) As far as the manufacture of the important anti-Epileptic formulations based on the drug Phenobarbitone are concerned, there is no difficulty. The difficulty has arisen only in the distribution of the formulations

where retailers have not come forward to take the Schedule X licences. In some States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka and Kerala, the implementation of Schedule X has been deferred. The Health Ministry has advised States officials to arrange retailing of these formulations by Sahkari Bhandars and Super Bazars.

(c) As regards the manufacture of Phenobarbitone formulations by the Public Sector. It may be pointed out that only M/s. IDPL manufactures these. They are marketing hospital packs of 500's and 1000's tablets. These packs are being sold in the States which have deferred the implementation of Schedule X, as under that Schedule, packs of more than 100 tablets cannot be sold in retail. On being advised by my Ministry the IDPL have started manufacturing Phenobarbitone tablets in packings of 25s also.

**Hindi Film on Dr. Bhim Rao
Ramji Ambedkar**

10881. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Associations in the country which have represented to Government demanding a full length Hindi feature film on the life, teachings, struggle against untouchability and services to the nation of Baba Saheb Dr. Bhim Rao Ramji Ambedkar; and

(b) what action has been taken or is being taken by Government in this regard ?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association had written to Government requesting that a full length film be made on Baba Saheb Dr. Bhim Rao Ramji Ambedkar.

(b) As the Films Division has already made documentary film on Dr. Ambedkar, Government has no plans to make a feature film on him at present.

Staff Artists

10882. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU :
SHRI R.P. YADAV :

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

(a) whether it is fact that some regular staff artists (News Readers/Translators) of the news Services Division of all India Radio were forced to leave their respective language units and kept out of their normal contractual work for long periods ranging from 10 months to 3 years ;

(b) whether in place of those regular staff artistes (News Readers/Translator), any casual artists were booked : and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) In order to make up the acute shortage of G.I.S. Officers in the News Service Division, to meet the urgent service requirements and to avoid breakdown in General News Room, Staff Artistes from Language Units have been engaged to work in General News Room and other Sections. Since such deployment is not against the terms of the contract with them the question of applying force does not arise. As and when required casual Artistes are booked in Language Units.

Hydel Projects In Orrisa

10883. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the investment incurred on completed Hydel Projects in Orrisa and investment to be made on ongoing Hydel Projects for completion ;

(b) whether Government of Orrisa has taken up survey and investigation of new hydel projects in different districts of that State to explore possibility of power generation ;

(c) if so, the names of the new hydel projects prepared and submitted to his ministry for clearance ; and

(d) the new hydro projects to be taken up before the end of Sixth Plan period by the Government of Orissa, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Requisite information is being collected from the state authori-

ties and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d) The details of hydro-electric schemes identified by Orissa and submitted to Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic clearance are given in the Statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

Hydro Electric Schemes under Examination/Consideration

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	District where the scheme is located	Installed capacity (MW)
1.	Upper Kolab Extn.	Koraput	** 80
2.	Potteru	Koraput	** 7
3.	Rengali St-II	Dhenkanal	150
4.	Bhimkund Multipurpose Project	Keonjhar	738

Note : ** Project reports of Upper Kolab Extn. and Potteru Projects have already been cleared by Central Electricity Authority from techno-economic angle.

Issue of Certificate to M/s Pfizer in name of Dumex (P) Ltd.

10884. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Registration Certificate was issued to M/s Pfizer Ltd., as to M/s Dumex and afterwards change was made in the original name and style from Dumex (P) Ltd., to Pfizer (P) Ltd., if so, under what provisions of I (D&R) Act it was done; and

(b) the dates of items chemically manufactured by M/s Pfizer on the basis of Registration Certificate issued in the name and style of M/s Dumex?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The change of ownership from the original name of M/s. Dumex to M/s. Pfizer (Pvt. Ltd.) and then to M/s. Pfizer Ltd. was done under Rule 19 A of the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertaking Rules 1952 framed under the I (D&R) Act, 1951.

(b) : The company was asked to intimate the dates of commencement but they have not been able to do so.

रोरो एस्बेस्टोस खदान कामगार, चाइबासा, बिहार की मजूरी

10885. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या धम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हैदराबाद एस्बेस्टोस सीमेंट प्रोडक्ट्स बिहार के सिहभूम जिले में चाइबासा में एक रोरो एस्बेस्टोस खान चला रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह खदान उसमें काम कर रहे 2000 कामगारों के लिए मृत्यु घाटी सिद्ध हो रही है; और

(ग) क्या जो लोग तनाव ग्रस्त जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं उन्हें 7 रुपये से 10 रुपये प्रति दिन की मजूरी दी जा रही है?

धम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जी, नहीं। खान सुरक्षा महा-निदेशालय द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार,

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान खान में दो घातक दुर्घटनाएं हुईं, जिनके परिणामस्वरूप दो व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गई।

(ग) रोरो एस्बेस्टोस के कर्मचारों को सरकारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 2 सितम्बर, 1982 में निर्धारित की गई दरों के अनुसार मजदूरी का भुगतान किया जा रहा है।

विद्युत विभाग के विरुद्ध इंजीनियर्स यूनियनों आदि ने की शिकायतें

10886. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) विद्युत विभाग द्वारा गत दो वर्षों के दौरान अपनाये गये कर्मचारी-विरोधी रवैये के विरुद्ध इंजीनियर्स यूनियनों और अन्य यूनियनों से कितनी शिकायतें मिली हैं;

(ख) ये शिकायतें कब मिली थीं; और प्रत्येक शिकायत पर अन्तिम कार्यवाही कब की गई।

(ग) क्या इन शिकायतों में प्रशासनिक डिवीजनों में काम करने वाले कुछ उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध आरोप लगाये गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बात के क्या कारण है कि सरकार इन कर्मचारी-विरोधी अधिकारियों को विद्युत विभाग में रखे हुए है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) से (घ) विद्युत विभाग कर्मचारी विरोधी रवैया नहीं अपनाता है। समय-समय पर व्यक्तियों तथा यूनियनों और संघों से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते रहते हैं। जब कभी वास्तविक मुद्दा उठाया जाता है, तो उस पर समुचित कार्रवाई करने के लिए नोट किया जाता है।

लखनऊ बाराबंकी और कानपुर आदि में कुकिंग गैस एजेन्सियों का आबंटन

10887. श्री दया राम शाक्य : ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष, 1980, 1981 और 1982 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के लखनऊ, बाराबंकी, कानपुर, फतेहपुर और रायबरेली जिलों में कितनी कुकिंग गैस एजेन्सियां आबंटित की गई हैं तथा ये एजेन्सियां किन-किन व्यक्तियों को आबंटित की गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इनमें से अधिकांश एजेन्सी-होल्डर्स सरकारी सेवा में कार्यरत उन आई० ए० एस० और पी०ए०एस० अधिकारियों के बेटे और पत्नियां हैं, जिन्होंने अपने पदों के प्रभाव का प्रयोग कर ये एजेन्सियां प्राप्त कर ली हैं और यदि हां तो उन एजेन्सी-होल्डर्स के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन एजेन्सियों के आबंटन के मामले में अनुसूचित जातियों और पिछड़े वर्ग से सम्बद्ध लोगों को प्राथमिकता देने का है ताकि उन्हें जीवनयापन का साधन प्राप्त हो सके तथा उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति भी सुधरे ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 की अपनी योजनाओं के लिये कम्पनियों ने 31-12-1982 तक निम्नलिखित एल०पी०जी० एजेन्सियां प्रदान की गई हैं।

स्थान	किसको प्रदान की गयी है
1. लखनऊ	यू०पी० स्टेट फूट एण्ड असेम्बलिंग कम्पिडिटी कार्पोरेशन
2. लखनऊ	श्री एस० बी० रस्तोगी
3. लखनऊ	श्रीमती एच० एन० अग्रवाल

4. कापुनर श्री राजेश कुमार गर्ग
5. कानपुर श्री अनिल मित्तल
6. कानपुर श्री वृजिन्द्र सिंह
7. कानपुर श्री चेतन सिंह
8. फतेहपुर श्रीमती सुशीला

(ख) उपर्युक्त में से एक एजेंसी प्राप्त-कर्ता एक आई० ए० एस० अधिकारी की विधवा है तथा दूसरी एक आई०ए०एस० अधिकारी की पत्नी है।

(ग) तेल कम्पनियों की पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद डीलरशिपों/डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों का 25 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों के लिए आरक्षित है।

EPF Outstandings Against M/s. Sahara Deposits and Investment India Ltd. at Delhi Office

10888. SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sahara Deposits & Investment India Ltd., has not deposited the P.F. of its Delhi employees with Government for the last two years and if so, the total amount which is lying outstanding at present and what steps Government are taking in the matter:

(b) whether the employees in Delhi have neither been allotted any P.F. Number nor the P.F. of terminated employees is paid in Delhi and if so, the action Government propose to take; and

(c) whether the employees are being terminated without giving any reasons or notice and if so, what Government propose to do to check such irregularities and illegal acts ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) According to provident fund authorities, the establishment has been covered under the E.P.F. and Misc. Provisions Act, 1952 with effect from 1.2.1982. It had defaulted in the payment of provident fund

dues amounting to Rs. 9.56 lakhs upto December, 1982. The Provident Fund authorities are taking following action for recovery of outstanding dues :—

(i) Recovery certificate has been issued to District Collection Officer;

(ii) Action for levy of damages under Section 14 and filing of complaints under section 406/409 of the IPC is under process.

(b) The account numbers could not be allotted to the members, as the employer has failed to submit the relevant returns showing particulars of recoveries etc. The Provident Fund authorities are taking action to secure the submission of wanting returns. They have, however, reported that no claim in respect of the terminated member has been received by them and as such, the question of non-settlement of claims does not arise.

(c) The matter concerns the Delhi Administration and they have been asked to look into it.

Revision of Wage by Public Sector Undertakings

10889. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4230 on 5th November, 1982 regarding revision of wage by public sector undertakings and state :

(a) the terms conditions and benefits settled and signed between the various unions/associations with the management of M/s. Bongaigaon Refinery Petro-Chemicals Limited while retaining the Central Government D.A. formula after 1977; and

(b) complete of the wage revision carried out by both the parties and also the reaction of Government, if any, to the settlement referred to in the question ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) After 1977, Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd. (BRPL) signed an

agreement with the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Employees' Union on revision of pay scales of the workmen, effective from May 1, 1978 with retention of the Central Government D.A. formula. Details of the agreement are laid on the Table of the Home. (Placed in library. See No. LT 6675/83)

मैसर्स कंवल इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन नई दिल्ली-28 के विरुद्ध कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की बकाया घनराशि

10890. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स कंवल इंडस्ट्रीयल कारपोरेशन, सी-127, नारायणा फेज-1 नई दिल्ली-28 में दैनिक तथा मासिक वेतन पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है तथा कम्पनी द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की अब तक कितनी घनराशि जमा कराई है तथा इन शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत और कितनी घनराशि बकाया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस तथ्य के बारे में जांच की है कि कम्पनी कुछ कर्मचारियों से काम तो टर्नर फिटर का ले रही है, लेकिन वेतन हैलपरो का दिया जा रहा है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, इस प्रतिष्ठान में 23 कर्मचारी मासिक वेतन पर काम कर रहे हैं और कोई भी कर्मचारी दैनिक वेतन पर काम नहीं कर रहा है। नियोजक ने अधिनियम की परिधि में आने की तारीख से कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की बकाया राशि की बाबत 18,965-00 रुपये की राशि जमा कराई थी और कम अदायगी तथा हर्जानों के कारण 13,486-00 रुपये की राशि बकाया थी। इस प्रतिष्ठान को 31.5.1979 से कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है लेकिन

यह अधिनियम की प्रयोज्यता का विरोध कर रहा है और इसने सिविल कोर्ट दिल्ली में एक याचिका दायर की है और स्थान आदेश प्राप्त किया है।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने आवश्यक जांच-पड़ताल की है। उनके अनुसार, उन्हें इस संबंध में न तो श्रमिकों और न ही उनकी यूनियन से कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है।

Accreditation to Journalists for NAM

10891. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all the Accredited correspondents at the headquarters of Government of India were accredited to the recent Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any of them were not accredited, their names and reasons for not giving them accreditation; and

(c) whether on the request of Journalists or by their editors, any journalists were provided accreditation for NAM ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) All Correspondents accredited at the Headquarters of the Central Government were granted accreditation to cover the event provided they had applied for the grant of such accreditation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Requirement of Sodium Carboxymethyle for ONGC and Oil

10892. SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that the entire requirement of Sodium Carboxymethyle required for ONGC and Oil India Ltd. was purchased from only one firm in 1982-83 and orders for

1983-84 also have been places with the same firm;

(b) does he agree that placing orders worth crores of rupees on one firm alone year after year will kill competition and eliminate the newly developed alternative sources of supply; and

(c) if so, whether he proposes to direct the ONGC and Oil India Ltd. to give equal and fair chance to all the units so that they can continue to offer competition and serve as alternative sources of supply in the long term interest of the public enterprises ?

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

Issue of COB Licences to M/s May And Baker

10893. SHRI SAMINNUDIN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that C.O.B. licences were granted to M/s May and Baker first on annual production basis and subsequently on installed capacity basis; and

(b) the firm being a 100 per cent foreign company, at what level the decision was taken ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir M/s. May and Baker were first granted a C.O.B. licence in July 1971 for the manufacture of bulk drugs and formulation including Metronidazole. Capacity of 602 kgs./annum of Metronidazole was granted on the basis of actual production achieved. This capacity was however, enhanced from 602 kgs./ annum to 12000 kgs./ annum on 26.11.75 on the basis of effective steps taken and capacity installed.

(b) Decision was taken by the Licensing Committee to which the case was recommended after taking orders of the then Minister of State,

Smuggling By Drug Firms

10894. SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of foreign firms (with more than 26 per cent foreign equity) have been smuggling the basic raw materials for which they have licences and have been selling them as their own manufactured materials;

(b) if so, the names of the firms, the details of the raw materials smuggled and marketed by them during the Third and Fourth Five Year Plan periods; and

(c) what action Government have taken against them and do Government propose to proceed against them under NSA ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) Information to the extent available would be collected and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Licensed Capacity of M/s Hoechst Pharmaceuticals For Analgin

10895. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) details of licensed capacity of M/s Hoechst Pharmaceuticals for the manufacture of Analgin formulations and Vitahext; their licence numbers/permission numbers and date;

(b) name, quantity and value of raw materials released in favour of this company during the last three years; and

(c) whether any instruction of a general or a specific nature were issued in regard to release of such raw materials, if so, details thereof and how the construction of this company of raw materials in more than the releases ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Details of licensed capacities of M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceutical for the manufacture of Analgin formulations and Vitahext Syrup as well as Industrial Approvals are given in statement I.

(b) and (c) The relevant information is given in statement-II.

STATEMENT I

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the Item	Capacity (Lakh Nos.)	Industrial Licence/ Registration Number and Date
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited	(i) Baralgan Tablets	60.00	L/22/132/62- Ch. III dated 28.9.62
		(ii) Baralgan Injection 5 cc	15.00	
		(iii) Novalgin Tablets	36.00	L/22/N-164/60 dated 30.5.73
		(iv) Novalgin Inj. 2 cc	18.00	
		(v) Novalgin Inj. 5 cc	7.20	
		(vi) Novalgin Inj. 30 cc	0.54	
		(vii) Novaligin (Vet. Injection) 30 cc	0.14	L/22/221/64- Ch. III dated 17.4.64
		(viii) Vitahext	3.1 lakh Litres	IL:92/77 dated 27.6.77

STATEMENT II

Quantities of the canalised drug items along with their values as allocated by CPC/STC, during the last three years to M/s. Hoechst.

Sl. No.	Name of the Item	(Qty. in kgs.)		(Value : in Rs. lakhs)			
		1980-81 (Apr-Mar)		1981-82 (Apr-Jun)		1982-83 (Jun-July)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chloramphenicol Powder	3450	15.87	4745	29.51	2845	17.70
2.	Chlotoquin Phosphate	500	2.14	—	—	—	—
3.	Streptomycin Sulphate	6430	30.54	6430	42.49	1500	12.71
4.	Tetracycline Hcl	16180	105.17	22250	162.35	10346	82.92
5.	Tetracycline Base	1375	8.94	1865	12.59	1050	7.84
6.	Vitamin B1 (Mono)	—	—	—	—	3	0.02
7.	Vitamin B1 Hcl. (Oral)	90	0.58	80	0.60	92	0.69
8.	Vitamin B2	35	0.33	51	0.56	42	0.46
9.	Vitamin A Acetate	—	—	—	—	10	0.04
10.	Vitamin C Plain	—	—	—	—	70	0.11

M/s S.T.C. have intimated that the allocations of the canalised drug items mentioned above were made to M/s Hoechst in terms of the Government's Distribution Policy for the relevant years.

**Problem of Jobless Labour of Gujarat
Textile Mills**

10896. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Labour Commissioner at the Centre as well as the Central Labour Minister have received representation and memorandum from General Secretary of INTUC of Gujarat State regarding problem of jobless labourers of Gujarat and other related problems of labourers in connection with closed textile mills;

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

(c) the action taken on the memorandum

(d) the outcome thereof; and

(e) when these jobless workers are likely to get their jobs ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) In a joint representation dated 17.2.1983 to the Labour Minister, Shri Ramjibhai Mavani, Member of Parliament and Shri Chiman Mehta, General Secretary, Gujarat, INTUC raised the matter relating to the closure of five textile mills in Gujarat. There was no representation received in this regard by the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).

(b) The representation, among other things refers to : (i) an investigation under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1951 into the viability of Maharana Textile Mills, Porbander; (ii) early clearance of the two draft bills for the nationalisation of (1) New Jahangir Vakil Mills, Bhavanagar and (2) Kanti Cotton Mills, Surendernagar pending with the Ministry of Commerce; (iii) Action to expedite the case relating to Ahmedabad Manak Chowk (closed since 1976) pending before the Delhi High Court; and (iv) Re-starting of Monogram, Marsden and Bhalkia Mills of Ahmedabad which remain closed.

(c) The matter has been referred to the Ministry of Commerce (Department of Textiles), the administrative Ministry in this case for appropriate action,

(d) and (e) According to information received from the Ministry of Commerce (Department of Textiles), on investigation has been ordered under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1951 into the financial viability of the Maharana Textile Mills, Porbander. In the case of Jahangir Vakil Mills, Bhavanagar and Kanti Cotton Mills, Surendernagar, there are no proposal under consideration for the nationalisation of the Mills. However, the decision to takeover the Jahangir Vakil Mills has been stayed by an order of the Delhi High Court where the matter is sub-judice. Meanwhile, the Official Liquidator has given the mill to the Gujarat State Textile Corporation to run it on lease. In the case of Kanti Cotton Mills, the mill has been taken over by the Gujarat State Textile Corporation. The decision to take over the Manak Chowk and Ahmedabad Manufacturing Company, Ahmedabad has been stayed by an order of the Delhi High Court where the matter is pending. In the case of three remaining-mills, the State Government have not considered the question of their takeover having regard to their financial. However, the State Government have decide to provide the affected workers with alternative employment under schemes such as training in auto-rickshaw driving and Ambar-Chakha.

**Proposals To Set Up Soda Ash Plant at
Morasa, Gujarat.**

10897. (SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :
Will the minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. has proposed to establish a soda ash plant of the capability of 3 lakhs tonnes at Morasa near Junagadh in Saurashtra;

(b) whether the investment for the same is about 80 to 90 crores of rupees,

(c) whether the above company has already applied to financial organisation/companies/institutions and Government for loans worth 70 crores of rupees;

(d) whether the project report and estimates, plans have also been submitted to concerned authorities;

(e) whether the applications for import of plants and machinery have also been submitted to Central Government for the same;

(f) if so, what are the details thereof;

(g) what special assistance and incentives will be given by the centre for the same; and

(h) when production is likely to be started ?

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

(a) M/s. Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad have been granted a letter of intent for setting up of a new undertaking for the manufacture of 3.0 lakh tonnes per annum of soda ash. The Corporation have selected the site of the project village Shavni in Veraval Taluka of Dist. Junagadh in the State of Gujarat.

(b) The estimated investment on the project is Rs. 115 crores.

(c) The company have applied for loans upto Rs. 66.70 crores from Central Financial Institutions.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The Corporation have applied for grant of permission for the import of plant, machinery and initial spares of the values of Rs. 15.26 crores.

(g) Distt. Junagadh is an industrially backward distt. which qualifies for concessional finance from Financial Institutions. The project of M/s. GIIC may be eligible for such usual concession as available for projects in backward districts.

(h) M/s. Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Limited expect to commission the plant by the end of 1986.

घनसार में केन्द्रीय खान बचाव केन्द्र की कार्य-प्रणाली

10898. श्री बी० डी० सिंह : भ्रम और आशास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि घनसार स्थित केन्द्रीय खान बचाव केन्द्र पर सामान्य कार्य-प्रणाली समाप्त हो गई है ;

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

(ग) सरकार स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। तथापि, केन्द्रीय कोयला खान बचाव केन्द्र समिति द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, ब्रिगेड के सदस्यों की संख्या कम होने के कारण प्रारम्भिक प्रशिक्षण तथा पुनश्चर्चा पाठ्यक्रमों को अप्रैल, 1983 से अस्थायी तौर पर बन्द कर दिया गया है।

(ग) सरकार बचाव सेवाओं के पुनर्गठन पर विचार कर रही है। केन्द्रीय कोयला खान बचाव केन्द्र समिति द्वारा ब्रिगेड के सदस्यों को भर्ती करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं।

यमुना-पार क्षेत्र में बिजली की सप्लाई बन्द होना

10899. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यमुनापार कालोनी गुरु राम दास नगर में 1981, 1982 तथा 1983 में कितनी बार बिजली की सप्लाई बन्द रही और उसके क्या कारण थे ;

(ख) इसी अवधि में कनाट-प्लेस, सुन्दर नगर, जोरबाग में कितनी बार बिजली खराब हुई तथा उसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) यमुनापार क्षेत्रों में प्रायः बिजली बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं तथा उन्हें दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र-शेखर सिंह) : (क) वर्ष 1981, 1982 और 1983 के दौरान गुरु राम दास नगर में हुई बड़ी बन्दियां निम्नानुसार हैं —

वर्ष	बन्दियों की संख्या
1981	9
1982	11
1983 (अप्रैल 1984 तक)	16

उपर्युक्त विद्युत की बन्दियां सामान्यतः ओवर हैड लाइन, भूमिगत केबलों के खराब होने तथा अस्थायी खराबियों के कारण हुई थी।

(ख) वर्ष 1981, 1982 तथा 1983 के दौरान कनाट प्लेस, सुन्दर नगर और जोरबाग क्षेत्रों में विद्युत बन्दियों की संख्या और उनके कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :—

क्षेत्र	अवधि	बन्दियों की संख्या	बन्दियों के कारण
कनाट प्लेस	अगस्त 1981 से दिसम्बर '81 तक	55	मांग को उपलब्ध विद्युत उत्पादन/निम्न आवृत्ति के
	जनवरी 82 से दिसम्बर 82 तक	69	अनुरूप बनाने के लिए डेसू द्वारा फीडरों को डिसकनेक्ट करना
	जनवरी 83 से अप्रैल 83 तक	1	तथा उत्तरी ग्रिड में गड़बड़ियों के कारण।
सुन्दर नगर	1981	12	बंदियां सामान्यतः केवल की
	1982	8	खराबियों तथा अधिक भार आदि
	जनवरी 83 से अप्रैल 83 तक	2	होने के कारण निम्न वोल्टता फ्यूजों के उड़ने के कारण हुई थी
जोर बाग	जनवरी 81 से दिसम्बर 81 तक	27	विद्युत फेल होने के कारण ये थे :—
	जनवरी 82 से दिसम्बर 82 तक	21	निम्न विद्युत उत्पादन/निम्न आवृत्ति से उत्पन्न होने वाली
	जनवरी 83 से		घटनाओं के कारण तथा आंशिक
	अप्रैल 83 तक	1	रूप में स्थानीय खराबियों के कारण।

(ग) यमुना पार क्षेत्र में अधिकांश कालोनियां मूलतः अनधिकृत थीं और इनको बाद में नियमित किया गया था। विद्युतीकरण कार्य पूरा करने के बाद भी लाइनों के नीचे अनधिकृत निर्माण हुए हैं, लगभग सभी स्थानों पर आगे निकली हुई बालकनियों का निर्माण किया

गया है और इस प्रकार सप्लाई प्रणाली को खतरा हो जाता है। इस क्षेत्र में बड़ी मात्रा में अनधिकृत उद्योग भी स्थापित हो गये हैं। व्यवहार्यतः उपकेन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है अव्यवस्थित वृद्धि तथा लोगों द्वारा किसी भी प्रकार के मानदण्डों की अनु-

पालना में उदासीनता बनाये रखने के परिणाम-स्वरूप विद्युत सप्लाई प्रणाली का डिजाइन बनाना और कार्यों को योजनाबद्ध ढंग से करना अत्यधिक कठिन है। यमुना पार क्षेत्र में सम्बद्ध भार का अनधिकृत रूप से विस्तार करना एक बहुत ही सामान्य बात है जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप ब्रेकडाउन हो जाता है कियोस्क-टोइप उपकेन्द्र स्थापित किये जाने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं जिनके लिए न्यूनतम भूमि की आवश्यकता होती है प्रणाली का अधिकतम संभव सीमा तक विस्तार करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

Prevalence of Child Labour in Tamil Nadu

10900. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Labour Institute at Madras has conducted any investigation into the prevalence of child labour in Tamil Nadu in recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to do so?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) Information is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of Traditional Medicines

10901. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pharmacies in the country which manufacture traditional medicines from raw drugs;

(b) whether it is a fact that plant-based drugs were not getting adequate attention; and

(c) what steps are proposed to grow medical plants and assure availability of raw material for pharmaceutical industry?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) A statement showing licensed Pharmacies in Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy State-wise as on 1.1.82 is given in the statement attached.

(b) (i) Government of India have set up a public sector undertaking viz., Indian Medicines Pharmaceuticals Corporation Limited at Ranikhet (U.P.) with the main objective of producing quality Ayurvedic, Unani and Siddha medicines.

(ii) The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha (CCRAS) and Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) which are autonomous bodies under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for coordinating research activities in the field of Ayurveda and Siddha and Unani medicines respectively have small Pharmacy wings attached to some of their Central Research Institute at various parts of the country. The Pharmacy wings undertake research for preparation of medicines from raw drugs for exclusive use in different clinical/drug standardisation research units.

(c) (i) In order to develop State I.S.M. Pharmacies including Herbal Farms and Drug Testing Laboratories, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is in existence since 1976-77.

(ii) The main source of drugs/raw materials for Indian medicines is based on collection of minor forest produce and also cultivation of medicinal plants, individually or collectively. There are some medicinal plant gardens under the research Councils in Indian Systems of Medicine under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare which produce medicinal plants mainly for their own experimental purposes. These gardens are being developed

STATEMENT

States/UTs.	No. of Licensed Pharmacies. (ISM)	No. of Licensed Pharmacies (Homoeo)
1. Andhra Pradesh	109	13
2. Assam	—	+
3. Bihar	82	1
4. Gujarat	341	3
5. Haryana	63	2
6. Himachal Pradesh	—	—
7. Jammu & Kashmir	—	—
8. Karnataka	83	10
9. Kerala	201	—
10. Madhya Pradesh	121	7
11. Maharashtra	649	34
12. Manipur	+	+
13. Meghalaya	—	—
14. Nagaland	—	—
15. Orissa	46	17
16. Punjab	89	—
17. Rajasthan	149	—
18. Sikkim	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	284	6
20. Tripura	—	+
21. Uttar Pradesh	676	+
22. West Bengal	355	317
23. A & N Islands	—	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
25. Chandigarh	1	—
26. D & N Haveli	—	—
27. Delhi	100	4
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—
29. Mizoram	—	—
30. Lakshdweep	—	—
31. Pondicherry	—	—
Total :	3349	414

Note :—

+ Not available

— Nil information.

उत्तर प्रदेश के नगरों को गैस की सप्लाई

10902. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि वर्ष 1982-83 में उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा, पिथौरागढ़ और रानीखेत नगरों के एल० पी० जी० उपभोक्ताओं को कई बार समय पर गैस की सप्लाई नहीं की गई ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो प्रत्येक अवसर पर उपभोक्ताओं को समय पर गैस की सप्लाई न करके उन्हें कठिनाइयों में डालने के क्या कारण हैं और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं कि भविष्य में इन क्षेत्रों के गैस उपभोक्ताओं को इस वजह से कठिनाई का सामना न करना पड़े ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय पेट्रोलियम के विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) सितम्बर-अक्टूबर, 1982 की अवधि के दौरान, परिवहन प्रबन्धों के खराब हो जाने के परिणाम-स्वरूप, कुमाऊँ क्षेत्र के पहाड़ी बाजारों में एल० पी० जी० सिलेण्डरों की सप्लाई भंग हो गयी थी। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि भविष्य में परिवहन प्रबन्ध खराब न हों, एक ट्रांस-पोर्टर से अधिक ट्रांसपोर्टरों के साथ नई संविदाओं को अंतिम रूप दिया गया है। अक्टूबर, 1983 से वहाँ सप्लाई सामान्य रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उपभोक्ताओं को होने वाली किसी भी कठिनाई को कम करने के लिये जो उपभोक्ता दूसरा सिलेण्डर लेने के इच्छुक हैं उन्हें सिलेण्डर दिया जा रहा है।

Demand of L.P.G. Gas cylinders

10903. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand of LPG gas cylinders in the country at present;

(b) whether the demand is being adequately met;

(c) how many new licences have been issued for the manufacture during the past three years with year-wise and capacity-wise break-up;

(d) whether major industrial houses are operating in this field; and

(e) if so, the percentage of the total capacity of production of cylinders owned by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) The total demand for cylinders during 1983-84 is estimated to be around 36 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Manufacture of LPG cylinders do not require industrial licence but only requires to registered with DGTD. 176 new units have been registered with DGTD for the manufacture of LPG cylinders as detailed below:-

Year	No. of units registered	Total capacity in Nos.
1980	45	45,20,000
1981	2	9,20,000
1982	129	1,28,75,000

(d) and (e) only one unit, namely M/s. Kosan Metal products limited, Mahul, Bombay is a MRTP company with a total capacity of 2,80,000 cylinders per annum. This constitutes 11% of the total installed capacity and 22% of the total production during 1982.

Films financed by foreign countries

10904. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) in which of the films produced in India finance from foreign countries has been invested during the years 1980-81 and 1982, with details;

(b) what are the board guidelines adopted by Government for approval of, such investment; and

(c) whether any exercise has been done as to its impact in corrupting the cultural ethos of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) : Three films have been co-produced in India in collaboration with foreign countries in the years 1980-81 and 1982. A statement giving details of films co-produced and guidelines adopted for approval such investments by this Ministry is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Since Government is required to approve the script of any film being shot in India by a foreigner, every care is taken to ensure that there is nothing in the script which could adversely affect India's image abroad or have adverse impact within the country.

STATEMENT

Three films have been partly or wholly shot in India as co-productions involving foreign investment during the year 1980, 1981 and 1982. The details of these three co-productions are as under:

(a) Film 'Thee' was co-produced by M/s Suresh Arts, Bombay with M/s Maharaja Organisation Limited, Colombo in the year 1980. Each side met all the expenses on production of film in its own territories and in their own currencies. The Srilankan side provided all raw stock films and equipments for shooting of the film and also the cost of prints of the film. The financial liability of the Indian co-producer and the Sri Lanka co-producer for fulfilling the liabilities under the agreement was estimated as Rs.6 lakhs and Rs.4 lakhs respectively.

(b) The film 'Shaheen' was co-produced by M/s International Commentor Limited, New Delhi with M/s Siddik Productions, Kuwait and M/s Seabreeze Productions in the year 1981. According to the agreement, the total expenditure on the picture was estimated around seven hundred fifty thousand US Dollars, of which the expenditure for shooting in India was estimated around Rs.2.5 lakhs. The Indian party provided finances to meet the expenses in India and the Arab party incurred all expenditure of whatsoever nature outside India.

(c) The film 'Gandhi' was co-produced in the year 1982 by M/s Indo-British Film Limited, London. The National Film Development Corporation, Bombay, International Film Investors and Golderest Film International and their Associates also invested in the film. The total amount invested by NFDC is to the order of Rs.6.36 crores and that of the remaining two parties of the order of Rs.10.98 crores.

The guidelines adopted by Government for approval of such investment are as under:-

(i) No foreign collaboration ought to be allowed in films meant for the Indian market;

(ii) We ought to take a liberal view of collaboration proposals regarding films meant wholly for export;

(iii) Where a film has a market both in India as well as abroad, the relevant criterion ought to be the likely effect on net earnings of foreign exchange. Export earnings ought to exceed substantially the monetary value of all facilities provided to foreign collaborators for production in India (for which payment is made by Indian partners in rupees) and other expenses to be incurred by Indian partners in foreign exchange as part of export promotion efforts. Foreign collaborators should not be paid any commission related either to box office receipts or profits on exhibition of the film in India;

(iv) In activities such as films, likely export earnings cannot be calculated precisely. As such, collaboration in films with only a very small and uncertain export market but a large home market in India ought not to be encouraged for this will mean in effect an increase in the net import content of films meant for the domestic market.

भालावाड़ राजस्थान में टेलीफोन- तार भवन का निर्माण

10905. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भालावाड़ (राजस्थान) में एक टेलीफोन-तार भवन के निर्माण का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस भवन के निर्माण पर कुल कितनी धन राशि खर्च होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) इस भवन का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ।

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

(ख) और (ग) इस इमारत के प्रस्ताव पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है । इमारत का निर्माण कार्य प्रारंभ करने से पूर्व, परियोजना की मंजूरी आवश्यक है ।

मंजूरी के बाद इमारत के निर्माण में दो वर्ष का समय लगने की संभावना है।

Oriya Songs Sequences at Delhi Doordarshan Centre

10906. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the different film distributors who supplied Oriya songs sequences to Delhi Doordarshan Centre for Regional Chitrahhar during the last three years;

(b) the total amount paid to each of them during that period, year-wise;

(c) the total number of weeks for which programmes accepted from each of them during that period; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d) During the year 1980 and 1981, no film distributor supplied song sequences from Oriya films to Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi. During 1982, only one film distributor, viz. M/s Sripati Films C/o Smt. Raj Kumari Devi, Puri, Orissa supplied Oriya film song sequences to Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi which were telecast on 8.2.1982. The amount paid was Rs.250/-. No other offers were received during this period.

Non-Payment of Salary to Staff in 'National Herald'

10907. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Union of Journalists has urged the Union Labour Ministry to intervene in the serious crisis in the 'National Herald' Group of Publications which has not paid salaries to its employees for the past several months; and

(b) if so, the steps to be taken to resolve the crisis and payment of salary to the staff members?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Government is aware of the complaints regarding non-payment of salaries the employees of 'National Herald'.

(b) Delhi Administration is mainly concerned in the matter. The information regarding the latest position is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dumping of Soda Ash by Bulgaria

10908. SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers has stated in Rajya Sabha on 2.8.82 in reply to debates on soda ash that soda ash was being practically dumped by Bulgaria;

(b) what is the basis of arriving at this assessment when statistics beyond January 1981 were not available as per Government pronouncement in Parliament;

(c) how the producers of soda ash could raise their prices by Rs. 425 per tonne from July, 1982 in the face of alleged glut caused by dumping;

(d) is it a fact that the Secretaries Committee of Economic Ministries appointed by Government to go into the whole issue of soda ash import has dismissed the theory of glut, as reported in the press; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take so that the producers cannot arbitrarily increase the price of soda ash?

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

Import statistics are compiled and published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. There is usually a time lag in compilation and publication of the data. Compiled statistics of import of soda ash for the period subsequent to January, 1981 were not available at the relevant point of time. However, the assess-

ment referred to above was made on the basis of the information collected from the daily list of imports and other relevant records.

(c) The manufacturers have attributed the increases in their prices to the increases in the cost of inputs, raw materials and utilities.

(d) A Standing Group headed by the Commerce Secretary has been set up to examine the impact of import policy, import duties and other related factors on the utilisation of installed capacities in the country for industrial production. The Standing Group had examined the existing import policy of soda ash also in a meeting held on 20.7.82. The Standing Group did not recommend any change in the existing import policy of soda ash.

(e) The Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices were requested to make a cost study of the prices of soda ash by individual manufacturers. The report of the BICP on the above matter has been received. In the meantime the Government convened a meeting of the soda ash manufacturers and the Associations of soda ash consumers on 20.4.1983 to discuss the various issues involved i. e. the production, distribution, pricing and import of soda ash. Government are yet to take a final view on these issues.

Co-Operation With West Germany in Field of Communications

10909. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian telephone companies have received offers for execution of telephone and telecommunication projects in the West Asia, Africa and other countries and if so, the details is thereof;

(b) whether co-operation on these projects and in the field of communications will be sought from West Germany; and

(c) whether a study of scope for intensification of co-operation between India and West Germany had been made and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI N. PATIL) : (a) Telecommu-

nications Consultants India Ltd. (TCIL) has received offers for execution of telecommunication project in West Asia, Africa and other countries. Such projects are presently under execution in United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan, Yemen Arab Republic, Saudi Arabia and Nigeria, by TCIL.

(b) Cooperation with West Germany is not visualised for the projects under execution by TCIL, in the countries mentioned in reply to part (a) above. However, cooperation in the field of communications will be sought with West Germany as and when a suitable project is indentified.

(c) Recent studies have indicated the possibilities for cooperation between TCIL and a West German firm which has been awarded contracts in the West Asian and South East Asian countries.

Opening of PCOs And Telephone Exchanges in Villages of Barmer, Jaisalmer And Jodhpur Districts Of Rajasthan

10910. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many PCOs and Telephone Exchange have been sanctioned for villages in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts in Rajasthan, district-wise and since when, indicating the name of such villages; and

(a) the reason for delay on the part of P&T Department in opening the sanctioned PCOs and-Telephone Exchanges and when they will be opened ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS/ (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The details of the sanctioned Long Distance Public Telephones and Telephone Exchanges in the Districts of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur which are yet to be opened are as per Annexure I & II respectively.

STATEMENT
 DETAILS OF SANCTIONED LONG DISTANCE PUBLIC TELEPHONES IN THE
 DISTRICTS OF BARMER, JAISALMER AND JODHPUR WHICH ARE YET
 TO BE OPENED

District	Name of Place	Reasons for delay	Likely date by which Public Tele-phones will be provided
BARMER	1. Undoo 2. Medusar 3. Bhuyar 4. Adel 5. Bhunia 6. Jaisinghar 7. Khokhar	Non availability of requisite stores for erection of Long Distance Open Wire Lines.	Public Telephones at all these Places are proposed to be provided progressively during the current plan subject to availability of stores.
JAISALMER	NIL		
JODHPUR	1. Bhojasar 2. Dasniya 3. Suwaliya 4. Pesiwa 5. Nathran 6. Satlana 7. Chandsama		

ANNEXURE-II

DETAILS OF SANCTIONED TELEPHONE EXCHANGES IN THE DISTRICTS
 OF BARMER, JAISALMER AND JODHPUR WHICH ARE YET TO BE OPENED

District	Name of the Place	Reasons for delay	Likely date for opening telephone exchange
BARMER	1. Kavas	P.C.O. exists with 4 extensions. New parties not willing for connections.	After required minimum registered demand for telephones is available.
	2. Padru	Suitable building for exchange not available.	1983-84, subject to availability of suitable building.
	3. Mokalsan	Suitable building for exchange not available.	
JAISALMER	1. Nachana	Electricity not available.	After electricity is available.
JODHPUR	1. Setwara	Parent exchange at Baleshwar awaiting conversion to manual.	1983-84.

**Journalists ! Right to Refuse to Disclose
In Courts the Source of Information**

10911. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Law Commission is considering journalists right to refuse to disclose in court the source of their information;

(b) if so, the reasons for considering a fresh the practice followed by journalists for a long time; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The question has been taken up by the Commission suo moto having regard to its present day importance.

**Employment of Child Labour Under
Various Labour Laws**

10912. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the minimum age prescribed for child labour under the Plantation Labour Act, Shops and Establishment Act, Motor Transport Workers Act, Mines Act and Employment of Children Act,

(b) whether Government are considering the need for uniformity in this matter; and

(c) whether in the interests of children's health, piece-rate payment will be replaced by a statutory minimum wage ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Plantations Labour

Act, 1951	12 Years
Shops and Establishments Acts	12 to 15 Years
Depending on the State concerned Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961	15 Years
Mines Act, 1952	15 Years
Employment of children Children Act, 1938	14 Years

in certain processes subject to certain exceptions. and 15 years in certain occupations.

(b) The question of prescribing the minimum age for entry into employment is under consideration.

(c) Minimum wages are prescribed for the various scheduled employments by the appropriate Governments. The Minimum Wages Act provides for fixation of minimum wages either on piece rate basis or on time rate basis. It is open to the appropriate Government to fix minimum wages for children for any specific employment on time rate basis if it is considered necessary.

**Proposal of O.N.G.C. to develop Nhava
as a Major Oil exploration service**

10913. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) proposes to develop the oil land Nhava as a major oil exploration service and industrial centre;

(b) if so, what are the various operational activities to be undertaken in the area;

(c) Whether adequate attention is proposed to be paid to the preservation of ecology and development of greenery while undertaking oil exploration activities in the area; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The ONGC is building up a supply base at Nhava to cater to the needs of its of shore operation.

(b) At the supply base the ONGC would be storing various equipment, materials and other consumables such as diesel, water and chemical etc. which are sent to off shore for operations going on off shore. Some repair facilities will also be there.

(c) and (d) ONGC has given highest priority to preservation as of environment & to ecology while setting up the base at Nhava.

It has planted more than 4000 tree which gives a ratio of 1 : 10 between the trees cut and trees planted. ONGC has been directed to plant a total of one lakh trees. It has contributed Rs. 2 crores to CIDCO for development of two parks one at Uran & other at Nhava. The quarrying of hills has been confined to the barest minimum. Committees have been set up to keep a close watch on the preservation of environment.

Gas cylinder mishaps in Hyderabad

10914. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the five gas cylinder mishaps which occurred in the Hyderabad city within the short span of one month during February-March, 1983 resulting in deaths of seven persons and injuries to many others were due to manufacturing defects of the equipment or due to the negligence of the users; and

(b) in either case what safety measures Government have proposed to take to prevent such mishaps in future?

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

of the five gas cylinder mishaps which occurred in Hyderabad during February-March, 1983, three were due to negligence of users and the remaining two due to malfunctioning of equipment. None were due to manufacturing defects.

The oil companies have launched an intensive safety campaign to create safety awareness among the LPG consumers as detailed below:-

1. Inserting safety advertisements in leading papers and magazines on all India basis in different languages.

2. Distribution of safety instruction cards/booklets to domestic gas consumers indicating detailed safety instruction and various Do's and Don'tsin handling the LPG equipment.

3. T.V. spots appearing at prime time from Bombay and also from Delhi over the national hook up, in Hindi and English.

4. Radio commercials on the AIR in Hindi and English from Akashvani during super 'A' time.

5. Water soap solution bottles have been developed for free distribution to the customers for carrying out leak-checks on cylinders.

6. Release of LPG safety films entitled "Safety with cooking Gas" was organised through the Films Division. Production of some more films and cinema slides on LPG are being planned by the oil companies.

7. On a test basis, the oil companies would depute their field officers to visit some consumers, premises to make random checks of the equipment to see that the delivery boys are checking the consumers' LPG equipment properly. On the scheme becoming successful, the visits are proposed to be extended to many more areas to educate the consumers about safety aspects.

8. It has also been recently decided to enlist college girls during summer vacations so that they can go from house to house to check up on the proper use of LPG equipment by the house-wife.

Merger of Hindusthan Samachar & Samachar Bharti With PTI and UNI

10915. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state is there any proposal to help merging the Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharati with P.T.I. and U.N.I.?

THE DUPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : No Sir

Agreement With HMG Nepal

10916. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the estimated per killowatt or per unit cost of generation and distribution of hydel power at the three Dams on rivers Koshi, Kamla and Bagmati as compared to the various thermal power units in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): As per Feasibility Report of Kosi Hydel Dam (dated May, 1981) prepared by Central Water Commission, cost per Kw installed of the project comes to Rs. 1812/- and cost of generation 17.03 Paise per Kwh (at bus bar). Project Reports of Hydro-electric Project on Kamla and Bagmati rivers have not been prepared so far.

माही हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट का पूरा होना

10917. श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) माही हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा होने में कितना समय लगेगा ;

(ख) इस प्रोजेक्ट से कौन-कौन से राज्यों को फायदा होगा ; और

(ग) इस प्रोजेक्ट पर सरकार द्वारा कितना रुपया खर्च किया जा चुका है एवं पूरा होने तक कितना और खर्च किया जायेगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण के अद्यतन मूल्यांकन के अनुसार राजस्थान में माही जल विद्युत परियोजना (2×25+2×45) के प्रथम यूनिट/अन्तिम यूनिट के क्रमशः वर्ष 1984-85/1986-87 में पूरा होने की संभावना है ।

(ख) जहां तक विद्युत उत्पादन का संबंध है, इस परियोजना का एकमात्र राजस्थान ही लाभ उठाने वाला है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण के अद्यतन मूल्यांकन के अनुसार परियोजना की संशोधित अनुमानित लागत 112.00 करोड़ रुपये है । मार्च 1982 तक 38-40 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किए गए थे । 1982-83 के दौरान अनन्तिम रूप से 9.80 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होने की संभावना है ।

Identification of drugs by committee on high technology

10918. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee on High Technology has even identified those bulk drugs which involve import content to the extent of 80 per cent and above of the cif value;

(b) whether this has resulted in foreign companies getting very high prices for the bulk drugs produced by them, large remittances and drain on foreign exchange reserves of the country ;

(c) whether Government are aware that the Committee had used only ad-hoc approach in classifying the nature of technology and has not served the purpose and the objective for which it was created; and

(d) what steps have been taken to review the working of the Committee and rectify the peculiar situation that has been created to help the foreign companies through its report? THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. There are three such high technology bulk drugs.

(b) These drugs were licensed and were being produced before the setting up of the High Level Committee. The assessment of the nature of their technology has no relation with prices etc.

(c) There is no reason to believe so.

(d) Does not arise.

पांडिचेरी में गांवों और अनुसूचित जातियों की बस्तियों का विद्युतीकरण

10919. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांडिचेरी में कुल कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया है ;

(ख) कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण अभी किया जाना है ;

(ग) संघ शासित क्षेत्र (पांडिचेरी) में अनुसूचित जातियों की कितनी बस्तियों का अब तक विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है ;

(घ) अनुसूचित जातियों की कितनी बस्तियों का विद्युतीकरण अभी होना बाकी है ; और

(ङ) सरकार समूचे क्षेत्र का विद्युतीकरण करने का प्रबन्ध कब तक कर देगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह): (क) 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार पांडिचेरी संघ शासित क्षेत्र के सभी 334 आबाद गांव विद्युतीकृत कर दिए गए हैं।

(ख) ऊपर (क) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) कुल 320 हरिजन बस्तियां हैं और उन सबको विद्युतीकृत कर दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ) : उत्तर (ग) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Renting of Wakf Properties by Punjab Wakf Board

10920. SHRI GHAYOOR ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether mosques, dargahs and graveyards under the management of the Punjab Wakf Board are given on rent by the Board ;

(b) whether Idgah and graveyards in Kalka (District Karnal) and Panipat etc. have been given on rent recently ; and

(c) if so which is the authority that manages the affairs of the Punjab Wakf Board and gives these places on rent when the Board is under suspension ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, in accordance with the policy followed by the Board in this behalf for a long period of time. The policy followed by the Board have been

evolved in view of the peculiar situation with respect to the areas under its jurisdiction having a meagre Muslim population and a large number of Wakf properties. The Board had obtained 'Fatwas' from religious 'Ulemas' and decided as a policy that mosques could be settled on licence subject to the specific condition that they would be vacated whenever required for the original purpose of workship by the Muslims. Likewise, graveyard lands lying abandoned without any muslim population in the area could be leased out after earmarking portions thereof for burial purposes and also after making a stipulation to the effect that each lessee should vacate the graveyard land leased out to him whenever the same is needed by the Board for the original purpose.

(c) On the supersession of the Punjab Wakf Board, the powers of the Board have been vested in an Administrator, who manages its affairs. The Administrator has delegated to the Secretary. Punjab Wakf Board, power to give land on rent upto financial limit of Rs. 200.00 per month for urban sites and upto Rs. 500.00 per annum for agricultural land. Beyond this limit, the power is exercised by the Administrator himself.

Amount Earmarked for New Refineries

10921. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked in 1983-84 for the establishment of new refineries ;

(b) the names of the places where these new refineries are going to be located ;

(c) the targeted years of their completion; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(a) During the year 1983-84, an amount of Rs. 4 crores has been earmarked for the new refinery proposed to be set up in Karnal. In respect of the new refinery proposed to be set up at Mangalore, no specific provision has been made. The provision to be made for the

new refineries will be reviewed at the time of preparation of the Revised Estimates for 1983-84.

(b) The preliminary feasibility reports in respect of the new refineries to be set up in Karnal and Mangalore have been received recently by the Government from the Indian Oil Corporation Limited and the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited respectively. These are under consideration. Based on the demand projections for petroleum products within the country these new refineries are scheduled for completion during the Seventh Plan.

Wrong Telephone Billing

10922. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted on wrong phone billing ;

(b) if so, the names of the cities where such survey has been conducted ; and

(c) the details of the sample survey report conducted, if any?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL):

(a) No survey has been made.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Issue of Gas Connections for Unmarried Girls

10923. SHRI ANWAR AHMED : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(b) whether Government had issued any instructions to the effect that new gas connection could be booked for young unmarried girls ; if so the full details thereof ; and

(b) the details of the steps taken by Government to ensure that such unmarried girls get LPG connections in their names positively before their marriage on a priority basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Non-Extension of E.P.F. Act to the Employees of Malawar Chemicals, Kerala

10924. SHRI R.P. YADAV :

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADUKAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Malawar Chemicals Kerala is having a large number of branches all over India including Bangalore and if so, what are the details thereof ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of employees including their medical representatives have not been admitted to Provident Fund membership ;

(c) whether it is a fact that this is a defaulting establishment under the E.P.F. Act, and the owners of this establishment are out to defeat the social legislation by not admitting several hundred employees ; and

(d) whether in view of the above Government propose to take immediate action to secure full compliance ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) According to provident fund authorities M/s Malawar Chemicals Company, Palghat is having to branches at New Delhi and Bangalore. In addition, they have 30 dealers cannot, however, be treated as branches of the said establishment for the purpose of coverage under the E.P.F. and M.P. Act, 1952.

(b) to (d) The establishment is reported to have denied the provident fund benefits to 16 of its eligible employees. The establishment is also reported to have defaulted in remittance of Provident Fund contributions amounting to Rs. 32,033.25 for the period upto 9/82. It has also not paid the dues for the period October, 1982 onwards. The provident fund authorities are taking necessary action under the Act to get the eligible employees enrolled as provident fund subscribers from the due dates and to assess/recover the areas of dues.

Criticism of National Programme

10925. SHRI J.S. PALIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the introduction of the National Programme of the Doordarshan network all over the country has met with protests from viewers from all the important Kendras like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow, etc.

(b) If so, the nature of the criticism voiced by the viewers, i.e. whether it pertained to the duration of the national programme, its timing, the consequential curtailment of the programmes in the regional languages of the concerned Kendras or quality of the programmes generally; and

(c) If so the manner in which the various points listed above were tackled by government in respect of each Kendra from where protests were received?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN : (a) to (c) The points referred to in the question have been discussed at length in various forms, including both House of the Parliament. The relevant details are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

It has been Doordarshan's endeavour to telecast quality programmes of interest and appeal to the nation as a whole. Simultaneous telecast of a daily common programme over the entire TV network became possible with the launching of the Indian National Satellite and the commissioning of P & T Department's microwave system. The objectives and broad plans of this programme were discussed at the Conference of the State Information Ministers held in July, 1982. The Conference welcomed the proposal to start the National Programme on Doordarshan daily from 15th August, 1982 mainly in Hindi and English to be telecast from all transmitters in the country. It was agreed that the transmission time for regional programmes would not be affected by the introduction of the National Programme. Accordingly, Doordarshan commenced telecast of a common National Programme, including two 15-minute national news bulletins one each in Hindi and English, over

its entire network of 20 transmitters from 15th August, 1982. The National Programme includes a variety of selected items of good quality from different regions with emphasis on national integration, communal harmony, family welfare, our struggle for independence, cultural heritage, national music and dance programmes including folk dances, science programmes, current affairs, sports, youth programmes, etc. Due representation is given to the programmes in various regional languages though the emphasis is on visuals. The national news bulletins also include segments and visuals fed by the regional Kendras. The National Programme is now being telecast over all the 41 transmitters of Doordarshan which include 7 Kendras having full-fledged programme production facilities, namely, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Lucknow, Jalandhar and Srinagar. A substantial portion of the National Programme is being telecast in colour.

In the beginning, the National Programme was being telecast for a period of 1½ hours daily from 8.00 P.M. At present, too, this the duration of the National Programme. However, keeping in view the suggestion from general viewers as well as some state Governments the commencement time has been shifted from 8.00 P.M. to 8.30 P.M. so that more of the prime viewing time (from 7.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.) may be available for regional programmes. The telecast time of the individual regional Kendras has also been increased to ensure that the transmission time of programmes in the main languages of various regions is not curtailed. From Doordarshan Kendra, Madras the national news in Hindi is not being telecast from November, 1982 and this Kendra joins the network at 8.45 P.M. instead of 8.30 P.M.

After the introduction of the National Programme, the richness and variety of programmes of various regional Kendras got incorporated in the National Programme and reached a wider audience, thus helping the cause of national integration. In our country, which is so full of diversity and variety, programmes broadcast over the media have to reflect the regional personality and also serve the national identity.

However, to allay apprehension expressed in some States, the Chief Ministers of the

States having full-fledged Doordarshan Kendras have been requested to offer their valued suggestions on various aspects of the National Programme and its duration. Suggestions have been received from four out of six Ministers. It is Government's intention to consider the suggestions of the Chief Ministers and also hold discussion with them for evolving a new format for the National Programme.

Expenditure on Foreign Tours by ONGC Officers

10926. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) number of ONGC officers and their designations who went on foreign tours in the last three years and the expenditure so incurred ;

(b) number of class III and class IV employees transferred in the last 3 years and expenditure so incurred ; and

(c) steps being taken to minimise these expenditures ?

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

Telephone Facilities to Police Stations of District Varanasi and Ghazipur.

10927. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that telephone facilities are not available in 20 police stations of Varanasi district and most of the police stations of Ghazipur and the people have to go to the nearby places to book trunk calls ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of telephone facility at the above places, sometimes it takes a week to convey most urgent messages at the places ; and

(c) if the answers to the above parts by in the affirmative, the details of immediate action taken by Government to overcome this difficulty ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. All villages with Police Stations under the charge of Sub Inspector and above ranks in Varanasi District have been provided with Long Distance Public Telephones (LDPTs). However, L.D.P.Ts. at Eight Police Stations are not yet installed due to material and finance resource constraints, at Ghazipur district.

(b) No comments.

(c) Materials required for providing of telephone facility at eight Police Stations in Ghazipur District are being arranged.

Flaring up of Bombay High Gas

10928. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that authorities have been taken unawares because of the crude production which have been beyond expectation and in the process gives out associated gas which is now being flared as no arrangement could be made for their use in the Bombay High area ;

(b) whether studies have been made as to how this gas is being utilised in foreign countries ;

(c) whether in the eastern region the position has become so acute that OIL has no other alternative than to reinject the gas into the ground ; and

(d) if so, what immediate steps are being contemplated to check this colossal loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. The utilisation of increased production of associated gas due to enhanced production of crude oil was planned in advance and sufficient

users were identified for this purpose. However, due to increase in gas-oil ratio, the production of associated gas has been more than anticipated. New consumers have been identified to utilise the additional associated gas but some gas has to be flared at present due to time lag in the development of the facilities for utilisation of the gas.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The position of utilisation of associated natural gas in the Eastern region is not quite satisfactory mainly because the users are not able to lift the quantity of gas to the full extent of commitments made. Gas injection into the reservoir is part of the scheme of gas utilisation and is intended mainly for pressure maintenance to improve crude oil recovery.

The major consumers of OIL have been asked to lift the quantity of gas to the extent of their full commitment.

A scheme has also been formulated to interconnect the major ONGC fields in Assam for centralised collection of gas at a central point for bulk supply to major consumers. Possibility of reinjection of associated gas for storage purposes is also under study.

At present a Task Force for re-assessing the availability of gas and ensuring optimum utilisation thereof is at work. It comprises representatives of ONGC, OIL, Engineers India Limited, Oil Coordination Committee and the Department of Petroleum.

दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की प्रसारण रेंज

10929. श्री सत्यानारायण जटिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के प्रत्येक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की प्रसारण रेंज क्या है ; और

(ख) दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की स्थापना और प्रसारण रेंज तथा रंगीन-दूरदर्शन के प्रसारण के बारे में मंत्रालय की क्या नीति है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री

मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) दूरदर्शन संजाल में प्रत्येक मौजूदा 41 केन्द्रों की सेवा परिधि का व्योरा विवरण में दे दिया गया है।

(ख) (1) देश में दूरदर्शन का विस्तार चरणों में किया जा रहा है और इस अभिप्राय के लिए योजनाएं विभिन्न पहलुओं अर्थात् ग्रामीण और अर्द्धशहरी जनसंख्या के लिए सीमांत क्षेत्रों और दूरस्थ और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कवरेज का विस्तार करने के लिए, कार्यक्रम निर्माण और कार्यक्रम जोड़ने इत्यादि के लिए अवसंचरना को उपलब्धता के आधार बनाई जा रही है।

(2) सरकार ने रंगीन टेलीकास्ट को चरणों में करने का निर्णय लिया है। 4 रंगीन ओ० बी० वाहनों और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक की 20 यूनिटों और समाचार एकत्रीकरण उपकरण की सहायता से 9वां एशियाड नवम्बर-दिसम्बर 1982 में अधिकतर रंगीन में कवर किया गया था। इस समय महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम सभी मौजूदा 41 दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटरों से रंगीन में दिखाये जा रहे हैं। इनमें राष्ट्रीय समाचार बुलेटिन, कृषि दर्शन, खेल कार्यक्रम, सामयिक घटनाएं, चुने हुए संगीत और नृत्य के कार्यक्रम, वृत्त चित्र, चित्रहार, हिन्दी फीचर फिल्मों इत्यादि जैसे कार्यक्रमों पर आधारित फिल्म शामिल होते हैं। लगभग 25 प्रतिशत से 30 प्रतिशत कार्यक्रम रंगीन में टेलीकास्ट किये जाते हैं। टेलीसीन चैनलों और स्टूडियो उपकरण जैसे अतिरिक्त उपकरण को उपलब्ध के साथ रंगीन कार्यक्रमों की गति धीरे-धीरे बढ़ाई जायेगी।

दूरदर्शन की छठी योजनाओं की सभी परि-योजनाएं अर्थात् अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, गोहाटी और त्रिवेन्द्रम में चार दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, और आसनसोल, मुशिदाबाद, कोडंकनाल, कर्नाली, विजयवाड़ा, कटक, पणजी, वाराणसी, गोरखपुर, रांची, राजकोट और नागपुर के दूरदर्शन स्थले केन्द्र सीधे रंगीन में कार्यान्वित किये जा रहे हैं।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	केन्द्र का नाम	किलोमीटरों में सेवा परिधि
1	2	3
	मोजूदा केन्द्र	
1.	दिल्ली	68
2.	बम्बई	70 से 100 तक
3.	श्रीनगर	30 से 70 तक
4.	अमृतसर	65
5.	पूना	52 से 90 तक
6.	कलकत्ता	75
7.	मद्रास	80
8.	लखनऊ	60
9.	मसूरी	165
10.	कानपुर	75
11.	जालंधर	80
12.	पिज	40
13.	जयपुर	90
14.	रायपुर	40
15.	गुलबर्ग	40
16.	हैदराबाद	75
17.	सम्बलपुर	40
18.	मुजफ्फरपुर	40
19.	बंगलौर (अन्तरिम)	22
20.	नागपुर (अन्तरिम)	25
21.	पणजी (अन्तरिम)	20
22.	जम्मू	10 से 12 तक
23.	शिमला	"
24.	देवरिया	"
25.	सूरतगढ़	"
26.	गोहाटी	"

1	2	3
27.	इटानगर	10 से 12 तक
28.	गंगतोक	”
29.	शिलांग	”
30.	कोहिमा	”
31.	इम्फाल	”
32.	एज़वाल	”
33.	धगरतला	”
34.	मालदा	”
35.	पटना	”
36.	भुषनेश्वर	”
37.	पोर्ट ब्लेयर	”
38.	काकीनाड	”
39.	त्रिवेन्द्रम	”
40.	इन्दोर	”
41.	भोपाल	”

Setting up Gas-based Fertilizer Plant near Guna (Madhya Pradesh) by N.F.L.

10930. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) are setting up a gas-based Fertilizer Plant near Guna in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what is the progress of this plant till now ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated cost of the fertilizer plant, with a capacity equivalent to 7,42,500

Tonnes of Urea per annum, is over Rs. 600 crores. The plant is expected to be commissioned in 39 months from the start of work on the project.

(c) The consultants for the Ammonia and Urea Plants have been selected. The Techno Economic Feasibility Report has been submitted to Government and is being processed for an investment decision.

Common Civil Code for Marriage

10931. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that the Government propose to legislate on common civil code particularly with respect to the law of marriages for all citizens of India including Christians and Muslims ; and

(b) if so, by what time this object will be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Oil and Gas Exploration in West Bengal

10932. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the present position of oil and gas exploration in West Bengal ;

(b) what projects have been taken up by the IOC and ONGC with that progress in the last three years;

(c) what is the time target for completion of each of those projects; and

(d) what are the prospects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Currently five seismic parties and one gravity magnetic party are in operation in West Bengal. Besides one well (Bodra-2) is under drilling.

(b) IOC is not concerned with oil exploration work. In West Bengal the ONGC have completed 2574 Standard line kms and 147 line kms. of seismic work during the last three field seasons namely 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82. Besides, the Commission have completed six wells namely, Radha, Diamond Harbour, Abhay, Bishnupur, Naldaha and Jaguli during the last three years namely, 1980-81 to 1982-83. Bodra-2 well spudded in on 30.1.83, has been drilled to 2402 metres as on 15.4.1983.

(c) Time schedule fixed for 3000 line kms. of seismic survey is 3 years. The time schedule for drilling of different exploratory wells ranges from 150 to 525 days.

(d) The prospects can be determined on the basis of the results of the seismic surveys and exploratory drilling thereafter.

Change in Registration System of Newspapers

10933. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a demand of a change in the registration system of newspapers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) No specific suggestion has been received in this regard by the Registrar of Newspapers for India. The Second Press Commission has, however, made certain recommendations having a bearing on the subject. These recommendations have been considered in detail, but no final decision has been taken as yet.

Assessment regarding Cost Production By Paradeep Fertiliser Plant

10934. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the cost and the annual production capacity of the Paradeep Phosphatic Fertilizer plant ;

(b) the total area of land acquired by Government for the Plant area;

(c) the amount so far given as compensation to the land owners whose land has been acquired; and

(d) the details of the employment potential and the expected time of the commercial production of this fertiliser plant ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Paradeep Fertilizer Project, with an annual capacity of 6.52 lakh tonnes of Di-Ammonium Phosphate, was approved by Government in January 1982 at an estimated cost of Rs. 183.64 crores.

(b) So far about 40 acres of Government land, and 1048 acres of private land have been acquired for the plant area.

(c) Rs. 1.2 crores have been deposited so far with the Government of Orissa for disbursement.

(d) Upon completion of the project, the total man power requirement is expected to be about 1400. The project is to be completed in two stages. Commercial production is expected to start in Stage-I by 1-3-1986 and in Stage-II by 1-11-1986.

Import of Microwave antennae

10935. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) is it true that the micro-wave antennae are being imported in large numbers; what were the figures of import during the last five years;

(b) is the technology not available in India ; if not, the reasons why it has not been developed; and

(c) have Government failed to develop any indigenous model of ultra high frequency relay system which is an essential part of telecommunication and depends entirely on import ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir .141 Nos. of microwave antennae of various sizes in different frequency bands were imported in assembled form and in kits directly through M/s. ITI and ECIL during the past 5 years for the use of the P&T Department.

(b) Now the technology is available in India for most of the frequency bands in use.

(c) Ultra High Frequency radio relay system has now been developed indigenously. However, a minimum quantity of such requirement had to be imported to bridge part of the gap between requirement and indigenous production.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में डाकघर और टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलना

10936. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1983-84 के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुल कितने डाकघर और टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलने का विचार है ; और

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश के उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहां टेलीफोन सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है और वहां यह सुविधा कब तक उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) 1983-84 की वार्षिक योजना के अंतर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 35 डाक घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। शहरी क्षेत्रों में, आत्म निर्भरता के आधार पर डाकघर खोले जाने हैं जिनको इस योजना में शामिल नहीं किया गया और इनका खोलना परियात की मांग पर निर्भर करता है तथा इस संबंध में कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए जाते।

1983-84 के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में लगभग 10 एक्सचेंज खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है बशर्ते कि धन और सामग्री उपलब्ध रहे।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित जिला मुख्यालयों में वायरलेस तार सुविधा उपलब्ध है।

(एक) कालपा (किन्नौर जिला)

(दो) केलोंग (लाहल स्फीती जिला)

टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज प्रदान करने के मामले की जांच की जा रही है। यदि एक्सचेंजों के प्रस्ताव मंजूर हो गए, तो चालू योजना के दौरान खोल दिए जाएंगे।

**Payment of Telephone Bills by
"Samachar Bharati"**

10937. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Hindi News Agency "Samachar Bharati" has defaulted in making payment for teleprinter and telephone bills ;

(b) whether telephones have been disconnected; and

(c) if so, the details ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Some telephones have been disconnected.

(c) The details of telephones of Samachar Bharati disconnected for non-payment of dues are as follows :—

Sl. No.	Place	Telephone Number.	Remarks.
1.	Bombay	537029	...
2.	Patna	25278	Restored on 19.11.82
3.	Jullundher	76174	—
4.	Hyderabad.	33636	—
5.	Nagpur.	32633	—
6.	Jodhpur.	25951	—
7.	Bangalore.	564438	—
8.	Delhi.	387183) 387184) 381774) 386588	Restored on 10.2.83

Production of Bogus/Forged Qualification Certificate in E.P.F. Offices in Bihar and Delhi

10938. SHRI PIUSH TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some cases of producing forged qualification certificates in Bihar and Delhi offices of the Employees Pro-

vident Fund Organisation have come to the notice of Government ;

(b) is it also a fact that some complaints of bogus/forged sponsorments from Employment Exchanges have also been received; and

(c) if so, the details of such cases, completed, pending, not started, action taken, with reasons of delay ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) The Employees' Provident Fund authorities have stated as follows :

There was a case of a Class IV employee of the Central Office, Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, having appeared in the test for recruitment to the posts of Lower Division Clerk, on the basis of a bogus qualification certificate. But the official did not pass in the test and was not appointed as a Lower Division Clerk. However, disciplinary proceedings against the official have been initiated.

There has been no case of production of forged qualification certificate so far as the Bihar Office is concerned.

There have been complaints of some persons securing employment in the Bihar Region on bogus registration/nominations of Employment Exchanges. The complaints were examined and services of 18 persons whose names were not found to have been sponsored by the Employment Exchanges were terminated.

Also there has been a complaint about securing employment by 2 persons in the Delhi Regional Office on the basis of bogus registration/nomination by the Employment Exchange. The matter was taken up with the Employment Officer of the Employment Exchange concerned for confirmation about the genuineness or otherwise of the registrations. He has intimated that the relevant records have been destroyed and as such he could not verify the facts. No objection was raised by the Employment Exchange to the selection of these two persons when the list of candidates selected had been sent to them.

Regularisation of Services of Casual Labourers/Muster Roll Employees

10939. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that casual labourers/muster roll employees are being appointed by his Ministry or Departments/Subordinate offices under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the number of such employees employed in his Ministry as well as in each Department and Subordinate offices under his Ministry;

(c) whether their services are not being regularised even after the lapse of considerable period; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in respect of regularisation of their services instead of keeping them as casual labour and muster roll workers only for years together?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Linkng Agartala with Calcutta and Delhi by S.T.D.

10940. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to connect Agartala by STD with places like Calcutta and Delhi; and

(b) if so, when it will be done?

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

(a) Automatic Exchange with STD facilities is likely to be provided by the end of the current plan.

Growth of Pharmaceutical Industry Hampered by Restrictions

10941. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that restriction of capacity utilisation and loan licences and unrealistic pricing policy have been hampering the growth of pharmaceutical industry, resulting in increasing shortage of drugs; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to over-come the drug shortage and improve the health of the industry?

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

(a) The values of production of bulk druge and formulations during the last three years, indicated below, would show that a steady growth of the pharmaceutical industry is taking place over the years:—

(Figures in Rs. crores)

Year	Value of bulk drug production	Value of formula-tion production
1980-81	240	1200
1981-82	289	1430
1982-83	325	1545

(anticipated)

There is however a shortfall compared to the Sixth Plan targets. A mid-term review of the Sixth Plan targets is under way.

(b) The provisions of 1978 Drug Policy are being reviewed in the context of the changing situation in the drug industry. A large number of licences and registrations, the schemes of automatic growth, recognition of installed capacities and re-endorsement of capacities are steps taken to boost up production.

Coverage of Hard Coke Establishments in Bihar Under EPF Act

10942. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of hard coke establishments in Bihar have been brought under the Employees Provident Fund &

Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 though they should have been covered under the Coal Mines Provident Fund Act, if so, number thereof ;

(b) whether employees-working in those hard-coke establishments would have got better benefits, had they been covered under the Coal Mines Provident Fund Act;

(c) whether the authorities of Coal Mines Provident Fund have been objecting to the coverage of establishments under the E. P. F. & Misc. Prov. Act, 1952;

(d) whether Government propose to de-cover those establishments from the E.P.F. Act, 1952 and re-cover the same under Coal Mines P. F Act; and

(e) if not, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) . (a) to (e)

The required information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Solar Heaters bo E. C. 1.

10943. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to manufacture solar heaters with the help of the Electronics Corporation of India with a view to conserve power in the country;

(b) whether our experts have developed any model of domestic solar heater; and

(c) the details regarding its performances ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No proposal has been received from Electronics Corporation of India for the manufacture of solar heaters,

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) A solar water heating system with simple flat plate collectors, at the heat absorbing device has been developed, which can heat 72-75 litres of water to 60°C in a day. This hot water is stored in an insulated

metal tank for use during night time and for next morning. A maximum of 5°C decrease in temperature has been observed due to heat losses during night time. Water heaters have also been developed which can heat water to 90-95°C using selectively coated absorbing system.

Construction and Allotment of shops by Neyvell Lignite Corporation

10944. SHRI K. B. S. MANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how many shops are constructed in Neyveli Lignite Corporation ;

(b) how many shops have been allotted to SCs/ STs; and

(c) is it a fact that some SC/ST Associations have applied for the allotment of shop, on co-operative basis, but their applications have been rejected, if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) There are 298 shops in the Township and temporary colony at Mandarakuppam. Bulk of these were constructed during period 1960-1965. 12 shops were subsequently constructed in 1982-83.

(b) As per records of the Corporation no shop has been allotted to SC/ST.

(c) No application has been received from any SC/ST Association for allotment of shops on Co-operative basis.

Recommendations made in 55th meeting of Neyveli Lignite Corporation

10945. SHRI K. B. S. MANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what are the recommendations made in 55th Board meeting of Neyveli Lignite Corporation regarding relaxations in qualifications, experience etc. for SCs/STs in particular;

(b) is it a fact that the above recommendations are not being followed if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if followed, cadre-wise details from Class IV to Class I from the date of issue of these orders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Board of Neyveli Lignite Corporation at its 155th Meeting (not 55th meeting as referred to in the question) held on 9th and 10th December, 81 noted among other things that following steps have been taken by the management to fulfil reservations of SC/ST to the maximum extent possible :

- (i) Relaxing maximum age by 5 year (upto 33 years) at the time of recruitment for SC/ST candidates;
- (ii) relaxation of qualification and experience wherever necessary in respect of SC/ST candidates at the time of promotion within the organisation;
- (iii) suitable training programmes being contemplated for getting SC/ST candidates for posts of Typist, Steno etc.; and
- (iv) exemption from examination fee and reimbursement of TA only for To and Fro travel for attending the interview.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Cadrewise details of SC/ST appointed in 1982 from Class I to Class IV from the date of issue of orders are as below :

Posts filled by Direct recruitment

Class of Post	No. of SC candidate	No. of ST candidate
Group A other than lowest rung.	1	—
Group B	—	1
Class II	—	1
Group C	—	—
Class III	42	9
Group D	—	—
Class IV	—	—

(excluding sweepers)	124	28
Class IV	—	—
(Sweepers)	3	—

Posts filled by promotion

Group 'A'	—	—
Last rung of Class-I	3	—
Group 'B'	—	—
Group 'C'	16	1
Group 'D'	—	—
Class IV	—	—
(excluding sweepers)	1	—

Study to Ascertain Film Viewers' Reaction to Film Censorship and Government's Censorship Policy

10946. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain film viewers reaction to film censorship and Government's censorship policy ; and

(b) if so, what is the remedy adopted to ascertain the views of the public and to what extent Government are satisfied and if not, the steps taken to improve the standard in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) The Indian Institute of Mass Communication was entrusted with the study on "Film Censorship : Viewers' Reactions". The main objectives envisaged for the study were :

- (i) to obtain film viewers' reactions to the projections of sex, violence and horror in Indian films. (This would in effect bring out a cross-section of opinion on the censorship policy and its application) ; and

- (ii) to assess the impact of films on the audience and to study their viewing habits.

The study is being conducted by inviting response of the viewers to a questionnaire sent to them. For ensuring a wide comprehensive coverage, the study was to be taken up in five zones—northern, southern, western, eastern and central zones. So far only the reports for southern and western zones have been received. The position regarding the other zones is that the report for northern and central zones (combined report) is being written and that the field work in eastern zone is in progress. Government can take a final view only when all the reports are received.

Details of Power Projects to be completed by March, 1983

10947. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of the power generation projects due for completion by the 31st March, 1983 which have not been completed ;

(b) the reasons thereof ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to complete them immediately to solve the power problem in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) : Out of the revised commissioning target of 3482 MW for 1982-83, some hydro and thermal generation projects were not completed by 31st March '83 and the reasons for the delay in their completion are given in Statement I and II attached.

(c) For the expeditious completion of the power projects, the monitoring of the power projects has been considerably stepped up and construction Monitoring Directorates in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) closely monitor the various activities of the projects. Coordination and review meetings are held in the CEA with the project authorities, equipment suppliers and manufacturers, construction agencies etc. A close watch is kept on all constraints for corrective action. CEA's Senior Officers visit project sites and take up the matter with the appropriate authorities for removing the bottlenecks. Review meeting are also held in the Department of power for appropriate action with the State Governments as well as at the level of the Union Government.

As regards Anandpur Sahib and Mukerian Hydro Electric Projects, discussions are being held at various levels to resolve the issues involved.

STATEMENT I

Reasons for slippage in various Hydro Power generation projects due for completion by 31st March, 1983. Out of those targetted for completion during 1982-83

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	State	Reasons for slippages
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Anandpur Unit 1 Sahib Unit 2	33.5 33.5	Punjab	The works on a portion of channel were unduly delayed due to problem of shifting of BBMB staff quarters and railway line, encountering of a harder strata over a portion of channel length, shortage of right type of excavating machinery, lower rate of channel lining. The problem of control of head regulator by BBMB or Punjab State Electricity Board has also to be resolved.
2.	Mukerian Unit 1	15	Punjab	The programmed rotation of unit has slipped because of the difficulties in completion of 100 m. earthen embankment of right side of Shah Nahar Barrage due to inter state dispute.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Yamuna Unit 1 St-II Unit 2 Unit 3	30 30 30	Punjab	The pressure grouting in 3 km. stretch of tunnel took much more time than expected on account of extremely poor rock conditions. Pressure grouting is now over and limited works of invert lining and plugging are remaining which are expected to be completed by Sept., 1983.
4.	Srisaïlam Unit 3	110	Andhra Pradesh	The bulk head provided in the penstock at the turbine end has to be removed for erection and connection of disc valve. The work of removal of bulk head has been delayed due to leakage of water through penstock gates. This work is now planned to be taken up when water level in the reservoir comes down. There has also been some delay in the completion of erection of generating unit.
5.	Jaldhaka St. II	2×4	West Bengal	There was some delay in the excavation work of the power houses due to geological and contractor problems. All the civilworks were completed by January, 1983. The erection of the generating units was delayed considerably due to delay in the arrival of the supervisors for turbine and generators of the manufacturers from Austria.
6.	Gumti Unit 1	5	Tripura	There has been delay in completion of the penstock works by Triveni Structural Ltd., and in despatch by BHEL of some components of the generating unit causing slippage in the commissioning of the unit.
7.	Loktak Unit 1 Unit 2 Unit 3	35 35 35	Central (Manipur)	The commissioning of generating units had been delayed due to delay in the completion of head race tunnel. All the works have now been completed and Unit-II & III have been spun on 19th April, 1983 and 25th April, 1983 respectively.

STATEMENT II

Reasons for slippage in various thermal power generation projects due for completion by 31st March, 1983 out of those targetted for completion during 1982-83.

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Capacity MW	State	Reasons for slippages
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Chandrapur Unit-1.	210	Maharashtra	(i) Delay in supply & erection of equipment by ILK. (ii) Delay in erection of CW Pumps. (iii) Delay in putting TG on barring gear. (iv) Delay in supply of Boiler materials by M/s. ABL.

1	2	3	4	5
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (v) Delay in supply of TG & piping material by BHEL (iv) Delay in supply of HT switchgear by M/s. HBB. (vii) There has been delay in execution of ash and coal handling plant and also construction of dam for permanent CW system. Though this delay has not effected synchronisation of the unit, but will ultimately effect the full load operation of the Unit.
2.	Korba West Unit-I	210	Madhya-Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Delay in erection of CW pump and readiness of CW system. (ii) Supply and erection of C & I equipment by ILK. (iii) Supply of Ash handling equipment by M/s. Mahindra Spicers Ltd. (iv) Delay in supply and erection of equipment by BHEL. (v) Delay in works of LP piping, Bus ducts, Generator, Transformer, Switch gears, etc., by the MPSEB. (vi) Delay in completion of Coal handling system.
3.	Lakwa Gas Turbine Unit-3.	15 MW	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Delay in receipt of cannabalised/missing/ damaged items from M/s. Westing House Canada (since air-lifted). (ii) Delay in opening of L/C by ASEB for supervisory service of M/s. Westing House Canada.
4.	Namrup Waste Heat Plant		Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Delay in supply and erection of plant and equipment by BHEL who are project on turnkey basis. (ii) Unrest in Assam.

Import of Soda Ash

10948. (SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be please 1 to state :

(a) the quantity of soda ash imported during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 and the amount involved;

(b) what is the price of indigenous production of soda ash and the price of imported soda ash;

(c) whether it is a fact that the indigenous production of soda ash is sufficient to meet our requirement; and

(d) if so, the policy of Government for importing soda ash for the year 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) Import statistics are compiled and published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. There is usually

a time lag in compilation and publication of the data. Import statistics for the period subsequent to September, 1981 are not yet ready. Imports of soda ash during 1981-82 (upto September, 1981) were 0.49 lakh tonnes and the total value of these imports was Rs. 6.31 crores.

(b) The indigenous manufacturers ex-works all inclusive prices of soda ash are in the range

of Rs. 2431.68 to Rs. 2552.06 per tonne. Import prices of soda ash vary from consignment to consignment depending upon the country of origin and the volume of consignments. The international c. i. f. prices of soda ash are reported to be around US\$ 180 per tonne.

(c) The data of indigenous production, estimated demand and imports during the years 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are furnished below :

Years	Estimated demand	Production	(Figures in lakh tonnes)	
			Imports	Total availability
1978-79	6.00	5.81	0.234	6.044
1979-80	6.20	5.56	1.35	6.91
1980-81	6.30	5.63	1.16	6.79
1981-82	6.80	6.32	0.49	6.81
1982-83	7.30	6.35	(upto Sept. 81) Not available.	(upto Sept. 81) Not available

(d) Import of soda ash is on Open General Licence for actual (industrial) users in the import policy for 1983-84.

पटना में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था

10949. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था संतोषजनक रूप से काम नहीं करती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका मुख्य कारण एक्सचेंज में उपकरणों का पुराना होना है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उक्त एक्सचेंज के उपकरण को बदलने की योजना तैयार की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका पूरा ब्योरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं। पटना की टेलीफोन प्रणाली का कार्यकरण सामान्यतः संतोषजनक है।

(ख) जी नहीं। पटना में एक्सचेंज में प्रारंभ में लगाए गए उपस्कर का कुछ भाग पुराना है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) पटना में एक्सचेंज के पुराने उपस्कर की 3000 लाइनों के प्रतिस्थापन की मंजूरी पहले ही दे दी गई है। 1984-85 के दौरान पटना में एक्सचेंज की 6000 लाइनों के बदले 8000 लाइनों वाला इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एक्सचेंज लगाने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

Recommendations of UNESCO Team Regarding Cinema Theatres

10950. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether any recommendations were made by the UNESCO World Communication Study with regard to cinema theatres in India to provide film medium accessible to a larger section of our population; and

(b) if so, how many cinema theatres are at present functioning in our country and the targets fixed considering the recommendation of the UNESCO team ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The UNESCO submitted a report to the United Nations General Assembly in 1957 recommending a minimum standard of 2 cinema seats per 100 inhabitants.

(b) There were 11, 682 Cinema Houses in the country as on 31.3.1983. The Working Group on National Film Policy, which was constituted by the Government to formulate an integrated film policy, inter-alia, suggested that an additional 6750 theatres, with an average capacity of 500 seats, should be constructed by 1985 for achieving the target of 10 seats per 1000 population.

Buses Used In B. C. C. L.

10951. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) number of buses used in the B. C. C. L. in carrying transferred employees as on 1st January, 1983;

(b) cost involved per day in the process;

(c) whether female workers are mostly transported in the way creating risk and inconvenience;

(d) if so, number of female workers amongst the workers transported on 1st January, 1983;

(e) whether such wasteful risky process is proposed to be stopped; and

(f) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR

SINGH) : (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Departmentalisation of Jobs Done By Contract Labour in Coal Washeries

10952. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that many perennial operations are carried out in coal washeries with contractual labour, if so, facts in details;

(b) whether there has ever been any study in this matter either by the Department or by any committee about the nature of the jobs which should be departmentalised in the coal washeries;

(c) if so, fact in details and the recommendations of the committee; and

(c) if not, whether such study is proposed to be taken up by the Department now for the correct enforcement of the laws for the contractual workers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) A Committee was set up under the powers conferred under section 5 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, in February, 1977, to go into the question of indentification and abolition of employment of contract labour in perennial operations in coal washeries. The Committee submitted its report in 1979 and recommended the prohibition of employment of Contract Labour in following operations :—

(i) Unloading of raw coal;

(ii) Charging of magnetite, and

(iii) Plant cleaning, including removal of slippage, waste, muck cleaning, magnetite removal, etc.

(d) In view of the answer above, this question does not arise.

Tail Port Dam

10953. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) details of the Tail Port Dam to be constructed by the DVC in Dhanbad;

(b) land to be acquired for the Dam, giving the number of land losers;

(c) details of the schemes giving jobs or rehabilitation or substitute land to the landlosers;

(d) whether it is a fact that the earlier panel of the displaced for future vacancies has been cancelled by the DVC and the peasants are unwilling to give land for this new Dam, if so, facts in details;

(e) whether there was a demonstration before the DVC management at Maithon by the displaced on 21.3.1983 and a memorandum submitted on these points; and

(f) if so details of the memorandum and the steps taken on each of the points raised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (f) The requisite information stands furnished in the answers given on 3-3-1983 in the Lok Sabha in reply to Unstarred Question No. 9796 regarding 'Tail Pool Dam and No. 9797 regarding 'Demonstration by displaced villagers before DVC'.

Telephone/Telegraph Facilities in the Country

10954. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the shortage of necessary equipments, the Posts and Telegraphs Department is not in a position to provide more telephone/telegraph facilities in the country;

(b) if so, what measures and being taken by Government to increase the production of equipments in the country keeping in view the requirements of the country; and

(c) what action has been taken in regard to the import of equipments to meet the demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that adequate equipment is not available to meet the telephone demand fully.

(b) and (c) It is proposed to set up two new factories for manufacture of 5 lakh lines each of electronic telephone switching equipment and a cable factory for manufacturing of 30 lakh conductor kilometers of cables annually during this decade. As an interim measure, the gap between supply and demand is proposed to be met partly by imports within available foreign exchange funds. About 10 lakh lines are likely to be imported in the 6th Plan.

Reservation of SC/ST in N.L. Corporation

10955. SHRI K.B.S. MANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government of India's orders providing for reservations for SCs/STs are not being followed in Class II and above, both in technical and non technical cadre in Neyveli Lignite Corporation Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if followed, cadre-wise details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government of India's order providing for reservations for SC/ST are being followed in all Classes including Class II and above and in all groups both in Technical and non-Technical cadres.

(c) During the period from 1970 till 1982, 111 appointments were made in Neyveli Lignite Corporation in Group 'B' and above. Out of these appointments 18 candidates were appointed belonging to SC category and 4 from ST category.

Proposal for Expansion of Thermal Units

10956. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposal under their consideration for the expansion of some of the thermal power units of the country ;

(b) if so, what are the names of the thermal power stations which are to be expanded and to what extent ; and

(c) what progress has so far been made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) A statement showing the thermal power schemes for which extension units have been identified for commissioning during the Sixth Plan period together with their commissioning programme anticipated on the basis of the progress made so far is enclosed at Annexure.

STATEMENT
PROPOSAL FOR EXPANSION OF THERMAL UNITS

Sl. No.	Name of the schemes for which expansion units have been identified	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Commissioning schedule as per VI Plan	Latest commissioning schedule anticipated on the basis progress made so far.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
NORTHERN REGION					
HARYANA					
1.	Faridabad Extn.	3	60	1980-81	Commissioned (4/81)
2.	Panipat Extn. St. II	3	110	1983-84	1984-85
		4	110	1984-85	1985-86
UTTAR PRADESH					
3.	Obra Extn. St. III	12	200	1980-81	Commissioned (3/81)
		13	200	1981-82	Commissioned (12/81)
WESTERN REGION					
GUJARAT					
4.	Wanakbori Extn.	4	210	1984-85	1984-85
5.	Ukai Extn.	5	210	1982-83	1984-85
MADHYA PRADESH					
6.	Korba East Extn.	1	120	1980-81	Commissioned (4/81)
7.	Satpura Extn.	8	210	1982-83	Commissioned (1/83)
		9	210	1982-83	1983-84
8.	Korba West Extn.	3	210	1984-85	1984-85
		4	210	1984-85	1985-86
MAHARASHTRA					
9.	Bhusawal Extn.	3	210	1981-82	Commissioned (5/82)
10.	Nasik Extn.	5	210	1980-81	Commissioned (1/81)
11.	Parli Extn.	3	210	1980-81	Commissioned
		4	210	1985-86	(10/80)

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Koradi St. III	6	210	1980-81	Commissioned (3/82)
		7	210	1981-82	Commissioned (1/83)
13.	Chandrapur St. II	3	210	1984-85	1984-85
14.	Trombay	5	500	1983-84	1983-84
SOUTHERN REGION TAMIL NADU					
15.	Tuticorin	3	210	1981-82	Commissioned (4/82)
EASTERN REGION BIHAR					
16.	Barauni Extn.	6	110	1981-82	1983-84
		7	110	1982-83	1984-85
17.	Patratu St. IV	9	110	1982-83	1983-84
		10	110	1983-84	1984-85
ORISSA					
18.	Talcher Extn.	5	110	1980-81	Commissioned (3/82)
		6	110	1981-82	Commissioned (3/83)
WEST BENGAL					
19.	Santaldih Extn.	4	120	1980-81	Commissioned (3/81)
20.	Bandel Extn.	5	210	1980-81	Commissioned (10/82)
21.	Durgapur Extn. (DPL)	6	110	1982-83	1984-85
NORTH EASTERN REGION ASSAM					
22.	Bongaingaon Extn.	3	60	1983-84	1984-85
		4	60	1984-85	1984-85
23.	Lakwa Gas Turbine Extn.	4	15	1983-84	—
24.	Chandrapur Extn.	—	30	1983-84	—
CENTRAL SECTOR					
25.	Singrauli PH. II	4	210	1983-84	1983-84
		5	210	1983-84	1984-85
		6	500		1986-87
		7	500		1987-88
26.	Badarpur	5	210	1981-82	Commissioned (12/81)
27.	D.V.C.—Durgapur	4	210	1980-81	Commissioned (12/81)

Setting up T.V. Relay Transmitter at Mangalore with P & T Microwave Circuit

10957. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to take up soon the work regarding the establishment of a TV relay transmitter at Mangalore with the help of P & T microwave circuit ; and

(b) if so, the time by when this project is likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal to set up a TV relay centre at Mangalore in the approved Sixth Plan. However, under a Perspective Plan, Mangalore has been identified as one of the places for setting up TV relay centre along the P & T Department's microwave route. Implementation of this plan will depend on the availability of resources.

Drilling in Godavari off-shore by U.S. Contractor

10958. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether US drilling contractor, South Eastern Drilling Company, currently drilling in Godavari off-shore has offered one of its dynamically positioned rigs to a U.S. Government agency at less than half the day rate that is being charged from the ONGC ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take against such discrimination and consequent loss of revenue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Some such reports have come to the notice of the Government.

However it may be mentioned that the ONGC had charter-hired the DP Drillship Sedco-445 in November, 1981 for a period of three years in response to offers received against global tenders and was the cheapest technically suitable offer at that time. Recently because of the slackening of exploratory activity in the world, there has been a considerable fall in the charter rates of various types of offshore rigs.

The matter has been examined by the ONGC and also by the Government to see what corrective measures could be taken.

Setting up Wireless LDPTs (PCOs) in the Country

10959. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether wireless LDPTs (PCOs) have been set up in some districts of the country during the past three years ;

(b) if so, names of the districts Circle-wise where such wireless telephones have been provided, along with the number of such PCOs in them ;

(c) whether Government are planning to set up such wireless LDPTs (PCOs) in other districts of the country ;

(d) if so, the names thereof, district-wise for each circle ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Please see Statement I

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Please see Statement II

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT I

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of circle	No. of Long distance Public Telephones.
1.	Dhulia	Maharashtra	44
2.	Mehsana	Gujrat	14
3.	Godhra	Gujrat	57
4.	Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh	35
5.	Bhind	Madhya Pradesh	23
6.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	37
7.	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	12
8.	Pauri-Garhwal	Uttar Pradesh	8
9.	Nanguneri	Tamil Nadu	11
10.	Imphal	North East	15
11.	Agarthala	North East	15
12.	Kaithal	North West	29

STATEMENT II

S. No.	District	Circle	No. of long distance Public Telephones
1	Raibarelli	U.P.	50
2	Sultanpur	U.P.	31
3	Jalaun	U.P.	35
4	Utterkashi	U.P.	11
5	Chamoli	U.P.	38
6	Hamirpur	U.P.	32
7	Nainital	U.P.	24
8	Almora	U.P.	26
9	Deorea	U.P.	13
10	Pithoragarh	U.P.	21
11	Lakhimpur	U.P.	58
12	Etawah	U.P.	56
13	Farukhabad	U.P.	50
14	Gonda	U.P.	50
15	Dehradun	U.P.	43
16	Garhwal	U.P.	30
17	Partapgarh	U.P.	33
18	Mahoba	U.P.	14
19	Mandi	N.W.	10
20	Una	N.W.	39
21	Chamba	N.W.	11
22	Kangra	N.W.	27
23	Bilaspur	N.W.	11
24	Hamirpur	N.W.	17
25	Solan	N.W.	22

26	Simla	N.W.	30
27	Kulu	N.W.	10
28	Vellore	T.N.	34
29	Nilgiris	T.N.	19
30	Chinglepet	T.N.	36
31	Trichy	T.N.	36
32	Erode	T.N.	27
33	Madurai	T.N.	29
34	Tanjore	T.N.	24
35	North Arcot	T.N.	18
36	Virudhu Nagar	T.N.	17
37	Devkottai	T.N.	15
38	Thanjavur	T.N.	14
39	Melur	T.N.	15
40	Dindigul	T.N.	24
41	Parmakudi	T.N.	12
42	Kurnool	A.P.	20
43	Guntur	A.P.	20
44	Khammam	A.P.	82
45	Warangal	A.P.	31
46	Adilabad	A.P.	14
47	Srikakulam	A.P.	14
48	Ongoll	A.P.	10
49	Cuddapah	A.P.	49
50	Neelore	A.P.	8
51	Barware	Bihar	11
52	Bundu	Bihar	10
53	Chaibasa	Bihar	11
54	Dumka	Bihar	8
55	Ghatsila	Bihar	8
56	Khumti	Bihar	9
57	Latehar	Bihar	9
58	Lohardaga	Bihar	7
59	Pakur	Bihar	7
60	Ranchi	Bihar	21
61	Sahibganj	Bihar	7
62	Sindega	Bihar	13
63	H.D. Kote	Karnataka	7
64	Mysore	Karnataka	13
65	Koppal	Karnataka	7
66	Kalaghatgi	Karnataka	7
67	Gubbu	Karnataka	8
68	Sira	Karnataka	7
69	Alwar	Rajasthan	9
70	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	16
71	Kota	Rajasthan	9

72	Partapgarh	Rajasthan	8
73	24 Parganas	W.B.	53
74	Cooch Bihar	W.B.	49
75	Burdwan	W.B.	19
76	Iddukki	Kerala	21
77	Cannanore	Kerala	68
78	Wyanad	Kerala	35
79	Ernakulam	Kerala	26
80	Lakshdweep	Kerala	12
81	Malapuram	Kerala	15
82	Trichur	Kerala	52
83	Kozhikode	Kerala	13
84	Trivandrum	Kerala	13
85	Jammu	J & K	9
86	Srinagar	J & K	22
87	Pune	Maharashtra	14
88	Valsad	Gujrat	82
89	Dang	Gujrat	16
90	Jagdalpur	Madhya Pradesh	48
91	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	26
92	Ambikapur	Madhya Pradesh	30
93	Korba	Madhya Pradesh	24
94	Ramanuganj	Madhya Pradesh	13
95	Bijapur	Madhya Pradesh	14
96	Damtewada	Madhya Pradesh	17
97	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	22
98	Pensa	Orissa	8
99	Rairangpur	Orissa	7
100	Earipada	Orissa	8
101	Udala	Orissa	11

Purchase of Dumex by Pfizer

10960. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) when it became known for the first time to Government that Pfizer have purchased Dumex in India ;

(b) when was the request for change of name from Dumex to Pfizer received by Government and what were the details furnished by Pfizer for seeking transfer of Industrial licence/approval possessed by M/s Dumex in their name ;

(c) when was the approval of Government granted for such change in name and on what basis and under what provisions was this change in name allowed by Government ;

(d) under what provisions of 1 (D&R) Act, the name Pfizer was included in Registration certificate issued to M/s Dumex in 1952;

(e) the items manufactured by Pfizer with the details for the last three years, item-wise and release of canalised raw materials; and

(f) when 1972 Amendment to 1 (D&R) Act for Registration certificate was implemented in the case of Pfizer, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) In 1960.

(d) In July, 1961 the name of the company was changed to Pfizer Pvt. Ltd by passing resolution in terms of Section 21 of the Companies Act, 1956 and with the approval of Central Government. Change of name of the company from Dumex to Pfizer was endorsed on the Industrial approvals held by M/s. Dumex in July/August, 1961. This was done under rule 19 A of the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertaking Rules 1952 framed under I(D&R) Act, 1951.

(e) Details of items manufactured during last three years are given in the Annexure laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. 11 6676/83]. Information regarding release of canalised raw materials is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(f) Section 10 of the I (D&R) Act was amended in 1973 empowering the Government to call for the Registration Certificate within such period as may be specified in the notifications issued by the Government for entering therein [the productive capacity of the Industrial Undertaking. Application received from M/s. Pfizer under relevant Notification dated 5.7.1975 was not finalised pending report by the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals (Hathi Committee). Based on the recommendation of this Committee, Government's decision in fixation of capacity contained in para 38 of Drug Policy Statement a copy of which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29.3.1978. Fixation as per the Drug Policy has not yet been finalised.

Release of Oxytetracycline to M/s Pfizer

10961. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) was the entitlement and actual release of Oxytetracycline effected in favour of M/s. Pfizer on the basis of policy parameter issued from time to time;

(b) how M/s. Pfizer were entitled for release of Oxytetracycline from IDPL when they themselves are licenced to produce these drugs ; and

(c) whether M/s. Pfizer are still procuring Oxytetracycline from IDPL and if so, quantity supplied by IDPL during Fifth and Sixth Five Years Plans to M/s. Pfizer and whether IDPL have met the demand of other users of Oxytetracycline in full before supplying to Pfizer under what provisions of policy rules and regulations notified these supplies have been effected ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) Oxytetracycline was a canalised drug item only during the year 1977-78 and then it was released to M/s. Pfizer in terms of the policy for distribution of canalised drugs

(c) A statement showing the quantities of Oxytetracycline supplied to M/s. Pfizer during 1975 to 1982-83 by IDPL is attached.

IDPL has been supplying this material to all the actual users as per their demand placed by them during the entire period, except during 1977-78 when this material was canalised and allocated in terms of the Distribution Policy.

Year	Quantity released and supplied (in kgs.)	Remarks
1.	2.	3.
1975 (Calendar years)	21202.0	
1976-77	19589.2	
1977-78	17012.9	5000 kgs. released (as canalised item) on adhoc basis as per Ministry's letter dated 21. 11.77. 12000 kgs. supplied in advance for 1978-79 in terms of party's application for 27000 kgs. as per capacity.

1978-79	14786.8
1979-80	10206.6
1980-81	—
1981-82	—
1982-83	1200.8

supplies were made in February and March, 1983.

Policy of Compulsory Exports Priority Status in Export of Raw Material

10962. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) when was the policy of compulsory exports for maintaining priority status in the import of raw materials announced by Government for the first time;

(b) when was Pfizer granted industrial licence for manufacturing tetracycline and was the conditions of exports imposed;

(c) whether it is binding for Government to treat specific export obligation imposed on industrial licences within the overall exports performances of the company or can Government treat compulsory export obligation for maintaining priority status in imports of raw materials separate from the obligation imposed on individual industrial licences; and

(d) if not, where was the necessity of imposing conditions on industrial import licences ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) It is reported by the Ministry of Commerce that they are not aware of any Press Note indicating policy of compulsory export for maintaining priority status in import being announced by Government,

(b) : The licences granted to Pfizer in 1965 and 1967 for manufacture of Tetracyclines contained conditions of export.

(c) and (d) : This aspect will be examined in consultation with Ministry of Commerce and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Exports made for maintaining priority Status for import of raw materials

10963. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY ; Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) have any press notes been issued by the Ministry of Commerce indicating that export made by a unit for maintaining priority status in import of raw materials would also include exports made against specific import licences; and

(b) if so, are Government aware that it is in complicit with the policy regarding imposition of export obligation on foreign companies which was in force between 1970 and 1973 ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE). (a) and (b): It has been reported by the Ministry of Commerce that they are not aware of any such Press Note having been issued. However, exports made by a manufacturer in discharge of export obligation imposed on any specific licence issued to him, is qualifiable for issuing export performance certificate to the manufacturer to enable him to claim certain facilities for import under the Import Policy.

Coverage of Establishments, Mines and Factories in Bihar Under EPF Act

10964. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of establishments/mines/factories including contractors' employees coverage under the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 have not so far been covered with the result that nearly one lakh poor-paid industrial workers in Bihar have been deprived of the benefits available under the Act ;

(b) if so, action taken by Government/E.P.F. Organisation to cover all coverable establishments and to extend the benefits to all eligible employees from their due dates ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar despite the receipt of several complaints did not take any action/against the erring field officers ;

(d) if so, the action taken against the erring officials and whether Government propose to form special squad of senior officers to cover all those establishments ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (Shri Veerendra Patil) :
(a) to (e) :

The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Cooperative Societies of Bidi Workers
in Gujarat**

10965. Shri MOTIBHAI R.
CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of

LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cooperative societies of Bidi workers functioning in Gujarat and the number of skilled workers employed in each of these societies together with the amount of daily wages paid to them per day ; and

(b) the amount paid by each society to the bidi workers and the amount of excise duty levied against each society and the excise duty paid by each of them to Government during the year 1981-82 ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) A statement I is attached.

(b) A statement II is attached.

STATEMENT I

Sl. No.	Name of the Society	No. of Workers	Daily wages Rs.	Remarks
1.	Vadnagar Kamdar Sahakari Mandli Ltd. Vadnagar	100	8.50 per thousand beedis	Source : Welfare Commissioner, Bhilwara
2.	Panchmahal Jilla Bidi Utpadak Mandli, Sanjeli	50 unskilled	8.00 per day	Source : Central Excise, Baroda The Societies are functioning as training centres
3.	Panchmahal Jilla Bidi Utpadak Mandli, Dohad	50 unskilled	„	
4.	Panchmahal Jilla Bidi Utpadak Mandli, Rejadhd	50 unskilled	„	
5.	Panchmahal Jilla Bidi Utpadak Mandli, Sukhsar	50 unskilled	„	
6.	Panchmahal Jilla Bidi Utpadak Mandli Ltd. Dhanpur	50 unskilled	„	
7.	Bharuch Jilla Bidi Utpadak Mandli Ltd. Rajppla	20 skilled	Both these Societies paid Rs. 7.20 for marketable bidis and Rs. 3 for second beedies as wages during 1.4.81 to 30.9.81 and during 1.10.81 to 31.3.82 Rs. 8.40 for marketable bidis and Rs. 3/- for second bidis to each worker per thousand bidis.		Source :—Central Excise, Baroda
8.	Bharuch Jilla Bidi Utpadak Mandli Ltd. Ambawad	32 skilled		

STATEMENT II

Sl. No.	Name of the Society	Amount paid to bidi workers	Amount of excise duty levied	Amount of excise duty paid	Remarks
1.	Vadnagar Kamdar Sahakari Mandli Ltd. Vadnagar	NA*	NA*	Rs. 48,063.00	Source : Welfare Commissioner, Bhilwara
2.	Panchmahal Jilla Bidi Utpadak Mandli, Sanjeli	Rs. 2400/-per annum to each worker	NA	Nil	(2) to (8) Source : Central
3.	Panchmahal Jilla Bidi Utpadak Mandli, Dohad	—do—	NA	Nil	Excise, Baroda.
4.	Panchmahal Jilla Bidi Utpadak Mandli, Rajadhpi	—do—	NA	Nil	
5.	Panchmahal Jilla Bidi Utpadak Mandli, Sukhsar	—do—	NA	Nil	
6.	Panchmahal Jilla Bidi Utpadak Mandli, Dhanpur	—do—	NA	Nil	
7.	Bharuch Jilla Bidi Utpadak Mandli Ltd. Rajppla	Rs. 14,494.31	NA	Nil	
8.	Bharuch Jilla Bidi Utpadak Mandli Ltd. Ambawad	Rs. 25,987.14	NA	Nil	

*NA=Not Available.

Disallowing 20 per cent of Expenditure on Advertisements in Computation of Taxable Profits

10966. Shri B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the President of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society has expressed grave concern on the Budget proposal to disallow 20 per cent of the expenditure on advertising in the computation of taxable profits ;

(b) whether he has also expressed grave concern that it should not have been done when there was a need to boost demand for all types of products, specially industrial machinery and consumer goods ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Eastern Society has sent a memorandum to the Union Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARAJUN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir: The latest provisions relating to the subject are contained in the Finance Bill, 1983.

Default of UNI in Payment of Statutory Minimum Bonus to Employees

10967. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in the "Surya India" of February 1-15, 1983 in connection with the affairs of the United News of India ;

(b) whether the United News of India is in default of payment of statutory minimum bonus to the employees for the accounting year 1975 and Provident Fund dues of the share of the employees and the employer; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to ensure that the management of the United News of India complies with their statutory obligations regarding payment of bonus and provident fund dues?

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

(b) and (c) : The available information is as given below :

(i) **Payment of Bonus**

The Delhi Administration have reported that the employees of the U.N.I. were not paid the bonus for the year ended 31st December, 1975. The matter is being investigated now and appropriate action would be taken.

(ii) **Payment of Provident Fund dues**

The E.P.F. authorities have reported that the management have cleared the arrears of dues for the past period and they are paying the current dues regularly. The amount of damages leviable for the delay in payment of dues is, however, being worked out.

Retention of Officers in E.P.F. Organisation after Completion of Their Terms

10968. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that so many officers in the E.P.F. Organisation have completed their terms and are due for transfer as per Prime Minister's directions ;

(b) is it also a fact that some officers who are served with the transfer order have been retained at the same station ; and

(c) what are the reasons for their retention on one or the other pretext and how much time Government will take to imple-

ment the orders and will shift the station of every officer who has completed the term at one station ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) As per existing policy guidelines, normally, an officer can be retained for a period between 3 years to 5 years at a particular station and transfers during the mid academic session are to be avoided as far as possible. Certain officers who were transferred, have been allowed to remain in their old stations on compassionate grounds after considering their representations. Representations received from other officers who have been issued with transfer orders are under examination.

Instructions have also since been issued that all officers in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation holding posts with trans- liability should be transferred on completion of five years stay.

फरीदाबाद में एजेन्सियों द्वारा गैस कनेक्शन

10969. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फरीदाबाद में 31 दिसम्बर, 1982 तक एजेन्सी वार एल०पी०जी० गैस कनेक्शनों के लिए पंजीकृत लोगों की संख्या कितनी थी और अभी कितने कनेक्शन बिये जाते हैं।

(ख) क्या भारत पेट्रोलियम, इंडियन आयल और हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम की एजेन्सियां फरीदाबाद 1982 में पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को गैस कनेक्शन दे रही हैं परन्तु 1976 में पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को प्रतीक्षा करने का कहा जा रहा है और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस प्रक्रिया को अपनाये जाने से रोकने का तथा मामले की जांच करने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) :
(क) 31.12.1982 को रिलीज किये जाने वाले एल०पी०जी० कनेक्शनों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार थी :—

1. मैसर्स फरीदाबाद गैस सेन्टर	... 17,075
2. मैसर्स के०डी० इन्टर-प्राइजिज	... 13,332
3. मैसर्स अलिद एजेन्सी	... 2,060
4. मैसर्स अनिल इन्टर-प्राइजिज	... 1,060

5. मैसर्स आरती फ्लेम्स : इसकी अपनी कोई प्रतीक्षा सूची नहीं है। इसके स्थान पर यह मैसर्स फरीदाबाद गैस सर्विस की प्रतीक्षा सूची पर काम कर रहे हैं।

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि० की मैसर्स अलायड एजेन्सी द्वारा अपनी प्रतीक्षा सूची के प्रति वर्ष 1982 के दौरान 1140 नये कनेक्शन रिलीज किये गये थे। परन्तु अब इनको रोक दिया गया है क्योंकि तेल उद्योग ने जुलाई 1982 में यह निर्णय लिया कि आई०ओ०सी० के एल०पी० वितरकों की पुरानी प्रतिक्षा सूचियों का निपटान किया जाए। तदनुसार फरीदाबाद में एल०पी०जी० के वितरक अर्थात् भारत पेट्रोलियम की अनिल इन्टरप्राइजिज, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन की एलाइड एजेन्सियां और आई०ओ०सी० की आरती फ्लेम्स मैसर्स फरीदाबाद गैस सेन्टर की प्रतिक्षा सूचियां जो अधिक पुरानी हैं, के प्रति गैस कनेक्शन रिलीज कर रही हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

Transfer of Registration Certificates Granted to M/s Dumex in Names of M/s Pfizer

10970. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) when was the Registration Certificate granted to M/s Dumex under the Industries (D&R) Act transferred in the names of M/s Pfizer; what were the products which were transferred through Registration Certificate and whether raw materials are released only for the products which were transferred or for other products as well;

(b) how many Registration Certificates granted to one company originally have been transferred in favour of other companies, under what provisions of Acts was this transfer made; and

(c) when was the first industrial licence issued in the name of M/s Pfizer, was it for expansion capacity or licence for the manufacture of raw drugs, if so, details of products included in the application of M/s Dumex for Registration Certificate when were the same included in the first industrial licence granted to M/s Pfizer?

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

(a) The Registration Certificate No.R/22/35 granted to M/s. Dumex was transferred in the name of M/s. Pfizer Pvt. Ltd. on 17.7.61. The said Registration Certificate did not indicate the names of the items manufactured by M/s. Dumex. The release of canalised raw material is governed by the Distribution Policy in force from time to time.

(b) From the scrutiny of available records there are 5 such transfers noted. However, the provision under which such transfers are permissible is contained in Rule 19—A of the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertaking Rule 1952 framed under the I (D&R) Act, 1951.

(c) The first licence to M/s. Pfizer, was issued in 1963 for expansion of Protien Hydrolysate, the earlier industrial licence for which was granted to M/s. Dumex in 1960.

Age-Limit for T.V. Artists/Announcers

10971. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over the years some of the T.V. announcers of Delhi and Bombay T.V. have become overaged, flabby and unshapely and it is really disgusting to see them daily on the screen for hours;

(b) whether Government propose to fix a strict age limit for T.V. Artistes/Announcers and relieve those overage announcers/artistes to some background jobs and bring new faces on the T.V. screen to provide bright entertainment to the viewers; and

(c) if so, by what time; and 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) to (c) At present, Presentation Announcers in Doordarshan are engaged only on assignment basis and not recruited as regular employees. Prior to December, 1980, the Presentation Announcers were appointed on contract basis. Those already in service are being retained by extending their contracts periodically on the basis of a review.

Vacancies in Hyderabad office of I and B Ministry.

10972. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of vacancies in Information and Broadcasting Ministry offices located in Hyderabad;

(b) the reasons for not filling them; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the post of a Business Manager is vacant for more than 6 months in the Publications Division at Hyderabad?

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

AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) There are in all 84 posts presently lying vacant in the offices of various Media Units under the control of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting at Hyderabad.

(b) The recruitment procedures prescribed for filling up the vacant posts generally involve a time-lag between the occurrence of a vacancy and its being filled up especially in cases where the post is required to be filled by selection of candidates from open market.

(c) Yes, sir. However, the selection process has been completed and the officer selected would be in position shortly.

Supply of Medicines

10973. SHRI BALASAHED VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in Financial Express dated 8-4-83 that very often the Development Commissioner (Drugs), sends telegrams to drug producers to rush supplies even in respect of medicines which they themselves had banned;

(b) whether it is a fact this this creates a chaotic situation because the manufacturers have to supply medicines even when substitutes or equivalents are already available in the market, and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have as yet not made a thorough assessment of the areas of shortage and the particulars of medicines that are in short supply and if not, whether they now propose to undertake such an exercise immediately?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) : Government is aware of the news item referred to. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and not the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers had banned the use of 18 categories of fixed dose combination for manufacture from 30-9-82. The formulation sales were banned only w.e.f. 31-3-1983. In no instance were the manufacturers advised to rush supply of medicines which are banned for sale.

Government made a continuous analysis of shortages and are fully aware of the availability of pharmaceuticals in the market at any given time.

Examination of Recommendation of Dhebar Committee on Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes

10974. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had examined the recommendations made by Dhebar Commission on Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes relating to his Ministry in para No. 640 on Page 52 of the Report;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether his Ministry had received the recommendations made by the Commissions, Commissioner and Committees relating to his Ministry from the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time;

(d) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry and by concerned States so far ; and

(e) whether his Ministry formulated measures to protect the interest of the tribals and to provide the administration of justice, if any, with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c) The position is being ascertained and the information will be laid on the Table of the House.

Relief and Rehabilitation Work in Assam by Government and Non-Government Agencies

10975. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government as well as non-Government agencies are carrying on relief and rehabilitation work in Assam to assist and rehabilitate the persons uprooted during the recent disturbances in Assam;

(b) if so, whether there are any instances of relief being given on the basis of communal distinctions; and

(c) if so, whether strict guidelines are proposed to be issued to all relief agencies concerned not to make any discrimination in relief work in Assam ?

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

(b) No such report has received.

(c) Does not arise.

Violence in Assam and Relief Measures

10976. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to Lay a statement showing : (a) the number of persons uprooted from their hearth and homes due to violence in Assam (district-wise) ;

(c) the number of relief camps opened in Assam;

(c) the number of camps wound up and the number existing till date;

(d) the number of persons who took shelter outside Assam, with details;

(e) the number of families already rehabilitated in their former places and the rehabilitation assistance provided to them; and

(f) the number of families still not rehabilitated within and outside Assam?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) In all, the total number of persons who were accommodated in the Relief Camps opened in Assam or who left Assam and went to neighbouring States was 3,72,033. District-wise break up of the number of persons uprooted is not available.

(b) In all 250 Relief Camps were opened in Assam.

(c) 118 camps in Assam have since been wound up. The remaining 132 Relief Camps are still existing.

(d) 26,924 persons went to west Bengal and 34,367 to Arunachal Pradesh.

(e) 1,98,562 have already left the Relief Camps and 34,367 persons who went to Arunachal Pradesh have also gone back to Assam. The number of families constituted by these persons is not available. The norms

laid down for rehabilitation assistance are shown in Statement attached.

(f) 1,12,170 persons are still in the Relief Camps in Assam and 26,924 persons are in West Bengal, who have to be rehabilitated except those who leave the relief camps and decide to live on their own.

STATEMENT

NORMS FOR REHABILITATION WORK IN ASSAM

REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE—

1. Residential houses

(a) Rural Areas

Rs. 3,000/—per unit for fully damaged house.

Rs. 1,500/—for partially damaged house.

(b) Urban Areas

Rs. 5,000/—for fully damaged house.

Rs. 2,500/—for partially damaged house.

2. Seeds

10 Kgs. per bigha subject to a maximum of 20 Kgs, per family.

3. Bullocks

Assistance to be given to replace lost bullocks subject to a maximum assistance for 2 bullocks per family (cost should not exceed Rs. 750/—per bullock).

4. Milch cattle

Subsidy of Rs. 500/—to a family having lost milch cattle.

5. Tractorisation

Upto 2 bighas per family.

6. Grant to school children for purchase of books.

Rs. 15/—to Rs. 60/—varying from Primary School to Higher Secondary School.

Small Scale Industries in Danger of Closing Due to Power Cuts

10977. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 16,000 small scale industries are in danger of closing down due to the impending power cut in Karnataka state ;

(b) whether it is also a fact the present power cut and the impending power cut have adversely affected the export-oriented industries like processed food, biscuit manufac-

turers and nearly 50,000 small scale units including some unregistered ones have been threatened with extinction ; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to meet the situation that has arisen out of the power shortage in the state ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No small scale unit in Karnataka has been closed due to power cut as per information furnished

by the Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Government of Karnataka. However, small scale units in the state suffered loss of production due to power cut as they could not fully utilise installed capacity.

(b) and (c). The 10% power cut on small scale units was in operation in the State only for one month from 1-2-83 to 2-3-83. There is no power cut on small scale units with effect from 3-3-83. There is, therefore, no question of closure of 50,000 small scale units. LT industries are still subjected to 10% power cut. The power cuts in the State of Karnataka have been introduced due to low availability of power due to failure of both the monsoon 1982. Assistance is being given to a limited degree by the States of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. The power supply position in Karnataka will improve only after monsoon of June, 1983 as other State in the Region are also facing shortage conditions.

Selection of Members to Telephone Advisory Committee of Kerala Telephones

10978. SHRI A NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many members are there in the Telephone Advisory Committee of Kerala Telephones ; and

(b) who are they and what are the criteria and pattern of selection followed in the case of those members, with details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) There are 16 Members on the Telecommunication Advisory Committee for the Kerala Telecommunication Circle excluding Trivandrum Telephone District and Ernakulam Telephone District for which separate Telephone Advisory Committees exist ; the Telephone Advisory Committee for the newly created Calicut Telephone District is yet to be constituted.

(b) The names of Members of the Telecommunication Advisory Committees for Kerala Telecommunication Circle is at Statement-I, and is laid on the table of the House. the criteria pattern of selection of the Members is as follows :

- (i) The General Managers recommend a list of names to the P & T Directorate for the various interests to be represented on the TAC.
- (ii) Nominations are made by the Government after considering the recommendations received from the General Managers alongwith other names received directly in the P & T Directorate and by the Minister (Communications).
- (iii) A Member of the TAC should normally be residing in the geographical jurisdiction of the Telephone District in the cases of TAC for Telephone District and the concerned State/ Union Territory in the case of TAC for the Telecommunication Circle.
- (iv) Nominations for M. P. S are wide in consultation with the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

STATEMENT

1. State Administration

To be nominated yet

2. State Legislature

(i) Shri Thatchidi Prabhakaran,

(ii) Shri Jose Kuttiani

3. Members of Parliament

(i) Shri B.K. Nair

(ii) Shri C. Haridas

4. Press

Shri K.R. Chymmar, Trivandrum.

5. **Medical Profession**

Dr. Kurian Thomas, Trivandrum.

6. **Legal Profession**

Shri K. Raju Sekharan Nair, Advocate, Ernakulam.

7. **All other Professions like Engineers, Architect etc :**

Shri S. Srinivasan, Kalamassory.

8. **Trade, Commerce and Industry**

(i) Shri P. Gangadharan Pillai, Quilon.

(ii) Shri P.V. Chandran, Calicut.

(iii) Shri C. Cherian, Chemmens, Cochin.

9. **Public Workers**

(i) Smt. A. Nafeezath Beevi, Trivandrum.

(ii) Shri T.K. Gopala Krishna Panikker, Kottayam.

(iii) Shri Aryadan Mohamed, Nilambur.

(iv) Shri P.V. Sankara Narayanan, Calicut.

Details of Newly Registered Companies

10979. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many companies are newly registered with in the last three years with State-wise details ; and

(b) how many of them started functioning, with State-wise details ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) 4986 companies in 1979-80, 6616 companies in 1980-81 and 10,019 companies in 1981-82 making a total of 21,621 companies were registered under the companies Act, 1956. These companies are deemed to have started functioning from the data of Registration. The State-wise details are given in the Statement annexed.

STATEMENT

State-wise Number of Newly Registered companies during 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and those functioning as on 31.3.1982.

State/Union Territory	Number of companies registered			Total
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	
1. Andhra Pradesh	224	308	473	1005
2. Assam	29	49	37	115
3. Bihar	54	68	106	228
4. Gujarat	345	460	851	1656
5. Haryana	27	39	82	148
6. Himachal Pradesh	11	27	45	83
7. J & K	23	14	76	113
8. Karnataka	283	375	523	1181
9. Kerala	131	146	202	479

10. Madhya Pradesh	103	139	195	437
11. Maharashtra	1257	1635	2611	5503
12. Manipur	2	2	1	5
13. Meghalaya	3	4	2	9
14. Nagaland	5	3	9	17
15. Orissa	56	58	117	231
16. Punjab	142	214	249	605
17. Rajasthan	137	187	230	554
18. Tamil Nadu	419	475	617	1511
19. Tripura	1	2	2	5
20. Uttar Pradesh	231	273	364	868
21. West Bengal	679	866	1229	2774
22. A & N Island	—	2	—	2
23. Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	7	11
24. Chandhigarh	43	75	142	260
25. D & N Haveli	3	—	—	3
26. Delhi	746	1144	1780	3670
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	23	39	54	116
28. Mizoram	—	—	—	—
29. Pondicherry	8	9	15	32
Total	5,986	6,616	10,019	21,621

Defects in Distribution of Cooking Gas

10980. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints were received regarding the defects in the distribution of cooking gas within the last three years;

(b) the action taken on those complaints with detail thereof; and

(c) how many of such complaints were received from Kerala giving details and the nature of those complaints and the action taken on them?

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

LPG Facilities in Karnataka

10981. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in the State of Karnataka where LPG facilities have been made available to consumers during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(b) the details regarding the places where such facilities are likely to be extended during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) 53 LPG distributorships were planned to be put up in Karnataka by the oil companies against their 1980-81 and 1981-82 plans. Out of this, 35 distributorships were commissioned by March '83. Locations included in the plans are as under:

Bangalore (11)	Chickmagalur	Hospet
Mangalore (03)	Chataprabha	Gulbarga
Dharwar (02)	Hassan (2)	Gangawati
Karwar	Bidar	Ranibennur
Gokak	Mandya	Bagalkot
Hubli (2)	Coondapur	Hubli/Dharwar
Gadag	Harihar	Bellary
Mercara	Mysore (02)	Bijapur
Belgaum (3)	Udipi/Manipal	Dandeli
Sirsi	Ullal	Chamrajnagar
Haveri	Bhadravati	Chitradurga
Tumkur		Shimoga.

(b) In addition to the the distributorships to be appointed against 1980-82 plans the oil companies are expected to put up 28 LPG distributorships during the current year in Karnataka at the following locations :

Arsikere	Bijapur
Doddaballapur	Gauribidanpur
Rabkavi-Banhatti	Mysore (02)
Athani	Mangalore (03)
Channapatna	Bangalore (10)
Ramanagaram	Belgaum
Puttur	Bidar
Mandya	Gadag-Betgeri.

Grants-in-Aid to Uni

1.982. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY :
SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :

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

(a) whether Government have seen a report published in the "Surya India" of February 1-15, 1983 regarding the affairs of the United News of India ;

(b) whether Government are giving subsidy or grants-in-aid to the United News of India ; and

(c) if so, what is the total amount of such grants given by Government to the UNI in the last three years ?

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

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Details of grant-in-aid sanctioned to the United News of India during the past three years towards the difference of emoluments drawn by their employees during the period Samachar was in existence and the emoluments they would have drawn but for the formation of amachar are given below :

S. No.	Year	Amount Sanctioned
1.	2.	3.
1.	1980-81	Rs. 6,43,396.75
2.	1981-82	Rs. 5,58,666.85
3.	1982-83	Rs. 3,21,552.74

Manufacture of Equipment For Electronic Telephone Exchanges

10983. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether the equipment for the Electronic Telephone Exchanges is manufactured in the country or imported from abroad ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : Small Sized Electronic Exchanges are being manufactured in India in the palghat Factory of Indian Telephone Industries Limited. Equipment for other Electronic Telephone Exchanges are being imported from abroad.

Transmission Line From Mariani to Mokokchaung

10984. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that inter-State transmission line from Mariani in Assam to Mokokchaung in Nagaland has been approved as a Centrally-sponsored scheme by the Planning Commission ;

(b) if so, the detailed work to be undertaken under the scheme ; and

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon and other details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of works covered are :

(i) A 132 KV single circuit 50 Kms, transmission line from Mariani (Assam) to Mokokchung (Nagaland) 20 Kms in Assam and 30 Kms. in Nagaland.

(ii) Line bays at Mariani and Mokokchung sub-stations.

(iii) PLCC equipment.

(iv) Associated civil Works.

(c) The estimated cost of the Mariani Mokokchung line is Rs. 260.5 lakh (Assam's share : Rs. 100 lakh and Nagaland's share : Rs. 160.5 lakh).

The Scheme was sanctioned by the Planing Commission in April. 1983 and is targetted for completion by 1985-86.

Out-of-turn Telephone Connections in Delhi

10985. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of telephone connections sanctioned by his Ministry out-of-turn on a priority basis under each category in each telephone exchange in Delhi in 1982-83 ; and

(b) the total number of telephone connections working under each such telephone exchange as on 30-4-1983 ?

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

(b) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the total number of telephone connections working under each telephone exchange as on 30.4.1983

Name of Exchange	Working connection excluding Coin Collecting Box Public Telephones
CENTRAL	
Janpath (31, 32, 34, 35)	9388
Connought Place (4)	3618
Idgah (51, 52)	17329
Secretariat (37)	5544
Rajpath (38)	8151
SOUTH	
Faridabad (81)	3349
Badarpur (82)	589
Ballabharh (88)	413
Okhla (63)	6124
Chanakyapuri (67)	6917
Hauz Khas (65, 66)	13580
Jor Bagh (61, 62, 69)	16611
Nehru Place (64, 68)	11115
WEST	
Karolbagh (56, 57, 58)	25152
Cantonment (39)	2257
Bahadurgarh (83)	372
Najafgargh (806)	285
Nangloi (87)	254
Rajourigarden (0. 51, 53)	19191
Shakti Nagar (71, 74)	12433
Janakpuri (55)	2140
Narela (89)	533
Alipur (801)	112
Badli (802)	373
NORTH	
Shahdara-I (20)	3190
Shahdara-II (86)	431
Shahdara (21, 24)	2665
Tis Hazari (22, 23, 25)	26504
Delhi Gate (26, 27)	17679
Ghaziabad-I	1897
Ghaziabad-II (84)	1881

Expansion of Connaught Place Telephone Exchange

10986. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) What is the capacity of Connaught Place Telephone Exchange in Delhi (level-4) ;

(b) the total number of telephone connections working under this exchange ; and

(c) what are the proposals under considerations for the expansion of the capacity of this telephone exchange and when the expansion work is likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The information as on 1.5.1983 is given below :

Equipped capacity ... 4,200

Working connections ... 3,634

(c) A new Exchange of 10,000 lines is expected to be commissioned at Janpath during 1984-85 to take over the area presently served by Connaught Place (Level-4) exchange.

Temporary Telephone Connections

10987. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the period upto which a temporary telephone connection sanctioned on medical grounds can be allowed to continue ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a temporary telephone connection is sanctioned in the first instance for a maximum period of six months ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in case the subscriber wants to get it extended he has to apply again for the extension ;

(d) whether there are any cases where the extension of a temporary telephone connection was not granted and if so the grounds on which an extension was not granted ; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to convert the temporary telephone connections into regular telephone connections and if so, the conditions thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The maximum period for which a temporary telephone connection can be continued on medical and other grounds is four years.

(b) Yes, Sir, normally a temporary telephone is sanctioned initially for a period of six months.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There are cases when the temporary telephones could not be extended due to (1) the temporary telephone working for more than one year on medical grounds of working for more the 4 years on other grounds (2) Exchange being overloaded.

(e) In case the applicants turn for a permanent telephone matures, his temporary matures, his temporary telephone can be regularised against the registration for the permanent telephone.

Telephones Disconnected for Non-payment of Telephone Dues in Delhi

10988. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many telephone connections were disconnected in the year 1982-83, in Delhi for non-payment of telephone dues ;

(b) what is the amount of telephone dues involved in case ;

(c) what is the total amount of outstanding telephone dues realised during the year 1982-83 in Delhi ; and

(d) what was the amount of outstanding telephone dues in Delhi against (i) big business houses, (ii) businessmen and traders, (iii) Government Departments, and (iv) individuals as on 31-3-1982 and 31-3-1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The number of telephone connections in Delhi disconnected due to non-payment of telephone dues during the year 1982-83 was 53162.

(b) In view of the large number of tele-phones involved it is not practicable to give the details of dues in each case.

(c) The accounts of telephone dues realised during the year 1982-83 in Delhi is Rs. 96.76 crores.

(d) The accounts of telephone subscribers are maintained telephone-wise and there is no categorisation of subscribers as big-business houses, businessmen and traders etc. However, the outstandings are broadly grouped under the following four categories. The amount of outstanding telephone dues in Delhi as on 31-3-82 and 31-3-83 against the four categories is as follows :—

	Outstandings as on	
	31-3-82	31-3-83
	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
(i) Central Govt. (other than Defence)	99.62	80.05
(ii) Defence	21.96	22.58
(iii) State Govern- ment	27.50	33.94
(vi) Private	1148.89	1099.64
Total :	1297.97	1236.21

Indo-Nepal Joint Commission for use of Himalayan water Resources

10989. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-Nepal Commission with a number of sub-commissions is to be set up on use of Himalayan Water resources ;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed in this regard ;

(c) whether World Bank has also agreed to help both the countries in this regard ; and

(d) the main features of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) During the talks of the Nepalese Prime Minister with our Prime Minister at New Delhi in February, 1983, it was agreed to set up a Joint Commission, at the level of

Ministers to coordinate and monitor all matters of economic relationship between India and Nepal. The draft agreement set up the Indo-Nepal Joint Commission has been forwarded to the Nepalese Government for their comments. It is envisaged that the Joint Commission will constitute separate sub-Commissions for each subject group and that one of the sub-Commissions will be on Water Resources Development.

(c) and (d) The World Bank is expected to consider providing assistance for studies required for evaluating and carrying out detailed engineering of the Karnali (Chisapani) Multi-purpose Project in the Karnali River Basin.

Strike by Employees of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

10990. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers and employees of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited went on a one-day strike recently,

(b) if so, the demands on which they struck work; and

(c) what steps have since been for the resolution of the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) Information which has been called from the Government of west Bengal will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Assistance offered by Italy in setting up six Gas-based Fertilizer Plants

10991. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Italy has offered assistance to India in setting up the proposed six gas-based Fertilizer Plants in the country ;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the offer so made;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the assistance given by Italy all the six proposed gas-based fertilizer plants will be completed in in the next five years; and

(d) if so, when Government propose to start construction of these plants?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) M/s. Snamprogetti, SPA, Italy a member of State owned ENI Group of companies have offered assistance to India for setting up to gas-based fertilizer plants in North India.

(b) The offer provides for implementation of the project on turn-key basis, tying-up of foreign exchange requirements by arranging suppliers credit and bilateral credit and procurement of imported equipment on competitive basis.

(c) The offer for two plants provides for guaranteed completion of the plants within 34 to 36 months from the effective dates of the contracts with respect to each plant.

(d) Work is proposed to be started on the the first gas-based fertilizer plant during the year 1983-84. The implementation of the remaining five gas-based fertilizer plants will be taken up in a phased manner after the details like ownership, technology etc. are finalised.

Agreement with Italian Concern for Construction off-Shore Platforms

10992. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Engineers India Limited entered into an agreement with an Italian concern for the construction of off-shore platforms on the coasts of India for oil drilling operation; and

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

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

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Training of ONGC Exports in Sealing Blowouts in oil Wells

10993. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

Whether some experts of the ONGC have been trained in sealing operations to deal with blowouts in oil wells and

(b) whether ONGC is considering to send such experts to Gulf countries to assist them sealing the flow of oil caused by a massive oil slick recently ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes Sir. Some ONGC personnel have been trained on the job on in association with the team of M/s. Red Adair during capping operation of the blow out at SJ-5 in Bombay High and some more are undergoing training.

There is no proposal of the ONGC to send experts to Gulf countries. However, there is a proposal to send some experts in in blowout prevention to Iran to help in connection with the fire in their offshore wells.

Complaints Regarding Telephones and Telegraphs

10994. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the local telephone authorities and Ministry of Communications have received letters/representations/complaints Memoranda during 1-1-1982 to 31-3-1983 from Rajkot, Gondal, Dhorasi and Morvi Chambers of Commerce and Industries of Rajkot, Gondal, Dhorasi and Morvi regarding some issues of telephones and Posts and Telegraphs of the concerned area;

(b) if so, the main points thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) the outcome thereof ?

The DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Complaints have been received from the public and certain organisations from 1.1.82 to 31.3.83.

(b) The main points of complaints are as under :

- (i) Telephone services are unsatisfactory
- (ii) Certain telephone exchanges are required to be automatised
- (iii) Trunk Calls in certain cases are not getting effective.
- (iv) Some operators are not behaving well and indulging in improper practices.

(c) The following actions are being taken progressively :

- (i) In order to reduce faults, the work of inspection of subscriber's premises has been expeditious.
- (ii) the faults are being attended to expeditiously
- (iii) Rehabilitation work of distribution points has been taken up to reduce number of faults.
- (iv) The exchanges are being automatised progressively.
- (v) Number of trunk circuits have been increased wherever required to improve the efficiency of trunk calls.
- (vi) Some additional staff is also posted to cope up with the work.
- (vii) Whenever any case of misbehaving or indulging in improper practices comes to notice, suitable action is being taken against the officials at fault.

(d) The outcome of the steps taken is being watched closely and some improvement has been noticed.

Grant of Expansion Licence to M/s Pfizer for Tetracycline/Oxytetracycline

10995. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s Pfizer Limited were granted expansion licences for tetracycline/Oxytetracycline subject to the condition that certain portion of production will be exported, if so, when this licence was granted terms and conditions of the licences;

(b) whether they have implemented the export bond ; if not what action is proposed to be taken against them for this lapse on their part ; and

(c) details of export Bond Submitted to the Company and its present status in details ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir on 13.7.67 M/s. Pfizer Ltd. were granted Industrial Licence for effecting Substantial Expansion from 10 tonnes to 14 tonnes in the manufacture of Tetracycline/Oxytetracycline subject to the condition that the commitment to export 25% of the initial capacity of 10 tonnes of Tetracyclines, in value remains. There would, however, be no objection to the export of Tetracycline and other items of Pharmaceuticals provided the total value of 2500 kgs. of Tetracycline will be calculating factor. The other conditions of the 1967 expansion licence are given in the Annexure.

(b) : The company did not execute the export bond. However; from the documents made available by M/s. Pfizer, it was verified that against the export obligation computed for five year period from date of production, was Rs. 471 lakhs, the firms actual exports towards meeting this obligation upto March, 1978 were of the order of Rs. 473.57 lakhs. The export obligation was thereupon considered fulfilled, and the company informed accordingly in June 1978.

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

(a) At no stage the plant would be capable of producing more than 14000 kgs per annum of tetracyclines;

(b) Production in excess of ten tonnes of tetracyclines shall be exported, unless Government by prior approval give permission to sell any part of it in the country, in the first year four tonnes must be exported;

(c) Irrespective of the actual quantity of tetracycline exported from the second year onwards as above, a total of Rs. 15 lakhs annually must be exported as average over five years of tetracycline and other items of pharmaceuticals. This export of Rs. 15 lakhs should be over and above the current level of export.

Steps to Overcome Strikes and Labour Problems to Improve Coal Production

10996. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether overall growth rate of coal production decelerated to 4.6 per cent in 1982-83 from 9.6 per cent in 1981-82 and 9.7 per cent in 1980-81;

(b) if so, whether the production of coal was held down by a prolonged strike in Singareni Coalfields and strikes and sporadic labour trouble in Eastern Coalfields, Bharat Coking Coal;

(c) whether for 1983-84, coal production is targetted at 142 million tonnes against the estimated demand of 147.2 million tonnes;

(d) whether the main reason for deterioration of coal was supply of power, particularly in the eastern region and recurrence of labour trouble which hampered coal output in 1982-83; and

(e) if so, what are the steps that are being taken by Government to overcome these strikes and labour troubles to improve the coal production in 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While in Singareni production was adversely affected on account of sporadic strikes by employees in certain areas, the effect on production in ECL and BCL was marginal.

(c) Yes, Sir. The full demand is, however planned to be met by also drawing down on the accumulated pithead stocks of coal.

(d) These were some of the important reasons which hampered coal production in 1982-83.

(e) A number of steps are being taken to improve coal production which include improved power supply of coal mines through better generation by DVC; improved law and order situation in coalfields with active assistance/cooperation of the State Government concerned and bringing about better employer-employee relation.

Decision taken in National Seminar in 1982

10997. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state .

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister while addressing the two-day National Seminar on Project Management in the power sector has stated that problem faced in the power sector would reveal that most of them could be attributed to deficiencies and failures of the project management;

(b) whether he has also stated that delay in project completion not only resulted in costover-runs but also left a large percentage of our scarce resources unutilised; and

(c) if so, what were the decisions taken by the two-day National Seminar held during 1982 and to what extent Government have accepted its recommendations and what steps are being taken to remove the deficiencies in regard to achieving power targets ?

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

(a) and (b) Minister for Energy while inaugurating an All India Seminar on 'Project Management in Power Sector' at New Delhi had inter-alia, stated that proper project management system is of paramount importance to evolve correct strategies and policies for removal of bottlenecks and to ensure streamlined execution. He had further said that a dispassionate analysis of the problems faced in power sector would reveal that most of the problems may be attributed to project management deficiencies and failures.

Minister for Energy had also stated that huge resources are blocked without generating commensurate returns on the capital for long periods due to non-completion of power projects within time schedule.

(c) : The recommendations made during this Seminar are laid on the table of the House. *Placed in Library See No. LT 6677/83*. Out of these, 5 recommendations envisage action by the Central Government. These recommendations are presently under examination by the Department.

In order to remove the deficiencies, which result in delays in achieving power targets, a number of steps have been taken by the Government which are as given below :

STEPS TAKEN TO SPEED UP THE COMPLETION OF THE PROJECTS

(i) To remove bottlenecks, the monitoring of the projects has been considerably stepped up and Construction Monitoring Directorates in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) closely monitor the various activities of the projects.

(ii) Coordination and review meeting are regularly held in the CEA with the Project authorities, equipment suppliers and manufacturers, construction agencies, etc.

(iii) A close watch is kept on all constraints for corrective action.

(iv) CEA's Senior Officers visit project sites and take up the matter with the appropriate authorities for removing the bottlenecks.

(v) Review meetings are also held in the Department of Power for appropriate action with the State Governments as well as at the level of the Union Government.

(vi) For improving the management at project level, detailed guidelines have been issued to the SEBS in July, 1980. These guidelines inter-alia included various networks and formats for keeping various activities of the projects under a close watch.

(vii) For effective coordination in the timely receipt of various other inputs from the project authorities and other suppliers a system of harmonograms has been introduced and the commissioning programme is being coordinated by the Project authorities according to the harmonograms.

Functioning of Shahjahanpur and Bareilly Telephone Exchanges

10998. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of complaints have been received by Government regarding bad functioning of Shahjahanpur and Bareilly Telephone Exchanges in UP;

(b) is in a fact that some rural exchanges in these districts are also not functioning for the past four months;

(c) is it also fact that the number of trunk calls has gone down in district Shahjahanpur in the past three months; and

(d) if replies to parts (a) to (c) above be in the affirmative the action taken/proposed by Government ?

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

Large number of complaints have not been received regarding functioning of Shahjahanpur and Bareilly Telephone Exchanges. However, a few complaints have been received.

(b) No Sir. The functioning of the rural telephone exchanges in these districts is generally satisfactory. Sometimes the functioning of the telephone exchanges in rural areas of Shahjahanpur and Bareilly district is affected due to frequent and prolonged failures of power supply.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Question does not arise in view of the replies to parts (a) to (c) above.

Chelmsford Club Limited

10999. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5823 on 5th April, 1983 regarding Chelmsford Club Limited and state :

(a) the date of completion of inspection of Chelmsford Club the date of actual submission of the report to Government and reasons for delay, if any;

(b) the date of decision taken by the Company Law Department and the date of actual issue of show cause notices to Directors/officers of the company;

(c) reasons for delay, if any;

(d) dates of receipt of replies from the Directors/officers and date of action thereon,

(e) whether the Department of Company Affairs suggested appointment of Government Directors under section 408;

(f) if so, why the recommendations of the Department were not accepted; and

(g) what action is proposed to bring the defaulters to book ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The scrutiny of the books of accounts and other records of the company was completed by the Inspecting officer on 24th November, 1981. The Company furnished its clarifica-

tions/ comments on the points made in the inspection report towards the end of January 1982. The inspection report which involved several complicated issues was finalised and submitted to Government on 15th April, 1982.

(b) and (c) The decision to issue show cause notice for alleged violation of provisions Section 209, of 211 and 217 of the Companies Act was taken on 24th December, 1982 pursuant to which two notices were issued by the Registrar of Companies, Delhi on 1st February, 1983 and the third on 22nd February, 1983.

(d) Replies to first two show cause notices were received on 8th March, 1983 and reply to the third notice was received on 14th March, 1983.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply to (e) above,

(g) For non-compliance of aforesaid provisions of the Companies Act, prosecutions have already been launched by the Registrar of Companies, Delhi.

Shelving of Proposals for Captive Power Plants at ECL, BCCL, CCL

11000. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals for captive power plants at ECL, BCCL, CCL have been shelved by the Planning Commission for more than four years; and

(b) if so, how much the delayed decision on permitting the coal companies to have captive power plants has already cost the coal industry, the general consumers and what additional financial burden by way of increased prices, it is going to impose on the exchequer ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Telex Deposit Money

11001. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked the subscribers and applicants for a telex for a deposit money of Rs. 10,000; and

(b) whether Government are going to pay interest on the money deposited ?

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

(b) The amount of Rs. 10,000 will bear interest at the prevailing bank rate till the telex connection is provided.

Proposal not to Allow Private Sector to Enter Power Generation

11002. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY :

SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have dropped the proposal to allow the private sector into the power generation industry;

(b) if so, whatever the Union Government have decided not to allow the private sector in the field;

(c) what are the main reasons for not allowing private sector;

(d) whether Government are confident that the present units will be in a position to meet the demands for power; and

(e) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) There has been no change in the policy regarding private sector participation in the power generating industry. This policy is regulated by the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956. Under this Resolution, the generation and distribution of electricity falls under Schedule A which includes the cate-

gory of industries, the future development of which will be the exclusive responsibility of the State. The Resolution, however, does not preclude the expansion of the existing privately owned units or the Possibility of the state securing the cooperation of private enterprise in the establishment of new units when the national interests so require. Decisions are taken by Government on concrete proposals on a case to case basis on merits.

(d) and (e) The present requirement viz. during 1983-84, of power is assessed at 155.40 billion units and availability is expected to be 146 billion units. There is likely to be shortage of energy to the extent of approximately 6%. A number of short-term and long-term measures have been taken to improve the availability of power in the system.

Steps to Improve Services of Radio Stations and Transmitters

11003. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a general complaint in regard to the performance of our Radio Stations and Transmitters that even the National Radio News Bulletin in the morning and evening are not adequately audible in certain parts of the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the foreign broadcasting services are clearly audible during their entire transmission throughout the country; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the services of our Radio Stations and Transmitters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The reception of news and other centrally originated programmes is usually quite satisfactory. However, in a few isolated places in the country, where relays depend on shortwave

transmitters only, the quality may not, on occasions, be satisfactory owing to inherent limitation of shortwave propagation which depends on ionospheric conditions.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is quite likely that some of the foreign stations broadcasting on powerful transmitters may be heard clearly in certain parts of the country.

(d) It is proposed to link up Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras to all the radio stations in the country through the Satellite (INSAT-1B) The quality of centrally originated programmes including news relays will significantly improve after INSAT-1B becomes operational.

Steps to Check Losses in Coal Mines

11004. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the huge loss being incurred by the Coal Mines in the country during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) if so, the names of the mines which incurred losses during the same period and the amount;

(c) what are the reasons for these losses; and

(d) what measures are being taken to check the losses in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Coal India Limited had made a profit of Rs. 34.20 crores and Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. a profit of Rs. 4.22 crores in the year 1981-82. It is true that some coal mines particularly under Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. are running in loss. The profit and loss accounts are drawn for the company as a whole. The cost of production of coal and profitability vary from mine to mine depending upon the geological and geo-mining conditions, whether the mine is open cast or underground, quality of coal produced, etc. During the year 1981-82 the North

Eastern Coalfields (Coal India Ltd.), Eastern Coalfields Ltd, and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. incurred losses of Rs. 1.47 crores, Rs. 87.85 crores and Rs. 40.10 crores respectively. Accounts for the year 1982-83 are not finalised. Efforts are made to maintain profitability for the company as a whole and to minimise the losses of individual mines as far as practicable. But since the different mines have different costs of production due to various factors, it is difficult to ensure profitability in each and every mine.

(d) The following steps have been and are being taken to check losses :—

- (1) Increasing production by quickly developing open cast mines, introduction of advanced technology and modern equipments, ensuring better availability of inputs like power, explosives etc., expediting land acquisition, improvement in law and order situation through close liaison with State Governments etc.
- (2) Controlling absenteeism among the miners.
- (3) Fixation of coal prices at appropriate level.
- (4) Control on manpower and improvement in productivity.
- (5) Control of inventory and economy in the use of stores.
- (6) Improvement in the utilisation of equipments.

Setting up PCOs in Almora and Pithoragarh Districts of U.P.

11005. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new public call offices set up in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and the names of the places where these PCOs have been set up and the places where PCOs have been set up and the places where PCOs are proposed to be set up in 1983-84 and 1984-85.

(b) whether he is aware that due attention is not being paid by the Department to the demand being made by the representatives of the people in regard to setting up PCOs and Mini Telephone Exchanges in these areas; and

(c) if not, the new schemes in regard to telephone sector proposed to be undertaken in these two districts in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The information is given in the statement attached.

(b) Due attention is being paid to the demands of representatives of the people for setting up Public Telephones and Small Telephone Exchanges as per Policy of the Department.

(c) The new Schemes proposed to be taken up in future, in Almora and Pithoragarh districts are given below :—

1. 384 lines Electronic Exchange is to be commissioned during 1983-84 at Almora.
2. 400 lines Electronic telephone exchange is planned to be commissioned during 1985-86, at Pithoragarh.
3. The new Carrier Systems are planned between following places :
 - (i) Almora-Ranikhet G-1 & G-2
 - (ii) Ranikhet-Haldwani G-1
 - (iii) Almora-Bageshwar G-1
 - (iv) Almora-Pithoragarh G-1
 - (v) Ranikhet-Pithoragarh S-4 DX
 - (vi) Pithoragarh-Pilibhit H-1
 - (vii) Kausani-Pithoragarh H-1.
4. UHF Schemes for Almora-Bareilly and Pithoragarh-Bareilly are also planned.

**STATEMENT
NEW LONG DISTANCE PUBLIC CALL OFFICES SET UP AND PROPOSED
TO BE SET UP IN ALMORA AND PITHORAGARH DISTRICTS**

District	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1883-84 & 1984-85
Almora	Kameridevi Garnathi Silar Mahadeo Deorikhan	Shahar Pathak Daulataghat Ugalia Basot Binayak Gagarigol Bhogosi Bheltgaon Pali Deghat Kausani	Dangoli Dhamdeual Pandukhal Jairam Bakhal Kuwali Daverson Tarkatal Dunagiri Manila Binta Petsal Kaperkhan Chitreshear Mirai Shiling Dumar Dhawan Baluakot Bans	Harha Biloi
Pithoragarh	Bhungachhina Chamarkhan Pokhari	Bhuneshwar Khetikhan Gha Patti		Bankote Belwakote Garalyang
Total	7	15	19	5

**ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन सेवा का
विस्तार**

11006. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1983-84 के लिये "टेलीफोन्स" शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित की गई राशि में से ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन सेवा के विस्तार पर पृथक-पृथक कितनी राशि व्यय करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या जनसंख्या और क्षेत्र को देखते हुए इस पर व्यय की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित व्यय में असंतुलन है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसे दूर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ;

(घ) उपरोक्त प्रस्तावित व्यय में से कितने प्रतिशत राशि 1983-84 के दौरान पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के छः पूर्णतः पहाड़ी जिलों पर व्यय की जायेगी ;

(ङ) क्या इन क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए यह राशि पर्याप्त है ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसे बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) दूर संचार संचालकों में जो कि अधिकांशतः ग्रामीण और अर्धशहरी क्षेत्रों में सेवा प्रदान करते हैं, टेलीफोन सेवाओं के विकास के लिए 1983-84 के दौरान 138-58 करोड़ रु० की राशि का आवंटन किया गया है। टेलीफोन जिलों में, जो अधिकांशतः शहरी क्षेत्रों में सेवा प्रदान करते हैं, टेलीफोन सेवाओं के विकास के लिए 1983-84 के दौरान 183 करोड़ रु० की राशि का आवंटन किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) हालांकि यह आवंटन जनसंख्या या क्षेत्र के अनुपात में नहीं है तो

भी संबंधित प्रौद्योगिकी-सामाजिक-आर्थिक पहलुओं के संदर्भ में इसमें असमानता नहीं है।

(घ) से (च) उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए अथवा पूर्णरूप से छः पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग से निधि का आवंटन नहीं किया गया है। विशेष औचित्य के आधार पर कार्य की मंजूरी दी जाती है। 1983-84 की वार्षिक योजना की पूर्व आवश्यकताओं तथा वित्तीय और साज-सम्मान स्रोतों की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखकर ही तैयार की गई थी। दूर संचार की संभावित मांग को पूर्णतया पूरा करने के लिए लम्बी समयावधि तथा अधिक पूंजी निवेश की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी।

**अलमोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों के पिछड़े
खण्डों का विद्युतीकरण**

11007. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अलमोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों के सबसे अधिक पिछड़े विकास खंडों के कुछ गांवों जैसे कि साल्ट धोलादेवी, कयकोट, भैंसियाछाना, ताड़ी-खेत, दरभंगा, भुन्सयारी, चम्पावत, गंगोलीहट आदि में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पहुंचा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, क्या उनका विचार उत्तर प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड को यह परामर्श देने का है कि इन क्षेत्रों के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम की ओर अधिक योजनाएं मंत्रालय की मंजूरी के लिए भेजी जाएं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो, इसके क्या कारण हैं, और इन क्षेत्रों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जाने वाले वैकल्पिक कदम क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश के कुमाऊं मण्डल में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना

11008. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के पास उत्तर प्रदेश के कुमाऊं मंडल जैसे क्षेत्रों में जहां दूरदर्शन के प्रसारण स्पष्ट नहीं दिखाई देते, वहाँ के दर्शकों के लाभ के लिए नये दूरदर्शन प्रसारण केन्द्र खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या ऐसी स्थिति में, जबकि संबंधित क्षेत्रों की राज्य सरकार इन क्षेत्रों में दूरसंचार सूक्ष्म तरंग टावरों को अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाने तथा संबंधित करने पर होने वाले व्यय को वहन करने को तैयार हो ताकि उनका उपयोग टेलीविजन प्रसारण के लिये हो सके तो क्या वह दूरसंचार विभाग को इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार के प्रस्तावों को स्वीकार करने और उसके लिये अपेक्षित मंजूरी देने की सलाह देंगे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय के प्रसारण कार्यक्रम के लिये दूरसंचार सूक्ष्म तरंग टावरों के उपयोग पर होने वाले व्यय का अनुमान लगाया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि व्यय होने की संभावना है।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मलिक-काजुन) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के कुमाऊं प्रभाग में अलमोड़ा और नैनीताल जिलों में पश्चिमी भाग मसूरी स्थित 10 किलोवाट वाले दूरदर्शन रिसे ट्रांसमीटर से दूरदर्शन सेवा पहले से ही प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। संसाधनों के अभाव के कारण,

छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान इस क्षेत्र के लिये एक अलग टी० वी० रिसे केन्द्र स्थापित करने की कोई स्वीकृत योजना नहीं है। तथापि, सरकार पहाड़ी और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों सहित देश के कवर न किये गये अन्य भागों में दूरदर्शन की सेवा का विस्तार करने के लिये इच्छुक है। निकट भविष्य में ऐसा करने की विभिन्न सम्भाव्यताओं की वित्तीय और श्रमशक्ति संसाधनों और उपकरण की उपलब्धता के सन्दर्भ में सावधानीपूर्वक जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) से (घ) डाक तार विभाग के माइक्रोवेव टावर को दूरदर्शन एंटीना लगाने के लिये ही केवल उपयोग में लाया जा सकता है। कुमाऊं क्षेत्र के कवर न किये गये भागों को दूरदर्शन सुविधा का विस्तार करने के लिये दूरदर्शन रिसे ट्रांसमीटर की प्राथमिक आवश्यकता होगी। किसी भी दशा में, दूरदर्शन एंटीना लगाने के लिये डाक तार माइक्रोवेव टावरों को उपयोग में लाने के लिये तकनीकी और आर्थिक सम्भाव्यता की डाक तार विभाग और दूरदर्शन के अधिकारियों के संयुक्त कार्यकारी दल द्वारा सम्प्रति जांच की जा रही है। इस दल की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट की अभी प्रतीक्षा है।

Tenders for Supply of gas Cylinders

11009. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Petroleum companies in India have decided to call for tenders for the supply of gas cylinders for a period of three years at a stretch;

(b) if so, the reason for change in the procedure;

(c) whether it will not adversely affect the new manufacturers of gas cylinders; and

(d) if so, whether the companies propose to review it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In view of the increased requirements of cylinders in the coming years, arrangements have to be made to augment the availability of LPG cylinders in the country. Several units that have yet to be erected represented that a degree of assurance of placement of orders for a reasonable period is required to enable them to plan their production in a viable manner. It is because of this that the oil companies have decided to place orders for 3 years subject to competitive offers. This policy is designed to encourage the erection of new units in order to augment the capacity and availability of LPG cylinders in the country.

(b) In view of reply to the above parts, question does not arise.

Theft Cases of Electricity Detected During Last Three Years

11010. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases of theft and manipulation of Electricity detected in the country in the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and how many cases have ended in conviction;

(b) whether any exercise has been done about effectiveness of the law under operation in the field; and

(c) if any change of law to prevent manipulation, theft and misuse of Electricity is under consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) During the year 1980-81, 48,556 cases of theft of energy were detected. 245 cases ended in conviction. About 31,189 cases of theft of energy were detected during the year 1981-82. Information for the year 1982-83 is not available.

(b) and (c) Details regarding steps taken by different State Electricity Boards/utilises for prevention of the theft/Pilferage/misuse of energy are given in the Annexure.

To make the Law more effective certain changes in the I.E. Act, 1910 are under consideration. These are being processed for further action.

STATEMENT

STEPS TAKEN FOR PREVENTION OF THEFT/PILFERAGE/MISUSE OF ENERGY

Sl. No.	Name of SEB/Deptt.	Steps taken
1	2	3
1.	HARYANA	(i) Service lines are directly connected to the meters to reduce the chances of theft of energy through cut outs. (ii) Modified meters with potential links provided inside meter body are being used to avoid tampering with the potential links.
2.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	(i) Information regarding steps being taken by the SEB to prevent theft: pilferage and misuse of energy not made available.
3.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	(i) Information not furnished by State Electricity Board.
4.	PUNJAB	(i) Extensive checking & surprise raids are being done to detect the cases of theft, pilferage and misuse of energy. (ii) Frequent surprise checking is made and the connections are checked frequently.

1

2

3

5. RAJASTHAN

- (iii) Cut outs are provided on load side.
- (iv) Proper sealing of meters is done.
- (v) Energy variations is compared each month.
- (vi) Tees are provided for taping the connections.

6. UTTAR PRADESH

- (i) Information regarding steps being taken by the SEB to prevent theft, pilferage and misuse of energy not made available.
- (i) The U.P. State Electricity Board has set up a raid unit at Board's HQs under an Executive Engineer who conducts raids regularly in the whole of the State. Besides, 17 enforcements squads are also operating under the administrative control of one DIG Police. They are also conducting raids for detection of theft misuse of Electrical Energy.
- (ii) Surprise and frequent raids for checking theft of electricity are also carried out by the field engineers.

7. D.E.S.U.

Following steps are being taken to prevent theft, pilferage and misuse of Energy :—

- (i) Surprise and frequent checks are exercised by the senior Engineers and wherever fraudulent means for pilferage of energy are found to have been used, the assessment of consumption is made which serve as a penal deterrent to the consumer.
- (ii) Periodical testing of power consumer is being carried out so that they function within the prescribed limits of accuracy. Proper checks is also being maintained is sealing of meters.
- (iii) Steps have been initiated for forming a flying squad by associating police personnel for the squad so that the inspection/detection could be effective particularly for detecting theft of Energy.

8. GUJARAT

- (i) Board has increased the strength of flying squads from 8 to 11 so that there is one such squad in each circle for detection of such cases. In each squads 2/3 meter inspectors and a watchman are provided.
- (ii) Locking of steel meters boxes and sealing of meters are being improved upon in newly devised models.
- (iii) Board is contemplating to introduce improved energy meters in newly devised models.

1	2	3
9. MADHYA PRADESH		(i) The Board has constituted vigilance squads for conducting surprise checks to minimise pilferage of energy and for exercising check over other malpractices. (ii) There are 4 vigilance officers and 11 vigilance inspectors. The Vigilance Inspectors are posted in every circle HQs and Vigilance Officers are provided in each of the 4 regions of the State.
10. MAHARASHTRA		(i) MSEB has set up 4 flying squads and 6 sub-flying squads at different places in the State. These squads conduct surprise checks of the installation for detecting theft of energy and other irregularities committed, by the consumers, in addition to the inspection/checks carried by the field staff in the State.
11. KARNATAKA		(i) Surprise checking of suspected installation. (ii) Test check of meter readings of suspected installation. (iii) Giving incentives to the persons furnishing information leading to detection of theft etc. (iv) Calibration of meters frequently and billing at average rate of consumption if meter is found to be slow recording or is tampered with etc.
12. TAMIL NADU		(i) Frequent surprise inspections are arranged. Mass raids are being conducted.
13. ANDHRA PRADESH		(i) Intensive and regular inspections are being carried out by the field operation staff and DPE squads.
14. KERALA		Information not furnished by the Board.
15. BIHAR		(i) Surprise inspection and raids are being conducted.
16. ORISSA		(i) The losses suffered by the Board due to theft/pilferage of Energy are not even being recorded.
17. WEST BENGAL		Information not furnished by the Board.
18. ASSAM		(i) By installing enclosed steel meter box with seals without access to meter connection to the outside parties.
19. MEGHALAYA		(i) Surprise and frequent checks are being carried out at consumer's premises by the concerned S.D.O./J.E. as a part of their normal duty almost once in every month to prevent/detect any sort of theft, pilferage and misuse of Energy. (ii) New lines are immediately charged as soon as completed to foil attempts to steal the material.

Steps to Improve Performance of S.E. Boards

11011. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether to improve the performance of Electricity Boards of the country and to bring them out of red any concrete steps emerged in the last meeting of Energy Ministers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any structural or managerial changes are there; and

(c) whether their work has been technically reviewed at National level and if so, the areas of deficiency ?

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

(a) and (b) At the Annual Power Ministers' Conference held in August, 1982 discussions were held, inter-alia with the States regarding the need to provide greater powers to the Centre for ensuring intergrated operation of the regional power systems, need to strengthen the organisational set up of the power supply industry at the regional level through creation of Regional Electricity Authorities (REAs) with statutory powers and need to strengthen the overall management including the financial performance of the SEBs. The implementation of these proposals will involve statutory changes. Many States have expressed their reservations in this regard. It is considered necessary to consult and evolve a consensus among the States, before any action can be taken on this proposal.

Certain statutory changes in the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 have been considered by the Government in consultation with the States, regarding minimum rate of return to be earned by the SEBs and introduction of a uniform commercial accounting system for them.

(c) While the prime responsibility for improvement in the performance of the State Electricity Boards rests with the State Governments, the Central Government have issued guidelines from time to time improve the working of the State Electricity Boards. These guidelines cover, inter-alia, improve-

ment in the financial performance of the State Electricity Boards through betterment of plant and equipment and increased capacity utilisation, rationalisation of tariff structure, control over manpower and inventory and better project management. Emphasis has also been laid on reduction of transmission and distribution losses through balanced investment on generation, transmission and distribution and implementation of system improvement schemes. In addition to this Central Government have been monitoring the operational performance of the States Electricity Boards. Technical assistance is also being provided to the State Electricity Boards, as and when required. As a result of these measures, there has been some improvement in the overall power generation in the country. However, sustained effort on the part of the States is necessary for realising any significant improvement in the performance of the State Electricity Boards.

Steps to check pilferage of coal Asansol Raniganj Coal Belt

11012. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale pilferage of coal from Asansol-Raniganj Coal belt every day;

(b) if so, the steps by Government to check the pilferage; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) There are cases of pilferage of Asansol-Raniganj Coal Belt.

(b) and (c) A number of measures, including the following, have been taken to check the pilferage of coal :—

(i) With the support of local police, systematic and regular apprehension of trucks carrying coal illegally.

(ii) Provision of compound walls in colliery sidings and depots.

- (iii) Provision of company's own security guards as escorts with coal rakes from colliery sidings to weighbridges.
- (iv) Raids on illegal mines and coal depots with the support of local police.
- (v) Mobile patrol on main and by-roads by security personnel of the company alongwith local police.

Bottlenecks in Setting up Power Plants

11013. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the various bottlenecks to set up power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove those bottlenecks; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) To remove bottlenecks, the monitoring of the projects has been considerably stepped up and Construction Monitoring Directorates in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) closely monitor the various activities of the projects. Coordination and review meetings are regularly held in the CEA with the Project Authorities, equipment manufacturers and suppliers, construction agencies, etc. Review meetings are also held in the Department of Power for appropriate action with State Govts. as well as at the level of the Union Govt. CEA's senior officers visit Project sites and take up the matter with the appropriate authorities for removing the bottlenecks.

Programme For Modernisation of Telecommunication System

11014. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK ; Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to take up the programme for modernising telecommunication system;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for implementing the above programme; and

(c) when necessary modernisation work is expect do be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Modernisation of Telecommunication through introduction of Modern technology is a part of the development programme under the current Five Year Plan. However, no separate fund for modernisation as such has been earmarked.

(c) Modernisation work is already in progress.

News-item Captioned "16 Lakhs Worth Inland Cards Found Unsold"

11015. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the news-item captioned "Rs. 16 lakhs worth inland cards found unsold" in the Times of India dated 14th April 1983 has come to the notice of Government;

(b) whether the matter has been investigated after the news-item came to the notice of Government;

(c) if so, the reasons revealed from the investigation report ?

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

(c) The matter is under investigation.

Installation of Colour T.V. Relay Tower at Bhatinda

11016. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Chief Minister has requested for the installation of a Colour T.V. Relay Tower at Bhat-

inda to cover the South West Border areas of the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction to Government there to?

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

(b) Bhatinda has been indentified as a place where a T.V. Rélay Centre could be set up by the use of P & T's microwave. Subject to availability of resources, the setting up of a T.V. Centre in Bhatinda will be given due consideration.

Uniform Power Tariff

11017. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) at what stage is the proposal for the introduction of uniform power traiff throughout the country; and

(b) whether the views of State Government will be ascertained before introduction of uniform traiff rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer at (a) above.

“दूरसंचार सेवा को किस प्रकार सुधारा जाए”
विषय पर सेमिनार

11018. श्री रतन सिंह राजवा:

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी:

क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या “दूर संचार सेवा को किस प्रकार सुधारा जाए” विषय पर हाल ही में दिल्ली में एक सेमिनार हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसमें अनेक सरकारी प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उनमें से अनेक प्रतिनिधियों ने संचार सेवाओं की बुरी हालत पर चिंता व्यक्त की ; और

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

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) ऐसा मालूम हुआ है कि राष्ट्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी संगठन और टेलीग्राफ कम्युनिकेशन इन्जीनियर एसो-शिएशन, इंडिया (रजिस्टर्ड) द्वारा इस विषय पर दिल्ली में ऐ सेमिनार आयोजित किया गया था ।

(ग) इस सेमिनार में कुछ वक्ताओं ने संचार सेवाओं के कुछ पहलुओं पर चिंता व्यक्त की । परन्तु कुल मिलाकर इस सेवा की सराहना की ।

(घ) ऐसा मालूम हुआ है कि निम्नलिखित मामलों पर चर्चा की गई थी :—

1. विभिन्न एजेंसियों द्वारा सड़क की खुदाई करने के कारण केविलों में खराबी ।
2. राजनैतिक दखलेंदाजी के कारण क्षेत्रीय प्रबंधकों को अनुशासन लागू करने में दिक्कतें ।
3. विभिन्न शाखाओं में स्टाफ को दिए जाने वाले प्रशिक्षण में परिवर्तन ।
4. संघों की बहुलता की आलोचना ।
5. कर्मचारी कल्याण के लिए आवश्यक सुविधाओं की कमी ।

6. स्टाफ की विशेषतया राजपत्रित अधिकारियों का बार-बार प्रतिशोधात्मक गैर-सैद्धांतिक स्थानांतरण ।
7. सामान्य एवं तकनीकी कर्मचारियों के बीच पद और स्थानांतरण दायित्वों से संबंधित भेदभाव ।

Price of Tetracycline

11019. SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

- (a) the indigenous price and international price of Tetracycline;
- (b) what quantity of Tetracycline is allowed to be imported under Rep. licences and at what price;
- (c) are Government aware that Tetra-Urea complex is imported clandestinely; and
- (d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to stop such imports?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Tetracycline Hcl is a canalised drug and its notified price is Rs. 801.49 per kg. The c.i.f. price of imported Tetracycline Hcl is Rs. 243.00 per kg (weighted average).

(b) : Fifty per cent of Tetracycline base/hydrochloride utilised in the Tetracycline tablets/capsules (250 mg./500 mg.) actually exported is allowed for import under a REP licence as provided under Appendix 17 of the Import and Export Policy. The landed cost of imported Tetracycline would vary according to the prevalent c.i.f. price.

(c) and (d) : Such a report had been made by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Limited to the Government. This matter was taken up with CCI&E and they have taken necessary measures like issue of a clarification to all concerned that Tetracycline Urea Complex (PENTA HYDROXY METHYL

N.N. DIEMETHYLAMINO-NAPHTACENDION-CARBOXAMINE - CARBAMIDE COMPOUND) and Tetracycline Phosphate Complex and other synonyms, salts and esters of Tetracycline are all canalised (Appendix 9) items, and their imports are to be regulated accordingly. The 1983-84 Imports Policy also prohibits import of this item except by the Canalising Agency.

कोयले की कमी के कारण बदरपुर में बिजली के उत्पादन को हानि

11020. श्री रतन सिंह राजदा :
श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बदरपुर तापीय बिजली केन्द्र में, अप्रैल 1982 में, कोयले की कमी हो गई थी जिसके फलस्वरूप विद्युत उत्पादन में ह्रास हुआ ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है; और

(ग) इस मास में तुलनात्मक रूप से कितना कोयला कम प्राप्त हुआ ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) बदरपुर तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र को अप्रैल 1982 के दौरान कोयले की किसी प्रकार की कमी का सामना नहीं करना पड़ा था क्योंकि इसे 1,43,000 टन की खपत की तुलना में 1,58,000 टन कोयला प्राप्त हुआ था। अप्रैल, 1982 के महीने के दौरान विद्युत केन्द्र ने 4 से 8 दिन का कोयला-स्टाक बनाये रखा था। इस प्रकार विद्युत उत्पादन में कोई हानि नहीं हुई थी।

जैसलमेर जिला मुख्यालय में टेलीप्रिन्टर की स्थापना

11021. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जैसलमेर जिले में, प्रति वर्ष, देश-विदेश के पर्यटक हजारों की संख्या में आते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जैसलमेर जिले के जैसलमेर मुख्यालय का महत्व बढ़ गया है;

(ख) क्या उसके बढ़ते हुए महत्व को देखते हुए, तथा प्रेस संवाददाताओं द्वारा समय पर हिन्दी में समाचार भेजने की आवश्यकता तथा आम जनता द्वारा हिन्दी में दिये जाने वाले तारों को समय पर भेजने के लिये जैसलमेर के मुख्य डाकघरमें एक टेलीप्रिन्टर लगाये जाने की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ टेलीप्रिन्टर कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

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

(ख) टेलीप्रिन्टर की व्यवस्था निर्धारित परियात स्टैंडर्ड पर ही की जाती है । जैसलमेर में हिन्दी के तारों का परियात इतना कम है कि उसके आधार पर टेलीप्रिन्टर का औचित्य नहीं बनता । उपलब्ध मोर्स प्रणाली के माध्यम से इस परियात को समय पर ही निपटा लिया जाता है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

जोधपुर में टेलीफोनों का खराब होना

11022. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान प्रान्त के जोधपुर और भरतपुर शहरों के अधिकांश टेलीफोन हमेशा खराब रहते हैं; और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि टेलीफोन सेवाओं के नम्बर, ट्रंक बुकिंग, पूछताछ, शिकायत केन्द्र आदि के या तो नम्बर नहीं मिलते, और यदि मिलते हैं तो कह दिया जाता है कि लाइन-मैन नहीं है; और

(ग) क्या उक्त कुप्रबन्ध को मिटाने के लिये विभाग का विचार कोई ठोस कदम उठाने का है, और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) जी नहीं । ट्रंक बुकिंग, पूछताछ आदि जैसी टेलीफोन विशेष सेवाएं आमतौर से मिल जाती हैं लेकिन यदाकदा "व्यस्त टोन" या जवाब देने में विलंब हो सकता है ।

(ग) जोधपुर और भरतपुर में टेलीफोन सेवाओं में आगे और सुधार लाने के लिए निम्न-लिखित कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं :—

1. जोधपुर में एक्सचेंज उपस्कर की व्यापक जांच की जा रही है और जो दोष पाये जाते हैं उन्हें दूर कर दिया जाता है । जोधपुर मुख्य एक्सचेंज और मंदौर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के बीच अंतर जंक्शन केबिल के कुछ भाग सिग्नलिंग आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए बदले जा रहे हैं ।
2. भरतपुर में एक्सचेंज उपस्कर की व्यापक जांच की जा रही है और दोषों पर तुरंत ध्यान देने की प्रक्रिया को सक्ती से लागू किया जा रहा है ।

Exploration For Oil in Southern States

11023. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of places where exploration for oil have been conducted in the States

of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra State and Karnataka during the last five years; and

(b) the details of the exploration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The details of the places where exploration for oil has been conducted in the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka during the last five years are as under :—

1. Geoscientific Surveys :

1.1. Seismic surveys : No seismic surveys have been conducted in the States of Kerala and Karnataka during the last five years.

With regard to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu seismic surveys have been carried out during the last five years as under ;—

Andhra Pradesh :

(i) Amalapuram, Ramachandrapuram Kollavaram, Rajamundry, Kakinada and Mandapeta areas of East Godavari Sub basin;

(ii) Matsyapuri-Palakollu, Bhimadole, Tadepalligudem and Eluru areas of West Godavari sub basin;

(iii) Avanigaddar-Bantumilli, Repalle, Tenali, Kaikalur and Kaza areas of Krishna sub basin.

Tamil Nadu

(i) Jayankondachotapuram, Pondicherry, Panruti, Kurinchipudi and Bhuvangiri areas of Ariyalur-Pondicherry depression;

(ii) Madanam, Shiyali, Tirukkadaiyur, Vaithelswaran, Koil and Mayavaram areas of Tranquebar depression;

(iii) Nagapattinam, Thiruvarur, Nannilam, Vedaranniyam and Tiruppundi areas of Nagapattinam depression.

1.2. Gravity Magnetic Surveys : Gravity Magnetic Surveys have been carried out at Pattukotai in Tamil Nadu during the last five years. No gravity Magnetic surveys have been carried out in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala during the last five years.

1.3. Geological Surveys : Geological Surveys have been carried out at Pranhita-Godavari Graben, Krishna-Godavari Karim Nagar and Pranhita Godavari Valley in Andhra Pradesh and Palar-Basin in Tamil Nadu during last five years. No geological surveys have been carried out in Karnataka and Kerala during the last five years.

2. Drilling :

No drilling operations have been carried out in the States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala during the last five years. In Andhra Pradesh 3 wells have so far been drilled namely, Narsapur-1 Narsapur.2 and Razole-1.

(b) In Andhra Pradesh gas indication was observed at Narsapur and gas show has been indicated at Razole.

Foreign Exchange Remittances By Drug Companies

11024. (SHRI ARJUN SETHI) : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government take note of the remittances of foreign exchange on account of import of raw materials, capital goods, dividends, and other items and foreign exchange earnings on account of exports major foreign companies;

(b) if so, the total foreign exchange earned, total foreign exchange spent by these companies during last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to properly scrutinise and regulate their imports and exports in case where they indulge in over or involving in imports from their principals associates ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) A Statement showing the import of raw materials, capital goods, expenditure on remittance of dividends, etc. and earnings from foreign exports and other accounts by various foreign Companies during the last three years, yearwise, is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in library.* see No LT 6678 183).

(c) The Statistics of exports are maintained by Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council. Details about import of raw materials and bulk drugs by various foreign companies are collected by the zonal offices of Drug Control Organisation. The details collected are scrutinised by the Government and wherever instances of imports at varying prices from different sources come to the notice of the Government suitable steps are taken to ensure that the companies import only from those sources which are genuine and sell at reasonable prices.

Consumption of Petrol in Public And Private Sector

11025. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any study regarding the percentage consumption of petrol in public and private sectors, respectively, during the last two years;

(b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to give a serious thought in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the steps taken to effect economy in the consumption of petrol in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no such proposal at present under consideration.

(c) The main steps taken by Govt. to curb consumption of petrol are :

(i) The price of petrol had been raised from time to time to act as a disincentive for the in-discriminate use of petrol driven vehicles.

(ii) Central Ministries/Depts./State Govts. and public sector undertakings were advised to effect savings in the consumption of petrol in their staff cars.

(iii) Mass education programmes have been arranged for the car and two wheeler owners to obtain optimum efficiency for their vehicles by observing simple petrol saving tips.

(iv) It has been decided to raise the Octane level of petrol from the 83 to 87. This is expected to save consumption of petrol to the extent of 3 to 5 percent.

Closing of Mines Rescue Stations in Coalfield Areas

11026. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all the Mines Rescue Stations in the coalfields areas have suddenly been closed down ;

(b) if so, grounds for such a serious decision and whether Government's prior approval was taken ; and

(c) when the Rescue Stations will resume normal operations ?

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

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

Allotment of petrol pumps outlets and gas agencies in Gujarat.

11027. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some petrol pumps and outlets and gas agencies have been given to private firms and persons in Bulsar and other districts of Gujarat during 1-2-1982 to 31-3-1983 and during 1-4-77 to 31-12-81.

(b) if so, on what basis and considerations these were given ;

(c) the particulars and details of such persons, firms, companies, etc ;

(d) how many such petrol pumps outlets and gas agencies have been given to cooperative societies during the above period ;

(e) the particulars of such cooperative societies from whom the demands of the above came during above period ; and

(f) how many of them (1) allotted and given, (2) rejected, (3) are under consideration ?

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

News, Item "one-man war on two common drugs"

11028 : SHRI GULSHER AHMED : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report captioned "One-man war on two common drugs" published in The Hindustan Times dated 15th April, 1983 ;

(b) if so, whether any companies/parties are manufacturing Mexaform or Enterovioform in India and if so, their names and other particulars ;

(c) whether Government propose to ban the production and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether imports of the said two drugs are being permitted by Government and if so, whether Government propose to impose a complete ban on the said two harmful drugs ?

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

(b) Mexaform and Enterovioform are the trade names of formulations marketed by M/s. Ciba Geigy in India. The basic drug used in these formulations are Halogenated Hydroxyquinolines.

(c) There is no proposal to ban these formulation in India. However, it is permitted to be manufactured with a 'Cautionary Note' to be displayed on the labels and cartons of their product by the manufacturers.

The Indian Council of Medical Research and the leading Gastro-Enterologists in the country whose advice was sought regarding the Reports first appearing in 1970 and later in 1977 of the toxic effects of these drugs, were of the view that these reports were not conclusive and did not warrant the withdrawal of these formulations.

(d) Indo Chloro Hydroxyquinolines is an O.G.L. item under the Import and Export Policy. However, no imports of this drug have been reported during 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Availability of Gas in Ankleswar

11029. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the availability of gas in the Ankleswar oilfield during the last five years, year-wise, for the use of industries ;

(b) the agreement made to supply the quantity of gas to industries in Ankleswar, industry-wise ; and

(c) the gas used by each industry during the last five years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The year-wise production of gas from Ankleshwar oil field during the last five years is as follows :

	(million cubic metres)	
1977-78	—	390.90
1978-79	—	384.48
1979-80	—	352.76
1980 81	—	356.26
1981-82	—	341.45

(b) The quantity of gas contracted industry-wise is as follows :—

(in lakhs Standard Cubic Metres per Day)

Sl. No.	Name of Consumer industry	Contract Commitments
1.	GSFC	3.50
2.	BARC Heavy Water Plant	1.35
3.	Baroda Municipal Corpn.	0.50
4.	Dinesh Mills	0.07

5. Ambica Mills	0.04	11. Chandan Metals	0.002
6. New India Industries	0.05	12. Priya Laxmi Mills	0.15
7. Punjab Steel Roll Mill	0.045	13. GEB-Uttran (Gujarat Elect. Board)	2.50
8. Sarabhai Chemicals	0.40	14. J. P. Mills, Uttran	0.05
9. Alembic Glass	0.60		
10. Alembic Chemicals	0.18	(c) A statement is attached.	

STATEMENT

Year-wise quantity of gas supplied to the industries in Ankleshwar during the last five years

Name of the consumer industry	(in million cubic metres)				
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
GSFC	157.01	152.80	141.04	142.73	120.29
BARC Heavy Water Plant	22.16	18.20	18.20	15.88	31.97
Baroda Municipal Corporation	13.13	13.17	13.16	14.37	15.18
Dinesh Mills	1.80	1.70	1.25	1.21	1.95
Ambica Mills	1.07	1.02	1.03	1.13	1.32
New India Industries	0.85	1.04	1.05	1.16	1.30
Punjab Steel Roll Mill	1.39	1.45	1.32	1.72	1.66
Sarabhai Chemicals	14.01	15.13	14.10	13.08	14.01
Alembic Glass	18.20	19.45	20.24	20.23	22.50
Alembic Chemicals	5.87	7.21	6.57	4.91	5.80
Priya Laxmi Mills	1.78	5.23	4.61	4.26	5.04
Chandan Metals	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
GEB Uttran	88.94	91.36	88.01	87.59	89.81
JP Mills Uttran	1.39	1.56	1.84	1.75	1.89

Regularisation of Services of Muster Roll Workers Casual Labourers

11030. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry received any order issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in the month of August 1979 regarding regularisation of muster roll workers/casual labourers engaged in his Ministry and Departments/Subordinate Offices under it ;

(b) whether these orders of Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms had been implemented by his Ministry as well as Departments/Subordinate Offices under his

Ministry by giving regular posts to muster roll workers/casual workers, if so, the number of workers regularised ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether his Ministry proposes to get

the order of Department of personnel and Administrative Reforms implemented in his Ministry and its Departments/Subordinate Offices in the near future, if so, by when it is likely to be implemented ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Safety Measures in Mines

11031. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a comprehensive code was to be developed to ensure satisfactory working conditions, safety of persons and provision of an authority to promote the welfare of the workers ; if so, has the same been formulated and what are the details thereof ; and

(b) have standing advisory committees been set up to promote measures for bringing down the incidence of accidents in factories and mines as envisaged in the Third Plan ; if so, what are the reasons that accidents still keep on taking place in large numbers in factories and mines, the latest being in the South Delhi based mines where safety rules are being flouted openly and unabatedly ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Comprehensive legislations, namely, Factories Act, 1948 and Mines Act, 1952 already exist to ensure satisfactory working conditions and safety and welfare of workers covered therein. The provisions therein are reviewed from time to time and necessary amendments were carried out in 1959 in the Mines Act and in 1954 and 1976 in the Factories Act. Further amendments to the Mines Act are also being contemplated.

(b) As envisaged in the Third Five Year Plan, two Bodies, namely, National Safety Council and National Council for Safety in Mines, registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, have been set up in 1965 and 1963 respectively to promote safety consciousness among the workers with a view to minimise accidents. These Councils are composed of the representatives of the employers and workers also.

Periodical Conferences are also held to review the safety provisions, working conditions and accidents in mines and factories and to make recommendations for taking corrective measures.

There are many causative factors for accidents. While efforts are made to minimise the accidents, it may not be possible to completely eliminate occurrence of accidents.

Publication of Report of Kumaramangalam Committee

11032. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether one-man committee of Kumaramangalam was constituted to submit report on the different ills of the operation of the different coal companies under CIL if so facts in details.

(b) whether any report has been submitted if so the salient points of that ;

(c) whether similar report was submitted by the RAW in 1978-70 headed by Shri Rajagopalan, if so, the details of its findings; and

(d) whether the Ministry proposes to publish both the reports to let the people know the truth about the coalfields?

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) A one-man Committee head by Shri J.G. Kumaramangalam was appointed by the Government to look into the administrative and financial working of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd, and suggest measures for improvement. The Committee was also requested to suggest measures which Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. as a company, can take to help the State Government for curbing the mafia activities in Jharia Coalfields and assess the impact of measures, which Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. has already taken in this regard. This Committee has submitted its report and the same is being examined.

(c) At the instance of the Ministry of Home Affairs Shri Rajagopal, the then Director of Bureau of police Research and Development went into the law and order problems in Dhanbad District with special reference to the problems of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. He submitted his report to the Government in 1979. Major recommendations and action taken thereon were reported to the Parliament by the Ministry of Home Affairs in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6077 dated 30.7.1980.

(d) There is no proposal to publish the report received from Shri Kumaramangalam.

अन्तर्देशीय पोस्टकार्ड का उपयोग न किया जाना

11033. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :

श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अक्टूबर 1981 में 30.6 लाख रुपये के मूल्य अन्तर्देशीय पोस्टकार्ड मंत्रालय के एक स्टोर में अप्रयुक्त पड़े रहे ;

(ख) क्या उप समय देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में डाक-सामग्री का अभाव था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सही व्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) से (ग) 16.39 लाख रुपये मूल्य के लगभग 30.6 मिलियन अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड सुरक्षित स्टॉक के रूप में अक्टूबर 1980 में भंडार में रखे गए थे न कि अक्टूबर 1981 में जैसा कि बताया गया है। बाद में ये अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड जरूरत पड़ने पर जनता के इस्तेमाल के लिए जारी कर दिए गए थे।

1978 और 1979 में देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में डाक वस्तुओं की कमी हो गई थी। कमी पर ध्यान देने के लिए उत्पादन बढ़ाने और वितरण प्राणाली को कारगर बनाने के लिए प्रयास किए गए। इत समय किसी प्रकार की डाक सामग्री की कोई कमी नहीं है।

उड़ीसा में अप्रैल, 1983 में बिजली की भारी कमी

11034. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :

श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उड़ीसा में अप्रैल 1983 के दौरान बिजली की भारी कमी हो गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त अवधि के दौरान उड़ीसा को बिजली की आपूर्ति करने वाले विद्युत केन्द्रों पर बिजली का उत्पादन कितना कम हुआ ;

(ग) बिजली का कम उत्पादन होने के कारण राज्य को कुल कितनी हानि होने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) बिजली के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा तत्काल उठाये गये कदमों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालयमें राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां। मार्च, 1983 में 11.2 प्रतिशत की कमी की तुलना में अप्रैल, 1983 में कमी 35.8 प्रतिशत थी।

(ख) अप्रैल, 1983 महीने के कार्यक्रम से विद्युत केन्द्रों से लगभग 12 मिलियन यूनिट कम जल विद्युत उत्पादन हुआ था।

(ग) केवल विद्युत की कमी के कारण हानि की मात्रा बता पाना कठिन है क्योंकि हानि के अन्य भी कारण होते हैं।

(घ) यद्यपि जल विद्युत केन्द्रों से विद्युत के उत्पादन में बढ़ोतरी जून, 1983 में मानसून के बाद होगी, तथापि तलचेर में ताप विद्युत केन्द्र से विद्युत उत्पादन में बढ़ोतरी यूनिट 6 के सुस्थिर हो जाने के बाद हो जाएगी, जिसके लिए सभी सहायता दी जा रही है।

पटना में इण्डेन गैस एजेन्सी का आबंटन

11035. प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

श्री राम बिलास पासवान :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना के मकान बाग क्षेत्र में एक इण्डेन गैस एजेंसी आबंटित करने के लिये वर्ष 1978 में आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित किये गये थे जो कि अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों के लिये आरक्षित थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त गैस एजेंसी अनुसूचित जाति के एक व्यक्ति को उसके द्वारा दिखाये गये जाली अनुसूचित जाति प्रमाण पत्र के आधार पर दी गई ;

(ग) क्या संसद के अनेक सदस्यों ने इस संबंध में मंत्रालय से शिकायत की है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन शिकायतों पर अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार उसी डीलर से गस एजेंसी वापस ले लेगी और उसे असली अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्ति को दे देगी तथा जालसाजी करने के आरोप में उक्त डीलर के खिलाफ कार्रवाई भी करेगी ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) श्री मतीश प्रसाद सिंह, संसद सदस्य से एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि एल० पी० जी० एजेंसी दिये जाने वाला व्यक्ति अनुसूचित जाति समुदाय का नहीं है ।

(घ) से (च) सम्बन्धित एजेंसियों की परामर्श से मामला जांचाधीन है और यथा समय उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जायेगी ।

Estimated Cost of Thal Fertilizer Plant

11036. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state : the latest estimated cost on the fertilizer project at Thal in Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : The Thal Fertilizer Project was approved in May 1979 at an estimated cost of Rs. 511.34 crores. Detailed and firmed-up cost estimates of the project have been submitted to Government and are being processed for a decision.

Recommendations of Working Group on National Film Policy

11037. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has examined the report of the Working Group on National Film Policy submitted to his Ministry;

(b) if so, which are the recommendations acceptable and accepted for implementation so far;

(c) what are the reasons for non-acceptance of the recommendation, if any;

(d) whether his Ministry has consulted the State Governments, producers and concerned persons and institutions to discuss related matters and subjects regarding the policies recommended in the Reports; and

(e) if so, the views expressed by the representatives on the main subjects and agreed in principle to implement and implemented by them?

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

(a) to (e) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (placed in library fee No Lt 6679/83)

Better Telecommunication Facilities to Tribal Districts of the Country

11038. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO : will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that some special programmes have been prepared for better communication facilities in tribal districts of the country and yet to start the work though the programme fixed to complete before the end of Sixth Plan; and

(b) the name of the districts and the progress made so far to start the programme therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Special programmes for better P & T facilities for tribal districts have been prepared and the programmes are being implemented.

(b) The name of districts are furnished in Annexure laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. Lt 6680 183]. 996 places in tribal districts have been provided with telecom. facilities as on 31-3-1983. Post Offices have been opened in 1001 tribal villages during the first three years of the Sixth Plan.

Introduction of Integrated Digital Network Plan in Koraput

11039. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the tribal districts among the eighteen districts selected for introduction of integrated digital network plan;

(b) whether these tribal districts have been selected by his Ministry to develop the telecommunication facilities during the Sixth Plan period and priority has been accorded to the work also;

(c) if so, whether his Ministry has included these areas in third phase of the proposal for implementation;

(d) the reasons for giving priority for implementation of the scheme in phased manner; and

whether the Koraput district integrated digital network plan which has been approved recently by the P & T Board be executed during the year 1983-84 and the measures taken by the Telecommunication Circle, Orissa and his Ministry in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY COMMUNICATIONS OF (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The names of the tribal districts among the eighteen selected districts are given below :—

- (1) Jalpaiguri (2) Koraput (3) N. Lakhimpur (4) Murshidabad & (5) South Arcot

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. In second and third phase.

(d) As it is a new scheme using modern technology being introduced in the country, all the Telecom. equipment required for 18 districts is not indigenously available. The programme has therefore, been proposed to be undertaken in a phased manner as determined by indigeneous equipment availability/imports and financial constraints.

(e) No, Sir, it is not likely to be executed in the year 1983-84. Project proposals have been prepared and efforts are being made to procure equipment.

Central Assistance to States for more Power During 1982-83

11040. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Central assistance given to each State for generating more power during the year 1982-83;

(b) the amount utilised and the achievement of power generation made during the period; and

(c) the amount earmarked to each State for the year 1983-84 for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Central assistance is provided to the States in the form of block loans and block grants on the basis of formula approved by the National Development Council. This assistance is given to each State for their Plan as a whole and not for any specific sector of development,

The plan outlay for the States for 1982-83 was Rs. 2917.23 crores against which the anticipated expenditure now reported is Rs. 2864.37 crores. The plan outlay for 1983-84 is Rs. 3259.97 crores. Details are given in the statement attached.

The power generation during the year 1982-83 was 131.53 billion units. The target for generation during 1983-84 is 146 billion units.

STATEMENT

State	Outlay for 1982-83	Anticipated expenditure 1982-83	(Rs. crores) Outlay for 1983-84
Andhra Pradesh	173.53	173.53	135.00 *
Assam	90.70	91.21	90.70 *
Bihar	155.73	155.73	155.50
Gujarat	209.00	207.57	265.00
Himachal Pradesh	29.92	30.92	37.20
Haryana	102.50	102.50	135.15
Jammu & Kashmir	24.36	27.03	27.75
Karnataka	141.81	142.09	177.71 *
Kerala	50.00	50.00	62.50
Madhya Pradesh	300.00	300.00	343.80
Maharashtra	440.00	403.22	449.29
Manipur	4.47	4.61	4.50
Meghalaya	9.00	9.96	9.50
Nagaland	3.12	3.09	3.43
Orissa	84.00	84.00	91.20
Punjab	189.38	189.18	215.05
Rajasthan	114.09	115.73	122.08
Sikkim	2.50	2.50	2.30
Tamil Nadu	220.00	220.25	272.42
Tripura	4.61	5.50	5.55
Uttar Pradesh	406.16	406.48	503.34 *
West Bengal	163.35	139.27	151.00 *
Total	2917.23	2864.37	3259.97

* Provisional

Meeting of Manufacturers and Consumers of Soda Ash

11041. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the manufacturers and consumers of soda ash on April 20 to discuss the question of pricing of items by local manufacturers and the import policy of soda ash was held in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held and the action taken in regard to the import policy of soda ash for the year 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government convened a meeting of the soda ash manufacturers and the associations of soda ash consumers on 20th April, 1983 to discuss the various issues involved i.e. the production, distribution, pricing and import of soda ash.

(b) The deliberations in the above mentioned meeting are being examined with a view to taking necessary follow up action.

प्राथमिकता के आधार पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देना

11042. श्री क्या राम शास्त्री : क्या संघार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने में कोई प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और यदि हां, तो किन वर्गों के लोगों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने में एम० बी० बी० एस०, बी० आई० एम०, आर० एम० पी० डाक्टरों को भी प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और यदि हां, तो टेलीफोन के लिये नाम पंजीकृत कराने के पश्चात कितने समय में कनेक्शन दिये जाते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को भी कोई प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और यदि हां, तो उसकी प्रतिशतता क्या है और पंजीकरण कराने और आवेदन देने के कितने समय पश्चात टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिया जाता है और उपरोक्त वर्गों के लोगों के अतिरिक्त यदि किसी अन्य वर्ग के लोगों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है, तो उनके बारे में ब्यौरे क्या है ?

संघार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां, । रजिस्टर्ड डाक्टरों, प्रशिक्षित नर्सों और रजिस्टर्ड दाइयों, रजिस्टर्ड समाचारपत्रों, जर्नलों और पत्रिकाओं, अधिकृत सवाददाताओं, सार्वजनिक संस्थानों, छोटे उद्योगों प्रसिद्ध समाज सेवकों, विदेशी मिशनों और दूतावासों, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संगठनों, सांसदों/विधायकों/विधान परिषद के सदस्यों, केन्द्र/राज्य सरकार के सेवा निवृत्त वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों और विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने वालों के टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए आवेदनप्राथमिकता आधार पर रजिस्टर किए जाते हैं ।

(ख) जी हां, । वे "विशेष" श्रेणी के अंतर्गत रजिस्ट्रेशन करा सकते हैं । रजिस्ट्रेशन की तारीख से टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के लिए कोई विशेष अवधि निश्चित नहीं की जाती है । जब भी एक्सचेंज क्षमता उपलब्ध होती है टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्रदान कर दिए जाते हैं ।

(ग) नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए उपलब्ध कुल क्षमता का 40 प्रतिशत "विशेष" श्रेणी के आवेदकों के लिए रखा जाता है । सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए अलग से कोई प्रतिशत नहीं रखा जाता । इस प्रकार के टेलीफोन प्रदान करने के लिए कोई समय सारणी नहीं है । जब भी एक्सचेंज क्षमता उपलब्ध होती है कनेक्शन प्रदान कर दिए जाते हैं । प्राथमिकता श्रेणियों के बारे में पूरा ब्यौरा इस प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में दिया गया है ।

गैस एजेंसियों के आबंटन के लिये
जनसंख्या कसौटी

11043. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शहरों में गैस एजेंसियों के आबंटन के लिये क्या जनसंख्या कसौटी निर्धारित है और क्या सरकार ने गैस एजेंसियों के आबंटन के लिये कोई नई कसौटी नियत की है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार लगभग 75 हजार जनसंख्या वाले नगरों को गैस एजेंसियां देती है और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) तेल उद्योग की 1983-84 के दौरान 50,000 तथा इससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले सभी महत्त्वपूर्ण शहरों को खाना पकाने की गैस की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की योजना है। इसके साथ ही गैस की उपलब्धता तथा प्रचालनों की व्यवहार्यता की शर्त पर तेल उद्योग की इस वर्ष से चरण बद्ध ढंग से उन सभी शहरों में खाना पकाने की गैस की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की योजना है जिनकी जनसंख्या 20,000 तथा इससे अधिक है।

कणपुरा कोल्ड फील्ड, बिहार का विकास

11044. : श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में कणपुरा कोल्डफील्ड अपना एक महत्त्व रखता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इसके विकास के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां। करनपुरा कोयला क्षेत्र बढ़िया ग्रेड के कोयले के और पावर ग्रेड के कोयले के भी महत्त्वपूर्ण स्रोत हैं।

(ख) और (ग) : इन क्षेत्रों के दो मुख्य भाग हैं अर्थात् (i) दक्षिण करनपुरा और (ii) उत्तर करनपुरा। दक्षिण करनपुरा कोयला क्षेत्र में बीते समय में व्यापक स्तर पर कोयला निकाला गया है और कुछ विद्यमान खानों का पुनर्निर्माण शुरू किया जाएगा। उत्तर करनपुरा कोयला क्षेत्र से विद्यमान उत्पादन लगभग 3.00 मि. टन/वर्ष है तथा सातवीं योजना के अंत तक इसे बढ़ाकर लगभग 7.50 मि. टन/वर्ष करने का कार्यक्रम है। यह अतिरिक्त उत्पादन उत्तरी भारत के बिजली संयंत्रों की जरूरत पूरी करेगा। सातवीं योजना के दौरान जो नई कोयला परियोजनाएं शुरू करने के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट की गई हैं वे हैं :—

क्षमता (मि. ट./वर्ष)

हिंदेगिर ओपेनकास्ट	1.30
करकटा भूमिगत	0.30
पीपरवार ओपेनकास्ट	5.00
घाघू ओपेनकास्ट	2.00

भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण प्रगति पर है तथा कुछ अन्य परियोजनाएं वर्ष 1990-91 और उसके बाद में शुरू करने के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट की जा रही हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Assessment re : Coal India Ltd. Dues
from Government consumers**

11045. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the amount due from Government consumers to the Coal India Limited; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of consumers and the total amount due from each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) About Rs. 250 crores were due from various government consumers to Coal India Ltd. as on 31.12.1982.

The particulars of consumers and the total amount due from each of them is given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

Railway-wise outstandings figures as on 31.12.82 (Provisional)

(Figures in Lakhs of Rs.)

Consumers	Total
E. Rly	478
S.E.B.	50
N. Rly.	720
S. Rly.	35
SE. Rly.	413
NE. Rly.	142
SC. Rly.	40
NEF. Rly.	163
C. Rly.	824
W. Rly.	334
CIW	—
LOCO TOTAL :	3199

Steel Plant-wise outstandings figures as on 31.12.82 (Provisional)

(Figures in lakhs to Rs.)

Consumers	Total
DSP	175
RSP	388
BSP	524
CCWO	243
BSL	95
IISCO	980
SAIL TOTAL :	2405
TISCO	224
STEEL TOTAL :	2629

Power House-wise outstandings figures as on 31.12.82 (Provtional)

(Figures in lakhs of Rs.)

1	2	3	4
Consumers	Total	Government	
BSEB	1988	MMTC	14
UPSEB	2553	DEFENCE	249
OSEB	409	FCI	391
PSEB	490	OTHERS	360
TNEB	397	GOVT. TOTAL :	1014
HSEB	891		
MSEB	2278		
MPEB	1969		
GEB	430		
WBSEB	617		
EB TOTAL :	12022		

1	2	3	4
DLP	683		
DVC	2123		
DESU	1403		
BTPS	1261		
KDCC	11		
CESC	39		
NTPC	2		
AEC	150		
OTHERS	98		
TOTAL :	5770		
POWER TOTAL :	17792		

बदरपुर स्टेशन को बहुत ही कम क्षमता पर चलाया जाना

11046. श्री बी० डी० सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बदरपुर तापीय बिजली घर को पिछले 2 महीनों से बहुत ही कम क्षमता पर चलाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके मुख्य कारण क्या है ; और

(ग) स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में श्री राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं। बदरपुर ताप विद्युत संयंत्र को निम्न क्षमता पर प्रचालन केवल पिछले महीने (अप्रैल, 1983) प्रतिशत के दौरान हुआ था जब कि औसतन क्षमता समुपयोजन औसतन 45.28 प्रतिशत था। मार्च, 1983 के दौरान क्षमता समुपयोजन औसत 67.84 प्रतिशत था।

(ख) अप्रैल, 1983 के दौरान निम्न क्षमता समुपयोजन के लिए मुख्य कारण निम्न लिखित थे।

(1) मार्च के अन्तिम सप्ताह से लेकर 13, अप्रैल, 1983 तक श्रमिक अशांति।

(2) श्रमिक अशांति के कारण अनुरक्षण कार्यों का इकट्ठा होना जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उपस्करों में ब्रेक-डाऊन होना।

(3) प्राप्त हुए कोयले में बड़े-2 वाउल्डर्स तथा बिजातीय सामग्री होने के कारण हैण्डलिंग उपस्कर में बार बार बंदी होना।

(4) बायलर ट्यूब में लिकेज होने तथा टर्बाइन में कंपन होने के कारण यूनिट एक (100 मेगा०) की लगभग 19 दिनों के लिए जबरन बंदी।

(5) यूनिट-3 (100 मेगा०) का लगभग 22 दिनों तक नियोजित अनुरक्षण क्योंकि यह अनुरक्षण वार्षिक ओवर-हॉलिंग के लिए जरूरी था ; तथा

(6) श्रमिक अशांति की अवधि के दौरान मुख्य संयंत्र पर कोयले के बँगनों को खाली करना तथा कोयले की सप्लाय पर्याप्त न होना।

(ग) 14 अप्रैल, 1983 से कार्मिकों के द्वारा कार्य सम्भालने पर विभिन्न उपस्करों का सोपानबद्ध रूप में अनुरक्षण आरंभ किया गया है। आशा की जाती है कि केन्द्र मई, 83 के मध्य से अपना सामान्य कार्य निष्पादन करने में सक्षम हो जाएगा।

तथापि, हाल के महीनों के दौरान केन्द्र का कार्यनिष्पादन काफी संतोषजनक रहा है। नवम्बर, 1982 से लेकर मार्च, 1983 तक की पांच महीनों की अवधि के दौरान केन्द्र ने औसतन समग्र क्षमता समुपयोजन लगभग 68.9 प्रतिशत प्राप्त किया था।

Expansion and Modernisation of Telephone Network in South

11047. Dr. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the telephone network in the South is proposed to be expanded and modernised by 1985 ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed plan ; and

(c) the expenditure involved and the progress made in this direction so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (c) Modernisation is a part of development programme under the current Five Year Plan. The Department has prepared an integrated Telecommunication Development plan for the country as a whole encompassing all the States and Union Territories. It envisages expansion of the telephone network in the country by adding 14.80 lakh lines of switching equipment together with associated facilities including long distance switching and transmission during the 6th Five Year Plan, requiring an expenditure of about Rs. 2336 crores. During the first three years of the plan, 4.91 lakh lines of switching equipment capacity have been added. A beginning has also been made in the introduction of modern technologies such as satellite communication and SPC electronic switching.

Conversion of Media Centre Vigyan Bhavan into Permanent Media Centre

11048. Dr. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the elegant Media Centre set up at Vigyan Bhavan Annexe to enable reporters cover the Non-Aligned Conference is not being wound up in view of suggestions made by Indian and foreign reporters, top officials of the External Affairs Ministry and other media men ;

(b) whether the question of converting it into a permanent media centre for reporters and those connected with media has been examined ; if so, with what results ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The Media Centre set up at Vigyan Bhawan Annexe Vigyan Bhavan Annexe has already been wound up.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Registration of Doctors In Employment Exchanges

11049. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many doctors have registered their names at Employment Exchanges in the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 ; and

(b) what is the total number of registered un-employed doctors in the country, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) A statement containing available information is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6681/83].

Production of Drugs from Intermediate Stages

11050. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of clear direction in the New Drug Policy to the foreign companies to undertake production of drugs already produced by them from intermediate stages from basic stages within a period of two years, they have not done so far ;

(b) is it also a fact that the report of the committee on high technology has encouraged them to do so because the committee has even recommended the production of drugs by foreign companies from penultimates as involving high technology ;

(c) are Government aware that the provisions of the New Drug Policy have been violated by the high level committee in total disregard to the decisions of the Hathi Committee and the Government ; and

(d) is there any proposal to review the situation so created ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Most of the foreign companies have not implemented the Government decision contained in para 21 of the New Drug Policy. The relevant portion is extracted below :

“Foreign companiesproducing bulk drugs from penultimate stage will have to manufacture within a period of two years the bulk drugs concerned from the basic stage”.

Many companies have given reasons for their inability to implement the above decision because of technoeconomic difficulties.

(b) No, Sir. Para 21 of the Drug Policy applies to bulk drugs produced from penultimate stages by foreign companies irrespective of their nature of technology.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Technology Contents of Bulk Drugs

11051. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) how the relation between the technology contents of bulk drugs produced by foreign companies is established with the grant of industrial licences to the foreign companies, retention of the foreign equity imports of raw materials and penultimates, remittances and regularisation of excess and unauthorised capacity ;

(b) whether the technology contents of several bulk drugs produced by foreign companies were decided upon on ad-hoc-basis for bulk drugs like Trimethoprim, Ethoheptazine Citrate, Sulphamethoxazole and others ;

(c) whether even after the submission of the report by the committee and its ceasing to operate the technology content of certain bulk drugs had been decided upon ; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposal so decided and the authority under which references to erstwhile members of the committee were made ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The role of high technology content of bulk drug produced by foreign companies in different areas is indicated below :

(i) *Industrial Licensing* : Foreign companies can get licences only in respect of bulk drugs involving high technology and that also from basic stages.

(ii) *Retention of foreign equity* : Foreign companies not producing even a single bulk drug involving high technology are required to reduce their foreign equity to 40%.

(iii) *Imports of raw materials & penultimates* : High technology concept has no relation with the import of raw materials and penultimates.

(iv) *Remittances* : There is no direct linkage between remittances and high technology concept.

(v) *Regularisation of excess and unauthorised capacity* : No unauthorised production or capacity as defined in para

36 of 1978 Drug Policy, as amended vide para 7 of Press Note dated 17-10-81, can be regularised. However, regularisation of excess production is possible under 1978 Drug Policy, 1980 Scheme of recognition of installed capacity and April, 1982 Scheme of re-endorsement of capacities.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In case of Lomotil (Diphenoxylate Hcl) by M/s. Glaxo and Trasicor by M/s. Ciba-Geigy references were made to a few experts who were associated with the Committee to have the benefit of additional expert advice in their individual capacity as these were considered border line cases. However, these applications were rejected as the technologies were low.

Distribution Policy of Canalised Raw Materials

11052. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the force behind the distribution policy of canalised raw materials announced by Government every year;

(b) whether such policy is neither binding nor its violation punishable and on account of this policy the foreign companies have been able to procure large quantities of canalised bulk drugs from the canalising agencies on the one hand facilitate their imports on others;

(c) what steps have been taken to enforce the provisions of the distribution policy;

(d) if the provisions cannot be enforced what is the purpose behind laying down such a policy; and

(e) whether STC has not carried out the provision of such a policy announced by Government and the details of the infringements thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The distribution policy for

canalised drug (listed in Appendix 9 of the Import Policy) is framed under the Import Policy of the relevant year.

The distribution of canalised chemicals items (listed in Appendix B of the relevant Import Policy) is made by the canalising agency as per registrations of their demand made by the actual users with them in line with the Import Policy announced every year.

(b) to (d) The canalised bulk drugs are allocated by the canalising agency (State Trading Corporation) to the actual users, who register their requirements, in accordance with the entitlements worked out on the basis of the distribution policy. In the event of non-lifting of the allocated bulk drug within the validity of the allocation order, the actual user exposes himself to the actions like forfeiture of the earnest money deposit made by it at the time of registering its demand levy of carrying charges if material is allowed to be lifted after the expiry of the validity of the allocation order and the company can be black-listed etc. The provisions of the Distribution Policy are being complied with.

(e) : S.T.C. have been following the provisions of the Distribution Policy for canalised drugs as announced by my Ministry from time to time and no specific case of infringement of the Distribution Policy by S.T.C. has been brought to the notice of my Ministry.

Regulation of Services of Assistants in Posts and Telegraph Departments

11053 SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6952 on 12.4.1985 regarding review of vacancy position in grade of Assistance and state;

(a) the reasons for not regularising the services of 38 Assistants prior to 17.12.1981 as clear out vacancies were available for the date;

(b) whether Government propose to give benefits of their services to those Assistance whenever a vacancy becomes available for them;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the maximum period which a post of directly recruited Assistant is kept reserved from the date of nomination by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Upper Division Clerks of CSCS can be promoted to the Assistan Grade on long-term basis only after they are included in the zone-fixed by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms for this purpose. The 38 officials in question were covered for long-term promotion only in the zone fixed by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms on 17.12.1981. Since these officials were outside the zone of temporary promotion prior to 17.12.1981 they could not be promoted on long-term basis prior to that date, though some longterm vacancies were there during this period. However, they were given the benefited ad-hoc promotion prior to 17.12.1981 depending on the availability of vacancies

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is no specific time limit for keeping a post reserved for direct recruit Assistants. The post for a direct recruit Assistant is kept reserved till a candidate reports for duty or or till his candidature is cancelled for non acceptance of the offer of appointment.

Transfer of Telephone Connections From Shahdara East (20) Exchange

11054. SHRI R.N. RAKESH :
SHRI KESHAO RAO PARDHI :
SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether a number of telephone connections have been transferred from Shahdara East (20) Exchange to Shahdara East-II (86) Exchange if so, the total number of telephone connections transferred and the reasons for their transfer;

(b) whether there has been [much deterioration in telephone service after such transfer and it takes hours to materialise a call and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether such telephones are proposed to be transferred back to 20-Exchange;

(d) whether a number of junction lines from Shahdara East-II exchange to various Delhi/New Delhi areas would be increased so that telephone service could improve and if so, the time by which junction lines would be increased and if not, the reasons therefore and

(a) other steps taken/proposed to improve the service of Shahdara East-II exchange ?

THE DEUPTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir, 42,7 telephone connections have been transferred from Shahdara East (20) telephone Exchange to the Shahadara East-II (86) Telephone exchange consequent on the demarcation of separate exchange areas for these two telephone exchanges.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The number of junction lines provided from the Shahdara East (86) Telephone Exchange to various telephone exchanges in Delhi/New Delhi ate quite adepuate for the present.

(e) Regular routine testing of the exchange aquipment is being done as per the prescribed schedule. In order to further improve the service, the Efficiency Team will be carrying out regular observations of this exchange from this month onwards.

Enquiry into conduct of former chairman of Punjab Wakf Board

11055. SHRI GHAYOOR ALI KHAN :
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any CBI inquiry was conducted against the Chairman and members of the Puniab Wakf Board between 1965 and 1977 for misappropriation, irregularities and mismanagement of the Wakf Board properties;

(b) if so, when and what are the details of the findings of the inquiry; and

(c) the action by Government on the report ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The inquiry was made in September, 1976, and according to the inquiry report, there was some basis in truth about certain allegations which were checked and there was a strong suspicion that criminal offences like misappropriation, temporary criminal breach of trust etc. might be involved in relation to some of the officers of the then Punjab Wakf Board. The affairs of the Board had been in complete stage of confusion during the regime of the successor Board which had, after several reminders, reported that the file containing the allegations against its predecessor Board has been misplaced. The successor Board had also not got the audit of the Wakf funds and the aukaf funds of the Board completed for several years. The successor Board had also committed several irregularities and it had therefore to be superseded in November, 1981 and an Administrator was appointed to administer the affairs of the Board. Since then, efforts are being made to have records of the Board which had been in a state of confusion put in order and have the audit of the funds of the Board, which had been in arrears for a number of years, completed. In the meantime, the employees of the Punjab Wakf Board were on strike during the period July to November, 1982. Only by the end of January, 1983, intimation was received from from the Board that the audit of the wakf funds had been got completed upto the year 1980-81, and the audit of the aukaf funds for the year 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 had also been carried out, and that the objections and points raised in those audit reports were being taking up for being

settled. However, there has been further change in the Administrator recently. Information is being elicited from the Board as to whether the audit objection have been settled and whether on the basis of the facts emerging out of the audit reports and the records available any prima-facie case could be made out for taking further action.

Opening of Post Offices in Tribal Areas

11056. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post offices proposed to be opened in tribal district of Mayurbhanj of Orissa in 1983-84; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) 12 posts offices are proposed to be opened in Mayurbhanj Disitric under Annual Plan 1983-84.

The names of places where the post offices are proposed to be opened are given below :

1. Pokhani
2. Patharpada
3. Saleibeda
4. Hill Block 24
5. Kukudimund
6. Narangmathia
7. Chumprai
8. Bidukudia
9. Tikarabada
10. Banrya
11. Sankhicha
12. Bakale.

गुजरात के मेहसाना जिले में टेलीफोन केन्द्र

11057. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मेहसाना जिले में टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी है, 1983-84 के कितने नये टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित किये जाने हैं और किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किये जाने का विचार है ;

(ख) इस समय कार्य कर रहे प्रत्येक टेलीफोन केन्द्र की क्षमता कितनी है, इससे कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये गये हैं और इनमें से प्रत्येक टेलीफोन केन्द्र से कितने कनेक्शन अभी दिये जाने हैं और ये कनेक्शन कब तक दे दिये जायेंगे ;

(ग) कितने टेलीफोन केन्द्रों ने पहले ही अपनी पूरी क्षमता के टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिये हैं और नये कनेक्शन नहीं दे रहे हैं और कब तक उनकी क्षमता बढ़ायी जायेगी और किस सीमा तक ; और

(घ) कितने टेलीफोन केन्द्रों के विस्तार के प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत कर दिये गये हैं और इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव कब मंजूर किये गये और कब तक इन केन्द्रों का विस्तार कर दिया जायेगा । प्रत्येक टेलीफोन केन्द्र के संबन्ध में क्या व्योरा है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) से (घ) संबन्धित जानकारी फील्ड यूनिटों से प्राप्त की जानी है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Connection of Telephone Exchanges
With Ahmedabad and Mehsana**

11058. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision had been taken to connect telephone exchange in disitric direct with Ahmedabad and Mehsana and if so, from what date and the number of the exchanges proposed to be connected and the time by which these exchanges would be connected with Ahmedabad and Mehsana and the details in this regard in respect of each exchange; and

(b) the number of telephone exchanges in which calls do not get connected for hours and days together due to not increasing more channels of lines and whether approval had been accorded for new channels of lines in certain exchanges and if so, when and the number of such exchanges in respect of which such approval had been accorded and the time by which channels of lines will be increased there and the details in this regard in respect of each exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. All the 7 trunk exchanges in Ahmedabad Disitric viz Baraja, Dehgam, Dhandhuka, Rakhial, Sanand and Viarngam are having direct trunk circuits to Ahmedabad Trunk exchange. Nanded and Dol are served by Small Automatic Exchange which are parented to trunk centre Baraja and Balva respectively. In Mehsana Disitric there are 8 trunk exchanges out of which seven viz. Chanasma Harij, Kadi, Kalol, Patan, Vijapur and Kukarwada are directly connected to Mehsana Trunk Exchanges. Mansa Trunk Exchange in Mehsana Disitric is not connected to Mehsana District Headquarter, as a direct trunk circuit is not justified.

(b) There is no exchange in which calls do not mature for long hours and days together for want of adequate number of trunk circuits. To further improve the trunk Services, a number of 8-channel and 3-channel carrier systems have been approved to be installed in these areas. Additional trunk circuits between Dehgam and Ahmedabad are likely to be provided on the interstite cable alerady laid between Dehgam and Ahmedabad. Trunk circuit will become available after installation of the equipment.

Installation of Telephone Exchanges

1109. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone exchanges installed in different parts of the country in 1982-83;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to increase the number of new telephone exchanges in 1983-84;

(c) if so, the number of telephone exchanges proposed to be installed in 1983-84; and

(d) the number of telephone exchanges proposed to be set up in different places of Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) 732

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Subject to availability of materials and financial resources, 845 new telephone exchanges are planned to be set up during 1983-84.

(d) About 30.

**Waiting List for L.P Gas in Delhi/
New Delhi**

11060. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons in the waiting list for new single LPG connections in Delhi/New Delhi and whether Government propose to issue orders immediately that double gas connections may not be given till such time all persons in the waiting list for new single gas connections; are given connections if not, the reasons there for;

(b) whether it is obligatory under any law that a person to whom a new gas connection is given should purchase gas stove also from the same agency from which he has been asked to take gas cylinder; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to check the gas agency holders from compelling the customers to purchase gas stove etc. from their agency only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) As on 31.3.1983 the number of customers on the waiting lists in Delhi/New Delhi was 4,59,465. It has been ensured that the release of second cylinder does not in any way affect the normal consumer enrolment programmes embarked upon by the oil industry; hence there is no proposal under consideration to issue orders to discontinue the release of second cylinder.

(b) and (c) The customer is at liberty to buy a gas stove of his choice either from the dealer or in the open market. Under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969/Regulations, a prospective customer in whose favour a gas connection is released can purchase gas stove of ISI mark from any agency, including the LPG distributor, through whom gas connection has been released. Message to this effect is printed on each Intimation Letter sent to new customer and similar message is also displayed prominently in gas distributor's show-room. The oil companies have warned the LPG distributors that should there be any complaint in this regard, penal action would be taken against them.

Drilling in Tripura and West Bengal.

11061. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a news item appearing in the "National Herald" dated 12.4.83 under the caption "Indo-Soviet economic panel to meet in May"; and

(b) the suggestions put forth by the experts of the team about drilling in Tripura and West Bengal ?

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

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Recommendations for Improving of Power Sector

11062. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to continue consultations with States on various recommendations of the Committee on Power for improving performance in the power sector;

(b) if so, whether major recommendations of the 1980 Committee involved Structural Policy Changes ;

(c) whether several rounds of discussions already taken place with the State Governments; and

(d) by what time Union Government are confident to implement and accept all the recommendation of the committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (b) The Committee has made several recommendations for improving operational performance to the power supply industry. Many of these recommendations are within the competence of the States and suitable guidelines have already been issued to them for implementing these recommendations. In view of the long range and administrative measures involved, technical implementation of these recommendations will take some time before they can become effective.

The Committee has some major recommendations regarding the need to enlarge the role of the Centre in generation and EHV transmission, the need to strengthen the organisation of the power supply industry at the regional level through creation of Regional Electricity Authorities as statutory bodies and the need to improve the overall management of the State Electricity Boards through introduction of more objective procedures of recruitment, tenure and removal of the top personnel of the SEBs. The Committee has

also made certain recommendation regarding rationalisation of tariff structure and higher financial rates of return to be earned by the Boards.

In regard to the major recommendations of the Committee on Power, several rounds of discussions have been held with the States. The States have expressed their reservation against implementing the structural changes recommended by the Committee. It is considered desirable to continue consultations with the States for evolving a consensus amongst them before any further action can be initiated for implementing these recommendations. It is hoped that further discussions can be held with the States at the earliest.

ग्लैक्सो लेबोरेटरीज लिमिटेड, अलीगढ़

11063. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्लैक्सो लेबोरेटरीज इण्डिया लिमिटेड की अलीगढ़ स्थित शाखा में कितने कर्मचारी दैनिक और कितने मासिक मजदूरी पर कार्यरत हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा संबंधी अंशदान को बचाने के लिये उक्त कम्पनी ने 1973 से कार्यरत कर्मचारियों को सेवा में स्थायी नहीं किया है ; और

(ग) उक्त कम्पनी द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में कितनी राशि जमा कराई गई और बकाया राशि कितनी है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) से (ग) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि मै. ग्लैक्सो लेबोरेटरीज की अलीगढ़ शाखा, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 के अधीन नहीं आती है क्योंकि यह ऐसे क्षेत्र में स्थित है, जहां कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना

अभी लागू नहीं हुई है। काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की संख्या, देय भविष्य निधि के भुगतान आदि से संबंधी सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

Views of Chief Ministers on Change in T.V. Programmes

11064. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had sought the views of all Chief Ministers on T.V. Programmes;

(b) if so, how many Chief Ministers have so far communicated their views on T.V. Programmes;

(c) if so, who are the Chief Ministers who have not so far communicated to Government their views;

(d) what views were sought from the State Chief Ministers; and

(e) by what time a final decision in regard to the change on TV Programme will be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The Government sought have views on National Programme from the Chief Ministers of those States where full-fledged programme producing TV Centres exist, i.e., the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.

(b) So far Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Jammu and Kashmir have communicated their views. An interim reply has been received from the Chief Minister of Punjab.

(c) Replies have not been received from the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh,

(d) Their valuable suggestions on the format and duration of the National Programme were sought.

(e) Improvement in TV programmes is a continuous process. All the suggestions received from various quarters, including those from Chief Ministers, would be taken into account in effecting improvements in TV programmes including the National Programme.

Retired Officials Working in Private Companies

11065. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2688 dated 15th March, 1983 regarding officials working in private companies and state :

(a) the outcome of the study made of the report in question;

(b) whether he is aware that some of the retired officials of his Ministry referred to in part (b) of the above question are acting in connivance with the officers dealing with man-made fibre industry and other staff in furtherance of interests of their present employers;

(c) the reasons why he is not rotating such vulnerable officials despite this having been repeatedly brought to his predecessor's notice on the floor of the House; and

(d) the reasons why no surveillance is being exercised over the activities of such retired and serving officials who are working in close collusion and the entry of such undesirable persons banned in his ministry.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) one Officer has already been transferred.

(b) No such act of connivance has come to notice.

(c) and (d) Transfers are effected at suitable intervals as far as possible. Visitors can meet officers of the rank of Under Secretary and above by appointment.

Postponement of Elections/Bye-Elections

11066. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of bye-elections/mid-term elections postponed in the country during the last 2 and half years; and

(b) if so, the reasons for postponing these elections ?

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

Appointment of Senior Officers in Oil and Natural Gas Commission

11067. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how many officers at senior level positions i.e. in the scale of Rs. 2400-3200 and above have been directly appointed in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission since October, 1981;

(b) whether prior to such appointments, posts were created, advertisements made and jobs analysed for which the recruitment was to be made;

(c) if so, the job which was being done by such officers in their previous organisation and duties assigned to them in ONGC; and

(d) number of such officers taken from CCI, BHEL and others ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) 52 officers from outside (9 in the Finance and Accounts and 43 in other operational activities of the Commission have been appointed to posts in the pre-revised pay-scale of Rs. 180-2300 (now the revised scale is Rs. 2400-3200) and above since 1.10.1981, the date the present incumbent took over as Chairman.

(b) and (c) Fifty posts had already been created before appointments were made and two posts had to be created afresh for appointment of the remaining two officers. Out of these 52 posts, 8 posts were in existence at the time when the present incumbent took over as Chairman, ONGC. Forty four posts were created after the present Chairman assumed office. The Commission made the recruitment after proper advertisement and/or notification to a number of Public Undertakings of their needs for senior officers. The appointments were made on the recommendations of duly constituted selection boards which took into account the duties performed by such officers and their suitability for appointment in the ONGC.

In so far as appointments in the Finance & Accounts Department of the ONGC are concerned, officers so appointed are carrying out the duties relating to the field of Financial Management, Financial Planning, Project Monitoring, Operational Research Applications in Finance, Investment decisions, evaluation of Capital Expenditure proposals, Project Cost Estimation, Means of Financing and Financial Proposals of Projects, Preparation of Feasibility Study reports, Management Information Reports Budget and Budgetary Control and Cash Flow and preparation of Financial Accounts and cost statements.

Regarding the officers appointed in other areas the duties assigned to them relate to Vigilance, Security, Management Services, Management Audit, Stores Operational Purchases, Contract Technical Studies, etc.

As the result of a SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat) analyses carried out in early 1982, it was discovered that in these areas of the activities of the Commission, a great deal of reinforcement was required to bring about better standards of working and effectiveness.

The number of officers taken from the CCI in ONGC is 3, from the BHEL is 5 and from other is 44.

**Tampering with Accounts of Subscribers
in EPF Organisation in Account Section**

11068. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in the Accounts Section of the E.P.F. Organisation, a lot of tamperings are done resulting in harassment to poor subscribers;

(b) if so, the reasons for such tamperings; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be taken against all such erring officials in the Accounts Section of the E.P.F. Organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) Some complaints of a general nature may have been received by the Employees' Provident Fund authorities. The matter will be looked into.

Representation of SC/ST etc in Recruitment in Gujarat Dadra and Nagar Haveli

11069. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that representations have not been given in recruitment to various categories of staff employees and officials of (1) Scheduled Castes and Tribes and (2) Adivasis in district of Bulsar and Surat and other districts of Gujarat and Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli during 1-2-1980 to 31.3.1983;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to recruit them in future;

(d) the number of staff recruited in each categories in each of the above districts during the above period; and

(e) how many of them belong to the above categories ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No Sir. Due representation has been given in attendance with the general orders of the Government as far as possible.

(b) and (c) The question does not arise.

(d) and (e) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

**Misappropriation of Gas Cylinders By
Ex-Captain of Army**

11070. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that 3 Ex-Captains of the Army have been held for cheating and misappropriation of gas cylinders (Ref. Hindustan Time of 10 April, 1983);

(b) if so, details of the case and action taken against the alleged cheats;

(c) whether Government are aware that such gas cylinders fetch very high premium in the market because of heavy demand for gas connections;

(d) if so, the approximate amount of money the alleged culprits are supposed to have amassed by the alleged clandestine misappropriation of gas cylinders;

(e) whether Government would consider checking of stocks of gas cylinders with other stockist in order to detect shortages; and

(f) remedial measures taken or proposed to guard against such losses of gas cylinders ?

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

(b) M/s. Sarvatra Gas Service was involved in misappropriation of IOC's cylinders in collusion with an IOC's transport contractor, of some of whose partners were com-

mon with the partners of M/s. Sarvatra Gas Service. The case was handed over to C.B.I. and the distributorship was terminated on 6.4.1981. The C.B.I. is proceeding with the case.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It has not been possible so far to assess the exact amount which might have been realised by the culprits in clandestine sale of cylinders suspected to have been misappropriated.

(e) and (f) : Apart from two regular inspections of distributors' equipment each year, surprise inspection are also made of equipment with distributors to ascertain whether any loss has accrued. If misappropriation is suspected suitable action is taken against each distributor.

उन्हा (गुजरात) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज
से दिये गये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

11071. श्री मोतीभाई धार० चौधरी :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) उन्हा (गुजरात) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये गये और उस एक्सचेंज से प्रतिदिन औसतन कितनी कालें ब्रुक की गईं और अहमदाबाद के साथ कितनी लाइनें जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) क्या लाइनों की कमी के कारण लाइटनिंग कालों में भी विलम्ब होता है और वाणिज्य मंडल ने ऐसी एक शिकायत 24 मार्च 1983 को महाप्रबन्धक, गुजरात मंडल को भेजी है, और यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ;

(ग) क्या ऐसी भारी लोड को कम करने और विलम्ब को दूर करने के लिए आवश्यक काल लाइनें बिछाई जायेंगी ;

(घ) राजस्थान और सौराष्ट्र के लिए उन्हा से नई ट्रंक लाइनें कब तक बिछाई जायेंगी ; और

(ङ) पालनपुरा, धिशनगर और पाटण को-एक्सचेंज वाइट द्वारा अहमदाबाद से जोड़ने के कार्य को स्वीकृति कब दी गई थी और कार्य को अब तक पूरा न करने के क्या कारण हैं और इस कार्य को कब तक पूरा कर दिया जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) उन्हा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से इस समय 1470 टेलीफोन काम रहे हैं। उन्हा से अहमदाबाद के लिए की जाने वाली ट्रंक कालों की औसत संख्या 350 है। इस ट्रंक परियात से सात ट्रंक सर्किटों का औचित्य बनता है।

(ख) ट्रंक सर्किटों की कमी के कारण लाइटनिंग ट्रंक कालों में विलम्ब नहीं होता है। वाणिज्य मंडल ने 24.3.83 को गुजरात सर्किल के महाप्रबन्धक के पास एक शिकायत पत्र भेजा है। ताबें की तारों की चोरी हो जाने के कारण ट्रंक लाइनों में होने वाले निरंतर व्यवधान को कम करने के लिए, ताबें की तारों के स्थान पर ताबें की बेल्ट तारों को लगाने के लिए एक प्राक्कसन की मंजूरी दी जा रही है। चूंकि विशेष उदाहरणों का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है अतः शिकायत पत्र में उल्लिखित कुछ मद्दों पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है।

(ग) हालांकि कोई विलम्ब नहीं हुआ लेकिन क्षेत्र के विस्तार को मद्देनजर रखते हुए उन्हा और अहमदाबाद के बीच एक 8 चलन प्रणाली स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। मौजूदा ताबें की तारों के स्थान पर ताबें की बेल्ट तारों के लग जाने के बाद यह 8 चलन प्रणाली चालू हो जाएगी।

(घ) उन्हा से राजस्थान और सौराष्ट्र के स्टेशनों के लिए सीधे ट्रंक सर्किटों का औचित्य नहीं बनता है।

(ङ) पालनपुर और अहमदाबाद के बीच कोएक्सचेंज केबिल बिछाने के कार्य को 27.3.80

को मंजूरी दी गई थी। कोएक्सअल केबिस और अनिवार्य सहायक पुर्जों की पूरी मात्रा उपलब्ध न होने के कारण यह कार्य पूरा नहीं किया जा सका। अभी भवन निर्माण का कुछ कार्य भी पूरा किया जाना है। इस कार्य के 1985 के अंत तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है बशर्ते कि समय पर पूरी साज-सामग्री उपलब्ध हो जाए।

Grant of Items of bulk drugs to Foreign Firms

11072. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names of items of bulk drugs, licence No. and date and capacity granted for these items in favour of foreign firms during the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

(b) whether it is a fact that these companies have been utilising their own bulk drugs for their own captive consumption and if so, details of production consumption;

(c) whether with the coming into force of the policy of Rs. 2 crores these foreign companies have been benefited to the extent that they are over-producing formulations without caring for the I (D & R) Act; and

(d) what action Government propose to take against the c firms ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) A Statment giving the requisite informantion relating to the period

1969-70 to 1973-74 is laid on The table of the House. (Placed in library. See No LT 6682/83).

(b) : The information about the production and consumption of bulk drugs referred to in the above statement is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(a) and (d) : Government's Policy on Regularisation of Excess production of formulations produced by foreign companies is contained in Department of Industrial Development's Press Note dated 29.8.80 as modified by this Ministry's Press Note dated 17.10.81, Department of Industrial Development's Press Notes dated 21 st April/3rd May, 1982 and 8th April, 1983.

Manufacture of DMT, MEG and TPA/PTA

11073. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) names of the existing parties for manufacture of DMT and separately for MEG in country showing the unitwise capacities both in private and public sectors;

(b) the details of licences/letter of intent issued for manufacture of DMT & MEG; and

(c) the details of licences/letters of intent issued for manufacture TPA/PTA in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Particulars of untis manufacturing DMT and MEG are as follows :

S. No.	Name of the Unit	Capacity (tonnes/annum)	Whether in public or private sector
DMT			
1.	Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	30,000	Public Sector
MEG			
1.	Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	20,000	Public Sector
2.	National Organic Chemicals	10,000	Private Sector

(b) Letters of intent/industrial licences for the manufacture of DMT & MEG have been issued to the following parties :—

S. No.	Name of the party	Capacity (tonnes/annum)
DMT		
1.	Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Co. Limited	60,000
2.	Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited	35,000
3.	J. K. Synthetics Limited	4,000
MEG		
1.	West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation	25,000

(c) No letter of intent/industrial licence for the manufacture of TPA/PTA has been issued.

**Merger of Coal Washeries of SAIL With
B.C.C.L.**

11074. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased
state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee Report on the proposal of merger of four Coal Washeries of Steel Authority of India Ltd. with Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. has been received and the recommendations of the Committee have been approved by Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that the merger will take place in the financial years 1983-84; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Government had decided in principle to transfer the ownership of Central Coal Washeries from Steel Authority of India Ltd. to Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. These Companies are trying to mutually finalise the modalities of transfer.

**Unemployment Due To Mechanisation in
I.L.T.D. Division of I.T.C.**

11075. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that over 15,000 stemmers employed by the ITC in ILTD division in Guntur are facing unemployment as a result of mechanisation introduced by the company; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take immediate steps to prevent this large scale unemployment ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) According to information received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the appropriate authority under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 5,000 seasonal workers have been rendered jobless not because of mechanisation but as a result of closure declared by the I.T.C. Management of their Stemming and Redrying Factory at Chirala, Guntur. Efforts made by the State Government to avert closure have not yielded any result.

12 hrs.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All of you please sit down. Don't record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, every day I need not tell you that you must sit down; then, one by one will be called and he may say something...*(Interruptions)* How can I hear all of you at the same time? Why can't you have some sort of a self-discipline? *(Interruptions)* Please sit down. I will go to the next item of the agenda. Then, you cannot do anything. I am telling you. Are you sitting down or not?—No.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am going to the next item of the agenda. Papers to be laid on the Table.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record anything.

*(Interruptions)***

[Some Hon. Members then left the House]

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statement of value of import Contemplated in 1983-84.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : I beg to lay on the table a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding value of import contemplated in 1983-84, in pursuance of an assurance given on the 5th April 1983 while replying to the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6628/83].

Notification under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : I beg to lay on the table copy of Notification No. S.O. 355 (E) (Hindi and English versions published in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1983 directing that the provisions of section 21 and section 22 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 shall not apply to any proposal in respect of an industry or service specified in the Schedule to notification, under sub-section (3) of section 22A of the said Act. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6629/83].

Notifications under Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act and Apprentices Act.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI V. SHIVRAJ PATIL) I beg to lay on the table :

(1) A copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 321 in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1983, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. L1-6630/83]

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1808 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April 1983 containing Order determining the ratio of trade apprentices to workers, other than unskilled

workers in the building and furniture trade group, under sub-section (3) of sections 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6631/83.]

Notifications under Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : I beg to lay on the table:

A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 32 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959 :—

- (1) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Conduct, Discipline and Appeal) (Amendment) Regulations, 1982 published in Notification No. 17(7)/81-Reg. in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1982.
- (2) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Pay and Allowances) Amendment Regulations, 1982 published in Notification No. 17(23)/79-Reg. in Gazette of India dated the 21st August 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6633/83.]

Annual Report of and Review on National Cooperatives and Development Banks Federation, Bombay for 1981-82, of National Cooperative Housing Federation New Delhi, for 1981-82, etc.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Land Development Banks Federation, for the year 1981-82.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Land Development Banks Federation, Bombay, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Land Development Banks Federation, Bombay, for the year 1981-82.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6633/83]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.
 - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon.
 - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Housing Federation, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6634/83]
- (5) (i) A copy of the annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of Review and Hindi English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6635/83]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Heavy Engineering Co-operative Limited, New Delhi for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Heavy Engineering Cooperative Limited, New Delhi for the year 1981-82.

- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6636/83]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited Bombay, for the year 1981-82.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1981-82.
- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6637/83]

**Annual Report and Accounts, of the
Super Bazar, 145 Cooperative Stores
Ltd. Delhi for 1979-80.**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :
I beg to lay on the table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Super Bazar, the Cooperative Store Limited, Delhi, for the year 1979-80.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Super Bazar, the Cooperative Store Limited, Delhi, for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6638/83].

**Statements showing action taken by
government of various assurances,
promises etc. given by Ministers
during various sessions of
VII Lok Sabha.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF
STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (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. XXIV-Third Session, 1980.
- (2) Statement No. XVII-Fourth Session, 1980.
- (3) Statement No. XVIII-Fifth Session, 1981.
- (4) Statement No. X-Seventh Session, 1981.
- (5) Statement No. IX-Eighth Session, 1982.
- (6) Statement No. V-Ninth Session, 1982.
- (7) Statement No. IV-Tenth Session, 1982.
- (8) Statement No. II-Eleventh Session, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6639/83]

**Annual Report of and Review on Jawahar
Lal Nehru University, New Delhi for
1.9.81. to 31.8.82. and for 1981-82, etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND
CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE
(SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : I beg to lay
on the table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the period from 1st September, 1981 to 31st August, 1982.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the

Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi for the period from 1st September, 1981 to 31st August, 1982.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6640/83.]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad, for the period from July 1981 to March 1982.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the University of Hyderabad, for the period from July, 1981 to March, 1982.
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-664/83.]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gandhi Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Gandhi Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6642/83.]
- (9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh for the year 1981-82, Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Delhi University, Delhi for the year 1981-82 and Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the North Eastern Hill University Shilong, for the year 1981-82. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6643/83.]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82.
- (11) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6644/83.]
- (12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the *Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Institute of Foundry and Forage Technology, Ranchi, for the year 1981-82. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6645/83]

Annual Report of and Reviews on National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi for 1981-82, for Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi for 1981-82, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA
KIDWAI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.
- (ii) A copy of Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English Versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi for the year 1981-82.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6646/83.]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of India Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library) See No. LT-6647/83.]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Population Studies, Bombay, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay, for the year 1978-79.
- (b) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay, for the year 1979-80.
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6648/83.]
- (7) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi for the year 1978-79 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (b) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi for the year 1979-80.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (c) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions)

of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon.

(d) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi for the year 1981-82.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for year 1981-82.

(c) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English Versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82.

(8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6649/83]

Correct of answer to USQ No. 9815 *Re* housing facilities for employees of Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : I beg to lay on the table :

A statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on 3rd May, 1983 to Unstarred Question No. 9815 by Shri Nihal Singh regarding housing facilities for employees of Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Limited.
Sir

I invite attention of the House to reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 9815 in this House on 3rd May, 1983, in reply to the above question it was stated *inter alia* "There are 1325 monthly and 1357 daily wage employees working in IBP Co. Ltd." This may be read as follows :—

No. of employees in IBP Co. Ltd.

Permanent (on monthly wage basis)	—1325
Temporary (on daily wage basis)	— 32
Total :	1357

The inconvenience caused is regretted.

Correction of answer to USQ No. 10583
Re deficits shown in State Budgets.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on 6th May, 1983 to Unstarred Question No. 10583 by Shri A.K. Roy regarding deficits shown in State Budgets.

STATEMENT

In the Statement laid on the Table of Lok Sabha in reply to part (a) against Assam —35.99 be read instead of —25.99 for the year 1980-81 and —110.00 instead of —1.10 for the year 1983-84. Similarly against total all States + 17.78 be read instead of + 77.78 for the year 1982-83 and —696.04 instead of —587.20 for the year 1983-84. The error is regretted

Cudget Estlmates of Damodar Valley Corporation for 1983-84.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the table a copy of Budget Estimates (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1983-84, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Damodar Vellay Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6652/83.]

Annual Report of and Review on Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for 1981-82, etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : I beg to lay on the table :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6653/83.]

Notifications under Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, Delhi Sales Tax Act, and Customs Act, etc. See.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay down on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Finance Commission (Salaries and Allowances) Amendment Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 379 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1983 issued under the Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6654/83.]

(2) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (First Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4 (21)/83-Fin (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 14th March, 1983, under Section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6655/83.]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1926 :—

(i) G.S.R. 366 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the April, 1983, together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 157-Customs dated the 26th May, 1982, upto 31st March, 1984.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 367 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 76-Customs dated the 31st March, 1978 upto 31st March, 1984.

(iii) G.S.R. 368 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1983, together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 80/82-Customs dated the 1st March, 1982 upto 31st July, 1983.

(iv) G.S.R. 369 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1983, together with an extending the validity of Notification No. 4 Customs dated the 30th April, 1983 upto 31st March, 1984.

(v) G.S.R. 370 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 89-Customs dated the 30th March, 1981 so as to extend the concessional customs duty on Primiphos Methyl 25 per cent wdp. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6656/83.]

(5) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Accounts of the Delhi Financial Corporation for the year ended 31st March, 1982 under Sub-section (7) of Section 37 of the State financial Corporations Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6657/83.]

Review on and Annual Report of Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India, Ltd., New Delhi for 1979-80, of Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India, Ltd., New Delhi for 1981-82, etc.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Papers (Hindi and English versions) under Sub-section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6658/83.]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6659/83.]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Jute Industries' Research Association, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Jute Industries' Research Association, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6660/83.]

Annual Report etc. of Central Institute of Hindi, Agra, for 1981-82. See.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Hindi, Agra, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Hindi, Agra, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above [Placed in Library See No. LT-6681/83.]

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS Minutes

SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI (Hathras) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of Thirty-eighth to Fortieth, Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth sittings of the Committee on Petitions.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE Statement Showing Action taken by Government

SHRI TAYYAB HUSSAIN (Faridabad) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table English and Hindi versions of the statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final reply in respect of the recommendations

contained in Chapter V of the Sixth Report of the Railway convention Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Railway Convention Committee on Review of Existing Rules of Allocation of Railway Expenditure to Capital and Revenue Accounts, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund and Accident Compensation Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund.

12.05 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya-Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of Sub-rule (6) of Rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd May, 1983, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

ASSENT TO BILL

Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1983

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table the appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1983, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 22nd April, 1983.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

Nineteenth Report

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Sir, I present the Nineteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we go to the next item. Calling Attention by Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please do not record anything except Prof. Madhu Dandavate's speech.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting anybody. I am permitting only Prof. Madhu Dandavate to raise his Calling Attention. You must permit him. Calling Attention is on an important subject.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not record anything other than Prof. Madhu Dandavate's speech. Anybody except Prof. Dandavate will not go on record. You may call the attention of the Hon. Minister. Do not record anything else, I am not allowing anybody else. I have asked Prof. Madhu Dandavate to speak.

*(Interruptions)***

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur) : Just allow him to speak for one minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing. I am not allowing anybody. No.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Dandavate, you carry on.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have called Prof. Madhu Dandavate to speak.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Mayathever, if you get up every now and then; I will have to name you. Please sit down. Do not record anything.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you going to allow the proceedings to go on or not? You are stalling the proceedings of the House. There is a limit. You must allow the proceedings of the House to be carried on. Are you going to take your seat or not?

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : I am not going to take my seat.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He might be allowed to say and to make his statement within one minute. He can take one minute of my time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot make any exception only in his case. How can I allow any exception to him? If they do not allow Prof. Madhu Dandavate to speak, then I will keep quiet.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you do not allow him, I will keep quiet.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anything that he says is not going on record. We have got to conduct the proceedings of the House. There is a limit. Prof. Madhu Dandavate has got an important Call Attention. His own colleagues do not allow him. I am very sorry at this. That is the understanding among the opposition?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please allow him. They are not raising any issue against me. They are raising an issue against them.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Dandavate, please start. I am not permitting anybody Prof. Madhu Dandavate; I am not allowing anybody else.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not going to allow. Today may be the last day. I have to carry out the agenda. I am, therefore, asking Prof. Dandavate to call the attention of the Minister. Do not record any other thing except Prof. Dandavate's Calling-Attention.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If Prof. Dandavate does not raise, I would go to the next item.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't threaten like this. I am not able to hear you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am asking them to sit down. What is the method, you tell me.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I need not allow anybody. I can restrict anybody. I have got the powers. I have to conduct the proceedings.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not possible. I know that. Do not record anything other than Prof. Dandavate's Calling Attention.

*(Interruptions)***

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported massive marine fraud by two Delhi-based industrialists of Jain Sudha vanaspati involving deliberate sinking of two ships to make fraudulent insurance claim.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :—

“Reported massive marine fraud by two Delhi-based industrialists of Jain Suddha Vanaspati involving allegedly deliberate sinking of two ships carrying fictitious cargo to make a fraudulent insurance claim to the tune of Rs. 24 crores and the action taken by Government in the matter.”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY) : Mr. in September, 1979, two ships S.S. AVERILLA AND M.V. OHDAI sailed from Singapore to India. The ships sank in mysterious circumstances on their way to India. It was reported that S.S. AVERILLA sank off the coast of Sri Lanka on 5th September, 1979 and M.V. OHDAI sank off the coast of Burma on 8th September, 1979.

The cargo on the ships was purported to consist of large quantities of cloves, brass scrap, P.V.C. Resin and crude palm oil for various consignees in India. The supplier of the entire cargo was reported to be one and the same party in 3 different names. In India the insurance covers for the cargo had been given by New India Assurance Company Ltd. and Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd. both subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corporation of India.

The Indian Insurance companies were not convinced with the genuineness of the loss and suspected foul play. Information gathered by 'New India' led them to the conclusion that there was no real cargo on both these vessels. Complaints were therefore, lodged by 'New India' with the Criminal Investigation Department in Singapore. Besides both 'New India' and 'Oriental', also filed separate complaints with the CBI, New Delhi in November, 1979 so that the matter could be thoroughly investigated.

We understand that the Singapore Police has been successful in un-earthing an international fraud involving banks and Insurance companies. It has been proved in the Singapore Court that there was no real cargo on the ships and the purported shipment consisted only of rice bran and water in drums and that the ships were deliberately scuttled on the high seas to defraud the banks and insurance companies.

According to the 'Record of facts' placed before the Singapore Court the conspiracy was allegedly hatched by Shri R.K. Jain and V.K. Jain, both brothers who own a large group of companies in India viz. Jain Shudh Vanaspati Ltd., and Jain exports Pvt. Ltd. etc. They were allegedly assisted by their associate Shri K.L. Suri of Orient Enterprises and their Singapore connections. On account of the over-whelming evidence produced by the Singapore Police in the Singapore Court one of the conspirators Mr. Peter Teh, a shipping magnate of Thai origin who supplied the ships jumped bail of 3.5 million Singapore dollars and absconded. Another accused turned approver and 4 others have pleaded guilty and have been convicted to undergo sentences ranging from 4 years to 12 months. The Singapore Court delivered

its judgement on 31st March, 1983. The findings of the Singapore Court will help the Indian insurance companies in resisting the civil claims filed by the Indian consignees in various Courts of the Country.

The CBI, New Delhi who registered cases u/s 120 read with Section 420 IPC and 511 IPC were awaiting the results of the Charge sheet preferred by the Singapore Police against their own citizens before proceeding further against the alleged conspirators in India. In the light of the developments in Singapore the Government has requested the CBI to expedite their investigations and take further action in accordance with law.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATI : I am glad that the *prima facie* case in my call attention notice has been clearly established and some of the contentions of my call attention notice have already been accepted by the hon Minister. I would like to ask him specific questions to seek information on the basis of the documents that I have already in my possession.

I have fortunately with me the statement of facts of the entire case as laid before one of the courts in Singapore by the Public Prosecutor in which all the details have already been given. I have also with me two important journals—the STRAITS TIMES of Singapore and also SINGAPORE MONITOR of March 28, 1983 in which so many details about this conspiracy and corruption have already occurred. Fortunately some of the persons involved in this conspiracy were tried in the court of law in Singapore and as it has been rightly admitted by the hon Minister they have already been sentenced to certain terms of imprisonment ranging from 18 months to 4 years.

What I am disturbed and perturbed about is that some prominent industrialists, Jain Brothers of Jain Shudh Vanaspati Ltd. are involved, who, according to me, are habitual offenders. I would also like to know whether these offenders are also the persons involved in the famous episode of malpractices regarding import of edible oils. These Jain Brothers are involved in a big conspiracy. I would like to place before the House certain details and seek clarifications from the Minister.

I am the only person who has tabled the call attention notice though here it has been said--'Notice given by Mr. Madhu Dandavate and other members.' There is no other member. There is only one person who has called the attention.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Therefore, you can take the maximum time of 30 minutes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will take the maximum time. The moment you ring the bell, I will sit down— in 20 minutes.

Firstly, I would like to know if the conviction of two wealthy Singapore businessmen, Bhagwan Singh Aujla and his son, Manmohan Singh by the Singapore court has exposed actually the 27 million Singapore dollar shipping scuttling case. I would like to know whether it is a fact that as far this case is concerned, the two brothers are R.K. Jain and V.K. Jain whom he referred to, belong to Jain Shudh Vanaspati Ltd. They are involved in a conspiracy in which there are two sets of malpractices that have been indulged in.

They had cheated the banks in Singapore to the tune of 27 million Singapore dollars. I want to know whether it is a true or not. Secondly, is it not a fact that they have a deeprooted conspiracy in which, with the help of the crew, with the help of the customs authorities in Singapore and, with the help of the police, they were able to have a big plot in the conspiracy? If you know the details of this particular case, it almost sounds like the Arabian Night story. What is it that they indulged in? The details of the case have appeared in the *Straits Times*, Singapore of April 1, 1983 and *Singapore Monitor* of March 28, 1983. I want to know whether these copies have been made available to him. Is it a fact that the details about the conspiracy were reproduced in *Elitz Maine* of 16th April 1983 and is it also a fact the these two industrialists—Jain Brother Shuddha Vanaspati and their henchmen and their agents in Delhi have purchased 25,000 copies of *Blitz* by paying Rs. 3 or Rs. 4/— per copy and destroying them in the hope that evidence would be destroyed and that no Member of Parliament will be able

to get all the details to raise the question before Parliament? I also want to know whether they have to know that such efforts were made to purchase 25,000 copies of to try to destroy the evidence. It is a fact that this conspiracy had two objective—One was to cheat the banks on the basis of bogus documents?

What was *modus operandi* of Jain Brothers and also their accomplices and their henchmen and agents in Singapore? What they did was thatsome of the unused licences and also letters of Credit to a number of companies were utilised by them in their correspondence with the banks. That was how they..... were able to get these credits. These credits utilised in order to ensure that certain fictitious bookings of cargo were made in the ships as far as this particular episode sinking of the ships is concerned. Prior to that, there was another episode that had already taken place. After that failed, then this conspiracy was undertaken. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that as early as in March-April 1978, Jain Brothers already involved one Bhajwan Singh in sending to to Bombay shipment of coconut oil purchased from Philipines packed in drums under the garb of refined bleached deodorised Palm Oil in vessel 'Culf Majesty' because they cannot directly send this particular commodity of coconut oil and so, under the garb of the refined bleached deodorised palm oil, they put it in that vessel 'Golf-Majesty'.

The Bombay Customs authority and Bombay Customs Intelligence in 1978 were watchful when they came to know that such a cargo was coming to Bombay, they alerted their forces in Bombay. When Jain Brothers came to know about it, they diverted the ship to Karachi and later on the Dubai wherein they stayed for a long time paying a heavy demurrage.

I want to know whether the hon. Minister had taken the information and confirmed the facts that prior to the conspiracy that was launched and prior to the sabotage that was caused to the two ships any which a reference has been made in the Statement any effect was made by the Bombay Intelligence and the Customs to find out whether

Bhagwan Singh on the advice of Mr. Jain purchased the ship carrying oil for one of his companies for 9,00,000 dollars.

Then it was taken to Singapore and the oil was sold. Whether it is a fact that, in the entire process because their conspiracy failed—Jain brothers. in that case incurred a loss of 2.5 million dollars. It is a fact that, after this initial failure regarding import of oil in the Bombay Port, the Jain brother who are habitual offenders, continued their nefarious game and made a fresh attempt and a new fraudulent practice by manipulating letters of credit in the name of a number of companies? Is it a fact that they were able to have huge advances from certain Singapore banks in coalition with some of the authorities of the banks? Is it a fact that the next attempt that was that was tried by the—Jain brothers with the help of their henchmen at Singapore was actually that 10,000 drums were put on two ships—he has already referred to the names of two ships? One was Averilla and the second was o.b Dai. These two ships that were taken were hired. They put fictitious cargo. It was contended that some oil was being sent, some other commodity was being sent; and in collusion with the local customs authorities, in these 10,000 drums, the same Jain brothers and their henchman actually put tap water. They sealed 10,000 drums. They said, they contained oil; they only contained tap water in coalition with the customs authorities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If they had sent them to Madras, we would have been very happy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Wonderful; Next time, there can be a collusion between the Tamilnadu Government and the smugglers there so that the necessary arrangement can be made for drinking water.

(Interruptions) I would like the hon. Minister to confirm the details that Averilla ship was sunk in deep water near Lanka Coast on September 5, 1979, he has already said about it—and the second ship was sunk off the Burmese Coast on 8th September, 1979, as he has already stated in his statement. When that was done, there was a perfect arrangement with the crew

not that there was some natural accident. The crew was warned that in the beginning, you had to pretend that the engine had failed. Then you had to make a pause for some time. After some days, you had to move the ships ahead. At a specific spot one way near the Ceylon Coast and secondly at the Burmese, they were to be sabotaged. Before that, all the crew was asked to take life-boats and escape through the life-boats and then allowed the two ships to be sunk. Are these details correct? How did the customs authorities investigate the fraudulent activities of Jain brothers through which they cheated the banks on the one side and also tried to cheat the insurance company.

There are other aspects of the conspiracy which are equally important. When they tried to indulge in this type of conspiracy, it was suspected that Jain brothers were economic offenders. There is evidence for that. Therefore, some persons were trapped in Singapore. One of them turned out to be an approver. He gave all the details and all the release details were admitted. That approver was and all the details were confirmed. Has the hon. Minister come across this statement of facts placed before the Singapore Court? I do not want to go into details of all the aspects given in this particular statement of facts, but they reveal every minutest detail about the *modus operandi* of these fraudulent men, these two industrialists and also their henchman in Singapore. There was a great stir in Singapore. The image of India was sought to be destroyed. So, these industrialists were not only destroying own image but they tried to destroy the reputation of India but that is fortunately not the genuine reputation of our country. That was the reputation of these two fraudulent industrialists. As a result of that, there was a lot of stir, agitation appeared in the Singapore newspapers, a lot of facts and figures given in this particular document have also been reproduced. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to find out all the details that have been given here.

I am glad to know that the two subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corporation, that is, the New India and the Oriental, have already filed suits against these fraudulent industrialists. Their entire conspiracy was to

allow the ships to be sunk; to allow the fictitious cargo containing only tap water to be destroyed, claim that there were certain valuable commodities in the drums' then make a claim with the Indian insurance companies, and they have made a claim—whether it is correct or not—and their claim that they have made with the insurance companies to the tune of twenty-four crores of rupees! As a result of that, what happened? When all the judgements published in the Singapore papers were available to the insurance companies in India, the insurance companies' task also became very easy; because all the details about this conspiracy were available to them and on the basis of that the insurance companies the New India and the Oriental have already filed cases against these two fraudulent industrialists about the fictitious claim of 24 crores of rupees. It is not merely 24 crores of rupees. It is only the fraudulent practice, through which they have claimed fraudulently 24 crores of rupees from the insurance company. Besides that, they have cheated the Singapore Bank to the tune of 27 million Singapore Dollars. Therefore, both these aspects have to be taken into account, whether they have secured all the details, handed them over to the lawyers who are conducting the cases involving the insurance companies, and whether all the details have been gone through.

He has said that the CBI have already started the inquiry. What is the stage or progress of investigation of the CBI? Has the CBI submitted an interim report on basis of that, and are they trying to prevent further collusion between the Jain Brothers and other industrialists who are likely to pick up their game? This, Jain Brothers may remain in the background. Someone else may pick up the game; they may continue the same fraudulent activities, because the interests of Jain Brothers have been identified totally, and whether they have taken adequate precautions to see that the persons who are connected with Jain Brothers whether they are likely to commit the same conspiracy and cheat the Singapore banks as well as the insurance company in India in a similar way. And in order to prevent further escalation of such fraudulent activities what are the concrete steps that the Government are going to take?

Sir, in the end I would like to ask one more question. I am not sure about it, and

therefore I do not want to make specific allegations. But I want to know about another Jain Brothers. Some time from the initials we cannot follow whether they belong to the same family or whether they belong to the same gang. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister because there was a question that was asked in the other House, —it was unstarred Question No. 1409, answered on 9-5-1983 in the Rajya Sabha, answered by the Finance Minister. It was a question concerning the Jain Brothers again. I do not know whether these Jain Brothers are the same as those Jain Brothers. If they are isotopes all right but whether they are identical persons or not, I do not know whether they from the same gang also I do not know. But I know this much that there were two aspects of the question. They were industrialists that belong to the Monark Company. You must be remembering the name of Monark company that figured during the discussion on Kuo oil deal — that famous Kuo oil deal, So, these Jain brothers I am referring to are connected with that Monark company.

Anyway, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the two brothers are identical or are from the same colerie or whether they have connections with each other. What happened to these Jain brothers who are connected with the Monark company?

The Government wanted these two to be appointed as Directors of the National Rayon and Board and you know that according to the provisions of the Company Law Act, Section 408 gives the powers to the Company Law Board, to make appointments of the Directors. The Government wanted these Jain Brothers to be appointed as Directors of the National Rayon Board. But the Company Law board refused to utilise Section 408 to appoint these Jain Brothers as Directors on the National Rayon Board; and when they refused to do it, you will be shocked and surprised to know that the present Government went to the extent of promulgating an Ordinance for taking away the powers of the Company Law Board under Section 408 to appoint these men and under their own power after promulgating the ordinance they saw to it that these persons were appointed as Directors.

I do not know whether ultimately they appointed as directors. But in order to see that every obstruction in the path of appointed Jain Brothers as directors on the Board of Directors of the National Rayon Board is removed, they went to the extent of changing the law itself. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this pair of Jain Brothers is the same as that pair of Jain Brothers, who have indulged in drowing these two ships and making a fraudulent claim of Rs. 24 crores and also mismanaging 27 million Singapore dollars and cheating the Singapore bank to the tune of 527 million.

If the enquires are being conducted as you have rights started in your statement, what is the progress of the enquiry that has already been conducted? Is it a purely CBI enquiry or do you intend to get assistance of experts from Singapore where the incident has taken place? Have you also come into contact with the Singapore authorities to exchange notes on the details of this fraudulent case? In that case, what are the concrete actions that are being taken by the Government not only to see that this fraudulent practice is exposed and the guilty punished properly but also to take preventive measures so that such an episode does not occur in future? That may destroy and completely annihilate the image of India. I am equally interested in seeing that India's image outside and inside remains completely bright. In that case what are the concrete steps that are being taken?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : At the outset, I may submit that commendable job has been done by our insurance companies. In fact, I am thankful to the hon. Member for complimenting the insurance companies. So far as the allegations are concerned, I will come to that.

The case in Singapore ended in conviction on admission. We have been given to understand that detailed order has not been passed and only the conviction has been pronounced. We will verify it. We have already applied for a certified copy of the judgment. Not only our insurance companies but the CBI also have applied for certified copies of the judgment. The CBI have asked the INTERPOL to have a copy of the

judgment of 31 March 1983. Immediately without any loss of time, we have applied for a copy of the judgment.

So far as the facts are concerned what facts have been taken into consideration by the court, are not available to us. We are trying to get all the facts. Before getting all the facts, it is not proper to divulge anything. We are not interested in suppressing any matter from the Houses. On the contrary, we have come before the Houses today without suppressing any facts.

Some of the civil cases are also pending. The matter is sub-judice. If we commit anything, I think, that is going to harm the interest of the Government and the insurance companies. So, before getting all the facts, I feel, and I hope the hon. Member will agree with me that I should not go into any detail.

So far as the 1978 incident is concerned, we have got further information that incident led to the commission of this offence. Anyway, I am not going into detail about that incident also but I can say that so far as that claim is also concerned, the insurance companies have resisted and resisted successfully and no payment has been made.

About the relationship of the Jains, as far as my information goes, there is no relationship between these Jains and those Jains.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do they belong to the same business houses, same coterie, same family?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I do not have that information at this stage. So far as the involvement of banks is concerned, we have to see the interest of the banks...

(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why don't you clarify whether Ordinance has been issued that Company Law Board's powers under Section 408 are circumscribed so that these people are appointed on the Board?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : So far as the involvement of the banks and the losses incurred or otherwise are concerned, I am not in a position to say at this stage. Already we have advised the Reserve Bank to

look into this aspect because the foreign banks are also involved in it. There are some cases, they are also *subjudice* and I do not want to go in detail. It may harm the interest of the insurance companies also. So far as that aspect is concerned the hon. Member may have some patience. We are not going to suppress anything. So far as the other points are concerned, I do not think that at this stage it is fair on my part to comment about Jain brothers saying that they are habitual offenders. As you know, unless it is proved in the court that they are involved in a number of cases and have become habitual offenders, it is not fair on my part to say on the floor of the House that they are habitual offenders.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : One clarification, Sir. There are certain aspects which are not before the court of law and, therefore, they do not come within the ambit of *subjudice* matter. Therefore, I would like to know categorically whether it is a fact that as far as these two Jains whom you have referred to in your statement are concerned, leaving aside those other Jains, they were guilty of malpractices regarding import of edible oils.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : This question is being examined and that is why I have already submitted that no payment has been made about their claims and this is being examined. Unless it is proved conclusively.....(*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What are the preventive steps they are taking to see that such fraudulent.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already made it very clear that it is not the intention of the Government to suppress anything.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I do not know whether he told you in the Chamber but here he did not say what are the preventive steps.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At least you have met me, he has not met me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What are the preventive steps taken to see that such episodes will not recur again.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Sir, one point I will like to clarify as my colleague has already mentioned. For these type of cases, the preventive measure is to remain always alert because after all this is a clear case of fraud as far as papers appear. After all, we are not sitting in judgement, we are not the court but from what the hon. Member has said and from information which is in our possession, it appears that they wanted to perpetuate a fraud and get money from the insurance companies but because of alertness of the insurance companies, timely intervention by them and subsequent investigations, it was possible to prevent it. So, whenever big claims are made insurance companies themselves make investigations, it is known to the hon. Member. What made them adopt, what types of instruments they use, what is the nature of the investigation, if we disclose all those things, then the effectiveness of those matters is lost.

Therefore, it is not possible always. I once explained this point, when Prof. Dandavate wanted to raise an incident, as to what would be the implication ; if say "No" it would be some sort of privilege ; if I say "Yes" then the whole effectiveness of the measure would be lost. Therefore, in these cases, we can pass on information.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please put them on the black list at least.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I can place them on the black list the moment they are convicted by some court.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : At least do not give them awards and honours.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : That I can do. The whole problem is, unless it is being done by some appropriate authority, suppose I put somebody in the black list, that man will go to the court. If the court asks me, what is the reason, what is the criterion on which it was done, can I say simply that I suspect him or there has been a discussion in Parliament ? There should be some proof. When we know some people are indulging in this type of activity, which cannot be established conclusively, instead of putting them in the black list, we can

take a series of administrative measures. It is not possible for me to explain the type of administrative measures we can take.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : On the basis of the statement of your own colleague, you can take action.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I do not know what statement my colleague has made. What I am trying to emphasize is that, unless certain things are conclusively proved and some sort of judgement is pronounced by a competent authority, merely on the basis of the allegations it is not possible for me to take any action, which can be subject to scrutiny by the court.

12.48 hours.

STATEMENT RE REGISTRATION OF APPLICATIONS FOR TELEPHONES BY FREEDOM FIGHTERS AND SCHEME FOR PAYMENT OF FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION THROUGH POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : I am glad to inform the House that the Posts and Telegraphs Department has decided to allow freedom fighters to register for telephone connections under Non-OYT Special Category.

Applications for telephone connections can be registered under Non-OYT (General and Special) and OYT (General and Special) categories. 40% of the available capacity for release of new connections in a telephone exchange is allotted to clear the waiting list under Non-OYT-Special Category. Registered and qualified Doctors and Nurses, accredited Press Correspondents and Eminent Publicmen as well as Small Scale Industries, Public Institutions, and Newspapers are eligible for Special Category registration. It has now been decided to include "Freedom Fighters" also under this category.

A Freedom Fighter is eligible to register for one telephone connection under Special Category on the production of a documentary proof for the drawal of Freedom Fighters' pension from the State or Central Government. He or she should not have any other telephone connection in any

capacity at any other station in the country. Necessary amendment has been made to the Telephone Allotment Rules 1980 with effect from 28th April, 1983.

SCHEME FOR PAYMENT OF FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION THROUGH POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

I am also glad to inform the House that the Posts and Telegraphs Department has decided to introduce a scheme for payment of Pension to Freedom Fighters' and their families under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme formerly known as Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme, 1972, through the Post office Savings Bank.

Under the Scheme, Freedom Fighters and their families, who are the recipients of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension, may draw their pension through Post office Savings accounts. The Treasury Officer will credit the aggregate pension payable for such of those who opt for the scheme at the appropriate Head Post Office. The pension is credited to the respective savings account of the pensioners. If a savings account stands at a Sub or Branch Post office, the Head Post Office will communicate the credit to that office. The pensioner can withdraw the money in the usual course from the savings account. In case of death of the pensioner, the amount will be paid to the successor under the Post office Savings Bank General Rules, 1981, and Post Office Savings Account Rules, 1981. Nomination is permissible in these accounts.

Payment of life-time arrears in case of death of the pensioner will however continue to be made by the Treasury officer under the relevant Central Treasury Rules.

The Scheme has come into effect from 1st April, 1983.

12-52 hrs

BANKING LAWS AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Bankers' Book 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.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, the Reserve Bank 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 T-ansfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I introduce the Bill.

DANGEROUS MACHINES (REGULATION) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of trade and commerce in and production, supply, distribution and use of, the, product any industry producing dangerous machines with a view to securing the welfare of Labour operating any such machine and for payment of compensation for the death or bodily injury suffered by any labourer while operating any such machine, and for matters connected there with or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted INTRODUCE A BILL to provide for the regulation of trade and commerce in, and production, supply, distribution and use of, the product of any industry producing dangerous mnchines with a view to securing the welfare of labour operating any such machine and for payment of compensation for the

death or bodily injury suffered by any labourer while operating any such machine, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.55 hrs

MINES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952.

Further, wants to make a short statement on the Bill. The Act has been under continous review of the Government particularly in the light of the difficulties experienced in the enforcement, need for additional safety regulations and improvements in the working conditions and work enviroment for the workers, some of the important provisions contained in the Amending Bill relate to the re-defining clearly of the duties responsibilities of the owner.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Patil, you are only introducing the Bill now. When it is taken up for consideration, you can make the statement.

The question is :

"That leve be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952. "

The montion was adopted.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, I introduce the Bill†

12.57 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Need for construction of over-bridge at Vanmadkhi railway crossing in Bihar.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2. dated 10.5.83.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह (पूर्णिमा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार भारत का मुख्य और महत्त्वपूर्ण राज्य है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में देश में प्रगति और विकास के बावजूद पूर्णिमा जिले में परिवहन के साधनों की वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। किन्तु वनमन्खी का रूप प्रायः एक सा ही है। यह महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान है। इस क्षेत्र की आबादी में वृद्धि हुई है, नगरीकरण की चाल तेज हुई है। अनेक अर्द्ध देहाती इलाके इसकी परिधि में आ गए हैं। छोटे उद्योगों के कारण आबादी में असामान्य वृद्धि हुई है। इन सब के बावजूद वनमन्खी में रेलवे क्रासिंग पर ओवर-ब्रिज नहीं है। ओवर-ब्रिज के अभाव में जनता को काफी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। गाड़ी आने के समय रेलवे क्रासिंग बंद होने पर भारी भीड़ दोनों ओर एकत्र हो जाती है। ट्रकों और बसों के अतिरिक्त नजदीक के गांवों की जनता को काफी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। नजदीक ही सरकारी दफ्तरों के कर्मचारियों को बहुत देर तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है। लोगों को प्राणों का खतरा रहता है और आये-दिन प्रायः दुर्घटनाएं होती रहती हैं। वनमन्खी रेलवे स्टेशन पर यात्रियों के लिए विश्रामगृह, भोजनालय और जलपान-गृह भी नहीं हैं। वनमन्खी बिहार का मुख्य रेलवे स्टेशन है। इस लिए रेलवे मंत्रालय से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वनमन्खी में रेलवे क्रासिंग पर ओवर-ब्रिज का निर्माण और रेलवे स्टेशन पर विश्राम-गृह भोजनालय तथा महत्त्वपूर्ण यात्री-सुविधाएं बढ़ाई जाएं और इसे इस क्षेत्र के महत्त्व के अनुरूप बनाया जाए।

(ii) Need for opening archaeological circle office in Orissa.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Under Rule 377, I make the following statement :

The maintenance of the ancient monuments lying in the premises of Lord Lingaraj temple, Bhubaneswar has not been given proper attention by the Government of India. Cleanliness of the temple and its premises

been neglected badly. Most of the temples, particularly the Bhubaneswari Temple, Dakhina Chara, Ganesh temple and Bhoga Mandap etc. are leaking during rains. The stone floor of the main temple premises has been damaged. With the increase in the number of visitors the demand for the Mahaprasad and Bhoja have also increased. But it is regrettable that adequate arrangement has not been made to provide shops for the sale of Mahaprasad. It is necessary to provide shops and dining space to contain the growing demands of the religious public. This will also help in keeping the premises hygienic.

This being an important monument and a religious institution of national fame attracts thousands of visitors daily.

All these shortcomings are becomes Orissa has not had its Archoaeological circle office. If the office is located in Orissa it will look after the entire maintenance of the monuments

The Central Archaeological Deptt. has taken over the maintenance of this temple premises, but no positive interest has been shown by it to preserve these ancient monuments. Thus perfect mainteance of the temple and its premises has become real necessity and therefore, deserves the special attention of the Government of India.

For a permanent solution to these problems I demand that an archaeological circle office should be established exclusively for Orissa to look after the maintenance of these monuments as and when required.

(iii) Need for opening certain offices of Raiways In Orissa.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balassore) : Under Rule 377 I make the following statement :

Orissa has not so far had the privilege of having the offices of construction for any railway lines in the State. These are always located outside the State in spite of the fact that construction of new lines has been under taken inside Orissa. The offices of the Senior Engineers and other administrative offices for Cuttack-Paradip line and Railway Workshop at Maneswar were located at Calcutta though the real work is being carried out in this State. The following projects have now been sanctioned for Orissa :

1. Daitari-Keonjhar rail link;
2. Rayagade- Koraput rail link;
3. Mancheswar Workshop.

The location of important offices outside the State generates antipathy amongst local people in the sense that though the actual work is done in the State, people connected with construction activities have to travel to Calcutta for pursuing ordinary day to day trivial matter. This arrangement deprives a fair share for the local candidates in the jobs being generated in such projects. The coordination between the project authorities and the State Government departments becomes the first victim in this kind of arrangement.

13 hrs

I demand that the offices of the General Manager, Chief Engineer, Additional Accounts Officer in charge of the construction organisation in respect of the new rail lines i.e., Jakhapura-Banaspani and Rayagada-Koraput and Mancheswar Workshop should be located inside the State of Orissa.

(iv) Need for stopping use of the Indraprastha Stadium for performing cultural and musical programmes.

* SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA (Kalahandi): Under Rule 377, I make the following statement :

Indraprastha Indoor Stadium in Delhi is the only one of its kind in Asia. It is the third largest stadium in the World. It is fully airconditioned and was constructed at a cost of over Rs. 26 crores. The giant structure of this stadium is equipped to international standards and has the capacity to accommodate 25,000 persons.

Despite the fact that this stadium is one of the important stadia in the world, it has not been maintained well. It has thrice been used for film 'star-nites' and more booking is pouring in. But the stadium is mainly structured and designed for indoor games and is not suitable for any kind of cultural and musical programmes. The visitors made forcible entry into the arena of the stadium to see the film star closely and thus the arena and the other parts of the stadium suffered extensive damage during the

'star-nites'. The stereo system imported for the purpose of playing music during the gymnastic floor exercises nearly got burnt out. To satisfy the crazy audiences the organisers have been using the special takwood floor of the performing arena, constructed at a cost of over Rs. 60 lakhs for seating purposes. All the norms observed during Asiad have been violated and the iron chairs have been fixed on the floor.

In view of this, I request the hon. Minister of Sports to personally investigate into the whole affair and ensure that the cultural and musical programmes are not allowed to be held in Indraprastha stadium. This premier sports stadium should be maintained and used to generate nerve and vigour in our youths for the sports. It should not be allowed to become 20th century monument.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are 15 more Hon. Members to speak on this item. Therefore, I suggest that we will adjourn for Lunch and meet at 2 o'clock.

HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet 2 o'clock.

13.01 hours

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha Reassembled after lunch at Five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi *in the Chair*]

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Yesterday was 25th Vaisakha. I was the birthday of internationally famous great poet Ravindra Nath Tagore. It should be declared a holiday. Through you I want to urge upon the Government that from next year 25th Vaisakha should be declared a holiday every year for Parliament and Central Government. In this connection, I have to say that West Bengal Government had declared a holiday every year on Tagore's birthday.

* The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : We support it.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Everybody supports it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : All support it. Everybody is supporting it. All are unanimous in supporting it. Please convey the feelings of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. But that is a different thing. Now statements under Rule 377.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377-CONTD.

(v) Need for taking effective measures for controlling hazards of pesticides

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK (Jagatsinghpur) : Many States of the country in general and Orissa in particular, are in the grip of pesticides tread mill. It is the most injurious phenomenon produced by the indiscriminate use of toxic agro-chemicals. It consists in the use of larger and larger quantities of pesticides. The pesticides tread mill seplls ruin for the peasant and is disastrous for the economy. The effects of the use of these toxic agrochemicals on the environment, plant life, on animals and most importantly on the health of those employed in the pesticides manufacturing plants are very disastrous. It is regrettable that India accounts for one third or more of all the five lakh cases of pesticides poisoning estimated by World Health Oraganisation to occur in in the underdeveloped country each year.

Unless immediate protection measures are taken against the situation created out of large use of pesticide., it will cause a great hazard to our environment. Therefore, I suggest the Government of India immediately to control and regulate the use of such pesticides responsible for creating health hazard to human beings, animals and causing great damage to the crops and soil.

(vi) Need to Develop Krishana Patanam Port in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI PASALA PENCHALIAH (Tirupathi) : The Krishnapatnam Port is one of the good minor and intermediate ports situated in the east coast near Nellore in Andhra Pradesh.

The anticipated traffic likely to be generated at the Port was estimatted a 3.5 lakh tonnes per annum to move the commodities like rice rice, bran, salt, oilcake, tobacco, fertilisers, chilles turmeric and Limestone from Rayalaseema area, Nellore and Prakasam Districts. At present the traffic is being diverted to other ports due to lack of port facilities at Karishnapatnam Port.

The Central Team headed by the Adviser (Ports) Government of India, and the Director General, water Power Research Station, Poona, visited Krishnapatnam Port in 1973 and 1974 respectively and after examination opined. that the Krishnapatnam Port is an ideal one to be developed.

The Department of Lighthouses constructed a lighthouse of 18 miles range at this port for shipping and general navigation. An approach road, the signal station, stocking yard, and Jetting, are provided to the port. Even though the Krishnapatnam Port has the advantage of excellent physical and natural features to render it technically feasible for development into an efficient minor port and fishing harbour, the State and Central Governments have neglected it. In order to cater to the needs of the above backward, areas, the port has to be developed.

Therefore, I urge upon the Minister of shipping and Transport to take up the development of Karishnapatanam Port as it covers the backward areas in Andhra Pradesh.

(vii) Financial Assistance to Kerala for solving drinking water problem in the State.

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Cannanore): The State of Kerala is reeling under the impact of a severe drought. There is widespread damage to crops which has resulted in loss to the extent of hundreds of crores of rupees. Although it has rained in some parts of Kerala, it has in no way provided any significant relief to the people. The most urgent problem is scarcity of drinking water in the drought-affected villages. As many as 1106 villages out of 1362 villages in the State are facing this problem.

The Government of Kerala had demanded in the beginning Rs. 202 crores from the Centre. After realistic estimate of the extent of damage, the Government has now demanded Rs. 341 crores to meet the drought situation.

Therefore, I would request the Government to consider the request of the Government of Kerala sympathetically and sanction the amount asked for immediately,

(viii) Penalty being charged for affixing photographs on the driving licences in Delhi during the extended period.

श्री राकेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली में मोटर व्हीकल्स एक्ट के अन्तर्गत ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस पर चालक का फोटो लगाना आवश्यक कर दिया गया था और सरकार द्वारा 31 मार्च, 1983 तक सभी लोगों को अपने ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस पर विभाग द्वारा फोटो लगवाने की छूट थी।

31 मार्च, 1983 को मैंने सदन में यह प्वाइंट उठाया था कि दिल्ली में 6 लाख लोगों को अपने लाइसेंस पर फोटो लगवाकर विभाग से स्टैम्प लगवानी है, लेकिन अभी तक 17 हजार लोगों ने ही अपने लाइसेंस पर फोटो लगवाई है, इस लिए लाइसेंस पर फोटो लगवाने की तिथि को आगे बढ़ाया जाये वरना लोग पकड़े जायेंगे और भगड़े होंगे।

यह खुशी की बात है कि अगले दिन 1 अप्रैल, 1983 को समाचार-पत्रों में पढ़ने को मिला कि यह तिथि 2 मास के लिये और बढ़ा दी गई है। मुझे यह जानकर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि इस बढ़ी हुई 2 महीने की अवधि में जो लोग अपने लाइसेंस पर फोटो लगवाने के लिये विभाग में जाते हैं, उन को पैनल्टी के रूप में 25,30 रुपये वहां जमा कराने होते हैं। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि जब यह तिथि 2 महीने के लिये बढ़ा दी गई है तो फिर लोगों से जुमनि के रूप में भारी रकम क्यों वसूल की

जा रही है अगर लोगों से पैनल्टी ही लेनी थी तो इस अवधि को बढ़ाने का क्या मतलब हुआ ?

क्या सरकार यह पैनल्टी बंद करेगी और जिन लोगों से रुपया वसूल किया गया है, उनको आगे रिफंड करेगी या रोड टैक्स में एडजस्ट करेगी ?

मेरा निवेदन है कि क्योंकि बहुत लोगों को फोटो लाइसेंस पर लगवाने अभी बाकी हैं, विभाग में बहुत भीड़ होती है, लोगों का बड़ा टाइम खराब है, क्या सरकार एक बार ही इस अवधि को 6 महीने के लिये और बढ़ाने का निर्णय करेगी, जिससे लोगों को सुविधा हो जाये और विभाग में अन्यथा भीड़ न हो ?

(ix) Need to establish molasses-based industries as Khalilabad in U.P.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत अपना बयान पढ़ रहा हूं :

1971 में सीभाग्य से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के दो जिले बस्ती और बलिया को औद्योगिक दृष्टिकोण से केन्द्र द्वारा पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया।

सन् 1980 में पुनः बस्ती और बलिया जनपद औद्योगिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका घोषित किया गया। प्रधान मंत्री के 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में औद्योगीकरण को प्राथमिकता देने का संकल्प किया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने खलीलाबाद जनपद बस्ती को इंडस्ट्रियल टाउन घोषित किया है और वहां जनता को यह विश्वास दिलाया है कि खलीलाबाद जनपद बस्ती में कुछ बड़े उद्योग लगेंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश शासन ने खलीलाबाद में कई हजार एकड़ जमीन को अधिग्रहण करने का नोटिस भी दे दिया है। खलीलाबाद

जनपद बस्ती को पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश औद्योगिक केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने की योजना प्रदेश सरकार ने बना रखी है।

इस क्षेत्र में रा-मैटीरियल पानी की तरह बह रहा है, उसका सदुपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। जैसे सीरा का उपयोग अभी तक करने का निश्चय प्रदेश सरकार ने नहीं किया जबकि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश विशेषतः बस्ती, गौरखपुर, देवरिया जनपदों में गन्ने की मिलें बहुत अधिक हैं और लाखों टन सीरा पानी की तरह नदियों और नालों में बहा दिया जाता है। इस से प्रदेश और भारत सरकार को वित्तीय हानि भी हो रही है।

ऐसी वशा में मैं माननीया प्रधान मंत्री एवं उद्योग मंत्री भारत सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि सीरा पर निर्भर जो उद्योग लगाये जा सकते हैं उन्हें खलीलाबाद में लगाया जाये और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को यह निर्देश दिया जाये कि इस दिशा में तुरन्त कार्यवाही करे जिससे खलीलाबाद और इस क्षेत्र की जनता को रोजगार मिल सके।

(x) Need to issue licence for setting up of Cooperative Sugar Mill in Puwayan district Shabjahanpur (U.P.).

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : माननीय सभापति जी, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में शाहजहांपुर जिले की पुवायां तहसील का विशेष स्थान है। यह क्षेत्र गन्ना, धान व गेहू का उत्तर प्रदेश का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक क्षेत्र है। परन्तु इस क्षेत्र में कोई उद्योग नहीं है।

अधिकारियों ने पुवायां क्षेत्र में सहकारी क्षेत्र में एक चीनी मिल खोलने के लिये एक लायसेन्स देने के निमित्त केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा है। परन्तु दो वर्ष से भी अधिक बीत जाने पर वहां सहकारी चीनी मिल खोलने के लिये लायसेन्स नहीं दिया गया है। इस से स्पष्ट है कि सरकार के पिछड़े जिलों में विशेष उद्योगीकरण की घोषित नीति का परिपालन नहीं हो

रहा है। इस से संतुलित विकास की प्रक्रिया में बाधा पड़ रही है। मैंने संबंधित अधिकारियों से इस सम्बन्ध में बात की तो उन्होंने बताया कि पुवायां में सहकारी चीनी मिल की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही पूर्ण कर दी गई है परन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुमति तक नहीं मिली है।

मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि पुवायां (शाहजहांपुर) में तुरन्त एक सहकारी चीनी मिल खोलने के लिये लायसेन्स देने की कृपा करें।

(xi) Need for strictly implementing use of Hindi in Government offices.

श्री बापूसाहिब परुलेकर (रत्नगिरि) : सभापति महोदय, एक और सरकार आश्वासन देने में कुशल है, दूसरी और उसकी सरकारी मशीनरी उन आश्वासनों का मजाक बनाने में संलग्न है। देश की भाषा हिन्दी को शनैः-शनैः बिना उसे किसी पर थोपें, राष्ट्र भाषा के स्थान पर आसीन करने के आश्वासन के बावजूद सरकारी संस्थानों में उस दिशा में हो रहे कार्यों का एक उदाहरण आज में सदन में रखना चाहता हूँ।

इंडियन इंस्टीच्यूट आफ वेंकट, बम्बई द्वारा सी० ए० आई० आइ० बी० की परीक्षाएं ली जाती हैं किन्तु इन परीक्षाओं में परीक्षार्थियों को हिन्दी उपयोग करने की अनुमति नहीं है। उक्त संस्थान के सहायक, सचिव (परीक्षा) ने स्पष्ट शब्दों द्वारा एक पत्र में इस अनुमति के देने में अस्वीकृत प्रकट की है। मैं आपके माध्यम द्वारा सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में तो सरकार जांच करे ही साथ ही ऐसी स्थायी व्यवस्था बनाये ताकि उस दिशा में निरंतर प्रगति का आभास हो सके।

(xii) Need for releasing more quota of foodgrains for Tripura.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : Sir, due to continuous rains in Tripura, all the three districts have been affected by floods which have caused serious disaster to the economy of the State.

It is reported that twelve people have died and 50 thousand people have been rendered homeless and taken shelter in 70 relief camps. Ten thousand houses have collapsed and people are in great distress. About 100 school buildings have been damaged. The heavy rains and floods have also caused extensive damage to the standing baro and aus crops. The only road like Assam-Agartala Road has been badly damaged. Total loss is estimated to the tune of Rs. 10 crores. The paddy stock in Tripura is being exhausted and the price is rising sharply. Previously, the Central Government allotted 8 thousand M.T. of foodgrains for Tripura every month but, recently, the quota has been reduced to 7 thousand M.T. which has already created a problem for the Tripura Government to maintain the regular supply of foodgrains in the ration shops and the recent floods will definitely make the situation worse.

The Chief Minister of Tripura sent message for additional allotment of two thousand M.T. of foodgrains for the month of May and enhancement of monthly quota to 9 thousand M.T. It is also mentioned that adequate stock of foodgrains are to be built up before on-set of monsoon and for which railway wagons are to be placed on priority basis.

In the circumstances, the Central Government is requested to extend help to the Tripura State Government and sanction the foodgrains as stated and adequate money so that State Government can meet the situation created out of the floods.

(xiii) Need for early completion of power projects in Bihar.

SHRI R.P. YADAV : (Madhepura) : Sir, power is the key to progress. It is the main infrastructure for industry and agriculture and thereby it can be said that the development of any place depends, solely on power position. The requirement of the country is not being fulfilled in spite of the several projects being taken in hand by the Government.

Bihar's condition is the worst and North Bihar's condition is pitiable. The per capita consumption of power in the country as a whole is 143.41 Kws whereas the consumption of Bihar is 81.28 Kwh but the per capita consumption of North Bihar is 13.43 Kwh.

If we look to the shortage of power in Bihar, we can see that in 1980-81, the shortage was 39.9 per cent in 1981-82, the shortage was 37.5 per cent and in 1982-83, the shortage was 32.2 per cent.

Under the circumstances, how can we expect the progress of Bihar, especially of North Bihar?

Hence, I will urge upon the Government to take special interest in the pending power project of Bihar, especially of North Bihar, so that the removal of regional imbalance which is being strived at by the Government can be achieved.

(xiv) Need for reopening the Birla Mills of Delhi.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the indefinite strike forced upon 6,000 workers of Birla Mills in Delhi in protest against large scale retrenchment of workers on the plea of losses.

Since July 1982 no *badli* workers were engaged by the management. That has also been working in some of the departments only partially. By December 1982, the situation deteriorated to such an extent that three-fourth of the total work force which include permanent incumbents had to remain idle. For two month' the management even refused to pay the permanent workers their wages in time and no compensation was paid to the *badli* workers. The managements intend to close down the weaving departments and all the departments related to it, threatened 3,500 workers with retrenchment. This led the workers to resort to a token strike after, of course, serving a legal notice. The management locked out the Mills after that. Since then the workers have been on struggle. The workers of the Birla Mills have been sitting on Dharn for a long time. The workers have decided to court arrest *en masse* near Boat Club to-day. The situation calls for an immediate intervention of the Government.

(xv) **Levy of Entry Tax by Tamil Nadu Government on entry of goods into local areas of the State.**

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalattu): The recent legislation in Tamil Nadu to provide for the levy of tax on the entry of goods into local area for consumption, use or sale there in is an attempt to disrupt the economic unity of India by creating a tariff barrier between Tamil Nadu and other States.

There are three palpable constitutional infirmities in the Act.

The levy of entry tax at such a high rate is and particularly on goods which have been declared by Parliament to be goods of special importance in inter-state trade of commerce in Section 14 of the Central Sales Tax Act would be clearly violative of Article 301.

The second Constitutional infirmity which is apparent from a reading of Section 3(i) of the Act is that the said Section confer an unguided and uncanalised powers on the Government to select different local areas for the levy of this tax. The only guide line specified under 3(2) namely population has no relevant nexus with the object of the tax. The power is arbitrary and irrational and violative of the Constitutional guarantee embodied in Article 14 of the Constitution.

The third infirmity is that the Act is lacking legislative competence as the tax sought to be levied in pith and substance amounts to the levy of sales-tax on the goods, which is ultra-vires the competence of State Legislature.

Further, before enacting such a law there should be previous sanction from the President of India as contemplated in Article 304 (B) of the Constitution.

The levy of tax of 5% on the scheduled goods is unconstitutional and contravenes the provisions of Section 15 of the Central Sales Tax-Act.

In the guise of entry-tax, the Government of Tamil Nadu is making an attempt for the collection of Sales Tax. If the Government of Tamil Nadu is allowed to collect the entry tax, it will not only be a harassment to the

trading community, but it will also cause dire hardship to the consumers, specially the weaker sections of Tamil Nadu by impelling them to pay higher prices on certain essential commodities.

Hence I appeal to the Hon. Minister of Finance to intervene and safeguard the interest of the traders as well as the consumers of Tamil Nadu.

(xvi) **Need to solve problems of Railway workers.**

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : देश के 17 लाख रेल मजदूरों में सरकार द्वारा उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं निकालने के कारण भयंकर असन्तोष है। वे इंडियन रेलवे वर्कर्स फ़ेडरेशन के नेतृत्व में दस सूत्री और आल इंडिया रेलवेमैस फ़ेडरेशन की इक्कीस सूत्री मांगों को ले कर सम्पूर्ण हिन्दुस्तान में आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं। उन मांगों को ले कर अभी पांच अप्रैल को आल इंडिया रेलवेमैस फ़ेडरेशन के नेतृत्व में हजारों रेल मजदूरों ने संसद के सामने वोट क्लब पर शानदार प्रदर्शन कर अपनी मांगों के बारे में लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष को अपना ज्ञापन प्रेषित किया।

रेल मजदूरों की मांगों में निम्न प्रमुख मांगे शामिल हैं : उन्हें सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों के कर्मचारियों के बराबर वेतनमान दिया जाए। 150 रुपये महावरी अन्तरिम सहायता दी जाए। समयवद्ध पदोन्नति की नीति तय की जाए। 1974 की हड़ताल के समय दंडित कर्मचारियों को काम परवापिस लिया जाए तथा उनके बकाया वेतन का भुगतान किया जाए। आवश्यक सेवा अधिनियम, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम तथा दूसरे काले कानूनों को रद्द किया जाए। रेल कर्मचारी अनुशासन एवं अपील नियम की धारा 14 (2) को रद्द किया जाए तथा इसके अन्तर्गत दंडित मजदूरों को काम पर—वापिस लिया जाए। सभी दंडात्मक स्थानान्तरण रद्द किए जाए। नैमित्तिक (कैज्युअल) और ठेका श्रमिकों की प्रणाली को समाप्त कर कैज्युअल मजदूरों को

नियमित किया जाए। मंहगाई भत्ते के फार्मूले में संशोधन किया जाए। किसी रेल कर्मचारी से आठ घंटे से अधिक काम नहीं लिया जाए। रेलों का प्रबन्ध स्वायत्त निकाय को सौंपा जाए। चिकित्सा और शैक्षणिक सुविधाओं में वृद्धि की जाए। सेवा में सभी रिक्तियों को भरा जाए। क्वार्टरों के निर्माण हेतु अधिक राशि खर्च की जाए।

सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि वह बिना किसी और अगर मगर के और टास्मटोल की नीति को त्याग कर रेल मजदूरी की उक्त मांगों को स्वीकार कर उनके असन्तोष को दूर करे ताकि मजदूर संघर्ष के रास्ते पर जाने को विवश न हों।

(xvii) Exorbitant escalation of rents demanded by Bombay Port Trust.

SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA (Bombay South) : Bombay Port Trust is the biggest landlord owning 1800 acres of land in the City of Bombay. Several principal commodity markets such as grain, timber, iron, steel, charcoal, coal, tiles, cotton, sand-lime exist on these lands since generations on monthly tenancy or 15 monthly leases, the rent whereof was revised periodically aggregating about ten times the original rent.

Recently, B.P.T. has demanded escalation of rent amounting to 1000 to 1200 per cent. This exorbitant demand has greatly perturbed and jolted the tenants.

It is worth nothing that government or semi-government departments like Food Corporation, Indian Oil, Defence and Bombay Municipal Corporation have refused to accept such excessive increasement of rent.

If this highly exorbitant rent is imposed taking advantage of non-application of the Rent Act, to B.P.T. lands, the entire trade infrastructure, the backbone of commercial activities in Bombay will come to standstill and thousands of people would be thrown out of jobs.

This exorbitant increment of rent to 1000 to 1200 per cent is not only unjust but it is reckless, arbitrary, atrocious and monstrous also unheard of in any civilised society. Central Government must behave as an ideal landlord, if they exploit the helplessness of common man what remedy lies for common

citizens. Let us not push the citizens with ther their backs to the wall. It is high time the Central Government reconsider the decision regarding ill-adise dvincrement of rent.

(xviii) Need for development of areas under Machhlisahar Constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

श्री शिवशरण वर्मा (मछलीशहर) : मान्यवर, मैं आप के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत जौनपुर तहसील शाहगंज व मछली शहर के ब्लाक तथा प्रतापगढ़ की तहसील पट्टी के सभी ब्लाक क्षेत्र कभी देवी आपदाओं से वंचित नहीं रहते। इन छात्रों की प्राकृतिक स्थिति भी बड़ी विलक्षण तथा विडम्बनापूर्ण है। अधिकारियों को इन क्षेत्रों की स्थिति की पूर्ण जानकारी है। इसके बावजूद भी ये सभी क्षेत्र आज तक उपेक्षित हैं। इस वर्ष सभी क्षेत्र भयंकर सूखे की चपेट में रहे। ओला-पाला तथा सूखे के कारण लगभग 60 प्रतिशत रबी की फसल नष्ट हो चुकी है। खाद्यान के अभाव के कारण गरीब जनता अत्यन्त उत्पीड़ित है। जनता को आवश्यक खाद्यान उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है। सरकारी रास्ते गल्ले की दुकानों द्वारा जो गेहूं जनता को वितरित किया जा रहा है वह ठीक नहीं है इससे जनता अनेकानेक बीमारियों से ग्रस्त हो रही है। इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की बात है। विगत कई वर्षों के लगातार देवी आपदाओं के कारण इन क्षेत्रों की जनता की हालत अत्यन्त शोचनीय हो गई है। रबी और खरीफ दोनों फसलों के नष्ट हो जाने से जनता की आर्थिक आय का साधन समाप्त हो गया है। ऐसे घोर संकट काल में भी किसानों से सरकारी देय भू-राजस्व, सिंचाई राजस्व तथा कृषि उन्नति सम्बन्धी कार्यों के लिये दिए गये ऋण की वसूली की जा रही है। इस प्रकार की सभी वसूलियां तत्काल बन्द होनी चाहियें।

जनपद जौनपुर, तहसील शाहगंज के अन्तर्गत गोमती नदी के "पिलक्लिश घाट" पर राजमार्ग न० 105 के क्रॉसिंग पर एक पुल का

निर्माण अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। अधिशासी अभियंता अस्थायी खण्ड जौनपुर ने मुझे सूचित किया है कि उपरोक्त पुल स्वीकृत हो गया है, किन्तु दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि पुल का निर्माण कार्यों अभी तक शुरू नहीं किया गया। इसी तरह मछली शहर के महाराजगंज तथा सुजानगंज ब्लाक के अन्तर्गत सई नदी के बेलवाघाट पर एक पुल का निर्माण होना नितान्त आवश्यक है। क्षेत्रीय जनता इस पुल की मांग कर रही है।

अतः सरकार से यह अनुरोध है कि ऐसे महत्त्वपूर्ण एवं अविलम्बनीय महत्त्व के कार्यों को यथाशीघ्र करवाने के लिये तत्काल निर्देश दें।

14.35 hrs.

MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will take up the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.A. ANSARI) : On behalf of my colleague, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy, I beg to move :

That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, be taken into consideration:-

Enacting Formula

(1) That at page 1, line 1, for the word 'Thirty-third', the word 'Thirty-fourth' be substituted".

"Clause 1

(2) That at page 1, line 4, for the figure '1982' the figure '1983' be substituted".

These are technical amendments which I am presenting.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:-

'That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, be taken into consideration:-

"Enacting Formula

(1) That at page 1, line 1, for the word 'Thirty-third' the word 'Thirty-fourth' be substituted.

"Clause 1

(2) That at page 1 line 4, for the figure '1982' the figure '1983' be substituted".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we shall take up the amendment made by Rajya Sabha.

The question is :

Enacting Formula

"That at page 1, line 1. for the word 'Thirty-third' the word 'Thirty-fourth' be substituted."

"Clause 1

(2) 'That at page 1, line 4, for the figure '1982' the figure '1983' be substituted.

The Motions was adopted.

SHRI Z.A. ANSARI : I beg to move :—
'That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to.'

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

'That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agree to.'

The Motion was adopted.

14.40 hrs.

MOTION RE TWENTY-NINTH, THIRTIETH AND THIRTY-FIRST REPORTS OF U.P.S.C.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The house will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah on 5th November, 1982, namely :—

"That this House takes note of the Twenty fifth, Thirteenth and Thirty-first Reports of the Union Public Service Commission for the periods from 1st April 1978 to 31st March, 1979 and 1st April, 1979 to 31st March, 1980, and 1st April 1980 to 31st March, 1981 respectively, along with the Government's Memorandum on the cases of non-acceptance of the Commission's advice mentioned therein laid on the Table of the House on 26th February, 1981, 18th September, 1981 and 28th April, 1982, respectively."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty has been on his legs for the last five months.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): I am happy that at long last and on the last day we are having an opportunity to discuss the reports of the Union Public Service Commission. Most probably we started the discussion during the last session. Is it not so?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Yes; you are on your legs from 5th November, 1982.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : As I have already pointed out, the success of all our developmental planning depends on the efficiency and integrity of our bureaucracy. And as you know, the political executive, that is, the Ministers depend on the permanent executive, that is, the bureaucracy, for the implementation of the policies adopted by them. That is why in a democracy the role of the bureaucracy is very important.

The character of bureaucracy is determined by the method of its recruitment. Who are the persons we are recruiting? What are the qualities expected of them?

I have already mentioned that since the British days, the bias has been towards an English-speaking anglicised section of our student community who generally got preference. Even after adoption of the policy of all the students being entitled to appear in their mother tongue, the emphasis on English still continues. And you will see, if you analyse

the examination results, that most of the students who were successful from only four or five Universities. This, I think, is due to the faulty system of examination. First of all, it has been found that the syllabus is framed in such a way that the students belonging to certain universities generally are capable of answering the questions. I do not know how the Union Public Service Commission frames the syllabus; whether it goes through the different syllabi of different universities, particularly also of the so called backward universities. Now this, may be one reason. The second reason is that in Delhi, there are many tutorial homes and the students pay large sums there. These homes train the students and most probably also—I cannot say it for certain they may be having some connections with some persons concerned, who are responsible indirectly or directly, or there may be some cases—anyway these tutorial homes prepare the students in such a way that they concentrate on certain aspects and on the questions which are likely to be asked and they become successful. So, this aspect of the examinations has to be looked into.

The third point is, that there is an objective test. And in this first examination a great number of students is eliminated. Now, generally the objective type of tests consist of knowing information. Generally students belonging to the backward areas who are not acquainted with the urban culture suffer from lack of so-called modern information. And generally they get eliminated at the first examination. The second is, after the written examination we have personality tests. This is also a very difficult thing: because what are the objective criteria that are adopted for personality tests; we do not know. The Minister should also explain what the criteria are that are generally adopted for personality tests. Also, there is one special subject known as 'General Studies'. Most of the students coming from different areas may not have proficiency, and generally some of the questions are, 'which is the longest river? Which is the highest peak?'; and so on. All these questions are generally put. So, my suggestion is this, that to ensure that in the Services there may be real balanced representation, they should look—I am not an

expert; I cannot chalk out the details—into the system, the whole examination system, where this types of questions are asked.

I would also point out the fact that most of the successful candidates—I have the reports with me — you will see, — are from a particular region. This, I think, is dangerous. It is there in the report itself.

In 31st Report, at page No. 158 we find :

	No. appeared	No. qualified
Delhi University	807	134
Rajasthan University	559	45
Punjab University		
Chandigarh	385	56
Allahabad University	385	27

We are going to discuss even 32nd Report also. There also the same trend continues, that is, Delhi University, Rajasthan University, Punjab University and Allahabad University, these are the four universities which are offering most of the candidates and most of the successful candidates are from these universities. May be, it is because of the fact that these universities take lot of interest and train the boys or it may be so that the syllabus of these universities as such tallies with the syllabus that is framed by the U.P.S.C. This is creating some sort of regional imbalance because in the All India Services, students from various universities are recruited. Again I will say that I am not an expert it is for the Minister and it is for the Commission to go into it and to see that there is balanced recruitment.

I would also congratulate the Commission for presenting this comprehensive report. I do not have time but, Sir, you will have to permit me some time so that we can discuss this report. We find in page 4 Departmental Promotion Committee procedure. So, it is stated there that these D.P.Cs,

(Departmental Promotion Committees) meetings are not held, there is no seniority list and the Commission says :

“The Commission have been observing that in spite of clear constructions on the subject, complete proposals for Departmental Promotion Committee meetings are not sent in time by most Ministeries/ Departments, with the result that in several cases ad-hoc arrangements have become unavoidable.”

If you go through the reports, you will find that in all the reports the Union Public Service Commission has been pointing out to the effect that the Departmental Promotion Committees do not meet, seniority list is not maintained and that is why the officers who expect promotion, they do not get it and they get dismayed. I will request the Minister to kindly explain why this is happening because the U.P.S.C. has been pointing it out in all their reports and here also the Commission points out that without valid seniority list and up-to-date Character Rolls, how can this Commission and Department itself function? It also point out :

“On February 25, 1981, the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Government of India, while inviting attention to the instructions issued by them earlier on December 30, 1976 and September 20, 1979, again stressed the need for holding the Departmental Promotion Committee meetings regularly every year.”

Unfortunately, this is not done. The Minister has to explain it. The second thing which the Commission points out is the number of vacancies. Number of vacancies is not duly intimated to the Commission. Once the vacancies are notified, it is found that ultimately they say : No, they do not have so much of vacancies. In such circumstances what happens is that the Commission advertises, the candidates, appear, they are selected and they wait for the appointment which they do not get. The Commission has been pointed out that these vacancies should be accurately intimated. In this 31st Report of the Commission, I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to page 18 where it is stated :

Combined Limited Departmental Competitive Examination, 1979 :

No. of vacancies notified	—	29
No. of vacancies finally report	—	214

In the stenographers' Examination 1980, the number of vacancies notified was 60 but finally report is 103. In the combined Examination for Recruitment to the Medical Courses of the Central Government and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the number of vacancies notified was 563 but it ultimately came to 997. Sometimes the number of candidates notified is selected and then the vacancies are reduced. These are creating problems. Suppose there are more vacancies, then what happens? On the basis of the notification, they prepare their list. Then, all on a sudden you say that you require more candidates. This is also creating problem, as the Commission has pointed out.

14.51. Hrs.

[At this stage some leaflets were thrown on the floor of the House from the Visitors' Gallery].

On page 38 there is reference to shortage of suitable candidates in certain fields; particularly, in science, engineering and medical profession, there is shortage not only amongst the Scheduled Castes and Tribes but even the unreserved posts. Government should go deep into the question why meritorious students are not coming up. It is because of low salaries? Or, is it because they are able to find more lucrative jobs elsewhere? Why is it that Government fail to attract meritorious students to those jobs where special training and special merit are necessary? I am happy that the Commission has now reported that it has been able to recruit and fill up all the vacancies of Scheduled Caste and Tribe candidates. This is a very good development.

On page 41 there is reference to cancellation of recruitment. There is many cases where recruitment is done and then it is cancelled. It is happening in our Central Services. The last line says that the recruitment action for 732 posts was withdrawn before the advertisement. There were many cases were even after advertisement there was no recruitment.

Then I come to page 46. What is mentioned there is almost a charge-sheet by the Service Commission against the Government. I am referring to irregular appoint-

ments. The Government should explain why there has been so much of irregular appointments. It has been said that Government resort to *ad hoc* or irregular appointments to give political patronage. Some of the candidates are recruited, not because of their merit but because of their political connection.

In Parliament we have the Public Accounts Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee. Can we not have a similar committee to go into the working of the UPSC so that the mode of recruitment can come under parliamentary scrutiny?

In conclusion, I would refer to some of the irregularities which have been reported in the press.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a report in which his name is also there, which has appeared in *India Today* of 15th January, 1983, regarding promotion, and the Government should answer to it. The title of this is: "The Powers that be" where both Mr. Sethi and Mr. Venkatasubbaiah have been mentioned stating that they are trying to push up one candidate and to get one promotion of one candidate out of turn. So, I would like to refer to this report published in *India Today* dated 5th January 1983.

'MR. CHAIRMAN': Please conclude.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: To conclude, I would say that the Public Service Commission has been doing a tremendous job. Thousands of candidates are examined. It is an uphill task. But, Sir, I would say that the Commission should be independent and impartial and I find that the Members of the Commission are mostly from the Services. I would request the Government to utilise the services of the renowned persons who are in different academic bodies, Universities or who have the special knowledge, instead of totally depending on the persons who are in the Services. For the independence of the Commission I would request that they should be given more important status, if necessary by constitutional amendment. And this Public Service Commission has been doing a tremendous job for us and it has earned

a name also for its impartiality and for its correct attitude. I would like the Government to consider seriously what other steps can be taken to strengthen it, to make it independent because on the recruitment and efficiency of the services depends the implementation of the programmes and the better administration of the country.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARSHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I am happy that the U.P.S.C. Report beginning from April 1, 1981 and ending on 31st March, 1982, has been taken up for consideration, as it gives the House a chance to look into the working of this most important organ of the Government.

Sir, the functions and duties of the Commission are defined in Articles 320 and 321 of the constitutional and it is expected to inspire the confidence of the nation, especially of the candidates who have to come from colleges and universities and appear at various examinations and also the interviews conducted by the Commission.

The Members of the Commission are given a very high status and it is expected that they act in the spirit of the Constitution that has been reposed in them. In spite of this fact, numerous cases come to light and the Report itself mentions some of the difficulties and constraints under which the Commission functions. One of these things that has been mentioned in the Report itself is regarding the delayed offers of appointment to candidates recommended by the Commission. I would like to read a few lines from the Report because this causes a lot of heart burning among the candidates who have come, appeared, qualified, and finally been selected, but who have not got the offers of appointment in time. What are the reasons? On Page 35 it says: "Cases where offers of..."

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Which is the year?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: This is 1981. On page 35 it says:

"Cases where offers of appointment to candidates recommended by the Commission on the basis of examinations and

selections were delayed by the Ministries, Departments, etc. continued to occur during the year under report vide Appendix XIV.

"The reason intimated to the Commission for delay in offering the appointment in these cases was that verification of character and antecedents of these candidates was not completed. The Commission consider that the candidates cannot reasonably be expected to keep on waiting for offers of appointment indefinitely".

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We are not discussing this Report. This is the Thirty-second Report. But the motion is to discuss up to the 31st Report.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Anyhow, I have referred to this. That Report also refers to the delays and one of the main reasons for this is the same thing that verification of character and antecedents is one of the bottlenecks.

What is the verification of character? A candidate has come, appeared in the university and then he has been able to qualify. After this if he does not get this, then what happens? Frustration is caused in his mind and he looks for placement at other place. So, he goes outside. This means a loss to the exchequer and frustration to the candidates. Therefore, the point would be that the Government should find an expeditious method, a quick method, of getting this character verification, so that the candidate does not suffer.

15 hrs.

Another point which is a feather to the Commission and which I must mention is that the Central Information Service has also been included in these examination for the Civil Service because the candidates and the persons who wanted to appear in that have been making this demand for a long time. This has been done.

There is another area to which the Commission has drawn our attention and which is a cause of serious concern i.e. shortage of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the three fields that have been mentioned—medicine, engineering and of course, vocational areas,

The exact information is not available. I have not got the data. But these three fields are the fields where lot of effect is required to draw people from these Sections into the various services and careers which are promising. According to one estimate more than 100 of these posts every year remain unfilled because the candidates from these areas are not available. We are recruiting people to the IAS and we are giving them pre-IAS training at various important centres. Now the point is, can't we evolve a system of this type that pre-selection training is given to these candidates belonging to weaker sections at suitable university centres for medicine engineering and other vocational areas. If this is done, then the nation would be benefited to the extent that certain strata of society which is not getting adequate representation in services of a particular sector also given opportunity to come up. I would be pleased with the Government to initiate such pre-selection training in all the universities of the country. It is no use having five or six centres at the main regional focal points because candidates belonging to the distant areas themselves are handicapped. Had they not in these circumstances, they would have advanced otherwise. What is required is, each university should have such training centres and these candidates should be given a chance to qualify before they appear in the interview so that latter on UPSC does not come up with the report that these candidates are not available.

I would like to stress what is the slant or proclivity of our testing the personality? Generally we would like to test a candidate according to certain level and for this there is an inbuilt bias for candidates coming from public schools, candidates coming up with English and other foreign languages as their subject of study from the very beginning. The candidates from rural areas, candidates who do not have very high proficiency in these languages, they are put at a disadvantage with the result that people who generally are proficient in regional language or languages other than English, they are put to a disadvantage. This lacuna should be removed, in a way that the efficiency or proficiency in a language, in a particular grade, in a particular set of institution, does

not become a bar. I have firm faith that the person who has become a graduate or who is studying in a university or college is equally proficient in his mother tongue, in his regional language, in Hindi or in any other language, as he would have been in English, had he got this foundation from the beginning.

But because of certain circumstances, he has come up through a different stream. Why his entry into the educational system through a different stream should be a constraint on his prospects in the career? Therefore, it should be possible for him to have an equal opportunity with his brother who has come from the other side. In this connection, our education system is, you can say, defective. I can refer to a famous novel in Bengali *Pather Panchali*. There was a small young boy living in a village and studying in the village school and there was another boy who was brought up in Calcutta and studying in English school. The city boy asks the rural boy, *Apu aapni janen Bharater geographical territory ki?* That is, Apu, do you know what is the geographical area of India? This poor fellow sitting there understands *Apu*; he understands *aapni*; he understands *janen*; and of course, he understands *Bharater*. [But he does not understand this big expression "geographical territory". Instead of admitting that he does not know, he thinks of a trick and he goes home and asks his father: *Baba aapni janen Bharater geographical territory ki?* Now, the poor father also does not know "geographical territory". This is a big mountain for him. He does not understand. The father also thinks that if he admits that he does not what will happen. He goes to the teacher. He asks the village teacher who is teaching in an elementary school: *Master mosai aapne janen Bharater geographical territory ki?* So, the teacher also does not know what this geographical territory is. Ultimately, the boy has to ask the city bred boy who is fed with lot of magazine and books as to explain to him what does it mean.

This is the very tilt in education that has gone against the genius of India getting into the services. This is a very interesting study of the Services by Recruitment in the pre-independence days. There is one research thesis from one of the Eastern Universities

and there it has been found out how the Britishers invented and discovered and compiled certain very in-built tricks to deprive the Indians from getting into the services and encouraging the foreigners. Some such in-built system seems to be working here, because the candidates from the rural areas are certainly at a disadvantage in getting into the higher services. I have particularly mentioned the three fields—science, medicine and engineering—where the candidates from the rural areas are not coming, especially from the weaker sections. But the weaker section is also largely from the candidates belonging to the rural areas.

What I want to say is that the Commission in its wisdom—they are men of experience and men in whom the nation has reposed confidence—should try to find out a system in which candidates should not be at a disadvantage simply because they have not had recourse to higher education or the education in a particular set-up. Once this is done, I am absolutely confident that our young boys who are studying in the villages and who have only read in the vernacular or regional languages will also be able to qualify.

I would like to bring to your kind notice the introduction of 10+2+3 system of education. What has happened is that we are in the Delhi colleges, getting students who have not read English even in the 9th or 10th classes. So, the day they join the university level and up to 1st year, 2nd year or 3rd year, they find it difficult to carry on with the courses because the missing link is there. We should try to find out a system where there is no emphasis on this side and candidates who are simply proficient in regional languages and who are able to understand science and technology in other regional languages are able to go through and make their marks in the career.

We should provide pre-selection training courses for candidates whom we are not getting from the weaker sections on the pattern that we are providing for IAS and other services also. We should try to find out a mechanism in which the rural boy should get an advantage rather than disadvantage, over the candidates who appear for these selections.

I would commend the Commission's report and I would request the Ministry of Home Affairs to see that whatever the distortions that have been pointed out by the Commission should be rectified. For example, delay in appointments through various reasons; and then, not accepting the recommendations of the Commission in certain cases; then, taking out certain vacancies from the purview of the Commission. It should be possible for the Government to repose its confidence in the Commission and therefore attract as much applause from the House as possible.

The delayed appointments and not holding the Departmental Promotion Committee meetings should be an exception, a very rare exception and not the rule. The figures that we are getting are hardly encouraging. These are rather disappointing that candidates on a large scale should not be available for appointments or there should be delayed appointments or DPC meetings not being held. All these things are the factor that ultimately impinge upon the mind of a young boy or a young girl who has opted for serving the nation but he or she is not getting a chance for no fault of his or her, because a system operating or a certain mechanism is operating over which there is no control. Our young men and women of the country look forward to a bright and brilliant career in the services. But it is the duty of the Government the UPSC and the society to see that such a career flourishes, the constraints are removed and there is no frustration for them in the future.

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) : मान्यवर, जो रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है और इससे सदन को जो जानकारी मिल रही है, उससे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि संविधान में जिस संस्था का प्रावधान किया गया है, वह संस्था अपना कार्य निर्वहन उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण ढंग से कर रही है। मान्यवर, आप जानते हैं कि देश की न्याय-पालिका के प्रति साधारण जन की भावना यदि बनी रहती है तो वह हमारे प्रजातंत्र की जड़ों को मजबूत करती है। इसी प्रकार से पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन और खास तौर से यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन का अपने आप में गौरवपूर्ण

इतिहास है, गौरवपूर्ण और प्रशंसनीय कार्य-प्रणाली है। इसके चुने गए लोगों ने देश की सेवा की और राष्ट्र स्तर पर अपने पद का उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण निर्वहन किया है। इससे सिद्ध होता है कि हमारे इस कमीशन ने अपना कार्य गरिमा, गौरव और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण ढंग से पूरा किया है।

मैं कुछ बातें निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में भी इसका उल्लेख किया है। कुछ सरकारी महकमों रिक्त स्थानों के लिए रिक्वायरमेंट भेजते हैं। उन पदों के लिए टेस्ट लिए जाते हैं, इंटरव्यू लिए जाते हैं और जब सारा काम पूरा हो जाता है तो उन महकमों द्वारा किन्हीं कारणों से सूचना दी जाती है कि अब इन पदों की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इस बात का उल्लेख चौथी लोकसभा की एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने अपनी 47वीं रिपोर्ट में भी उल्लेख किया है। इस तरह का गैर जिम्मेदारी पूर्ण कार्य सरकारी महकमों की तरफ से नहीं होना चाहिए।

यह रिपोर्ट 1 अप्रैल 1979 से 31 मार्च 1980 तक है। इसमें उल्लेख किया गया है—

“Subsequently, the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) in the Forty-seventh Report relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs/Union Public Service Commission observed that the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India continued to cancel requisitions for recruitment, “by interview sent to the Commission at a very late stage, without adequate and proper justification. This not only caused inconvenience to the Commission and the candidates but also embarrassed Government. The Committee accordingly recommended that Ministries/Departments should be required to explain to the Commission in adequate detail the reasons for cancellations of the requisitions stating why the attendant circumstances could not be foreseen at the earlier stages. Government issued on November 7, 1968, further instructions in the matter which

it was emphasised that all relevant factors should be fully considered before requisitions are actually forwarded to the Commission and that, thereafter, requisitions for cancellations of recruitment should be confined to extremely rare cases when such a course is considered absolutely inescapable.

During the period under report, there are several instances where the Ministries/Departments sought to cancel at various stages requirements notified by the Commission.” “In some cases, cancellation was sought immediately after notification of vacancies while in others it was sought after the interview had been fixed and candidates summoned for interview or after the interviews had been held and Commission’s recommendation had issued. The Commission do not view such cancellations.”

मेरा निवेदन है इस मामले को आप विशेष रूप से देखें। महकमा पहले उनको लिखता है। इतना बड़ा खर्चा हाता है, समय जाया होता है, कंडिडेट्स कोई बम्बई कोई कलकत्ता, कोई जयपुर और कोई बंगलौर आदि से आते हैं, उनका खर्चा होता है, उनको सफल घोषित भी कर दिया जाता है, साक्षात्कार में वे सफल घोषित होते हैं लेकिन जब एप्वाइंटमेंट देने का समय आता है तो महकमा उसको चाहता नहीं है, या उस महकमे की रखने की मर्जी नहीं है, इसलिए उसको कैंसल कर दिया जाता है। 47वीं ई सी की जो रिपोर्ट है उसे आप गम्भीरता से लें और स्ट्रिकटली उस पर आप अमल करें। सरकार की तरफ से क्या कार्रवाई इस सम्बन्ध में की गई है, इसका पता नहीं। राष्ट्रीय हित में यह बहुत जरूरी है। नौजवानों के दिमागों में इस बात की आस्था रहनी चाहिये कि अगर वे सफल होते हैं तो उनको नौकरी मिल जाएगी। हो सकता है कि बोनाफाइड तरीके से कभी कैंसल करने की जरूरत महसूस हो गई हो। लेकिन बेरोजगार नौजवान जो इतना परिश्रम करने के बाद सफल घोषित कर दिया जाता है और उसके बाद यदि उसको

नोकरी नहीं दी जाती है तो उसके दिभाग में तरह-तरह की शंकायें पैदा होती हैं, भ्रान्तियां पैदा होती हैं। इनको निर्मूल सिद्ध करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि हम इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कार्रवाई करें और सरकारी महकमों को सख्त आदेश दें।

प्रोफेसर साहब कह रहे थे कि कुछ यूनि-वर्सिटियां हैं जिन के कैंडीडेट विशेष रूप से वहां पर आते हैं। उन में जयपुर का नाम भी लिया गया है। उन से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जयपुर यूनिवर्सिटी के कैंडीडेट्स जो इंटेंप्रेटिड सिविल सर्विस का केडर बना है, उस में आम कैंडीडेट उतने नहीं आते हैं जितने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट ट्राइब्ज के आते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि राजस्थान में शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की पापुलेशन भारत के किसी भी राज्य से अधिक है। पूरे भारत में जो शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की पापु-लेशन है, उसके मुकाबले में वहां उनकी पापुलेशन सब से अधिक है। मीना ट्राइब के लोग दूसरे ट्राइब्ज से अधिक पढ़े लिखे हैं। पूरे भारत में ट्राइबल कम्युनिटी से जो कैंडीडेट आते हैं सब से अधिक उनके मुकाबले में इनकी संख्या होती है। जनरल कैंडीडेट्स को लाभ नहीं मिलता अभी पूर्व वक्ता ने भी इस ओर ध्यान दिलाया है। आपको चाहिये कि उन स्टेट्स में जो खास तौर से बैकवर्ड है, जिस तरह राजस्थान है या दूसरी स्टेट्स है, वहां पर आपको इस तरह की वर्कशाप्स कायम करनी चाहिये जहां कैंडीडेट्स आ कर क्वालिफाई कर सकें, एग्जिमिनेशन से पहले वहां आ कर ट्रेनिंग ले सकें। मैं मानता हूं कि मद्रास में आप एस/सी एस/टी तथा दूसरे लोगों को ट्रेनिंग देते हैं आई ए एस और दूसरी पोस्ट्स के लिये। लेकिन एग्जिमिनेशन से पहले इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग और भी जगह आपको देनी चाहिये। रेग्युलर तरीके से जो इमदाद आप कर रहे हैं, वह नहीं हो रही है। केवल एक जगह आपने किया है, बाकी जगह उसकी व्यवस्था नहीं है। कम-से-कम आप स्टेट कैपिटल में जिस वर्कशाप का आपने रिपोर्ट में जिक्र किया है कि ब्रिटिश काउंसिल के कोलैबोरेशन से आपने दो वर्कशाप्स

का इनआगुरेशन किया, एक दिल्ली में और दूसरी का पटना में जहां पर उनको एग्जिमिनेशन से पहले कुछ ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है और उससे बहुत मदद मिली है, इनकी स्थापना करें। इस में आप अधिक पैसा लगाएं। मिलेशन से पहले अगर उनकी ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था हो जाती है नैशनल लेवल पर थाल इंडिया केडर की सर्विसिस के लिए तो अच्छे कैंडीडेट्स तैयार हो कर आपको मिल सकते हैं और आगे चल कर सर्विस में जब वे कार्य करेंगे तो आपका काम अच्छी तरह से करेंगे। इस दिशा में और कुछ आप कार्रवाई करते हैं, और प्रगति करते हैं तो अपने आप में यह एक प्रशंसनीय कार्य होगा और नौजवानों को उससे बहुत बड़ी सहायता मिलेगी।

आपका अभी जो वीवा वॉस का तरीका है यह बड़ा अजीब है। यह विस्कुल डिस्-क्रीशनरी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप कोई इस तरह का फ्राइटीरिया निकालें जिससे हमें भारतीयकरण की ओर जाने में मदद मिल सके।

आज हमारा जो आई० ए० एस० काडर है वह अपने आप ऐसा महसूस करता है कि देश की अन्य जो साधारण सर्विसेज हैं उनसे कुछ अलग रहता पसन्द करते हैं। कोई आई० ए० एस० प्रोबेशनर है और वह शादी करना चाहता है और लड़की भी आई० ए० एस० है तो उस को सबसे पहली प्रायरेटी देगा। अगर कहीं चाय या खाने का प्रोग्राम है तो किसी प्रोमोटी आई० ए० एस० अधिकारी को उसमें शामिल करना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं, उपेक्षित क्लास के तरीके से मानकर चलते हैं। यह ठीक है कि यह भावना ब्रिटिश रूल में पैदा की गई थी कि उस समय के आई० सी० एस० और आई० पी० जनसाधारण से दूर रहें, अपने आप को सुपीरियर क्लास समझते थे, लेकिन आज उस भावना में चेंज होना आवश्यक है।
An I.C.S. officer was neither Indian, nor civil, nor servant.

अगर वही क्वालिफिकेशन्स आज भी चालू रहती हैं, देश के आम आदमी से उनको बदबू आती है, उससे बात करने में नफरत होती है, उनकी समस्याओं को समझने में दिलचस्पी और रुचि नहीं है तो वह भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा का योग्य अधिकारी नहीं माना जा सकता और वह देश का सिविल सर्वेंट कहलाने का हकदार नहीं है। इसलिये आपको आई० ए० एस० के दृष्टिकोण में बुनियादी फर्क लाना चाहिये और सरकार को इस बारे में प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। मैं मानता हूँ कि आज कितने नौजवान अधिकारी निकल रहे हैं वह बड़ी दिलचस्पी लेते हैं, डी० आई० आर० डी० या मिनिमय नीड्स प्रोग्राम में गांवों में जाते हैं, लोगों की समस्याओं को सुनते हैं। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे भी हैं जिनको रूल वायस पसन्द नहीं है और देश का विकास किस तरह से करना है यह बात उसके दिमाग में नहीं है, अबेनाइज्ड ऐटमास्फीयर उनके दिमाग से दूर नहीं हुआ है।

अन्त में मेरा निवेदन है कि मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आपके सामने है, आपने आश्वासन भी दिया है, लेकिन अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को आप लागू करें और जो उन्होंने सिफारिशें की हैं, वह लोग जो उपेक्षित हैं, वह जातियां जो बहुत पिछड़ी हुई हैं, चाहे आर्थिक या सामाजिक दृष्टि से, उस रिपोर्ट पर ध्यान देते हुए उन लोगों को भी ऐसी सेवाओं में यदि आरक्षण देते हैं तो उनको भी प्रशासनिक सेवाओं में एक हिस्सा मिलेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यू० पी० एस० सी० को धन्यवाद देता हूँ उसकी सेवाओं की तारीफ करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जिस निष्पत्ता और ऐफीशियेंसी के साथ काम कर रहे हैं उसी तरहसे आगे भी काम करेंगे।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are debating the Reports of the Union Public Service Commission for the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81. After about five years we are getting an opportunity to express our views about the functioning of the U.P.S.C.

At the outset I must say that the Union Public Service Commission is doing a commendable job. Every one of us must congratulate the persons who are working in the Commission, But at the same time I regret to mention that the Government is not taking seriously the suggestions made by the U.P.S.C. from time to time, and if I may say so, they are hoodwinking this Commission which is a very important body, a statutory body established under the Constitution, and through which recruitment is made to the high posts in administrative services of the Government.

It is really unfortunate that we, the Members of Parliament of India could not get time to debate on these reports. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister for State for Home Affairs that at least in future opportunity be given to hon. Members to debate on the reports of the Union Public Service Commission every year so that valuable suggestions could be made.

I fully endorse the views expressed by my colleagues Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty and Prof. Narayan Chand Parashar, when they said that those days one feels that this recruitment to high posts has become or is rather becoming a monopoly of the more privileged classes. If we see the recruitment to the high posts, I feel that the disparities in the standards of living, type of education and the social background have tilted the balance in favour of the more privileged people. These are not my words. This is what our hon. Prime Minister in her speech at the time of the inauguration of the Conference of the Chairman of the Public Service Commissions of India in 1983 said :

“It is the recognized responsibility of the Union Public Service Commission and other Public Service Commissions to devise methods of recruitment to ensure that the disparities in such as standards of living, type of education and social background did not tilt the balance in favour of the more privileged people.”

I would, therefore, like to know why our hon. Prime Minister was required to make this observation. This observation has been made in the year 1980 and I expected that some reflection would be there in the reports at least after 1980. May, I, therefore, request

the hon. Minister ? In this connection why not add a schedule or appendix to the reports which you will be presenting in future so that the details of this could be available to the hon. Members of Parliament so that they can express their views on this particular matter ?

I also endorse the views expressed that proper representation is not being given to all classes of the society in the country and only the bright and the elite get representation. In this connection, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the views expressed by Madam Prime Minister in the same conference wherein she said :

“It was not enough to choose bright people as brightness was often a surface factor that could easily wear off. It was also not enough to judge people merely by their scholastic intelligence. It was more important to select those who are earnest and sound and who had character, courage, confidence and willingness and ability to continue to learn as they went along.”

With these remarks and with these observations I feel that the recruitment is not as per the desire of the Prime Minister of the country. May I therefore, know from the hon. Minister as to what steps the Government intends to take so that this intention and these ideals of the Prime Minister are implemented and real persons of the real type, both boys and girls, are inducted into the administrative services,

The second point to which I would like to make a reference is about the consultation which is required to be made by the Government with the UPSC. Year after year the annual reports of the UPSC have complained in a routine fashion and, if I may say so, may be because of coincidence, from the same page, the same paragraph every year we get to know about the increase in the number of *ad hoc* appointments to which a reference was made by the previous speakers. without proper justification and without obtaining the concurrence of the Commission which is a must under the Constitution.

I may invite the hon. Minister's attention to pages 48 to 53 of the 29th Report wherein the Union Public Service Commission has quoted instances after instances. Though the *ad hoc* appointment was made in 1973, 1974 or

1975, no report for getting the concurrence was sent to the U.P.S.C. for five or six years. Instances have been given about the appointment to the post of Research Officer in the Forest Research Institute and to the appointment to the post of Deputy Director in the Central Institute. There are so many. There is no time for me. So, I would like to know as to why three, four or five years are required for the Ministries to seek the concurrence of the U.P.S.C. to continue the *ad hoc* appointments. Therefore, the apprehension expressed by Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty that they are political appointments is not wrong. I may also mention that this Commission have also referred to the progressive erosion of jurisdiction by the exclusion of certain posts from the U.P.S.C. recruitment or concurrence. If we see the yearly report, we find that every year, instead of adding some more jobs in the list, the process is being eroded. This is contradictory to what has been expressed by the Administrative Reports Commission. I may also invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the recommendations of this Administrative Reforms Commission which went into the whole gamut of the administrative structure it has recommended formation of as many all-India services as possible. I would like to know from the hon. Minister and from the Government as to what steps the Government has taken to implement this proposal. If the Government has rejected it, be frank and tell us. This A. R.C. has also suggested that just as we have I.A.S., I.F.S. and I.P.S., we should have Medical Health and Engineering Services— I.E.S. What I feel is that Government practically wants that. I have read in a paper the observations made by the hon. Minister. Shri Venkatasubbaiah himself wherein he had gone on record to say that he wants to supplement the efforts from State Governments. He is alleged to have said this some time in the year 1980. May I know what further steps have you taken so that we can implement the directions of the A.R.C. so as to form these two services as all- India Services ?

I would take this opportunity to make an appeal to the Government. Of course, while making the appeal. I am aware that it is not exclusively the function of the Home

Ministry. He will have to consult the Law Ministry. My point is that since the Commission feels that, Government should give a serious thought to the formation of the Indian Judicial Service. Now that the A.R.C. has said all this, you are agreeable to have the Engineering and health Service is Central Institutes. Why not have a dialogue with the Ministry of law and come to the conclusion, namely, that it is absolutely necessary that for at least for these three subjects all-India service is a must ?

Sir, the next point to which I would like to make a reference is this. There is need for a proper assessment of the number of vacancies to be filled through the competitive examination to which a reference was made by Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty. For want of time, he could not go into details. I am not in a position to appreciate as to what is wrong with the ministry's report. Is it that you are not in a position to assess as to how many officers you need for a particular category ?

May I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to page 27 of this report wherein a chart has been given which shows that during the relevant year 1978-79 the Government informed the UPSC that the number of vacancies were 408 and after this long process of examination was gone through by the UPSC, our Government came to the conclusion that not 408 but they were in need of 701—practically double. In the case of Assistant Grade examination the Government notified 277 vacancies but in a few months time the Government's need became 496. So, Sir, if at the eleventh hour when the examination is being held you inform the UPSC that the need is this much than it becomes impossible to hold the examination and fill in the vacancies. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to tell us as to what made the Government give this much figure only and what were the compulsions which made you give direction to the UPSC to double the number from the one originally notified.

Sir, apart from this there is one more interesting aspect and that is delayed offers of appointment to candidates recommended by the Commission. Will you believe if I

say that the candidates were selected by the UPSC on the direction of the Government in the year 1974 and 1975 but till today the Government has not given them appointments. Let me invite the attention of the hon. Minister to page 224 of the report of April 1, 1980 which shows that in one year the candidates selected but to whom appointments were given after two to three years the number comes to 355 and in this all Ministries, viz., Agriculture, Commerce, Communications, Defence, Education External Affairs, etc. are involved. No Ministry is left. Further, Sir, out of these 355 persons there are 160 persons who were selected by the UPSC but have not yet been given job.

May I further invite the attention of the hon. Minister to page 229, serial No. 58—Communications Ministry where Assistance Engineer (Air Conditioning), Posts and Telegraphs, Civil Wing was selected on 2.2.1974 but till to date Government could not give him a job. I would like to know whether you are going to give him a job or he has to seek some other job. Nine years have already passed. I would like to know why are you playing with the lives of these young people. Then come to serial No. 68—Assistant Manager, Chemist Department, Ministry of Defence grade Rs. 700-1300. One person was selected on 4.2.1974 and the other on 10.12.1975 and the observation is 'not yet given any appointment'.

May I know from the Hon. Minister as to why these appointments were not given and whether on these posts some other persons have been appointed? What is the position of the persons who have been selected? For nine years you are not in a position to give them any job. This is not a solitary instance. I have given instances of 1974-75 and I have analysed and found that in 1977-78 there were eight such cases. In 1978-79 they were 10, in 1979-80, they were 18, in 1980-81 they were 120. Our meritorious young boys and girls appear in the examinations; they come to Delhi from the rural areas for vice-voce and go to the Office of the Union Public Service Commission and find that they are selected. They are so happy. But they wait and wait, not for days, not for months, but for years. And even after ten years you have no courtesy to

inform them what has happened to their results? If that is the result there is no use crying that bright people are not attracted to the IAS or IPS; that bright people go to the private undertakings because they get more pay. No, that is not the reason. The reason is callousness on the part of the Government not to give the jobs to those who have been selected by the UPSC. Similar instance are there in all the three Reports for 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81, but I have referred only to one Reports as an instance.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: But the figure has come down now.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: No. From 1978-79 they have increased by more than 15% in 1979-80.

SHRI P. VANKATASUBBAIAH: I am talking of subsequent years.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: But we are not debating the subsequent reports.

Sir, I would like to say one more point about the qualifications of the Members of the UPSC who take the personality test or the viva-voce. Mr. Chairman, I was surprised to find on page 101 of this report that the post was for Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service. Members of the Viva-voce Board for the IES: (1) I will not take the name. It is there. What are his qualifications? Joined the Indian Police Service as an Assistant Superintendent of Police Inspector General of Police, Reserve Police Director General, CRPF I don't know how he is going to select a person for the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service. This is not a solitary instance. I may also invite his attention to page 102. Indian Statistical Service. (1) Mr. so and so, Allahabad joined IPS as Assistant Superintendent of Police this year. He was Inspector-General of the Central Reserve Police Force. Of course, there may be certain reasons; I don't know. But if a stranger reads this, he will feel that the recruitment is to the Indian Economic and Statistical Service and the boys who are MAs and Ph.Ds in Economics, they are going to be interviewed by these people. Sir, I am layman. I would like the Hon. Minister to educate me in this regard.

Sir, it has come in the papers that sometime in the year 1979-80 and 1980-81 Answer sheets and Question papers of about 80 to 90 candidates were lost.

And unfortunately neither the report has been confirmed, nor has it been denied. I don't find a single word about it here. Who is responsible for this? What action have you taken? They may say: 'We are going to have the examination again.' But what about the boys who studies hard and appeared for the examination? Because of the fault or negligence on your part, or because of fraud, you are going to make the students again appear for the examinations. What happened to this incident; was any action taken Have the guilty people been punished?

Some of the educationists have said that the nature of the examinations has to be drastically changed, because with the usual essay, precis and long answers, it is not possible for the UPSC to function. For 700 posts, the applicants are 1.5 lakhs. So, objective tests should be there. I would like to whether Government is going to accept this recommendation which is indirectly suggested by the UPSC. What is the response of the Government to this?

Now the final point: in order to see that all persons who appear for the examinations have a proper opportunity, a suggestion has been made by some educationists. To-day what happens is that there is a boy from the rural areas, and there is a boy from the public school in Delhi. It is not possible for the former to compete with the later. I may be wrong. I do not claim that I am 100% correct; but the boy who speaks good English, with English accent instead of wishing if he says 'Hai', it is appreciated more and he is taken has a better chance even if he is otherwise not so bright. Do you have any common yardstick to measure the intelligence of a boy who comes from Delhi Public College, and a boy from my constituency viz. Ratnagiri acquiring 90% in the school examination? The latter comes to Delhi, without knowing the environment here. When he goes to UPSC, he becomes confused.

A suggestion was made that after 10th or 12th class, you can make an open recruitment in schools and colleges. Training

should be given then. Thereafter, a competitive examination for IAS, IFS etc. should be held, i.e. after giving equal opportunity to study, to learn etc. through good teaching. And then the students should be asked to appear for the examination. But unfortunately if they fail, you can take them up to degree course. Thereby, all students will get an equal opportunity.

I would like to know from the Minister what is the reaction of the Government to this proposal, so that all students, whether they come from a public school or from a very small school, are enabled to get equal opportunities. Then, and then alone, will the wish and intention of the Prime Minister—and all of us—which I have quoted, be really fulfilled.

I would like to know the reaction of the Government to these 6 or 7 points.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Other Members have spoken about the various subjects and points raised in the 31st Report of the UPSC. I would not like to go into details. I would say that we come from a region where, though there are talents, unfortunately the scope is not there for the boys to appear in various examinations.

In this report, at pages 20 and 21, I am glad to see that they have given some facts regarding the opening of new centres in the north-eastern region; and the places they have given are : Kohima (Nagaland), Imphal (Manipur), Agartala (Tripura), Jorhat (Assam), Aijal (Mizoram) and Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh). I congratulate the UPSC and the Home Ministry for taking this step.

This is really good. But the district I come from has got a lot of scope. There are boys who have got calibre, but, unfortunately, because of lack of communications, it is becoming difficult for our boys to go and appear in examinations in other centres in Assam and other regions, which I need not explain to the Home Minister, because he knows about it very well; he is connected with the Home Ministry and the matter is well known to him. In view of this, I request him to consider the possibility of starting an examination centre other than the main

examination in Cachar District so that boys in our area get a chance to appear in examinations.

It always seems that there is a gap between the examination and the result announced and the jobs that are being offered. It seems that the number of qualified candidates are more than the jobs that are being offered to them. Also adhoc appointments are being made. I think the Ministry will take into consideration the Report of the Commission and take certain measures so that in future it does not happen.

We are distressed to see that the number of IAS and IPS in the All India Cadre Service from the North Eastern Region is very limited. The main reason for this is that the scope for training talented boys is very much less. In that respect, in this Report, they have also emphasised the need for training and starting institutions. Recently, the Planning Commission has set up a task force how to attract good technicians, officials and bureaucrats to North Eastern Region to take up this responsibility, while it is a step in the right direction, at the same time, I hope steps will be taken whereby the talents which are hidden in the North Eastern Region, which is mostly from the backward community, tribals, plain tribals, hill tribals, linguistic and religious minorities, will be utilized. The representation of the Assamese people in the All India Cadre is very minimum I request that government should take steps whereby our boys can get a chance for training for competing in All India Examinations. I am sure, the Minister, who knows very well about their problems which I had mentioned through my several detailed letters to him—I do not want to elaborate them now—in today's answer, would react to them favourably.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Chairman, the UPSC is entrusted with the stupendous and responsible task of holding examinations for recruitment at the centre. We appreciate the fact that this task is stupendous. We also appreciate that every effort is being made by the UPSC to discharge its functions in an efficient manner. However, there are a few things that must be pointed out.

Let us look at the brief evaluation of the work that has been done by the UPSC. During the year 1980-81, the total number of posts or vacancies was 4294 and the number of posts for which recruitment action was completed during the year was only 3237.

The number of candidates recommended came to 1936. In other words, during the year 1980, while the total number of vacancies was 4294, action was completed with respect to vacancies numbering 3237 and the number of candidates recommended was only 1936. This leaves out much to be desired with respect to the pace of work of the Union Public Service Commission.

We witness the same sad story in 1981 Report also. The total number of vacancies was 6654. The number of posts for which recruitment action was completed during the year was 4755. But the number of candidates recommended stands at the poor figure of 2055. Therefore, I must, without going into the details of other figures with respect to promotions and so on and so forth, emphasise the fact that there is a great need for stressing upon the increase in the pace of work of the UPSC. It is a sad commentary to say that when the number of posts was 4000, the number of candidates recommended was hardly 1500 or so.

Let us look at some of the points with respect to examinations. I must appreciate the fact that the UPSC has been trying hard and has been experimenting with series of reforms to make the system effective and foolproof. This is a step in the right direction because we find several such things as the answer books written into particular language being examined by an examiner, who does not know that language. A candidate in the IAS examination conducted by the UPSC, has, in a writ petition, complained about the evaluation of his answer books written in *Kannada* by a non-Kannad knowing examiner with the assistance of a Kannada knowing translator. This is a rather unsatisfactory state of affair. That needs to be looked into.

Greater and more reliance should be put on the objective type of tests.

There should also be a careful assessment by the various Minister and Departments of their manpower requirements. We here have

a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. For example, for the engineering service examination held in 1980, the UPSC was first told to recruit 219 persons for various posts. But the figure was later on increased to 295. This shows that the

Department had no clear assessment of its requirement, had no clear idea of its needs. Similarly, for recruitment to the municipal posts under the Central Government the number of vacancies was raised from 563 to 997. For the combined Defence Services, the number was raised from 365 to 477. For Stenographers examination, the number of vacancies was revised from 60 to 103. In brief I must therefore, emphasise the need to see that our various Ministries and Departments make a very careful assessment of their man-power requirements.

Let them be clear as far as possible with respect to their needs. Here I was telling you something about the revision on the increase side. In seven cases involving recruitment for 11 posts, the indenting organisation chose to cancel recruitment at various stages of the recruitment process. Therefore, I say that this is another aspect that needs to be looked into.

There is also a growing tendency, unfortunately, of the higher administration to ignore the Commission's advice on filling senior level vacancies. We find a sorry state of affairs thereby while the candidates selected by the UPSC are made to wait interminably for appointment letters, on the other hand, the Government indulges in ad hoc promotions without consulting the UPSC. On the one hand, we find candidates waiting for their appointment letters, candidates recommended by the UPSC waiting for appointment letters, on the other hand, the Government is going ahead with ad hoc appointments without consulting the UPSC with respect to those posts. Therefore, I must say that this is a neglect of the UPSC and neglect of UPSC is undermining Article 320 of our Constitution.

I have a few words to say with respect to the so called farce of the interviews and the *viva voce*.

These interviews are by and large farrical. Success here depends largely on the whims and fancies of the interviewer. There is no objective test. There is no logical and relevant criterion also for selecting questions. An interviewer asked a question to the candidate : what is the distance from earth to the sun. The candidate was in a great trouble. He merely said with the presence of mind : I do not know, Sir, but I know that the distance is not so short as to come in the way of my working as Clerk. There should be some logical and relevant criterion with respect to the questions put up. There is no scope of objectivity and reliability of the results of the interview. I grant the fact that you have to assess the personality the sense of responsibility and the quality of leadership of the candidate. But science has made great progress. There are a number of psychological tests that are now available to reveal the mental attitude of a person. These tests are of immense help. I know about them, because, I, having a degree in them from the University of Bombay, have had the occasion to deal with these tests. I must, therefore, strongly urge upon this government to completely abolish this system of interview and viva voce. This system leads to scope for injustice and unfairness. It is this interview system which leaves the door open for all sorts of nepotism, favouritism and corruption.

A last word and I would resume my seat. India is a plural society. It is a multi-lingual multireligious and multi-cultural society. Unfortunately, our recruitment to various cadre does not reflect this character of our society. The recruitment, therefore, has not resulted in any balanced cadre. This is an aspects that must be seriously considered. We are being repeatedly told that there will be steps to see that the minorities specially the Muslims have their due participation in the services. I do not, however, know what steps have been taken in this respect. These promises are there. As the days go by, the situation deteriorates with respect to the participation of Muslims in service. I may, because of the paucity of statistics in this matter, refer to the Maharashtra Public Service Commission and the position as it came out after the examination of the First and Second

Class Gagged Officers. For the post of Police Commissioner, out of 18 candidates there was not a single Muslim candidate appointed. For the post of Assistant Commissioner and also the Superintendent of Police, the representation of Muslims is zero percent. For the post of Collector, the total number of candidates selected was 25 but there was not a single Muslim. For the post of Finance and Accounts Officer, the total number of candidates selected was 17, but again, there was not a single Muslim candidate. For the post of Registrar, Classes I, the total number of candidates selected 17, but not a single Muslim was there. In the case of Tehsildar, there were 25 selections, but only one Muslim candidate was selected out of 103 persons selected for the post of BDOs, there was only one muslim. In the case of Assistant Registrar, 14 candidates were selected, but again, there was not a single Muslim. This is a serious situation. My only request to the Government is that this is a situation that must be taken into consideration and remedial steps should be taken.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : The work entrusted to the UPSC is of vital importance to the nation. The Commission has to select the future administrators of the country after subjecting the candidates to an unbiased and objective test of their intellectual capacity. This work the commission has been doing in a highly commendable manner.

The selection system should ideally be based on merit. There should be no discrimination except on grounds of relative merit. In the British regime, the viva voce or oral examination played a very important part and gave considerable discretion to the examiners to choose candidates according to their own inclinations or prejudices. This discretionary or arbitrary element has been reduced to the minimum. In this I do not agree with Mr. Banatwalla. The oral examination has become largely a personality test. It has become a means of discovering the candidates, intellectual as well as moral and social aptitudes. In a developing society like ours what is needed is an admin.

istrator with a sense of identification with the masses, sympathy with their urges and aspirations and his capacity to communicate with them.

The Commission has to be very cautious and has to ensure that the process is not loaded in favour of the privileged classes, who have generally no sympathy for the masses. In spite of the great care and caution exercised by the Public Service Commission, it must be admitted that black sheep do get in, unruly elements with favourable social background, with high connections, get into the services. It is only two years ago that an incident occurred where a young IAS trainee assaulted a young lady undergoing similar training and whipped up a revolver from his pocket. Therefore, the Public Service Commission must ensure that such unruly elements are not selected, and no weightage is given to their social background.

The Public Service Commission, besides holding examination, is consulted in matters of promotion. It is a very important function therefore, it has the responsibility to keep a watch or hold under close observation the performance of the permanent civil service. Over the years, there is no doubt that the performance of the civil service has undergone great deterioration. While considering cases of promotion, there should be close scrutiny of their performance and of the image they have built up.

The reasons for deterioration in their performance are two-fold. One is political interference and the other corruption. In our society corruptions is all pervasive it is almost endemic and even the threat of the CBI enquiry does not prevent hardened criminals from indulging in their activities and sacrificing in a callous manner the interests of the community as a whole. In some departments the rates are fixed and the sharing takes place all along the line so that the game goes on merrily without the fear of consequences.

Some time ago the general opinion or general thinking in our country was that economic offences should be punished severely. This was due to the Report of the Law Commission which it had then submitted. I am afraid, nothing much has happened.

In my view, changes are necessary in the law. At present, the bribe-giver as well as the acceptor of a bribe are held equally guilty with the result that no evidence is forthcoming and the accused escapes scotfree. The giver of a bribe does so because he is compelled either by circumstances or by the manoeuvring or misuse of power by the officer concerned. Unless the giver is assured freedom from punishment, he will not cooperate with the Government agencies in exposing corrupt officials.

The second change necessary in the law is to ensure that the officer found guilty is made to disgorge his ill-gotten wealth. There are officials who say: I have made enough wealth, it does not matter if I have got to go to jail for six months or one year. So, unless the ill-gotten wealth is disgorged, it will no serve any purpose. Unless the Augean stables are cleansed, it is chimerical to believe that it would be possible to provide India with a clean and efficient administration. If this is not done, the work of the UPSC will go to pieces and it will be of no avail.

Another thing which demoralises the services is the threat of transfer. Here the responsibility lies squarely on the politicians. Whenever an officer does not respect the wishes of the local political boss, the concerned politician runs to the Minister, whichever may be the party in power, and asks for the transfer of the official. More often than not, such transfer is not justifiable. Therefore, this misuse of the power of transfer for purposes of punishment destroys the morale of the bureaucracy and makes it look round for political patronage.

The Public Service Commission should enjoy an unfettered authority in matters of promotion rather than have simply an advisory role, as at present. This makes the officers rely on political patronage and is often a source of frustration and demoralisation. The officer inevitably loses his sense of independence and integrity.

The Report says that the Commission could not recommend a sufficient number of candidates to fill the quota for SC/ST sections and therefore relaxed standards had to be applied to ensure that sufficient number was recruited. This is done, that is, the re-

taxation is applied, with the condition that the candidates must go through in-service training and other courses to bring their efficiency up to the level of others. The principle of reservation is sound and necessary to enable the SC/ST candidate to get their legitimate share in the administration of the country. But when this principle is applied to promotions as well, it leads to anomalous situations in which the subordinate becomes the boss of his seniors and this creates a lot of bad blood and internecine warfare. I do not know why a person should enjoy a double benefit. Once a person has been admitted to the race, he must run with the rest. Promotions must depend upon performance in service. No doubt there is subjectivity in assessing the performance of the candidates and we have any number of cases where this right is misused. But our efforts must be directed to reducing the arbitrariness in this process rather than follow an anomalous method under which a junior becomes the head of all his superiors. This creates, as I said, bad blood and internecine warfare and destroys the morale and efficiency of the whole Department.

Finally, I would like to make one suggestion that the Public Service Commission must become an appellate authority for all Class I Services in respect of all service matters. This will relieve the judiciary of much of its work and make for speedy justice. This will also prevent political patronage and corruption.

With these words I recommend the acceptance of the Reports.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN (Adoor) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, one common criticism of the method of recruitment of the U.P.S.C. was that the whole method was to favour recruitment for the city bred people, urban bred people, and the candidates from the backward areas are given a raw deal in the U.P.S.C. examination system. Several hon. Members have already pointed out to this aspect in their speeches. So, I do not want to go into the details. But I want to point out one thing. There is no mention about this aspect of the Commission's work in the Reports presented here excepting the Report for 1979 which mentions that 43 per cent of the candidates recommended for appointment by the Commission were from rural background.

But in the subsequent reports nothing is mentioned about this aspect. Even if it is 43%, it is not at all satisfactory according to me. As much as 57% of the posts are concerned by the people coming from urban areas where only 20% of the population live in our country. The Commission should have pointed out in the subsequent reports that efforts have been made by the Commission to remove this imbalance and to get into the services through their recruitment method as many from the backward areas and also people belonging to the weaker sections as possible. But nothing has been mentioned.

My hon. friend Shri Banatwalla was very strongly pleading for the abolition of viva voce. When discussion on the U.P.S.C. report was held in 1980, I myself had raised this question. I had then suggested that this system should be abolished. But the hon. Minister Shri Venkatasubbaiah very strongly defended this viva voce system. We are opposed to this system because this method of interview helps only the privileged sections. It is mostly candidates coming from the village areas and the people belonging to the weaker sections who fail in this viva voce test. An example has already been given. I was told in one of the personality test, in very hot summer, as soon as a candidate entered the room, he was asked about the colour of the curtain. He was entering the room from bright sunlight outside. You will appreciate when you enter a building from out-where there is bright sunlight, you cannot distinguish the real colour of a curtain or any other object for some time. What is the use of putting such questions?

I would plead on another ground that this is likely to be misused in favour of a particular candidate. I was told, I do not know, the hon. Minister should tell us, in one personality test one of the candidates was given 238 marks out of a total of 250 marks.

It is said that the personality test is for assessing the character, the personality the mental alertness of the candidate and also his capacity to react to a situation. Interview is hardly for half an hour. I do not think that in such a short time there can be proper assessment of a candidate.

Therefore, Sir, I should plead that this personality test should be abolished.

Second point which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is the method of allotment of various posts or the cadre allotment. Of course, it is strictly under the purview of the Union Public Service Commission. But since the purpose of U.P.S.C. holding this examination is to select a right person for the right post, even after the final results are announced and the list of successful candidates is out, it should be the endeavour of the Government to see that for allotment of cadre, a proper assessment is made. The present system is mainly based on the intellectual capacity of the candidates. The bulk of the candidates come from the urban classes and those who have secured the highest number of marks will be naturally allotted to the top like I.F.S., I.A.S. etc. The others will be allotted to various other cadres like Group A, Group B etc., on the basis of marks obtained by the candidates. There is also a three-month foundation course for all the successful candidates. My point is, three-month foundation course is not enough. There must be a longer period of training for the successful candidates in which not only lectures, discussions and seminars but also practical training outside the class-room, in the villages, in the district should be there. This would enable the candidates to mingle with the people and understand their problem also. This sort of practical training should be included in the curricula of the training courses. And, at the end of such training, a test can be held so that you can assess the aptitude of the candidates, their willingness and their capacity to adjust to the given circumstances etc.

I am very happy to note that the performance of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates has been going up and the Commission was able to fill up almost all posts reserved for the Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Not only that, in the last two or three years, some of the scheduled caste candidates have done better than that of their brothers in the previous years. On the basis of merit itself, they have come at par with the general candidates. Now, in 1979, in 1980 and in 1981, there has been a steady progress in the performance of the Scheduled Castes candidates in particular. In 1979 and in 1980, 13 of the S.C./S.T. candi-

dates were successful on the merit list, and in 1981, 20 of them were successful on the merit list along with the general candidates.

I am also happy to know that in 1981 one of the S.C. candidates secured sixth rank in the order of merit. This is a very good progress. But I regret to point out that those S.C./S.T. candidates who have been successful and entered the merit list by their brilliant performance were not considered for appointment in the category of posts in the general sector, that is, for unreserved posts. These successful S.C./S.T. candidates, even the one who had secured the sixth rank in the order of merit, were appointed against the reserved quota. I would request the Government to make a policy decision that hereafter, the candidates belonging to S.C./S.T. who do meritoriously well in the examination and qualify themselves in the general list should be considered for appointment against unreserved posts so that more and more S.C./S.T. candidates who have qualified in the reserved list under the relaxed standards can enter the service. This is particularly so in view of the fact that there is a backlog of their representation in the Central services. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to make a policy decision on this issue without much delay.

Many hon. Members have referred to the irregularities in appointments—I need not repeat all that—that is, irregular appointments, ad hoc appointments, delay in making a reference [to the U.P./S.C. in cases of confirmation, etc. Since several hon. Members have already made a reference to that, I do not want to give any figures. But I want to point out that under the Constitution, the U.P.S.C. has been given certain supervisory jurisdiction over the appointments and promotions of officers in the Central Services. Under the Constitution, the Commission has an autonomous status; it is an independent autonomous body with the power of supervision over certain matters in relation to appointments and promotions.

Now, the U.P.S.C. has been repeatedly pointing out the irregularities which several hon. Members have already referred to. But the Home Ministry has failed, I should say, consistently and miserably without any justification to rectify these irregularities. This is a deliberate attempt of encroachment.

on the supervisory jurisdiction and autonomous character of the U.P.S.C. This is not a small thing to be ignored. Therefore, the Hon. Minister should give us sufficient explanation for the continuous failure of the Government and to rectify these mistakes. Then the gap between vacancies notified and finally reported also has been referred here not only pertaining to any particular year. For example, take the question of Combined Limited Departmental Competitive Examination. I will deal with the figures for a number of years.

Year	No. of vacancies notified	No. of vacancies finally reported
1978	7	228
1979	29	214
1980	21	145

I am giving only one particular examination that is, Combined Limited Departmental Competitive Examination for the three years 1978 to 1980. Similarly, I can give the figure for other examinations also. I have got them with me. But I do not want to take the time of the House. What I want to point out was that this is not pertaining to any particular year. The same thing is being repeated year after year, a number of years and still the Ministry of Home Affairs has not been able to do anything. I do not know what the Department is doing. On the other hand, sometimes I have found on very small things, this Department has got real 'wooden headed approach; and they act like machines without any soul. Now, for example, I can tell you about allotment of cadres. After the final examination results are out, declaration is made about successful candidates. Now each candidate is asked, according to his position in the merit list, to show his preference for allotment and some of these candidates, the youngsters who might be appearing for the first time and might be entering Government service for the first time do not have any idea about the cadre, about the various services, and the prospects. Nothing. They give some preference. This allotment is done mainly on the basis of the candidate's preference. Of course, their performance in the three months' foundation course is also taken into account, but by and large it is done on the candidate's preference. Suppose one young girl or boy, who

is completely unaware of the going-on in various services and departments, gives her or his preference for a service which later on the candidate finds to be not proper or not suited to his or her upbringing or training and the candidate wants a change, then the Department does not allow that at all. Once a candidate has shown his or her preference, that preference remains final; there cannot be any change. That is why I say that this Department sometimes behaves like machine without showing any human consideration. But at the same time in matters which are under their direct jurisdiction, they have not been discharging their responsibilities satisfactorily, particularly in relation to rectification of the various irregularities that have been repeatedly pointed out by the U.P.S.C. in their Reports.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग हमारे देश में एक ऐसी आटोनामस बौडी है, एक ऐसी संस्था है, जोकि राष्ट्रीय स्तर की सेवाओं की परीक्षा लेती है, इन्टरव्यू लेती है और उसके बाद ऐसे लोगों का चयन करती है, जो पूरे देश में भारत सरकार की सेवाओं में अपना योगदान कर सकें।

श्रीमन्, अभी कुछ समय पहले मैंने इसी सदन में नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला उठाया था और वह यू० पी० एस० सी० से सम्बन्धित था। अखबारों में वह निकला और वह एक ऐसा समाचार था, जो मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण था, विशेष तौर पर उन लोगों के लिए जो यू० पी० एस० सी० की परीक्षाओं में सम्मिलित होने जा रहे हैं। अभी कुछ दिन पहले संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के यहां फार्म (आवेदन पत्र) खत्म हो गये और यह समस्या बहुत ही जटिल हो गई। हमारा देश एक विशाल देश है, बहुत बड़ा देश है। जो कैंडीडेट अप्लाई करता है और उसे थाप फार्म नहीं दे सकते जबकि वह डाक द्वारा अपने स्थान

पर यहां से फार्म मंगता है, तो कितनी दिक्कत उसके सामने आती है। आपके यहां फार्म खत्म हो गये और इस वजह से आप के यू० पी० एम० सी० के अधिकारियों ने बाहर के लोगों को फार्म भेजना बन्द कर दिया, जिस वजह से पता नहीं कितने लोग, जो आई० सी० एस०, आई० पी० एस० या आई० एफ० एस० की परीक्षाओं में सम्मिलित होना चाहते थे, वे उन में बैठने से वंचित रह गये और मंत्री महोदय ने अभी तक इसका जबाब मुझे नहीं भेजा है। आम तौर पर जो मामला 377 नियम के अन्तर्गत उठाया जाता है, सम्बन्धित मंत्री उसको उत्तर देते हैं लेकिन इस मामले का अभी तक मेरे पास कोई उत्तर नहीं आया है और मैं यह सोचता हूँ कि उन अभ्यर्थियों पर क्या बीत रही होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह पोजीशन ठीक हुई है या नहीं। अगर ठीक नहीं हुई है, तो मंत्री महोदय इसकी जांच करें कि यू० पी० एस० सी० के दफ्तर में फार्म उपयुक्त मात्रा में क्यों नहीं हैं और क्या अब भी कमी चल रही है और बाहर के लोगों को वे भेजे जा रहे हैं या नहीं? मेरी जानकारी है कि करीब 6 हजार उम्मीदवार इससे प्रभावित होंगे, जिनको फार्म नहीं मिला है और वे यू० पी० एस० सी० की परीक्षाओं में नहीं बैठ पाएंगे बावजूद इसके कि लाखों रुपये की कीमत से यू० पी० एस० सी० का अपना छापाखाना लगा है उससे काम क्यों नहीं लिया जा रहा है जब डिमांड ज्यादा हुई तो बाजार में कहीं थोड़े बहुत फार्म छपवा कर स्थानीय लोगों को बंटवा दिये। लेकिन जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, बाहर के लोगों को अभी तक फार्म नहीं भेजे जा रहे हैं।

श्रीमन्, वैसे सभी साथियों ने अपने-अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं, मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि यू० पी० एस० सी० उन उम्मीदवारों या केन्डीडेट्स का चयन करती है जो भारत सरकार की सेवा में आते हैं। इसमें सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि हमारे देश में 25-30 प्रतिशत लोग अनुसूचित जातियों के हैं। जब देश

आजाद हुआ था तो उस समय हमारे संविधान में यह प्रावधान किया गया था कि हमारे देश में हजारों, सैकड़ों सालों से जो पीड़ित लोग हैं, जिन पर तरह तरह के अत्याचार होते रहे हैं, ऐसे लोगों को भारत सरकार और प्रान्तीय सरकारों की नौकरियों में प्रीफरेंस दिया जाएगा। ऐसे लोगों के लिए नौकरिया में आरक्षण भी फिक्स कर दिया गया था। आज मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि 35 साल की आजादी के बाद भी भारत सरकार की नौकरियों और प्रान्तीय सरकारों की नौकरियों में शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के आरक्षण का कोटा आज तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए भारत सरकार की नौकरियों साढ़े बारह परसेंट रिजर्वेशन है। लेकिन यह अफसोस की बात है कि शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स में इतने पढ़े लिखे होने के बावजूद भी, इतने इन्टेलिजेंट होने के बावजूद भी, आज तक उनका कोटा पूरा नहीं हुआ है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करें। यह बड़ी हास्यास्पद बात है कि 35 साल की आजादी के बाद भी इन कम्युनिटीज का नौकरियों में कोटा पूरा नहीं किया गया है। जहां तक भारत सरकार की सेवाओं का सवाल है, साढ़े बारह परसेंट में से मुश्किल से तीन-चार परसेंट भी पूरा नहीं हो पाया है। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स का नौकरियों में रिप्रेजेंटेशन पूरा होना चाहिए। जितना उनका निर्धारित परसेन्टेज है, उसको पूरा करने के लिए अधिक से अधिक इन लोगों को नौकरियों में लिया जाए।

श्रीमन्, जैसा कि अभी मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया था कि हमारा एक विशाल देश है। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, अभी कुछ दिन ऐसा था कि भारत के कुछ बड़े बड़े शहरों में ही परीक्षाएं ली जाती थी। हमारे देश की बहुत बड़ी आबादी गांवों में बसती है और वह अधिकतर गरीब है। ऐसे गरीब परिवारों में पढ़े-लिखे लोग होने के बावजूद भी उनके

पास इतने पैसे नहीं होते कि वे दूर दूर जाकर परीक्षाओं में बैठ सकें। इसलिए मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि भारत में जितने भी सूबे हैं उन सभी सूबों की राजधानियों में परीक्षाएं ली जाएं और सेंटर खोले जाएं। जो बड़े बड़े सूबे हैं, जैसे कि उत्तरप्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश जिनका कि क्षेत्रफल भी बहुत अधिक है और जिनकी कि आबादी भी बहुत अधिक है, ऐसे सूबों के सभी बड़े बड़े एहरों में परीक्षा केन्द्र खोले जाएं जिससे कि अधिक से अधिक लोग परीक्षा में बैठ सकें।

श्रीमन् चूंकि मैं जन प्रतिनिधि हूं और इस सदन के सभी सदस्य जन प्रतिनिधि हैं। सभी इस बात को जानते हैं कि हमारा देश शिक्षा में कितना पिछड़ा हुआ है। जब से हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ है, तब से शिक्षा बढ़ रही है, पढ़े-लिखे लोग भी बढ़ रहे हैं। लेकिन इसके बावजूद आज भी हमारे देश में कितनी निरक्षरता है, कितने बेपढ़े लिखे लोग हैं। यह जो यू० पी० एस० सी० है, यह एक आटीनामस बाड़ी है। अपनी अज्ञानता के कारण लोग हमारे पास अपने-अपने उम्मीदवारों की सिफारिश के लिए आते हैं। मैं स्वयं जन प्रतिनिधि हूं इसलिए इस बात को स्वयं जानता हूं। मेरी तरह दूसरे जन-प्रतिनिधि भी इस बात को जानते होंगे। काफी असें से मेरे पास लोग पी० सी० एस०, आई० ए० एस० में अपने-अपने उम्मीदवारों के चयन के लिए सिफारिश करवाने के लिए आते हैं। यहां तक कि जुडीशियरी जिसमें किसी की सिफारिश नहीं हो सकती, उसके लिए भी गांव के लोग, भोले-भाले लोग मुकद्दमे में सिफारिश करवाने के लिए आते हैं कि आप हमारी सिफारिश कर दीजिए जिससे कि फैसला हमारे पक्ष में हो जाए, आई० ए० एस० और पी० सी० एस० में हमारे उम्मीदवार का चयन हो आए।

इस पर सरकार को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। इस तरह से हम लोगों की जान मुसीबत में आ जाती है। हम इस बारे में

उनकी मदद नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन यह बात उनकी समझ में नहीं आती है। वे बार-बार यही कह सकते हैं कि हमारी सिफारिश कर दीजिए। जो लोग सिफारिश या रिश्वत से पास होते हैं, उनके बारे में गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। इस तरह से ठोस कानून बनाए जाने चाहिए जिससे इन नौकरियों में रिश्वत या सिफारिश न चल सके। सच्चे मायनों में इंटेलीजेंट और काबिल लोग आयें। यह मेरी सरकार से सिफारिश है।

हमारे देश में 14 भाषाओं को मान्यता प्राप्त है। बहुत से लोग जो इंटेलीजेंट हैं, मगर अपनी भाषा में परीक्षा न होने के कारण फेल हो जाते हैं। इसमें प्रादेशिक और राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं में परीक्षा देने का प्रावीजन है, इसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूं।

अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं हमारा देश 15 अगस्त 1947 को आजाद हो गया और अंग्रेज हिन्दुस्तान छोड़ गये। लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान के अफसर शक्ल से हिन्दुस्तानी हैं पर भारतीयता उनमें लेशमात्र को भी नहीं है। बोलचाल में वे अंग्रेज हैं, कपड़े पहनने में अंग्रेज से भी ज्यादा और व्यवहार में अंग्रेज के बाप हैं। गांव के आदमी से कोई अफसर बात नहीं करता। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इन आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस०, आई० एफ० एस०, पी० सी० एस० आफिसर्स को इस तरह का विशेष प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए जिससे ये गांव के लोगों से जुड़ सकें। इनको बताया जाना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान में लोकतंत्र है। नौकरशाही के दिन यहां से लद गए हैं। उनको बताया जाना चाहिए कि तानाशाही अंग्रेज के राज में थी। शुरू में इनकी पोस्टिंग देहाती इलाकों में की जानी चाहिए जिससे इनका अधिक से अधिक सम्बन्ध गांव के लोगों से जुड़े। आज ऐसे लोगों की तादाद ज्यादा है। जनता का लोकतंत्र में विश्वास बना रहे इसके लिए इन अफसरों को

भारतीयता के सांचे में ढालना होगा। उनको अपना व्यवहार बदलना होगा।

एक बात और बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कही है। मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि परीक्षा का जो तरीका है, इसमें थोड़ा सा परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। मेरा पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर हमारे आई.ए.एस., आई.एफ.एस., पी.सी.एस. अफसर जनता की सेवा करेंगे तो जनता को जो शिकायतें हैं वे शिकायतें नहीं रहेंगी।

अगर उनके दुख को अपना दुख, उनके सुख को अपना सुख समझें और हर तरह से उनकी मदद करेंगे तो उनकी आज जितनी भर्त्सना होती है, जितनी आलोचना होती है नहीं होगी और उनकी उतनी ही अधिक तारीफ होगी, उनके कार्यों की उतनी ही अधिक प्रशंसा की जाएगी।

जो सुझाव दिया गया है कि जितनी राष्ट्र भाषायें हैं उनको परीक्षाओं में स्थान दिया जाएगा, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और गृह मंत्रीजी को इसके लिए बधाई देता हूँ। जिस बात को मैंने शुरू में कहा था उसको दोहरा कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यू.पी.एस.सी. द्वारा फार्म बाहर भेजे जा रहे हैं या नहीं। अगर नहीं भेजे जा रहे हैं तो उनको जल्दी से जल्दी भेजने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। लाखों रुपये खर्च करके जो प्रैस लगाया गया है और जिस को काम में नहीं लाया जा रहा है उसको चालू करवाया जाना चाहिए। इन फार्मों की कमी न दिल्ली वालों को और न बाहर वालों को महसूस होनी चाहिये।

मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

श्री गिरधारी लाल ध्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :
यू०पी०एस०सी० का जो कामकाज है उसकी तारीफ करनी पड़ेगी। भारत के बड़े-बड़े पदों पर सिलेक्शन इत्यादि की जो नीति उन्होंने अपनाई है और जो अच्छा काम किया है,

उसके लिए उसकी तारीफ की जानी चाहिये। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ हमें जिस प्रकार के अधिकारी चाहियें, जो अच्छे से अच्छा काम कर सकें, योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित कर सकें, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से विकास के लिए ज्यादा ज्यादा अच्छा काम कर सकें, क्या उस प्रकार के अधिकारी सिलेक्शन में आ पाते हैं, यह भी हम को देखना चाहिये। अधिकारियों में आज होड़ लगी हुई है कि कौन ज्यादा अच्छा मकान बनवाता है, कौन बढ़िया कार खरीदता है, कौन बढ़िया से बढ़िया आभूषण अपने परिवार के लोगों के लिए खरीदता है। यह कम्पीटीशन क्या बताता है? हमारे करेक्टर पर यह बहुत बड़ा घबरा लगाता है। इस दिशा की ओर हमारे अधिकारी आज बहुत ज्यादा तेजी के साथ दौड़ लगा रहे हैं। इसकी वजह से हमारे विरोधी भाइयों को हमारी आलोचना करने का, लांछन लगाने का मौका मिलता है। यही कारण है कि हमारे अधिकारी न्यायिक दृष्टि से काम नहीं करते या उस प्रकार के अधिकारियों का न्यायिक दृष्टि से वे काम कर सकें। इसलिए ज्यादा गड़बड़ी चल रही है। सिलेक्शन में मैं समझता हूँ सब से पहले इस बात पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये कि अधिकारी ऐसे परिवार से तो नहीं आता है जिसके पास काला धन है या अनगिनत—गलत पैसा उसके परिवार ने हड़प लिया? अगर इस प्रकार के लोगों का सिलेक्शन किया जाएगा तो निश्चित रूप से हमारे देश की व्यवस्था मजबूत बनाने में आपको योगदान नहीं मिल सकेगा। यू.पी.एस.सी. में ऐसे लोग रखने की आवश्यकता है जो लोगों की साइक्लोजी का भ्रंदाजा लगा सकें, ऐसे लोगों का पता लगा सके जो आगे चल कर देश के विकास में, गरीब लोगों की आर्थिक हालत सुधारने में योगदान दे सकें। जितने लोगों को आपने मॅम्बर बनाया हुआ है क्या वे इस प्रकार से क्वालिफाइड लोग हैं जो कॅन्डीडेट्स की साइक्लोजी को पढ़ सके और यह जांच कर सकें कि यह अधिकारी आगे चल कर इस तरीके से काम करेगा जिससे देश तेजी

के साथ आगे बढ़ सकेगा। जब तक इस प्रकार के लोग मॅम्बरज की हैसियत से वहाँ नहीं बैठेंगे तब तक हमारी जो व्यवस्था है वह ठीक नहीं हो पाएगी।

आज हालत यह है कि जितने लोग आपने बिठाए हैं वे सब अधिकारी वर्ग के लोग हैं। आई०ए०एस०, आई०पी०एस०, आई०एफ०एस० आदि से जो लोग रिटायर हो गए हैं। जो बुजुर्ग हो गए हैं। उनको आपने बिठा दिया है जब इस प्रकार के लोग बैठेंगे तो जरूरी बात है कि अपने नजदीक के लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा खींचने की कोशिश करेंगे। यह स्वाभाविक बात है। जाति के हिसाब से भी लोगों की भरती करने की कोशिश करते हैं। जिस प्रवृत्ति के लोग यू० पी० एस० सी० में मॅम्बर बैठ गए हैं।

वह अपनी जाति के लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा चुनने की कोशिश करेगा, कोई प्रान्तीयता के आधार पर चुनेगा। हमारे प्रोफेसर साहब ने ठीक कहा कि सारे देश के लोगों को रिप्रजेंटेशन नहीं मिलता, और इसमें कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं। जो अपनी प्रान्तीयता, भाषा, जाति और धर्म के आधार पर लोगों को चुनने की कोशिश करते हैं। इसलिये अगर आप सही माने में यू० पी० एस० सी० में सदस्यों का सिलेक्शन करना चाहते हैं तो ऐसे लोगों का समावेश होना चाहिये जो सारे देश को अपना देश समझ कर अच्छे से अच्छे लोगों को चुनें। इस तरह की व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिये।

हमारे यहां। बहुत से आई० पी० एस० अधिकारी हैं जो अपने आपसी झगड़ों को डाल कर अपने अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग करते हैं। ऐसे लोगों का खास तौर से ध्यान रखना चाहिये। आज मैंने एक विषय पर ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया था मगर आपने। उसकी इजाजत नहीं दी। लेकिन अब वह मौका आया है जिसकी ओर मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां परसों की बात है हमारे जन-प्रतिनिधि को, आपसी झगड़े के कारण

भीलवाड़ा में एक सरपंच को गिरफ्तार कर लिया। सिर्फ नाराजगी के आधार पर ऐसा किया गया। उस सरपंच ने जेल में 12 दिन से भूख हड़ताल कर रखी है और वह कह रहा है कि जब तक मेरे ऊपर से यह झूठा मुकदमा नहीं उठाया जायगा तब तक आमरण अनशन करूंगा, और सब के सब कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ता एस० डी० ओ० कोर्ट में घरना लगा कर बैठे हैं और मांग कर रहे हैं कि इस झूठे मुकदमे को वापस लिया जाय, नहीं तो आमरण अनशन और घरना समाप्त नहीं होगा। मंत्री जी इस केस की ओर विशेष ध्यान दें जिससे आम कांग्रेसजन में असंतोष व्याप्त है वह समाप्त हो। वह जनप्रतिनिधि कभी जमानत नहीं लेगा क्योंकि वह कहता है कि मेरे खिलाफ झूठा मुकदमा चलाया गया है। उसका कहना है कि अगर केस सही है तो उस अधिकारी को सजा मिलनी चाहिये और केस को वापस लेना चाहिये। इसलिये जो राजनीतिक द्वेष की वजह से दूसरे लोगों के खिलाफ ऐसे काम करते हैं ऐसे गलत तत्वों को सर्विसेज में नहीं आना चाहिये क्योंकि उससे आम लोगों को तकलीफ होती है। इसलिये आवश्यकता है कि हमारे देश में इंडीग्रीटी वाले लोग सर्विसेज में आयें जिनके चरित्र पर धब्बा न लगे।

आप देखें कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में जिन लोगों को आपने बैठा रखा है वह किस ठाठ से रहते हैं, उपाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मद्रास में भी देखा होगा कि राजा, महाराजाओं की तरह से यह लोग रहते हैं, ऐशोआराम करते हैं। ऐसे अधिकारी अगर सिलेक्ट करते हैं तो गरीब देश में जहां 50 परसेंट लोग पेट पर पट्टी बांध कर बैठे हैं उनका कैसे कल्याण होगा? हमें ऐसे अधिकारियों की आवश्यकता नहीं है, बल्कि ऐसे अधिकारी चुने जाने चाहियें, जैसा माननीय पालेकर साहब ने बताया प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि हमारे यहां ऐसे अधिकारी होने चाहियें जिनकी इन्टेग्रीटी विश्वास लायक हो, चरित्र अच्छा हो, गरीब और माइनोरिटी के प्रति

उनके मन में सद्भावना हो, अपने देश को अपना देश मानें। ऐसा नहीं कि विदेश के प्रति उसकी आस्था हो।

आई० ए० एस०, आई० एफ० एस० और आई० पी० एस० कोई भी हो जाय, चाहे शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का हो या शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का हो उनकी मनोवृत्ति ऐसी हो जाती है कि वह अपने परिवार वालों के बीच में बैठना पसन्द नहीं करते। वह बिल्कुल अपने आप को अलग समझते हैं जैसे कि हिन्दुस्तान के शहनशाह हो गये हों। गरीबों से उनका कोई सल्लुक नहीं है। इसी प्रकार की धारणा इन तीनों सर्विसेज के लोगों के बारे में हमारे देश में बनी हुई है। ये अधिकारी लोग आम जनता की तकलीफों को देखना भी गंवारा नहीं करते, आराम से अपनी जिन्दगी बसर करते हैं। आज जरूर इस देश की जनता इन लोगों से कोई सवाल पूछती है लेकिन वह दिन दूर नहीं है जब उनसे सवाल पूछे जायेंगे कि आप इस देश के धन को किस तरह से बर्बाद कर रहे हैं और उसके एवज में आपने देश की क्या सेवाएं की हैं? किस तरह से देश को आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया है? इसलिये इन सेवाओं के अधिकारियों को निश्चिन्च नहीं होना चाहिये कि उनको कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है।

इन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ अगर किसी प्रकार का करप्शन का चार्ज भी लगा हो तो कोई उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं होती। हर जगह इनके भाई-बन्ध बैठे हुए हैं, इनकी एसोसियेशन बनी हुई है, इनके खिलाफ कोई इन्क्वायरी करने वाला नहीं है।

राजस्थान की विधान-सभा में एक अधिकारी के खिलाफ करप्शन के भयंकर आरोप लगाये गये थे, उसको सस्पेंड भी किया गया था लेकिन उसके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं हुआ और बाद में उसको वापिस रिइन्स्टेट करना पड़ा और लाखों रुपया उसे सरकार को देना पड़ा। हालांकि उसके खिलाफ चार्ज ठीक थे, लेकिन

क्योंकि सारी जगह आई० ए० एस० बैठे हुए हैं, उनकी एसोसियेशन बनी हुई है, उनकी यूनिटी है, करप्ट अधिकारी के खिलाफ भी कोई कार्यवाही करने को तैयार नहीं होता है।

ऐसी हालत में हम चाहते हैं कि इस देश में अच्छे भाचरण के लोग बैठें, जो कि गरीबों के हमदर्द हों, किसान और मजदूरों को आगे बढ़ाने वाले हो। जब तक इस प्रकार के लोग नहीं होंगे, देश आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा।

गांव के लोगों को इन सर्विसेज में आने का मौका नहीं मिलता है। पब्लिक स्कूलों में शहर के लड़कों को अंग्रेजी और अन्य प्रकार के सबजेक्ट पढ़ने का साधन है। गांव के लोगों को जब तक इस प्रकार की ट्यूटोरियल क्लासेज और अन्य प्रकार के स्थानों पर शिक्षा नहीं देंगे तब तक उनके बच्चों को लाभ नहीं मिल सकेगा। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप किसानों, गरीबों, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स व ट्राइब्ज के लोगों के लिये अलग-अलग स्टेटवाइज ट्यूटोरियल क्लासेज लगाइये जिससे वहां के बच्चे भी इन तीनों सर्विसेज में आ सकें और ग्रामीण लोगों को विकसित होने का मौका मिले। यह नितान्त आवश्यक है।

यह कहा गया है कि हमारे राजस्थान के लोगों को बहुत बड़ा रिप्रिजेंटेशन मिलता है। हमारे यहां मीना जाति के कुछ लोग शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के हैं जो सम्पन्न हो गये हैं। वह लोग रिजर्वेशन की वजह से चुनकर आ जाते हैं, इसलिये राजस्थान को रिप्रिजेंटेशन मिलने की बात हो जाती है। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के किसी भी आदमी को चुनने का मौका नहीं मिलता है।

राजस्थान एक बहुत बैकवर्ड स्टेट है। वहां के लोगों को सर्विसिज में आने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने की नितान्त आवश्यकता है। इसी तरह सर्विसिज में हरल बायस के लोगों को लाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस० और आई० एफ० एस० के पहले इम्तहान में डेढ़, दो, ढाई लाख कैंडीडेट बैठते हैं। लेकिन दूसरे एग्जामिनेशन में सिर्फ बीस, पच्चीस हजार ही बैठ पाते हैं। सरकार को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि पहले एग्जामिनेशन में बैठने वाले कैंडीडेट्स में जो डेफिशेंसीज या कमियां हैं, उन्हें दूर किया जाए, ताकि वे दूसरे एग्जामिनेशन में बैठ कर इन्टरव्यू की स्टेज पर पहुंच सकें।

हम लोग रोज इन्डस्ट्रीज के मामले में रिजनल इम्बैलेंस के बारे में हल्ला करते हैं, क्योंकि उसके कारण कई क्षेत्रों की आर्थिक उन्नति नहीं होती है। सर्विसिज के लिए सिलेक्शन में भी रिजनल इम्बैलेंस हैं। बहुत-सी स्टेट्स के लोग सर्विसिज में नहीं लिए जाते हैं, जिसकी वजह से उनको बड़ा ग्रीवेंस है। ये सिलेक्शन आल-इंडिया पैटर्न पर होना चाहिए और सभी स्टेट्स को उसमें हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए।

इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि डिपार्टमेंट्स में सीनियारिटी लिस्ट तैयार नहीं होती है, जिसके कारण डिपार्टमेंटल प्रमोशनज समय पर नहीं होते हैं। इन कमियों को दूर करना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा डिपार्टमेंटल वैकेन्सीज को नहीं भरा जाता है। एक तरफ हमारे लाखों नौजवान बेकार हैं और दूसरी तरफ डिपार्टमेंट यह जानकारी नहीं रखते कि उनके यहां कितनी जगहें खाली हैं। वे अंदाज से दस बीस जगहें भरने के लिए यू० पी० एस० सी० को कह देते हैं। जब यू० पी० एस० सी० एग्जामिनेशन की तैयारी करता है, तो उसे कंहा जाता है कि हमारे यहां सैकड़ों जगह खाली हैं। इससे डिपार्टमेंट्स की एफिशेंसी जाहिर होती है।

इसके पीछे डिपार्टमेंट्स का यह मकसद हो सकता है कि वे यू० पी० एस० सी० के जरिये

जगहें फिल अप करने के बजाए एड हाक तरीके से अपने लोगों को भरना चाहते हैं। ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि डिपार्टमेंट में जितनी जगहें खाली हों, यू० पी० एस० सी० के जरिये उनको भरा जाए।

शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की निर्धारित जगहों को आज तक नहीं भरा गया है। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग तो थोड़े बहुत आने लगे हैं, लेकिन शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के एक या दो परसेंट लोग भी सर्विसिज में नहीं हैं। इन वर्गों के युवा लोगों की ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, ताकि वे इम्तहानों में वालिफाई कर सकें। ऐसी व्यवस्था करना नितांत आवश्यक है और उसके लिए सरकार को प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

बहुत सारी अच्छी बातें यहाँ पर और बतायी गईं, मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन यह बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में किस प्रकार के मेम्बर होने चाहिए। प्रोफेसर साहब ने सुझाव दिया कि एकैडेमीशियंस और अच्छे रिनाउन्ड परसन्स उसमें रखे जाने चाहिए जिन को अच्छी जानकारी हो—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Give some points to your other Parliament Member, Shri Mool Chand Dage, from Rajasthan. He will repeat the same things,

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस प्रकार के लोगों को जो रिनाउन्ड परसन्स हों जो लोगों की साइकोलाजी को भी पढ़ सकें और जो देश काल के लिए उचित व्यक्ति का सिलेक्शन कर सकें, ऐसे लोगों को पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में लिया जाना चाहिए ताकि ठीक प्रकार से सिलेक्शन हो सके।

एडहाक एप्वाइंटमेंट्स और इर्रैगुलर एप्वाइंटमेंट्स जो होते हैं ये नहीं होने चाहिए। अगर होते हैं तो पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का

कान्क्रेस लेना चाहिए। जब तक उनका कान्क्रेस नहीं लिया जाता तब तक उनकी सर्विस पक्की नहीं मानी जानी चाहिए। यह कान्क्रेस बहुत सारे कैसेज में नहीं ली गई है जिसके सम्बन्ध में पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन ने बराबर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। पहले तो इस तरह का एप्वाइंटमेंट करना ही नहीं चाहिए। गवर्नमेंट को सारी जगहें ऐडवर्टाइज करनी चाहिए। उसके बाद अगर कोई रह भी जाए और सरकार ऐडहाक एप्वाइंटमेंट करे तो निश्चित तरीके से पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का कान्क्रेस लेना आवश्यक है। जब तक वह न लिया जाय तब तक माना जाना चाहिए कि यह गलत है और इस प्रकार के गलत काम नहीं करना चाहिए।

जो एप्वाइंटमेंट होते हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में एक बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। वेरिफिकेशन हो जाए, वाइवा हो जाए, उसके बाद भी दो-दो तीन-तीन साल तक जगह नहीं मिलती—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You do not want any examination !

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : इम्तहान में पास हो जाय, उसके बाद जगह मिलने में देर क्यों हो ? उसको जगह मिलनी चाहिए। यह दो साल का अरसा क्यों निकलता है ? जिन का सलेक्शन हो गया है आई०ए०एस०, आई०एफ०एस० या और दूसरी सर्विसेज में उन्हें एक निश्चित अवधि के अन्दर एप्वाइंटमेंट देना चाहिए और अगर एप्वाइंटमेंट नहीं देते हैं तो सलेक्ट किए हुए आदमी को अधिकार हो कि वह जितने दिन बेकार बैठा हुआ है उतने दिन का कम्पेन्सेशन प्राप्त कर सके। इसका भी प्रावधान आपको बनाना चाहिए ताकि ऐसे लोगों को तकलीफ न हो क्योंकि अनएम्प्लायड आदमी बहुत दुखी होता है। अनएम्प्लायमेंट में दो-दो साल तक रखने से सारी व्यवस्था गड़बड़ हो जाती है। इसलिए इस व्यवस्था को भी माकूल बनाने की आवश्यकता है।

एक सुझाव पारुलेकर साहब ने दिया, उसका भी मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि यह सेलेक्शन बहुत जल्दी हो जाना चाहिए। 12वें स्टेडर्ड के बाद सेलेक्शन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। उसके बाद आई०ए०एस०, आई०एफ०एस या दूसरी सर्विस में जिनको चुनते हैं उनकी ट्रेनिंग की क्लासेज तीन चार साल की रखिए जिससे कि उनको आप अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुरूप मोल्ड सकें, इस तरह से बना सकें जैसी कि देश की आवश्यकता है। यह आप करेंगे तो देश की बड़ी सेवा होगी और इससे बहुत ज्यादा लाभ होगा। आज जो आप का इम्तहान लेने का तीर तरीका है कि इम्तहान के बाद साल भर या छः महीने की ट्रेनिंग दी और फिर वह बहुत बड़ा अधिकारी बन जाता है, जिले का कलेक्टर या डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट बन जाता है यह उचित नहीं है। एक साल में उसके दिमाग में कितना फितूर आ जायगा, इसको आप नहीं समझते हैं।

एक अधिकारी एक साल की सर्विस के बाद एक पूरे जिले का मालिक बन जाए तो उसके दिमाग में किस प्रकार के फितूर आ जायेंगे यह आप समझ सकते हैं। इसलिए शुरू से ही उनको इस प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग मिलनी चाहिए जिससे कि वे जनता के सेवक बन सकें मालिक नहीं। जनता की सेवा को ज्यादा वजन मिलना चाहिए। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए। आज जिन अधिकारियों के जरिए से आप एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चला रहे हैं उनके खिलाफ आम लोगों को बहुत शिकायतें हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में आपको निश्चित कदम उठाने चाहिए ताकि जनता का हित हो सके, आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार आ सके और हमारी योजनायें ठीक प्रकार से क्रियान्वित हो सकें। मैं मन्त्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि गरीब मजदूर, पिछड़े वर्ग और माइनारिटीज की भलाई का जिम्मा इस सरकार का है इसलिए सरकार को ऐसे अधिकारी तैयार करने चाहिए जोकि इस देश

को आगे बढ़ाने में, गरीब लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने में ज्यादा से ज्यादा योगदान कर सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस रिपोर्ट का समर्थन करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय मेरे सुझावों पर गौर करेंगे।
घन्यवाद।

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा (पाली): उपाध्यक्ष जी, महात्मा गांधी ने एक बात कही है जो मुझे बहुत अच्छी लगी। उन्होंने कहा है :

“Knowledge without character is a power for evil only, as seen in the instances of so many ‘talented thieves’ and ‘gentleman rascals’ in the world.”

आज गृह मन्त्री जी को यह मान लेना चाहिए कि प्रशासन में गिरावट आई है। अगर कोई इसको चैलेंज करता है कि प्रशासन में गिरावट नहीं आई है तो वह सही नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह है कि आज भी हमारी नौकरशाही पूंजीवादी प्रवृत्तियों और तानाशाही प्रवृत्तियों से जकड़ी हुई है। सवाल यह है कि आज पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में जो लोग आते हैं उनमें योग्यता, ईमानदारी और निष्ठा है या नहीं या वे राजनीतिक आधार पर आते हैं? सबसे बड़ा सवाल यह है कि उनकी अच्छी तनखाहें हों और अच्छे ईमानदार लोग वहां पर रखे जायें जिनकी समाज में प्रतिष्ठा हो। अभी थोड़े दिन पहले रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन के सम्बन्ध में अखबारों में खबर छपी है। आज बहुत कम राज्यों में लोक सेवा आयोग ईमानदार होंगे। गृह मन्त्री जी कुछ भी कहें लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि आज भी लोग एप्रोच करते हैं। जब पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन ही ईमानदार नहीं होगा तो सेवाओं में ईमानदारी कैसे आयेगी?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जिलों में कभी-कभी डायरेक्ट रेक्यूट कलैक्टर लगा दिए जाते हैं, जिनको कोई अनुभव नहीं होता है और इसके कारण प्रशासन में शिथिलता और कमजोरी

आती है तथा प्रशासन गति नहीं पकड़ता। ऐसे अधिकारी छोटे कर्मचारियों की बैसाखियों पर चलते हैं। उनकी चाल, बोली और बेषभूषा से प्रशासन का काम नहीं चल सकता। पहली बात तो यह होनी चाहिए कि जो आपका सर्विस क्लास है उनका तीसरे चौथे साल एग्जामिनेशन होना चाहिए, एफिशिएन्सी टेस्ट होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ यह बहुत जरूरी है।

ये इतने बेपरवाह हो जाते हैं, जानकारी नहीं रखते हैं। अप-टू-डेट नालेज रखने के लिए इनकी परीक्षाएँ होनी आवश्यक हैं। इनकी परीक्षाएँ न लेने की बजह से ही ये नौकरशाह गिरावट के पद पर पहुंच चुके हैं। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर जो नौकरशाह काम करते हैं, उनमें गाँव के लोग बहुत कम आते हैं। नौकरशाही उनको आने नहीं देती है। सैक्रेटरी का लड़का और बड़े कमिश्नर का लड़का ही नौकरी में आएगा, लेकिन गाँव का पढ़ा-लिखा आदमी नौकरी में नहीं आ सकता है। यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का एक ऐसा तरीका होना चाहिए, जिन का झुकाव गाँवों की तरफ हो। हमारा देश गाँवों का देश है।

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : इन्टर-व्यूह अंग्रेजी में लेते हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : इसलिए मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जो भी सुझाव दिए गए हैं और जिन बातों की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है और पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की जो हालत है, उस पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : All our learning or recitation of the Vedas, correct knowledge of Sanskrit, Latin, Greek and what not, will avail us nothing if they do not enable us to cultivate absolute purity of heart. The end of all knowledge must be building up of character.

असली बात यह है। जब करंक्टर ही नहीं रहेगा, तो सर्विस में क्या काम करेंगे। उन्होंने ठीक कहा कि जो पढ़ा लिखा हुआ है, वही एक्सप्लायट कर रहा है। मैं आपको हरिजनों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जब मैं पंजाब में लेबर मिनिस्टर बनाया था, तो मैंने सबोडिनेट सर्विस सिलैक्शन बोर्ड बनाया था। वहाँ मैंने एक हरिजन को रख दिया था, जो कि 25 प्रतिशत नौकरियाँ हरिजनों को दे देता था। मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती थी। इसी प्रकार वहाँ हिन्दू है, सिख है, जो बांट लिया करते थे। बड़ा शानदार काम करते हैं। उसके बाद जब मैं यहाँ आया, तो कहते हैं कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्टका कुछ नहीं बना है। पंजाब पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में मेरी डॉटर-इन-ला चेयरमैन है। यहाँ पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में भी हरिजन चेयरमैन है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हरिजनों के साथ बेइंसाफी होती है। आई.पी.एस. आफिसर होते हैं, जिनको जहाँ लगाना चाहिए, वह वहाँ नहीं होते हैं। पंजाब में आई.पी.एस. आफिसर क्या काम कर रहे हैं। वहाँ सब फिरकापरस्ती करते हैं। राम प्रकाश चन्द्र को आई. जी. से अलग रखा हुआ है। जिसको जहाँ पर लगाना चाहिए उसको वहाँ पर नहीं लगाया जाता है। चीफ इन्जीनियर मैंने बनाए हैं। वे काम न कर सकें, यह क्या तमाशा है। करंक्टर किस के पास है। लोग बेकार क्यों घूमते हैं, पढ़े-लिखे हैं, लेकिन नौकरियाँ कम हैं। करंक्टर की बात जो उन्होंने कही है, ठीक कही है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ—यह बड़ी मुश्किल बात है। मैं जब मिनिस्टर था तब भी लोगों से कहता था कि महात्मा गांधी की किताब पढ़ो, तब तुम्हारा करंक्टर ठीक होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr Sunder Singh, you can continue in the next session. You would be on your legs till the next session.

17.31 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported un-authorised entry of Transnational Information Corporations into the Country

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up the Calling Attention. Shri Narayan Choubey—Absent. Shri Chitta Basu—absent. Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

The reported unauthorised entry of Transnational Information Corporations into our country and incidence of direct contacts being established by them with sections of Indian Press and action taken by Government in the matter.

17.32 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMONI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : A report published in a Bombay Weekly a few days back to the effect that a Trans-national Information Corporation, Associated Press (AP), is involved in the major violation of existing Indian laws governing operations of such trans-national monopolies in this country and that it is reaching three Indian newspapers unfiltered, although technically through United News of India, has come to the notice of the Government.

The Associated Press, a news agency of U.S.A., has arrangement for distribution of news in India through the United News of India. UNI has stated that AP has not supplied its news, at any stage, direct to any subscriber by-passing UNI. It has also mentioned that for want of transmission time, it has been selecting from AP service, only spot stories of the day for own service, as the bulk of the rejected material consists of feature type stories for which there is no general demand from subscribers. It has

further mentioned that it is supplying full AP service, on request, to three newspapers to enable them to select for use interesting feature stories which do not go out in UNI news service. UNI has also mentioned that it has been keeping a careful watch on the kind of material the three newspapers select from the full AP service and that it has had no reason to feel, at any time, that any undesirable kind of material is published by them.

In the interest of the Indian news agencies as well as in the interest of the development of the Indian Press, the Government of India had taken a decision in 1956 that communication facilities to foreign news agencies should be granted only where the distribution of news within the country is to be effected through the Indian News Agencies owned and managed by Indians, which would have full and final authority in the selection of foreign news for distribution and which would also be in a position to supply Indian news, in reasonable volume, to the foreign news agencies with whom they have a working arrangement. The decision is being followed. However, there is no statutory provision regarding this matter.

As stated by UNI, all AP material is being routed through UNI. However, three UNI subscribers are getting the full AP news material unfiltered.

I would like to reiterate the commitment of the Government to the freedom of the Press. The Government have no intention of interfering, in any way, with the working of the Indian news agencies. However, in the interest of the development of the Indian Press as a whole, the Government expect that the Indian news agencies will ensure that the news material supplied by foreign news agencies is disseminated to the advantage and benefit of the country.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr Chairman, the hon. Minister in his reply has admitted that three UNI subscribers are getting the full AP news material unfiltered. Actually, through my Calling Attention I wanted to draw the attention of the Minister to this very fact. There are four giant transnationals—Associated Press of India, Reuter, UPI and AFP. These transnational news agencies rule the

world of information. Most of world's reading population is significantly influenced by them, and their ability to influence is very great.

When I raised the discussion, when I drew the attention of the Minister, my object was to safeguard the freedom of our country, the Independence of our country. The Minister has rightly said, and I also subscribe to the view, that the freedom of the press should be maintained, should be zealously guarded. But equally it is true that the freedom of the country should also be zealously guarded.

Freedom does not mean only political freedom. It also means economic freedom, it also means cultural freedom and it also means educational freedom. Unfortunately, today we find that just as in the field of economic operation transnational companies are infiltrating, they are working against the basic economic interests of our country, they are influencing the policies of the Government.—not only that, sometimes they also decide what type of Government the Third World country should have.—so also today we find in the field of information and culture such big transnational agencies are influencing, moulding, shaping the opinion of the people of the Third World countries. Unfortunately we have still remained the consumer of information, the consumer of knowledge, and it has been rightly pointed out in the Non-Aligned Conference recently held in Delhi that just as we should have new economic order where the North will not dominate the South, where there will be equality of partnership, where the South, will be able to speak with honour and dignity and right, so also in the same document we find that there should be new information order. This arises out of fact that the news we get unfortunately is from the giant international organisations, and the countries which control them not only control the economic resources of the world, but also would through these agencies the opinion of the world. And that is the danger.

Sir, if you go through the statistics which I have with me, you will find that out of the 34 million words put out by the 10 larger agencies operating at the internationa

level, these four giants control 97 per cent of the words. Of these four giants, the A.P. (The Associated Press) is the biggest and the most powerful. The Reuter operates 30 services in six languages and sends out 1.5 million words a day from its London headquarters.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Chakraborty, what you are to say is to know from the Government. That is what you should do.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, I am giving the background. I am the only speaker. So you should give me time. This is very important.

The A.F.P. issues more than double that figure, nearly 3.5 million words; the U.P.I. (The United Press International) puts out 11 million words while the gigantic A.P. (Associated Press) on its own puts out a staggering 17 million words a day. It is unfortunate that if you want to know something on what is happening in Sri Lanka, if a man in Madras wants to know what is happening in Sri Lanka, he will have to know it via London. In the IX Asiad games the people of Asian and African countries learnt about it from London, from Paris and from New York. The coverage was done by these giant news agencies.

There lies the danger because they select what should be the news. They select what should get prominence and that is why we find news items which are not important from our national point of view, those items get wide publicity. Even when our Prime Minister or Foreign Minister visits the foreign country what is to be reported is determined by them. Sometimes some frivolous reports are there. Sometimes certain important significant aspects from our own national standpoint, that get eclipsed. In Manila when non-aligned leaders met, whole the western press was talk about how some of the leaders were spending their nights, all the time making fun of all this bit. That is how these western agencies look at our problems, at our meetings. They always see it from their western view point, from their western eye and not from the third world view point. And there lies the danger. You will agree with me that there have been instances when because of this propaganda, all these news, there have been change in the Government. There have been turmoil in certain countries. Their power to

influence public opinion is such that they can even influence the internal political events of the third world countries. I am very happy that one enterprising Reporter of the Bombay Weekly to which you have mentioned, Mr. P. Sainat, he has come out with this Report that in our country, violating the norms, this A.P. news is reaching some of our papers unedited, unfiltered. Normally, the practice is and it is a very good one, on self-respecting country can allow foreign agencies to reach our press directly, and that is why we have norm based on this procedure that these foreign agencies should come through our Indian agencies U.N.I. and P.T.I. This Associated Press has the arrangement with the United News of India. All their news items are classified, are being filtered by the U.N.I., taking into view the requirements of the Indian reading population. But, unfortunately, we find to-day that a section of the press now gets the news from the Associated Press unfiltered. That is why we have seen when some other agencies were actually sending news about the visit of our Prime Minister in U.K., and U.S.S.R.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is going to be fifteen minutes.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am the only speaker.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Does that mean that you will carry on upto 7 p.m. ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Not at all I have not spoken for fifteen minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken fourteen minutes.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Because of this arrangement, the Associated Press could send the news and these were published in the Indian newspapers. This is a very dangerous trend. Our Minister, in his statement has said that the Government depends on the volition of the press. All right. There is no doubt that the Press should behave in a responsible manner. If they do not do it, if they have a direct link with these trans-national agencies, if Transnational Agency establishes links directly and Works contrary to our national interest, what is the Government going to do ? Here, you have said that there

is no statutory obligations. There is no law to take any action against them. But from the experience gained from other third world countries, I would like to draw your attention to the happenings in Chile. How the Allende Government which was elected democratically by the people was ousted and what was the role played by this Transnational news-agency. I would ask you that question. Will you remain satisfied simply with this? Or are you contemplating more concrete steps?

I would also like to ask the hon. Minister how is it that the U.N.I. has been maintaining a separate transmitter machine so that this news can reach this section of the Press unfiltered? Actually, the U.N.I. has been maintaining it and your statement corroborates it. Otherwise, how can it reach this section of the Press unfiltered, the Associated Press news? If that is so, is the Government going to prevail upon the U.N.I. from actually not allowing this Press to use the transmission facilities?

I will ask these two questions and I will request the hon. Minister to answer to them and enlighten the House as to what other steps they are contemplating—of course, retaining and protecting the freedom of the Press but at the same time trying to maintain the freedom of our own country?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Member for raising this issue along with the other Members of Parliament. I do agree with him that for freedom of our country, it is necessary that our news agencies should develop properly and we should be careful to see that nothing is done which goes against the interests of our country. That is why in 1956 a decision was taken by the cabinet and it was decided that these news should be filtered through our own news agencies, i.e. U.N.I. and P.T.I. These are the two news agencies.

Now, the question which has been raised through the call-attention motion relates only to U.N.I. Now, I would like to tell my hon. friend that I am not enamoured of these foreign news agencies. That they are powerful is a correct statement. Their influence is there. There have been instances and several things have been quoted. That is way it is mentioned that the Indian news-agencies

be manned completely by Indians and their news should go through them. That has been the practice being followed all over the years.

It is also true that there is a necessity for New Information Order and it has found a place in the New Delhi Summit Declaration. And then, this pool was formed in 1976 with the object that the Non-aligned nations must have their own pool. We should be strong enough to counter it. It is quite possible that any news-agency of any country of any power that be is likely to be biased to its own point and to the policies of its own Government. That is why there is a necessity for this idea of new information order. The news goes in a particular manner and India is one of the participating Members of this news-pool through PTI. In so far as the New Information Order is concerned, this has been expanded and its professional expertise on the tele-communication links are also being modernised. With that, I am completely in agreement with him.

Now, my hon. friend has talked about many hypothetical situations that if this will happen what will the Government do and if that will happen what will the Government do?

I can assure him that the Government is quite conscious of the fact and the Government will not let any news agency to do any mischief to this country.

Now, as far as the UNI is concerned, they are giving the news, the entire stuff, to the newspapers by an agreement. At their request, they have given the news. While according to the position the news should be filtered, the news are not being filtered. As to what news went, what was sent and what was written, it is not before me to say and I cannot say what is the effect of that. In general words, he has pointed out that these news agencies have used so many millions of words and all that. That has appeared in the weekly *Blitz*. I am conscious of that. I have gone through that question already. So, I share his views that we should be careful in this regard.

This arrangement was made in 1956. We can certainly go into this question of reviewing the arrangement. As I said, his observations are too general on this matter. As to what has happened or whether any damage

has been done, he has himself not said it. The arrangement was made in 1956; the Cabinet had taken a decision about it. Quite a lot of time has elapsed. Certainly, the Government can review the position.

As far as his views about the new information order are concerned, the necessity to keep our views and not be exploited by any other agency, Western agency or any other agency, I agree with that.

श्री भीखा भाई (बांसवाड़ा) : मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उसमें उन्होंने कुछ मूलभूत बातें उठाई हैं। परन्तु श्री चक्रवर्ती ने जो फ्रैक्चुअल इनफॉर्मेशन दी है उसके आधार पर क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई कारगर कदम उठायेंगे ताकि भारत सरकार और विशेषतः थर्ड वर्ल्ड के बारे में सही जानकारी दुनिया को मिल सके ?

जब अभी सम्पिट हुई थी उस वक्त वह सूचना प्रसारण मंत्री नहीं थे। मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है जब हमारी प्रधान मंत्री नान एलाइंड मूवमेंट की चेयरमैन बनीं उस वक्त मीडिया के द्वारा जो प्रचार हुआ, विदेशी मीडिया द्वारा जो प्रचार किया गया वह उस ढंग से नहीं किया गया जिस प्रकार से किया जाना चाहिये था। क्या वह विपरीत प्रचार नहीं था ?

1955 में जो निर्णय लिया गया था क्या उस निर्णय को बार-बार रिव्यू करने की आवश्यकता मंत्री महोदय नहीं समझते हैं ? जब कोई भारतीय विदेशों में जाता है तो देखा जाता है कि विदेशों में जो प्रचार होता है हम भारतीयों और भारत सरकार के विरुद्ध होता है। क्या इससे डील आप नहीं करेंगे ? चक्रवर्ती जी ने बताया है कि जो प्राबलम्ब है इसका मैगनीट्यूड बहुत ऊंचा है। मंत्री महोदय उस विषय में क्या करना चाहते हैं, क्या नीति अपनाना चाहते हैं ? क्या ऐसा पूल नहीं बनना चाहिये जो नान एलाइंड कंट्रीज के हितों के लिए वर्क करे और ऐसी इनफॉर्मेशन न जाने दे जो कंट्री इंटरेस्ट्स को नुकसान पहुंचा सकती हो ?

आज ही मेरा सवाल था। अपना सवाल तो आ गया लेकिन मेरा नहीं आया। यह प्रोटेक्शन आफ इंटरेस्ट्स आफ जरनलिस्ट्स के बारे में था। यह जो रिटायर्ड गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स को वर्किंग जरनलिस्ट्स के इंटरेस्ट्स के खिलाफ बिठा दिया जाता है उसके बारे में था। ब्यूरोक्रेट्स की लायलटी कितनी अच्छी होती है और कितनी अच्छी नहीं उस में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वर्किंग जरनलिस्ट्स के हितों की रक्षा नहीं होनी चाहिये और उनके इंटरेस्ट्स को सेफ-गार्ड नहीं किया जाना चाहिये ?

नान एलाइंड मूवमेंट के बारे में स्पष्ट रूप से मंत्री जी को सदन को बताना चाहिये कि उसके बारे में प्रचार करने के लिए वह कौन से कारगर कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

जो प्रचार हुआ है, वैस्टन मीडिया ने किस प्रकार प्रचार किया, वह ठीक था कि नहीं ? और तीसरे जो सैट्रल पूल का इनवाल्वमेंट करना है उसकी डिटेल्स बतायें। क्योंकि मैंने सवाल में यही पूछा था ऐसे हिन्दुस्तानी लोग जो अंग्रेजदा है और जिनकी देश के प्रति आस्था न हो इस प्रकार के लोग इस एजेन्सी में काम करते रहेंगे तो वह एजेन्सी ठीक प्रकार से काम नहीं कर सकेगी।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : माध्यम, श्री भीखा भाई जी की भावना को समझता हूँ। मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि 1956 में यह अरेंजमेंट किया गया था और काफी अर्सा हो गया इसलिये उसको हम रिव्यू कर सकते हैं। जो बातें पहले हमारे माननीय चक्रवर्ती जी ने उठायीं उनका जो उत्तर मेरी राय में होना चाहिये था वह मैंने दिया है। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में भी जो खतरें हों ऐसी न हों जिससे देश के हित को नुकसान पहुंचे, हमारे काज को नुकसान पहुंचे या हम पर दूसरी एजेन्सी वाले लोग हावी हो सकें। इसके लिये सरकार पूरी सतर्क है।

हमारे आनरेबिल मैम्बर ने कुछ सवाल का जिक्र किया, उसका उत्तर दिया गया। जो ब्राइकेट न्यूज एजेन्सीज होती हैं उनके अन्दर के जो मामले हैं अपॉइंटमेंट बगैरह के उसमें सरकार कोई दखल नहीं देती है, हमें कोई अधिकार नहीं दखल देने का और उनका उत्तर सबेरे मैंने इस मामले में दिया। जहां तक हमारे देश की बातें बाहर के देशों में जाने का सवाल है उसका प्रोजेक्शन सही होना चाहिये। और मैं कोई इन विदेशी एजेन्सीज के बारे में एनैमड नहीं हूँ, और न मुझे खुशी है। यह जखरी है कि हमारी एजेन्सीजमुल्क के अन्दर ज्यादा डेवलप हों, बाहर के लिये जो हमारी इमेज है उसके लिये अच्छा इंतजाम हो, यह हमारी पॉलिसी है। इस बारे में मैं समझता हूँ कोई दो राय नहीं है। और नान-एलाइन्ड में जो चर्चा हुई है, अभी फिर नई दिल्ली समिट में चर्चा हुई, फिर इनफार्मेशन मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग होगी, उसमें बातें होंगी। हम इस बात के हामी रहे हैं हमारे जो डेवलपिंग कन्ट्रीज हैं, नान-एलाइन्ड हैं उनका न्यूज पुल अच्छा होना चाहिये जो बैलेंस कर सके, लोगों को ठीक तरह से न्यूज प्रोजेक्ट कर सके और कोई अनबैलेंस्ड चीज हमारे खिलाफ न हो सके। यह हमारी पूरी कोशिश है। और जो अर्रेंजमेंटस आज हैं उनको हम रिब्यू कर सकते हैं और करेंगे। और जो हमारी एजेन्सीज हैं, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारी जो भी न्यूज एजेन्सीज हैं वह इस बात का ध्यान रखेंगी उनका इस्तेमाल हमारे देश के खिलाफ किसी काम में न हो सके। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि उनका इस्तेमाल हुआ है। मैंने कहा है कि उन्होंने जो खबरें भेजी हैं उसका क्या इफैक्ट है। मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारी एजेन्सीज ऐसा कोई काम नहीं करेंगी जो देश हित के खिलाफ हो।

प्रॉफेसर चक्रवर्ती ने कहा कि फ्रीडम आफ दी प्रैस होनी चाहिये। मैं भी इससे सहमत हूँ और सरकार इसके पक्ष में है और हम उसको कब नहीं करना चाहते। बल्कि मुझ

से ज्यादा आनरेबिल मैम्बर्स फ्रीडम आफ दी प्रैस की चर्चा करते हैं। उन्होंने कहा अगर किसी समय कोई न्यूज एजेन्सी ऐसा काम करे तो फिर सरकार क्या करेगी? ऐसी सिचुएशन सरकार का रवैया साफ है, कोई पेपर या न्यूज एजेन्सी हो ऐसा कोई काम करे जो देश के हित के खिलाफ हो तो सरकार उसे पसन्द नहीं कर सकती और सरकार उसको होने भी नहीं देगी। कानून में जो भी सरकार के पास शक्ति होगी, उसका प्रयोग किया जायेगा, बेकिन हाइ-पीथेटिकल क्वेश्चन है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि चाहे हमारे अन्दर की न्यूज हो, चाहे बाहर की न्यूज हो, उनका अच्छे ढंग से प्रोजेक्शन हो।

18.00 hrs.

मौका तो नहीं है, लेकिन मैं एक दो शब्द और कहूंगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे जो पत्र हैं, हमारे देश के न्यूज पेपर्स हैं, बाई एंड लार्ज मुझे उससे सैटिस्फैक्शन है, लेकिन कभी-कभी ऐसी बातचीत छप जाती है जिसमें उनका कहना होता है कि यह बात ठीक है, लेकिन कई न्यूज ऐसे ढंग से छपती हैं जिससे कुछ नुकसान हो जाता है, मुल्क में उससे भड़काव पैदा होता है और उसका कहीं बाहर हमारे देश के खिलाफ प्रयोग हो सकता है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे मामलों में पत्रों को संयम बरतना चाहिये और उनको अपना कोड आफ कंडक्ट स्वयं बनाना चाहिये। हमारी सरकार की राय यह शुरू से रही है।

मुझे खुशी है कि कुछ पत्रों ने, न्यूज पेपर्स की आर्गनाइजेशन ने, अखबारों ने, पत्रकारों ने बैठकर कुछ सेल्फ इंट्रोस्पेक्शन किया है, इस तरह की ओपीनियन भी आई है। कुछ लोगों की राय ऐसी रही है कि ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं फ्रीडम आफ दी प्रैस में पूरा यकीन करता हूँ, सारे पत्रकारों का आदर करता हूँ, इज्जत करता हूँ मैं किसी पर कोई रिफ्लेक्शन कास्ट नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ जबहम सब यह कहते हैं, अखबार वाले हमें सलाह देते हैं, बहुत छपता है कि मैम्बर पार्लियामेंट का, सिविल सर्वेन्ट का मिनिस्टर का पब्लिक के हर सेक्शन

का कोड आफ कंडेक्ट सोना चाहिये, अगर हम यह कहते हैं कि पत्रकारों का या न्यूज पेपर को अपने लिये खुद सी कोड आफ कंडेक्टर बनाना चाहिये, तो इसमें किसी को आपत्ति नहीं होना चाहिये।

मेरा साफ यह कहना है कि जब वह कहते हैं कि हर 'कटेगरी का कोड आफ कंडेक्ट होना चाहिये तो पत्रकारों का भी कोड आफ कंडेक्ट होना चाहिये। मैं इम्पोज करूंगा, कानून के हक में मैं नहीं हूँ, मैं फ्रीडम आफ दि पेंस के हक में हूँ, लेकिन चूँकि मेरे भाई ने सवाल उठाया है कि जिस प्रकार से चीजें रिपोर्ट की जाती है, इसलिये मैंने इस मौके पर थोड़े से दो शब्द कहना मुनासिब समझा।

यह सवाल अखबारों से ही ताल्लुक नहीं रखता है, यह देश का सवाल है मैं चाहूँगा सारे देश के लोग इस सवाल पर विचार करें कि हमारे अखबारों के लिखने के तरीके में कुछ अपना सैल्फ इम्पोजड डिसिप्लिन होना चाहिये जिससे कोई भी ऐसे ढंग से चीज न लिखी जाये जिससे हमारे देश की बेसिक चीज को नुकसान हो जाये, लोगों में भड़काव हो जाये, झगड़ा-टंटा हो जाये और उन चीजों का हमारे खिलाफ इस्तेमाल किया जाये। इस सवाल से खाली पत्रों का या अखबारों का सम्बन्ध नहीं है, सब का सम्बन्ध है, इस पर विचार होना चाहिये।

कुछ लोगों की राय इसके खिलाफ है। मैंने शुरू में कहा कि अखबारों से बाई एंड लाज मेरी सैटिस्फैक्शन है, मैं किसी के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ लेकिन हमारे कन्ट्री में सैल्फ डिसिप्लिन्ड होना चाहिये ताकि ऐसा मौका न आये जिससे हमें नुकसान हो। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ।

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The matter is not on Calling-Attention. The Minister need not reply. Do not record anything.

18.04 hrs

MOTION RE CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : As the House is aware, at about 14.50 hours, a visitor calling himself Ram Sarup son of Shri Ganda Lal, shouted slogans and threw a piece of cloth containing some printed matter thereon from the Visitors' Gallery on the floor of the House. The Watch and Ward officer took him into custody immediately and interrogated him. The visitor has made a statement, but has not expressed any regret for his action.

I bring this to the notice of the House for such action as it may deem fit.

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

"That this House resolves that the person calling himself Ram Sarup, son of Shri Ganda Lal, who shouted slogans at about 1450 hours to-day and threw a piece of cloth containing some printed matter thereon from the Visitors Gallery on the floor of the House, and whom the watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately, has committed a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of this House.

That this House further resolves that he be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House today.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House resolves that the person calling himself Ram Sarup, son of Shri Ganda Lal, who shouted slogans at about 1450 hours today and threw a piece of cloth containing some printed matter thereon from the Visitors Gallery on the floor of the House, and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately, has committed a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of this House.

That this House further resolves that he be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House today.,,

The motion was adopted.

18.05 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) "In accordance with the provision of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 9th May, 1983, agreed without any amendment the African Development Bank Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd May, 1983.,,
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 10th May, 1983, agreed without any amendment to the Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd May, 1983."

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, we come to the close of this Budget Session. I, on behalf of the hon. Speaker, have very great pleasure in thanking the Leaders of all political parties from the Opposition and the Leader of the House from the ruling party and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister and also the entire staff who have been responsible for running this House very successfully.

You all know that we belong to a very great democracy, the greatest democracy of the world and that is there because this Parliament is here. Therefore, we have a very great responsibility and we have conducted the deliberations in the most peaceful manner to set an example to other countries in the world that our Parliament is the best Parliament in the world and for which the Members of this House are responsible. I thank them and also the staff led by our Secretary, the able Secretary, Mr. Rikhy and all the workers.

With your permission, I am going to adjourn the House.

The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

18.07 hrs.

Lok Sabha adjourned sine die.

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